

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 4, 1870.

Major-General LEFROY, R.A., C.B. and V.P., in the Chair.

AFTER a few introductory remarks appropriate to the commencement of the new session, the Chairman referred to the pleasant gathering which had taken place on the occasion of the annual meeting at Leicester, and to the excellent prospects of the meeting at Cardiff. He then adverted to a very remarkable discovery which it had been his good fortune to make in Ireland within the last few days,—that of a Runic inscription on the reverse of a small ornamental object of bronze, part of a sword belt. It had been found in a tumulus at Greenmount, in the County of Louth. He promised a full account of this very curious and interesting object at an early date.¹

Mr. S. J. NICHOLL gave an account of the discovery of a Roman villa and Mosaic pavement, representing Theseus in the Cretan labyrinth, lately found at Oldcotes near Worksop, Nottinghamshire. Small portions of the pavement, specimens of the tesserae, mortar, tiles, &c., were exhibited in illustration of the discovery. Mr. Nicholl remarked:—“The Roman pavement and vestiges of a villa which I wish to bring before the notice of the Institute, were discovered at Oldcotes, Nottinghamshire, on the estate of E. Chaloner, Esq., in May, 1870, during the progress of the works for St. Helen’s Church, then being erected from my design. The field in which the church was built was known as the Manor Field, and was supposed to have been the site of a mediæval manor house. The distance is not great from Roche Abbey, Blythe, Worksop, Carlton, and Tickhill, well known for their abbeys and churches, but there were no traditions of Roman occupation, or reason to expect the discovery made. The principal room excavated was 20 feet in length from north to south, by 17 feet in width. Close to the south end, on the west side, was the entrance, marked by a step down and a threshold; at this end appears to have been the gangway across the room, the pattern of the floor being a chequer of 12-in. squares, red and grey alternately; the tesserae are of local grey limestone and a red grit (being $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch square in this portion of the design), 7 feet in width; to this succeeds a band 14 in. wide, of smaller tesserae, arranged in a very graceful design of scrolls and squares. The centre portion of this band is imperfect, and was not a mere repetition of the design; perhaps a column may have stood here, forming part of the construction of the roof.

¹ This memoir has been given in vol. xxvii. p. 284.

The remainder of the design consists of a labyrinth almost identical with that discovered at Caerleon, and described by Mr. Octavius Morgan, in the "Publications of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association." The labyrinth, 9 feet 6 in. square, had on two sides a margin 7 in. wide, of very white limestone tesserae (from the Roche Abbey quarry)—11 tesserae to the 7 in.—and the whole is surrounded by a border of triangles, alternately red and grey, leaving a broad margin of coarser grey to fill out to the side of the room. The centre of the labyrinth, 2 ft. 7 in. square, was unfortunately much injured, but the lower portion of a human figure remained in an attitude of attack; one arm had been extended, with a short broad sword pointed downwards, the lower part of the blade remaining, and over the shoulder the outline of an oval shield was evident. The tesserae were very small, of the same materials as the rest of the work, with the addition of some of a greenish tint; the watershed was towards this centre, which may account for its being so much more damaged than the rest of the work. At the south end, towards the west, there is a projection with rounded corners, perhaps an altar; this and the sides of the room had been finished by a plaster moulding, a quarter round, to form a plinth, coloured red. The whole of this pavement rested on a solid bed of concrete. Parallel with this room we discovered another paved room, the tesserae being all grey, $1 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and 2 ft. 6 in. lower than the floor of the labyrinth; a portion of this appeared to have been covered over with a coarse concrete, and a passage next to the wall of the labyrinth room formed at the same level; the soil here showed abundant traces of charred wood, and fragments of coloured plaster, roofing tiles, &c. Other walls were discovered, and partly traced, but probably much more remains yet to be excavated. One singular discovery was that of a rough trough formed of slabs of stone filled with a hardened mass of lime. This may have been lime set aside for use in the fresco paintings, either as a pigment or plastered ground. A large quantity of fragments of decorative paintings on plaster were discovered in various places, including portions of a human figure. The plastered ground of a large part of these paintings was laid on concrete of irregular thickness attached to tiles; these tiles resembled the roofing tiles in being turned up at the sides, but the projecting part or flange had been cut away, whilst the clay was wet, so that the tile rested on four points only, an evident arrangement to prevent the absorption of moisture, and suggesting the probability of a painted floor,—an idea which has also the negative evidence of a third room being discovered without any existing pavement; we found also a plaster plinth moulding, which has apparently had two painted plaster continuations. The roof tiles were flanged, and had a very ingenious section, with water grooves and a covering tile. The pavement soon began to suffer from exposure and the depredations of visitors, and the whole area of the excavations has been covered up, and, it is hoped, preserved for future exploration."

Dr. ROCK made some remarks upon the *secco* painting being of the time of Hadrian, upon the *atrium* being probably an *impluvium*, and upon the symbolism of the labyrinth.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the hope that local influence might ensure the preservation of the remains, and referred to the discovery of pavements at Silchester.

The SECRETARY read notes, by Mr. Albert Way, upon the Collection

of Ancient Implements of Stone lately found in the Circular Dwellings on Holyhead Mountain, and exhibited by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P. These notes upon this further discovery on this interesting site will be given in a future number of the Journal.

Dr. THURNAM sent a few notes on an "incense-cup" found in a barrow at Devizes, Wiltshire. He suggested that the two holes with which one side of the cup is pierced might have been intended for the insertion of pegs in a wooden implement with a long handle (similar to that sent by him), by which vessels of this description, filled with odoriferous combustibles, might have been lifted on to the pile at the right moment, and deposited on the corpse, the cremation of which had begun.

Dr. Rock thought the term "incense-cups" a misnomer. Such vessels more probably contained the remains of children who died before teething, and whose bodies were not burnt; but their bones were collected when decayed, and placed therein.

Mr. C. S. GREAVES adverted to the discoveries of somewhat similar cups in the Troad, in burials without cremation.

The SECRETARY read "Remarks on the origin of the Megalithic Structures of Carnac in Brittany," by Mr. JAMES YATES, M.A., F.R.S., which had been called forth by the presentation of Dr. Blair's and Sir F. Ronalds' Survey of those structures by Mr. Yates to the Library of the Institute.

"I visited the Megalithic Structures of Carnac on the 24th of July, 1835. My friend, Dr. Alexander Blair, accompanied by Mr. (now Sir Francis) Ronalds, had spent five weeks in the examination of them during the preceding summer. Besides numerous French antiquaries they had been visited in 1825 by Mr. Alexander Logan, who calls them "a fane of Druidical worship" and supposes them to represent the winding form of a serpent. His account of them is published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxii. The inquiry into their form and origin was soon afterwards prosecuted with extraordinary zeal and diligence by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, one of the original members of the *Archæological Institute*, whose "Observations on Dracontia" are published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. Although this learned writer appears to me to have been misled by his attachment to a preconceived theory, he rendered a great service to *Archæology*, and especially to the study of these structures, by taking with him to Brittany a competent surveyor, Mr. Vicars, who executed the first accurate plans of these structures. Mr. Deane has given minute accounts of them as they really exist, and, he has, moreover, generously accommodated Dr. Blair and Sir Francis Ronalds with the use of the survey, which he had obtained. Hence the work, published by Blair and Ronalds, contains the only full and correct representation of these structures. Knowing that only fifty copies had been printed, I was desirous of securing a copy for the Library of the Institute, and on mentioning this to Dr. Blair, he sent me his only remaining copy for the purpose. I never could be satisfied with the fanciful explanations of the design and origin of these structures, which had hitherto been received, and I have been desirous after long consideration to offer a theory, which is founded on simple and indisputable facts, and which, as it appears to me, fully explains every existing appearance. The tract of country, in which these structures are found, is very similar, in its geological features, to the opposite district of Cornwall. It consists of granite in various stages of decomposition. For

the greatest part it is reduced to the state of gravel and sand, which has been cultivated to some extent so as to feed cattle, and to yield a moderate harvest. Blocks of granite of various sizes are strewn over the surface of the ground, and there can be no doubt that it must have been a great object with the people to rid themselves of this incumbrance. But how was this to be done? In one way only, viz., by turning them so as to make them stand on end instead of lying on their sides. For this purpose the people would dig a hole about two feet deep, and erect the stone in the hole. By this method the surface capable of cultivation would be increased four or five-fold. The arrangement of the stones in groups, lines, or avenues, so far as there is any arrangement, may be in part accounted for from that love of order, which seems to be a part of human nature. But it would be required for various purposes of utility. It would form inclosures for sheep and cattle. It would mark the boundaries between the properties of different parties. These structures cannot properly be called *monuments*; for they record nothing. They have been called *pre-historic*; but I should prefer calling them, as Mr. Fergusson does, *non-historic*, for all history is silent concerning them. As to the period of their erection, we can only form conjectures; but it is evident, that it would depend on the increase of population, and it is probable, that it may have followed some great deliverance from danger. When, for example, the Veueti had succeeded in expelling the Roman invasion under Julius Cæsar, the feeling of patriotism and the sense of deliverance awakened within them might have instigated them to united action, although they had no parliament, and preserved no written records.

The theory of those who call any of these structures a Dracontium, or Serpent-temple, assumes, that the form of a serpent is shown in their plan. This assumption is manifestly inconsistent with the fact. The arrangement of the stones in Mr. Vicars's survey, if it can be called an arrangement at all, is not like a serpent; and, when altered by Mr. Deane to suit the theory, the form of a waving line, which is adopted, is little better suited to the hypothesis. It might be argued, that we know little or nothing on the subject of the worship of serpents in that country; but enough has been said to show the real merit of a work,² which may be prized for its learning and eloquence, but which cannot be followed as a guide in archæology."

Mr. FERGUSSON expressed his thanks to Mr. Yates for the presentation of so valuable a contribution to the Library of the Institute. He could not however coincide in the views which had been expressed by Mr. Yates as to the origin of those structures, as there certainly was an arrangement of the stones, which were not accidentally placed, and were certainly roughly shaped. Perhaps they were marks of battlefields, or trophies.

Mr. BURTT thought that the Stones of Carnac were a monument of some kind, however obscure. If it had been intended simply to clear the ground for cultivation by so arranging them, that purpose would have been better attained by piling them in heaps.

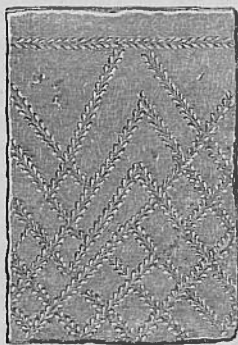
² The Worship of the Serpent traced throughout the World, &c., by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane. London, 1833. This

is an enlargement of the author's paper in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. already referred to.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, M.P., F.S.A.—Several ancient relics recently obtained in researches on his estates in Holyhead Island. These curious objects, chiefly of stone, will be described and figured hereafter in this volume. They may be enumerated as follows :—A ponderous block, measuring about 10 in. by 9 in., the upper surface concave, possibly intended for crushing some substance by means of a muller or roller, or for some operation of sharpening implements and the like.—A sharpening-stone or polisher, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, having on each of its sides a deeply cut groove, that may have been worked in sharpening implements : it had also served as a hand-hammer.—A moiety of an axe-head of quartz, that had been perforated for hafting : these objects are comparatively rare in England and Wales, and no example had occurred previously in Mr. Stanley's excavations.—A flat heart-shaped stone pebble that had been selected as suited for some domestic or mechanical uses ; also two other rolled pebbles, of ovoid form, bearing traces of percussion.—A rudely shaped disc, about 5 in. in diameter, possibly intended for use in some game, like quoits, or as an object of domestic use, like a plate.—A flat perforated stone, of oval shape, measuring nearly 3 in. in the widest diameter : such relics may have served as hand-hammers, being too large to be regarded as whorls, or as button-stones for fastening the dress.—The moiety of a rudely fashioned saucer, that in its perfect state measured about 5 in. in diameter : similar appliances have occurred in "Picts' Houses," in the Hebrides.—A singular, very rough casting in yellow metal, bearing some resemblance to the upper part of a looped celt ; it is, however, in so damaged a condition that it is difficult to form any probable conjecture as to its intention. It was found at Ty Mawr, not far from the spot where a large deposit of bronze celts, spears, and other relics was found in 1832, as related by Mr. Stanley in this Journal, vol. xxiv. p. 253.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE.—A ponderous ovoid stone, found near Peniarth, Merionethshire. It measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and is symmetrical in form, the surface also being uniformly smooth, the result apparently of art, and not caused by rolling amongst other stones in a river-bed, or the like.

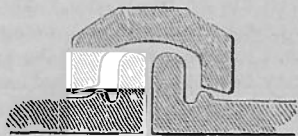


Portion of an urn found in Wilts, showing peculiar ornament.

By Dr. THURNAM, M.D., F.S.A.—A cast of part of the rim of a very large cinerary urn, found in a barrow at Winter-slow, Wilts. This urn is now preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. It measures 18 in. in height ; the upper portion, or rim, which is elaborately wrought with ornament of very unusual character, resembling the spikes of some sort of grass, measures 6 in. in depth. Just below the rim there is, on each side, a small handle or ear. It is difficult to explain how the ornament has been produced (see woodcut, a quarter of the original dimensions). An account of this remarkable urn will be given by Dr. Thurnam in a forthcoming memoir in the *Archæologia*.—An "incense-cup," found in a barrow near Devizes. It

measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. at the top, 2 in. at the bottom, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height; it is pierced with two small holes on one side, and is ornamented over the whole of the surface, and also within the lip, with impressed and corded lines, disposed horizontally, diagonally, and in zigzags. Dr. Thurnam sent for inspection a model in wood of an implement devised by him, being formed with two small pegs that might, as conjectured, be inserted in the two lateral perforations. It was suggested that by means of such a contrivance, with a handle of convenient length, vessels of this peculiar description, filled with odoriferous combustibles, may possibly have been lifted on to the funeral pile at the moment most suitable for such a rite, in the progress of the combustion, and deposited upon the corpse of which the cremation had commenced. This curious little cup will be figured in Dr. Thurnam's memoir, of which mention has been made.

By Mr. S. J. NICHOLL.—Numerous specimens of tesserae, tiles, fragments of bright decorative painting on plaster, flanged roofing-tiles, mortar, and other remains found in the excavation of a Roman villa and mosaic floor at Oldcotes, near Worksop, Nottinghamshire. Also diagrams, a ground plan of the building, and drawings illustrating this discovery, of which a notice will be found *ante*. *In one fragment of a flanged roofing-tile the construction is ingeniously devised, with small channels along the flanges, serving to collect any water that might be carried by the wind under the covering-tile that closed over the junctures of the rows of tiles. (See woodcut, showing the section of the tiles as restored from imperfect fragments.)



By Mr. HENRY S. HARLAND.—Portions of wall-decoration, tiles for roofing, and various relics of Roman construction obtained in researches at the site above mentioned, at Oldcotes. The spot is situated on the east side of the road from Worksop to Doncaster, the *Danum* of the Itinerary, and about two miles north-west of Blythe. A line of ancient way from Lincoln to Poutefract, crossing the Trent at Littleborough (*Segelocum*?), passed at a short distance to the north of Oldcotes. (See the Map of Roman Britain given in the Monumenta Historica.)

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Photograph of the remarkable sculptured cross in the churchyard at Eyam, Derbyshire. It is decorated very elaborately with interlaced riband-work, and a trailing stem of the vine, charged with grapes. On the head of the cross there are angels holding crosses, and three of them blowing trumpets. On the west side are seen the Virgin with the Infant Saviour, and a seated figure holding a large horn, possibly the donor of this very curious monument, which may be ascribed to the eleventh century (?). It has been well figured, from drawings by Charles Stothard, in Lysons' Derbyshire, p. cccxxv. In the character of design and sculpture, this cross bears much resemblance to the coeval monument more generally known, but less perfectly preserved, in the churchyard at Bakewell. This last is figured in this Journal, vol. xi. p. 282.

By Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, Hon. F.S.A., President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.—Two photographs of the Castle of Mammerts-hofen, in the canton of Thurgau, Switzerland. This remarkable building is a square tower of three floors, constructed of very large blocks of

stone, undressed, and of very massive dimensions. The light is admitted by small eyelets. A full description of this, and of two other megalithic towers in Switzerland, has subsequently been given by Prof. Dr. G. Meyer, von Knonau, in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich.¹

By the Rev. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—A thurible from the ancient Coptic church of Mar Taddeo, in Old Cairo.

By Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart.—A photograph of a dragon's head carved in Portland stone, being part of the achievement of the arms of the city of London, formerly at Aldersgate, demolished in 1760. This ancient relic from the metropolis is now preserved at the residence of Sir Walter, Wallington Park, Northumberland. See Hodgson's Hist. North., Part II., vol. i., p. 305.

By Mr. HENRY LAING, of Edinburgh.—A photograph emblazoned, displaying the arms of the Lords Lyon, in Scotland, nineteen in number, from the fifteenth century to 1870. Mr. Laing's valuable descriptive catalogues of Scottish seals (2 vols. 4to, with numerous illustrations) are well known to all who take interest in the history of sphragistic art in Great Britain. It may be acceptable to collectors of seals to be reminded that impressions of all the examples there enumerated, 2608 in number, may be obtained on application to Mr. Laing, at 1, Elder Street, Edinburgh, by whom also glass matrices of any of these seals are supplied.

MATRICES AND IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS. By Mr. JAMES E. NIGHTINGALE.—A jet seal, of pointed oval form, found in the Rectory Garden at Langton Matravers, near Swanage, Dorset. It is now in the possession of the Rev. E. F. Trotman, Rector of Langton. This seal may be ascribed to the later part of the thirteenth century; the device is the stem of a tree, issuing from a well, and terminating at top in a fleur-de-lys. The lower part of the branch, or tree, is traversed by a fish; on the dexter side there is a bird, perched on the foliage; on the sinister side, a lion. The legend is as follows:—+ W . SIGNVM . FONS . PISCIS . AVIS . LEO . LIGNVM. The seal, doubtless, belonged to some person, the initial of whose name was a W; for instance, Walter, William, or the like; probably an ecclesiastic, and perhaps rector of the parish. The curious assemblage of symbols may be regarded as allusive to our Lord. This singular relic will be figured and more fully noticed hereafter.

¹ Mittheilungen d. Antiqu. Gesellschaft in Zurich; Band xvii. 1871, with two plates, and ground plans, a section, &c.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

December 2, 1870.

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

Major-General LEFROY, R.A., read a memoir on the discovery of a bronze plate, bearing an inscription in Runes, in Ireland. It was submitted to the meeting. This remarkable relic had been brought to light in October last, in excavations at Greenmount, Castle Bellingham, county Louth. No inscription in Runes had hitherto been found in the sister kingdom. This highly valuable memoir has been printed in the previous volume of this Journal (see vol. xxvii. p. 284).

A paper was then read, entitled as follows:—"Sir James Tyrrell, knight banneret,—was he concerned in the destruction of the Princes in the Tower, A.D. 1483? In connexion with Gipping Chapel, Suffolk." By the Rev. W. H. SEWELL, M.A., whose elaborate description of the Chapel in question has been given in this volume (see p. 23, *ante*).

Mr. C. D. FORTNUM, F.S.A., gave the following particulars that he had recently received from Signor R. Lanciani, at Rome, relating to investigations in the Eternal City:—"The regular and total excavation of the Forum has been commenced, to include that of the neighbouring monuments. We have 300,000 francs at disposal, and 200 good workmen. Signor Rosa has the direction of the antiquities, and immediately proposed a general plan for the excavation of all the most important ruins. We commence with the Forum Romanum, after which the Palatine, the Forum of Augustus, &c., &c.

"The Padre Mulloohy has made a most precious discovery at St. Clemente, a *Mithreum*, intact, built probably under Julian, in hatred of Christianity, at the side of the apse of the Basilica of Constantine. The mosaic roof is in imitation of a cavern. The *altare* is there; the sacred stone (*cos*), an *ara*, with the usual mystic bas-relief, a statue of Mithras; the niches for the genii, also the division set apart for the initiated, &c.

"Near Genzano the remains of the Temple of Diana Nemorensis, with many inscriptions, have been discovered; one of the inscriptions contains the whole inventory of the objects of the Sacristy (*di Sacristia*), a most interesting document, and which affords precious details of the worship of that divinity, who, as it would seem from these records, was no other than the *Bubastes* of the Greco-Egyptians."

The Very Rev. Canon ROCK, D.D., offered some observations explanatory of the subject and details of a remarkable mural painting lately

brought to light in the north aisle of the church of Starston, Norfolk, and of which a coloured representation was sent by the Ven. Archdeacon of Norwich, Rector of Starston, through the Rev. James Lee Warner. A short notice by Mr. Phipson, of Ipswich, on this discovery, accompanied by a chromo-lithograph of the painting, has been published in a recent number of the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society. The details of the subject, representing apparently a group around the death-bed or funeral bier of some saintly personage, may there be seen, as reproduced from a drawing by Mr. C. J. Winter, of Norwich. During the addition of a north aisle, and the demolition of part of the wall, five low Norman windows were brought to light. It appears that about 1380 the walls had been raised, and the present semi-flamboyant windows inserted. The painting was on the north wall of the nave, within an arched recess, the sides and upper part of which were decorated with rough arabesques. The recess had been walled up with rubble. The plaster on which the painting was executed was barely an eighth of an inch in thickness, and it was not possible to remove or transfer it to canvas or the like. No burial-place was found within or under the recess, but about a yard in front of it, and a foot under the pavement, was found a slightly-coped coffin-slab, narrowed towards the foot, carved with a gradated cross, in fashion resembling such as are assigned to the fourteenth century. Some bones lay beneath the slab, without any trace of a coffin. Dr. Rock has in preparation for this Journal a detailed memoir on the remarkable subject of this painting. The following communication, subsequently received from the Archdeacon, gives more full particulars of the discovery :—

"I hear that the mural painting discovered last year in Starston Church has excited considerable interest at the meetings of the Institute, and may probably be the subject of further discussion. As I am unable to be present at your meeting, I am desirous to give a few details, which may possibly throw light on some obscure points. I can perhaps give these details with more exactness than others, as I saw the painting the day after it was disclosed. It was not seen by Mr. Winter and our archæological friends from Norwich until some days afterwards, when the colours and the sharpness of the outlines had somewhat faded. With regard to the supposed shield, charged with a bearing *Fretty*, I do not think that it was a shield. It seemed more like a wallet or basket of crossed wicker-work, such as might be used for holding spices and materials for embalming. In the legend on the scroll or girdle the letters were thirteen; the first three, PRO, and the last five, MARIA (or MARIE), were perfectly distinct; there can be no question as to these. The five intermediate letters were indistinct, and partly injured by the point of the pick-axe; they appeared to me to form the word CERNE; and, if there were such a word in mediæval Latin as *procerne*, equivalent to *decerne*, "decide," I should have said that the inscription was *Procerne Maria*—Decide Thou, O Mary. The letters, however, were so broken and faded that it is impossible to speak with certainty. Only the number of the letters was clear. Other conjectures that have occurred to me are, that the words might be *Protesta MARIA*—bear witness, or *Procinct* (or *Procincta*) MARIE—the girdle of Mary. My friend Mr. Lee Warner tells me that Mr. J. G. Waller supposes the dots after the PROCE to represent the divisions of words, so that the inscription

might be—Prece : tua : Maria—with reference, I presume, to the legend of S. Mary Magdalene and the Prince of Provence. But there were no such divisional dots in the original ; and those appearing in the drawing simply represent the fragments of a letter which was illegible.

“The crown or coronet on the head of the figure with clasped hands was more of a crown and less of a head-dress than is represented in Mr. Winter’s drawing, which, on the whole, is admirably executed. The nude figure borne up to the clouds was drawn in severe outline, without anything that could denote the sex. Lastly, the object which the veiled figure holds in her hand was a box or vase, as I believe, and not a book, as the artist considered it to be.

“If I may give my own conjecture as to the subject, I believe it to be the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary ; and that the particular mode of treating it is derived from a story of the ‘Assumption of our Lady,’ given in an early poem, published in 1866 by the ‘Early English Text Society,’ to which my attention was called by Archdeacon Groome, to whom I am indebted for much of this explanation.

“In it the Apostles are described as being all assembled at the death of the Virgin Mary, with the exception of St. Thomas. They bear her body to the valley of Jehoshaphat, and deposit it in a tomb :—

The Apostles wente forthe on there way
To Josephat to that valay ;
When the Apostles come were,
Wel softe thei setten down the beere,
With gret devocioun every one
Thei leide the bodi in a stone,
And bileft alle in that stede
As oure Ladi hadde them bede.

They return to Jerusalem, and suddenly St. Thomas arrives from India. They reproach him for his characteristic absence, especially SS. Peter and John :—

When he them sawe he gret them,
And thei answered alle hym,
And seiden, ‘Thomas of Ynde
Ever art thou bi-hynde.
Where hast thou so longe bene ?
We have buried hevене quene.’

To appease their anger he relates how the Virgin had appeared to him in a bodily form as he was on his journey, and, as a testimony to his words, produces a girdle, which he had received from her, and which they recognize as one that they had buried with her. To ascertain the truth of this, they determined to return to the valley,—

Go we swithe to the vale
To witt the sothe of this tale,
That he has us here yseide ;
For it was in the tumber ylaide.

They open the tomb, but find nothing therein, only a flower ‘manna yclepid.’

“Is not this the story of the painting ?

“The scene is the Valley of Jehoshaphat : the tomb is opened, and the body of the Blessed Virgin is found to be taken up. To the left stands St. Thomas holding the girdle, the testimony of Mary ; before him with

outstretched hands is St. Peter, who had been 'chiding' him, but now gazes on the girdle; at his side, behind, the youthful St. John. The veiled figure is St. Mary Magdalene with the box of ointment; behind her the other Apostles and others of their company. There remains the crowned figure. I can only hazard a conjecture as to this. It may represent St. Margaret, to whom the church is dedicated, though none of her emblems are there; or, more probably, as I fancy, St. Etheldreda, the Princess of East Anglia, whose monastery of Ely possessed property in Starston and the adjoining parish of Pulham, in the time of the Confessor and the Norman kings. If the original painter of the fresco was a monk of Ely, may he not have introduced into that holy company his own patroness saint?"

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An implement of flint, of unusual fashion, found as described, in a barrow on the Sussex Downs, near Worthing, a few years since, when several of these deposits were examined, and their contents formed part of a temporary museum at Worthing, that had been dispersed and some of the objects sold. On careful comparison with implements of like character in the Christy collection, Mr. Franks had pointed out only one of somewhat similar type. That exhibited measures about 3 in. in each direction, its thickness being $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. It bears some resemblance to a portion of one of the larger implements of the drift series, truncated at its lower extremity. The original fashion of this rare type is uncertain.

By Mr. C. SPRENGEL GREAVES, Q.C.—A small vase found accompanying a human skeleton, in an *amphora* disinterred in the Troad.

By Mr. ROBERT CANTON, through Mr. James Yates.—Plan and lithograph, representing a mosaic pavement lately found in London, near the Mansion House, and now deposited at the Guildhall.

By Major-Gen. LEFROY, R.A.—A small bronze plate, elaborately enriched on one side with interlaced riband-work, inlaid with silver; on the other side there is an inscription in Runes. Found in Greenmount, Castle Bellingham, Ireland. It is figured in this Journal, vol. xxvii. p. 295.

By the Rev. J. TILLARD, Rector of Conington, Huntingdonshire.—A small enamelled figure, in relief, probably of the work of Limoges, in the thirteenth century. It may have been attached to a shrine or *cofra Limovicensis*, used for containing relics or sacred objects, and mostly in form of a chapel with a steep-ridged roof. It probably represents an Apostle holding a book of the Gospels. It was found in the wall of the chancel of Conington church.

By Mr. JAMES E. NIGHTINGALE.—A small brass box, with a cover attached by a small hinge; at the opposite side there is a fastening ingeniously contrived. The upper surface of the lid is ornamented with small concentric circles arranged in the form of a cross; there is also a series of the like little circles around the margin. Within, there is a small brass cup that exactly fits the box, and, as it has been conjectured, may have held several more, fitting one within the other, and forming a nest of weights. The weight of the box is 2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; the weight of the little cup-shaped weight within it, 1 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. The fashion and proportions of this box are shown in the woodcut (original

size; Arch. Journ., vol. xiv. p. 75), representing a similar object found at Lincoln, at a depth of 8 or 10 ft., with Roman and other remains, and exhibited by the late Mr. Philip Brockedon in the museum of the Institute during the meeting in that city in 1848 (Arch. Journ., vol. vi. p. 71). Two, of like fashion, were in possession of the late Dr. Mantell, having been found in the Priory grounds, Lewes. It was conjectured that they might have contained chrism, or possibly some of the pigments used by the monks. They are figured in the "Archæologia," vol. xxxi. p. 437, and in Dr. Mantell's "Day's Ramble in Lewes," p. 144. Another specimen, of rather larger dimensions (diam. 2 in.), is preserved in the Warrington Museum; it was found in digging near Bewsey Hall, and presented to the museum by Mr. Joseph Perrin. The lower portion of a similar object, of like dimensions as that last mentioned, was found, as stated, at Newhaven, Sussex, with relics ascribed to the Anglo-Saxon period. This specimen is of somewhat thicker metal than the others; it has six vertical ribs and two projecting pieces for attachment of the lid, now lost. This object is figured in Jewitt's "Grave-mounds," p. 286. Archdeacon Trollope brought under our notice a box of similar description, found at Little Humby, Lincolnshire (Arch. Journ., vol. xiv. p. 75).

The little box in Mr. Nightingale's possession was found carefully concealed in the middle of the chancel wall, at Dean, Wilts, when the building was demolished, a few years since. It has been regarded as a *pyx*, for some purpose connected with ritual uses. Many Roman relics, Mr. Nightingale observed, have lately been dug up in the neighbourhood of Dean.

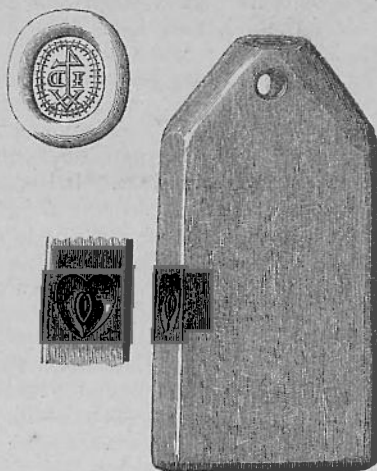
By Mr. A. G. 'GEOGHEGAN.—Grant of a messuage and one plough-land, with appurtenances, in the vill of Akynton, by John Grimelon to John his son, and his heirs, to hold from the lord in chief of the fee by performance of accustomed services; with warranty. In witness whereof he had affixed his seal. These being witnesses:—William Meverel of Edesle, Richard Spigornel of Hethe, Madoc ap David, Richard Kireth of Akynton, Richard de Prey, clerk, and others. Dated at Doddington, on Monday next after the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 7th Edw. III. (28th March, 1333). Mr. 'Geoghegan observed that we find many places called Doddington in various parts of England; the name occurs twice in Lincolnshire, also in Northumberland, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Kent, Somerset, and near Nantwich, in Cheshire. From the name of one of the witnesses—Madoc ap David—he was inclined to think that the last might be the locality to which the grant relates, and requested information from any member of the Institute conversant with the topography of the Palatinate.

There can be little doubt, however, that the Doddington in question is the southern part of the town of Whitchurch, Shropshire,¹ and occurring, with the adjacent vills of Alkynton and Edisley (now called Edgeley), as annexed to the Barony of Wem. Alkington Hall, about 2 miles distant from Whitchurch, the Alchetune of Domesday, may probably indicate the position of the spot where John Grimelon held the messuage and lands granted by him to his son. Of the witnesses to his charter, William Meverel was of a family frequently named in con-

¹ Eytton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, vol. ix. p. 194.

nection with the Barons of Wem, and occurring at Edgeley, the Edeslai of Domesday. Of Richard Spigornel no trace has been found; he is described as of Hethe, a name that occurs in evidences relating to these parts of Shropshire, the district south of Whitchurch being mostly heath. A Madoc ap David was Rector of Kinnesley, Salop, in the reign of Henry III.;² and we find Richard de Prez, clerk, with his wife Alice, holding lands in Sandford in 1332.³

By Dr. BOYD, M.D.—A small object of dark-coloured stone, supposed to be a goldsmith's touchstone, of the sixteenth century. It was given to Dr. Boyd by the late Mr. Perry, Inspector of Prisons, by whom it had been obtained during one of his official visits in the West of England. The peculiar fashion and dimensions of the stone, and also of the devices engraved upon it, are accurately shown by the accompanying woodcuts. It will be seen that one end of the stone is bevelled off to a small oval face, on which is engraved a "merchant's mark," with the initials, doubtless,



Goldsmith's touch-stone, of black marble, presented by Dr. Boyd to the British Museum (original size).

of the owner of the supposed touchstone. It has been supposed that these letters are not inverted in the intaglio, as if intended for sealing, and that they should be read *in*, not *ci*, as they may be read on the impression. It may be noticed that the triangular appendage surmounting the central shaft, and giving to it the appearance of the numeral 4, is usually turned towards the left; in many devices of this class, however, it is turned to the right, as may be seen in examples of Norwich merchant marks by Mr. W. C. Ewing, figured in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iii. p. 177. It will be there seen that initials introduced in the field of the device are mostly, but not invariably, those of the person by whom it was used. The material of the stone exhibited by Dr. Boyd has been pronounced by Professor Maskelyne to be black marble, a calcareous stone, obviously unsuitable for the purposes of the present time, when the use of aqua

² Eyton, *Antiq. of Shrop.*, vol. ix. p. 183.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. xi. p. 28; vol. ix. p. 234.

The name was probably derived from Prees, a small town south of Whitchurch

fortis is generally adopted. In former days, as we are informed by Mr. Octavius Morgan, the usual mode of testing gold was with a set of touchneedles, or small bars of metal of various alloys, and by comparing the colour of the gold tested by rubbing it on the touch-stone, with that of the needles; for this any black stone of suitable grain would answer the desired purpose. The present practice is to wash the stone with the acid, which dissolves the copper or silver of the alloy, leaving the gold pure, and thus showing the quantity of the precious metal. The substance preferred is basalt, or black hard jasper; a fragment of black Wedgwood ware forms an excellent touchstone. Mr. Octavius Morgan has given an excellent description of the modes of testing the precious metals in his Memoir on the Assay Marks on Plate, *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix. p. 127. The test by needles of ascertained alloys is the ancient practice mentioned by Pliny. The existence of ancient examples of the appliances of the goldsmith's craft is comparatively rare, and it is gratifying to learn that Dr. Boyd has presented to the British Museum the curious little relic that had fallen into his hands. In the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy there are, as we learn from Sir W. R. Wilde (*Catal. Mus. R. S. A.*, p. 11), several objects formed of Lydian stone, and suited for testing the purity of gold; there are, however, several apparently serving no other purpose than that of touchstones, that are of quite a different material. The *Lapis Lydius*, as we know, was obtained from Ireland; it is designated as *Lapis Hibernicus* by De Boot in 1647. Thomas Nicols, in his "Lapidary," 1652, notices various marbles used for touchstones; the black, called *Lapis indur.*, *Basanus*, &c., commonly used in pavements and tombs; the material of which, according to Rulandus, the tomb of the Elector Maurice was formed; also the Italian green marble called *Viridello*, and other substances suited for goldsmiths' uses. In the remarkable crannoge, in co. Cavan, explored in 1860 by Sir W. R. Wilde, as related in the Proceedings of the R. I. Academy, a flat touchstone of red jasper for testing gold, length $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was found on the estates of Lord Farnham. It was accompanied by numerous appliances of industrial and domestic use, implements of stone, pottery, &c. Some further remarks on the touchstone presented by Dr. Boyd to the British Museum may be found in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, second series, vol. v. p. 51.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—A collection of ancient candle-holders and candlesticks, chiefly examples obtained on the Continent, about thirty in number. One of them, probably of the thirteenth century, is a tripod of iron, with three small candle-holders. The series closed with specimens of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., F.S.A.—A watch curiously enamelled on the face and back with religious subjects, the Resurrection, Final Judgment, and Eternity; the gilt metal case is minutely engraved all over with scriptural texts and references applying to the same. Date, end of last century; the maker, Taylor, London. The regulator points, for fast, to a hare; and, for slow, to a snail. It is capped and jewelled, and very well made.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—A collection of clocks and watches, showing curious mechanical construction, and progress in the art of horology.—1. Table clock in an ebony pedestal case, surmounted by a gilt figure of S. Sebastian bound to a tree, in bronze, and pierced with

arrows. Made about the year 1750, by Johann George Holzapfel, in Kulbach. Strikes the hours. Striking work with "going barrel," and the going work with "fuse and chain." It has a decorated silver dial.—2. Table clock, set in an ebony box or case, decorated with silver mountings, whereon reclines a female figure, in ormolu, holding a globe engraved with curious devices, around which is the index of time. When the clock strikes, the figure moves its head and the hand, by which with a pointer it indicates the time. The figure is surrounded by a gallery of ormolu and silver. The clock is worked by "going barrels" with perforated sides, and was made by Paul Schiller. No place or date. Date about 1600.—3. Oval clock-watch, having a metal gilt outer case, the inner case being perforated and engraved, showing the last hour struck on back of works. The front of the case is perforated with the letters I.H.S., and the time is seen through the perforation. It has a silver dial, engraved and enamelled in various colours with birds and foliage. Has "going barrels;" all the wheels, barrels and pinions, unlike most watches, are of *steel*. Date, not later than 1670.—4. A very fine octagon-shaped watch, with rock-crystal case, in silver gilt mounting, fine old silver dial, showing the moon's age, and the day of the month, as well as the time. Works with "fusee and gut," and goes twelve hours. No "hair spring" or "centre wheel." No maker's name. Date about 1620.—5. Oval clock-watch in gilt case, pierced on the side with scroll-work. Face finely engraved with scroll-work flowers, and stamped on the front of the pendant 174. Dial, a silver circle with roman numerals $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Striking part worked by a "going barrel," and the going part with "fusee and gut." Has no "hair spring" or "centre wheel;" goes twelve hours. It bears a trade mark, with the initials D.S.; no maker's name.—6. Antique oval clock-watch and alarum, in metal gilt case, with pierced border, ornamented in scroll-work of foliage, hares, pheasants, &c. Pendant on each side enriched with a figure of a cherubim. On the inside of case cover is a compass and a sun dial. Dial very richly engraved with arabesque figures and foliage, hares, &c. Dial shows the hours in Roman numerals, and has points for feeling the time in the dark. It has also an indicator for the alarum. Striking part works with a "going barrel," pierced in scroll-work, to which is affixed the "great wheel." The alarum works are entirely of steel, with the exception of the great wheel. The "going" work is "fusee and gut." Has no "centre wheel." Has had "hair spring" and "regulator added." Maker, Dollant, Paris. No date: about 1560.—7. Antique oval watch in cut glass case, set in silver, ornamented with beading, probably later than the watch. Face richly engraved in scroll-work, ornamented above with figures of angels, and beneath with Leda and Jupiter. Dial has Roman numerals, and within the index has an architectural engraving. Has one hand only in blue steel, and of modern workmanship. Going part "fusee and gut," without "centre wheel" or "hair spring." Maker, J. Fieret a Montpeller. No date: about 1660.—8. Large old repeater silver clock-watch and alarum, in an outer metal case covered with fish-skin, and mounted in silver; inner case of silver perforated, with swivel pendant; silver dial $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; shews the hours and minutes, the former in Roman numerals, and the latter in Arabic. The alarum on a small index within the others, with Arabic numerals. The hands of blue steel, modern, but made to match the period of the watch. Striking and

alarum have "going barrels" engraved; the going part has "fusee and chain." The "scape cock" is richly engraved; repeats the hours, quarters, and half-quarters. Maker, Miroir, London. No date—about 1720.—9. Modern watch in double metal gilt case. Has an astronomical dial, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, showing the state of the tides at various places on the English coasts, &c.

February 3, 1871.

Sir EDWARD SMIRKE, late Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the Chair.

Mr. BURTT read "Notes on some Mediæval Methods of Depositing Documents," printed at p. 133 of this volume.

The Rev. W. IAGO, of Bodmin, gave an account of the discovery of a "skippet" in the old church chest at Bodmin, in the parvise of the church, where the church and borough archives used to be preserved. Its use was quite unknown, and it was at first supposed to have been intended for the preservation of the wafer used in the administration of the sacrament. Having been put into communication with Mr. Burt, he found, to his surprise, that the little box was identical with those called "skippets" by the late Sir Francis Palgrave, in his Account of the Treasury of the Exchequer, and also with those existing in the muniment room of the Abbey of Westminster. He had now no doubt whatever that the Bodmin example had been similarly used, viz., for the deposit of small documents, but the word "skippet" had now a meaning in Cornwall which would not apply to such a box of turned wood. Its modern application was to a small box or tray constructed at the end of a chest near the top, and made moveable, so as to slide or lift in and out by a groove or on ledges. Mr. Iago also exhibited a circular case or box of *cuir bouilli*, found at the Rectory of Lanivet, near Bodmin, and which might have been used for the deposit of documents, or some object of household plate or ornament (see p. 138). It was now used for holding the sacramental plate. Mr. Iago then drew attention to the remarkable example of an ivory casket of early date, which, by the permission of the Corporation of Bodmin, he had been able to bring before the meeting. It is the reliquary mentioned by Abbot Benedict, as having been used in the year 1177 for enclosing the crumbling bones of St. Petroc (the founder of Bodmin Priory, who had died at Bodmin in 564), when Prior Roger recovered them from Brittany, whither they had been taken when they were stolen from the shrine before the high altar. The casket is composed of thin slabs of ivory, of unusually large size, rivetted with the same material, and clamped and banded with metal. Only the bottom of the case is of wood. The surface of the ivory is polished and adorned with birds, foliage, and cruciform rosettes within circles, in gold and colours. The metal work is enriched at the angles with heads of a conventional type, decidedly Mauresque in character. In the collection at South Kensington he had met with two or three examples of such cases, much resembling that from Bodmin, and Mr. Robinson, through whose agency they had been acquired, informed him that during his researches in the south of Europe he had met with other caskets of the same character, all used as reliquaries, and some still containing the bones originally deposited in them.

Mr. TALBOT BURY made some remarks upon the ornamentation of the casket, which was of a decidedly foreign type.⁴

Sir JOHN MACLEAN and the CHAIRMAN also contributed some observations upon the subject, and the latter conveyed the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Iago for the pains he had taken in securing the exhibition of the casket and other objects, and his excellent account of them.

Antiquities and Marks of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. BURTT.—A "Coffin" of the fourteenth century, from the Public Record Office, used for the deposit of documents relating to the ransom of King David Bruce. It is of oak, painted, and illuminated with shields of arms, and inscribed "Hic continentur obligaciones super deliberacione et redempcione domini David Brus die iij. mensis Octobris." It is engraved at the end of the preface to the "Ancient Kalendars and Inventories" of the Exchequer, printed for the late Record Commission.—A "hanaper of twyggyss," used for the deposit of documents, tempore Richard II. It is round, formed of split twigs of willow, plaited over small rods of the same, with an interior diameter of 11 in. by 6 in. in depth, with a lid lapping over the edge, and fastened loosely to the hanaper.⁵—Specimen of a "leather forcer, bound with iron," of the fourteenth century. It is figured at p. 96 of "Gleanings from Westminster Abbey" (2nd edition).—"Skippets" and leathern pouches, used for the deposit of documents, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The "skippets" are not inscribed with their contents, but the pouches have a very full description written upon them.



Size 74 in. by 5 in. ; 8 in. deep.

By Mr. ADDINGTON, through the Rev. W. J. LOFTIE. A leathern case, ornamented with decorated foliations and other work, used for a missal,

⁴ A representation of this remarkably interesting object is given in Sir John Maclean's History of Trigg Minor, vol. i. p. 231. We have great satisfaction in adding that the Society of Antiquaries intend to publish a beautifully-illustrated account of this casket, the only one of the kind which is known to be connected

with the traditions of our country.

⁵ See plate II. at the end of the preface to the "Ancient Kalendars and Inventories" for the "hanaper" 3 Richard II. containing deeds relating to Berkhamstead, precisely similar in construction to the larger example exhibited.

and made in or about 1470 for Belondo de St. Biaxio, a citizen of Bologna.—It bears on one side the name “Belond,” on the other “Ave Mar” and the sudarium of St. Veronica, with I. H. S. The missal is a fine manuscript on vellum, headed “Officium Beate Marie Virginis secundum consuetudinem Romane Curie cum calendario.” It is ornamented with initial letters, a painting of the Crucifixion, and five small miniatures executed in gold and colours, bound in green velvet, with gilt edges and silver clasp.

By Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.—A manuscript in the handwriting of Peter Le Neve, containing abstracts of deeds relating chiefly to lands in Devon, with many sketches of seals of arms.

By Mr. H. F. HOLT.—Two small silver statuettes of “Strolling Minstrels,” forming the handles for a knife and fork, Dutch, seventeenth century.—Their principal interest consists in their having belonged to the artist “Bartholomeus van der Helst,” whose initials they bear. He was born, as is generally known, at Haarlem in 1613, and died in 1670 at Amsterdam, in which city some of his most celebrated works are to be found. They were obtained from the collection of the late Mr. Apóstool, who, from 1808 to 1844, was director of the picture gallery at Amsterdam.

By Mr. W. H. TREGELLAS.—Gold and silver Roman coins found at Great Allington Manor, near Southampton, the estate of Robert Palmer, Esquire.

7.	{ Arcadius gold . . . 1
	{ do. silver . . . 2 and fragments
4.—	Gratianus silver . . . 4
3.—	Valens silver . . . 8 and fragments
6.—	Magnus Maximus . silver . . . 1 and fragments
5.—	Theodosius II. . . . silver . . . 3
8.—	Honorius silver . . . 13 and fragments
1.—	Julianus II. silver . . . 6 and fragments
2.—	Valentinianus . . . silver . . . 2
	Uncertain ; about the
	time of Gratianus } silver . . . 8 and fragments
	and Honorius }

They were found in a vessel of coarse earthenware (of which small pieces were shown), about 7 in. high and 5 in. wide, found by a labourer employed in deepening a ditch, at about 2 or 3 ft. below the surface. The site of the discovery lies about midway between the two Roman roads to Winchester, leading the one from Bittern (Clausentum), and the other from Porchester.

Articles of Indian and Esquimaux manufacture, from the Hudson's Bay Territory. They are of modern workmanship, and comprised numerous objects for domestic use, and some weapons of war.

March 3, 1871.

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

The Chairman expressed his regret at the absence of the Hon. Secre-

tary in consequence of domestic affliction. Mr. Morgan exhibited a pair of small crystal cups, such as are represented in MSS. of the 14th and 15th centuries; a ring with monogram of Frederick the Great in rubies and diamonds, and other rings. The Rev. W. H. Bathurst exhibited numerous objects of the Roman period found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire. The Chairman observed that the site of this great discovery had been carefully covered up and thus preserved. Numerous other objects had been found besides those exhibited, including many large heavy iron implements. It seemed as though the settlement had been suddenly destroyed by fire while in the Roman occupation, or possibly the instant the Romans left the natives rose and destroyed all visible traces of their occupation of the country. This might account for the blank in history between the Roman and Saxon periods.

Mr. H. F. HOLT read "Observations upon the Mural Painting lately discovered at Starston Church, Norfolk." Assuming that the lithographic copy of the painting was well known, he would proceed to consider its interpretation. Differing from those who had hitherto attempted that task, he passed their *dicta* in review:—That the painting represented a ceremony in the chamber of a deceased person, probably buried under an incised slab found close by:—That the lady in question might have belonged to the "Neville" family;—That the angels represented in the picture were bearing away the soul of the deceased. All the commentators differed about a so-called heraldic shield said to be in the painting, whilst Mr. Holt altogether denied its existence, and dissented from the conclusions generally arrived at. Within his knowledge the "soul" is always represented in a spiritual, ethereal, or immaterial manner. Examples of such treatment are in the east window of St. Margaret's church, Westminster, and in Fairford church, Gloucestershire. Other examples were also referred to, showing the soul to be always represented in close proximity to the body, as being void of materiality. In the Starston painting in lieu of the spirituality of the soul, we have the gravity of the body; instead of the ethereal nature of the spirit, there is the substantiality of the flesh, in addition to an evident sense of insecurity, inasmuch as the ascending figure not only needs the support of the angels by the winding-sheet, but a careful steadying to keep it upright, and prevent its gravitating to the earth. Neither is there any instance of the representation of a dead body in a picture to which the supposed spirit could have belonged.

Dr. Husenbeth's theory that the picture represents the death of the Virgin Mary Mr. Holt also rejected, as he maintained that there is *no bed*, *no dead person*, *no St. Paul*, and *no St. John* in the picture. He then gave the generally received legend of the death of the Virgin. Tested by that description the Starston picture could never be thought to represent that event. In the royal collection at Kensington, in a woodcut by Albert Durer, in a picture of his at Vienna, and in other examples representing the death of the Virgin, a rigid adherence to this legend has been plainly shown, with very slight variations. And in a triptych of the 16th century, which Mr. Holt exhibited, the details of the legend are displayed; St. John holding the palm branch, St. Peter placing the cierge in the Virgin's hand, and another Apostle holding the *situla* with the holy water. Mr. Holt thought that the Starston painting represented the double legend of the "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin," and the further

"Incredulity of St. Thomas." The upper portion of the picture exhibits the bodily ascension of the Virgin in an attitude of benediction, supported by angels—that vision being especially revealed to the unbelieving Thomas, to whom a distinct proof was personally given. In the lower part, on the left of the painting, stands the Saint at the head of the empty tomb of the Virgin, overwhelmed with surprise at the vision, and the substantive evidence of its reality which he holds in his right hand, and towards which Timothy is pointing in terms of reproach to Thomas as proof of *his* weakness, and of the overwhelming truth which has amazed the faithful. Between them and rather in the background is Dionysius the Areopagite. Behind Timothy is a youthful attendant who looks on with astonishment at the scene passing before him. Near him stands Mary Salomé, wearing a coronal ornament on her head, and regarding with sympathetic affection the sorrowing Mary Cleophas—in immediate attendance on whom are her waiting-maids, Servia and Seraphia—whilst the right of the picture is occupied by a crowd of people, one of whom vainly directs her eyes towards the expanse of heaven, in which the Blessed Virgin is confessed to have been seen by Thomas. The correctness of this interpretation might be tested by reference to the legends of the Romish church. The legend proceeds to declare that "this resurrection was witnessed by Dionysius the Areopagite, Timothy, the holy women—Mary Salomé, Mary Cleophas, and her faithful servant Servia;" the other female being in all probability the "Seraphia" mentioned by Dr. Husenbeth.

The legend, variously read "*Precor te Maria*" and "*Pro te Rna Maria*," on the girdle of the Virgin, called a scroll, was intended by the artist to explain the picture, and was probably "*Procedente Maria*." Mr. HOLT concluded with some notices of Art representations of the Assumption and the Incredulity of St. Thomas, and commented on the minor details of the painting.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this paper. Mr. WALLER differed from Mr. Holt. He thought it by no means unusual to find representations of the soul conveyed to heaven in a winding-sheet. He believed the painting to represent the death of St. Mary Magdalene, and read an abstract of a legend which bore out that idea, and which accorded with the practice of ecclesiastical art. He thought the inscription might have been "*Prece tua Maria*," the word "*obtinuisti*," being understood. Dr. ROCK objected to Mr. Holt's theory as to the use of the nimbus round the head of our Saviour as shown in the Fairford windows. He exhibited a piece of English embroidery of the 13th century, showing the fleur-de-lis in the nimbus treated precisely as in those windows. Professor WESTMACOTT did not quite agree with Mr. Holt or Mr. Waller. He thought the Starston picture represented the decease of some illustrious lady, and gave several references to classical and mediæval writers and illuminated MSS. in support of his argument.

A letter was read from Mr. Aldridge, of Newington Butts, calling attention to the threatened destruction of "*Cæsar's Camp*" at Wimbledon. A protest was recommended to the consideration of the Council.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A pair of small crystal cups raised on feet, which fit together, after the manner of those of silver gilt, which are

seen represented on cupboards and sideboards in illuminated manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, end of sixteenth or early seventeenth century.—A ring, bearing as a bezel the monogram of Frederick the Great in rubies and diamonds, between two small gold letters—E. L.; a present possibly from Frederick the Great to some lady, as indicated by the small size of the ring—probably about 1750.—A small ring, the bezel consisting of a box, on the lid of which is set an enamelled carnival half mask, with diamond eyes. On the cheek of the face is a black patch in the form of a crescent. Mr. Morgan wished to ascertain the meaning and uses of these rings, which are not very uncommon; also the country.—Memorial ring, bezel large, having in centre under crystal the monogram F. W. or F. A. W. carved in ivory, the whole set in paste; middle of last century.—Memorial ring, bezel large, formed of a faded imitative garnet, thereon the interlaced cypher I. S. in marcassites—the whole set in marcassites; date, the latter half of last century.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM.—A plaque of Delft ware, belonging to the Rev. J. Fleetwood Porter, of St. Ann's, Dropmore, to whom it has descended from his mother's family, the Fleetwoods. The belief among them is, that it came to them from their ancestor, General Fleetwood, who was Lord Deputy in Ireland under Cromwell, whose eldest daughter, Ireton's widow, he married, and who died in 1692. But as General Fleetwood was a zealous Puritan, and his wife as strong a republican, it is hardly probable that they would have owned a portrait of the King, whose death-warrant he had signed. Supposing it to be of that period, which is quite likely, it may, with greater probability, have belonged to one of the other daughters, Lady Fauconberg or Lady Rich, both of whom were thought to have Royalist tendencies, and from them, or their descendants, it may have reverted to the family of the elder sister, and so descended to Mr. Porter. The faience on which it is painted is believed to be of the Delft manufacture. The plaque is oval, with a raised border or framing, which is ornamented with interlacings of strapwork and foliation, painted, as is the portrait, in rich cobalt blue on the white ground; the glaze and general technical quality, and the execution of the painting, are superior. The piece has a mark on the back, thus—HI, which may be intended for the combined letters I and H, or H crossed by E (Ter Himpelen?).

By the Rev. WILLIAM HILEY BATHURST, M.A.—A large collection of Roman antiquities, found some years ago at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire; also numerous drawings of other relics, diagrams, ground-plans, and illustrations of the discoveries then made. These objects are of very great interest. They were obtained in the course of excavations of an extensive Roman villa and other buildings, within an ancient encampment of oblong form, on a considerable elevation, about 1½ mile distant from the Severn. The researches on that site commenced about 1806, under the direction of the late Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, at that time proprietor of the estate. Numerous portions of tessellated pavements were uncovered, including one that presents a remarkable inscription, the subject of much antiquarian discussion. Of all these valuable remains careful drawings were taken from time to time by members of the Bathurst family, but they have been only partially published, although they have attracted the attention of several distinguished antiquaries, such as Lysons, Sir

Samuel Meyrick, the venerable historian of Cheshire Dr. Ormerod, and Dr. McCaul, of Toronto. In this extensive assemblage of Roman relics, of which a considerable number were, by Mr. Bathurst's kindness, brought for the gratification of the Institute, there are numerous ornaments of bronze,—a miniature bust, a greyhound lying down, a statuette of Victory standing on a globe, a series of objects of bronze and base silver, supposed to be surgical instruments, probes, *volsellæ*, *spatulæ*, &c., a diminutive axe of bronze, possibly an *ex voto*, combs, and other objects of bone, a bronze *stilus*, many fragments of glass beads, a ring of jet; also pottery, spoons, votive objects, chains, keys, an iron spear head, ringed armour, and other relics in great variety. Mr. Bathurst placed also before the meeting a relic of very rare description, a small tablet or stamp of greenish grey stone, such as were used by empirics and oculists in Roman times, for the purpose of marking the various nostrums vended by them. It bears inscriptions on three of its sides, mentioning certain salves prepared by the oculist Julius Secundus, namely, his *Collyrium Melinum*, and two other salves, described as *Stactum* and *Penicillum*. These inscriptions were figured in this Journal in 1856 (see vol. xiii. p. 282), where further particulars regarding an object of such uncommon occurrence were given by Mr. Franks, and also by the late Sir James Simpson in the Monthly Journal of Medical Science (vol. xii. p. 338). It would, however, be out of place to offer here any detailed list of the curious objects exhibited, as the whole of the antiquities found at Lydney will be fully illustrated in a volume, now in preparation, by Mr. Bathurst, in which it is proposed to give ground-plans, both of the principal building, comprising not less than sixty-five chambers, many of them furnished with hypocausts, mosaic pavements, and the like, and also of a remarkable detached structure, supposed to have been a temple. The inscriptions have been given in the Transactions of the Institute at the Bristol meeting, p. 62; and notices of the various discoveries on Mr. Bathurst's estates may be found in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. ii. p. 389; *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 20, vol. x. p. 133; also in Lysons' *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, vol. ii., where many of the minor objects are figured.

Mr. Bathurst brought also for inspection a silver chalice and paten, found, about 1850, behind the panelling of an old house at Lydney, with devotional books of the times of Charles II. These sacred vessels appeared to be of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and of foreign workmanship; there are no assay marks.

By Mr. W. SIMPSON.—Drawings of Gallo-Roman tombs in the Vosges district, of which a fuller account will be given in a later portion of this Journal.—Russian cross of brass, sixteenth century, with an inscription, from the monastery of Rostofin.

By Mr. J. YATES, F.R.S.—Four early printed books:—

1. "Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum," folio, in Roman characters, the capitals painted in colours with some gilding. The statement at the end of the volume states that it was printed at Rome by the Venerable Master George Laur de Horpipoli (*i.e.*, Würzburg in Bavaria) in the year 1477. There is a still older edition, which sells at a still higher price than this, but is exceedingly rare.

2. Ubertinus de Casali, "Arbor Vitæ Crucifixæ Jesu," 4to., in Roman characters, vacant spaces left for the capitals, which have been inserted in a few places. The statement at the end says, "Impressus Venetiis

per Andream de Bonettis de Papia, Anno M·CCCC·LXXXV." On the blank page at the beginning is a reference to De Bure in Roscoe's handwriting.

3. Savonarola, "Libro di Frate Hieronymo de Ferrara dell' ordine de Frati Predicatori della verita della Fede Christiana," 4to., Roman characters. A note by Roscoe says this is the first edition of the Italian translation made by Savonarola himself, and printed towards 1495.

4. "The Tragedies gathered by John Bochas (Boccaccio)," translated into English by John Lydgate, monk of Bury. Imprinted at London by John Wayland (successor to Day, and owner of his type and other materials), folio, Gothic letters, published in the first year of Queen Mary, (*i. e.*, A.D. 1553).

By the Rev. J. BECK.—Sketches of two incised slabs lately found in the churchyard of Fittleworth, near Petworth, Sussex, and probably late in the fourteenth century.

By Professor BUCKMAN.—Four spurs of various periods, found at Cirencester, and a brass toy model of a matchlock.

Archæological Intelligence.

It has been determined that the annual meeting of the CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for the ensuing year shall be held at Brecon. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since that place was visited by the Society. The ample promise of attractions of no ordinary interest held forth on that occasion was by no means exhausted. To our members, who cannot fail, after the agreeable reminiscences of Cardiff, to desire to seek at Brecon more extended acquaintance with the archæological treasures of South Wales, we may advert with satisfaction to the excellent summary of their varied character, as set forth by the worshipful mayor of that ancient borough, Mr. Powell, on occasion of the gathering there in 1853. It will be found in the second series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv. p. 307. It would be needless to remind those who are familiar with the continued exertions of the kindred association in the principality, how much has been subsequently achieved, in no slight measure doubtless due to the stimulus given by their seventh anniversary, held on the banks of Usk. The masterly dissertations on the "Churches of Brecon," by Mr. Freeman, will now be appreciated as they deserve; the early inscribed monuments, that abound to a remarkable extent in the county, have found a skilful interpreter in Professor Westwood, and, lastly, we may remind our readers that in the picturesque Lake of Llangorse, in the vicinity of Brecon, has occurred the only example of a lacustrine habitation, constructed upon piles as in the lakes of Switzerland, hitherto discovered in Cambria. See *Arch. Camb.*, fourth series, vol. i. p. 192.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1870.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at the Bank, 31st December, 1869	88	14	5
„ „ in the House	62	14	3
„ Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance for 1871	486	3	0
„ Entrance Fees	36	15	0
„ Life Compositions	42	0	0
„ Sale of Publications, &c.	31	1	8
„ Miscellaneous:			
Subscriptions to Notices, Donations to Removal Fund	7	11	6
„ Balance of receipts, Leicester Meeting	88	13	11
„ Interest on Investments	6	9	7
„ Investment Account	209	5	0

£1059 8 4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
To Bradbury & Evans (printing Journal)	290	0	6			
„ Engravers, &c.	80	11	6			
				370	12	0
„ House Expenses Account:						
Rent of Apartments	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	100	0	0			
Office Stationery and Printing	15	6	0			
Coals, Gas, Clock, &c.	9	1	6			
Paid on Account of the Bury Meeting	3	12	1			
				282	19	7
„ Library Account:						
Paid to Binders	19	16	0			
Purchase of Books	3	0	0			
				22	16	0
„ Petty Cash Account:						
Messengers and Attendance, &c.	42	5	0			
Postage, and delivery of Journal, &c.	34	9	7			
Cleaning, repairs, and sundries	6	17	5			
Carpenter, gas repairs, &c.	3	3	6			
Carriage of parcels, booking, &c.	1	18	10			
Cabs, omnibus and portorage	1	6	6			
				90	0	10
„ Removal Expenses:						
Paid Nixon, builder				15	10	2
„ Investment Account:						
£220 Consols, valued at				209	5	0
„ Balances. In the Bank, 31st Dec. 1870.	30	13	1			
Cash in Hand	28	1	6			
Petty cash	9	10	2			
				67	15	9
				<u>£1059 8 4</u>		

Audited and found correct, { JOHN MACLEAN, } Auditor.
 { J. FULLER RUSSELL, }

Submitted to the General Annual Meeting in London, on the 19th of July, 1871, unanimously approved and passed.

(Signed) OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Chairman.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 14, 1871.

The Very Rev. Canon ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

THE Rev. W. S. SYMONDS, of Pendock, Worcestershire, communicated a notice of a stone found about 4 ft. below the surface at Gadbury Camp, Eldersfield, Worcestershire. It represented the head of a man rudely carved, and doubts were expressed as to its being of any antiquity. By some it was, however, thought to have the style of a very early period. This relic had been made known to the Institute through Mr. Symonds, by Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President. It was found in ferreting rabbits by T. Pensam, tenant on the estate of Sir Edmund H. Lechmere, Bart., near Eldersfield. It was also exhibited by Mr. Symonds at the Annual Meeting of the Cotswold Club at Malvern, but no distinct opinion could be obtained in regard of its age or signification. It is now in possession of Sir Edmund Lechmere. It is of cylindrical form, measuring about 4 in. in height, and 2½ in. in diameter.

Gadbury, as Mr. Symonds stated, has been regarded as a British Camp, afterwards occupied by the Romans, as indicated by the repeated discoveries of Roman coins there. The site is on a round elevation in a valley, about two miles from Mr. Symonds' residence at Pendock, to the west of Tewkesbury. The area of the entrenched work is about four acres. At a short distance to the east runs an ancient dyke, known as the Portway: its course is nearly north and south, from Pendock to the old Ferry at the Haw Bridge. The Camp, and also the Portway, have been noticed by the late Mr. Jabez Allies, in his *Antiquities of Worcestershire* (see pp. 69, 219, 277). The rude carving found by Mr. Pensam presents no feature that would suggest its date; it has no resemblance to Roman work, and may probably be mediæval.

Capt. E. RENOUD JAMES, R.E., gave an account of the extensive caverns existing at Guildford within the chalk heights, on the highest part of which the Norman castle stands, within a deep moat. In the endeavour to collect information in regard to this very remarkable series of chambers oral tradition proved so vague as to afford no reliable information, the popular tale being only that they were places of torture. The earliest description of these caverns is to be found in Grose's "*Antiquities*," published in 1773, where an incorrect plan is given, made in 1763 by a Mr. Bunce, a stonemason, and also a view of the entrance at that time existing at the base of the steep chalk cliff towards Quarry Street. This plan has been copied, on a reduced scale, in Brayley's "*History of Surrey*," vol. i., p. 329.

The earliest specific mention of these chambers is in Russell's "History of Guildford," which states that when the Prince of Orange came to England in 1688, many women and children hid themselves in these caverns to escape an expected massacre of the Protestants by the Irish invaders. Brompton, the historian, and other old writers state that in the eleventh century the town was the scene of the torture and massacre of Alfred, son of King Ethelred, and about 600 Norman followers. This is supposed to have taken place in the caverns. The enclosure in which the entrance to the caverns is found has an ancient name—"Rack Close." Probably, however, the caverns were more ancient than the castle, with which in later days they certainly had no communication. Their northern extremity is 100 yards from the keep, and the chalk 65 ft. thick at that part of the roof of the chamber nearest the castle.

The caverns are a series of wide, straight galleries, nearly at right angles to the face of the chalk cliff, driven independently from west to east. The dip of the strata has been followed, the galleries inclining downwards. In Grose's "Antiquities" the place is called "Quarry Hole," and the idea of their being connected with the castle is ridiculed. The shape, direction, and inclination of the galleries all tend to show that they were originally quarries, and that facility of excavation was the first, if not the only consideration, in their design. The relation between the level of the floor of the caverns and the ground at the foot of the chalk cliff, on their western side, is such as to prove the facility of getting out the blocks of loosened chalk. The reason for burrowing far into the hill instead of quarrying from the surface, was perhaps to make sure of getting the harder and more compact material. Such material may be seen imbedded in the lower walls of the castle keep, in St. Mary's church, Guildford, and at Compton church, and even so far as Alfold, on the borders of Sussex.

It is obvious that in so populous a district as Surrey large quantities of hard chalk might be required for building material, or even conveyed by the river Wey to more distant parts. The traces of some important and extensive industry, as indicated by these spacious caverns, have suggested the conjecture that they may have been worked in very ancient times. Recent researches by Canon Greenwell and other archaeologists have demonstrated that certain excavations were made in the chalk doubtless in pre-Roman times, as at "Grimes Graves," near Thetford, for the purpose of obtaining flints of the hardest quality to serve in the formation of weapons or implements, before the general use of metals. It is very probable that such flints may even have been exported from Britain to foreign lands. These cavities, however, were worked by means of small shafts very ingeniously contrived, and serving to give access to the strata beneath the surface; from the bottom of these shafts galleries and chambers radiated. In this manner, likewise, the numerous so-called "Dane-holes" in Kent and Essex were worked for some purpose not yet distinctly ascertained.¹ It is true that the mode of operation was entirely different from that employed in the Guildford caverns, but the intention may have been the same. In the latter the occurrence of a natural exposed vertical surface allowed horizontal galleries to be run with ease. It is well known that in Roman times

¹ Arch. Journ., vol. xxvi. pp. 190, 294.

chalk of various qualities was used for certain mechanical purposes, and that a special fine kind of white *creta* used by silversmiths, and termed, as we learn from Pliny, *creta argentaria*, was obtained from Britain. The material was obtained by means of shafts like wells, sunk to a considerable depth, and then branching out like the veins of mines. Pliny observes of the *creta argentaria*,—"Hac maxime Britannia utitur" (Nat. Hist., lib. xvii. c. 8). Some of these pits, therefore, are of date anterior to the time of Pliny. Mr. Roach Smith, moreover, in his "Collectanea," cites an interesting inscription found in Zealand, recording that a successful dealer in British chalk, having prosperously imported his freights into that country, discharged his vows to the goddess Nehalennia (Coll. Ant., vol. vi. p. 247). Some of the extensive cavities at Guildford may doubtless have served for the supply of the *creta argentaria*, but in the absence of any ancient or Roman vestige at that town the conjecture is barely admissible that the Britons, for purposes that we know not, or Romans in their search for a material suitable for their artificers, may have been the first excavators of the caverns. They were doubtless quarries in mediæval times, and may have been used as dungeons by the Norman kings. It appears, moreover, that Henry III. kept a large stock of wines at Guildford, the produce of his French estates. Is it possible that he used the ready-made wine-vaults under the hill to deposit his stores?

The making of the new large-scale Ordnance Survey Map of the town has caused the recent investigation. The officer in charge in 1868, whose attention had been attracted by the notice given by Grose, directed Corporal Robert Macdonald to make inquiry, and, after making trials patiently for five weeks, he succeeded in making good an entrance into the large southern chamber. A subscription in the town enabled him to pursue the search and trace out the outline of the caverns. The owners of the soil above, however, interfered, and the excavation was stopped until their claims had been brought forward. It is hoped that these curious remains may ere long be thrown open under the auspices of the Corporation. The chambers are filled with loose rubbish, through which a narrow passage has been cleared through the circuit of the eight chambers. The height from floor to roof varies from 5 to 7 ft.; both floor and roof follow the natural divisions between successive strata, and are inclined downwards towards the north-east. It were much to be desired that by the aid of a fund from exhibition of the caverns the chalk rubbish should be cleared out, and sifted carefully, so as to reveal some evidence regarding their antiquity and history.

The accompanying plan of the chambers has been supplied by Capt. James, from the Ordnance Survey. A more full account, with a detailed ichnography showing their position as regards the adjacent buildings, will be found in his "Notes and Speculations on the Guildford Caverns" (Guildford, Asher and Walbrook, 1871).

In the discussion which followed the reading of this very interesting communication Sir E. Smirke, Mr. Tregellas, Mr. Waller, and Dr. Rook referred to the numerous existing examples of excavations in the chalk, chiefly in connection with some ecclesiastical or military structure, or where the face of a hill was quarried for stone. Mr. Spurrell suggested that no probable explanation could be given of the date of the caverns till the *debris* had been cleared out and examined, and hazarded a

speculation as to their pre-historic origin. Reference having been made to the use of such excavations as granaries, Mr. Spurrell did not suppose such had been the use of the "Dane Holes" in Essex. Mr. Burtt much doubted if people who used only tools and implements of stone would have the foresight or skill to construct granaries. In the case of Egypt, which had been quoted, the people were very far advanced in art and science, and they made provision against famine only at the instigation of a ruler who had mysterious knowledge of the future.

The general opinion seemed to be that the caverns were early mediæval quarries. The notion that they were designed as torture-chambers or cellars in connection with the castle was strongly opposed, while the possibility of their existence anterior to the Norman Conquest was admitted.

Mr. J. G. WALLER gave an account of the discovery during the last summer of a fine mural painting in Chaldon church, Surrey, of which he exhibited a fac-simile drawing. The subject is "The Ladder of the Salvation of the Soul," and has never before been found in England, nor indeed has any record been preserved of such discovery in France. The date of the work is the later part of the twelfth century. It was found on the western wall of the church, and consists of two divisions, separated by an ornamental band of the heraldic convention termed "nebuly." In the centre is a ladder reaching up to heaven, represented by the demi figure of Christ holding a cross, his right hand in the act of benediction, within a waved aureole. Upon this ladder are a number of figures ascending or attempting to ascend. Some tumble down headlong, others are struggling, whilst others ascend in safety. In the lower division, at one corner is the "Tree of Life," indicating the fall of man, and the rest of this division is devoted to divers punishments. There is the "Usurer" sitting amid flames, with money-bags about him, coins dropping from his mouth, and tormented by two demons; groups of figures, with tempting demons by them, representing illicit affections; the punishment of the "bridge of spikes," accorded to those who had stolen during their lives; parricides and fratricides in a fiery cauldron; a pilgrim, who had sold his coat for wine; a dog biting the hand of a lady for having given food to dogs that she ought to have given to the poor; a group of dancers having their feet gnawed at, and demons endeavouring to alarm those attempting to ascend the ladder. The upper portion is devoted to the scheme of salvation. There is the descent into hell and the release of the spirits, as given in the apocryphal Gospel of Nicodemus. The good thief is being carried to heaven by an angel; the three Maries are also introduced; finally, St. Michael is weighing souls. The picture is throughout treated with a great deal of simplicity, and is fortunately well preserved. The painting is 17 ft. 2 in. long, by 11 ft. 2 in. in height. A coloured representation of the whole has been given by Mr. Waller in "Surrey Archæological Collections," vol. v.

Captain JAMES referred to the fact that the "Pilgrim's way" passes near Chaldon as probably accounting for the special character of the painting.

The CHAIRMAN remarked upon the general use of such church decoration in the twelfth century, and the appeal thereby made to the important sense of sight. Probably the weighing of the soul was a tradition very generally accepted, and artistically treated with variations according to

the feeling or skill of the painter. Mr. Waller's book on Sepulchral Brasses was the best work on the subject ; he was able to give as good a book upon mural paintings, and he hoped he would do so. Warm thanks were due to Mr. Shepherd, rector of Chaldon, for his preservation of this most remarkable painting. The church of Chaldon was one of great interest. In the churchyard were some famous yew-trees which had been measured by Evelyn, and were probably 1500 years old—perhaps planted by Druids on sacred ground. The best thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Waller for his beautiful drawing, and his very able and interesting discourse, and to Mr. Shepherd for the attention and care he had bestowed upon this remarkable specimen of early Christian art.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. W. S. SYMONDS, Rector of Pendock, near Tewkesbury.—A piece of carved stone of coarse grit, representing the head of a man having a sort of low cylindrical cap, and of rude workmanship. It had been lately found in Gadbury Camp, Worcestershire, about four feet below the surface, when digging for a lost ferret.

By Captain JAMES, R.E.—Ground-plan of the site of the castle and caverns at Guildford, Surrey, and an enlarged plan of the caverns themselves.

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—Fac-simile drawing of the mural painting in Chaldon church, Surrey, described above.

By the Rev. J. HOLLAND ASH, D.C.L., through the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, F.S.A.—One of the silver medals which were struck in commemoration of the acquittal of the seven Bishops in 1688. A similar example is figured and described in "*Histoire Métallique des xvii. Provinces des Pays-bas, depuis l'abdication de Charles Quint, jusqu'à la Paix en MDCCXII. Traduite du Hollandois de Monsieur Gerard Van Loon,*" vol. iii. p. 339, col. 1732. The obverse of the medal contains the bust of Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and the reverse, the busts of the Bishops of London (Compton), St. Asaph (Lloyd), Ely (Turner), Chichester (Lake), Bath and Wells (Ken), Peterborough (White), and Bristol (Trelawny), in circular borders in which their names are inscribed, and which are separated by twelve stars. A wood engraving of the medal will be found in "*The Student's Hume,*" p. 519, 8vo, 1865.

By Mr. M. SHURLOCK, of Chertsey.—A celt of opaque white flint lately found by Miss Blackett, of Thorpe Lee, in a meadow adjoining Forster House, Surrey, about two miles from Egham (Bibracte?), and close to the line of Roman road that, crossing the Thames at Staines, led through the territory of the Atrebatii towards Silchester and the south-western parts of Britain. The celt is of ordinary type (compare one in British Museum of similar size and material, "*Horæ Ferales,*" pl. ii. fig. 10) well polished ; the edge of the blade slightly diagonal ; length 7 in., greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. It lay in soil cleared out of a ditch. This Roman way has been described in the *United Service Journal*, 1836, part i. p. 39. Few vestiges of earlier date have been noticed in this part of Surrey ; the hill-fortress known as Elderbury, on St. Ann's Hill near Chertsey, is a remarkable entrenched work of the British period ; a bronze celt of familiar fashion was found not long since in the stump of an aged tree on the flank of that elevated stronghold ; it is now in possession of the Rev. H. L. Bennett, vicar of Thorpe.

May 5, 1871.

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

Mr. R. HOLMES, F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the Prize Committee of the troops engaged in the Abyssinian Expedition, the crown of the Abuna of Abyssinia, and a golden chalice, both of them secured by him at the capture of Magdala. These objects are both of pure gold, of which there is but little in the country, and they are the most valuable portion of the booty taken on the above occasion. The crown is cylindrical, dome-shaped at the top. It is surrounded with three bands of open work, chased with heads of saints and foliage. On the top are four medallions, with the heads of the Evangelists. The top was originally surmounted by a ball and cross, which have been abstracted. The date of the workmanship is probably of the last century. The chalice, which is semicircular, is supported by a heavy foot and stem ornamented with bands of chased foliage, seemingly copied from European work of the sixteenth century. Under the rim is an inscription, to the effect that it was presented to one of the great churches of Gondar by the King Adam Seged, who lived in the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

Mr. J. WINTER JONES, F.S.A., gave a discourse on the collection of early-printed books on view in the rooms. This excellent contribution to the literature of this interesting subject has been already given in this volume (pp. 1—22). The Chairman expressed the very hearty thanks of the meeting for the very able and lucid discourse with which they had been favoured, and many remarks upon the collection exhibited, and upon the subject generally, were added by Sir William Tite, C.B., the Very Rev. Canon Rock, and others.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the PRIZE COMMITTEE OF THE ARMY, through R. R. Holmes, Esq.—The crown of the Abuna of Abyssinia, and the chalice presented by King Adam Seged to the church of Gondar.

By her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, Sir WILLIAM TITE, C.B., and others.—A collection of early-printed books, about 280 in number. A detailed account of this most valuable and interesting exhibition will be given in the forthcoming portion of the Journal.

June 2, 1871.

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

The Ven. ARCHDEACON TROLLOPE sent a photograph and the following notes on a sculptured fragment of a Roman tomb lately found at Lincoln :—

“An interesting addition has lately been made to the series of Roman sepulchral memorials found at Lincoln, and published a few years since in the *Archæological Journal*.¹ The number of sculptured and inscribed monuments brought to light at Lindum is remarkable. The recent discovery occurred on the site of the new church of St. Swithin, on the west of the lower Roman town. The sculpture, of which a small photograph is sent for examination, consists of the upper portion of a tablet of Lincoln oolite, measuring 2 ft. by 7, and representing a young man

¹ Arch. Journ. vol. xvii. pp. 4 and 20.

with crisp curling hair, and clothed in a tunic and mantle. In the hands, which are clasped in front, he holds a hare, represented as alive. The figure seems to have been placed in a kind of niche, formed with a pediment at top, and supported at the sides by scaled columns, of which one only remains. The features of the head possess much individuality of expression; it is probable that the sculptor endeavoured to produce a portrait, as far as he was able. Of the lower part of the memorial, and of the inscription that it doubtless bore, no trace has been found. Some other fragments, probably of the base, and worked in simple mouldings, were disinterred; also a few fragments of bone, and a small brass coin of Constantius II., struck at Treves. The occurrence of a hare thus introduced is very remarkable. It may have had reference to the name of the deceased, such as *Lepus* or the like, as also Nabeia or Navira was commemorated with a ship upon her tomb, Dracontius by a dragon, Leo by a lion, Onager by an ass, and Porcella by a pig. In the catacombs at Rome a sepulchral figure of a young Roman lady at Bordeaux, figured by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, appears grasping a living cat. It has been imagined, however, that a hare, or possibly a rabbit, may have had some other signification. It occurs on the pediment of a tablet found at Housesteads, a station on the Roman Wall, to the memory of Anicius Ingenuus, *medicus*, the medical officer, possibly, of the first cohort of Tungrians. The rabbit was a symbol of the Spaniards, and the person, in either case, may have been a native of that country. In the mosaic floor at Chedworth, Gloucestershire, a figure appears holding a hare or rabbit that hangs from his right hand, and a stag's horn in his left. This figure appears to represent Winter charged with spoils of the chase. There were, moreover, certain notions of popular superstition associated with the hare, and auguries were sought from its movements. The motive of its introduction in the curious figure found at Lincoln is a subject of some interest, whether it may be regarded as associated with any mysterious significance, or have been merely an accessory of capricious nature, of very uncommon occurrence in Roman sepulchral memorials."

The CHAIRMAN exhibited a small oval plaque of enamel, date 1674, representing a battle on the Ponte St. Angelo, at Rome.

Mr. S. R. HOLLIDAY read a memoir on the discovery of Decorative Pavement Tiles, on the site of Hales Owen Abbey, Worcestershire, of special interest on account of their artistic character, and also because many of them appear to be identical in design with the beautiful tiles brought to light at Chertsey Abbey, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Shurlock, of Chertsey. We are indebted to Mr. Holliday for the following abstract of his interesting communication, which was illustrated by numerous drawings of the subjects on the tiles, and specimens of the tiles themselves :—

"The tiles from which my drawings were made were found on the site of Hales Owen Abbey, in the county of Worcester, and, interesting as they are in themselves by reason of the beauty and excellence of their design, they derive an additional claim to notice from the fact that many of them were made from the same moulds or stamps as some of the tiles found several years since on the site of Chertsey Abbey in Surrey, and that an inscription occurring on others enables us to fix with tolerably close approximation the date of their manufacture.

"The Chertsey tiles were in 1855 twice brought under the notice of the Institute,² and they have since been described, and illustrations of several of them given, by Mr. Henry Shaw in his work on *Encaustic Tile Pavements*. At the date of that publication, however, the subjects represented in the most interesting designs of the series had not been identified, although it was surmised that they were taken from some of the romances popular in the thirteenth century. It has since been ascertained beyond all doubt that the greater number of the designs referred to are illustrations of the romance of *Tristram*, and the life of *Richard Cœur de Lion*. Twenty-seven subjects from the former, and eight from the latter, have been identified. These are on circular tiles about nine inches and a half in diameter. In addition to them, and several other designs of the same character and size, the subjects of which are not known, there are smaller tiles with the signs of the *Zodiac*, and illustrations of the months, besides a great variety of conventional patterns, but it is remarkable that there are no subjects of a sacred character.

"At Hales Owen as at Chertsey fragments of tiles have for some years past been picked up from time to time about the ruins of the abbey, but none were preserved until a few years since, when several, which were discovered in making the foundations for some farm buildings, were, by the direction of Lord Lyttelton, to whom the site of the Abbey belongs, laid down in *St. Kenelm's Chapel* near to Hales Owen. On seeing these I recognised some of them as being identical with the Chertsey tiles, and as it seemed probable that an excavation might bring more to light, I induced the *Archæological Section* of the *Birmingham and Midland Institute* to bear the expense in the autumn of last year. It was not, however, attended by the results I had hoped for. Only a few tiles, and those small ones, were found unbroken, and although, by carefully sorting, and, where possible, fitting together the fragments found, I have been able to make out a number of designs, they are probably but a very small part of what formerly existed. The designs on the tiles found may be thus described:—

"There are seven or eight of the subjects from *Tristram*, and one from the life of *King Richard*, besides fragments of other similar designs—some not found at Chertsey—of which the subjects are not known. In some cases there were found portions of as many as six different tiles bearing the same design. Of the conventional designs on the Chertsey tiles only a few examples were found at Hales Owen, and no tiles were found exactly like those which were used at Chertsey for filling in the spaces between the circular tiles. For this purpose two sorts of tiles were used at Hales Owen, so shaped, that when four of each set were placed together they formed a square (each side of which measured about 17 inches), with an aperture in the centre to receive the circular tile. Round the circle there was in one set a band of grotesque animals, and in the other set the inscription already referred to. The angles were filled with a foliated design of a less conventional type than that on the Chertsey tiles. The inscription, which is in Lombardic capitals, is as follows:—

ISTUD : OP' NICHOLAS MATRI : XPĪ DEDIT AĒAS † VIGEAT :
AD[sqz] : CHAO : MATER : DONA : NIHO :

² *Arch. Journal*, vol. xii. pp. 96 and 199.

"The letters between brackets do not occur entire on any of the fragments found, but there is no doubt that the blank is rightly supplied by them; and, with the contractions expanded, it will be seen that the words form two rhymed Latin hexameters—

ISTUD OPUS NICHOLAS MATRI CHRISTI DEDIT ABBAS

† VIGEAT ABSQUE CHAO MATER DONA NICHOLAO

This tomb Abbot Nicholas gave to the Mother of Christ.

That he may flourish without confusion, O Mother grant to Nicholas.

"Amongst the tiles found at Hales Owen were several of circular form bearing the figure of an abbot, seated, holding a book in his right hand, and in his left a pastoral staff. This subject was not found at Chertsey, and it seems probable that it was intended for an ideal representation of Nicholas.

"Of other subjects, not similar to any found at Chertsey, there are considerable portions of what no doubt originally was a set of tiles representing Christ and the Apostles. Each figure was on a separate tile, and was shown seated under an elaborate architectural canopy. The fragments found give the whole of the canopy, nearly the whole of the figure of Christ, in the act of benediction, and parts of St. Peter (recognised by the key), and other figures. There are also portions of two varieties of tiles representing angels censing, and several which bore the figures of two ecclesiastics standing. All these tiles were about 9½ in. square. There were, besides, a great number of smaller tiles, from four to five inches square, showing a great variety of designs, some of which are complete on a single tile, while others extend over four tiles. From a very careful examination of all the tiles found, and a comparison of them with those found at Chertsey, I have come to the conclusion that those from Hales Owen, although of various degrees of merit, and at first sight apparently of different dates, were nevertheless all made at the same time, and, further, that they were not made at the same place—because not from the same clay—as the tiles found at Chertsey. It seems likely that Nicholas—who, it seems clear from the inscription, was Abbot of Hales Owen—wishing to pave the abbey church, and having, perhaps, seen or heard of the pavement at Chertsey, thence obtained as many of the stamps or matrices as he could; and that from them, and from other stamps obtained elsewhere, and from some cut on purpose, he had the Hales Owen tiles made. From the wording of the inscription it seems that the pavement was laid down during the life-time of Nicholas; and if so, a tolerably close approximation to the date is, as has been said, possible; for, although the name of Nicholas is not to be found in the List of Abbots of Hales Owen given in Nash's *Worcestershire*,³ it appears, from a deed relating to the patronage of Harborne Church, which Nash has given,⁴ that Nicholas was abbot in 1277. Now, as we find, from the list referred to, that Thomas de Leche was abbot in 1276, it follows that Nicholas must have succeeded him in that year, or in 1277. The date of the death of Nicholas is also a matter of inference. A passage in the *Annals of Worcester*,⁵ under

³ Vol. ii. App. p. xxiii.

⁴ Vol. ii. App. p. xxxi.

⁵ *Annales Monastici* (Rolls Publications), vol. iv. p. 539. The marginal note

to this passage refers to Hayles Abbey, in Gloucestershire, but this is a mistake, which is set right in the *Corrigenda*, vol. v. p. 436.

date 1298, records the death of an abbot of Hales, of whose name only the initial N. is given. If this does not refer to Nicholas, he must, of course, have died or resigned at a still earlier date, in which case the date of the pavement would be brought within still narrower limits. On the whole, therefore, I conclude that it cannot be earlier than 1276, and not later than 1298.”⁶

After some remarks by Mr. SHURLOCK in reference to the Chertsey tiles as compared with those at Hales Owen, the CHAIRMAN expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Holliday for his interesting discourse.

Mr. J. H. PARKER gave an account of “The Remains of the House of Pudens and Claudius, the friends of St. Paul, in Rome.” This interesting essay has been already given at p. 41 of this volume of the Journal.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

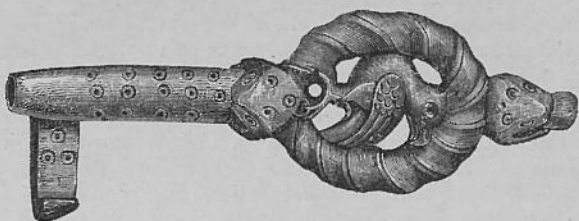
By the Rev. SAMUEL BANKS, Rector of Cottenham, through Mr. S. S. Lewis.—Two small four-sided prisms of very hard stone, found in different places at Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. One of them, of dark black-coloured close-grained material, measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, by half an inch in breadth; the other, of a stone resembling a coarse jasper, and of yellowish-brown colour, measures nearly 2 inches in length, and somewhat less than half an inch in breadth on each of its four faces. The precise circumstances of discovery of the first are unknown; the second was found by Mr. Banks in a garden in the village. On one side of this last mentioned stone there appeared to be characters, indistinctly punctured, and possibly accidental. These objects have been supposed to be either touch-stones for goldsmiths’ use, or burnishing implements, hones, or the like. There is, however, no distinct trace upon either of them indicating friction or any such abrasion and polish on the surface as must have occurred on stone of such hard quality if it had been used for any such mechanical uses. The appearance, under the microscope, of a few slight golden-coloured *spiculae*, had probably suggested the notion that one of these objects might have been used as a touch-stone, but the conjecture seems improbable. At the same time the occurrence of these little objects at Cottenham has a certain degree of interest, on account of the numerous vestiges of Roman and probably also of earlier occupation in that part of Cambridgeshire. The Romans, Mr. Banks informs us, must have been much in the parish, the—Carr dyke runs for about two miles through it; on the south side of the dyke large quantities of broken pottery, and also entire vessels, are found; there may have been a large manufactory of wares, which could be sent by water carriage to the Trent. Two miles to the west of Cottenham there is a Roman camp, in the parish of Willingham, known as Belsar’s Hills. Mr. Banks has obtained in the village of Cottenham various relics apparently Roman, but the chief finds are in the fen, whence numerous coins in bad condition are brought, including a few of silver. A bronze bust, of the highest class of art, discovered some years since on the borders of the Carr dyke, was exhibited by Mr. Banks at the Cambridge meeting in 1854. The Old Sand Way, a British track, passed through

⁶ A more detailed account of the tiles, together with a notice of Hales Owen Abbey, will appear in the Proceedings of

the Archæological section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for 1871.

the parish. He obtained a British gold coin, now in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Further information regarding this interesting district will be found in Mr. Babington's Ancient Cambridgeshire, amongst the publications of that Society; a valuable map, there given, perfectly illustrates the position of vestiges near Cottenham.

By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—A brass key, of elaborate and highly ornamental workmanship, of Norman character, dug up lately in some cottage allotment gardens at Wilton, where several mediæval relics, in-



cluding a brass matrix of a seal, with other articles, have been brought to light. The key, here figured, had been unfortunately soaked by the finder in strong acid, and partially worked over with a file to remove the crust of *æru*go, so that it had been much injured. It measures 3 inches in length, and it will be seen that the design is very quaint and not ungraceful. The handle is wreathed, and encloses a bird, possibly a falcon, retrogardant; a grotesque animal's head, with a pellet between its jaws, is so contrived as to hold a ring or loop for suspension; the end of the stem is piped, which is not usual at so early a period.

By Sir EDMUND H. LECHMERE, Bart.—A portraiture of Our Lord, a *replica* of the same type as that supposed to have been a reproduction of the "Emerald Vernicle of the Vatican," the subject of a memoir by Mr. C. W. King in this Journal, vol. xxvii. p. 181, and there exemplified by an example preserved in the Isle of Man. Several others may be found noticed, vol. viii. p. 320; vol. xiv. p. 95. The painting now exhibited is on panel (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth); it has been long in possession of Sir Edmund's family in Worcestershire, and is now preserved, with numerous fine works of the old masters and productions of more recent art, at his residence, near Upton-on-Severn. In the upper part is seen the head in profile, on a gold ground; beneath is the usual inscription, only slightly varied from those formerly given, as found on examples brought to meetings of the Society.

By Mr. DUNDAS, of Arniston.—A crucifix of sculptured ivory, of uncertain date. To the extremities of the limbs of the cross are attached small tablets, carved with representations of sacred subjects.

By Mr. HENRY HIPPLESLEY.—An implement, as supposed of torture or penitential use. It was obtained in London some twelve years ago, and, as stated, had been dug up with half a dozen other objects of the same description at Waltham Cross, Essex. It is a long brass chain, of which many links are formed with sharp-toothed appendages, that give to it a most cruel aspect as an object of punishment or personal torment. It may have been worn round the neck for that purpose. At Garston,

Lancashire, a very horrible object of this description, but forming a scourge or *flagellum*, was recently found, at a depth of 2 feet, according to information received by Mr. Way from Dr. Cameron, of Liverpool. This scourge, ascribed to the fifteenth century, is of iron, consisting of seven chains, to which are attached sharp dentated rings. It is figured in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. xxvii. p. 157; the subject of such atrocious instruments of torture is also discussed by Mr. Syer Cuming, *ibid.*, p. 161. Such objects as that in Mr. Hippesley's possession may well recall the *flagrum talis tessellatum* of the priests of Cybele.

By Mr. WESTLAKE.—Specimens of the reproduction of the painted glass in the church of Fairford, Gloucestershire, executed for the Hon. J. Fiennes. These specimens show the canopies differing much from those of the German school, in which the pinnacles are hoisted and the tracery interlaced.

Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

July 7th, 1871.

The Very Rev. Canon ROCK, D.D., in the chair.

Mr. J. H. PARKER gave a discourse on "Excavations in Rome during the winter 1870-71" (printed at p. 219 of this vol.). On this communication many remarks were made by the Chairman and Sir M. Digby Wyatt.

Mr. BUNNELL LEWIS, F.S.A., Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Cork, read some remarks on five cabinets, considered to be of Italian workmanship, in possession of Mr. Wickham Flower, and brought, through his kindness, for exhibition to the meeting. Three of them are of ebony, inlaid with ivory, and ornamented with allegorical figures, representing Truth, Justice, Charity, Temperance, and Innocence. Truth has the usual symbols, a mirror and a globe, in her hands; Justice carries a sword and a balance; Charity leads a child by the hand, and holds another in her arms; Temperance pours liquid in a thin stream into a *tazza*; Innocence stands before a column, and points to a lamb at her feet. One of these cabinets has, as a centre piece, a personification of Summer, with a wheaten garland on her head, a cornucopia and sickle in her hands. The drawers present hunting scenes.

The other two cabinets, Professor Lewis observed, are of wood, veneered with ivory. They were purchased by Mr. Flower from Madame Ehlers, of Dresden, by whom their history was thus stated. An ancestor of the Feinds family in that city married, whilst on his travels in Italy, a noble lady at Venice, to whom the cabinets were given as a wedding present, the smaller one of the two exhibited serving as a jewel-casket. The married pair went to Germany, where the Italian cabinets were much treasured; in 1524 they were brought to Dresden, and thence to Hamburg. They had been an old family possession, as stated before the presentation as a nuptial gift; they subsequently descended as an heirloom, and were, as stated, in possession of the same family for 347 years, chiefly at Hamburg, in the choice collection of the great-grandfather of M. Ehlers. In 1813, during the siege of that city, they were saved with difficulty, the country house where they were being burned by the French. They remained in possession of the family, and came by inheritance to the late owner, and at length, by purchase, to Mr. Flower.

The smaller cabinet, the Professor pointed out, is elegant in design, but inferior to the larger one in execution. The centre-piece represents Diana and Actæon; the drawers are decorated with paintings of subjects from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; on the doors are to be seen Jonah escaping from the fish, and seated under the gourd—a mixture of sacred and profane subjects not uncommon at the period.

The larger ivory cabinet, Professor Lewis proceeds to say, deserves more careful notice; it measures 20 in. in height, by 15 in. in width. It is formed with columns and cornices of walnut wood; the figures are painted on copper plates richly gilt, landscapes having been previously etched on the plates. Around these paintings, at each of the corners, there is a disc of cornelian; the capitals of the columns, the hinges and key-plates are gilt. The subjects, the highly finished details, and tasteful execution, considered in connection with the traditions of the Ehlers family, lead to the conclusion that this elegant cabinet is of Venetian work of the sixteenth century. Labarte, in the *Handbook of the Arts of the Middle Ages*, has stated that the Society of Painters at Venice reckoned among its members casket-makers, gilders, and varnishers. (English translation, p. 386.)

The Professor proceeded to describe in detail the subjects of the paintings on the smaller panels, being familiar scenes from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*:—1. Daphne changed into a Laurel. 2. Apollo shooting the serpent Python, here represented as a dragon, according to the type of mediæval art; these two subjects, it may be observed, are found together on a majolica plate in the British Museum. 3. Aglauros raising the lid of the chest in which Erichthonius had been concealed by Minerva. 4. Phaeton asking permission to drive the horses of the Sun. 5. Cadmus and the Dragon. 6. Apollo shooting Coronis. 7. Arcas shooting Calisto. 8. Actæon changed into a stag; and 9. Mercury enamoured of Herse. It deserves notice that in the subject of Actæon the treatment is exactly the same as in the wood engravings in the "*Tetrasticha in Ovidii Metamorphoses*," by Gernersheim, 1569; the same remark applies to other paintings on the cabinet.

On three larger panels, as described by Professor Lewis, the subjects are Dædalus and Icarus; Orpheus amid the wild beasts; and Perseus delivering Andromeda. There are six floral designs, amongst which may be seen the rose, the lily, and the forget-me-not; they are treated in a conventional manner, the most suitable for the purpose, for a too realistic style would rather suggest the idea of plucking a flower, than of decorating an article of domestic furniture.

The CHAIRMAN then drew attention to the forthcoming meeting of the Institute at Cardiff, and to the Congress upon Prehistoric Archaeology to be held at Bologna in October next, and which had been postponed on account of the war last year.

Mr. C. ROACH SMITH sent a short account of the discovery of some mediæval remains in the church of Carisbrook, Isle of Wight, of which further details will, it is hoped, be given.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN, on behalf of Mr. James Karrick Riggs, of Washington, U.S.—A very rare and curious piece of neck ornamentation, wrought

in purest gold, weighing 8 ounces, and standing $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high. In shape it is a human being down to the hips, wearing a helmet formed of an eagle's head, with open beak and well-ruffled crest. Each pinion of the feathered wings ends in a human hand, in the right one of which is held a halbert tasseled, and the left, covered by a small round shield, grasps three arrows. Held by a string just under the chin hangs a sort of breast-plate, and the abdomen of this man-eagle is very large, and jutting out so as to take the form of a bell, and from a long wide opening at the bottom and the presence of a small ball of metal, it must have been so used. From each end of this broad slit shoots out the leg of an eagle, the toes of which look as if each foot clutched a twig. In fact, when in its original state a dragon was here seen hanging to it, but that figure has been lost, and the present owner of this Mexican antiquity would receive with thanks any information of the actual possessor of the dragon. The hooked nose and the large mouth, showing its teeth, are quite like those features to be seen on all art-works from old Mexico of the human face, and on this, though seemingly of a man, there are ear-rings in his ears.

By Mr. H. V. TEBBS.—A Missal of about A.D. 1400, principally according to the Sarum use. It was written apparently either by a chantry priest for his personal service during a part of the year at a private altar, or by a priest having to officiate at some distance from his abode, and who may have divided his missal into three volumes for convenience of carriage. Mr. Tebbs read notes particularising the "offices" and services contained in the volume, and made comments upon the special circumstances, if any, relating to them. A calendar contained in the volume has on its margin numerous entries of the births, deaths, and marriages of members of the "Dautesey" and "Mervyn" families, which may perhaps give a clue to the history of the book. The volume is in its original oak boards covered with parchment, and is perfect with the exception of two or four leaves which have dropped out. The services generally follow the Sarum use, but there are several variations, and sometimes the uses of Hereford and Bangor are followed. In other points it is peculiar to itself. Mr. Tebbs concluded his notes with a critical examination of examples of somewhat similar works, and of their comparative rarity, &c.

By Mr. C. D. E. FORTNUM.—A small collection of early Christian finger rings of gold, silver, and bronze. This was in continuation of the series upon which a memoir was given at p. 137 of vol. xxvi., and which is followed up by that at p. 266 of the present volume.

By Mr. WICKHAM FLOWER.—Two cabinets of ivory and three of ebony of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

By Mr. NASH.—A set of goldsmith's touch needles, Italian.

By Mr. J. G. NICHOLS.—A volume of drawings of inscriptions taken by a Swiss artist from the columns of the chapel at Bethlehem and elsewhere in the Holy Land, said to be records of the knightly pilgrims who visited the shrines. The volume belongs to Mr. Helsby, of Manchester.

By Mr. J. PARKER.—Iron clamps from the wall of Servius Tullius at Rome. Drawings, sketches, photographs, and plans illustrating recent archaeological researches in Rome.

By Miss FARRINGTON.—A photograph of a portrait of Simon Lord Lovat, by Hogarth. The original was in the temporary museum formed

at Lancaster Meeting of the Institute, and is mentioned at p. 350 of vol. xxv.

By Sir JERVOISE CLARK JERVOISE.—Two Roman brass coins found at Carhaix, Brittany, of a late type. These were specimens of a considerable number lately acquired on very reasonable terms, the greater part of which were very indistinct, and many were covered with a *patina* not usual on undoubted examples.

ANNUAL MEETING AT CARDIFF, 1871.

July 25 to August 1.

THIS was the first meeting of the Institute within the principality of Wales, and was eminently successful. The inaugural meeting commenced on Tuesday, July 25, when Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Institute, entered the Nisi Prius Court of the Town Hall at half-past twelve, accompanied by the Marquis of Bute, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Sir T. E. Wilmington, Bart., Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P. and V.P., Mr. G. T. Clark, and other members of the Council of the Institute. The attendance of members of the Institute and of visitors was very considerable. The chair having been taken by the President of the Institute, the Mayor of Cardiff called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address voted by the Corporation. The Town Clerk (Mr. Salmon) then read as follows :

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

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Cardiff beg to offer you our sincere and hearty welcome.

Surrounded as this borough is with the evidences of the various races which have held sway within the district, and with remains most interesting to the archæologist, we earnestly hope that the members of the Institute will feel that their visit will not have been without profit and gratification.

In welcoming amongst us the members of the Institute, we cannot forbear expressing the additional pleasure that has been afforded to us by the Institute having selected as the President of this meeting one towards whom this ancient borough feels a deep debt of gratitude as the representative of a long and distinguished line of ancestors.

We also beg to express our sense of the honour conferred on this borough in being selected as the place of holding the first meeting of the Institute within the principality, and our earnest desire is that when the time of separation shall arrive the members of the Institute may carry away with them the recollection of a successful and agreeable meeting.

Given under our Common Seal this 25th day of July, 1871.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE expressed the great pleasure with which he received the Address which had been read. He considered such addresses the most flattering testimonials of the Institute, as the corporate bodies of the country had been of immense value to the com-

munity at large. Having introduced the Marquis of Bute as president of the meeting, his lordship resigned the chair.

The MARQUIS of BUTE then took the chair, and was very warmly received. After some prefatory remarks expressive of his diffidence in occupying that position, his lordship spoke of the pleasure with which the principality welcomed the visit of the Institute, and then delivered an address in which he gave a sketch of the history of Cardiff and the surrounding district (printed at p. 257 of this volume).

Sir T. E. WINNINGTON, Bart., congratulated the Institute on the meeting having for its president a nobleman so well acquainted with the archaeological lore of the district, and who had so well succeeded in directing attention to the subjects that would be brought before them.

The Lord Bishop of LLANDAFF, on his own behalf and that of the clergy of the diocese, begged leave to say that they entirely sympathised with the welcome to the Institute which had been presented by the Mayor and Corporation of the town, and spoke with emphasis of the change which had been effected in regard to the relation of the clergy to the laity, which was so different in mediæval times, when the clergy were the exclusive depositaries of the learning and knowledge of the times in which they lived. Among the agencies for the cultivation of the intellect, archaeological studies took a high place. Therefore it was that they welcomed the members of the Institute amongst them.

The Venerable Archdeacon BLOSSE supported the welcome which had been extended towards the members of the Institute by the Bishop of the diocese. He looked forward to their visit as full of promise to those who took an interest in the conservation of things of past times.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P. and V.P., rose and said that on behalf of the Council of the Institute he wished to express his warm and grateful thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which they had been received in the borough of Cardiff. In the many places which they had visited they had always met with good feeling, but never in a more gratifying way than on the present occasion. He thanked them heartily, and hoped the meeting would be enjoyable, as well as instructive to all.

Major VAUGHAN H. LEE, High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, on behalf of the gentlemen of the county, welcomed the Institute amongst them, and trusted they would not regret the choice of their present place of meeting. Sir Stephen R. Glynne, Bart., having briefly thanked the High Sheriff for his expression of welcome, Mr. Burt announced the arrangements for the day, and the meeting adjourned.

At half-past two a *déjeuner*, on a very handsome scale, was given by the Mayor in the Drill Hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The guests were considerably increased by private friends invited by his worship, and were upwards of four hundred in number. The usual loyal and local toasts were drunk, and in reply to that of the "President and Members of the Royal Archaeological Institute," the Marquis of Bute returned thanks, and concluded by proposing the toast of "The Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff." This having been acknowledged by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Watkins proposed the health of "The Strangers," coupling therewith the name of Sir Bartle Frere, to whom he paid a high compliment as a distinguished traveller, and as one who had rendered great service to the Crown when occupying a post of great responsibility in our Eastern Empire, and who was accompanied by his accomplished

daughter, the authoress of a work upon India. Sir Bartle Frere appropriately acknowledged the compliment, and concluded by proposing "The Ladies." At the request of the Mayor, Mr. Jones returned thanks, and the party then broke up.

At about five o'clock the members of the Institute and their friends repaired to the grounds of Cardiff Castle, where a graphic historical account of the structure was given by Mr. G. T. Clark. His address was concluded by an allusion to the fact that on the spot which Mr. Clark then occupied John Wesley had addressed enormous crowds of Welshmen, and had given an impetus to that religious movement which had since been so extended. Mr. Parker afterwards conducted many of the party over the earlier portions of the Castle.

In the evening the Marquis of Bute held a reception at the castle, which was attended by a large number of the principal families of the town and county, as well as by the visitors to the meeting.

Wednesday, July 26.

The Historical Section was appointed to assemble in the Nisi Prius Court at 10 a.m. But this court was occupied by the Judge of the County Court, and after a short delay arrangements were made to use the large room of the Royal Hotel for the purposes of the Section, E. A. Freeman, Esq., D.C.L., President of the Section, in the chair. The proceedings commenced by the Hon. Secretary (in the absence of the writer) reading a memoir entitled "The Conquest of South Wales," by Mr. W. Floyd (printed at p. 302 of this volume).

The REV. W. J. LORTIE then read some notes "On the Lords of Cardiff," commenting chiefly on their alliances and heraldic insignia. Mr. Clark, Mr. Tregellas, and others entered into a discussion upon some of the statements of the writer.

The President of the Section then delivered his Address (printed at p. 177 of this volume).

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE expressed the gratification of the members to the President of the Historical Section, for his very able and comprehensive address. He had gone over a wide field and had thrown much vividness into his descriptions. The caution which had been addressed to them as to the way in which they should carry out their inquiries would doubtless have its due weight, and his lordship was disposed to extend the application of some of the points touched upon by connecting the history of South Wales with the conquest of Ireland—a connection to which the names of places and persons clearly pointed. He tendered the best thanks of the meeting to the President of the Section for his eloquent and powerful address.

The members of the Institute, who had been courteously invited to luncheon at Bishop's Court by the Bishop of Llandaff, then started for that place, where they were most hospitably entertained. They were followed, at a short interval, by the visitors, and soon after three o'clock all assembled at the south-west angle of the cathedral, to hear Mr. Freeman's description of the structure. Here the lecturer began his discourse upon the fabric, and after pointing out its general features, comparing it with similar structures, and touching upon the great changes it had undergone, the party passed on to the front of the

western entrance, where Mr. Freeman critically discussed several points in the restoration of the building.

The cathedral was then entered, and at about the centre of the nave Mr. Freeman resumed his discourse. Here they had an example of what an English cathedral could be, and what such buildings might be made under the direction of common sense. He regretted much that the ancient reredos had been removed and something substituted for it very like one of the tombs in Westminster Abbey. He thought the loss of the old reredos was one of the faults of the restoration. Mr. Prichard, the diocesan architect, here interposed, and stated that the old reredos was too mutilated to be restored, that it would have extended across the whole presbytery, and covered the outer jambs of the beautiful Norman arch, and that no funds were available for the restoration. Advancing to the altar-screen Mr. Freeman gave a technical description of that part of the building which was believed to have been erected by Bishop Urban. Passing on to the Lady Chapel, and indicating its chief points of interest, the lecturer expatiated on the happy circumstance of there having been three Deans in succession who had shown great zeal in restoring the cathedral from the scandalous condition into which it had fallen. The Chapter House was next visited, and Mr. Freeman's discourse concluded by his description of the constitution of the establishment.

The company then strolled to the Deanery, and availed themselves of the pleasant and hearty hospitality offered by the Very Reverend the Dean of Llandaff.

In the evening a public dinner took place at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, where a considerable company assembled under the presidency of the Marquis of Bute. The toast of the evening—"Success to the Royal Archæological Institute"—was warmly given by the noble chairman, in an amusing speech, and cordially responded to by the President of the Institute, Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Thursday, July 27.

At nine o'clock A.M. the general meeting of members of the Institute was held in the grand jury-room of the Town Hall, Charles Tucker, Esq., F.S.A., and *Hon. Sec.*, in the chair. Mr. Burt, *Hon. Sec.*, read the balance-sheet for the year 1870 (see p. 236), and the Annual Report for the past year, as follows:—

Report of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute for the year 1870.

Your Committee are enabled to present their Annual Report with feelings of considerable satisfaction. The Journal of the Institute bears good evidence that the high character of the contributions presented to the consideration and study of the members of the Institute has been well maintained. A very interesting circumstance has occurred in relation to the Archæology of Ireland since the date of the last report of your Committee—it is that of the discovery of an object of bronze, with a Runic inscription, brought to light by Gen. Lefroy, Vice-President of the Institute, whose appointment to the governorship of Bermuda has removed him for the present from the position he so ably filled upon your Committee, and deprived the Institute of his valuable services in

this country. To the memoir contributed upon that discovery to the pages of the Journal your Committee would advert with feelings of great gratification for the high scientific knowledge which it displays, and its careful and elaborate illustration of the subject with which it deals. That memoir has also another feature of great and pleasant interest—that of the fact of cordial union in archæological researches presented by the friendly co-operation of Archæologists in the north of Europe in assisting our late Vice-President in his investigations.

The Journal of last year also presents additional evidences of the unwearied researches carried on with patient labour and skill by the Hon. Mr. Owen Stanley in Anglesey. The investigations of that gentleman have now been continued for the space of nearly ten years, and your Committee wish to acknowledge his great generosity in placing the record of his discoveries before the archæological world in the pages of the Journal of the Institute, and his handsome liberality in the presentation of the numerous woodcuts with which they are illustrated free of cost to the Institute. The example presented by the labours of Mr. Stanley is one that might be commended to the consideration of owners of landed estates upon which lie some of our neglected historical monuments.

The Annual Meeting held last year in Leicester was marked by a gratifying incident in relation to the prosecution of the science of Archæology. On that occasion your Committee were favoured with the highly valued assistance of the Rev. Mr. Joyce, in the illustration of the very important Roman antiquities remaining in Rate. Mr. Joyce's long-continued and ably-arranged excavations on the site of Silchester, in Hampshire, have long been known and appreciated, and it is with feelings of great satisfaction and pleasure that your Committee advert to his cordial co-operation with the Institute upon another sphere of action.

The financial affairs of the Institute demand a few words on the part of your Committee. While the balance-sheet for 1870 shows a much smaller amount of receipts under the head of annual subscriptions than that presented last year, your Committee has the satisfaction in reporting that the diminution is owing to various causes which raised that item in the year 1869, and to no falling off in the number of their friends and supporters. In the face of the fact of the Leicester meeting producing but *one* additional member, your Committee consider this to be a very encouraging circumstance.

Your Committee now subjoin the following short obituary notices of the members of the Institute who have been removed from them during the past year :—

The Ven. Archdeacon Hale, long foremost amongst our heartiest friends from the earliest establishment of the society in 1845 ; member of the Central Committee, &c.

Edward Foss, historian of the judges of England, an antiquary of many merits, and the highest accuracy of research. He served for some time on the Central Committee, and often aided our annual meetings.

The Rev. Master of University College, Dr. Plumptre, a very warm friend ; member of the Committee. He greatly promoted the meeting held at Oxford, and was an excellent friend on many other occasions.

Philip Hardwick, the tasteful architect and academician ; many years a very valuable auxiliary.

Monsignore Eyre.

Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. He cordially promoted our prosperous meeting at Shrewsbury.

Rev. John Hailstone, hearty in rendering general assistance and in his hospitality at the Cambridge meeting.

Our venerable and excellent friend Mr. Yates, of Highgate.

Mr. Harrod, the able Archæologist, to whom the great success and satisfaction of our Norwich meeting was mainly due. He was long secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, under the favourable auspices of our lamented friend Sir John Boileau.

Also Mr. R. G. P. Minty, whose varied exertions in the field of East Anglian antiquities have been of the highest value and interest.

Bolton Corney, a gentleman of great literary attainments, and a cordial friend of the Institute.

Ralph Sneyd, of Keele, Staffordshire, a most tasteful and discerning judge in all that relates to the progress of the arts in this country, and to the cultivation of literature.

G. Durnford Greenway, of Warwick. He was a cordial supporter of the pleasant and successful meeting held in his native town.

W. E. Walmisley.

Rev. H. Longueville Jones, the founder of the Cambrian Archæological Society; for many years a good auxiliary to the Institute, and contributor of memoirs to our Journal.

Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a zealous north country topographer and historian; very useful at the meeting in Newcastle.

Robert Chambers, the Nestor of antiquarian and topographical researches in North Britain; a name to be remembered with all honour in connection with literature and the encouragement of science; a most hearty and valuable promoter of our Edinburgh meeting.

Thomas Willement, the skilful and accomplished artist in glass; an early promoter of all things connected with our efforts in regard to various branches of mediæval art in England, and the researches that relate to heraldic inquiries; a valued auxiliary from the earliest establishment of the Institute.

Mr. H. F. Holt, of Clapham, a contributor of valuable objects for exhibition at the meetings of the Institute.

Your Committee beg leave to conclude by presenting the following list of members of the Institute retiring from the administration in ordinary course, and the recommendation of names to fill the vacancies:—

To Retire.

One Vice-President.

General Lefroy.

Six Members of Council.

Mr. G. T. Clark.

Rev. R. P. Coates.

Mr. J. D. Gardner.

Mr. J. Stephens.

Mr. C. Knight Watson.

Col. Lane Fox

Auditor.

Rev. J. F. Russell.

To Succeed.

Vice-President.

Mr. G. T. Clark.

Council.

Rev. J. F. Russell.

Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart.

Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton.

Mr. R. R. Holmes, *H. M. Librarian.*

Mr. T. Roger Smith.

Auditor.

R. H. Soden Smith, Esq., F.S.A.

Col. Brooke moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lee, and carried unanimously.

The settlement of the place of meeting for 1872 was then considered. Mr. Burt read an invitation from the Corporation of Southampton, and stated that letters of encouragement to meet at Exeter, Glasgow, and Leeds had been received. It was then moved by Mr. Fairless Barber, seconded by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, and carried unanimously, that the decision of the place of meeting be referred to the Council in London.

The REV. W. DYKE drew attention to the general index to the first twenty volumes of the Journal, which had been taken in hand by several members of the Institute. He thought it would be well to know what prospect there was of the index being printed when the work was done, and what were the views of the Council on the matter.

The REV. J. LEE WARNER added some remarks upon the mode of combining the labours of the different workers upon the index.

Mr. BURTT assured those gentlemen who had so kindly undertaken the task of the general index that the Council had a grateful appreciation of their labours, but there certainly was a difficulty as to the printing. The work would probably make a volume as large as four numbers of the Journal, and it could not appear instead of that publication, to which subscribers were entitled, and who might fairly object to being supplied only with an index. He thought a separate subscription for an independent work must be resorted to.

The REV. W. DYKE then moved that the Council be desired to take steps for obtaining a special subscription to print the general index as a separate work, at a price not to exceed one guinea. This was seconded by FAIRLESS BARBER, Esq., and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved. Many names of subscribers to the general index were afterwards given to the Secretary, who will gladly receive additions to the list.

At 10 o'clock a meeting of the Architectural Section was held in the large room of the Royal Hotel, Lord Talbot de Malahide in the chair. The Rev. W. Evans contributed a memoir on "Caerphilly Castle," which was read by the Honorary Secretary. The Mayor of Cardiff then read a short paper, founded upon a diary of the movements of King Charles I., when he visited Cardiff Castle in 1645, and which concluded with the copy of an original letter from the King to the Marquis of Ormond, dated 31st July, 1645. After some remarks upon the subjects brought forward, and a vote of thanks to the contributors, the meeting was adjourned.

At about 1.30 p.m. the members and visitors mustered in great numbers at the Rhymney Railway Station, for conveyance to Caerphilly Castle. To the same point of attraction many found their way by road, and all made their way into the Castle precinct.

Here they were received most courteously by Lord Bute and his staff of assistants, and after spending an hour or so very pleasantly in viewing the ruins and looking at the results of the recent excavation, they were summoned to the banquet, and entered by the door of the hall from the inner ward. As the hall, though of unusual dimensions, would not conveniently hold all who were present, it was arranged that they should be divided into two parties and feast in succession, under the presidencies

of the Marquis of Bute and of Colonel Crichton Stuart, Lord Bute's nearest kinsman, and member for Cardiff.

These arrangements were well devised and steadily carried out, and thus there was no crowding. It is unnecessary to say that the entertainment was an excellent one, and the wines of the best.

The hall presented a very picturesque spectacle. It was floored, and a plain but solid and permanent roof protected the interior from the weather. Four large though broken window openings lighted it on one side, and between the centre pair yawned the grand old fire-place, also much broken. At the lower or entrance end, openings led into the ancient cellars and chapel, and in the castle wall, which formed another side, opened the passages to the kitchen and the water-gate. A dais crossed the upper end of the hall, and carried the high table, and the chair of the President, a curious piece of antiquity saved by the late Mr. Evans from the old house of the Van, hard by. Three long tables occupied the body of the hall, and a small door near the President admitted the attendants and communicated with the old withdrawing room, used on this occasion as a temporary kitchen. When the second party of diners had finished, Lord Bute again took the chair. The outsiders came in, all closed up, and the spacious hall was entirely filled, either by sitters or those standing up. Probably five hundred were then present.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. CLARK, who ascended a sort of rostrum behind his seat at the upper end of the hall, and spoke as follows :—

“My LORD of CAERPHILLY, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is very probably 545 years ago since an assembly at all approaching to that I see before me has been collected for festive purposes in this spacious hall (loud cheers). In the year 1326 the then Lord of Caerphilly, Hugh le Despenser the younger, here received his sovereign, King Edward II., then in his flight from his Queen and the Prince, his son. Despenser had acquired this castle and the lordship of Morgannwg by marriage with a sister and co-heir of the last de Clare, who closed the male line of that ancient race upon the field of Bannockburn. He was a very wealthy and powerful noble, and he well knew that upon his resistance here depended his own life and power as well as that of his sovereign. He therefore had made great preparations for the defence. He had already enlarged the castle, rebuilt this hall in which we now are, and much strengthened the military defences of the place.

“What force the Queen and Prince brought against the castle is not known, but only a few years before, when the barons rose against Despenser, they marched from Newport with 800 men-at-arms, 500 archers, and 10,000 foot, and we may suppose that the present gathering would certainly not be inferior. That the King was here is certain, for from this place are dated certain mandates tested by him in person, ‘teste me ipso,’ printed in the ‘writs,’ and preserved in the records of the realm. That a large force and a great quantity of provisions were at his disposal is certain, but here also the precise figures have not been preserved. That the force was very considerable indeed is certain from the vast extent of the *enceinte*, which, though strong, required a very great garrison to guard and hold it, as it was held. As to provisions, there is on record a schedule of the personal property of a near descendant of this Hugh, which will serve to show what were the means, in victual, at the

disposal of a great baron of that day. There were found at his attainder 25,000 sheep, 1,000 oxen and steers, 1,200 kine with calves, 40 mares, with colts, 160 draught horses, 202,000 hogs, 3,000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 6,000 bacon hogs, 80 carcasses of Martinmas beef, 600 carcasses of sheep in his larder, 10 tons of cider, armour, plate, jewels, £10,000 of ready money, 36 sacks of wool, and what is worth noticing, a library of books. A prodigious store indeed, exceeding no doubt in quantity, though scarcely to be compared in quality, with the plentiful and excellent fare set before us this day by our hospitable host.

"It is difficult to transport ourselves back into the past, and to conjure up by an effort of the imagination the brilliant sight that Caerphilly must have presented at the time of the King's visit, when the walls were beleaguered by a force without and defended by a well-equipped garrison within. Feudal warfare was far more picturesque than that of modern times, and personal qualities and distinctions entered far more deeply into its composition. There was the emblazonry on the shield and banner, the ring and glitter of armour, combined with the voices of the leaders and the shouts of the soldiery. And the constitution of such an army was very favourable to the doing and witnessing acts of individual valour. I don't mean that the men of that day carried hearts more true or arms more strong than their descendants now do. None can say that the British soldier has degenerated, but the description of weapon and the imperfect discipline then employed, rendered each soldier less of a machine, and less dependent upon his combination with others than he now is. If there was less strategy, less room for those higher qualities which distinguish modern generals, there was far more scope for personal prowess. Each man, from the leader down to the lowest varlet, was in direct dependence upon some feudal superior to whom he paid personal homage, and to whom therefore he was personally known. The armies of those periods were composed of companies of men drawn together from their own villages, who had known one another from childhood, who had tried their strength with each other in their local meetings and wappenshaws, who supported one another shoulder to shoulder, and were sure to follow where their chief, also their landlord, led the way. They fought under each other's eye, and well knew that every bold stroke and every daring deed would be reported to the maids and mothers of merry England at home. None could do less than his best under such a system, and without in any way depreciating the uses of the modern rifle, all must allow that there was far more of manliness in the handling of the English bow. We can all understand the feeling which led Cœur de Lion to curse the arblast, the weapon by which he afterwards fell, a weapon of which a child might pull the trigger, while to draw a cloth yard shaft to the ear required a man, and an Englishman.

"Where was the man, with the heart of a man within him, who would have turned his back upon so gallant an army. But the miserable King had no taste for the war he had provoked. The army was mustered, the trumpets had sounded, the bows were bent, the lances were in rest, but the King was wanting. The army chafed to be led to battle, but the King had retired by the postern. And yet that king was a Plantagenet. He was the sire and the son of great men. From him sprung the great monarch who led the English in triumph over the fields of France, during whose reign Cressy and Poitiers became household words, as they, and Agin-

court after them, have since remained. But the King was not only the sire of Edward III., but he was the son of a far, far greater man; not merely the greatest man of the great race of Plantagenet, but the greatest statesman and warrior who ever filled the English throne, a monarch whose heart burned with one engrossing devouring ambition—who though not cruel, was stern and severe in carrying out that ambition, because he knew that what he strove to do was for the weal of that country which God had called him to govern; who was ambitious only that his empire should be consolidated, and who was determined, as far as in him lay, to weld into one compact mass the various provinces and kingdoms into which Britain was then divided. Unhappily the qualities which shone in the father were wanting in the son; like the waters of the river of antiquity they flowed unseen beneath the intermediate stage. The King fled, and in the history of Caerphilly he appears no more. The Castle was left to be defended by the son of the younger Despenser, and by John de Felton, probably the father or uncle of the hero in the campaign of Najara, of one of the most brilliant exploits recorded by Froissart. How long he stood out we do not know, but we do know that he made such terms as saved not only the lives of his soldiers and his own, but also of the youngest Despenser, who shortly afterwards received a pardon from foes not too much disposed to be merciful. But the house of Despenser fell with Caerphilly, and for four generations, though at times possessed of this lordship, they were never in a position again to occupy it. The last of the race, Thomas, recovered the earldom of Gloucester, but he held it but a few months, being put to death by the populace of Bristol early in the reign of Henry IV. The estates passed with his heiress, Isabel, to the Beauchamps, Earls of Worcester and of Warwick, from them to the Nevilles, and to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and, after Bosworth, the Lordship of Glamorgan was granted by the Crown to Jasper Tudor. In the time of Henry VI., Caerphilly had fallen so low as to be the prison of the district, and Lord Bute has papers showing the names of the prisoners. This seems also to have been its condition when Leland was here in the reign of Henry VIII. Thus adversity and prosperity were alike fatal to Caerphilly. Under the later Despensers it was necessarily neglected, and the Beauchamps were far too much attached to Hanley Castle, girt with the rich meads of the Severn and to the lordly towers of Warwick, to care for the gloomy and barren grandeur of Caerphilly. Thus it appears to me probable that from the visit of Edward II. to the present day this Castle hall has not witnessed a sight like that now before us. And now, before I proceed to the topography of the fortress, let me say a word upon the reception of the Institute in this district. When, a year ago, at Leicester, I was asked whether, if the Institute came to Cardiff its members would be well received, I replied that that depended upon two things. I said there were two persons in Cardiff concerned in the matter, one the representative of the Lords of Morgannwg, and the other the representative of the citizens of Cardiff. 'If you have,' I continued, 'a cordial invitation from the Mayor and Corporation, and if Lord Bute agrees to take the chair of the Institute, I think I can predict for you such a meeting as you have seldom, if ever, received. In that little room at Leicester such was the answer I ventured to make to Lord Talbot. For some time past I have felt a great weight upon my shoulders. That weight is now more than re-

moved, for my most sanguine hopes never led me to expect such a day, such a sight as this. We have had many presidents, many excellent presidents, but none I am sure who united in themselves the personal and intrinsic qualities of the President of this meeting. For we can never expect to find a president who shall, to his personal qualities, add the possession of an ancestral castle of such magnitude as Caerphilly, or who possesses the means and the will to afford us so generous a welcome. Long as the Institute may last, and long may that period be, we can never hope to be received under circumstances so favourable as the present, can never hope to find a nobleman who will be in possession of, and will fit up for our use, such a hall as you see about you, which contains within its walls the fairest of the fair sex, which shelters here that beauty for which the county of Glamorgan is famous.

"And now a word as to why Caerphilly is placed where it is. The Norman invaders, marching from Gloucester along the coast, and descending from Shrewsbury along the lower inland valleys, obtained possession of that strip of comparatively level land which intervenes, in this county, between the mountains and the sea. Here they and their followers placed a castle upon almost every manor in the district, but nevertheless, although Llantrissant commanded one important pass, they were in perpetual danger from the wild Welsh of the hills along the north. The Welsh held more or less the great triangle of which Merthyr is the point, and the Rhymney and the Neath form the two sides. To protect the plain from these quarters, the Norman lords constructed Castel Coch and the tower of Whitchurch, to command the pass of the Taff, Caerphilly to protect the lower course of the Rhymney, and finally, at the point of the triangle, the hill Castle of Morlais, and thus proposed both to check the advance of the Welsh, and afterwards to cut off their retreat. A bard, with far more than bardic licence, has imagined his countrymen assembled within the old camp of Morgraig, on the hill above us, looking down with vengeful eye upon the pastures 'rent by the Saxon from the Gael,' during the storm which is said to have swept away St. Mary's Church with its burial-ground into the Severn, and under cover of which the Welsh are said to have attacked Cardiff."

Mr. Clark then proceeded, by the aid of a gigantic map and a bird's-eye view of the restored fortress, from the pencil of Mr. Brigden, to explain the topography of the castle. He pointed out that a natural tongue of land had been cut across in two places, so as to isolate the part now occupied by the centre of the fortress, that this island was scarped and revetted with masonry, and defended by bastions and a parapet. Within this was placed the inner ward, contained by a rectangular curtain and four drum towers at the angles. At each end was a noble gate-house, and along one side were the hall, chapel, and other buildings for the use of the lord. Outside this, in the middle ward, were the kitchen and offices, and a water-tank. The whole stood in an extensive lake, like Kenilworth, formed by damming up the Nant-y-gledyr on its way to the Rhymney. The dam was part of a long platform defended with curtains, towers, a cross wall, a grand gate-house, and a postern on each flank, presenting a front of unrivalled grandeur, and worthy to be named with Coucy, Pierrefonds, Warwick, or Carcassonne, or any of the grander examples of an ancient fortress. The rear

of the castle was covered by a large horn-work, also surrounded by water, and on either side were parapet walls and other defences beyond the lake. It was a fine example of a castle which 40 years ago Mr. Clark had called Edwardian or concentric, much resembling Harlech, though much larger, and having much of its detail analogous to Beaumaris and the castles of Edward I. Caerphilly was built in the last year of Edward I., but the ornamental parts are of later date, and no doubt the work of Despensers in the reign of Edward II.

"I have thus," Mr. Clark continued, "endeavoured to describe to you a castle, the area of which is said to be, after Windsor, the largest in Britain. It is not only an ancient, but it is, in a military point of view, a very curious castle, and what adds to its interest is that we know its exact date. It is true that it has not been honoured by the occurrence of any great event, its story has not been fully recorded by any historian, neither has it been celebrated in song by any bard. Nevertheless, its rude and barren magnificence invests it with a grandeur approaching to sublimity. It is not bosomed in tufted trees, there is but little ivy upon its walls, its towers, displaced by gunpowder during the Commonwealth, are tottering to their fall, but the ruin is noble and majestic. You may people it with the creatures of the imagination, and figure to yourself its battlements alive with warriors, but of its actual history but little is recorded. All you know is that it has had its brief day of splendour, and is now barren and deserted." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Clark then gave the health of the President, with all the honours.

The party then broke up, some of them continuing their explorations of the ruins under the guidance of Mr. Octavius Morgan, and thus ended a day which will long be remembered in the annals of the Institute and by the inhabitants of the district.

At 9 p.m. a *conversazione* was held in the temporary museum in the assembly room of the Town Hall, and was numerously attended. In the course of the evening Mr. J. P. Seddon drew attention to a drawing of a remarkable rood screen in Llangwm church, and described the manner in which he had been enabled to complete that drawing, chiefly from fragments of the screen in various places.

Friday, July 28.

This was the day for the excursion to Caldicott, Caerwent, and Chepstow. The party was numerous, and the day fine, after a somewhat threatening morning. Starting from Cardiff at 10 a.m. by the Great Western railway the party proceeded to Portskewett station, where carriages awaited them. Having reached Caldicott Castle, Mr. Seddon kindly undertook the task of conducting the party over the ruins, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., the expected *cicerone* of the day being absent (as it was afterwards known) on account of illness.¹ The route was then resumed to Caerwent, through a very picturesque country. At Caerwent the party were upon the well-known site of a Roman city, which had been well explored some years ago. Since that time the

¹ See "Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicott Castle, 1854," 8vo.,

by O. Morgan and Thomas Wakeman. Publications of the Caerleon Society.

remains have become somewhat overgrown by vegetation, and the indications of the various points of interest were rather confused. Passing on to Chepstow, the large party found a substantial luncheon provided at the Beaufort Arms; and then the fine Castle, which afforded many points for discussion, and the town walls and gates were visited, Mr. Seddon continuing his good offices as guide. Mr. Bloxam also kindly contributed some valuable remarks on several of the debateable subjects which occurred during the perambulation. Many of the party returned to Cardiff by the appointed train; but a considerable number availed themselves of the opportunity offered for visiting the noble ruins of Tintern, and enjoying the lovely scenery of the Wye between that place and Chepstow.

Saturday, July 29.

At 10 A.M. a train started from the South Wales Station for the excursion to St. Donat's, Ewenny, &c. The weather was not very favourable, although it improved in the course of the day, and the afternoon was very fine. From Llantrissant a special train conveyed the party to Cowbridge, where carriages were in waiting to carry them on, time not allowing for any examination of the interesting objects there. After passing through a fertile country, the descent from the high land to the valley in which Beaupré is situated was made through a long, narrow, and rugged lane, in which the long procession of vehicles taxed the care and patience of their conductors, and somewhat curtailed the time at the disposal of the party for examining the interesting mansion of the Bassets. This is a house of the Elizabethan period, of which it is a very good example, built on the site of a house of the fourteenth century, of which there are a few remains. Here Mr. Parker discoursed upon the special features of the building, to the consideration of these, however, scarce sufficient time could be given. The road to Llantwit was then taken, and that place was almost reached, when a heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by high wind and pouring rain, burst upon the party. Luckily the doubtful character of the morning had ensured some precautions being taken against bad weather. But the appearance of the little town, which had intended to have assumed quite a joyous aspect as a welcome to the Institute, was sadly marred by the down-pour of rain, which spoiled the effect of the banners and triumphal arches. The town-hall of Llantwit Major, in which few of its ancient characteristics are discernible, and which also serves as a school-room, had on this day to do duty as the luncheon hall of the Institute, and here a welcome repast awaited the party after their rough battle with the elements. During this interval the weather cleared up, and on resuming their proceedings the sun shone out, and the remainder of the day was as beautiful as could be wished. The party proceeded to the churchyard, where Mr. Freeman and Mr. Parker discoursed about the very curious and remarkable church, which has excited much speculation among archaeologists, and which had been a monastic as well as a parochial building. Mr. Bloxam also made some interesting comments upon the monuments and sculptured stones in and about the church, some of which are specially interesting.

Again *en route*, St. Donat's Castle, the seat of Dr. Carne, was next

reached, by a road which afforded an excellent view of the Bristol Channel. It is in a charming position, and forms a most picturesque object in the landscape. After a most hospitable entertainment by the owner, the many points of archaeological interest in the structure were duly descanted upon by Mr. Parker, to which Mr. Clark made some additions, especially in regard to the history of the building and its owners. Many of the party leisurely strolled over the grounds and portions of the old castle, while others examined the picturesque little church in the dell, on the west side of the castle. Again wending their way, but somewhat too rapidly, through a charming country, the journey was continued to Ewenny Priory. This is a remarkable specimen of combined conventual and parochial buildings under one roof, upon which Mr. Freeman gave an able discourse. The courteous hospitality of the owner, Major Turberville, was here proffered to his numerous visitors, and suitably acknowledged. From this point the railway station at Bridgend was reached, and a long and very interesting day was brought to a close.

Monday, July 31.

This was the last excursion of the meeting, and was made to Caerleon and Raglan Castle. The party was very numerous, the Sunday's rest having restored those who had felt fatigued. At about 9.30 A.M. the train started for Newport, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to Caerleon (Isca Silurum). Here Mr. J. E. Lee of the Priory, and Mr. Woollett of Newport, met the party, and conducted them at once to the Museum, where the numerous examples of Roman remains gathered from the place and neighbourhood are preserved, and have been carefully arranged. Then followed the visit to the "Mound," the examination of the Roman walls, and of the amphitheatre known as "King Arthur's Round Table." Mr. Lee then invited the party to partake of refreshments at the Priory, and Mr. Clark, in returning thanks on behalf of the Institute, said some words of acknowledgment of the great services rendered to archaeological pursuits by Mr. Lee during the last thirty years. Returning to Newport, carriages were taken at the Eastern Valleys Station for Raglan Footpath Station, which was reached at about 1.30 P.M. In the Castle grounds a commodious tent had been erected, in which an excellent luncheon was served; and after strolling over the castle and grounds, Mr. Clark gathered together the numerous assemblage in front of the great gateway, and standing upon the old table now placed in the spacious entrance court, gave a brief sketch of the ruins. He commenced by remarking upon the difference between the topography of a military or civil and an ecclesiastical building. In each they knew what to look for, but it was only in the latter that they knew where to look for it. Given the uses of a church, or the order of monks to which a monastic building belonged, and all was tolerably clear; but in a castle, though there must have been a hall, a kitchen, a gatehouse, a well, and a chapel, they were placed after no fixed rule, and their ruins could not always be identified. Here, however, so much of the building remained that there was no difficulty in pointing out its several parts. The keep, the gatehouse, the hall, the withdrawing and state rooms, the kitchen, all were in evidence; and although there were difficulties about the chapel, its actual site seemed to be well known.

Raglan was not like Caerphilly, a castle-palace, but a palace-castle, and one of very late date. It was built by the last of the Herberts and the first of the Somersets, who married the Herbert heiress. It was not necessary, in South Wales or Monmouthshire, to remind an audience of the greatness of the Herberts. At one time they numbered about thirty-five male branches, each possessing a landed estate in Wales, and very many of them had won their way to the peerage. Some considerable genealogical confusion had been produced by the absence of a regular surname, so that there were Herberts, and Thomases, and Raglans, and Progers, and Joneses, and many other names, each descended in the male line from the main stock. The Duke of Beaufort was the representative in the female line of the great Earl of Pembroke, the best known and most powerful of the race; but Mr. Herbert of Llanarth was a representative in the male line, and probably the only one in Monmouthshire.

Referring to a large plan provided by the keeper of the castle, Mr. Clark pointed out the various parts in some detail. He dwelt on the curious feature of a detached keep, the which vied with the round keep of Pembroke in dimensions and grandeur. The gridiron-like grooves over the entrance had been described as recesses for the pipes by which the well-known mechanician, the great Marquis of Worcester, supplied his water-works. They were, however, intended only to receive the frames of the two drawbridges when not in action; there were grooves precisely similar to be seen in the citadel at Verona, into which the drawbridges, for carriages and foot passengers, were still occasionally raised.

Next, pointing out the grand machicolations of the gate-house, Mr. Clark showed the exquisite workmanship of the windows and stone work of the state rooms, with the old Beaufort badge of the portcullis and their motto referring to it, of "*Altera Securitas*." He then pointed out the details of its military defences, the points in which it differed from the much earlier Castle of Caerphilly, and in which it resembled the palace-castle of Heidelberg, the type of all such structures.

The history of Raglan commenced and concluded with the civil wars, when it was attacked by Fairfax and defended by the Marquis of Worcester, a cavalier of the best and noblest type. It was unfortunate for the House of Beaufort that they found it necessary at the Restoration to shift their residence to the grand, but utterly unhistoric, Badminton; however, it was to their departure, and to the consequent neglect of the old walls, that was due the peculiar charm of Raglan, the verdure and luxuriance of the ivy that draped its walls, and made it far more lovely in its decay than it could ever have been in its prime.

The time at the disposal of the party was cut short by the necessity for returning to Cardiff in time for the *conversazione* at the Museum, so that much which would otherwise have been said was unavoidably omitted. The day, however, was splendid, and the greensward in its brightest verdure. Seldom has rural archæology been rendered so attractive.

The home journey was varied by returning *via* the Crumlin Viaduct, which enabled the strangers to the locality to see one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering skill, and to get a glimpse of the fine scenery of the Vale of the Ebbw. A *Conversazione* in the Museum closed the proceedings of the day.

Tuesday, August 1.

At 10 A.M. the Historical Section met in the Nisi Prius Court of the Town Hall, E. A. FREEMAN, Esq., D.C.L., in the chair. A memoir by Mr. FLOYD upon "The Haweye and Stradling Families" was read by the Secretary, upon which some discussion ensued, as the writer interfered considerably with the usually accepted histories of those families. This was followed by a paper on "The Sepulchral Monuments of Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire," by Mr. G. T. CLARK, which dealt, not only with the existing memorials in those counties, but referred to those which had been destroyed, and to those of the worthies of the district which were existent in other parts of the kingdom. The Chairman made some favourable comments upon both the essays, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the writers, the meeting was dissolved.

At Noon the concluding meeting was held. The Marquis of Bute occupied the chair, and there was a numerous assembly of members of the Institute and visitors.

Mr. O. MORGAN, M.P., moved the best thanks of the meeting to the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff for the use of their handsome and commodious Town Hall. He regretted exceedingly that his health had prevented his taking so active a part in the meeting as he had hoped to have done, and dwelt upon the great advantage to the Institute in having so commodious a building placed at their disposal. He felt sure they would all recollect with pleasure the princely reception they had met with at the hands of the Lord of Caerphilly and the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff. The motion was seconded by Mr. Burt, and carried unanimously.

The MAYOR OF CARDIFF, in acknowledging the vote, said it was not only gratifying to him, but to the other members of the Corporation, to find that the meeting had been so successful, and that the accommodation placed at the disposal of the Institute had met with their approval. He hoped that the Institute would have no cause to regret that their first visit to the Principality had been paid to the town of Cardiff.

The Rev. J. B. DEANE proposed a vote of thanks to the writers of essays and addresses on the objects of the meeting. This was seconded by Mr. Mackie, and acknowledged by Mr. G. T. Clark.

Mr. C. TUCKER moved a vote of thanks to the contributors of objects to the temporary museum, some of the chief of which he specified. This was seconded by Mr. R. R. Holmes, and responded to by Mr. Octavius Morgan.

The Very Rev. CANON ROCK moved that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the noble President of the Meeting, the Mayor of Cardiff, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Dean of Llandaff, and others, for the splendid and courteous hospitality afforded by them to the members of the Institute and the visitors during the meeting. At some length the Rev. Canon referred to the cordial and princely reception which the Institute had met with at the hands of the Marquis of Bute, and to the hospitable welcome accorded to them throughout the country they had visited. And though, he said, the Mayor of Cardiff was a Welshman, the members of the Institute would call him an Englishman. And they would re-cross the Severn with the feeling that there was to be met with in Wales a thorough and hearty English hospitality.

Mr. G. T. CLARK seconded the motion, and spoke of the general character of the hospitable and kindly reception accorded to them, the examples of which would be too long to enumerate.

Signor T. G. RIVERO, the Spanish Consul for Cardiff, said he ventured to say a few words with respect to the manner in which he, as a foreigner, considered the Institute had been received. The impression made upon his own mind was of so agreeable a nature that he felt he must express his thanks to those who had ministered to the welfare and comfort of all taking part in the transactions of the meeting. What he had seen and experienced would cause a revolution in his own opinions with respect to learned societies in England, learned Englishmen, and English people and English life in general.

The motion having been put to the meeting by the Hon. Secretary, was carried with acclamation.

The MARQUIS OF BUTE rose amidst loud applause, and, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he felt half ashamed that the vote should have taken up three times the space of those which had preceded it. But in his acknowledgment he was speaking in behalf of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, of the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff, of the Dean of Llandaff, of Mr. Lee of Caerleon, and of the others who had entertained the Institute. Some of those had already expressed the gratification they had experienced at having had the opportunity of receiving the Institute, and he might say for the others that they fully shared those feelings. And for himself he would repeat that if he had been able to give them pleasure, the advantage which accrued to him was greater than that obtained by them.

Mr. BURTT proposed a vote of thanks to the Local Committee for the care bestowed upon the preliminary arrangements, and, in so doing, highly complimented Mr. Waldron, the Secretary of that Committee, for the excellent manner in which those arrangements had been made. He regretted that Mr. Waldron, was prevented by a pressure of business, which had been accumulating during the time he had devoted to the interests of the Institute, from being present to hear how his exertions had been appreciated. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Canon Rock, and, having been put and carried, was acknowledged by Mr. Adams on behalf of Mr. Waldron and the Local Committee.

The MARQUIS OF BUTE then said: He rose to dissolve the present meeting, and to leave the chair in which the kindness of the meeting had placed him. In so doing, he had only to say about the meeting itself what had already been said by others, that he trusted its operations would be productive of good in that part of the world, particularly as regarded matters of historic interest. And he felt that he ought there almost to make reparation for the somewhat flippant joke he had made the other night upon the subject of antiquaries founded upon "The Antiquary" of Sir Walter Scott. But he hoped that what he had already intimated would rather be the result of the labours of the Archæological Institute than that which was so fancifully sketched out by the great novelist. Thanking them for their kindness, and apologizing for the inefficient discharge of his duties as President, he declared the present meeting of the Institute to be dissolved.

The Museum.

This was formed in the handsome Assembly Room of the Town Hall.

An excellent collection was brought together, which, although highly interesting in many branches of Archaic lore, was less perfect in some respects than many of the temporary museums formed at the annual gatherings of the Institute. The arts of carving in ivory and of enamelling on copper were but sparingly represented, whilst early MSS. and historical documents were more than usually abundant and of considerable interest.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE contributed numerous drawings of Celtic and other objects of an early period, from the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and some curious bronze ornaments. Mr. Lee, of Caerleon, sent numerous sketches of ideal restorations of the lake dwellings in Switzerland, and drawings of objects found there, together with many of the objects themselves. The Town Museum, Mr. LUKIS and Mr. TRAILL sent flint and stone arrow and spear heads, chips and flakes; also a collection of such objects from Norway. The pre-historic section of archaeology was, however, but scantily represented in the temporary Museum. The Rev. W. H. BATHURST sent a large and remarkable collection of objects of the Roman period, found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, together with drawings of other relics found there, and ground-plans, &c., of the discoveries made some years ago. They were the result of excavations on that site commenced by the late Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, about the year 1806. (See p. 174 of the present volume for a fuller account of the discoveries at Lydney.)

MR. O. MORGAN, M.P., exhibited a fine collection of Chamberlains' gilt keys, sixty-three in number, being the insignia of office of the Chamberlains of nearly all the sovereigns of Europe, from about A.D. 1690 to 1840, many being richly ornamented; a card purse of enamelled plaques, with portraits, and many other specimens of enamel; five specimens of Polish and Russian spoons of the sixteenth century; a chrismatory of rock crystal, and other interesting objects of that material; a compound dial, folding up, and requiring to be set; an excellent example of early printing, a Missal or Service Book, printed at Venice or Strasburg about 1500, a good specimen of large open type in red and black, with a title showing it had belonged to the House of Carthusians at Hereford, and in binding of the period; also a Book of Common Prayer, printed in London, by Jugge and Cawood, in 1560, with which are bound other religious works; Mr. Morgan contributed also Miniatures on ivory of Frederick, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of James I., afterwards King and Queen of Bohemia; represented standing on the Terrace of Heidelberg, and contemplating the magnificent castle palace they had just completed, 1619. Also a noble double cup of rock crystal, mounted in silver-gilt work; end of sixteenth century.

The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LLANDAFF exhibited a large number of MSS. of much interest and value. Amongst them a letter from the Abbot of Llantarnam to the Bishop of Llandaff, in 1465, with the abbot's seal attached, relating to the ordination of a priest; a letter from Miles Corbett, one of the judges on the trial of King Charles I., to William Spencer, of Bramley Grange, Yorkshire, dated 18th June, 1647; Major Spencer's commission in the Parliamentary army, 1648; pardon

granted by Charles II., 1662, to William Spencer, for having sheltered a regicide; and various other documents connected with the Spencer family.

Mrs. OLLIVANT, wife of the bishop, exhibited a large collection of engravings, drawings, lithographs, and photographs of various churches, castles, ruins, and objects of antiquity in the county of Glamorgan.

Miss OLLIVANT also sent to the museum a rare collection of autographs, occupying two volumes; a gold coin of Henry VI.; and several others, found in digging the foundations for the new buildings at the cathedral.

The DEAN and CHAPTER OF LLANDAFF exhibited a Latin address of Bishop Blethin to the Prebendaries of the Cathedral, with an appendix containing the ancient "consuetudines" of the Cathedral long lost and here lately found.

Miss WILLIAMS, daughter of the Dean of Llandaff, exhibited a Chelsea enamel box, with portrait of Sir G. R. Rodney.

Mr. READY (of the British Museum) brought several Egyptian and other vases and urns, figures of terra cotta, locks and keys found in the Thames, rings of bronze, a jester's staff, a belt clasp, and other objects of bronze, a fine chasuble of English work, of the fifteenth century, &c.

Mr. WYNNE, of Peniarth, sent some valuable manuscripts of great local interest. Amongst them were some of the Hengwrt Collection, once belonging to Robert Vaughan, the antiquary, of Merionethshire, who died in 1667; the "Sanct Graal," a Welsh manuscript of the time of Henry VII.; History of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table; Life of St. Cadoc, a manuscript of the fifteenth century; first edition of the Welsh translation of the Book of Common Prayer; a copy of the "Liber Laudavensis," in the handwriting of Vaughan; Caxton's "Speculum Vitæ Christi," differing from the copy in the Museum.

The Rev. J. BATHURST DEANE brought a small Roman vase, of peculiar decoration, found in Bath; several miniatures and other interesting objects of art, including a silver ring cut in facets, and a silver snuff-box, with medallion of Charles I.; and Mrs. DEANE brought a collection of fans, Indian and European, of delicate execution.

Mr. G. T. CLARK exhibited three good paintings on panel, portraits of Queen Elizabeth (by Zuccherro), Queen Mary, and the Elector Palatine; also four Dutch pewter dishes, dated 1614, with engravings of workmen at their trades, and descriptive inscriptions.

Mr. CALDWELL exhibited two chasubles, one remounted on gold cloth, with the arms of Robert Lord Fitzwalter, temp. Henry VII.; and another of red velvet, having the ground richly decorated with angels, stars, and fleurs-de-lis in cloth of gold.

Mr. LUARD contributed several good silver-gilt and ivory tankards, sculptures in ivory, a rose-water dish, and other *articles de luxe* in silver gilt, an enamelled Japanese bowl, a Jade vase, a bronze elephant, and several other interesting *objets* of Oriental art.

The MAYOR OF CARDIFF exhibited a handsome volume of old engravings and drawings of Cardiff Castle and other places in Glamorganshire, showing many and interesting changes in their appearance; also a volume, finely printed by John Kerver at Paris in 1521, entitled "Silva Nuptialis." Mr. R. O. JONES, of Fommon Castle, sent numerous deeds of feoffment, &c., of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, chiefly relating to places in Glamorganshire. Mr. KNEWSTUB contributed many rubbings of monumental brasses. The Rev. W. DAVID sent a

portion of the door of Llanilterne Chapel in the parish of St. Fagans, with a large lock of the simplest possible construction, the key and works in good condition, perhaps thirteenth century. A British celt found in Greatwood, St. Fagans, and three flint arrow-heads.

Mr. B. MATTHEWS exhibited a singular jug of early English ware, probably sixteenth century, found in digging a foundation in Cardiff. It is about 18 in. high, with a pale green glaze, ornamented with six attenuated figures, with heads of monkeys (?), apparently dancing. Several residents in Cardiff sent specimens of the potteries of Nantgarrow and Swansea, but nothing very special was shown. Mr. SEDDON brought a drawing of richly decorated rood screen in Llangwm Church, of late decorated period. Mr. HEARD sent a bronze sacring bell, about 7 in. high, richly ornamented in relief, inscribed "Mater Dei, memento mei : " "Petrus Ghineus me fecit 1571."

The agent of his Grace the DUKE OF BEAUFORT brought a variety of interesting relics from Raglan Castle ; such as encaustic tiles, moulds for balls and shot ; also fragments of lead pipes of peculiar form, relics of the remarkable waterworks constructed there by the celebrated Marquis of Worcester. An iron back plate (broken) of a fireplace, found in Cardiff, with the arms of Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer, and with royal motto and supporters, and the motto of the garter, was exhibited by Mr. CLEMENT LUCAS.

HARDING GIFFARD, Esq., Q.C., exhibited a most magnificent volume, presented to John Giffard, Esq., by King Charles II.. It is bound in a costly manner, with large corners, clasps, and plates of massive silver, and decorated within with highly coloured plates designed by Bloemart, Diepenbeck, De Broyer, Heemskerke, and other Dutch artists, and all engraved by Vischer. The Common Prayer, Administration of the Sacraments, and Psalms of David printed in England in 1679—80, folios. The Bible, or Old and New Testaments, printed at Amsterdam in 1679—824 folios.

The Rev. AUGUSTUS MORGAN exhibited an English Bible, dated 1553 ; the Book of Common Prayer, 1560 ; the Psalter of London, 1561. Also, the "Bible in English," London, 1553 ; Cranmer's version, an edition of extreme rarity. Homilies, called Certain Sermons, first printed in 1560 ; unknown at the British Museum.

Mrs. TRAHERNE exhibited a picture of Our Lord, from a Russian-Greek church at Kirtch, brought home at the time of the Crimean war ; curious playing-cards, representing the "Popish Plot" of Titus Oates ; medal of Dr. Sancroft and the seven bishops, imprisoned by James II. ; miniature of John Locke ; curious inventories, medals, &c. ; roll of the manors of the Earl of Pembroke in Glamorganshire, A.D. 1597 ; and Ministers' accounts of Henry, Earl of Pembroke's possessions in 40th Elizabeth.

Captain E. J. BEDFORD, R.N., sent various objects from Iona, and from the islands of Harris and Lewis. Also, a small cup of unbaked clay, of a dark-brown colour, and of a kind still in use by the inhabitants of the island of Tyree, on the west coast of Scotland.

An extremely elegant mace of silver, dated 1633, in good preservation, was exhibited by the Portreeve and Town Clerk of the borough of Llantrissant, the decoration being four caryatides, supporting a crown topped with a series of fleur-de-lis. Also the original charter of the

borough, 3 Henry VI., granted by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Lord le Despenser, and Lord of Glamorgan, great seal appended : Beauchamp impaling Le Despenser, and counter-seal ; Beauchamp impaling Newburgh ; Earl of Warwick, and Clare impaling Le Despenser.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge with thanks the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Cardiff Meeting, and of the general purposes of the Institute :—J. Henderson, Esq., 5*l.* ; Col. C. H. Tynte, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; G. T. Clark, Esq., 5*l.* ; Rev. E. David, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. Bruce, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; T. Edmunds, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; R. O. Jones, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; O. J. Jones, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; F. C. Stacey, Esq., 5*l.* ; Ev. Williams, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Howel Gwyn, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.* ; G. W. Nicholl, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. E. Lee, Esq., 3*l.* ; The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, 5*l.* ; Rev. J. Griffith, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Griffith Philip, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Pride, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; H. S. Giffard, Esq., 5*l.* ; The National Provincial Bank, 5*l.* ; The Mayor of Cardiff, 5*l.* ; H. Heard, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; R. W. Griffith, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; C. Thompson, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; W. Alexander, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Major J. P. Turberville, 5*l.* ; C. H. Page, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Chas. Luard, Esq., 3*l.* 3*s.* ; O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., 5*l.* ; The Lord Bishop of Llandaff, 5*l.* ; Sir E. Smirke, 2*l.* ; Rev. W. David, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; E. W. David, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Brogden, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A. Way, Esq., 2*l.* ; Professor Westmacott, 1*l.* ; C. S. Greaves, Esq., 2*l.* ; W. B. Watkins, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Bird, Esq., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. H. H. Richards, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Col. J. T. Crichton Stuart, M.P., 5*l.* ; Messrs. Hill & Sons, 5*l.* ; J. McConochie, Esq., 2*l.*

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE arrangements for the Annual Meeting of the Institute at Southampton are progressing satisfactorily. A cordial spirit prevails among the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, and good promises of support have been received from all parts of the county. The Presidents of sections are proposed to be :—ANTIQUITIES, Major-Gen. Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey ; ARCHITECTURE, A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., M.P. ; HISTORY, the Lord Henry Scott, M.P.

Among the pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy in the first months of the present year, was a portrait called in the catalogue "Lady Jane Grey." This name is painted on the background of the picture itself, in modern letters, and cannot be taken as authoritative. Attention has been called, however, to a shield or, rather, lozenge of arms above the right shoulder of the figure. They consist of the coat of Archbishop Cranmer, *argent on a chevron azure, between three pelicans in piety sable, three cinquefoils, or* : impaling, *or, a spread eagle sable*, dimidiated with, *bendy or and sable* : evidently a foreign coat. Can these arms refer to the widow of Cranmer, a German lady, the niece of his friend Osiander ? Her surname is apparently not mentioned by any English authority.