

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

November 5, 1875.

SIR SIBBALD D. SCOTT, BART., V. P., in the Chair.

SOME preliminary observations were made by the Chairman with reference to the new session of which this was the first meeting. The progress and condition of archæological knowledge generally were touched upon; the great success and pleasant cordiality of the past congress at Canterbury, and the excellent prospect of that in view for next year, with the many attractions of "Camalodunum" and its neighbourhood, which was virgin soil to the Institute, were then adverted to. The Chairman concluded by expressing his regret at the recent decease of Dr. Hook, the Venerable Dean of Chichester, an old and valued member of the Institute, whose contributions to its "Journal" were numerous, and of great importance and interest.

Mr. HENRY POOLE read "Notices of the Sepulchral Brasses and other Monuments in the Church of St. John, Margate."

"This church was built A.D. 1050, and contains some vestiges of Norman work. During the course of the recent alterations, rendered necessary by the increased population of the parish, some interesting monuments have been discovered, of which I propose to give some notices. Although when this important improvement was undertaken, it was believed that some monuments of interest formed part of the floor (and at least two of them are well known by the accurate illustrations of Mr. J. G. Waller in his work on 'Sepulchral Brasses'), yet it was not till the interior was cleared out that so many were found hidden, which had until then been unknown.

"A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which there are now displayed the monumental plates of about twenty worthies of Margate, nearly one half of which are effigies ranging from the early part of the fifteenth to that of the seventeenth century. The whole of the brass plates remaining, as well as the gravestones, had been subject to very rough usage from an early period. Many of the stones were broken and despoiled of their effigies, armorial shields and inscriptions. They were chiefly of Petworth and Bethersden marbles (the latter more especially were greatly disintegrated), and the plates of brass remaining were warped, dented and broken.

"After much consideration the Building Committee resolved on the removal of all the plates from the slabs, the refacing and reduction of the broken marble ledgers and their flattening and replacement in the various slabs where practicable, or in new slabs where the old were irrecoverably past repair. This has been carefully carried out, and the result is a floor near the chancel, which, with all this conservation, is hardly surpassed by any other in the county.

"One of the stones used as a gravestone was of black marble, and had been inscribed with small and irregular letters, and the names of several

persons. This, when first noticed, was among the rubbish in the church-yard, but on examination it was found to have been an altar, for the front and south end were wrought with the square above and chamfer below. It is now made to serve as a floor under the new altar table, after being refaced and polished. The next most important relic is a coffin-shaped stone, which seems to have originally lain above the floor, and probably was the cover of a stone coffin. It is apparently of Bethersden marble. The length is 6 ft. 5 in., the width at head 2 ft. 4 in., and at foot 1 ft. 4 in., with a thickness of 9 in. On the top is wrought a cross, being a plain shaft standing on a calvary, and having a head formed with a quatrefoil combined with a square placed diagonally. There has been a moulding around the edge, and the head of the cross may have been carved, but it has been subjected to so much wear that all traces of such details are gone. It is otherwise in good preservation.

"At the south-eastern angle of the sacrarium floor is placed the grave-stone of [Dominus] Thomas Smith, Vicar, 1433.<sup>1</sup> It is of Bethersden marble, and has an inscribed plate of brass surmounted by four other plates forming a heart with three labels. On the heart is engraved 'Credo quod,' and on the labels 'In carne mea videbo Salvatorem meum;' 'de terra resurrecturus sum;' 'Redemptor meus vivit,' referring no doubt to Romans x., 10, 'For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness.' At the back of this plate was found an inscription beautifully engraved and almost perfect, as fresh as though it had been finished only yesterday. It seems never to have been used. It was probably a rejected plate, being shortened to suit its new use, the left hand end wanting about an inch. It bears the name of John Dalton and Alicia his wife. She died 1430, so that the plate was waiting to be used three years. A cast as well as a rubbing of it is taken, each of which shows the finest possible art of the engraver. The histories of Margate contain no name of Dalton. The Daltons' family place is Yorkshire and Lancashire; the name does not occur in Kent.

"At the north-eastern angle of the same floor is placed another similar slab containing the effigy of a priest in the usual habiliments, standing on a plate inscribed to [Sir] Thomas Cardiff, vicar, 1515. The position agrees with its ancient place. These are the only Brasses of ecclesiastics earlier than the end of the seventeenth century, and they bear the usual titles of 'Dominus' and 'Sir.'

"The earliest of the Brasses of civilians is that of Nicholas Canteys, 1431. It is, as the rubbing shows, beautifully drawn and engraved. He carries an anelace in his girdle, and his shoes are prettily ornamented with quatrefoils. He stands on a flowery mound with an inscribed plate beneath. This fine effigy (which is shown in Waller's work) was inlaid in a good Petworth marble slab, but the unoccupied part of the slab at the top had been appropriated by the family of—with an inscription to—one John Smith. He died in 1822, and his remains probably occupied the grave of his more ancient townsman, Nicholas Canteys, nearly four centuries earlier. As John Smith had been a benefactor to the Church, it furnished a fair reason for not ignoring the intrusive inscription, which was accordingly reproduced on a marble slab, now placed near the ancient

<sup>1</sup> A rubbing of this Brass was exhibited at the meeting held in July, 1874. See vol. xxxi., p. 384.

grave. Adjoining is placed a Bethersden marble ledger containing the effigy of the skeleton of Richard Notfelde, 1446. Such a subject is of rare occurrence, and certainly its appearance here is repulsive, if not hideous. He stands on an inscribed plate. Nearly of the same date is the memorial of John Daundelyon, 1445. It contains the effigy of a knight in complete armour, and is in fine condition. The spurs and the blade of the sword are not original, and the northern half of the inscribed plate was made anew within the last forty years. The engraving thereon is incorrect, for the word 'Bentilman' is placed for 'Gentilman,' and there are probably other errors. The effigy has recently been made complete by the addition of half of the hilt of the sword, and of a small piece of the shoulder which had been broken away. This effigy is also engraved by Mr. Waller. Next is a small reduced slab of Bethersden marble, which was much broken, containing a good figure of one Peter Stone, a civilian, 1442, standing on an inscribed plate. These four gravestones form a group with their feet against the kneeling step of the sacrarium. Westwards is placed a slab on which are two small effigies of John and Joan Parker, 1441; and by its side a ledger of gray sandstone, containing the effigy of a soldier, William Cleaybroke, 1638, also standing on a plate of brass and surmounted by a shield of arms. The only other of early date is a mutilated figure, the lower half of a lady, whose dress is very gracefully drawn. The companion male figure is wholly gone. The part left stood on half the old inscribed plate, but as the whole of the inscription is given in Cozens's 'Tour in the Isle of Thanet,' it was thought advisable to retain the interesting fragment and add anew the other half. This brass is that of John Sefowl and Lavinia his wife, 1475.

"One black marble gravestone is in memory of George Somner, a cavalry officer, whose eulogy is characteristic—

" Depositum

" Georgii Somneri generosi Cantuarensis

" natu, qui Turmæ equestris ductor strenue

" se gerens in conflictu Wiensi apud Cantianos

" globulo trajectus caput fortiter occubuit, haud

" minori cum Patriæ *fuctu*, quam sua cum laude

30 Maii A° 1648 Ætatis suæ 51."

There are two lines chiselled out at the bottom which probably contained some loyal expressions. This is the father of the author of Somner's 'Antiquities of Kent.'

"There is one other plate of Roger Morris, a master-mariner, 1615. Over it is a plate which, being very thin, was much damaged. This bears a capital engraving of a ship of war, having three masts and in full sail. The drawing is admirable, and may be taken as a correct representation of a ship of the early period of James I., or of the latter part of Elizabeth's reign.

"There are seven other plates, none of which appear to have belonged to effigies. They are of the ordinary kind of inscription according to their dates, and with one exception are of little interest in themselves. They are as follows :—

"1582—Thomas Fliitt and his wife; 1599—Henry and John Pettit; 1583 and 1605—Alexander Norwoodd and his wife and son; 1605—William Norwod; 1600—Rachael Blowfeild; 1604—Thomas Cleeve

(long lost, but found in a box which the sextoness had charge of); 1613—Joan Parker.

"There are also four mural monuments of rather early date. Two of these belong to the Pettit family, which intermarried with the Daundelyon or Dent-de-lion, and became possessed of their important castle or mansion in Kent, a part of which exists, but is now used as a farmstead. This union of name was succeeded to in the female lines by the Cleeve and Somner families, who possessed the property, and some of them are interred and have memorials (some of which are before you) in Margate Church. There are two other monuments to the families of Cleaybroke and Crispe, who successively occupied Nash Court, in the adjoining parish of St. Peter. All these four monuments are of the best workmanship and of pleasing design. They consist chiefly of black and coloured marbles. They are in the Elizabethan and Jacobean styles, ranging from 1599 to 1661.

"The sepulchral brass plate that possesses the most interest is one that at the first appeared to be of an ordinary character. It is that of Thomas Fliitt and his wife, Elizabeth Twaytts. She died in 1582. He perhaps was not buried with her, for although his name precedes hers, there is no date to it. This plate was about to be flattened and inlaid into a proper slab like the others, but it was then discovered, on removing the pitch adhering to the back, to be a *palimpsest*, for thereon is engraved a border of vine leaves and grapes, through which runs a waved label with an inscription in black letter, forming compartments, in which shields of arms and pictorial subjects alternate. There is only one shield complete, semée of cross-crosslets bottom and fitch. It is charged with three casques, two and one. The base of another shield is visible, and shows a roundle. It is evidently only a fragment of a very large border, and bears on the label part of an inscription in Flemish. The words which are thought to be partly obsolete are

'JAER ONS HEREN ALS MEN SCREEF,'

which may be translated, '*The year of our Lord as it is written.*' The letters are bold and beautifully formed in a border of 1½ inches wide, the words being separated by quatrefoils large and small. The whole border is 9 in. wide, and is bounded on each side by a fillet half an inch wide, decorated with square quatrefoil work. Alternating with the shields are two subjects, the lower one being a young girl habited in a simple robe with a row of buttons from the neck to the skirt. Her shoes are acutely pointed. Her head is bare, but with flowing hair. She is playing in a vineyard catching butterflies, having caught one which she holds in her right hand, while in her left she holds the strings of her head-dress, with which she is trying to catch another butterfly which is at large. This figure is about three and a-half inches high. The other compartment contains two boys, each on stilts, playing together. The one on the right hand is thrusting at the other with his right foot, which he has withdrawn from the fork of his stilt, and with his right hand he is also thrusting the arm of his playfellow. Their heads are bare, and they are habited in short coats closely buttoned from top to bottom. These figures are four and a-half inches high in their stilts. The fields of all these compartments, being covered with vine leaves and grapes, are beautifully formed, arranged and cut, and the

figures grouping with the foliage and fruit suggest that the scene is children playing in a vineyard.

"An examination of the engraving will show that it bears marks of a want of finish; for while the field of the fruit and foliage is cleanly and smoothly cut, the hatching of the field of the letters as well as the field of the shields is imperfect and unequal. Moreover, there do not appear to be any holes made for rivets; the holes that are in the plate belong to Fliitt's modern appropriation, and therefore the original plate may never have been inlaid or fixed in any way. The plate itself, which is cast latten, is in one part so thin that the first engraving where the word 'heren' is has caused a hole an inch square. These circumstances combined tend to a conclusion that the plate, being defective, was rejected by the original Flemish (?) artist, and after a lapse of time brought from the Low Countries as merchandise to England, and made as a memorial plate for Mrs. Fliitt. The field of the shield is hatched with lines slanting downward to the left. Is this to be taken as indication of colour, or was it intended to cross hatch it preparatory to enamelling it in colours, or black? It has been suggested that the figures may be intended to represent 'Infancy and Youth.' If so, they may be part of a series of 'The Seven Ages of Man.' The peculiar interest and the singular preservation of this curious engraving led the Vicar and the architect to the conclusion that it deserved to be conspicuously shown and made accessible to the parishioners and the public. It was, therefore, determined to place in the floor of the chancel a slab of fossil marble, and to engrave thereon a facsimile of the Fliitt inscription; and to secure the plate in a framework of oak, and then to hang it in some part of the church or vestry room, so that it can at all times be seen on both sides. It will be for those who are experienced in Flemish art to determine to what period or place the original work may have belonged. It may be conjectured to be at least a century earlier than its second appropriation. Perhaps the form of the shield and the dress of the children, which latter are not much unlike that of the effigies on the tomb of Edward III. at Westminster, may help to this end. Or can it be to any of the school of Albert Dürer that it belongs? The fine brass of Thomas de Topclyffe and his wife, as shown in Waller's work, the original of which is in Topclyffe Church, Yorkshire, 1391 (14 Rich. II.), which bears the appearance of Flemish work, is in its border and foliage not unlike that of the palimpsest."<sup>2</sup>

After some remarks by Mr. G. T. CLARK on the heraldry of the palimpsest, Mr. J. G. WALLER made some observations upon the fragment described by Mr. Poole, which he considered to be of late fifteenth century work, and represented the "Ages of Life," of which only one other illustration upon a Sepulchral Brass was known, and that was at Ypres in Belgium. The Brass of Nicholas Canteys, he thought, conveyed an attempt at portraiture, especially by the treatment of the long flowing beard.

Mr. B. H. COWPER then read "Notes on an entrenched Camp in Epping Eorest."

<sup>2</sup> In "Arch. Journ." vol. iv., p. 362, is a notice of a palimpsest sepulchral brass to a member of the Dautesay family (who died in 1463) in the church of West Lavington, Wilts, on which is part of an

inscription in the Dutch language, perhaps half a century earlier. At p. 160 of vol. v. are further observations on the same brass.

**PEPPING FOREST  
ANCIENT EARTHWORKS  
LOUGHTON.**

*Scale of Chains.*

**SECTIONS OR PROFILES OF EARTHWORKS, LOUGHTON.**

*Scale of Feet.*

Standard & Charles St. Old Navy & Washington

"In the summer of 1872 I made an excursion to Epping Forest, and selected Loughton as my starting point. On reaching some elevated ground which overlooks a deep valley stretching from the north-west to the south-east, I came upon what appeared to me at once as part of an ancient earthwork. I found on examination that an external trench inclosed an internal ridge running parallel with it, and that these took the course of a segment of a circle. At that season the trench, the ridge, and the interior space were not easy to investigate owing to the vegetation, but I saw that the trees were as old as others in the locality, and grew upon the earthworks just as they did everywhere else. This cursory survey of a portion was all that was then practicable, and the matter rested until on inquiry I found that no one seemed to know of any entrenchments thereabouts. Subsequently I mooted the matter in 'Notes and Queries,' but with no satisfactory result, inasmuch as it only led to references to Amesbury or Ambresbury Banks, a large and comparatively well-known earthwork of oblong form and early origin, in the Forest it is true, but over two miles to the north of this in the direction of Epping. It is curious, by the way, that there should be an encampment in Epping Forest with the same name as the town of Amesbury or Ambresbury in Wiltshire, though associated traditionally with the name of Boadicea.<sup>2</sup>

"During three years I could obtain no further clue, so some time ago I decided upon seeking for the Loughton entrenchment again. I went therefore, and this time sought the place from the Epping new road, or from the west. As I did not know the precise position, it was only with difficulty that I discovered it; in fact, not until I had mentally abandoned my task and concluded that the camp must have been a phantom

<sup>2</sup> The name Amesbury or Ambresbury is supposed to come from that of the British chief, M. A. Ambrosius, who lived about A.D. 500. The Wiltshire Amesbury has, however, in its Stonehenge and its Vespasian's camp, monuments much older than that date. The Epping camp and entrenchments are no doubt older too.

Partly for convenience I have in these notes often called the Loughton earthworks a camp, but by so doing I do not wish to prejudge the question as to its precise intention. From extracts which I here append it is plain that the early Britons were fond of such a site for their town or *oppidum*, as Cæsar styles it, and it is equally plain that the town and the camp were so much alike as to be in ordinary times practically the same thing. If, however, our earthwork is the British counterpoise and contemporary of its neighbour nearer Epping, we may not only call it a camp, but look for other traces of warlike operations in the surrounding region. Not to speculate, I proceed to give two quotations from Cæsar, to which I add one from Strabo.

Cæsar shows that the Britons were wont to occupy such positions for defence

as that to which the above notes refer. He says, "*Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdidērunt, locum nacti, egregie et natura et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causa jam ante præparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant præclusi*," &c. — "*Bell. Gall.*," 5, 9.

Again, in Chap. xxi. of the same book, he says that the town of Cassivelaunus was defended by marshes and woods, adding, "*Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, cum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munierunt quo incursiones hostium vitandæ causa convenire consueverunt*."

Strabo, in his account of the Britons, whom, like Cicero,\* he calls very ignorant, says, "*πόλεις δ' αὐτὰν εἰσιν οἱ δρυμοί περιφράξαντες γὰρ δένδρεσι καταβεβλημένοις εὐρυχωρῇ κυκλον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐνταῦθα καλυβοποιούνται, καὶ τὰ βοσκήματα κατασταθμένους οὐ πρὸς πολὺν χρόνον*."—Bk. 4, c. 3. "Their cities are the forests; for fencing them with trees cut down in a broad circle here and there they pitch their tents and station their cattle for no long time."

\* See especially "Epist. ad Attic.," 4, 16, and "De Nat. Deor.," 2, 34.

after all. It was no phantom, however, and I traced the lines of the embankment and trench for a considerable distance. This was all I could do on the occasion of my second visit, except that I took note of the exact locality. Since then I have been several times and have succeeded in tracing the entire circumference, and in obtaining other details.

"As for the situation of this extensive earthwork, let me endeavour to define it as accurately as I can. On the new road to Epping, after passing Fairmead Lodge on the left, we come to the Robin Hood public-house, beyond which at the distance of half a mile is a broad open space or riding, where the Forest is entered through a recent cutting on the right. At the end of this cutting I one day picked up a small flint flake, which to me appears of interest enough to justify its being brought here for inspection, one end of it being accurately shaped and rounded, and sharpened with a fine saw-like edge. Well, before you reach the opening referred to you see a deep valley on your right running towards the south-east: and rising above it a high ridge. About the centre of this ridge is a wood-crowned height more prominent than the rest, a sort of promontory. That is the site of the ancient camp, and though less elevated than High Beech on the left (the west), it is lofty enough to overlook a wide range of country in the direction of the Thames. A forest track leads to the very interior of the entrenchment from the high road, though a stranger might fail to follow it.

"Now for the earthwork. It is, generally speaking, and in default of measurements, a large enclosure of perhaps half a mile in circuit. The northern semicircle comprises a trench and bank reaching from a small natural valley in the east or south-east to a steep slope on the opposite side, where the work is apparently obliterated. The little valley, by which the interior plateau is drained, seems to have been left open for communication with the great gorge below and the country beyond.<sup>3</sup> At one point on the northern curve there is an old entrance, and further west on the same side there is another entrance, which is still used as a driftway. Still on the same side the ground has been honeycombed with pits, which are ancient as shown by the trees round about, and which will, I hope, be included in any competent survey of the locality.<sup>4</sup> To the north-west and west there are numerous other minor diggings on and about the lines of the work, but many of these seem to have been the work of men seeking to unearth the foxes which, as I have seen, still linger about the hill. A forest road sweeps in a great curve round a large part of the northern segment of the circle. The space inclosed is dotted over with trees and bushes, and in summer there is a considerable undergrowth of ferns, &c. Trees and bushes grow all round, or almost all round the circular lines.

<sup>3</sup> The physical features of this part of the forest well deserve the study of the geologist, who may perhaps conjecture where the water came from which formed the hills and valleys here showing the effects of its enormous force.

<sup>4</sup> I cannot persuade myself that these are ordinary gravel or sand pits, as I am unable to guess what could be done with the materials in this neighbourhood at

the remote date to which these pits must be referred. The adjacent plain is, I know, called Sandpit Plain, but I think that is a modern explanation. In the same way we have the name of Turpin's Cave applied to a hollow part on the south-west of this very hill, though probably Turpin never saw it, and as for the cave, a native said to me when I asked him for it, "There never war any."



"The southern segment can be traced with little interruption from the little valley to the obliterated part. Near the centre of this half a way leads through the entrenchment down the hill. Near this part the face of the hill is much cut and scored, and requires to be further examined. Part of the glacis is quite smooth and steep. Wherever the earthwork runs along the crest of the hill, and a common trench is impracticable, a sort of groove has been cut, but a slight ridge is generally to be traced above it.<sup>5</sup>

"So much for the camp. I have traversed the plain to the north without finding any entrenchments beyond the pits I have mentioned,<sup>6</sup> but something may yet be discovered. The northern plain terminates with a rapid descent to a watercourse, and in a similar manner on the east. On the east of the earthwork, I am told, there is an oval mound of some extent, but I have not been able to find one at present. I have observed traces of work on that side, but I cannot compare them with any ancient tumulus or earthwork that I have seen, and should explain them as something very different.<sup>7</sup>

"I will not further detain you, but thank you for allowing me to invite your attention to one of the most ancient monuments near this metropolis, and one, which even if known at all, has remained unchronicled. Even the Ordnance Survey Map, and that of the Epping Forest Commission, issued in a Blue Book this year, do not indicate its existence.<sup>8</sup> The practical work of surveying and making a plan of the earthwork and its surroundings still remains to be done; but I commend that work to those who are competent to deal with it, and who, I think, will not leave it long undone."

Mr. G. T. CLARK spoke upon the general character of the earthwork reported upon for the first time, as far as he knew, by Mr. Cowper. The low parts of Essex were especially open to invasion in early times, but no thorough examination had been made of their vestiges. The Ordnance Map for that district was an early one, and was deficient in respect of such remains.

The flints exhibited by Mr. Cowper were generally considered to be of very doubtful antiquity. Mr. TREGELLAS also added some remarks upon the subject, comparing the camp at Loughton, as in some respects resembling that at Wimbledon, now almost destroyed.

<sup>5</sup> During the summer months the vegetation on great part of the circular lines is such that it is not easy to follow them throughout, and impossible to see all that one wants. The best time for explorers will therefore be in winter or very early spring.

<sup>6</sup> There is a fine beech wood here called Little Monks' Wood (Great Monks' Wood being further north). It is very solitary, and surrounds a nearly square open space. On one of the beech trees on the further side some passionate pilgrim has carved in large letters the name of "Angelina," which inscription, though not very ancient now, will we hope be so some day.

<sup>7</sup> They are possibly ancient drift ways

for getting timber down the hill, and are partly due to wear and tear. Some of them are curious, but they all point to the old high road at the top of an easy ascent a little beyond the brooklet.

<sup>8</sup> P.S. Since this was written I have had placed in my hands a perfectly new map of Epping Forest, which has just been prepared for the Corporation of London by Mr. W. D'Oyley, of Loughton. This gentleman, to whom I owe the allusion to the supposed mound or tumulus, has been diligent in his explorations, and has introduced into his map the ancient earthwork which has occupied our attention, and of which he has kindly supplied the tracing for the accompanying illustration.

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By Mr. HENRY POOLE.—Various rubbings of Sepulchral Brasses in St. John's Church, Margate.

By Sir G. GILBERT SCOTT, F.S.A., &c.—Drawings illustrating recent discoveries among the ancient domestic buildings of Westminster Abbey. Some observations upon these discoveries were kindly promised by Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. (Printed at p. 15.)

Mr. J. HENDERSON, F.S.A.—A bronze hand-warmer, inlaid with silver, said to have been used by the Shahs of Persia, but the workmanship has a decidedly Burmese character. This beautiful object was brought to this country from the Corot Collection in Paris, having been previously in that of Prince Polignac. The iron enclosed for the purpose of heating was with it when in the Corot Collection. The form of the object differs from the usual calefactory *pommes*, being oblong; and attached to it is a chain by which it might be carried by an attendant, and to which is appended a small instrument for opening the outer case.

By Mr. CORBET.—Two flint arrow-heads and knife, found in Derbyshire.

By Mr. F. H. FOWLER.—Sword found in digging the foundations of the New National Opera House on the banks of the Thames, at a depth of thirty feet from the present surface. The spot was not far from the site of the ancient Staple, at Westminster, and the water-gate of the ancient palace. This fine weapon, of which an illustration is given, is doubtless the sword of a German *lansquenet*, and early in the sixteenth century. It had been probably broken and ground down, as the fluting does not usually (as in the present case) run to the point of the sword. The pommel appears to have been richly gilt, of which there are several remains. In Auguste Demmin's "Weapons of War" (p. 384) is the representation of a very similar sword, described as being in the Museum at Carlsruhe, and as having "the double guard, hilt and pommel of iron, with copper mountings."

By Mr. W. H. TREGELLAS.—A flint celt, found on the Lizard Downs, Cornwall: Romano-British relics found on Cock-crow Hill, Thames Ditton. Mr. Jope Rogers drew attention to the flint celt, as being a remarkable discovery in that spot. It had been presented to the Museum of the Royal Institute of Cornwall at Truro.

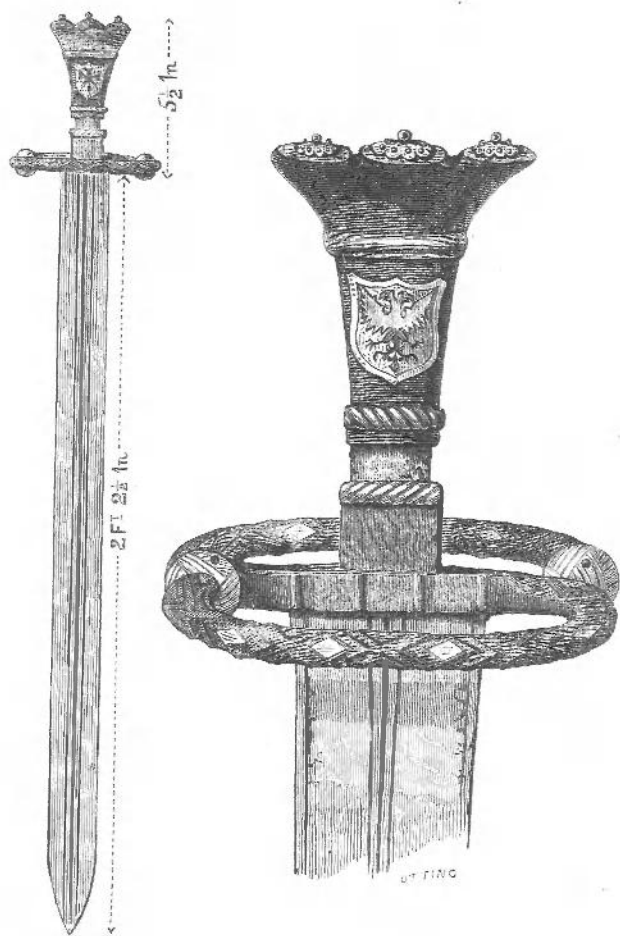
By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A German cross-bow bolt, for the chase; three military cross-bow bolts, German, fifteenth century; a wheel-lock rifle, with the arms of Kress of Kressenstein engraved on a mother-of-pearl disk inserted in the butt. They had been recognised by being found upon the binding of a Bible with the name.

By Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR.—Bronze (?) nails and fibula found in an Etruscan tomb at Orvieto; fac-simile of a Roman ticket of admission to an amphitheatre.

December 3, 1875.

OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair.

The Hon. W. O. STANLEY contributed notices of the "Excavation of a Tumulus at Porth Dafarch, Holyhead, and discover of an ancient fireplace with bones of animals and Pottery."



Sword found on the bank of the Thames, at Westminster.

"In the month of October, 1848, near the seashore of the wildly picturesque bay of Porth Dafarch, situated about three miles from the town of Holyhead on the west coast, a small tumulus was accidentally discovered containing the remains of four cinerary urns with burnt bones. The very interesting particulars relating to this discovery were fully described by me in a memoir to be found in vol. vi. of the 'Archæological Journal,' p. 226. I then observed that in the neighbourhood of the spot where the urns were found, 'there are several green mounds which have the appearance of being sepulchral, but the sand has drifted much, and formed round heaps over portions of rock.' I had always intended to have these mounds examined when my cousin, Albert Way, was with me, but it was delayed from year to year. About a week ago my attention was again called to the locality by the following circumstance, and I would suggest to all who take an interest in the matter to read over the article before mentioned in vol. vi. of the 'Archæological Journal' with the frontispiece, which gives a fair representation of the bay, and the spot where the urns were found on the 5th of October last, as the contractors for the works at the old harbour were carting away by my permission the bank of sand-drift from amongst the rocks on Porth Dafarch farm. At a depth of about 3 ft. from the surface a stratum of burnt black substance was discovered, commencing at about 40 ft. from a large overhanging rock, at which the sand drift terminates. This stratum when first opened was only a few inches thick, but gradually increased to 3 ft. in depth as it approached near to the rock. At the centre of the semicircle, which the deposit formed from the face of the rock, there was the appearance of the heat having been intense. The black deposit was much intermixed with small boulder stone from the beach, and a few feet from the centre with pieces of charcoal, portions of red deer horns of large size, and with other bones broken as if to extract the marrow, a tusk of a boar and fragments of pottery, one piece of ornamented polished red Samian ware, a large bronze brooch and pieces of two rings of bronze. All these things seemed to have been cast aside out of the reach of the fire.

"There was 6 ft. of drift sand under the fire and black deposit, so that if we suppose the fire to have been used there 1800 years ago, and since that time only 3 ft. had accumulated on the spot, we have some data for considering how many centuries it must have taken to form the 6 ft. below. A few days later the tenant Roberts found a bronze brooch and portions of bronze rings ornamented with ribs. Finding these traces of occupation by the early inhabitants, I proceeded to have one of the green mounds before mentioned excavated. We selected one of the most promising, the centre one of three, close to the road, on the left hand, leading from Holyhead, just above the spot where the urns were found in 1848; from a few large stones projecting from the surface at the top of the tumulus we hoped to find that it denoted some sepulchral interments. A trench was made from north to south across the top of the mound; the large stones were removed; the uppermost one was a rough flat stone resting upon an upright one about 3 ft. long sunk in the soil or sand, and several other large stones were near, which apparently had formed a rude cist for the protection of an urn or urns. From the appearances there was little doubt that the tumulus had been opened at some former time, but by unskilful hands. As the green sward was firm it

must have been many years ago, as it takes a long time to re-form a green sward upon the sand. The tumulus was composed of sand mixed with seashore pebbles, numerous fragments of bones—by the teeth and appearance those of red deer, fragments of pottery, red and black, portions of small urns, very similar to those found in the graves at Pen y Bone in 1869 (see *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxvi., p. 307). It was evident from the various fragments that several urns must have been found and broken by the unskilful excavators of former times. Under the large stones or supposed cist was found a bone needle, ornamented with a lozenge pattern, about 5 in. long. It had been broken at the small end, where it had been perforated to take the sinew or thread, and had probably been used to sew up the bones after cremation in some cloth or other substance—these needles or pins are so frequently found with urn burials.

“About the centre of the excavation, and about 4 ft. from the surface, we came upon a fire-place formed of four stones, and one at the bottom about 2 ft. square, and the same depth. It contained nothing; we found but 9 in. of clay burnt to a red brick, and scoræ of some sort, such as is found in brick kilns from the melting of the sand under great heat. It is probable if the whole mound was removed that other burials may be discovered. At some future time I will continue the research.

“It would appear probable that this secluded bay was selected as a burial place for the principal inhabitants in early times, when cremation was used; and the sandy nature of the mounds forming natural tumuli presented every facility for the deposition of the urns. The remains above, where fires had been made with the fragments of bones of deer, pigs, pieces of pottery, we may reasonably consider to have been for the feasts which always formed part of the ceremony at funerals. Proximity to the seashore or running water, if we believe the early races to have migrated from the East, forms still another link-like chain, that binds the East and West together. The Brahmin ever seeks the water-side for his funeral pile. When cremation ceased, and the dead were buried in stone cists, the same facility of interment in sand prompted the natives to deposit the dead as we find them in the singular sand mound at Towyn y Capel, as described in the *Arch. Journ.*, 1846, vol. iii., p. 223. There the bodies were buried in a superb stone coffin or cist, formed of flat slabs of the schist rock, deposited first on the surface of the common in regular rows placed east and west, then covered with sand as they were deposited, then another and another layer of coffins placed upon them until they formed a mound of 30 ft. in height, forming a large conical mound, at last crowned (perhaps in the sixth century) by a chapel dedicated to St. Fraid or Bridget.

“Now that the sea and depredations of man have entirely demolished the mounds, we have been enabled to correct a previous wrong impression that the graves radiated to the centre. They are found to have been all placed the same way, the heads to the west parallel to each other.”

It may be mentioned that subsequent excavations have been made, the results of which will be given.

Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A., read “Notes on the Abbey Buildings of Westminster,” which had been prepared in consequence of recent discoveries there, and which had been illustrated by drawings by Sir



Bone needle, fragments of pottery, and pierced tip of deer's horn, found at Porth Dafarch.

Gilbert Scott, exhibited at the last meeting, and reserved for Mr. Micklethwaite's observations. This interesting communication, upon which many observations were made by the Chairman and others, is printed at p. 15.

The Rev. MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A., gave an account of recent explorations at the monastery of Cleve, Somerset, made at the expense of Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster. The work had occupied two months and a half, and had been productive of very interesting results in opening up the ruins of the single Cistercian establishment in the county. The whole ground-plan of the monastery had been clearly made out, and the buildings themselves had escaped the too common fate of such structures of being turned to account as a quarry, the only injury they had suffered having been incidental to their occupation for the purposes of agriculture. Mr. Walcott, who is preparing a full account of the excavations and their results for the Somersetshire Archæological Society's proceedings, gave a full report of the work. The subject of the encaustic tiles with which the church had been paved was the principal point in his discourse on the present occasion. The variety in the decorations of these tiles was considerable, and they were said to comprise all those given in the Bristol volume, together with eight additional shields, upon which the Institute may hope to have some further observations from Mr. Walcott's pen.<sup>9</sup>

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CHAIRMAN.—A French silver wine-taster's cup in form of a small flat bowl,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter, and 1 in. deep, with handle in form of a serpent. The interior is ornamented with small flutes, and at the bottom is a medallion of Louis XV. Round the outside is engraved the name I. PAFRALLEEF, probably that of the owner; and it is also stamped with a D crowned, possibly the maker's mark, and also a beneath a royal crown, the Parisian date mark, which may indicate 1763 or 1743, probably the latter; the head of the king is that of a young man;—A New England shilling. On one side a tree (of liberty?) with the legend MASATHVSETS.IN, and on the other NEW.ENGLAND. 1652. XII. The first real discovery was in 1602, and in 1614 Captain John Smith explored the coast, and sent such accounts home that Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., gave it the name of New England. Many Puritans emigrated from England, and, obtaining a grant of land, set sail in 1620;—Barnacle case of carved box wood for holding two pair. Early seventeenth century. This was in the Debruge collection in Paris, and afterwards in the Bernal collection. Probably Italian;—Fish skin case containing two pair of barnacles. The early form of spectacles. Beginning of eighteenth century.—Cover of an ancient hornbook. The leather back ornamented with the figure of a Pelican, once silvered. Found in the wall of a very old house.

By the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF CANTERBURY.—A "Register" of the Vestments and articles for ecclesiastical use belonging to the Abbey of Westminster made under the administration of Nicholas Litlington, whose Abbacy was very distinguished. The date of the register, which is finely

<sup>9</sup> See the Bristol volume, p. 262, for "Notices of decorative pavement tiles, especially those with Heraldic bearings,

existing in churches in Somersetshire," by Lewis Way, Esq.

written, with rubricated titles, is June 30, 1388. Nothing is known of the circumstances under which the volume had migrated to Canterbury, but it is incorrectly described in Todd's catalogue of the library there, and its real nature was not understood till lately. The MS. is of great importance as showing the many valuable and interesting articles possessed by the great Benedictine house at the most magnificent period of its mediæval history.

By the Hon. W. OWEN STANLEY.—Objects found in a tumulus at Porth Dafarch.—A bone needle; fragments of urns; teeth and bones; agate flakes; burnt clay from small square cist; slag from ditto. From the fire-place: a boar's tusk; a small tooth; pierced deer horn tip; stone with hole; polishing stone; two small do.; ornamented Samian pottery, fragment; bones; various.

The enumeration of these objects, some of which are shown in the accompanying illustration, has been given with a precision that seemed specially necessary on account of several of them having been lost *in transitu* on their return after exhibition.

By Sir J. C. JERVOISE, Bart. A stone quern, of early form, found in a chalk pit close to Idsworth, Hampshire, in a hole 4 ft. deep. It is probably of the stone known as "Marm Rock"; some "pot-boiler" stones, similar to those previously contributed by Sir Jervoise; a flint celt, an earthenware grater, and a bronze ring found at Idsworth. The latter was a simple circuit of metal with good *patina*, but with no characteristics indicating its date.

By Mr. J. STEPHENS.—"The paraphrases of Erasmus upon the Gospels." A fine copy of this work, printed in black letter by Whitechurch, of London in the reign of Edward VI.



## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

February 4, 1876.

Sir SIBBALD D. SCOTT, Bart., V.-P., in the Chair.

Mr. W. MATCHWICK contributed the following "Brief Notes on some Early British Remains on the North-East Coast of the Island of Anglesey, observed in August, 1875."

"In drawing attention to the following observations on certain structural remains, which I presume to be early British, existing on the north-east coast of Anglesey, the exact situation of which I will point out with as much accuracy as I am able, I must, in the first place say, that I do so with some diffidence and hesitation, as being but slightly acquainted with the subject, and having but little special knowledge concerning it. I am actuated more by a desire to place the matter on record as the result of simple observation on the spot than from any other motive.

"It is scarcely necessary to observe in a preliminary way, that everything concerning the history of the early races of mankind originally inhabiting any part of Great Britain, especially when fortified by the positive evidence of existing structural remains, is becoming of greater interest day by day, and the desire of getting the most exact knowledge possible on all the details pertaining to the subject, is now much more general than it formerly was.

"It was during a short summer's holiday, spent in Anglesey in August last, that I had the opportunity of observing the very interesting remains hereinafter described. We were located in a Welsh farm-house, itself an interesting relic of the Jacobean period, having probably been built and occupied by an ardent royalist and Welsh soldier; the huge beams supporting the principal floors being elaborately carved with trophies of arms, armorial shields, &c., and the sculptured chimney-pieces still remaining intact. This house is marked on the Ordnance Map, and for very many years has been called 'The Glyn,' or Glen. The present tenant is Robert Hughes, and he and former members of his family have occupied it for nearly a century. Sir Richard Williams-Berkeley of Baron Hill, Beaumaris, is, I believe, the owner of the place, as well as of most of the land in the immediate vicinity.

"Within the limits of this farm, comprising some 300 acres, and in close proximity thereto, are the ancient structural remains that attracted my attention. The Glyn Farm is between ten and eleven miles from

*Bulkeley*

Bangor, nine from Menai Bridge, and seven miles from Beaumaris. From Pentraeth<sup>1</sup> it is distant about three miles in a north-easterly direction, and is approached by a cross road to the left of the highway, between Pentraeth and Tyn-y-Gongl,<sup>2</sup> from which last place it is distant about a mile and a half. The road from Pentraeth approaches the sea-shore at a place called Red Wharf Bay—more an inlet of the sea than a bay,—then runs for a mile or so more inland, and again skirts the coast near the cross road alluded to, pursuing its course to Tyn-y-Gongl, Llanallgo,<sup>3</sup> Moelfre,<sup>4</sup> Amlwch,<sup>5</sup> &c. In a field, or enclosure at the back of the Glyn, in a north-easterly direction, and about half-a-mile from it, situated on rising ground, and overlooking a great part of the surrounding country, I came upon two assemblages of large stones or boulders, arranged in a circular manner, and within about a hundred yards of each other. Although thus separate, each circle is opposite the other. The stones in both form a double circular row, and each has an apparent opening or entrance; such opening or entrance being due east in one circle and due west in the other, the two openings being thus exactly opposite. The spot where these remains exist is in the parish of Llanbeddgoch,<sup>6</sup> on high bare ground, in full view of the sea and of the Snowdon range of mountains, some thirty miles distant. I regret very much that I did not take accurate measurement of these two circles. All that I did do was to pace them round, and I judged in that way that each circle (for both are of very similar dimensions) was about 56 ft. round and 18 ft. across. In neither could I discover any central remains, nor was there any semblance of an artificial mound or platform. The space between the inner and outer circle of stones is in each about 3 ft. and of each entrance about 6 ft. The stones or boulders of which these circles are composed are masses of a very hard kind of siliceous grit or conglomerate rock,<sup>7</sup> and are of varied size, some being 4 ft. or 5 ft. above the ground, others not more than 2 ft. I should say the immediate locality of these circles has never been ploughed up, the rocky substratum being very near the surface, in many places cropping right up, and the short velvety turf having all the appearance of very ancient growth. Neither of these circles is marked on the published map of the Ordnance Survey.

"After inspecting the above, I proceeded quite by chance in the direction of the coast towards Benllech<sup>8</sup> Sands, over against Tyn-y-Gongl, but rather N.N.W. of that place, and was intensely gratified by finding a circle of much larger dimensions than those I have already described, situated on much higher ground—at least 250 ft. above the sea level—and occupying a more commanding position. This circle is also a double one, with an opening or entrance-way due east. It measures somewhere about 130 ft. in circumference, and 40 ft. in diameter. The space between the outer and inner rows is 3 ft. or thereabouts. In this example there are the evident remains of an artificial mound or platform, and I noticed in the centre of it some rough and scattered fragments, which possibly may indicate something structural. The stones or boulders of this circle are of the same siliceous grit as before mentioned, many of

<sup>1</sup> Pentraeth.

<sup>2</sup> Tin-e-gongle.

<sup>3</sup> Thlanathgo.

<sup>4</sup> Mulyrah.

<sup>5</sup> Amllook.

<sup>6</sup> Thlanbedlagoch.

<sup>7</sup> Mainly limestone in that district.

<sup>8</sup> Benthleek.

them of great size, 6 ft. above the ground, but others comparatively small, indicating, perhaps, mutilation for road making or for fences, there existing in this part of Anglesey no hedge-rows, the plentiful fences being everywhere made of loose stones, the natural product of the district. I observed carefully that the rocky stratification of the neighbouring coast and of the immediate locality of these circles is more or less a horizontal one, and that all the boulders comprising the circles showed the strata vertically.

"In the immediate neighbourhood of this and the other two circles may be seen huge masses of detached rock, some of them being 15 or 20 ft. in length, and weighing many tons, lying isolated and scattered, forming in some cases distinctive landmarks, and all presenting the appearance of having remained undisturbed for ages. I omitted to mention that the large circle just described is to be found about three-quarters of a mile from the other two in the direction given, and being on higher ground, is much more imposing; the sea and land views from it, with the Snowdon range in the south, are most enchanting. No indication of these remains is to be found on the Ordnance map.

"I may here remark that in the introduction to the last revised edition of Murray's 'Hand-book to Devon and Cornwall,' at p. 21, the author says:—'It would seem that there are no circles in Wales or Anglesea.'

"I will now notice what I believe to be an ancient cromlech, which I observed at a spot about a mile from the last-named circle, but in an opposite direction. Immediately at the back of the Glyn in an easterly line, there is a large enclosure or field of some fifty acres in extent. On a rising ground about the centre of this enclosure is a hollow or depressed spot surrounded by low, stunted trees, and about which are numerous detached masses of rock. In an angle of this place is the cromlech. It is in a somewhat ruined condition from excavations and apparent efforts to destroy it; but the tabular cover or cap-stone is yet *in situ*, and several of the supports are still upright. The tabular covering stone is of large size and great weight, measuring some 10 ft. long by 6 ft. broad, and in thickness at least 20 in. At present it inclines at a sharp angle in a westerly direction. It is evidently a chambered structure, and I was informed that about twenty years ago excavations were made, and various bones and other relics discovered beneath it. The soil round about is alluvial, and being very plentiful, the cromlech has become partly covered with it, and also somewhat hidden by bushes, and so is not discoverable until closely approached. Out of the very centre of the hollow at the southern side of the cap-stone, I observed growing a thick, but very stunted hawthorn bush, whose main stem indicated an age of at least 200 years. This cromlech is not marked on the Ordnance map, and, like the three circles I have described, does not seem to be noticed by any of the authorities I have looked at. At a distance of about two miles from the cromlech named, in a north-west direction, nearer the coast on high ground overlooking the sea, and within sight of the ancient town of Moelfre,<sup>9</sup> there is a large and important cromlech, which is plainly seen from many points of view. This cromlech is marked on the Ordnance map, and is probably pretty well known. I walked up to it, and found that it was

<sup>9</sup> Mulvrah.

in a fair state of preservation. The cap-stone is enormous, and the uprights or supporting stones of great size. It is completely isolated, standing in the midst of a very bare and very open district commanding fine land and sea views, and not having a single mass of stone, tree, bush, or other object in its immediate surroundings; consequently, it is a very conspicuous object. I was informed by Mr. Robert Hughes that within his memory excavations had been made at this cromlech, and that an entire human skeleton, with other relics, had been exhumed from its depths.

"Before closing my very imperfect remarks on this subject, it is right to mention that, previous to putting them on paper, I consulted various well-known authorities on the matters connected with it, such as Rowlands' *'Mona Antiqua Restaurata'* (4to, Lond. 1766),—by the way, Rowland, at p. 89, calls such circles of stones as he was acquainted with, 'cirques or theatres, raised up of earth and stones to a great height, resembling a horse-shoe, opening directly to the west upon an even fair spot of ground,'—the *'Archæologia'*, the *'Archæological Journal'*, the *'Journal of the Archæological Association'*, *'Archæologica Cambrensis'*, various learned papers by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey; the Ordnance map of the island; Speed's Map of 1666, and other sources of information. One book I was very desirous of seeing, but no copy exists in the library of the British Museum, and therefore I think it must have been privately printed. The work alluded to is Miss Anghard Lloyd's *'History of Mona'*, 4to, no date given, which I am told contains the most copious list of ancient British remains as yet discovered in Anglesey.

"In none of the authorities I was able to search could I find any account of the ancient remains on the north-east side of the island now brought under notice. Anglesey being the most remote part of North Wales, and, in spite of railway facilities, being still comparatively unknown, is out of the route of ordinary tourists, particularly the north-east coast of it. There is one inconvenience to the antiquarian or other student who might visit that part of the island, namely, that the population is sparse and much distributed, and that it is rather an exception than otherwise to find the English language spoken or understood.

"I will conclude by saying that the good people at the Glyn Farm will at any time be only too happy to point out the ancient structural remains I have attempted to describe to anyone desirous of inspecting them."

With regard to the omission of the cromlech from the Ordnance Survey, Mr. Tregellas remarked that the survey for Anglesey was an early work, and was on the scale of an inch to a mile.

A memoir by Mr. W. T. Watkin on a "*Tabula Honestæ Missionis*" found at Bath, and some other neglected Britanno-Roman inscriptions, was then read, in which the writer pointed out some omissions in Professor Hübner's great work. The memoir will be given in a future portion of the Journal. Several observations were made upon the subject, and the advisability of giving early publicity to Mr. Watkin's investigations, Mr. Soden-Smith remarking upon the great importance and value of Professor Hübner's work, and the difficulties in collecting the materials for it. The inscriptions upon pottery were very widely scattered, and especially difficult to get together.

The proposed memoir on "Recent Archæological Discoveries in Warwickshire" by Mr. J. T. Burgess was postponed on account of the illness of the writer.

*Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.*

By Mr. WENTWORTH HUYSSHE.—Two pieces of sixteenth century embroidery, floral devices in rich colours, upon a white ground.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A.—A gold ring with rebus of the name "Pekham," of the fifteenth century, found in the course of last year near Wrotham, Kent, and here figured. The device represents two birds, probably eagles, "pecking" at a flower, having the name "Pekham" above them,—an example of a playful and fanciful illustration then



common. There are places named "Peckham" in Kent and Surrey, from which many persons must have derived their names, and to one of whom the ring may have belonged. The most important personage bearing the name was John de Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1279—1292, who came from Sussex, and whose family occupied an important position in the town of Lewes.

March 3, 1876.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., V.-C., in the chair.

Mr. J. POWELL read a memoir "On the probability of Albert Dürer's connection with the Stained-glass Windows of Fairford." The writer began by proposing to compare the chief outlines of the windows with some of the salient features of Dürer's character, and to show that it was extremely probable that he designed the whole, and executed a part, of those windows. He had no bias in the matter, the evidence he had met with had led him to the conclusions he had arrived at. Maintaining the existence of much analogy between the Fairford windows and works of the German and Flemish schools, he proceeded to compare them in detail with many of those works, and with certain windows in Cologne Cathedral attributed to Durer. Both Dürer and the artist at Fairford had much in common with the "Biblia Pauperum" and the productions of Wohlgemuth and Martin Schön. Mr. Powell then mentioned the resemblances he thought he had discovered in portions of the artist's work at Fairford and Albert Dürer's known productions. Some of these resemblances might, he admitted, be small, but they added to the cumulative force of the argument. Mr. Powell concluded by summing up the evidence of the high artistic character of the windows, comparing their defects with alleged parallels in works by Dürer.

Upon being called on by the chairman, Mr. J. G. WALLER made the following observations upon Mr. Powell's memoir. He completely differed from the conclusions at which Mr. Powell had arrived for the following reasons :—"The sole mode of distinguishing the hand of an artist is by style, which is the reflex of his mind and the result of his study. No conventional forms or unimportant details can ever do more than indicate a school, and even that could scarcely be relied upon. The differences between A. Dürer and the artist of the Fairford window consist in the *mind* which is shown at work in each. The first was an original genius, and strength and vigour was the characteristic shown in everything he did. Educated under ecclesiastical conventions, he used or disused them at his pleasure. He was perfect in the grammar of his art. A good draughtsman of the human form, though ungraceful and often coarse, yet the anatomy and proportions were well understood. A great lover of nature showing itself in animals of all kinds, which, more than any other artist of his time, he introduces into his designs. So also with plants in foregrounds, flowers, etc. A master of linear perspective, as would be expected from one who was a geometrician, he contrasts strongly with the artist of Fairford. The work of the latter is feeble where A. Dürer is strong, but viewing his work in an endeavour to seek for his mental characteristic, we find him closely following, and *never* deviating from, ecclesiastical conventions. The work at Fairford was correctly described by Mr. Powell as mediæval ; it is thoroughly so, and *none* of A. Dürer can be so called. A comparison on the spot with the small 'Passion' of the latter, was conclusively against his being the artist. If, as has been objected, this was executed at a more mature time, we have only to examine the earlier work of the 'Apocalypse' to convince ourselves that the same mind is at work here as in the two 'Passions,' equally distinct from the artist of Fairford, and the date of this work, 1498, marks the very period at or about which the windows must have been executed. As to the theory of the windows having been an early work of A. Dürer's, it is utterly untenable. The style of the work at Fairford is as fixed and determined as even that of A. Dürer himself ; perhaps more so, for the artist keeps strictly to a beaten track. The Fairford windows indeed may be called the last 'liber laicorum,' as they are probably the last complete expression of mediæval art."

A discussion ensued, in which the CHAIRMAN and Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN joined, the apparent feeling of the Meeting being against the acceptance of Mr. POWELL's conclusions.<sup>1</sup>

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. R. H. SODEN-SMITH, F.S.A.—A silver pomander, of rather unusual type, Italian, early seventeenth century ; six inscribed roundels or trenchers, of the time of Henry VIII., having the following verses in a circle in the centre :

1.

Take upp thy fortune withe good hop  
 Withe ryches thou dooste fylly thy lop  
 Yet losse were better for thy store  
 Thy quietnesse shoulde bee the more

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Powell has since published his memoir entire in "The Architect."

## 2.

Thou art the hapiest man a lyve  
 For every thing dothe make the thrive  
 Yett maie thy wife thy maister bee,  
 Wherefore take thrift and all for mee

## 3.

Receave thy hop, as fortune sendeth  
 But God ytt yr that fortune lendeth  
 Wherefore yt yu a shrewe haste gott  
 Thinke wth thy selfe ytt yr thy lott

## 4.

Thou maist bee poore, and what for that  
 How ytt man hadest neither cap nor hat  
 Thy mynde maie yett too quiet bee  
 That yu maist wyne as much as three

## 5.

I shrowe his heart that married mee,  
 My wife and I can never agree,  
 A knavish queane by Jis I sweare  
 The good mas breeche shee thinks to weare

## 6.

A wife that marieth husbandes three  
 Was never wished thereto by mee  
 I would my wife shoulde rather dye  
 Then for my death to weepe or crye.<sup>2</sup>

Bronze pennanular fibula found near Great Chesterford.

By the Rev. R. P. COATES.—A penny, of Æthilheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 791 to 805. It was found in excavating for the foundation of a new buttress to S. Edmund's Chapel in Rochester Cathedral, February 3, 1876; and was fortunately saved through the vigilance of Mr. J. T. Irvine. This extremely rare coin is of type 142, pl. x. of Hawkins's "Silver Coins of England," and of Ruding's "Annals," 2, pl. xii. It may be described thus :—*Obverse*.—AEDILHEARDAREP, (the E.P. being in the centre). *Reverse*.—COENWULF REX, with *m* and *v* in the angles of a tribrach; *m* referring to *Mercia*; *v* an omitted letter in *Coenwulf*;—A plan, by Mr. Herbert Bensted, of a Roman Villa, near Maidstone, an account of which will appear in the forthcoming "Archæologia Cantiana :"—Rubbing of a mutilated Roman inscription lately found by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, at Charterhouse, near Bath;—Specimens of Samian ware found in dredging off the "Pudding-pan rocks," near Whitstable, Kent; some of the fragments bearing potters' stamps.

By Sir J. C. JERVOISE, BART.—Terra cotta whorl, from Troy; perhaps a portion of an abacus.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A broadsword by STETZIVS KEVELLER, a German armourer of repute of the latter part of the sixteenth century. The basket guard of Spanish type is richly chased and perforated in black steel; the blade stamped on both sides of the "Forte" with an Agnus Dei and the letter S. This fine weapon is of the time of Charles I.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. iii. p. 333 for a memoir by Mr. Albert Way on inscribed Fruit-trenchers, in which some examples are

figured; and a further notice of such objects in vol. vii. p. 305.

—Elbow-piece, belonging to a very rich suit of armour of the middle of the sixteenth century, probably Spanish. The ground has been diapered with gold and silver, and a seated figure of Fame or Victory is boldly embossed, with other ornaments.

By the Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL.—Various pieces of needlework, comprising some excellent specimens of the eighteenth century. They consisted of a landscape and a flower piece executed by Elizabeth Fuller, a sampler, dated 1725, and a chair cover, *circa* 1760.

By Mrs. W. HENLEY JERVIS.—Specimens of seventeenth and eighteenth century needlework, &c., executed by five generations of the exhibitor's family, comprising a bible cover, the escape of Lot; a view of Valle Crucis Abbey; gold brocade worked with fruit; portion of a gown ordered from the Spitalfields weavers by the Princess Anne, and afterwards used for curtains;—Miniature (by Stone) of Sir John Turton of Alrewas, Stafford, a Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of William III., whose will is printed in Shaw's "Staffordshire."

By Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE.—Needlework of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, consisting of a sampler, temp. Charles I.; a coverlid, dated 1686; a sampler, dated 1725, and two other specimens with flowers, &c.

By Mr. JOHN STEPHENS.—A silver gilt goblet, of graceful form, recently purchased in Hungary, and probably not earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century. Its exhibition gave rise to some observations upon our want of knowledge on foreign plate-marks by Mr. Morgan, who stated that he believed Mr. Weale, of Bruges, was forming a collection of such marks, with a view to their publication.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—Court of Roll of our lady the Queen, for the honor of Tickhill, Yorkshire, held October 3, 41 Elizabeth. At the commencement of this Roll, of which the accompanying woodcut is an accurate copy of the initial letter "T," is evidently one of a series of such accounts rendered to the crown by the local officer.<sup>3</sup> The original letter is seven inches high, and has therefore been reduced one half. It is an excellent specimen of the caligraphy of the period, but its special value consists in its containing within its flourishes a representation of the famous castle which was the "caput honoris" of Tickhill. This is not, as is usually the case, a mere fanciful drawing, but one which shows in a very prominent way the two great typical features of the fortress, its mound and keep. It is therefore probably the work of some local artist who thus made manifest the accuracy of his observation.

The lordship, wapentake, liberty, or honour of Tickhill, is a division of high antiquity, and was probably the estate and residence of some great English lord, of the original defences of which the existing earthworks formed an important part. These are composed of a large and more or less circular court, surrounded by a bank of earth, outside of which is a deep and broad ditch. Upon one side of the court, upon the line of the bank, and projecting into the ditch, is a lofty conical flat-topped mound.

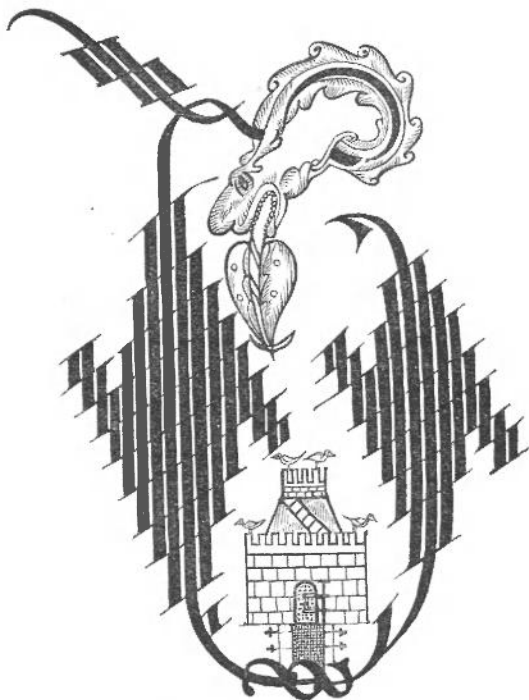
Tickhill, soon after the Conquest, became the property of Robert de Busli, and is so entered in Domesday. He or his immediate successor crested the bank with a wall of masonry, which ascended the slopes of the

<sup>3</sup> No series of such documents is known, although there are many relating

to this ancient possession of the Duchy of Lancaster in the National Collection.



mound, and at its summit abutted upon a shell keep. On the opposite side of the court, also against the curtain, were the domestic buildings, since replaced by others of later date, and near them is the gate-house, the substance of which still remains, and is original, though it has been augmented by an exterior arch in front, containing a portcullis groove



and other appendages of the Decorated period. The shell keep has been removed as low as the plinth, which at present is at the ground level, but being of ashlar and well defined, shows accurately the polygonal plan, the place and size of its small door, and the position of the well.

The present ascent is by a direct stair, just within the line of the curtain, but there is also a winding path, probably of modern date. The drawing, however, shows a staircase up the mound, which is placed obliquely, and therefore represents neither of the present ascents. It may be that the wall and doorway, shown in the lower part of the drawing represent a curtain which encircled the mound at its base inside the ditch, the door being approached by a drawbridge, also shewn; or it may be that this represents the Norman gate-house and bridge of the outer wall and ditch, the mound and keep being in the distance.

The formidable dragon or serpent at the top of the letter, with a tongue extended and expanded, is probably a flourish introduced at the pleasure of the scribe. It may, however, be taken to typify the terror-striking lord of the Norman fortress, just as on the exterior of certain of the old record chests are sometimes painted emblems having reference to the

documents within. Thus, on the chest containing the charters defining the duties of the vassals of the Earls of Chester, a gallows indicates the punishment of those who neglected them.

By Mr. W. PACKE.—The following original MSS. Grant by the Abbot and Convent of St. James, Northampton, to Robert Glazun of land at Harleston, Northampton, in the latter part of the reign of Henry III. (This is printed at p. 83.)—Exemplification of Recovery in the Court of Common Pleas, 15 Henry VI., by John Lomley of Harleston and wife to Thomas Andrewe and Thomas Knight, of the manor of Harleston, and land, etc., there.—Licence by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Pergite and wife to alienate to Thomas Morgan and others land, etc., in Harleston, late belonging to the Convent of St. James, Northampton, 2 March, 26 Eliz.—Letters patent by the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, appointing Henry Robinson of Crawley to be Sheriff of Northamptonshire, 21 January, 1655. Great Seal, much broken.

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

April 7, 1876.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, V.-P., F.S.A., in the Chair.

In the absence of the author, Mr. RANKING read a memoir by Mr. J. T. Burgess, "On Recent Archæological Discoveries in Warwickshire," illustrated by plans, which arrived while the paper was being read, and by a collection of Anglo-Saxon ornaments and other objects. Mr. Soden-Smith made some remarks on the art workmanship of many of these, from which it appeared that their type was not specially distinctive. It was reported that the gold and silver articles which had been found had been claimed as Treasure-trove by her Majesty's Treasury. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Burgess for his paper, which will appear in a future portion of the Journal.

The CHAIRMAN read Mr. S. T. Baxter's paper "On Some Lombardic Gold Ornaments found at Chiusi" (printed at page 103). A photograph of the tomb was exhibited, and the subject elicited some pertinent observations from Mr. Soden-Smith. The thanks of the meeting were voted for this interesting contribution to Tuscan archaeology.

The CHAIRMAN then read some observations of his own "On a Key-like Gold Finger Ring of the Sixth or Seventh Century, found at Marzabotto" (printed at page 111), in the possession of Mr. Baxter, and exhibited by him. The thanks of the meeting were returned for this communication.

The following notes on *Sorbiodunum* were communicated by Mr. C. ROACH SMITH in a letter to Mr. Burt:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—Among the earlier ancient remains which have as yet escaped the indiscriminate levelling of cupidity and ignorance stands proudly eminent the mighty earthworks popularly known as *Old Sarum*, and accepted by antiquaries as *Sorbiodunum*. Like everything supremely great and excellent, it becomes the more impressive the more it is visited and studied. I remarked the other day to my friend and colleague, C. Warne, that a very recent and hasty visit had more than ever convinced me of the stupendous character of the great enclosing vallum. He confirmingly drew comparison with other earthworks in the south and west, adding that it exceeded even Maiden Castle, which, as you know, has been of late explored with such ability; but nowhere so satisfactorily as in his own 'Ancient Dorset.' This great Celtic *oppidum* was occupied by the Romans. In the Itinerary of Antoninus it stands as *Sorbiodunum*, midway between *Calleva* (Silchester) and *Isca* (Exeter).

But it has long been a matter of surprise, considering the position of the place, that no traces of Roman masonry are apparent. It may be suggested that the extraordinary strength of the British earthworks would render additional buildings unnecessary. Still, some evidence of Roman tenure seemed indispensable, and nowhere did this seem visible. I had visited Old Sarum twice without being able to detect Roman remains of any kind. On my third visit, a few years since, I was pleased to find that I had, I suppose from the extent of the place, overlooked a very fine fragment of a Roman wall.

"Sir R. C. Hoare, in his 'History of Wiltshire,' Part I., p. 223, says, 'We cannot trace any vestiges of that form of castrametation which was usually adopted by them (the Romans). It is possible that he had entirely overlooked this fine fragment. Stukeley, however, did perceive it; and it appears in the plan given in his 'Itinerarium Curiosum,' at p. 182, where he gives the result of a careful examination of the entire works; and states that it is part of a wall which surrounded the entire area of  $27\frac{1}{2}$  acres; and he marks the spots where he saw, or supposed he saw, foundations of towers. But, instead of this mass of masonry being portion of such a wall, I submit that it is far more likely to have belonged to the outward side of a small *castrum*, within which was built the church or cathedral, the outlines of which were visible to Stukeley, and are laid down in his plan. Beyond this, I cannot at present advance. The spade and pickaxe intelligently guided can alone determine whether I or our painstaking, but often too imaginative, predecessors have taken the more correct conclusion as to the origin of the subject of this communication. I have ventured to ask the aid of Messrs. Blackmore and Stevens, of Salisbury, to whom archæology and general science are so deeply indebted, to consult the adjacent soil, and obtain a response decisive, if not satisfactory.

"Very truly yours,  
"C. ROACH SMITH."

*Stroud, April 3rd, 1876.*

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. H. BROMFIELD.—A British sword, of the date of the Roman occupation, found, together with human bones, about fourteen years ago on the Cotswold Hills, near Broadway, less than a foot below the surface.

By Mr. P. HARRISON.—Some pieces of chalk from the lately-opened pits at Cissbury, on which were scorings and marks supposed to be of very early date, but so indefinite as to prevent any information being gained respecting their meaning.

By Mr. SCHALLELN.—A sculptured bas-relief, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. and 4 in. thick, in oolitic limestone, found three years ago in excavating for deep foundations at Broadwall, Lambeth. It represented a figure of a chief attired and armed as if for the chase, with certain attributes of costume of a non-European character, such as a deep fringe round the loins, and strings of beads on the neck, arms, and legs. The spot where it was found was formerly a bog, and it is conjectured that it may have formed part of the cargo of a vessel wrecked on the spot. It was probably an American emblematic work of the seventeenth century.

By the Messrs. PEARSON.—Four oval chargers, said to be of the sixteenth century, but which were pronounced to be quite modern, and probably manufactured at Ghent.

By Mr. J. T. MICKLETHWAITE.—Two fragments of MS. Grayles, both of Salisbury use, and of the latter half of the fifteenth century. The first had formed part of a very fine book 18"  $\times$  13", well written and illuminated, but with no miniatures remaining. It consists of four pieces, in good condition, except that some leaves have the margins cut—first, a quire of eight leaves complete contains the services from the first Sunday after Trinity to the Sunday next before Advent ; second, the outside sheet of a quire with services for Ember Week in September, and for the octave of the dedication of a church ; third, a quire of eight leaves, containing the fixed parts of the service from the *Kyrie* to the *Agnus* ; and fourth, a quire of eight leaves, of which the first has been cut away, containing the greater part of the *commune sanctorum*. This MS. bears marks of having been in use during the fifteen years which intervened between the breach with the See of Rome and the adoption of vernacular services by the English Church in 1549. In the first sequence *unius Apostoli*, the verse "*Antiochus et Remus concedunt tibi regni solium*" has the word *regni* carefully erased, and *Sacerdotii* written over. The next sequence has similarly *unus* substituted for *princeps* in the verse "*quorum princeps per crucem scandit Petrus alta poli culmina*." The other fragment is of thirteen, not quite consecutive leaves 14"  $\times$  10½". It is without illuminations, and contains parts of the *propria* and *commune Sanctorum* ; it has been damaged by damp and worm, but has no alteration in the text.

By the Rev. EDWIN G. JARVIS.—A Deed of Protection to Bridget Hurst and others, under a commission from the Marquis of Newcastle while in command of the Parliamentary forces, dated 1643. This document was found in the thatch of a cottage at Overington, near Sleaford.

May 5, 1876.

The Rev. J. FULLER RUSSELL, F.S.A., in the Chair.

A memoir, by the Hon. W. O. STANLEY, was read by Mr. Burt, giving the results of more recent discoveries at Porth Dafarch, in Holyhead Island. Some investigations of a Tumulus had been made there in 1848 (see page 92), and further excavations were carried out in October 1875. They brought to light evidences of an early sepulchral deposit, in which burial and cremation had been united, and beneath these sepulchral remains was found one of the "hut-circle" habitations, of which many exist upon the neighbouring mountain. This interesting communication is printed at page 129.

In the absence of the author, Mr. RANKING read a memoir by Mr. C. W. King, "*On Stella's Decem Puellæ*," in illustration of which subject Mr. Franks sent a solid gold ring bearing the name ISATVS. This paper is printed at page 144. Cordial votes of thanks were passed to the authors of the above memoirs.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. WILBRAHAM EGERTON.—Four silver chalices for a Scotch Presbyterian community at Campheir, or Veere, in the Island of Walcheren, in the Province of Zeeland. These chalices were about seven inches high ; they appear to have been made in the Netherlands,

and were Gothic in form and style. On the bases are inscriptions in bad Latin and English, surrounding wreaths containing sheaves of arrows, to the effect that these "Coups" were presented in 1600. Around the arrows is inscribed : "Brotherlie unitie is good and pleasant." The hall marks consist of a double eagle, a capital E, and an animal crowned.

By Mr. PAPILLON.—A small ivory carving of a knight, found at Lexden, near Colchester. It was compared by Mr. Burt to a bronze in the "British Room" at the British Museum, about the same size, and similarly armed.



Ivory Carving found at Lexden.

By Mr. FORTNUM.—A portion of the white monastic habit of Savonarola. The exhibitor gave an account of this undoubted relic of the great Italian reformer, as well as of many other things belonging to him.

# Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1875.

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Bank, 1st January, 1875	148	19	2			
"    "    in House      "    "    "	9	9	0			
"    "    in Petty Cash   "    "    "	6	12	4			
				165	0	6
.. Annual Subscriptions, including arrears and payments in advance	435	15	0			
.. Entrance Fees	45	3	0			
.. Life Compositions	42	0	0			
.. Sale of Publications, etc.	57	5	11			
.. Extra copies, postage, etc.	8	15	6			
				588	19	5
.. Miscellaneous Receipts:						
Subscription to Notices and Removal Fund			2	7	0	
Investment Account, valued at			209	5	0	
Interest on Investment £220 New 3 per Cent.			6	11	0	
Receipts on account of Canterbury Meeting	93	19	0			
"    "    per Messrs. Coutts	36	2	4			
"    "    "    "    "    "	5	0	0			
				135	1	4

£1107   4   3

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Publication Account:						
Engraving for Journal	140	10	0			
To Bradbury & Co. (printing)	187	8	1			
W. H. Allnutt	8	7	6			
G. F. Tupper	16	7	0			
Spencer & Co.	10	0	0			
				357	12	7
.. Library Account:						
Barthes & Lowell				1	17	0
.. House Expenses:						
Rent of Apartments, one year	155	0	0			
Secretary's Salary	90	0	0			
J. Burtt, Esq., editing Journal and Index	90	0	0			
Partridge and Cooper, stationery	4	8	0			
Draft stamps	0	2	0			
Sir John Maclean (expenses connected with the Exeter Chain)	10	10	0			
W. T. Nixon (painting staircase, etc.)	12	12	3			
				362	12	3
.. Petty Cash Account:						
Messenger, Attendance, Washing, etc.	45	7	11½			
Postage stamps, and delivery of Journal	40	17	4			
Fire Insurance	2	5	0			
Gas	1	8	1			
Cabs, omnibuses, and portorage	5	12	7			
Carriage of parcels, booking, etc.	3	3	0½			
Travelling expenses, Mr. Burtt	7	13	6			
Stationery for office	0	13	6			
Special, not included in the above	15	17	2½			
				122	18	2½
.. Investment Account, valued at				209	5	0
.. Balance in Bank, 31st Dec. 1875	39	5	1			
"    "    in House	6	0	0			
"    "    Petty Cash	7	14	1½			
				52	19	2½
				£1107	4	3

Audited and found correct, } H. S. MILMAN  
3rd, 5th July, 1876. } J. J. FARNNLEY LENNARD } *Auditors.*

Presented to the London Meeting of Members, 14th July, 1876, approved and passed.

(*Signed*) J. SIBBALD D. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

## Proceedings at Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute.

June 2, 1876.

F. H. DICKINSON, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

Mr. C. BAILY read a memoir "On a Collection of Drawings of Painted Glass, especially that in the Church of Long Melford, Suffolk." Numerous examples from Long Melford were exhibited, besides others possessing peculiar features of interest from Merton College, Oxford; Salisbury Cathedral, Shottesbrook, Nettlestead, Rouen and other places.

Mr. GREAVES made some observations upon the coif and dress of a Serjeant-at-Law as exhibited in the representation of Judge Haugh, in one of the windows at Long Melford. He considered the origin of the coif as probably ecclesiastical, and a device to hide the tonsure. Serjeants sat in the House of Lords, and perhaps the Judges sat there as jergeants.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. WALLER made some remarks upon the supposed symbolism in one of the windows in Salisbury Cathedral, and to which Mr. Waller objected.

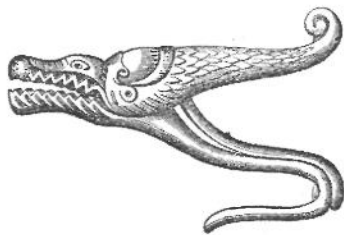
The thanks of the meeting having been given to Mr. Baily for his paper, a memoir "On some recently discovered Britanno-Roman Inscriptions," by Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN was partly read. This brought the author's valuable list down to December, 1875; it is printed at p. 342.

### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. C. BAILY.—Drawings of painted glass from various sources, in illustration of his paper.

By Mr. J. HENDERSON.—A Persian mace of steel, finely inlaid with silver in a rich arabesque pattern.

By Mr. J. HEWITT.—A small silver hook in the form of a dragon's head, with a spring clip, once the property of Dr. Johnson, and given by



him to Hoole, the translator of Tasso. The use of this object was doubtful, but it was suggested that it might have been used as a "Bib-holder."



By Mr. C. L. JAY.—Letters and papers of the time of Charles I., viz., six letters signed “Jo. Crewe,” and addressed, “ffor his honoured friend Mr. Swinfen,” dated “Nuport, 1648;” one incomplete letter from Mr. Swinfen to Sir John Crewe; and a paper headed, “His Majesty’s Concessions,” dated on the back “1648.” The letters refer to the propositions made to the king by Crewe on behalf of the Parliament. The “Concessions” were to the following effect:—

“His Majesty graunted the first proposicon for taking off declaracons, &c., as was desired.

“His Ma<sup>ty</sup> graunted the third proposicon concerning the Militia, as was desired.

“His Ma<sup>ty</sup> consented to the proposicon of Ireland limiting the time of the Parliaments disposing offices to twenty yeares.

“His Ma<sup>ty</sup> consented to pass such Acts for publique debts and publique uses as should be presented within two yeares, and incurred within that time.

“H. M. consented to that proposic<sup>o</sup>n which extends to annulling all the new Hono<sup>rs</sup> that he has made and to the barring the King of making any for the future to vote in the house of Peeres without the consent of both Houses.

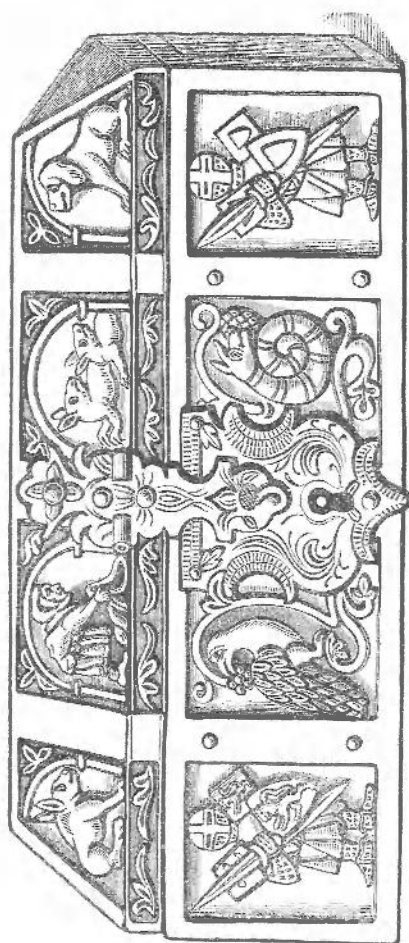
“H. M. graunted the disposing of offices in England to the Parliament, so the time limited exceed not twenty yeares.

“H. M. graunted the taking away the Court of Wards, having 100000<sup>l</sup> p ann. allowed in lieu therof, to be raised as the Parliament shall think fitt.

“H. M. graunted to declare against the Earle of Ormonde’s power and proceedings after an agreement with his houses.”

The above papers were sent to Sir T. Duffus Hardy, at Mr. Jay’s request, for deposit in the Public Record Office, June 21st, 1876. John Crewe was a member of a younger branch of the ancient family of Crewe in Cheshire, and eldest son of Sir Thomas Crewe, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1624 and 1625, by Temperance, one of the five daughters and co-heiresses of Reginald Bray. In the beginning of the civil war, Mr. Crewe espoused the cause of the Parliamentarians, on which the old Lord Northampton threatened to burn Steane House; but Mr. Crewe sent him word that he had too good a house at Castle Ashby to begin such practices. He was member for Brackley in 1640, and one of the commissioners who in 1646 received the King from the Scotch army at Newark, and carried him to Holdenby. In 1648, he voted in favour of entering into a treaty with the King, and on the following day was expelled from the House of Commons, along with many others who had adopted a similar course. He rendered considerable services in the restoration of Charles II., and was advanced to the dignity of Baron Crewe of Steane, which as a special favour, was conferred free of cost. He died in 1679, aged 81. By the death of his son Thomas, in 1697, his fourth brother, Nathaniel, Bishop of Durham, became the third and last Lord Crewe, who is better remembered by his noble charity at Bamborough Castle, than by his political vagaries. The church of Steane, near Brackley, contains the fine monuments of the Crewe family. John Swinfen was M.P. for Stafford in the Long Parliament.

By the Rev. E. VENABLES.—An Original Grant by Hugh of Bayeux to the Church and Canons of St. Mary of Torrington of an oxgang of land,



a dwelling and right of pasturage in the parish of Caburn, *temp.* Henry II. (printed at p. 183).

By Professor WESTWOOD.—Drawings of a carved casket, with the following observations :—

The accompanying drawings represent the various portions of a charming little casket of carved box-wood, belonging to the Rev. T. Hopkins, of Magdalen College, Oxford, to whom I am indebted for the opportunity of figuring and describing this interesting relic, which may be assigned, from the details of armour, dresses, drolleries, &c., to the first quarter of the fourteenth century, a period when grotesques of all kinds were so lavishly introduced into the margins of psalters, missals, &c. It is an oblong box,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in. broad, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. deep, with a roof-shaped top, obliquely truncated at each end, giving it the appearance of a small chasse. The hinges and lock are comparatively modern.

The front of the casket is divided into four compartments : the two central ones, partially hidden by the lock-plate, are ornamented, the left one with a bird pecking a bunch of grapes, and the right one with a great snail, with the head of a quadruped, eating what looks like a gigantic strawberry. Each of the two outer compartments of the front bears a full-length figure of a knight completely armed, with a cask-like helmet, either square at the top or with a ridge over the crown ; the front of the helmet is strengthened with cross plates, with two slits (ocularia) for the eyes, and the lower part is pierced for breathing ; the armour is seen at the neck, arms, and legs of the figure, being indicated by small triangular punctures. Each knight bears a broad straight sword in his right hand, and holds a shield on his left arm, one of the shields bearing, as the heraldic device, a lion rampant, the other a smaller shield. At the shoulders of each knight are fixed a pair of square ailettes of large size, each bearing the same device as the shields of the respective knights ; the large scabbard extends beneath the shield, and the feet are armed with spurs. All these details accord well with the armour of the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth centuries, as may be seen in Mr. Hewitt's work on Arms and Armour, especially vol. i. pp. 246 (ailettes), 278, f. 1 and 3 (helm), 171 (spurs).

The sloping top of the front of the box is also divided into four compartments, representing a peasant trying to catch a couple of leverets, which, alarmed at the dog seated in the right-hand compartment, are hurrying to their parent, in the left compartment, regardless of the bag held open by the man, into which they are about to run, whilst their heads are turned back regarding the dog. Each of these compartments bears a semicircular arch resting on lateral columns, the upper angles are filled in with trefoils. The dress of the peasant, having a large hood or nightcap on his head, is that of the end of the thirteenth century, as may be seen in several of Strutt's plates. The large pendant ears of the dog seem to indicate a spaniel as the variety employed in this system of decoy.

The corresponding sloping side of the top of the box is similarly divided into four compartments. In the first a dog is seated, whilst in the second his master, a peasant with a similar close-fitting nightcap on his head, is pulling on his stocking. In the two other compartments a sagittarius, with a hood over his head, is shooting an arrow at a lion in the right-hand compartment.

In the back of the body of the box, two knights, similarly armed to those of the front, are seen mounted on horseback, with their shields and ailettes bearing oblique or transverse bars as heraldic devices. Each knight is extending his hand backwards towards a lady in each of the end compartments, who holds a lance-flag with two points, each flag marked with the device of the shields of the respective knights. Each of the ladies wears what appears like a low coronet, with a wimple under the chin, the hair at the back of the head gathered into a kind of open work or netted bag; each, also, wears a long trailing cloak fastened (in one figure) by a broad band across the breast; the gown, falling in long straight folds, covers the feet.

The ends of the casket bear two shields, one with a lion rampant coward, the other with a lion rampant within a tressure; the tail is furcate, each branch terminating in a tuft of hair. The sides of the shields are defended by monstrous birds and beasts, some with human heads, which are also carved on the sloping ends of the roof of the box.

The bottom of the box is also ornamented with carvings of drolleries, in four compartments. In one of these a knight, fully armed with helm and spear, as well as with a small dagger and an implement which may have been an ink-horn, is engaged in attacking a cock of gigantic size armed with a shield (bearing a rampant lion as its device) suspended from its neck, but having its legs fastened by bands to a stake fixed in the ground.

In the next compartment is represented the old story of the countryman who steals the young of a beast,<sup>1</sup> having distracted the attention of the dam from her progeny by fixing a circular disc in a tree.

In another compartment a knight on horseback, with a lance-flag, attacks a gigantic snail, having the head of a quadruped. The head-dress of the knight seems rather to indicate a paper kind of cocked hat than a regular helmet, and the knight may be intended for a child acting the part of a knight.

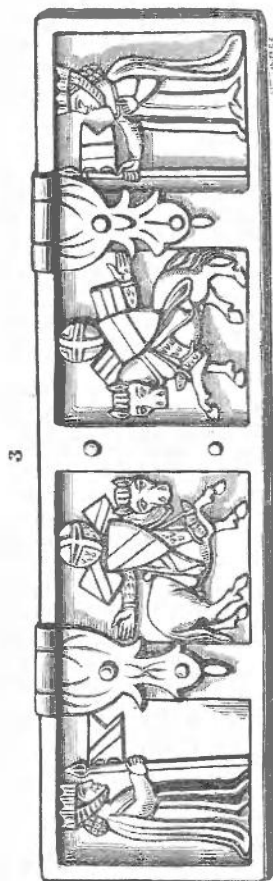
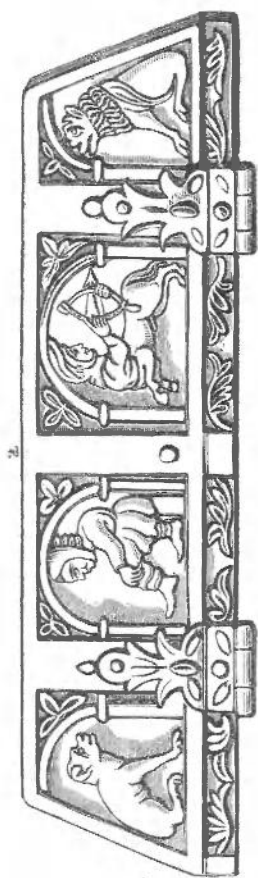
The fourth compartment represents two combatants, slightly clad, attacking each other with club and shield. This may possibly be intended to illustrate the story of Valentine and Orson.

The compartments are separated by foliated arabesques, and the tree in the second of them is of a very conventional character; the architectural details correspond well with the thirteenth century.

The rarity of caskets, either of wood or ivory, carved with such grotesques as are described above of this particular period, gives an unusual interest to Mr. Hopkins' box. At a later period (fourteenth to sixteenth century), scenes of chivalry and love were much more commonly adopted for caskets. One such casket, preserved in the church of St. Ursula at Cologne, serves as the depository of the bones of the foot of that sainted female! The small casket of the twelfth century, preserved in the Royal Museum of Copenhagen, is the only box which can be compared with the one described above. It is described in my Catalogue of Fictile Ivories, p. 243, No. 678.

<sup>1</sup> In the *Bestiaria* this beast is said to have been a tiger. Dibdin (*Bibl. Decameron*, l. lxxxviii.) has engraved this

subject from the splendid Ashmolean *Bestiarium* now transported to the Bodleian Library.





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July 7th, 1876.

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

The noble CHAIRMAN introduced the Mayor of Colchester, Mr. Papillon, who, after speaking of the great pleasure with which he looked forward to the approaching visit of the Institute to Colchester, made some general observations upon the antiquities of that ancient town, and promised a cordial welcome on the part of the inhabitants to the members of the Institute and the visitors.

Mr. J. H. PARKER, C. B., gave a discourse "On Recent Archæological Researches in Rome," illustrated by numerous and well-executed photographs (printed at p. 229). After describing the principal discoveries which have been recently made, the author spoke of the scheme for the new city of Rome, which was intended to consist of blocks of houses alternating with squares enclosing ruins and trees; but great difficulties were caused by the ruins not always coming in the right places, and many were consequently hidden, removed, or destroyed altogether. Mr. Parker returned to England by way of Sicily, where he carefully examined the public and other buildings. At the request of the meeting he gave the result of his investigations, and exhibited numerous photographs in illustration of what he had seen.

Lord TALBOT, in expressing the warm thanks of the meeting to Mr. Parker, adverted to the great value of his continued labours in the Eternal City, and the extreme interest his discoveries must have for all antiquaries, as revealing so much of the early history of the city.

Professor BUNNELL LEWIS read a paper on "The Antiquities of Brittany" (printed at p. 271), giving a general sketch of its history, the ancient authors who have treated of it, and the special value of its remains, discussing at length the Roman antiquities and early stone monuments, and raising objections to many of Mr. Ferguson's theories and conclusions on the subject.

The value and interest of the memoir having been cordially acknowledged,

Mr. FORTNUM gave an epitome of some observations "On the bronze portrait busts of Michael Angelo, attributed to Daniele da Volterra and other Artists," which time did not allow him to read at length. (It is printed at p. 168.)

Mr. GREAVES exhibited a series of rubbings from Brasses in Morley Church, upon which he made some remarks. (Notes upon this subject are printed at p. 290.) The fact of three of the brasses having the figure of St. Christopher engraved upon them elicited some interesting observations from Mr. Waller, who mentioned a similar instance at Aix-la-Chapelle.

#### Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. PARKER.—Photographs of buildings in Rome and Sicily.

By Professor BUNNELL LEWIS.—Photographs of antiquities in Brittany, and a collection of Gaulish coins.

By Mr. S. S. LEWIS.—A collection of Gaulish coins.

By Mr. C. S. GREAVES.—Rubbings of brasses from Morley Church, Derbyshire.

By Sir J. D. NORREYS.—A drawing of a remarkable window in Kiltartan Church, near Gort, county Galway, in the mullions of which he traced bolt holes for shutters, or movable frames, that contained glass or other material for admitting light, while protecting the objects on the altar.

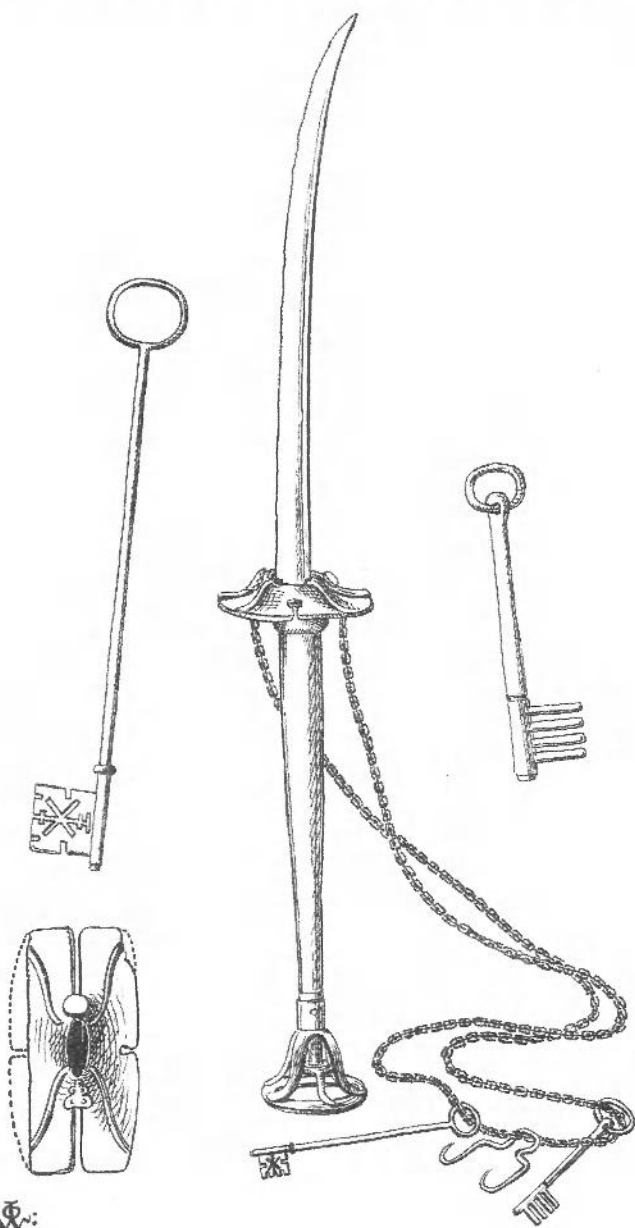
By Mr. B. MONTGOMERIE RANKING.—A set of Indian playing cards, round in form, and ninety-four in number, enclosed in their original box.

Through the agency of Mr. Wright, an exhibition was made of celts of Jude, weapons, ornaments, &c., brought home by H.M.S. Challenger and Basilisk. These comprised some very fine weapons of an early type, some of which had been in use down to the present time, while others were for ceremonial purposes.

By Professor WESTWOOD.—A drawing of a sword lately brought to light in Oxford, with the following remarks upon it: "A remarkable sword with its appendages was recently brought to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, having, as is stated, been found in the cellar of an old house in the High Street of that city. It is altogether unlike any sword of which I can find any notice in the various works on arms and armour which I have consulted; and my old friend and school-fellow, John Hewitt, to whom I have sent a sketch of it, is also unacquainted with any similar weapon. The total length is 4 ft., of which the blade of the sword (which is covered with rust which has corroded the sharp edge) occupies 25 in.; the stem of the handle (which is of deal, and appears to have been turned in a lathe) being 18 in. long. The latter is pierced through the centre of its whole length for the reception of the narrowed base or tang of the iron, which is rivetted at its free bottom end to a small circular disc of iron, supported by two narrow bent strips of iron, the ends of which are fastened to the rim of an iron cup or stand, formed of four narrow iron bars, springing from a flat circular ring, on which the sword is able to stand upright without support. The guard of the sword is of wood of an oblong form, with the middle part raised into a boss, through which the tang of the sword runs. This guard has an elongated slit at each end, as well as a short one on each side, and is supported by four narrow strips of iron on its upper surface. Through the two longer slits are passed the ends of a long chain, with plain oval links, which are fastened to the guard by two iron studs, which are seen on each side of the base of the blade of the sword. To this chain are attached two keys of very ancient form, one being 12 in. long, with the wards of the lock forming a St. Andrew's cross, and with short marginal incisions. The other key has the wards formed into four straight bars, the handle terminating in a small hole, which receives a movable ring, through which the long chain is passed. Between these two keys hangs a strong bent double hook, apparently for suspending the sword with the blade downwards. The use of these appendages, and indeed of the sword itself, is not easy to surmise. It has indeed been suggested by several persons that it may have been a processional sword, in which case the keys would be those of some high official personage.—I. O. Westwood, M.A., Oxford. 4th July, 1876."

By Mr. CORNER.—A jet seal of Osbert de Kilton, of about the date 1150.





SWORD FOUND IN OXFORD.

## ANNUAL MEETING AT COLCHESTER, 1876.

August 1 to August 8.

The visit of the Institute to Colchester is one that had been long wished for by the members. The Roman history of the place, its Roman walls and remains, and the vast quantity of antiquities that have been found and are daily discovered, has indeed invested Camulodunum with an extraordinary interest; while the cordial reception of the Institute by the town and neighbourhood, and the large attendance of members and visitors, united in making the Congress one of the most interesting and agreeable Meetings that has been held for many years.

Tuesday, August 1.

At half-past twelve the Mayor and Corporation received the Institute in the Town Hall. The President, Lord Talbot de Malahide, was accompanied by Lord Carlingford, Lord Lieutenant of Essex; Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B.; Mr. Freeman; Mr. M. A. Bloxam; the Rev. Prebendary Scarth; the Rev. J. Fuller Russell; the Rev. C. W. Bingham; Colonel Pinney; Mr. G. A. Lowndes; Mr. Stephen Tucker (Rouge Croix), and many other members of the Council and of the Institute. There were also present Sir Thomas Western, Bart.; the Venerable Archdeacon Ady; Mr. P. O. Papillon, Mayor of Colchester; Mr. G. H. Errington, High Steward; Mr. James Round, M.P.; Mr. H. B. Praed, M.P.; Sir E. H. Greathead, K.C.B.; Mr. Perry-Watlington; the Rev. Barton Lodge; Mr. Wingfield Barker; Mr. T. Bourdillon; Mr. H. W. King, and many more of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood.

The proceedings commenced by the Mayor inviting the noble President of the Institute to take the chair, and calling upon the Town Clerk, in the absence of the Recorder, to read the following address of welcome to the Institute, which had been beautifully engrossed on vellum and illuminated:—

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

“LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Colchester, in the county of Essex, desire, on behalf of ourselves and our fellow townspeople, to assure you of a cordial welcome on this your first visit to our ancient and loyal borough, and we trust that the arrangements made, whether for the purpose of promoting the immediate objects of your Society, or of hospitality and social enjoyment, will have been such as will induce you to think that the few days passed amongst us will not be time ill spent.

“It is true we have no venerable cathedral to introduce to you, no

time-honoured collegiate buildings to attract your admiration ; but still we venture to think that our old town can compare favourably with any place in England in objects of great and historic interest, abounding, as it does, in almost unprecedented richness, in remains of the Roman occupation of our land, whether it be in the well-defined sites of villas, with their still buried tessellated floors, or in the frequently occurring tombs and funeral urns, these, together with the ancient guard-house, still marking the old entrance to the town, with its encircling and massive walls, afford the strongest circumstantial evidence of the lengthened habitation in this part of Britain, of its earliest conquerors known to authentic history.

"We take no little pride in our grand old castle, of origin much disputed, and trust that the better archæological knowledge of the present day will awaken such a general interest as will enable us in some measure to repair the wrongs it has suffered from the ignorance of a past generation ; and with the greatest confidence we anticipate your unqualified approval of the treasures contained in the museum within its sheltering walls.

"It is scarcely necessary to point to the beautiful ruins of St. Botolph's Priory, with its picturesque western front, exhibiting a fruitful field of interest to the student of Ecclesiastical Architecture ; the liberal use of Roman tiles so conspicuous here is observable also in most of the ancient buildings of the town, notably in the Church of the Holy Trinity. The other great monastic establishment, St. John's Abbey, has disappeared, and left hardly a wreck behind ; but the gate-house, which does remain, and has recently been judiciously restored under the auspices of Major-General Montagu, R.E., while stationed here, is a fine specimen of fifteenth century work.

"Somewhere upon the site of the demolished building of this famous abbey stood, till the disastrous Siege of Colchester, the noble seat of the Lucas— a gallant member of which family (Sir Charles Lucas), after bravely defending the town for his king, was, with his equally heroic friend and companion in arms, Sir George Lisle, ruthlessly shot in the Castle Bailey, when prisoners of war, and the tombs of these unflinching martyrs of royalty, which will excite various feelings in the breasts of the spectators—in some enthusiastic admiration, in some pity, but in *all*, respect—are to be viewed in the vaults of St. Giles' Church close by.

"There are other interesting remains which will present themselves in the course of your inquiries and observations, and we feel well assured that they will form no unworthy theme for the disquisitions of your learned Society, and so minister to the general edification and enjoyment.

"Given under our Common Seal this 1st day of August, 1876."

In giving the Address to the President, the MAYOR said he might be allowed to say, for himself and for the inhabitants generally whom he represented at that moment, how gladly they welcomed the noble President and his learned Society to Colchester. They trusted that the arrangements which they had been enabled to make would prove to be satisfactory ; and that the sun which was shining so brightly on the commencement of their proceedings to-day might augur favourably for a successful meeting.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, in offering the thanks of the Institute for the kind feeling shown in the words of the Address, expressed his

gratification that the inhabitants appreciated their unrivalled castle so highly, and his hope that it would be preserved as much from further decay as from "restoration." He had been absent from Meetings of the Institute for many months, travelling in far distant countries; but he would not give them an essay upon archæology, nor would they hear from him any of those commonplaces, which were now so unnecessary, in order to show the value of archæology—to show how much it had contributed to the elucidation of the history which surrounded the social habits of our forefathers. It was familiar to everybody that without the archæologists they should have known comparatively little of the inner life of the Egyptians or the Assyrians, and many of the most striking and important ruins in those countries would hardly have been known, such, for instance, as those of Balbeck, Petra, and, to a certain extent, Palmyra. If it had not been for the researches of the archæologist, they should know very little of the magnificence, and the grandeur, and the beauty of those countries. There was, however, one point which struck him in his travels, which, though simple, was still an interesting one. The attention of the public was very much directed now to what was called pre-historic archæology, remains which went very far to show the common origin of the human race. Great collections had been made at Copenhagen, in other places, and in this country, and it was interesting to notice in these large collections of weapons of the stone, bronze, and iron periods, how great a similarity prevailed in the forms those instruments took. His attention was particularly directed to this point, and, as far as possible, he inquired into it. In Mr. Mariette's Museum, at Boulac, in Egypt, he saw a quantity of knives of flint stone, closely resembling those of our own; and while in Syria he saw some objects of the same character, which had been found in that country, and pointing to the time of Sennacherib. He also saw some flint instruments in Smyrna, in the Greek Museum. These were only a few instances in point, and he had no doubt if the researches were only increased discoveries would be multiplied, and they should find a great many more of these instruments. He would further mention the very early works of art—he did not think there were many in flint or stone—which had been discovered in the ruins of Troy, and which he had seen. He must, he said, now conclude with the most agreeable part of his duty, which was to vacate the chair, and to propose as President of this meeting the noble Lord with whom they were all well acquainted—his noble friend Lord Carlingford—a distinguished statesman and well-known in the county to which he (Lord Talbot) belonged for his patronage of archæology, and of all the sciences which embellished civilised life. They knew him more particularly as he held the distinguished office of Lord Lieutenant of this county, and therefore, without further preface, he begged to propose that Lord Carlingford take the chair.

Archdeacon ADY now read the following Address from the Clergy of Colchester :—

"We, the Archdeacon and Clergy of Colchester, feel that we need not make use of many words in offering a most cordial welcome to your distinguished Society, upon the occasion of its visit to our ancient borough.

"It is our belief that the more intimate be our knowledge of the past history of our own country and particular dwelling-place, the more

deeply shall we be sensible of the favour bestowed upon us by a merciful Providence, who has cast our lot in a land

‘Where freedom slowly broadens down  
From precedent to precedent,’

and where we enjoy the blessings of an historic Church, dating from the earliest times of Christianity, and most closely interwoven with the life and fortunes of the nation.

“We welcome your coming to our ancient borough, which has a history ranging beyond the present era, and which boasts to be the birthplace of the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, the son of a Colchester mother, Helena, believing that your sojourn amongst us will revive and extend our interest in antiquarian lore, and enrich our knowledge and appreciation of the heirlooms, ecclesiastical and civil, of our town and neighbourhood.

“Signed, on my own behalf and on behalf of the Clergy of Colchester,

“W. B. ADY, Archdeacon.”

The ARCHDEACON added a few remarks respecting the careful manner in which Church restoration had been carried out in Colchester and its neighbourhood, and Colonel PINNEY responded to the Address on the part of the Institute.

The SECRETARY of the Essex Archæological Society (Mr. H. W. King) then read the following address :—

“MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

“Amongst the words of welcome which will greet you on your visit to Colchester, it would be strange indeed if the faintest and least cordial proceeded from the Essex Archæological Society. Engaged in the same pursuits, and devoted, according to their opportunities, to the study of the same objects, they hail with the liveliest satisfaction your advent upon the field upon which they have been employed, well aware that there remains new ground enough to interest you in your researches, and there is much in what has already engaged their speculations that may receive additional light from your greater knowledge and wider experience. To one obvious benefit which we anticipate from your visit we advert without hesitation or reserve: there are persons who systematically stand aloof from us with a kind of good-natured contempt, as if we were enthusiasts, wasting our time (as they say) upon trifles, worshippers of green dust, collectors, forsooth, of rubbish, adding nothing to the material resources of the neighbourhood, and doing very little towards cultivating the intellect and improving the taste. Now, a more correct estimate of Archæology may reasonably be hoped for, when tried men—men who have attained eminence and achieved reputation—are seen coming from a distance to join us, entering keenly, and with no little trouble to themselves, into our pursuits, and imparting the result of their investigations. Surely their voice will command attention, and their example will secure imitators, with the happiest effect, for, as our great Moralists asserts, ‘Whatever makes the Past, the Distant, or the Future predominate over the Present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.’ But Archæology does even more

than this ; and we, members of the Essex Archæological Society, welcoming you, my Lord, and the other distinguished members of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, can recall, without any compunctious visitings, or the least consciousness that it is at all applicable to our case, that sarcastic remark which Cicero attributes to Cato, to the effect that he wondered how one Augur could meet another without laughing at the notion that they were both following a vain and silly imposture. So far is this from being the case, that we hail you with the greatest respect and esteem, as Professors of a useful, ennobling and captivating science of which we are only pioneers ; and we entertain the hope that your visit to Colchester may be an agreeable one to yourselves, and a gratifying reminiscence in future times to the inhabitants of this ancient town and neighbourhood. My Lords and Gentlemen, we heartily bid you welcome."

The REV. C. W. BINGHAM, in acknowledging the Address, said he would endeavour to keep as serious a face as an Augur could, and would try if he possibly could to keep from smiling when he beheld his brother Augurs of Essex. The members of the Institute always felt on occasions of their meetings that they owed an intense debt of gratitude to those local gentlemen who had been engaged in a work similar to their own, and who had, as it were, prepared the way for them, and pointed out to them those objects most worthy of notice. He should like to disabuse the minds of their Essex friends on one point. They must not suppose that all the members of the Institute came for the purpose of teaching. On the contrary, a great proportion of them, himself among the number, came for the purpose of learning—not for teaching, but to be taught ; and he had no doubt that a great many of them, when this meeting ended, would be ready to acknowledge that they had gained more information from the members of the Essex Archæological Society than they themselves had been able to impart.

SIR THOMAS WESTERN, on behalf of the country gentlemen of Essex, had much pleasure in greeting the President and the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute. The County begged to thank the Institute for coming there, and he assured them that although the Town of Colchester was exceedingly interesting in itself, the County generally had many buildings and objects of great antiquarian value which would well repay a visit.

MR. JAMES ROUND, M.P., speaking on behalf of the gentlemen of Essex, of all ranks and degrees, beyond the limits of the Borough of Colchester, expressed his gratification at the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute, and adverted to the numerous antiquities in the county, and the advantages of the study of the arts and monuments of our forefathers.

MR. J. H. PARKER, C.B., as one of the oldest members of the Institute, expressed the gratification that it gave the members to see the cordial manner in which they had been received by all classes. He congratulated lovers of Archæology, that proprietors of ancient remains in the country were now taking so deep an interest in them, and were seeing that they were properly preserved and restored ; he mentioned, as an instance of this feeling, the Castle of Hedingham, which was so well preserved under the fostering care of Mr. L. A. Majendie, M.P.

The noble President of the Institute then quitted the chair, which was

at once occupied by Lord Carlingford, and the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation and inhabitants, invited the members of the Institute to luncheon in the Corn Exchange.

The luncheon party numbered about two hundred and fifty, and was presided over by the Mayor. The usual loyal toasts having been given, Sir THOMAS WESTERN proposed the health of the Bishop and Clergy of the diocese, which was responded to by Archdeacon ADY, and Mr. PERRY-WATLINGTON proposed the toast of the Army and Navy, for which Sir EDWARD GREATHHEAD returned thanks. The MAYOR then proposed, "Success to the Royal Archæological Institute," which was replied to by LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, who spoke of the hearty reception that had been accorded to the Institute in Colchester, and concluded by proposing the health of the Mayor and Corporation. The health of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County was proposed by Mr. J. ROUND, M.P., and responded to in felicitous terms by LORD CARLINGFORD; the toast of "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. H. B. PRAED, M.P. and replied to by MAJOR BISHOP, brought the proceedings to a close.

At 4 P.M. the President of the Meeting, LORD CARLINGFORD, delivered his Inaugural Address before a large audience in the Town Hall, treating generally upon the principal points of interest relating to Colchester and the neighbourhood. (The Address will be printed in a future number of the "Journal.")

At 9 P.M. the Historical Section opened in the Town Hall, when Mr. FREEMAN delivered an admirable Address. He commenced by directing attention to the many points of resemblance as well as of contrast between the countries of the East Anglians and of the West Saxons, according a certain priority to the former as Camulodunum was the earliest Roman settlement of importance. He then discussed the claims of the various places which had been regarded as the modern representatives of that settlement. The town of Maldon has the greatest number of supporters, but Mr. FREEMAN decided in favour of Colchester. As to the name of the river being the parent of the root of that of the town, he contested it somewhat hesitatingly. Few places could boast with Camulodunum of being spoken of so fully by the great Roman historian, and all these passages were discussed. After carefully describing the Roman walls, the lecturer then utterly rejected certain myths and traditions which had hung about the early history of the place—that of the Bithynian lady, Helena, being born there, the stories about King Coel and Constantine, and the idea of the *Norman* Castle being the *Roman* Temple of Claudius. Reviewing slightly the Norman history of Colchester, Mr. FREEMAN concluded by dwelling upon the memorable siege by Fairfax, and stoutly maintained that Lucas and Lisle, the Colchester heroes and martyrs, deserved their fate. (The Address will be printed in a future number of the "Journal.")

Wednesday, August 2.

At 8.30 a large party proceeded from the North Station by special train for Sudbury. Here the Mayor (Mr. THOMAS SMITH) and other members of the Corporation received the visitors, and a move was at once made to inspect the various objects of Archæological interest in the town. The first of these, some vestiges of the Priory, attracted a few of the visitors,

but there not being any special feature in them, beyond the remains of walls, the majority passed on to the Church of All Saints', which, tradition states, was at one time attached to the Abbey of St. Alban's. Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., drew attention to the principal features of the building, most of which, he said, was comparatively modern, and possessed but very little of Archæological interest. He pointed out that the shields on the mouldings of the Nave Arches were peculiar, and hoped that some local gentleman could have told them what arms were upon them. He fixed the period for the erection of the building as about the time of Henry VII. The roof bore signs of having once been painted, and certainly ought, he thought, to be restored. On the road to St. Gregory's Church, the party halted to examine the residence of the Rev. W. H. Molyneux, a fine specimen of Elizabethan work.

At St. Gregory's Dr. HOLDEN read the following remarks upon the Carter Chapel :—

"This chapel, originally St. Ann's, is East of the porch on the south side, and was restored three years ago by the Rev. S. A. Carter, the present representative of the family. It contains a monumental tomb, on which is inscribed particulars of a charity left by the will of Mr. Thomas Carter, who died in 1706, a gentleman of this parish; he endowed the church with an estate in Pebmarsh, value 70*l.* per annum, in order to clothe fifty of the poorest men in Sudbury with outward garments worth 14*s.*, and fifty of the poorest women with outward garments, worth 10*s.* a-piece, upon the Feast of St. Thomas every year for ever.

"Upon his tomb is an epitaph in Latin, which, after recording the name, age, and extensive benevolence of the deceased, closes in the following singular manner :—

"*Viator mirum referam, quo die efflavit animam Thos. Carter, prædictus, acus foramen transivit Camelus Sudburiensis vade, et si dives sis tu fac similiter. Vale.*"

(It may be thus translated—)

"Traveller, I will relate a wondrous thing. On the day upon which the above-mentioned Thos. Carter breathed out his soul, a Sudbury Camel went through the eye of a needle! Go, and should you be rich, do likewise. Farewell."

Carter's charity continues, though there is often difficulty in getting fifty men and fifty women deserving poor, and in need of the "outward garments." Until a few years ago the men had coats all of same length and breadth, &c., and the women cloaks to match. Now the coats and cloaks are comfortably made, though the women invariably alter them to suit the style of the prevailing fashion.

The church of St. Gregory is mentioned in Doomsday, but the earliest existing remains are of the time of Henry VI. In the vestry was exhibited the skull of Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, who founded a college in the town, now turned into a workhouse. A hole at the top of the skull was shown as the mark of a nail said to have been driven in to fix the cap when the body was carried in procession by the Wat Tyler mob in London. Mr. Parker pointed out the chief features of interest in the building, including the font and its beautiful canopy. He strongly deprecated the excess of the modern colouring and decoration in the chancel, maintaining that mediæval churches were generally



coloured and painted, but simply, and in harmony with the architectural features, and instanced a Wesleyan chapel near Oxford, where the mediæval system of colouring had been most successfully carried out. He further said that the prejudice against painting the walls of churches was fast dying out, and while he objected to legends he considered that paintings of subjects taken from the Bible might forcibly convey scriptural lessons to those who could not read as well as to those who could. At St. Peter's, Dr. Holden made some remarks upon the fittings of the church, and the fine screen-work. Mr. Freeman made some observations upon the distinctive features of the church architecture of East Anglia, comparing it with that in the West of England, more especially with reference to the towers of the three churches of Sudbury, which alone showed that they were in East Anglia. He remarked upon the hexagonal abaci of the capitals, and compared them with the square abaci in the West of England, and pointed out a peculiarity in the tracery of the east window. The roof of the nave was described as of a character quite unique, and it would have been interesting to know if it was peculiar to the neighbourhood.

On leaving St. Peter's there was a general adjournment to the Town Hall, where the corporation had liberally provided light refreshments, and the whole party then drove to Hedingham Castle, where a large number of the *élite* of the district had assembled, by invitation of the owner, Mr. L. A. Majendie, M.P., who at once undertook to act as *cicerone*, and took the party round the extensive earthworks, and finally to the fine keep, which remains as the monument of one of the noblest and most ancient families in the world—the De Veres. Suffice it to say that the most noteworthy points of interest in this once grand fortress were explained by Mr. Majendie, who stated that the castle was said to have been built in the reign of William the Conqueror, but he considered it more probable that it was built in the reign of Henry I. He mentioned some notable events in connection with the castle, among them the death of Maud, the wife of King Stephen, which took place here in 1151. Henry VII. was sumptuously entertained at the castle by the Earl of Oxford, but the monarch did not show much appreciation for the hospitality that was shown him, for finding that the earl had given liveries to his retainers he fined him 15,000 marks. Mr. Parker said that an inquiry was instituted thirty or forty years ago into Norman masonry of the 11th century. Before that it was generally supposed that the Normans brought their architecture cut and dried out of Normandy, but the result of the investigation showed that Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, invented a style of stronghold suitable for countries where the population was hostile; and it was he who invented the so-called Norman keep, and built Malling Castle. The plan was taken to Normandy, and re-introduced in England as a Norman production, the keep at Castle Hedingham being one of the finest examples. Some seven or eight years ago the foundations of the castle itself were laid bare, and showed that it was a very extensive place; and also in a most conclusive manner bore out the drawing of the pile as given by Morant. As soon as the perambulations had concluded, the party, which numbered not less than 200, partook of a most *recherche* luncheon in the Hall of Audience within the castle; and, before separating, Lord Talbot de Malahide conveyed to the kind host the thanks of the Institute for his reception of them, and

for his splendid hospitality. After luncheon, the interesting Gothic Church, built in all probability by the Earls of Oxford, was examined. The monument in the centre of the chancel, in memory of the 15th Earl of Oxford and his Countess, erected 1539, was here the special object of interest, and was described by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, who pointed to the peculiarities of the costume of the figures as distinctly Flemish in fashion, the tomb and effigies being sculptured in the well-known "touchstone" or black marble from the low countries. The church of Little Maplestead was the next place visited. Here a paper was read by Mr. C. Baily, detailing at length the history of churches of a circular form in England. This building, the smallest of the six round churches in the country, built on the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, had unfortunately been restored to such an extent that it was extremely difficult to say how much was old and what portions were new. The whole of the surface of the stonework, indeed, bore the marks, not of the ancient *tooling*, but of the modern "drag." It was, therefore, not surprising that there were differences of opinion as to the genuineness of some of the details. This state of affairs was greatly to be regretted, and called forth many remarks of disapproval from those antiquaries who instinctively dread the process of restoration.

At Earls Colne Church, which was next inspected, a more thorough restoration still had been carried out, and with the exception of the tower the building presented the appearance of a new edifice. It was a real relief to turn from this to the fine effigies and tombs of the Veres, which have been sheltered and properly cared for at the residence of Mr. Carwardine, in Colne Park, a building formed out of the ruins of the priory, where the great Earls of Oxford were buried. "No king in Christendom hath such a subject as Oxford," said Lord Chief Justice Crewe, in that famous speech which Macaulay praises as among the finest specimens of the ancient English eloquence. "Time hath his revolutions, there must be a period and end to all temporal things, *finis rerum*—an end of names, and dignities, and whatsoever is terrene—and why not of De Vere? For where is Bohun? where is Mowbray? where is Mortimer? Nay, what is more and most of all—where is Plantagenet?"

The regular succession of the nineteen Earls of Oxford from 1137 to 1703 is unparalleled in the peerage, and the revolutions of time are well illustrated to-day at Castle Hedingham and Earls Colne;—their fortress is a ruin, their burying-places are obliterated, and their tombs and effigies have become the ornaments of a modern country house.

Of these effigies the earliest is a fine example in stone of the military costume of the latter end of the 13th century; it is vigorously carved, and in all probability represents Robert de Vere, who died in 1295. The alabaster effigy of Thomas de Vere lies upon a tomb of the same material, and represents the earl in a camail and jupon, and wearing "teglated sollerets." He died in 1371, and bequeathed his body to be buried within the priory of Colne, on the north side, in the chapel of St. Peter, appointing for the expenses of his funeral, £133. To his wife Maud, daughter of Robert de Ufford, he gave all his relics, and among them a certain cross made of the very wood of the crucifix of Christ. To Robert, his son and successor, he gave two basons of silver, and to

his brother Aubrey de Vere, a coat of mail, a new helmet, and a pair of gauntlets. Another, and a very fine altar tomb sustains the effigies of Richard de Vere, and Alice, or Lancerona, daughter of Sir Richard Serjeaux. This ninth Earl of Oxford died in 1416, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the priory of Colne. He is represented in the full military costume of the period, and bears a remarkable resemblance to the effigy of Ralph Greene, at Lowick, in Northamptonshire, who died in 1419, and whose monument was executed by Thomas Prentys, and Robert Sutton, "Kervers," of Chellaston, in Derbyshire. The tomb of Richard de Vere is no doubt the work of these sculptors.

The Earl wears a bascinet with the motto *thys naȝa*, and an orle, a standard of mail, a plate gorget, and a collar of SS. Lancerona wears the horned head-dress which Walpole said was exactly like the "description of Mount Parnassus with two tops." On the sides of the tomb are twenty-four figures of mourners, chiefly in civil costume, and of the highest interest. It was in the contemplation of Stothard to include these monuments in his great work, but the intention was frustrated by his untimely death. In the Kerrich collection at the British Museum are drawings of these tombs, taken by Tyson, in the latter end of the last century, and before their removal to their present positions.

In the modern Priory there was much to be seen of interest: a good thirteenth century Cartulary of Priory of Colne; a confirmation of the possessions, by an Archbishop of Canterbury, with a sounding anathema clause; a household book; the Prior's expenses, and the dietary of the monks, *temps*. Henry VI., and many other MSS. Much old furniture, tapestry, and linen; a cabinet, formerly the property of Oliver Cromwell, and several very good portraits by Romney and others. The members were very hospitably entertained by Colonel Marsden and Mr. Carwardine, and, with the exception of a vehicle breaking down on the return home, a very successful and instructive day came to a close.

Thursday, August 3rd.

At 9 A.M. the general Meeting of the Members of the Institute took place in the Town Hall, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE in the chair.

Mr. BURTT, *Hon. Secretary*, read the balance-sheet for the past year (printed at page 299). He then read the following

#### "REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1875—76.

"The present satisfactory condition of the Institute, in regard to finance, calls for no other observation on the part of the Council than its mention in terms of congratulation. Equal satisfaction may be expressed with regard to the very successful Annual Meeting of last year at Canterbury, where courteous hospitality and a rich mental feast were abundantly enjoyed. The results, moreover, have not been transient; for the numbers of the Journal which have been since published contain matter of great value and interest, which resulted from that Congress. We refer specially to the memoirs contributed by Sir Gilbert Scott, Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, Mr. Clark, and Prebendary Searth.

"Casting a mere glance round the wide-spread field of archæological

research, we note so many spots of interest where good work has been directed by scientific supervision, that we hardly dare stop at any one of them, lest their individual interest and importance should cause us to stay that rapid glance which our too limited time and space can only allow.

"In Egypt, Mariette Bey is accumulating and scientifically arranging many newly-found objects of high interest, artistically and historically, while the explorations directed by him, and whence those objects come, are the sources of further important information. Of minor objects, a loss has occurred at Alexandria by the careless burning of some worthless sheds, the fire communicating to neighbouring houses, in one of which a private collection of many and valuable antiquities was stored and lost.

"In respect to the elucidation of Egyptian, Assyrian, and Babylonian inscriptions and monuments, much excellent work has been done by some of the leading members of the Society of Biblical Archæology, and published in their 'Transactions.' The names of Birch, Sayce, Mr. Fox Talbot, Rawlinson, Bonomi, Boscawen, &c., are in themselves a host, among other contributors. Great aid to students of those ancient Oriental languages has also been given by lectures and grammars, delivered and published by some among those gentlemen. The result of Mr. George Smith's later visit to Assyria has not yet been made generally known, but it is to be hoped that his valuable researches may be continued in that all-important field, so soon as the season arrives and other circumstances are favourable.

"His discovery of Carchemish, the capital of the Hittites, or 'the Gate City,' according to Sir Henry Rawlinson, by which the theory of Mr. Hyde Clarke, formerly advanced, that the Etruscan people were of Hittite origin, would, in Sir Henry's opinion, seem to be confirmed; but the matter will require further elucidation before we may dare to venture upon a conclusion in respect to that paradox of history.

"The long accepted belief, upon which much has been argued, that the curious hut-shaped urns, and other rude pottery—undoubtedly of early date—discovered in the neighbourhood of Albano, had been so deposited before the cessation of volcanic action in the Albano mount (upon which some valuable dissertations have appeared in the *Journal*), and that the *Peperino* rock, *beneath* which they were stated to have been found, had been so deposited subsequent to their interment, has received a fatal blow from the careful investigations of the Padre Garrucci. In a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, that learned antiquary and accurate observer shows, that in no case were these *fictilia* found beneath the rocky stratum, unless it had been artificially pierced in the vicinity of their site—that, in fact, the tombs in which they had been deposited had been worked beneath that stratum either in the immediate vicinity of a natural or of an artificial break or opening in the rock which formed a roof to the tombs, excavated in the underlying soft and sandy stratum. This discovery removes them from that dreamland of remote antiquity to one more recent, but yet faraway.

"Impediments seem to have been thrown in the way of Dr. Schleimann's further excavations of the ruins of Hissarlik, and by which he has been deterred from further present progress. This is to be regretted; but it is also much to be desired that those investigations might be conducted with the aid and advice, and under the superintendence of some antiquary

of the largest knowledge and experience, that the secrets of the Troad might be fully and clearly revealed.

"Hardly has our curiosity been calmed, and the excavations of the Temple of Ephesus so ably conducted by Mr. Wood been for the time effected, though not completed, when it is again roused by the important undertaking of the German antiquaries in their investigation at Olympia. Waiting the complete and careful publication of their discoveries, we are stimulated to further inquiry by the able letters communicated to the 'Academy' by Professor Colvin, who visited the spot in company with Mr. Newton.

"Good work is also being done by the Athenian Archæological Society.

"The untiring energy of Mr. Parker keeps us well informed upon the progress of research in Rome, and although his opinions may not always be completely shared by other antiquaries, the value of the photographs taken under his order, and the notes supplied by him on the various discoveries are of the greatest importance and interest. The Municipal Commission of that city, among whose members are many of high scientific attainments, is doing work of greater extent and importance than generations have hitherto witnessed, and the abundant establishment of museums in which the numerous objects discovered find a fitting asylum, are of the greatest value to students of antiquity and of art. On these and other kindred subjects the valuable publications of the German Institute must always be referred to for important matter.

"A few 'finds' have occurred in Etruria, but too often the particulars are concealed. Palestrina has yielded remarkable objects of the goldsmiths' art, and among others we are told of a fibula of large size and early type, upon which a hunting scene is represented in careful execution of the finest granulated work.

"The curious and rare gold objects of the Lombardic period found at Chiusi, and the discovery made at Cividale of the tomb of Gisulphus, are valuable additions to our knowledge of the metal work of that obscure period; and latterly, an opening beneath the streets of Paris has revealed the remains of Merovingian interments, described in a late number of the *Revue Archéologique*.

"We may not attempt to do more than refer to the numerous discoveries of Roman remains in various parts of England and the Continent, recorded in the Journals of various Societies, &c., nor to equally valuable investigations of mediæval and other churches and monuments.

"One among the many important additions to the stores of antiquarian record ought not to be omitted from our notice—the more so as it springs from private liberality. Mr. Franks has presented to the library of the Society of Antiquaries the richest collection of rubbings from English and other brasses that has ever been accumulated; these, classified according to the counties in which the brasses (many now lost) originally existed or exist, are a mine of genealogical, historical, and heraldic wealth, where the inquirer may dig deeply without exhausting the rich lode.

"With much satisfaction the Council draw attention to the very gratifying and encouraging resolution passed by the members assembled at the last Annual Meeting of the Institute, and recorded on p. 505 of the last

volume of the 'Journal,' in reference to that publication. They believe that the excellent character of that work then spoken of has been since fully sustained, and the regularity of its appearance preserved.

"It is with great regret, however, that they are obliged to advert to the fact that the 'General Index,' so long announced, is not yet ready for distribution to the members. The labour of amalgamating the work of the various gentlemen who kindly undertook the task of producing something like uniformity in the system upon which the work was to be carried out, and applying to each individual's labours the rules framed for the guidance and consideration of all, has been found much heavier than was anticipated, and the labours of the Editor of the Index in the general work of the Institute have seriously interfered with its progress. But the 'Index' is fast progressing; the 'copy' to the end of the letter 'E' is in the printer's hands, and the Council trust the work will be completed and in the hands of members before the close of the present year.\*

"It is also not without some anxiety that the Council draw attention to the absolute necessity for strengthening the Executive of the Institute. Whereas for many years in the earlier history of the Institute the general conduct of its business was the work of *three* Honorary Secretaries, those duties have for some few years past been entirely performed by *one* such officer—a state of things which cannot much longer continue without disadvantage to the best interests of the Society.

"In referring to the many losses which death has caused among their members the Council has a mournful task. They have since the Canterbury Meeting to record the decease of the following:—

"Mr. R. Davies, of York. He was Town Clerk of York when the Institute held their Annual Meeting in that city in 1846, and was an active member of the Local Committee formed for that Meeting. On that occasion he contributed two memoirs which are printed in the York volume, and he has maintained his interest in the Institute by subsequent contributions to the journal.

"Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester. He was a member of the Institute from its first formation. For many years he contributed largely to the interest and success of its Annual Meetings by his brilliant biographies of eminent mediæval churchmen, some of which have appeared in the 'Journal.' The fame of the writer of the 'Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury,' belongs, however, to the general literary and polemical history of the time, which has given high approbation to the work.

"The Lord Fitzwalter. As Sir Brook Brydges, this nobleman had for many years been a member of the Institute. Always most anxious to foster the prosecution of Archæological research in the county of Kent, where he resided, he kindly accepted the post of President for the Annual Meeting last year, but his health so entirely broke down before the Meeting that the duties of his post were kindly undertaken by Sir Walter James, Bart.

"Mr. W. D. Cooper. A native of the county of Sussex, of whose Archæological Society he was an active member; he took much interest in the Chichester meeting of the Institute in 1853, and contributed a memoir to its proceedings.

\* In consequence of Mr. Burt's lamented death the publication of the "Index" was interrupted; Sir John Maclean has now, however, kindly undertaken the labour of its completion, and some portion of it is actually printed.

"W. Perry Herrick, of Beaumanor, Leicester. For many years a member of the Institute; he was a great supporter of the Annual Meeting at Leicester in 1870. On that occasion he gave a most hospitable reception at his noble mansion, exhibiting there a rich store of MSS., and a considerable collection of most interesting objects illustrating the arts and the customs and manners of bygone days.

"Rev. Dr. Faulkner Lee. For many years a member of the Institute, and an occasional contributor to its proceedings. He took an active part in promoting the Meeting held at Lancaster in 1868, and in discussing many of the subjects then brought under the consideration of the Institute.

"Rev. J. Lane Oldham. A very early member of the Institute, and a zealous coadjutor with the late Lord Braybrooke in the prosecution of those active and painstaking researches into the evidences of the Roman occupation of portions of Essex and Cambridgeshire, which are so fully and ably recorded in many of the early volumes of the 'Journal.'

"Rev. J. H. Austen. For many years 'Local Secretary' in Dorsetshire, and a keen investigator of the evidences of the early occupation of our Island in the south-western district. Several contributions upon this subject will be found in the 'Journal,' and it should be recorded that at the Southampton Meeting he exhibited a large and remarkable series of sketches and drawings in its illustration.

"Sir John Murray Nasmyth, Bart. An early member of the Institute, and an active and genial supporter of the Meeting held at Edinburgh.

"Although not a member of our Institute, we may not pass on without alluding to the great loss which the ranks of our first historians and antiquaries have suffered, by the death of the lamented Earl Stanhope, whose name and whose works have been so long conspicuous. We need not dwell upon this painful subject which was so feelingly and so justly commented upon by his successor in the chair of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Frederick Ouvry, in his address to that society at their Annual Meeting of the present year.

"At the last Annual Meeting of the Institute a change was made in constitution of your Council, by the resolution proposed by Sir JOHN MACLEAN, recorded on p. 505 of the last volume of the 'Journal,' by which the retirement of members was directed to be made in order of seniority, with power of re-election. In accordance with that resolution the Council report the retirement of Mr. G. T. Clark as Vice-President, in whose place they recommended the re-election of Mr. Octavius Morgan. The senior auditor, Lieut.-Col. Lennard, and Mr. G. T. Clark (the retiring V.-P.) will come in due course upon the Council.

"The names of the six senior members of the Council who retire are Mr. Talbot Bury, Mr. E. Oldfield, Mr. W. H. Tregellas, Rev. J. F. Russell, Mr. T. Roger Smith, and Rev. R. P. Coates, who are eligible for re-election for the *four* vacant places. As Auditor the Council recommend Mr. J. Hilton in the place of Lieut.-Col. Lennard."

The adoption of the report having been moved and seconded, Mr. BURTT referred to the negotiations as to the place of meeting for 1877, and mentioned that cordial invitations had been received from Hereford and Northampton.

Pending further negotiations the Rev. E. HILL proposed and Mr. G.

A. LOWNDES seconded, that the question be referred to the Meeting of Council in London which was carried unanimously.

George Matcham, Esq., D.C.L. We cannot allow another number of the "Journal" to go to the press without recording the loss of an Antiquary of no inconsiderable eminence, the late George Matcham, Esq., D.C.L., of Newhouse and Boscombe, co. of Wilts, and Hoadlands, co. of Sussex; who died on the 18th January, 1877, in the 88th year of his age. He was the eldest son of George Matcham, Esq., of Ashfold Lodge Lodge and Hoadlands, Sussex, by Catherine youngest daughter of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham-Thorpe, co. Norfolk, and sister of our great naval hero, Admiral Horatio, Viscount Nelson of the Nile, to whose estates and peerage he was in remainder, and would have succeeded, had the late Earl Nelson died childless. His paternal family were formerly settled in Dorset, in which county an ancestor (Thomas Matcham) purchased the manor of Upper Wimborne in 1547. Mr. Matcham was born in 1789, and married in 1817, Harriet eldest daughter and heiress of William Eyre, Esq., of Newhouse. In 1820 he was admitted an advocate of Doctors' Commons, and in the same year was appointed a magistrate and D. L. of the County of Wilts. To his magisterial duties he devoted himself with characteristic energy and intelligence, and in 1836, succeeded the late Earl of Radnor, as Chairman of the South Wilts Quarter Sessions, which honourable post he occupied for more than thirty years, and, retiring from it at the age of 80, received a valuable piece of plate and vote of thanks from his brother magistrates, in testimony of their high estimation of his services throughout that lengthened period. But even in this mature retirement, his active interest in the well doing of the county never ceased, and every emergency found him ready with his strong argumentative powers and highly cultivated mind, to give the best opinion and advice. It is, however, as a highly accomplished antiquary that we are specially bound to speak of him. He rendered most important assistance to the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., by contributing the Part relating to the Hundreds of Downton and Frustfield to his History of Modern Wilts. The admirable paper, with which he inaugurated the Meeting of our own Society at Salisbury in 1849, will be in the recollection of many of our readers, and may be found in the forefront of our Salisbury Volume. It condenses with masterly and exhaustive accuracy the results, which had thus been reached, of Archæological Investigation in Wiltshire. In society, he was a most interesting companion, abounding with anecdotes of his earlier years, when much of his time was spent with his uncle, the great admiral, at Merton, in association with many of the most distinguished and best informed persons of the day. He retained his faculties to the last, and left behind him an example rarely equalled of an honourable, learned, and generous English country gentleman.

The Architectural Section met in the Lecture Room of the Literary Institution at 10 A.M. Mr. J. H. PARKER, C.B., in the chair (in the absence of the President of the Section, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P.)

Mr. CHARLES FOSTER HAYWARD read a paper on Layer Marney Tower. Running rapidly over the history of this noble building, he traced the genealogy of the Marney family, who, he said, lived at Layer Marney for centuries preceding the year 1500 or 1525, when the present building was commenced, but never finished, for the family became extinct at the



period when the portion which now stands was completed, and thus what was evidently intended to be an enormous quadrangular pile, is merely a tower and wing. The building is principally of brick, but the windows and some portions of the tower have a thin layer of terra-cotta over them; the parapet of the tower being described as exhibiting some exceptionally beautiful work in a most beautiful building. Mr. HAYWARD gave some interesting particulars of the Church, and the tombs of the Marneys, including one of terra-cotta which contains some of the details of the parapet, and spoke of many other works of terra-cotta of the period in different parts of the kingdom. In reply to Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Mr. HAYWARD said the building was evidently not intended for defence; simply as a sumptuous dwelling for the family. Mr. G. A. LOWNDES mentioned St. John's College, Cambridge, which was built about the same period, as being similar in style. The CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. HAYWARD knew of any other examples of terra-cotta work, like the present instance, in Ecclesiastical buildings in Essex; but Mr. HAYWARD replied in the negative; quoting, however, several examples of moulded brickwork which had evidently had a coating of terra-cotta. Lord TALBOT asked whether in the cases of brick towers the interior as well as the exterior was of that material? Mr. CHANCELLOR replied that as a rule such was the case. He mentioned one instance—Chignell Smealey—of a Church which was not only entirely of brick, but which had a brick font. The place was called by the country people Brick Smealy—a very significant name.

Mr. F. CHANCELLOR, of Chelmsford, then read a very valuable and instructive paper on "the Chapel of Great Peter-on-the-Wall, at Bradwell," with the object to determine whether this curious Church was built in the Roman, the Saxon, or the Norman period, or even later than that. As to the Romans, Mr. CHANCELLOR thought it was impossible that they should have built it because the edifice is out of character with the military fortifications, a feature which would have been found in the castellation; and, besides this, though Roman materials enter into its construction, they are not used in the manner that the Romans would have used them. As regards the Saxons, the first-named objection to its Roman origin applies equally to them, and there are also no long or short quoins which are to be found in Saxon work. As to the Normans the buttresses which are to be found in the building forbid the belief that they constructed it in their earlier times, and Mr. CHANCELLOR leaned to the opinion that it was built from the remains of the Roman wall upon which it stands, at the transition period between the Normans and the Early English, probably in the 12th century. Mr. CHANCELLOR then described the building and its characteristics. In the course of some discussion, the CHAIRMAN said his first impression of the building was that it had been built at an earlier period than the 12th century, but Mr. CHANCELLOR had established his point by the evidence brought forward. He had been examining Holy Trinity Church that morning, and he had no doubt that that also belonged to the close of the 11th century. The Church of the earliest date in this county was Assington. The walls of this Church were 8 feet thick, and it was a good type of the Anglo-Saxon period, having been built by Canute in 1010 or 1020. The CHAIRMAN also mentioned the curious fact that after the year 1000 there was an immense revival of religious life; so much so, indeed, that

an historian of the period spoke of all Europe as "putting on a new white robe," so numerous were the Churches erected, in anticipation of the end of the world, or at least, the Millennium. So strong indeed was this belief, that in all legal documents of the period the words "the end of the world being near" were used as the concluding sentence. At the conclusion of the discussion, the CHAIRMAN spoke in high terms of Mr. CHANCELLOR's paper, which will be printed in a future number of the "Journal."

The Historical Section met for the second time at 10 A.M. in the Town Hall, the President of the Section, Mr. FREEMAN, in the chair.

The Rev. BARTON LODGE read a short memoir on Eudo le Dapifer, recounting his great benefactions to Colchester, his foundation of the Abbey of St. John, and his general connection with the town. Mr. HURNARD inquired whether there was any evidence that Eudo built the Castle, mentioning that the late Mr. Jenkins had pronounced strongly in favour of the Castle belonging to the Norman period. Mr. PARKER said it was a Norman Castle, and to say it was Roman would be absolute nonsense, the CHAIRMAN adding that the notion that the Castle was a temple of Claudius was absurd. The paper by Mr. WALDENE, on Havelok the Dane, having been postponed, owing to the non-arrival of the sketches and notes, Mr. FREEMAN alluded to his having been challenged by a gentleman he did not know, on Colne Green, on Wednesday, as to his authority for stating in his address on the previous evening, that Lucas and Lisle were executed because they broke their *parole d'honneur*. Mr. Clement Markham, he said, would be in Colchester on Monday, and would then describe more fully the incidents of the siege. The matter then dropped, but a few minutes afterwards Mr. JOHN PIGGOT, JUN., coming into the room, inquired if it would be in order to refer to the subject, and proceeded to address the Meeting. The Chairman, he said, had vilified those distinguished Royalists, Lucas and Lisle, in the absence of their gallant descendant, Colonel Lucas, and the people of Colchester were not prepared to accept his statement. Mr. PIGGOT was proceeding, when he was called to order in a severe and dignified manner from the Chair, Mr. FREEMAN remarking that there was no name more honoured in the neighbourhood of Colchester than that of Fairfax. The Rev. Dr. RAVEN then read a paper on "Colchester and the Via Devana," and the Meeting broke up.

In the afternoon a large party visited a portion of the various places of archaeological interest in the town. Starting from the Town Hall about half-past two, the first object of examination was some pargetting work at the back of Mr. Clarkson's house, where also were some Norman passages; and the remains of an ancient Chapel, formerly used by Dutch refugees, and said to be of Norman origin. A move was then made to St. Martin's Church, which, perhaps, bears as ancient an appearance as any in the town, and contains, among other features, a magnificent carved Chancel roof, which has just been uncovered at the expense of Sir Gilbert Scott. Sir GILBERT, after making some general remarks upon antiquity, as assigned to different materials, gave a careful description of this roof, which, he said, was now brought to light after a lapse of two centuries, and was five and a-half centuries old. He pointed out its striking features, and mentioned that although it had borne the brunt of 550 years or more, the oak carving which composed the roofing

was as sound as ever. The work, however, he said was not quite complete, as some very excellent tracery had been taken away, but sufficient remained for its restoration. The Church was one of those rare instances in which the Nave, Chancel, and the Sanctuary were distinctly shown, the Sanctuary arch exhibiting some excellent carving. In reply to the Rector (the Rev. W. LAING), Sir GILBERT said the Pulpit appeared to be composed of 18th century framework, but the panels were 17th century work.

Mr. PARKER subsequently drew attention to the squint, or hagnioscope, an aperture pierced through the Chancel arch, by which the congregation in the North Transept were enabled to see the Elevation of the Host. The aperture is so constructed that the centre of it is in an exact line with the centre of the Holy Table. St. Runwald's Church was next visited, standing alone in the middle of High Street. This very small Church being about to be taken down excited some interest. The north aisle and arcade, of Perpendicular work, are its best features, and many regrets were expressed that it could not be preserved. From thence the party proceeded to Holy Trinity Church, where Mr. FREEMAN pointed out the absurdity of calling the tower Saxon, an act which implied that the East Saxons did not still exist in a district which still continued and he hoped long would continue to be East Saxon. Mr. FREEMAN then called attention to the principal features of this part of the church, and remarked that there were evidences in it which clearly pointed to the fact that it was built on the site of a more ancient building, though the remaining portions of the church were purely modern.

Sir GILBERT SCOTT made a searching examination of the Tower, and remarked upon its distinctive so-called Saxon features, such as windows splayed equally inside and out, &c.

St. Peter's and St. Mary-at-the-Walls were next inspected, and a thorough examination was then made of the remains of the old Roman Wall in Balcerne Lane, on some portions of which there are good specimens of the original facing; and the admirably preserved Decuman Gate at the top of Balcerne Hill, the only existing Roman Gateway and Guard-House. Here some of the party diverged under the guardianship of Mr. P. O. Papillon to the piece of ground between the Colchester Union and Blatch Square, where, at the instigation of Mr. Laver, who, on the commonly received belief that the old Roman way to Londinium from the Balkan or Decuman Gate crossed to the London Road at the point where the Hospital now stands, conjectured that Roman remains might be found. A party of sappers and miners had excavated and discovered the pavement of a Roman villa. The soldiers had been retained for the arrival of the party, who found a large amount of tessellated pavement laid bare on the very spot selected for exploration, and the pick-axes of the soldiers thus intelligently guided revealed further proofs of Roman work, while the company waited to see the result of a few minutes' labour, a circumstance justifying the conclusion that further researches, carefully prosecuted, may yet lead to more important results. Proceeding to Beverley Road, Mr. George Joslin's splendid museum of Roman remains was examined, and well deserves a special notice. We may safely say that it is one of the best private collections of Roman remains in the country, and additional interest is

given to it by the circumstance that every specimen was discovered within a very short distance of Mr. Joslin's house. The principal attraction undoubtedly is the sepulchral monumental stone, six feet high, and two feet eight inches wide, representing a Centurion of the Twentieth Legion of the Roman Army. This fine monument, which was found in 1868, in a field belonging to Mr. George Joslin, and not far from the spot where the celebrated Colchester Sphinx (which now adorns the Castle Museum) was discovered in 1821, represents the Centurion in full armour, and the inscription at the foot runs thus :—

M·FAVON·M·F·POL·FACI  
 LIS·LEG·XX·VERECVND  
 VS·ET·NOVICIVS·LIB·POSV  
 ERVNT· H. S. E.

Concerning the Museum generally, it may be stated that there are no less than fifty groups of various Roman vessels, in a remarkably fine state of preservation, the groups consisting of from two to fourteen pieces each. Among the most noticeable features is a tomb formed of four upright tiles supporting another tile at the top, which, when found, was filled with earth in which were embedded five glass and earthenware vessels. There are also large and small cinerary urns of divers shapes and patterns found in the sand in Alexandra Road, Blatch Square, and other places; splendidly perfect specimens of Samian ware and fragments of the same; Roman lamps of peculiar shapes; a variety of water-bottles manufactured out of porous earth, and usually found in groups with cinerary urns, &c. We may also mention a remarkable funeral deposit in a pan, which consists of calcined bones, and is covered by a large Samian patera, on which appears the maker's name—"Regalis," stamped in the manner usual with articles of this kind. It should be added that the patera had been broken, and it displays the style of mending earthenware adopted by the Romans. There is also a Roman jet bracelet, finger rings and hair pins; and a Roman woman's trinkets and toilet requisites. The latter collection (found in cinerary urns at West Lodge) are well deserving of notice, as also are some lachrymatories or tear-bottles, found in cinerary urns, and supposed to have contained the tears of the deceased's friends, and a peculiarity in regard to one lachrymatory is that it has indented sides. In a mahogany case at the north end of the Museum are some very valuable objects, among them being a group of figurines and pottery exhumed by Mr. Joslin behind his house in 1866. Of the figurines, of which there are thirteen specimens, one appears to represent Hercules; one a buffoon, and four are recumbent, while several, from the ludicrous expressions of countenance, are believed to be caricatures. In the same cabinet are groups of glass vessels of various patterns; also a group consisting of beads in glass and bronze, and the contents of a box, consisting of a speculum, a bracelet, on which is suspended a coin of Nero, a pair of tweezers, and some small bronze rings, while in the cinerary urn with the calcined bones were four dice and a number of bone counters. In the centre of the Museum stands a magnificent fragment of tessellated pavement found in Mr. R. Hall's garden, North Hill, twenty years ago, and a case of coins, some of which are in fine condition. In addition to

the above there are an almost endless number of specimens of pottery and other antiquities, which we have not space to particularise.

The Museum is remarkable for the genuineness of the whole collection, there being a commendable absence of the "rubbish" with which not a few, both private and public Museums, are too often filled up.

The party then proceeded to Lexden Park, where refreshments were kindly provided by the hospitable owner of the mansion, Mr. G. H. Errington, High Steward of the Borough, after which they were conducted under the shade of the trees, where the Rev. Prebendary SCARTH read a paper, which, he said, he trusted would once and for all establish beyond controversy the long disputed site of Camulodunum. After enumerating the various theories afloat concerning the Ancient City, which Camden had placed at Maldon, and others had fixed in Yorkshire, the Western, the Midland Counties, and even in Scotland, Mr. Scarth cited passages from Pliny and Tacitus, which, taken in connexion with the many coins of Cunobeline found at Colchester, and the existence of such a vast and splendid collection of Roman remains as the town affords, together with the earthworks, over which Mr. Errington would shortly conduct them, went to prove, he considered, incontrovertibly that Colchester was the *Roman* Camulodunum, and Lexden and Lexden Heath the *British* Camulodunum, Camulodunum embracing a circuit of some three miles or more. Remarking on the absence of any certain history with regard to the exact spot where Boadicea fell, he expressed his strong conviction that it lay somewhere between Lexden and London. This learned paper is printed at p. 325. After inspecting the extensive British earthworks in the Park the company separated. A *Conversazione* of the members of the Institute, and of the Essex Archæological Society, was held in the Castle, when a distinguished party was brought together within the old walls. The Museums were the actual centres of the gathering, but the whole Castle, including the vaults, the cells, &c., were brilliantly lighted up, and formed a scene which will not easily be forgotten. At about half-past nine, the Rev. C. L. ACLAND, Head-Master of the Royal Grammar School, gave a most interesting notice of that foundation, which dated, he said, from 1637. In the time of Henry VIII., the town and school were rich in endowments; but that king, whom he described as a man who would steal £5 from A., and salve over his crime by giving a shilling to B., confiscated the whole of them, with the exception of the Chauntry of St. Helena, the endowments of which supported the grammar school. Quoting from the *Liber Scholæ*, Mr. Acland read extracts from the statutes of the school: and commented upon them in a chatty, conversational style, and concluded a capital paper by reading some names of boys in the school in the 17th century, many of which struck familiarly to his hearers, and have their counterparts in the town and district at the present time.

STEPHEN TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) expressed an opinion that the records of the grammar school should be published, and quoted, as an instance of their value, the fact that he had, within the last few days, been enabled to solve a mystery he had been trying to unravel for months, through the agency of the *Liber Scholæ*. The *Conversazione* concluded about eleven o'clock.

Friday, August 4th.

An excursion was made by road to Copford, Layer Marney, Maldon, and Beeleigh Abbey, the party starting from the Town Hall at 9 a.m. Copford Church was first reached; this remarkable Norman building was described by Mr. Hayward. In the vaulted roof of the apsidal chancel is a most interesting series of frescoes, representing Christ upon a throne, a rainbow in the background, and clouds beneath his feet. His right hand is in the attitude of benediction, and his left rests upon a closed book; on either side are figures of apostles under canopies; the general scheme of the work being perhaps as early as the twelfth century, but much restored in the fourteenth century. About and below the majesty are figures of angels, and in the background the towers of the New Jerusalem. On the soffit of the chancel arch are represented the signs of the zodiac, some few of them original, but the whole of the work having been lately restored, much of its real interest was lost. A large quantity of bricks, Roman and mediæval, had been used in the walls, and the church was probably the work of the builders who were employed at Hedingham Castle. It is due to the restorer of these paintings, Mr. Daniel Bell, to say that accurate tracings were taken before their restoration, and remain as a record of their state when they were discovered.

Mr. PARKER said that it must be borne in mind that the whole of our churches were decorated, or intended to be decorated, in order to teach ignorant people by the eye, instead of, or as a supplement to, the ear; and it was thus that in old times people who could not read were taught. There had been a sort of Puritanical objection raised to paintings, but where only scriptural subjects were used, and legends were excluded, no Christian ought to have any objection to them. Alluding to the architecture of the church, Mr. Parker said it was a remarkable Norman church, and had originally a Chantry chapel attached. There had been also a rood loft. The design was evidently of the twelfth century, but the church generally, including the paintings, had been touched up in the fourteenth century.

Sir GILBERT SCOTT next said a few words, remarking that the paintings were a most surprising and valuable discovery. Excepting the Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral, he had never seen anything in his whole experience to compare with it. He thought the original design of the Church was of the early part of the twelfth century, and the porch was the most beautiful specimen in the country.

Those of the members who recollected that interesting paper by Mr. Way, printed in Vol. v., p. 185, "On the Tradition of Flaying, Inflicted in Punishment of Sacrilege," sought eagerly for fragments of the exuviae of the Dane, formerly attached to the door of the church, but without success; a portion of the robbers' hide was, however, exhibited by the rector, to the great gratification of those curious antiquaries.

At Layer Marney Tower, Mr. Hayward repeated the substance of his discourse at Colchester, and pointed out the beauty of the terra-cotta work, and the fine moulded brick chimneys of this splendid building. In the church close by, built by the Marneys, the tombs of that ancient family excited, as they deserved, much interest. The earliest is that of Sir William Marney, who died in 1414. It is tenderly sculptured in

pure alabaster, and represents the knight in a bascinet, inscribed on the front ~~the~~ *naẓarenus*, a camail, and a jupon, charged with the arms — a lion rampant regardant. The fine terra-cotta tomb, and canopy of Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Marney, who died in 1525, is quite unique of its kind in this country, and some of its delicate details may be compared with Torrigiani's work on the tomb of Henry VII., at Westminster. It was probably the production of a native school of art formed at the time, that Torrigiani was at work among "those beasts of Englishmen." That the effigy itself is foreign, and Flemish, there can be little doubt. Like that of the fifteenth Earl of Oxford, at Castle Hedingham, it is carved in black marble, and it is interesting to see the foreign interpretation of the details of the Garter on the left leg. The effigy of Lord Marney's son, also in black marble, attracted some attention, and elicited some remarks from Mr. Bloxam with reference to certain peculiarities connected with the altar-tomb upon which it is placed. Arrived at Maldon, the party had luncheon at the Blue Boar, and there inspected the Church of All Saints and its unique triangular tower. This unusual plan did not seem to be entirely accounted for by its position close to the Roman road, and opinions much differed in respect of it. It is possible that it may be emblematic of the Trinity, like Sir Thomas Tresham's remarkable triangular Lodge at Rushton, near Kettering. Beneath the south aisle was a fine *capella carnaria* or ossuarium, and in the church some tombs of the D'Arcy family. The Town Hall, a building of the time of Henry VI., contained some early charters and other corporation documents, which were interpreted by Mr. Burt with wonderful facility. The portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and George III. were here examined, and one attributed to George II. was thought to represent William III. The fine library of Dr. Plume at St. Peter's Church was a sight to have delighted the eyes of Dibdin; and here were some portraits of the time of Elizabeth, painted upon panel, and probably original.

A walk of about a mile along the ridge overlooking the Blackwater, and the site of the great battle in the ninth century, brought the party to Beeleigh Abbey, founded in the twelfth century. The principal remains of this once fine establishment were the Refectory and Chapter House, both with good groined roofs. In the former, a spacious fireplace caused a lively discussion, Mr. Hartshorne considering that its general character, and its great width of 12 feet, precluded the possibility of its having elsewhere served as a tomb, which some of the members were disposed to think. Mr. Parker believed that it was contemporary with the building, and made some general remarks upon the plan of the Abbey, the remains of which he said were very good; he thought the Dormitory must have originally been much larger. A long and wet drive brought the party back to Colchester.

Saturday, August 5th.

This day was devoted to Wyvenhoe, Brightlingsea, and St. Osyth's Priory, and a large number of members started in open carriages from the Town Hall, at 9 A.M. At Wyvenhoe the church had lately been restored, so that little of interest remained beyond the fine brasses of William Lord Beaumont, who died in 1507, and that of his wife,

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope. She afterwards married John, fourteenth Earl of Oxford, and, dying in 1537, bequeathed her body to be buried by the side of her first husband, in Wyvenhoe Church. Adjoining the churchyard were some domestic buildings, with good par-getting work, and called "The Garrison," possibly from some connection with the Civil Wars. At Brightlingsea a church, with one of the noblest towers in Essex, Mr. FREEMAN instituted an excellent comparison between the architecture of East Anglia and that of the West of England. There was much Perpendicular work, he said, and of the best kind in both districts, and the style in each case was largely ruled by the materials,—stone being used in the west, and flint, with small stone dressings or brick, in the east. It was very clear that the original church here was of the fourteenth century, some parts perhaps a little older. This was changed at the end of the fifteenth century into the characteristic low-roofed church of the later style. The tower was extremely characteristic of Essex and very fine, the best use having been made of the local materials. With regard to the large single window in the belfry stage, it was better suited to the nature of the material that was used; in the stone districts in the West of England it was usual to find several belfry windows in the same position. Within the church were several small brasses, all subsequent to the time of Henry IV., two of ladies of the time of Henry VII. imposed upon earlier ones of priests. In the chancel was a ponderous monument of the latter end of the eighteenth century, occupying nearly the whole of the north side. A pleasant drive of a few miles brought the party to St. Osyth's, where the church, a large heavy structure of brick, was described by Mr. PARKER, who stated that it was perfectly easy to see there had been an earlier church there, of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, some of which work remained. He thought they commenced rebuilding the church on a grand scale in the time of Henry VIII., but the work appeared to have been cut short for want of funds. He specially pointed, in proof of this, to two unfinished piers with the hagioscope in each, and to the usually rich character of the nave and the roofs, the North aisle of which was in Henry VIII. style. He thought that both of the hagioscopes would have commanded a view of the High Altar if the rebuilding had been completed as was apparently intended. Attention was drawn to the very clean state of the roof of the nave, and Mr. Parker being asked if it was a fact that a roof made of sweet chestnut was never affected by spiders or other insects, replied that he believed it was so with regard to some kinds of wood, but whether sweet chestnut or a variety of oak he could not say.

MR. FREEMAN said the building was a peculiar one and very puzzling at first sight, requiring perhaps two theories to be made respecting it, and each to be abandoned before the church was understood; but not having yet arrived at the stage of making his first theory with regard to it, he declined to say anything. He pointed out, however, one or two of the more striking features, remarking that it looked as though there was originally a cross church with large transepts, and very much narrower than it was at present. Among the objects of interest in the church are tombs of the D'Arcy family with recumbent figures, one having the arms of D'Arcy impaled with Rich, and the other the arms of D'Arcy impaled with De Vere; also a handsome mural tablet to the



memory of the fourth Earl Rochford and his wife, whose hatchments remain on the opposite wall. The oval plan of the altar-rail was exceedingly interesting, as showing the post Reformation arrangement with the table in the centre. The march of church restoration having abolished most of the examples of this kind in the kingdom, it is much to be desired that this peculiarity at St. Osyth's may be suffered to remain. The Priory, entered by a highly beautiful gateway built in chequered work of alternately squared stones and rubble pointed with small flints, is principally of a late Perpendicular period with certain portions of late Norman work. Unfortunately no plan of the Priory exists, and Mr. Parker was only able to make some general remarks, pointing out more particularly the twelfth century tower with its vaulted substructure, a crypt of the middle of the thirteenth century, and much work of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., at which period it was evidently the intention to re-construct the entire establishment. Within the house, built in part from the ruins of the Priory, the visitors were sumptuously entertained by Sir John and Lady Johnson, in a noble hall, replete with oriental china and other works of art and antiquity. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, in expressing the pleasure and gratification that the members of the Institute had derived from their visit to St. Osyth's, thanked Sir John and Lady Johnson most cordially for their splendid hospitality. The health of the kind host and hostess were then drunk, and Sir John Johnson having responded, the principal apartments of the mansion were carefully inspected. A large collection of oriental china, portraits, pictures, and other objects of art and antiquity were here to be seen, and excited considerable interest. Among these may be mentioned a splendid example of Carl du Jardin, some fine royal portraits by Ramsey, formerly the property of the fourth Earl of Rochford, and some good portraits of the Dutch School in the Winter Drawing Room. A reluctant leave was taken about 4 P.M., and Colchester was again reached about 6.30.

In the evening the MAYOR and MAYORESS (Mr. and Mrs. Papillon), received the Institute and a large number of friends at a *Conversazione* in the Town Hall, which was most elegantly fitted up for the occasion. Mr. FREEMAN made some general remarks upon Copford Church, and urged the members to examine Colchester most carefully in the perambulation on the following Monday. Some excellent music was subsequently given, and this agreeable reunion ended soon after eleven o'clock.

On Sunday the LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE preached to a very large congregation, in the newly-restored church of St. Nicholas, taking for his text Eccles. i. 4:—"One generation passeth away and another generation cometh: but the earth abideth for ever."

#### Monday, August 7th.

The historical section met for the third time in the Sessions Court, at 10 A.M., when Mr. CLEMENT MARKHAM, C.B., read a paper "On the Siege of Colchester," before a large audience. At the conclusion of this bold, firm, and eloquent defence of Fairfax (which will be printed in a future number of the "Journal"), Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE asked the important question whether there was a copy of the finding of the

court-martial, by which Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle were condemned to death. It appeared that of this court-martial nothing was known except the report of the finding itself, and this does not state that the condemned men had forfeited their parole.

Mr. J. PIGGOT, who had warmly espoused the cause of the Royalists, endeavoured to show the injustice of the court-martial, quoting extracts from contemporary papers, and among them the following letter, from Sir Charles Lucas to Lord Fairfax, dated Colchester, July 19th, 1648:—

“In your letter sent by your trumpeter to my Lord Capel, and another from your Lordship to myself, you make exception to him concerning me, as being a prisoner still unto your Lordship. Sir, I wonder that you should question me of any such engagement, since I purchased my freedom and estate at a high rate by a sum of money, which I paid unto Goldsmiths’ Hall, for which, according to the ordinance of the two Houses, I was to enjoy my freedom and estate. When I conceived myself in this condition, I sent a letter to your Secretary, desiring him to advertise your Lordship that I had punctually performed my engagements as they stood in relation to your Lordship. Upon which I had notice from him that you accepted of my respects to you, which truly have never been wanting to your person. But, my Lord, besides my inclination and duty to the service I am in at present, be pleased to examine whether the law of nature hath not instigated me to take my sword again into my hand, for when I was in peaceable manner in London, there was a price set upon me by the Committee of Derby House, upon which I was constrained to retire myself into my own country and to my native town for refuge, where, my Lord, I do remain, not your prisoner, but your Lordship’s very humble servant,

“CHARLES LUCAS.”

Mr. Piggot, however, rather spoilt his case by the warmth of his language, and considerably exceeded the conventionalities of debate. Some interesting particulars were given concerning the harsh treatment of the Royalist soldiers in the town after the siege, and in the discussion which followed,

Mr. MARKHAM contended that Lucas, in his own letter, distinctly acknowledged that he had broken his parole, and he offered some excuse for it which had nothing whatever to do with the military offence. There was no doubt he had broken his parole, and being found in arms, and not having been exchanged—this was never suggested—it was quite sufficient then, as now, to justify the sentence of death. As to Lisle, it was equally clear, and there was not the shadow of a doubt left upon the point. It was to be regretted that the finding of the court-martial was not a little more explicit.

In the vote of thanks which followed, the Bishop complimented Mr. Markham upon the fair and impartial manner in which he had treated this difficult and critical subject.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING then read an interesting paper on “The Monuments of the De Burgh and Ingoldsthorpe Families in Burgh Green Church, Cambridgeshire,” which will shortly appear in the pages of the “Journal.”

Mr. S. TUCKER (*Rouge Croix*) read a paper on “Variations in the Petre Arms,” which is printed at p. 335.

Mr. WALDENE now endeavoured to throw some light on carvings at Bures, and recently discovered at Ipswich, which he had no doubt illustrated the very marvellous story which has been recorded in French and English, yclept, "Havelok the Dane," the rhyme (long missing) having been discovered in the Bodleian Library in 1828, and was the oldest French composition, save those of a religious character. It also existed in English, and formed one of the most popular stories, written simply for the people, during the Middle Ages. It was the story of Grim (whence Grimsby takes its name) as seen by the corporation seal. This Grim had three sons Robert, the Red, Duraven or black, and William Wendu-Grey, *i. e.* black and white. To this story, Mr. Waldene said, he had a prototype in a pre-Christian one, current on the north-west of Scotland which agrees with the French in making the princess of England his wife, and as the Highlanders are very particular in receiving the traditions of the outer Hebrides, it may be viewed as genuine, and instead of men they are horses, red, black, and grey. The father of these was Grim, by some said to be the founder of Grimsby, but this story is more vigorous than the French, there appearing in the lines of the poem a shining cross, similar to that in the time of Constantine, stamping it as a beautiful Christian story. The sculpture at Bures reveals a rose and an equestrian figure, the hero being represented in a degraded position, and "Havelok" is drawn as the son of the King of England. Animals are particularly marked in the sculpture at Ipswich—and they are prominent in this story—and the sculpture possibly dates in the fifteenth century.

A somewhat lively discussion having ensued upon this subject, Mr. STOPES called attention to the fact of the existence in the low-lying marshes fringing the Colne and Blackwater, of a series of remarkable mounds, which had apparently hitherto escaped the notice of archaeologists. They belonged to that very interesting period, of which so few traces now remained to us, prior to the commencement of authentic history, and of which so little was known that we could no longer afford to dispense with the evidence they could furnish us, if scientifically examined. They reached for miles, and were of varying width. The portions he had examined were from 100 to 200 yards wide, and about four feet thick. They were composed almost exclusively of burnt red earth, mixed very abundantly with fragments of a coarse kind of pottery, or earthenware, of an extremely rude type, and contained quantities of ashes and charred bones. As a rule, they were situated just above the level of high water, although in some cases he had been informed they were to be found at lower levels, and were to be seen only where the sand had been removed. No satisfactory reason for their formation had as yet been assigned, and he hoped that ere long some of those competent to form an opinion concerning their origin and use would visit them to establish their identity.

The importance of this communication having been spoken of by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, the BISHOP of ROCHESTER cordially thanked Mr. FREEMAN, in the name of the Meeting, for his able and dignified conduct in the chair, and the Meeting was dissolved, having lasted three hours.

In the afternoon a second perambulation was made through the eastern portion of the town. Arrived at the castle, Mr. PARKER gave a description of the building. He said it was most distinctly and unques-

tionably a Norman castle, built at the end of the eleventh century, but as was usual at the period, in a plain and substantial manner. The ornamentation and the grand Norman gateway were added fifty years later. There was not a vestige of Roman work about the building, except the materials of which it was composed, and which were doubtless the ruins of the Roman walls of the town, and utilised in consequence of their being near to hand. Allowing for the provinces being later than the capital, he considered that the town walls were built in the time of Constantine, or even later than that. There were cellars or substructures beneath the castle, common to all mediæval buildings. The castle was not a keep, but a large Norman fortress, intended to assist a small garrison, and to overawe a large and discontented populace, besides keeping watch over the river Colne. In the immediate neighbourhood of the castle, the Roman *Cloaca* of the third century, proceeding from the castle to the river, and passing under the remains of a postern gate, was examined. Following the line of the Roman wall, St. Botolph's Priory was reached. At this place, the largest example of the re-use of Roman materials, except St. Alban's Abbey, in the kingdom, Mr. FREEMAN gave a learned discourse. He pointed out that although Colchester possessed thirteen churches in the Norman period, there were no large ecclesiastical buildings within the walls, the Abbey of St. John's and St. Botolph's Priory, or the Church of the Austin Canons, being both outside the walls. The Priory of St. Botolph's was a remarkable instance of the use made of Roman materials for building, and these materials were used for the ornamental part, as might be seen on the west front. It was probably built by Ernulf, before the time of Henry I., for there was a charter granted to the then existing Priory in that reign. It was evidently utilised as the Church of the Austin Canons and as the parish church as well, a solid screen of brick dividing the two at a subsequent period; and up to the time of the siege was used altogether as the parish church, but at that unhappy season it was most unfortunately situated, being between the fires of the besiegers and the besieged, and was then reduced to the state in which it now appears. The western part of the building was of a much later date in the Norman style than the rest, and there were upon it the remains of two fine arcades, and the splendid Norman gateway. Arrived inside the walls, Mr. FREEMAN said the original building consisted of a nave, a central tower, a transept, and a choir, with probably an eastern limb and an apse; but they could only guess what the building may have been at the Dissolution. He also remarked upon the massive round piers which supported the Nave, and which, he was understood to say, distinctly marked the structure as Norman. Mr. PARKER made a few remarks upon the character of the bricks employed in the Priory, which he said were of several different periods, the greater part being of the fourth century but some of them of an earlier date. The perambulation was then continued through St. Botolph Street and Mersea Road, following the Abbey wall, at the south-east corner of which Mr. PARKER pointed out some bricks of the first century, less than an inch thick—the smallest he had ever seen. He observed that a rumour had reached him of the wish of the majority of the Town Council to pull down this portion of the wall, in order to broaden the road, and made an earnest appeal for its preservation.

The Gateway of the Abbey of St. John was next visited. This building, the sole remnant of the establishment, had been partially and fairly well restored. The Abbey was built, Mr. PARKER said, in the reign of Henry II., and the material used was mainly Roman brick from the town walls.

At the Church of St. Giles, the burying-place of the Lucas family, was the famous slab of black marble, which tradition states was placed over the bodies, after the Restoration of Charles II., at the expense of Lord Lucas, brother to Sir Charles with the following inscription thereon, cut in letters deep and large :—

V N D E R      T H I S  
M A R B L E      L Y      T H E  
B O D I E S      O F      T H E  
T W O      M O S T      V A L I  
A N T      C A P T A I N S  
S      C H A R L E S  
L U C A S      A N D      S  
G E O R G E      L I S L E  
K N I G H T S      W H O  
F O R      T H E I R      E M I  
N E N T      L O Y A L T Y  
T O      T H E I R      S O V E  
R A I N      W E R E      O N  
T H E 28<sup>th</sup>      D A Y      O F      A V  
G V S T 1648      B Y      T H E  
C O M M A N D      O F      S  
T H O M A S      F A I R  
F A X      T H E N      G E N E  
R A L      O F      T H E      P A R  
L I A M E N T      A R M Y      I N  
C O L D      B L O V D      B A R B A  
R O V S L Y      M V R D E R D.

The perambulation concluded with a visit to East Hill House, where the members were hospitably received by Mrs. George Round, and an inspection made of the fine restored Church of St. James.

In the evening a second *Conversazione* took place in the Castle, when a charming paper, "On Early Greek Christian Romances," was read by the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD.

Tuesday, August 8th.

The Architectural Section met for the second time in the Town Hall at 10 P.M., under the presidency of Lord CARLINGFORD. In the absence of Mr. B. H. COWPER, his paper "On Ancient Earthworks in Epping Forest" was read by Mr. BURTT. (It is printed at p. 244). The HONORARY SECRETARY also read a paper by Mr. W. THOMPSON WATKIN, "On the Roman Inscriptions of Colchester," which will be printed in the "Journal." In the discussion which followed, with regard to the extreme desirability of grants from Government for the preservation of ancient monuments, it was elicited, that while there are official inspectors of ancient monuments both in France and Germany, there are no funds set apart in either case for the proper preservation of objects of

archæological interest. Mr. PARKER gave an instance where an appeal from himself, through the Princess Royal, to the King of Prussia, a few years ago, had the effect of saving from demolition a most interesting church in Soest, of the eleventh century; but it was not public money, but the private donation of the King that saved the church.

The Rev. BARTON LODGE contributed an interesting paper "On Leper Hospitals," showing that in the thirteenth century there were no less than 19,000 leper hospitals in Europe. There were nine in Essex and two in Colchester, one of which was at St. Mary Magdalene. This paper led to a discussion about "leper windows," or low side windows so usually found on the south side of chancels. Mr. PARKER stated that the term "leper window" is at least as old as the time of Edward VI., when injunctions were issued ordering all "leper windows" to be walled up. There is a good paper on Low Side Windows in vol. iv., p. 314, of the "Journal," and it would seem that their real use has not yet been clearly made out. Mr. LODGE also contributed the following "Notes" upon Colchester:—

"That there was a *British* town on the site of the present Colchester before the Roman period admits of little doubt. Julius Cæsar tells us what a British town was: a wood in which large numbers of persons could assemble, with the approaches guarded against the incursions of enemies. Such a town would not, after the lapse of centuries, leave many remains to exercise the ingenuity of antiquaries. But we have further, in confirmation of our hypothesis, British coins discovered in this locality; though Cæsar does not seem to have been aware that the Britons coined money; and perhaps those referred to, bearing impress of the name of the British King, Cunobelin, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare, were the earliest instances of the kind, and they were struck *after* Cæsar's invasion. If, moreover, as is most probable, Colchester is the ancient *Camulodunum*, and if Baxter is correct in his etymology of the word, the town had a British name which the Roman conquerors adopted with but very slight alteration.

"The evidences of *Roman* occupation are much more numerous and convincing. They consist not only of an immense number of coins and medals, from time to time brought to light representing all the emperors to the time of the departure of the Romans from Britain, and of cinerary urns, and all the various accompaniments of Roman burial, but also undoubted materials of Roman building, and several fine specimens of tessellated pavements. In *Camulodunum* it is a well-attested fact that there was a temple erected to the Emperor Claudius, and that the same was demolished by the infuriated hosts of the British Queen, Boadicea, and in all probability re-erected after her defeat; but whether any part of it survives in the structure of the present castle, and whether the materials of it have been worked up in the various ancient buildings in which Roman tiles are so conspicuous to this day—these are questions which the prejudices or prepossessions of different persons will decide for themselves in different ways. The town walls, which can still be traced in their entire circuit, and large portions of which actually remain, present in their general features and mode of construction strong claims to a Roman origin, though there appears no such decisive record of the employment of the Legionaries upon them as is afforded by the walls of York.

"As Colchester was the seat of a colony of Roman veterans, it can excite no surprise that, upon the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, it lost much of its former renown. The *Saxon* invaders seem to have taken almost undisputed possession of it, changed the name of the place to Coln-ceaster, and established in it their own laws and institutions; but History takes but little notice of their proceedings here until the *Danes* commenced a determined and sanguinary contest with them for possession. In the days of the Great Alfred, notwithstanding occasional defeats, the Danes were able to maintain themselves as masters of Colchester, but were driven out with great slaughter, after having been closely besieged by his son Edward the Elder.

"At the time of the Domesday Survey Colchester had again become a place of considerable importance, as appears from the return of the houses, the number of its burgesses, and the wealth of its landholders. It is worthy of remark that there is no mention of the Castle in that record, whatever that silence may indicate.

"In the troublous times of King John and his successor, the town was again besieged more than once, and for a time the banner of France floated insolently over the walls of the castle; but the ignominy was speedily removed by the indignant spirit of the nation.

"But its most memorable siege was that of 1648, when, in the Civil Wars, the Royal forces, under Lord Goring, Lord Capel, Sir Charles Lucas, Sir George Lisle and others, gallantly but unsuccessfully resisted the Parliamentary troops under Fairfax.

"Records of the *Pre-Norman* period are the Tower of Trinity Church, several Saxon ornaments and implements of war found in the town and neighbourhood, and probably some part of the castle walls. The best specimens of late *Norman* work are the magnificent ruins of St. Botolph's Priory and the grand entrance to the castle."

The General Concluding Meeting was held in the Town Hall at noon, under the presidency of Lord CARLINGFORD, supported by Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Mayor, the High Steward, Mr. Freeman and most of the members of the Corporation and of the Institute who had taken part in the proceedings of the congress. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor and Corporation, and to Mr. James Round, M.P.: for the use of the Town Hall and of the castle, which was seconded by Mr. Parker, Lord Talbot de Malahide also expressing the great gratification that the Institute had experienced from their reception, to which the Mayor replied. In acknowledging the vote of thanks to himself and other contributors of addresses and memoirs, Mr. FREEMAN spoke in high terms of the extreme interest of the town, and of the pleasant recollections of their visit, which would be carried away by the members of the Institute. With reference to the hospitality that had been accorded to the members, Colonel Pinney moved, and the Rev. Prebendary Scarth seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. L. A. Majendie, M.P., Sir John Johnson, Colonel Marsden, and Mr. Carwardine. Votes of thanks to the High Steward and to the Local Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. Barton Lodge, the Rev. C. L. Acland, and Mr. G. Gard Pye, for the successful manner in which they had carried out their arduous duties were then passed; and a very happy speech by the noble Chairman brought the Colchester Congress to a close.

## Visit to Horkesley Hall and Felix Hall.

In the afternoon many members of the Institute accepted the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. BOURDILLON to a garden party at Great Horkesley Hall, where upwards of two hundred of the élite of the county assembled. Here the church, charmingly situated among the trees, was the great object of attraction. This interesting building, which as yet remains unrestored, was founded by William Swynborne, in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and is replete with objects of archaeological interest—including much remains of painted glass, a late fourteenth century lectern of wood, some superb brasses, and three wooden effigies. Upon a high tomb of Sussex marble are the magnificent brasses, with canopies, of Robert Swynborne, who died in 1391, and that of his eldest son Thomas, who was much employed in the wars in France, and was Mayor of Bordeaux and Constable of the Castle of Fronsac in Guienne. He died in 1412.

The wooden effigies, which lie in a neglected and perishing state at the west end of the church, are of the time of Edward I. and II., and probably represent William and Emma de Horkesley and their nephew and heir, Robert de Ros. Mr. HARTSHORNE made some observations upon the costume of these figures, remarking that effigies in oak usually belong to this particular period, and are generally very good examples of art in a material not easy to work. Another and a smaller party went, on the invitation of Sir Thomas Western, to Felix Hall, to see his Greek and Roman antiquities, and a number of pictures by Vandyke and other old masters.

## The Museum.

This was formed under the superintendence of the Honorary Curators, the Rev. Barton Lodge, the Rev. C. L. Acland and Mr. George Joslin, in the Library of the Castle, and great praise is due to those gentlemen for bringing together so interesting a collection, and for the care which they bestowed upon its admirable arrangement.

The collection was classified as far as practicable, and divided into six "periods"—the Pre-historic, the Early British, the Greek, the Roman, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Mediæval, all of which are very fairly and some extremely well represented; while the remaining portion of the collection was made up of specimens of ancient needlework, tapestry, portraits and pictures, jewellery and plate, books and manuscripts, and many fine water-colour drawings. Of the Pre-historic Period the objects shown were gathered from countries far away from our own shores, and appeared to be arranged with a view to illustrate the affinity in this respect among people separated by many thousands of miles, and possessed of but small means of communication. The "Early British Period," on the other hand, had a very fine collection of spear-heads, sword-blades, and points; of the "Greek period," though hardly so well represented, the most striking objects were two very fine vases, lent by Lord Talbot de Malahide, who also contributed in this division an Egyptian mirror; and a Greek speculum, or mirror, was shown by Mr. Ready. The "Roman period," as might be supposed, had some excellent examples. Pottery and glass, of course, abounded, there being some especially fine specimens of glass, principally the product of Col-



chester excavations, as well as a small but beautifully draped bronze figure. Of the "Anglo-Saxon period" was a fine fibula, and other objects found in Colchester among other remains of the same time. In the Mediæval department the most interesting examples were some fragments of figure carvings in alabaster, found in the walls of Langham Church, Essex, in 1863; a very fine reliquary; a chalice, a covered cup in pewter, and a bronze thurible, lent by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould; a brass-bound jewel box, of the fifteenth century; a fine collection of keys, lent by the Essex Museum, including the key of the room in which Anne Boleyn was confined at New Hall, Boreham; part of a carved ivory diptych; the steel belt which fastened Cranmer to the stake in 1556, exhibited by Mr. J. Piggot; a covered cup by Briot; and a copy of the *Colchester Weekly Journal* for May 15-22, 1736. Some magnificent examples of needlework and embroidery were exhibited by Mr. P. O. Papillon, Mr. G. H. Errington, and others, the christening mantle shown by Mr. Errington being that of Henry VIII. Mrs. Duffield sent some fine needlework samplers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the Rev. H. L. Maud, of Assington, a very beautiful Sèvres cup and saucer. Of china there was a fine collection of Bow, Lowestoft, and Chelsea ware, exhibited principally by Mrs. Boby, Mrs. Ram, and Mr. J. Piggot. In the case devoted to plate Mrs. Charles Round exhibited a very fine toilet service of silver of the latter part of the seventeenth century, and nearly as good as that, the property of Captain Berners, exhibited in London three years ago. Mrs. Sayers Turner sent a very curious set of silver belonging to a doll's house, once the property of the Hugessen and Oughten families. There were also specimens of "ladies' companions," and chatelaines in gold and silver, of magnificent workmanship; a very fine German tankard and a little silver candlestick, said to have been used by Queen Anne, and the property of Mr. John Evans, of Derby. The Rev. D. M. Owen, of Marks Tey, had a magnificent collection in this division, including beautiful specimens of Norwegian, Dutch, Lapland, English Apostle, and other spoons; a very fine specimen of a Dutch work, "Moll Thompson," or double-swinging cup, used, it is said, at drinking bouts, in days of old, to illustrate, to the boisterous amusement of the company round the board, the impotence of a half-drunken man; and a very rich "peg tankard," of Norwegian work.

On a table near the grand fire-place of the library were shown a valuable collection of medals, coins, old jewellery, miniatures, &c. These last include some superb works of art by Smyth, and placed beside them is a splendid miniature of "Queen Elizabeth on the Terrace at Hatfield Peverel," lent by Mr. Errington. A gold ring, with the figure of the Holy Trinity upon it, was contributed by the Rev. T. R. Musselwhite; while the Mayor showed a beautifully carved ivory figure of a Roman Gladiator. Lord Talbot de Malahide had here a beautiful fragment of Greek glass, a representation of the head of Medusa. A case of medals contained some of very high merit, including some of extremely rare character, as, for instance, a gold medal of Oliver Cromwell (by T. Simon), which is probably unique. The Rev. J. Beck also exhibited here four cases of personal ornaments, of all descriptions and various ages, from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and other countries, including belts, brooches, fibulæ, clasps and spoons, in gold and silver. Mr. Beck also sent some medals and coins, and among

them one of Simon's proofs of Oliver Cromwell, a curious Runic calendar, and some fine miniatures, including one of Charles I.

The Rev. C. Babington exhibited a very good collection of bronze medals, Papal and Regal.

The case appropriated to MSS. and books contained the original foundational charters of the Colchester and Dedham Grammar Schools, a MSS. Service Book, found in the wall of All Saints' Church, Springfield, and contributed by the Rev. A. Pearson; the Colchester Corporation Court Roll and Charter of Queen Elizabeth, and the Corporation Charter of Edward III., reciting the Charters of Richard I. and Henry III. not now in existence, were also lent by the Mayor and Corporation. A splendid collection of deeds of an early period, including several of the twelfth century, and some letters bearing the autographs of Oliver Cromwell, the Earl of Essex, and many other distinguished characters in English History, were lent by Mr. G. A. Lowndes. Canon Marsden of Great Oakley also contributed to this department a letter from Oliver Cromwell to John Gurdon, Esq.; the Exchequer Warrant stamped with the monogram of Henry VIII., and letters patent of Charles II., discharging Thomas D'Arcy of Cleer's Hall, St. Osyth, from a sum of 1,905*l.*, to be paid for the dignity of a baronetcy.

Over the doorway were suspended the banner, sword and helmet of Sir Charles Lucas, lent by Mr. James Round, M.P.; and close by was "the Colchester Bushel," in bronze, dated 1670, and exhibited by Mr. F. Smythies.

The Corporation of Colchester exhibit their Regalia, including the very handsome and massive silver-gilt mace, said to be, with one exception, the largest and finest in England; a small silver oar indicative of their water jurisdiction, and the silver model of the minimum oyster that is allowed to be publicly sold. The matrices of the Borough and Mayor's seals were in the same case with the Dedham Grammar School seal, the Archdeaconry of Colchester seal, &c. Among the books were a Nuremburg Chronicle, 1493, some early editions of Shakespeare, Luther's Bible, the Colchester Oath Book, the original Registers of the Colchester and Dedham Grammar Schools, thirty-three volumes of early printed books, together with a scrap-book of Colchester and Essex Views, containing sketches of the romanesque Moot Hall, now most unfortunately demolished, exhibited by Miss Stokes of Cheltenham.

Of pictures there was a good display, including portraits of Sir William Petre, died 1571; Lord Fairfax, Sir Edmund Afleck, M.P. for the town in 1781; John Ray, the Naturalist (1627), who first reduced botany to a system, and the Rev. J. Twining, Translator of Aristotle and Rector of St. Mary-at-the-Wall, where Morant, the country historian, lived so long. "The Penitent," by Jacobo Bassano, exhibited by Mr. J. Piggot; "Views of Colchester by Moonlight," by H. Pether, and a capital Suffolk View by Constable. Mr. Parish exhibited illustrations of the Copford Paintings, and there were some copies of very curious frescoes from Stonham Church, lent by Mr. J. Piggot. Among the examples of tapestry shown was a screen worked by Rachel Lady Russell, the property of the High Steward of Colchester.

The Council desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Colchester Meeting and of the general purposes of the Institute:—

Lord Carlingford, 30*l.*; G. H. Errington, 12*l.* 10*s.*; Colonel Lear-

mouth, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; H. B. Praed, M.P., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Messrs. Mills, Errington & Co., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Messrs. Round, Green & Co., 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Commander Kelso, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Miss Fowke, 5*l.* 5*s.* ; Sir T. Western, Bt., 5*l.* ; Mrs. George Round, 5*l.* ; J. W. Perry-Wallington, 5*l.* ; A. J. Lovibonde, 4*l.* 4*s.* ; Archdeacon Ady, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Rev. S. S. Greathead, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; G. A. Lowndes, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Canon Marsden, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; J. M. Nichols, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Rev. J. H. Newman, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; T. Bourdillon, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Archdeacon Mildmay, 3*l.* 3*s.* ; Osgood Hanbury, 3*l.* ; J. J. Tufnell, 3*l.* ; P. O. Papillon, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. H. L. Elliot, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. C. L. Acland, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. R. Vaisey, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Hurnard, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Round, M.P., 2*l.* 2*l.* ; Lieut.-Col. Marsden, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Y. Watson, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; C. R. Bree, M.D., 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. J. T. Lermitt, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. F. O. Callaghan, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Captain Brett, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; J. Inglis, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Mrs. Inglis, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; the Bishop of Rochester, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Rev. H. Caddell, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A. S. Osborne, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. B. Lodge, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. J. M. Chapman, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. F. Curtis, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. R. B. Mayor, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. C. G. Townsend, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; F. Smithies, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; H. W. King, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. C. Bannatyne, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. S. R. Manning, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Colonel Hawkins, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Hawkins, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. P. A. Wood, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. W. G. Tucker, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. S. Barnes, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; T. Simpson, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Messrs. Lay & Wheeler, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. N. Walsh, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; N. F. Cobbold, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Paxman, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; E. Marriage, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; G. Ager, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. E. R. Horwood, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. W. Lay, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Cardinall, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A. L. Laing, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. J. W. Perry, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Mrs. Duffield, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Parish, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Dr. Raven, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. G. Sadd (Mayor of Maldon), 1*l.* 1*s.* ; J. Mothersole, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. J. Papillon, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; A. Welsh, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; W. M. Tufnell, 1*l.* 1*s.* ; Rev. F. Watson, 1*l.* ; Rev. J. W. Irvine, 1*l.* ; Rev. T. R. Musselwhite, 1*l.* ; Mrs. A. H. Pattisson, 1*l.* ; Rev. J. R. Corbett, 1*l.* ; Rev. T. O. Reay, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; J. J. Bedwell, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; G. F. Beaumont, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; J. B. Harrington, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; G. E. Attwood, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; F. A. Cole, 10*s.* 6*d.* ; Rev. W. W. Godden, 10*s.* ; D. Bautree, 10*s.* ; Rev. G. C. Berkeley, 5*s.*