

and round this is a green circle. Charged with five crimson roses, seeded in gold, it is a chaplet of Grimthorp. On another carving the circle is red, and on it are placed divers badges—the red rose seeded gold for Grimthorp, the ermine cushion with golden tassels for Greystock, the white dolphin for one of these families, the cushion and the rose again, a green trefoil, a greenish white ragged staff, and the trefoil again. Perhaps the trefoil leaves are intended as growing out of the staff.

The oratory is rather too smart. Good old and feeble new work are clashing. We have the white scallop on a red ground and on a black ground. Here a black gryphon, looking to the sinister, holds the white scallop in his hind paw; there he holds both scallop and staff. The ragged staff also is thrown over the shield of Dacre. The window has quarries of the ragged staff coupled with the escallop by a knot.¹⁶

In a coach-house we saw the dado of a tomb which, when found, was supposed to mark the spot where Belted Will lay in Brampton church. The quatrefoils are exceedingly thin and poorly drawn, and lead to grave suspicions of their having been tampered with. The tomb is of Decorated appearance. There are three shields:—1. Dacre. 2. A cross flory, in the dexter chief an escallop. 3. Vaux of Tryermaine.

Our readers are referred to the ordinary works for more detailed accounts of Lanercost and Naworth, and to the Howard Memorials for their owners. We only pretend here to note some particulars which have not been attended to before. They are given as accurately as the drawbacks of an excursion numerously attended would allow.

The party left by Naworth gates, and taking the train there, were wafted home much profited.

Monthly Meeting, 7 Sept. 1859.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Mr. White* submitted a correspondence with the Rev. Robert Jones, incumbent of Branxton, as to the memorial stone to be erected by Mr. Collingwood on the spot where Mr. Rankin discovered the bones of those who fell at Flodden Field; and the design and inscription were left in the hands of Mr. White.

The Editor reported that the Perpendicular east window of St. Nicholas', Newcastle, was in progress of removal, to be replaced by

¹⁶ Engraved in the Glossary of Heraldry, as "Dacre's Knott," p. 197.

"Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon."—Raleigh.

stone-work, in a style transitional between Decorated and Perpendicular, and of a height which would destroy the old circular light above. It was understood that the new window was to be filled with stained glass, in commemoration of the late Dr. Ions, organist of the church. Grey's account of the window was this:—"In it (the church) are many sumptuous windowes: that in the east surpasseth all the rest in height, largeness, and beauty, where the twelve apostles, seven deeds of charity, &c., built by Roger de Thornton (a great benefactor of this towne), with this inscription—"Orate pro anima Rogeri de Thornton, et pro animabus filiorum et filiarum."—*Mr. Dobson* stated that the intention had been to change the style of the window altogether, and make it Decorated. He himself had advised that a Perpendicular character should be retained, in a form as near as possible that of the old window. The stone-work was not in good condition. The historical characteristics of the church had previously been much tampered with. The Decorated window of the north transept was truly restored under his care; but the curious and early Decorated windows of the north aisle, with their geometrical tracery, had given way to Perpendicular ones.

Mr. Dobson laid before the meeting plans of the proposed museum, in connection with the Castle; so framed as not to hide the Keep or St. Nicholas' Church, and also to bring in the Black Gate as part of a whole. The plans had been submitted to the Town Council on the same day, as the vendors of the site; and the cost of the ground and erections, it was stated, would amount to about £2,000.

EXHIBITIONS.—*Messrs. Wm. Brockie* and *George Lyall*, of South Shields, exhibited a selection from the flint implements collected by *Mr. Evans* from the diluvian or post-pliocene mammaliferous drifts of Abbeville, Amiens, Hoxne in Suffolk, and other places, in juxtaposition with the remains of mammoths and other extinct animals. *Mr. Brockie* gave the following chronological summary of the discoveries of such objects:—

In the 13th volume of the *Archæologia*, in 1800, is a paper by *Mr. John Frere*, F.R.S., F.S.A., entitled "An Account of Flint Weapons discovered at Hoxne, in Suffolk," wherein that gentleman gives a section of a brick-pit, in which numerous flint implements had been found, at a depth of 11 feet, in a bed of gravel containing bones of some unknown animal; and concludes, from the ground being undisturbed and above the valley, that the specimens must be anterior to the last changes of the surface of the country.

In 1847, *M. Boucher de Perthés*, President of the Societé d'Emulation of Abbeville, published the first volume of a work entitled "Antiquités

Celtiques et Antediluviennes," in which he announced the discovery of worked flints in beds of undisturbed sand and gravel, containing the remains of extinct mammalia.

The late Dr. Rigollot, of Amiens, corroborated the fact in a "Memoire" of 1855.

At Easter, 1859, Mr. Prestwich, accompanied by Mr. Evans, visited Amiens, and found, at St. Acheul, near that city, a flint implement (an axe or cat's-tongue), 17 feet from the surface, in a bed of coarse sub-angular flint gravel, lying immediately above the chalk, containing teeth and bones of the elephant, and of a species of ox, horse, and deer, surmounted by undisturbed beds of whitish marl and sand, with small chalk débris, and topped by an irregular bed of flint-gravel and brown brick earth. After satisfying himself that it was truly *in situ*, he had a photographic sketch of the section taken.

In June last, when Mr. Prestwich again visited Amiens, one of the geological party who accompanied him, Mr. J. W. Flower, extracted with his own hands, in the same pit, from a seam of ochreous gravel, 20 feet below the surface, a very fine and perfect specimen of flint implement.

In a brick pit now open at Hoxne, Mr. Prestwich also lately found several specimens presenting a striking similarity in work and shape to the more pointed forms from St. Acheul.

The Chairman remarked, that one of the circumstances which provoked incredulity at the first, was the enormous quantities in which these implements were found.—*The Editor* stated, that smaller and of course more recent implements of the kind were turned up by the plough, in great quantities, at Newton Ketton, near Darlington.

DONATIONS.—*From Mr. James Thompson*.—His Observations on the Jewry Wall, Leicester.

From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.—Its Proceedings and Papers, Vol. II., N. S., No. XXI.

From the Canadian Institute.—The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. XXII.

From M. Boucher de Perthes.—L'Abbeville, 7 July, 1859, containing Mr. Jos. Prestwich's Letter on 'Antiquités Antediluviennes.'

By Dr. Charlton.—A modern porringer, which belonged to the late Mr. Wingate, traced with quasi-oriental characters. An accompanying note pretends to be from one John Souther, Jun., of Alston, and describes, in too extravagant a dialectic orthography, the supposititious discovery of the 'quear add purinjer' in 'howkin among sum stons.'

PURCHASE, by subscription.—Illustrations of Roman London, by C. Roach Smith, 1859.

Monthly Meeting, 5 Oct. 1859.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*The Editor* asked for information touching a passage in the case of the baronets against the sons of viscounts and barons, as to precedency, appended to a MS. of Robert Hegge's works, dated 1625, in the possession of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart. It was this:—"Out of an ancient manuscript chronicle of the time of Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., written by Thomas Lawson, a monke of Durham." After naming several barons, the words "cum aliis baronibus et baronettis" are quoted as occurring in describing the consultation at Shirburne about the banishment of Hugh Spencer, 1311. Nothing appeared to be known of this chronicle.

The Editor drew attention to a miracle of the Virgin recorded under 1265 in the Chronicle of Lanercost. Two men were imprisoned in Newcastle, in the foot of a tower, a prison of the strongest description, laden with fetters, and shut up with great double doors and many bars. At the moment of supernatural deliverance, which is of the usual order, they were lying on the pavement. As they departed, some great dogs which guarded the approach (*atrium*) were dumb. They escaped by way of the top of the outer wall, from which they let themselves down by a ladder made of their linen. The prison was probably the Great Pit in the square tower near the second gate; if so, the doors opened into the Castle Garth or its entrance, and the prisoners still had to mount the castle wall, which, from the configuration of the ground, would not be high on the inside.

The Chairman reported that the Duke of Northumberland, the Society's Patron, would give 250*l.*, Sir John Swinburne, Bart., President, 50*l.*, John Clayton, Esq., V.P., 50*l.*, himself (the Chairman), 50*l.*, and Dr. Charlton, 25*l.*, towards the intended museum.

DONATIONS.—*From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.*—Pownall's Antiquities of Province, Languedoc, and Dauphine, 1788.

From the Archæological Institute.—The Archæological Journal, No. LXII.

By Mr. Dodd.—The Song of Solomon, in the Newcastle Dialect, by John Geo. Forster. Printed privately by Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, 1859.

From the Rev. Wm. Knight.—Two stone shot, about 5 in. diam., part of a heap found near the Roman Catholic Church at Hartlepool.—*The Chairman* observed that similar balls had frequently been found in the

vicinity of Norham Castle, some of them so large as to lead to the inference that they could not have been intended for cannon, but for some of the other mediæval machines of war.

EXHIBITIONS.—*By Dr. Charlton.*—Old Norwegian horse furniture, sword-belt made of chain armour—which was frequently cut up for such purposes—old double knife-case, and old knife, with a recent knife-belt and knife. The curiosity of these Norwegian implements consisted in their ornamentation, which was still of a peculiar Lombardic character common in the wooden churches in Norway, which might be of the twelfth century.—*Dr. Charlton* remarked that no Roman remains had, he believed, occurred in Scandinavia, except a fragment of excellently manufactured pottery, of the high class distinguishing the Portland vase, found in a sea-king's grave; and that the shell-shaped fibula, of two thicknesses, which occurs in couples in Norway and England, is not found in Denmark. With regard to the stone hammers, of which the holes were formed in so smooth a circle, the museum at Christiania contains incomplete examples, and there could be little doubt that the holes were painfully executed by the same method as that used in Polynesia, abrasion by a piece of wood, sand, and water.

ELECTION.—*Ordinary Member.*—Mr. Thomas Hayton Burnett, of Benwell High Cross House.