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## CONTBRNTS.

Tant
 ..... 1
 ..... 7
Oproifig Aldrem of the Antiquariax Soction. By the Ber. Jomane Fing ..... 12
The Battlo of Rdgohil. By the Rev. G. Mitran, MLA. ..... 8
Noten on Bomane Architectornal Frogments found in Lelomber, and now in the
 ..... 4
 ..... 6
Bambrigh Ontin By G. T. Oraky, Reqg, B.SA ..... *
The Opming of the Tomb of Btahop OHver Butbon, and the Dineovey of a
 ..... 114
 ..... 120
The Puggerd, Gerde de Cort Broch-Rand, Stom-Krave or Randig and theFolant Riven By the Fion Hisors Dricor, Fs.A. . . 180, 4ft
hood By W. Anderwn Muy ..... 156
Banbury Drom By W. Lovits, Eig. ..... 160
On the Monamental Exigian in Coberiey Church, Clloucutanikire. Ey
4. EAnstimonn, Buq, P.8.4. ..... 166

C. T. Oranc, Bmy, F.g.A. ..... 197
The Antiquition of Triow and Mats, By Protione Boyoris, Lewn M.A. T8. ..... 988, 400
 MA, FPA. ..... 95
 ..... 30
 ..... 80
Ondo Aern. By G. T. Otanz. Feq, P.B.A. ..... 28
Trace of the Fhily Derelopment of Manicipal Orparimation in the Coty of Norwich By the Rov. W. Humon, 1, A. ..... 82
 ..... 381
Bome socount of the Romein of the Gallio Homan Tomple diveowent on the puromit of the Puy do Dome (Anvergao) in 187a. By the Rery. Probeod- ary Ecarti, MA. ..... 850
The Perpendioular Style in Eart Anglia, ohicay illoutroted by ammplen in North Norfoll By J. L. Andxis, Erq. ..... 37
On a Soulptured Stoce with a Runic Inecription. By the Rev, Proferoc G. P. Beowrs, B.D., FS.A. ..... 395
On some Funeral Wrethe of the Grweo-Roman period dicoovened in the Cometary of Elawas, Rojpt By P. G. IIswarey, Req. ..... 4
Original Document of William de Pocey, tied 1245. Communimeted by Mr.J. Batr, 㗐A. (Seot)73
Procerdinge at Meetiag of the Royal Archasologicel Intitate, November, 1888, to July, 1889 . ..... $75,170,266,144$
Iteport of Ananal Yeeting at XTorwich ..... 488
Belknot Sbent for 1885 ..... 157

 ..... 77
 Prit-Rnita ..... 76
 ..... 79
Englad in the Fifteenth Century. By the Bev. W. Dranom ..... 88
518

 ..... 87, 178
 ..... 177
 ..... 106
  ..... 15
 ..... 4
 ..... 44
 ..... 40
Aremolotion Interiximet ..... 194, 470
Inder to Folume In ..... 47
LHa of Monber ..... 47

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Band
 ..... E.
$\checkmark$ Plan of Boman Lrionder ..... 84
(The Irutitute in indobted to Mr. For for the coet ef them twoIlluatrations.)
Bumberch Comba, Guoeral Plan ..... 106
-n " Plan of Eeep, Groved Plan



(Me Inetiteto fo indobted to Mr. Oink for twothinal of the cont of theow I! untrations.)
 ..... 40
Therto of on Anomon ..... 988
The for Lente of Normioh, 1288 ..... 208
The fort Chat Warde of Norwith, 18th ceatery to follow ..... a
-Ranie Stome, frum Chmetirs to from ..... 394

- Aquedinet at Jourymar-Archat, sear Mote n ..... 401
(Tbe Inditute in indobtod to Mr. Lewie for half the coet of thin Illostration)


## syer

 ..... 409
rentrion of Fioto． ..... 44
 ..... 朝
 ..... 46
 ..... 4
 ..... 息
 ..... 备
 ..... ＊
 ..... 思
VCulien at Oowibe Regim ..... 496
v n m Btarminter Marahall ..... 460
Oup ond Paten on Gillingum ..... 467
 ..... 睤
 ..... 朝
$\checkmark \quad 0^{*}$ － － ..... in
 ..... 48


# Che Anctuolagical Zournal. 

$$
\text { YARCH, } 180
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BOMAN LIFE IN EAYPT. By w. IL Flindirs Pethis.

I have no intention of entering on a eyatematic or general consideration of the subject I name, but rather of laying before the Institute some of the more remarkable products of Roman work in Egypt, which have come to light in the course of my excavations this spring. Nearly everything that I have brought to England was found in a large cametery belonging to the town of Arainoe, the capital of the province of the Fayum; this district is about 60 miles south of Cairo, and is really one of the oases of the western desert, near enough to the Nile to be fed by a canal. I had this province assigned to me last winter by M. Grébant, the director of the department of antiquities at Cairo, and for the archaic intereat of the pyramida and labyrinths, and the later value of the Roman portraiture, I could hardly wish for a better district. The whole of the work in the cemetery of Hawara was entirely a bye-affair; I did not stop there a single day outside of the time spent in opening the pyramid there, of which I hope to have somewhat to say next year; and che producta of the cemetery were $s 0$ mach given in as well, a prize to maintain patience.

The whole system of the mummification in later times, and the decay of Egyptian customs, could be traced out in this cometery with great advantage. The native

[^0]custom in Egypt, as is well-known, was to ombalm the body and deposit it in a subterranean chamber approached by a tunnel or well. In the Ptolemaic times this syitem degraded into cutting a pit 8 or 10 feet deep, and letting the coffin down on and into, it, finally laying the coffin flat at the bottom with its feet in a recess cut on one side of the well and the hoad end in the bottom of the well itself, in fact reducing the chamber to a minimum. But about the beginning of our era a great change took place, perhaps consequent on the Roman occupation of Egypt. The embalmed bodies in place of being interred were kept for years above ground, probably in the houses of their families; and hence arose a new motive, and a powerful one, for decorating them. This decoration at first took the form of a more elaborate style of the same covering used before. The head piece of canvas covered with stucco and painted was enlarged downwards over the chest, and covered with brightly painted scenes of the deceased and the divinities; not only the face was gilt but more and more gilding crept into the decoration. This stage, retaining the old motive but making it purely decorative, with the original ideas partly lost, and the old hieroglyphic inscriptions reduced to nonsense or mere twirls of the brush, or even omitted altogether,--this was in force during the first century of our era; and a late type of this is dated to about 100 or 120 A.D. by the name of a person Titas Flavias Demetrias (misspelt Flagias).

The next stage, when all the religions decoration had become confused and corrupt, was to introduce the arms of the figure in relief on the stacco work of the chest. Rarely the flesh was naturalistically painted, usually the whole was gilt; the conventional attitude was with the left fore arm horizontal, and the right arm bent up and holding a wreath of red flowers, grasped together in the hand. This stage probably lasted some little time, judging by the number of examples; and if it is dated between 100 and 140 A.D. it will not be far wrong. These mummies usually had a canvas wrapper richly painted with the traditional religious scenes ; afterwards it was of pink with gilt figures. The gilt heads were more and more carefully modelled, the faces being in some an evident portraiture
of the individual; and the genaral work is about as fine as such materials could possibly allow, the richness of the burnished gilding and its condition after such a long burial baing surprising.

Something more lifolike was still craved for, to represent the lost faces in the house, and the painted canvas cover of the mummy ouggested the next step, to paint the face on canvas instead of modelling it. Accordingly we find a few instances of portraits painted in colours on a canvas ground, sometimes in tempera on gesso, nometimes with wax on the thread of the canvas directly. The scheme was not very happy, and was felt to be unsuitable, for it was continued but a very short time. Probably this introduction of Greek painting-for Greek it distinctively is-at the period of about 140 A. D. many be traced to the great impulse given to late Greek art, particularly in Egypt, by Hadrian ; and his visit to Egypt in 130 A.D. may well have been the canse of the settlement of Greek artists in Egyptian towns. Another attempt was made by the placing of a portrait on a wooden panel in the place of the face, amidst the moulded and gilt draperies, and arms encrusted with onyzes and agates in their jewellery. This wooden panel had a gilt background to the head, like a Byzantine picture ; only one example was found, now at the Bulak Museum.

These tentative experiments in decoration quickly gave place to the use of a portrait on wooden panal alone, without any remains of the gilt draperies or arms, but with occasionially a simple stucco gilt border of vine pattern around the face. The bandaging of the mummy covered the edges of the panel portrait and wocured it in position ; while the body was covered with an elaborate syatem of cross bandages forming sunken squares, with a gilt batton in the bottom of each. This system prevailed for probably a cantury or so, from about 150 to 250 a.d.

About the time of Constantine portraiture seems to have finally disappeared, and probably the mummies were no longer kept above ground. The bodies seem to be then merely dried without the elaborate preparations with bitumen or cedar oil which belong to those of earlier times. While at the same time the personal posseasionat,
such as children's toys, \&ce, were more usually baried with the body. Funereal offerings of coins in jars were atill made down to the end of the fifth century A.D. ; as large numbers as late as Leo are, found buried, in one case all cut into fragments to prevent their re-use, and in another case plain blanke of thin copper foil were buried.

In all the Boman period the custom wad to bary not in a coffin, nor in a pit-well; all that system went out when bodien were kept above ground and decorated. The custom then was to build brick chambers above ground, along the sides of the road in the cametery, and to bary the bodies in shallow graves in the floors of the chambers covered with loose earth and dust, often only a foot or two down. Very frequently a whole family of mummies appears to have been huddled off by an undertaker, and buried anyhow in the first convenient hole, heads and feet in any direction: in one case a dozen gilt head mummies were forced into a equare pit of an old tomb, several upside down in order to get room for their shoulders among the legs of the others.

All this period is of little interest from an Egyptian point of view; but as an illustration of the decay of beliefs and customs of extreme antiquity, as a study of the extent to which Greeks and Italians adopted the habits of the people among whom they lived, and as the surrounding of an important chapter in the history of painting, we may well give some attention to this series of changes which I have now briefly traced.

We will now turn to some technical examples of the products of Boman life in Eigypt. The portraits on cedar wrood panels are rarely in tempera, only a few early trials being thus executed. The regular mode was by miring the colours with melted wax, exactly as we do with oil, and then laying them on, usually with a brush, sometimes with pastel. A coat of priming of the ground-colour of the subject was laid on first, and then the painting was worked in upon that. Cross-hatching of a darker tint, or spotting, is occasionally seen in the earlier examples; but usually the right tint was mized and laid on smoothly with a great delicacy of blending in and shading. Of the technical ezcellence of these portraits I need not speak, as it is manifest to all; many of them could hardly be surpassed,
and would be creditable to any master of the present age. Yet it must be remembered that these do not shew us the best work of that time; they belong to a amall provincial school of painting in an out-of-the-way district of Egypt, and they may have been as far below the work of the Greek artiosts of Alexandria, as a portrait painter's work in a county town in England is below the quality of Royal Academy pictures. If such work as we see in the Fayum belonged then to a mere province, what would be the skill of really celebrated artists in Alexandris? And if such was the art in the decadence of Greek work, of a time when their vase painting and sculpture are considered barely passable, what must we imagine the paintings of the grand age of Zeuxis and Parrhasios, and the richer magnificence of Apelles, to have been?

But pictures were painted not only to decorate the dead, but also to hang on the walls of the rooms. The first actual example of a picture frame preserved to us comes from one of these tombe at Hawara. It is almost exactly like a modern Oxford frame, bat with a slit and groove in front of the picture to slide in a sheet of glass over it; and clear glass as large as this I have found some years ago at Tanis. This had been placed by the side of a mummy in its grave, haring evidently been hung on a wall bofore that, by the cord fastened to it.

Over the bodies wreaths of flowers were oftan placed, both when buried in wooden coffins, and when laid in the open ground. These wreath of red roses, of narcissus, of immortelles, and many other flowers are beantifully presarved, and can be identified, and the separate flowers laid out as botanical apecimens in the present day. Thirty-five different species of planta have been labelled by my friend Mr. Newberry in this collection from the cometery of Hawara We are brought much nearer realizing the flower wreathe of the Greek and Egyptian banquets, when we see and handle these actual plants entwined when the Ptolemies still ruled.

Some of the toys are remarkable for originality. Rag dolls and pottery dolls may be expected; but a bird on wheols, and a sedan chair with a lady inside borne by two porters all modelled in terra cotta, are very curious, and unique as far as I know. A good example of the

Boman cinerary urn of lead, filled with burnt bones, was discovered.

In technical work a cut glass vase is worth notice, from the clearness and whiteness of the glass, and the firm and regular execution of the wheel cut pattern upon it. A set of paint saucers was found in the tomb of a man who was probably a tomb decorator; and a perfect example of a bow drill occurred amongst a quantity of carpenter's chips and leavings, lumps of pitch, \&c., \&cc.

My other work of this season, the examination of the site of the Labyrinth, the tunneling of the pyramid of Hawara, and the discovery of the remains of the celebrated colossi mentioned by Herodotus, all lie ontside of the scope of this paper. But I hope it will be seen how for purely classical art, literature, and work, Egypt is one of the best grounds for research; in no other country could such remains have been preserved in such perfect condition.

## THE WABWICK VAgE:


I can add but little to the account given by the official guide and the various guide books. Some few particulars I have gathered from other sourcen as to its history, its probable author, and its possible original destination.

The guide-books tell us that it was purchased by a lats Earl of Warwick from Sir William Hamilton towards the close of the last century. The inscription on the pedestal ${ }^{1}$ tells us that the vase was dag out of the ruins of Hadrian's "lordly pleasure house" at Tivoli, that it was repaired at the charge of Sir William Hamilton, then our ambassador to the King of Sicily, sent home by him and dedicated by him to the "ancestral or national genius of liberal arts" in 1774. The inscription in question is not, as sometimes at Rome, a defacement of old work, the pedeatal, and part of the foot of the vase, being modern. The repairs you can see. They are evidently the faithful replacement of the original in all cases but one-to be mentioned presentlyas to which there is some question.

What Sir William Hamilton meant by "the anceatral or national genius of liberal arts," I do not exactly know. Sir William was a man of elegant taste in more directions than one. We owe to him the collection and preservation of many beautiful works of ancient art, the majority of which were purchased by Parliament for the British Museum after his death in 1808.

[^1][^2]The present one was engraved in his "Vasi e Candalabra," by Piranesi, from whose brief notee to the engravings I learn the further particulars that it whas found in the year 1770, during excavations carried on in the bed of a small lake called Pantanello, which was anciently included in the oncainte of Hadrian's vills. Of course, this is not the time to describe that wonderful town of walls and torraces which Hadrian built or finished on his return from his last progress round the world. I cannot trace this lake Pantanello on the modern plaths. Near the entrance are the remains of what is generally considered to be a Greek theatre, overlooking the so-called valley of Tempe and the stream at the bottom of that valley. The "lake" may have been there. How the vase came into it we do not know. The villa is said to have been occupied by the Gothic King Totila, 544 A.d., in his siege of Rome. This precious monument of art may have been flung in to save it, on the invader's approach, like the mass of curiosities in the well of Coventina, near Hadrian's own Roman wall from Newcastle to Carlisle. Hadriap's villa was finished between 135 and 138 A.D., but the works of art brought to it from all parts of the world might have various and much earlier dates. This work is, I know not on what authority, generally attributed to Lysippus, celebrated for his portraits of Alexander; a Greek artist of what is called the third period, about the close of the fourth century before Christ, in which the beautiful or elegant style began to replace the noble severity of Phidias and his school. The subject speaks for itself. The lower rim, so to speak, is covered by two tiger or panther akins, of which the heads and the fore paws decorate the sides of the vase, while the hind legs are interlocked, and hang down between the handles. These handles are formed of pairs of vine trunks, the smaller branches and grapes of which twine round the lip of the vase. Heads, each with a thyrsus or a club, belonging to the owner of the head, are arranged along the tiger skins. With one exception these heads are generally, and, I think, correctly regarded as Silenuses, or male attendants of Bacchus, the god of wine. The exception is of a very beautiful female face. This has been held by some savainte to be modern, and it
has been saggeeted that it is in fact a portrait of Lady Hamilton. I loave the question to intereat your curiosity or thirst for knowledge as soon as I have done, which will be in a very few moments. There is a crack round the greator part of the head ; the face is somewhat modern ; the reatorations of the eighteenth century were by no means free from insertions of this kind. On the other hand, the hair is, I think, continnous with the main subatance of the vase; the face is attributed, you must remember, to a period of beauty and noftness rather than of Phidinn dignity; and it does not appear to me to be ernetly that of Lady Hamilton. That she loved to be represented as a Bacchante, we know-whether she would have acquiesced in the pointed Faun's ear, which this figure bears, as cheerfully as Hawthorn's Donatello, I am not so sure. Piranesi gives the female head in his engraving, and says nothing of any change. Assuming this to be an original Bacchante or Faun, the somewhat mascoline surroundings of the lady are not out of keeping with the accounts of the strange and rather mixed picnica in which the votaries of Bacchus indulged. Clasaical scholars will remember, in that weird play, the Bacchae, how the mother of Pentheus vaunts her prowess and success in their wild hunting revel over the hills of Boeotia. Apropos of hunting, I may asy a word on the club. This object is both pastoral and hunting-used to throw at a stray sheep, also to knock down a chance hare. The thyrsi bear the ustal fir-cone, or the whorl of vine or ivy-leaves, with the pyramid of grapes, or the spear-point, inciting to madness, which peeps through. The tigers or panthers, the vine trunks, tendrils, and grapes, the thyrsi, and the beautifal Bacchante, amidst the silenuses, all belong to the same god. This is a Bacchic representation, a subject which will suit very well with the time of Lysippus, as the beasuty of the work suits the traditional characteristics of his school.
Several suggestions have been made as to the original destination of this vase. The most favoured one appeara to be that it was "a vessel in which to mix wine with water, and was intended for the centre of such apartments as were devoted to festive entertainmenta," or "was pro-
hably dedicated in some temple of Bacchus." With regard to this wine mixing story, I may remind you that the vessel holds 168 gallons. It may have had that quantity of liquor put in it in Hadrian's time. Even in our degenerate days we read of conduits and fountsins ronning wine. But I think you will agree that the original destination of the vase could scarcely have contemplated this as an ordinary proceeding. Moreover, I believe I am correct in saying that no apertare has been found in the bowh, which is, perhaps, a little against its having been used for holding any liquid. A fountain might have been intended to play in it, of which the water was to run over the edge, but even here we should expect a pipe to introduce the supply. I should question whether this particular specimen, and others like it, were ever meant for anything but purely decorative purposes. But as most decorative objects have had their origin in a use of some kind, I am inclined, in the case of these large vases, to suggest the bath as furnishing their first idea. The Greek bath was not on so vast a scale as those stupendous labyrinths of building which we see at Rome-club-honse, pablic-house, people's palace, all in one. The great hotair chamber and cold swimming bath were by no means the invariable and conspicuous features which they became in the days of Diocletian and Caracalla. What we do see, in the Greek painted representations of bsthing, is, sometimes a basin or tub wherein the bathers could stand or sit, but more often a round or oval vase, resting on a pedestal, round which they stood to wash themselves. That is the vessel which I imagine to have been enlarged into the great ornamental vases, such as the one before you. Athensus, it is true, writing under the Roman Empire, speaks of those in use as holding sometimes as much as 50 gallons. This is much larger, and, if for use, would I think have been of metal. Of course, this is far too clean and sharp workmanship to be a copy from metal, though metal copies have been made of it.

I take the object, then, of this work of art to have been, from the first, purely decorative. From the Bacchic emblems which it bears, t think its original locald to have been, very probably, a temple of Bacchus, as was suggested
by Piranesi ; nor is it impossible that Hadrian may have placed it in some corresponding position within his townlike palace undar Tivoli. There was, as I have said, among the other theatres, one which modern antiquaries consider to be a copy of the Greek ; and Greek theatres contained frequent artistic references to the origin of sll dramatic representation in the fent of Dionynus.

## OPENLIG ADDRRES OF THE ANYIGOARIAN GBOLION. 1

By the REv, doampi mibit.

Archseology, as it is now underatood, or the etrady of the Monuments and relica of bygone ages, was never parsued with greater ardour than in the present day. During the last century, and in the beginning of the present, classical antiquity was the object of careful study, and many admirable works, some remarkable for their colossal learning and exhaustive research, were published by the scholars of Europe, in illustration of the history, laws, customs, and remains of classical antiquity. Great and important, however, as were these works, which will ever be regarded as a monument of the industry, culture, and intelligence of their anthors, they were based on a study of mere books and records, and on such inductions as might be drawn from a knowledge of the present, for the unravelling and unfolding to us the history of the past. It is only, to speak roughly, within the last quarter of a century, that excavations have been conducted on a large solale, and that the wrecks and still surviving monuments of antiquity have been investigated and atudied on the spot. The value of the informetion derived from actual contact with the tangible remains of the past, the sureness of touch gained by familiarity with visible structures, the light shed on the dark regions of antiquity by this new method of practical experience, cannot be too highly estimated. It is needless to say how by the aid of the decisive test of actual measurement, of ocular inspection, and of present personal discovery, surmises were found to be suddenly changed

[^3]into ficts, theorios erected on insufficient grounds were scattered to the wind, and many a cherished hypothesis, based marely on induction from the premeat, wal benished for ever from the domsin of ecience.

Bufice it to recall the discoverien mado in Aesjris, Acis Minor, Fgypt, Greece, Itely, and Cyprus, to give an idee of the extent and completencon of the information now guined. The namees alone of Nimeveh, the Troed, Mycenses, Tiryna, Ephesas, Olympia, Epidaurus, Ereusis, Athens, Pompeii and Rome, are enough to ascure wi of that re-birth of the knowledge of antiquity, and of that return of taste for and intarest in the history of the pest, which is so atriking a charactariatic of the present genaration. Nay, it may be maid, that we are but at the lareahold of great rovalations, and the awakened interent in antiquity of the cultured and educated clameen of our age and country, gives every prumise of rising to the importance of the occasion, and of girding itself to make stifl further eflorts to win the prize within ite reach, which is nothing less than that of bringing the peoples and places of ancient times within the field uimost of actual observation. The Societies recently founded for exploration in Egypt, Palestine and Oyprus, the Society of Biblical Archmology, the Hellenic Society, and that of the British School at Athens, are proof enough of this encouraging hope. Rgypt and Palestine alone, we may asy, give every aign of bearing in their womb vast surprices for us. It is quite evident that the knowledge we have of these two countries, or rather of the two phases of ancient civilization represented by these names, is as yet in its infancy; and that we are on the eve of making, on this almost unexplored ground, discoveries which will confirm the Bible records, and throw new light upon its teachings. I am told by a great authority in Egyptology, that in opite of our many discoverien concerning the dynarties and history of ancient Egypt, we have as yet found no record or distinct mention in Mieroglyphics of Moses, Jccob, Joseph, or Jeremiah. Bat we must remember, that it is only in this present century that we have begun alowly and painfully to spell out, as it were, the pictorial language of ancient Egypt ; that the number of hieroglyphic records brought under our notice is as yet but amall; that an immense number of papyid

## 

and inscriptions are yet waiting to be examined; so that sooner or later amongat the countless records of ancient Egypt we are almost sure eventually to find all that we want. Nay, cannot we even now triumphantly say that these hallowed names have, during the last few monthy, from Egyptian sources been awimming into our view, thanks to the timely aid and to the efforts with pick and spade of some of our own members ?

The last half century has seen revealed to us another ancient language, that of Assyria, and we are only now putting together the broken and scattered fragments of its cuneiform tablets, and of its cylinders, which carry us back, in the information they give us, to a period of the world's history long anterior to that of Egypt itself. Many other languages of the ancient peoples, which occupied the countries round about the Mediterranean, are still as sealed books to us and utterly unknown. When the long lost languages of Phrygis, Caris, Lycia, Panphylia, Carthage, Iberia, and Etruria, shall have become known to us, and their inscriptions and records have been read, how much information shall we not receive? From this rapid survey it is evident to what direction the attention of our fellow workers throughout the world is now chiefly turned. Indeed, the field of Archeological study seems suddenly to have shifted ground, and to have reached deeper, wider, richer, and more fruitful strata Our minds seem to have been lifted out of the narrow sphere of home concerns, and of the contracted region of our own country, and to have been almost wholly transported to those vaster fields occupied by the nations of antiquity. The study of the monuments and customs of our own country will ever be of immense importance for the illustration of our own national history. But we must remember that we are only one of many nations, and there is far away in the dim regions of the past, and calling for attention at our hands, an aboriginal history, of universal, or, as I may say, of humaniturian interest, which equally concerns us all. Knit as we all are in one lasting brotherhood, we cannot but feel attracted to the origins of our race, which, moreover, contain within themselves, in some way or other, the germs of all future, separate, distinctive and national
development throughout the many lands of Past and West. The names of Leland, the prince of antiquaries; of Camden, Gale, Stukeloy and Horaley, and of our graat county historians, will evar be held in honour, and their labours highly appreciated by us; but they themsalves would have been the first to acknowledge, had the regions that are now being explored, been known to them, and could the cities and monuments that have now been nnearthed have been visited and inspected by them, that these visible records of the past contained within them secreta of the utmost valne which were more worthy of their attention. For in the far past are the seeds of the futare, and it is only by inveatigating the first efforts of man in art and handicraft, that we can thoroughly underatand the after developments of Roman and medisval times, and indeed judge and eatimate in a proper manner the reaults we have attained to at the present day. It is in the intimate study of the monuments and remains of the Ancient World, when man was feebly beginning to shape the records of his history on the native rock, on hewn blocks of granite, or on polished marble, and to trace the glowing fancies of his mind on moulded or on painted clay, that we see those germs of light and beanty which were afterwards to dazzle us with their finished splendour, and to charm us with their incomparable grace, on the Acropolis of Athens or in the baths and palaces of Bome.

It is not for me to dwell on the refining and ennobling influence which a disinterested study of the past has upon the human mind. There is something in the contemplation of the past which lifts us above our present intereats, and the lower atmosphere of our daily life, and transports us into a realm, where, divested of all thought of onrselves, and without any reference to the strife on many battlefields that is going on around us, we can study and investigate the monuments of antiquity simply for their own sakes, In this serene atmosphere, in this unclouded sky, in this all-inspiring field of the labours of oar fathers in human history, and of the makers of what we are, we can spatiate at peace and gather in a rich harvest of useful information, of novel interest, and of unceasing charm, without any disturbing thought, or any lurking ulterior view. Not, however, that the stuly of the past is without
all bearing on the present ; for 50 great are the lessons and examplen of former times, that far from blinding or blunting our energies in the present, they give us atill greater zeat and interest when we return therefrom to our daily avocations. Enough for me to recall to your recollection in this place the words of the great moraliat of our Raglich Midlands-" Whatever withdraw us from the power of our senses-whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beingen ${ }^{2}$ But the stady of archooulogy has far more important isanes in the domain of science than to afford a pleasurable pastime, or to have merely an indirect bearing on the culture and improvement of our minds. Of archsology, we may say what Quinctilian said of the atudy of language -Plus habet in receseu quam in fronts promithí.

In all sciences it is the origins of things that require our first attention, and the case is not different in archseology. It is in order to illustrate this truth that I wish this evening, however briefly, to draw your attention to that distant and hazy period when man's yearning and attempts after artistic expression were in a state, we may say, of involution and potantislity, rather than of actual exercise and execntion. It is by peering thus into a time when things were at their beginning, when ideas were assuming form, and forms were settling into outward shape, that we can come to assist, as it were, at the genesis of art, and by seeing from what it has come, discern also after what it is striving, and whither it tends. A mere dilettante acquaintance with the monuments of antiquity, with ruins, and sculptares, and heirlooms from the battiefield, or from the chance survivals of the ancient household, is not enough to satisfy the thirst for knowledge which is characteristic of the modern mind. We live in an age of exact definitions and of scrupulous adherence to facts; when everything concerning man's actual physical existence upon earth must be brought to the test of accurate observation, and of strict, logical induction therefrom. If we would claim for archsology a place amongst the sciences, it must be on this condition: that it is atudied in a proper and scientific manner within

[^4]the range of the facta with which it deals. The rank of a science can be claimed by us for archaology only on the condition that we take things at their origin, watch over their progreas, and follow their developments, and thut become enabled to assign to every effort of the mind of man resulting in a freah direction imparted to architecture, to sculpture, and to painting, to the growths and differences apparent in art, in warfare, and in domestic manners, its proper place in the world's list of failures or in its master-roll of victories.

And here I must say a word on another advantage to be derived from the study of archseology, viz., its relation to history. I am about to introduce you to a period of time in the world, and to a scane of man's activity in Earope, dating from before the age when history proper began to be writtan. For the office of the antiquary precedes that of the historian. Long before the first literary effort of the historian, there were tools, arms, buildings, and monuments. The period of which we have here hang on the wall some genuine specimens in these beautiful votive shields, that have just been discovered in Crete, belongs to the eighth century before Christ, a period which, to accurately discriminate from the pro-historic, of which there are no records or inscriptions whatever, and the kiatoric, when the first literary record began, we had best perhaps style proto-historic. ${ }^{1}$ An artistic culture flourished on the Inland of Crete long before the time of Homer. There is no book, we may any, of the Hiad or of the Odyssey, where there is not mention of Crete. For its laws it is calebrated by Plato and by Aristotle. In Crete Plato lay the acene of his dialogue on laws. From Crete come the fret artista into Greece. But we know that in Crete there ware, before the Greeks, Phcenician Colonies, and these were nothing else than so many emporiums or factories, whence the merchandize of the East was carried and apread abroad over the whole country. History tella us nothing of the actual period of which we speak.

[^5][^6]Whatever we know about this very ancient phase of Cretan civilisation, and of the relations of this island with the East, and especially with Phrygia and Phoonicia, is the outcome of a number of notices and incidents scattered in classical authors, which have to be tested by the discoveries of Archsoology. ${ }^{1}$ These deductions from the evidence of visible remains, whether in sculpture or in colour, together with the conclusions we can draw from a naturalistic or ethnological explanation of the most ancient myths, is all the information that can be gathered about those primitive times. Heace the historian ran now no longer dispense with the archsologist, ${ }^{2}$ and Archsology is aboolutely necessary for this archaic, nonhistoric, or ante-historical, because unrecorded period, in order to show forth the relations which the different peoples of the earth had then with one another, and to illustrate the high aignificance which all artistic productions of that age have for the history of religion and the development of human thought.

Aboul the year 625 before the Christian era, there suddenly sank beneath the horizon, and disappeared from the face of the known world, a city which had filled a great place in history, a city with the name of which we have all been familiar from childhood-Nineveh, the city of Sennacherib, where Jonah had preached, whence Holofernes had marched, where Tobias had lived in bondage. One might think that it had been engulfed like Sybaris, swallowed up by some catastrophe like Sodom and Gomorrah, or buried in its own ruins by ay earthquake, so that not a vestige of it remaing. Xenophon passed by the site where it had upreared itcelf in magnificence, and he had not heard even of its name; Alexander the Great never suspected, when he led his

[^7][^8]victorious army into that very land, that a great city once flourished on the banks of the Tigris, before which had trembled more than once the proud capital seated on the rival Baphratee, that Babylon which he himsolf wished to make the capital of his vast empire. Home established on the spot one of her militery colonies ; bat no son of Rome ever thought of the warlike memories buried beneath the soil which the Boman legionaries delved and trod:

## Cerninuts acomplis oppida passe mori.

A few years ago we were ignorant not only of its site but of almost everything about Nineveh. The Bible alone had preserved the record of events contemporaneous with the various Asayrian Kmpires; for other ancient historians gave but scant and broken indications of any knowledge of Nineveh, and held an almost inexplicable silence concerning its checkered fortunes. A history of Assyria by Herodotus, if ever written, has not come down to us. All information about the manners, arts, aciences, works, and even the type and character of the Assyrian, were involved in the same uncertainty. We were ignorant alike of the costume he wore, of the arms he bore, of the tools he worked with, of the langaage he spoke, of his writing, and of his physiognomy. We could represent to ourselves with tolerable exactness an aucient Egyptian, a Greek, or a Roman; we could not seize with accuracy and fulness the outward semblance of an Asoyrian, and reproduce him as a living being before our eyes. ${ }^{1}$

For two thonsand four hundred years. Nineveh lay lost to view, and after this immense lapse of time the knowledge of Nineveh was restored to us by the labours and discoveries of Botta and of Layard. The people of the conntry had neither pens nor ink nor paper; they had no papyrus like the Egyptians, nor prepared skins like the inhabitants of Pergamus, Greece or Rome; but they had soft clay in abundance, a nubstance which when hardened is proof against both fire and water; and on this they wrote their recorde in a manner more lasting and imperishable than either papyrus or parchment afforded. Thus within the last few years, in addition to the palaces and the humase
headed winged animals revealed to us by excavation, which by the way throw such light on the scnlptares of the Tabernacle, and on the ordinances of the Moseic ritaal, we have been thrilled with surprise by the discovery of vest subterranean libraries full of inscribed tableta, which have given us unexpected confirmation of the traditional atory of the Creation, of the Fall, of the Flood, and of the Dispersion of mankind.
Thus was restored to life, we may say, a graat and populous city, possessing palaces which displayed a barbaric magnificence, at once colossal, rich, elaborate, and artistic, which no ancient or modern edifice has probsbly ever surpassed-the splendid capital of an empire which extended roughly from the Caspian Sea to the Meditarranean and to Cyprus, and from the Eurine to the Persian Gulf.

But what has Assyria to do with Crete? A number of bronzes bearing representations of an Asayrian charactar, and decorative motives of Aseyrianising tendency, or evidently in imitation of Assyrian ornamentation, have just been found buried under the earth in a cave sacred to Jupiter in Crete. In the whole world there in nothing like them. No bronzes have as yet been found of so rich and advanced a character bearing so early a date ; shiedds $s o$ ancient have never before been fonnd in Europe and perhaps not in Asia. The question aries how Asayrian work of the eighth century before Christ should be found in Crete. We interrogate history, but history gives no anower. This is evidently a queation for the archsologist not for the historian. If, then, we inquire how these bronzes of an Assyrian character could have come to Crete in this so-called proto-historic age, we ahall find that the sea-faring Phoenician merchants must have been the intermediaries between Crete and Asia Now the Phoonicians had warehouses in the bazaari of ancient Babylon, and there they would natarally learn to imitate the decorative system of the country, and after applying it to the metal work of their own forges, afterwards carry these trophies of their skill with them in their ships and

[^9]it mont learmed profoncors, the Abbs Vigourous. See hif Iat Bale ather decowerion meximech, vol L, Pp. 16\%, 189
ecatter them over the whole world. Writtin records for this period are wholly wanting, but the precions and telling crambs of knowledge, history's xarrifice as we msy call them, that we gather up by archsological research, cnable us to re-construct and picture for ourselves a mont important page of man's life and labours on earth in the twilight of time, when nations were in their infancy.

The island of Crete, therefore, holds a very important place in the history of art development. In the centre of the great Mediterranean ${ }^{1}$ on the highway of the seas, situated mid-way between Asia Minor, Egypt, Greece and Italy, it verved as a connecting link between Fast and Weat. On mount Ida, where Cretans, Phoenicians, and Greeks met for common worship, lived in the most distant times the first inhabitants of the island, the fabled inventors of the use of fire, of smelting copper and iron, and of the working of these metals into tools and weapons; the first, according to Diodorus Siculus, to use the bow, the sword and the helmet in warfare, and the first to eotablish military games; the reputed anthors of poetry, music and religions rites. Here lived Minos who first gave laws to men, the first amongat mortals to build a


#### Abstract

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 Adris. Momencer, in tion reintegretion of the moanment of Anoym (Berlin, 1880), furiehen a proof thet in the Age ol Auguitus the Adriatic whe coneldond pronymone with our Modititramp.
 A는
fleet, ${ }^{1}$ and to make himself feared at ses. Here we see a striking resemblance between this little isle which ruled the whrea, cleared the coean of corsairs and extended ite influence over many lands, of this little isle, which already in the time of Homer was celebrated for its handred cities, with that other isle, which in the time of the Romans could boast of a hondred townaips, an isle no lose famed for its metal work and it mastery of the sea, the Iale of Britain.

But Creto was principally famona, as the birthplace of Zeus and the cradle of Zeus worahip. Zens or Jupiter, the greatest of the Olympian gods, and the pivot on which turned the legenda of Greak and Roman mythology, was according to the common account brought ap in Crete. There was he fed by nymphs with the milk of the goat and with the honey of the mountain bee, while the Curetes clashed their weapons in a warlike dance, to drown the cries of the sacred infant entrusted to their care, and to prevent his father, Cronus from learning the place where he lay concealed. An ancient tradition, older than the memory of man, pointed to Mount Ida as at once his cradle and his tomb; for there Zeus was reputed both to have been born and to have died; and, throughout the world, Crete was eateemed the favourite isle of Jupiter, as Cyprus was of Venus, and Delon of Apollo. The priesthood of Delphi, the seat of Apollo, son of Zeus, the most famous oracle of antiquity, and styled by the Greeks, the "navel of the earth," was but an offinoot from the atill more ancient fane of Crete.?

[^10]dyant. Aretofle obervee bow exe reurinity Orite in mitasted to careroine curper over the gitan ane Bumblus in hia chroainls regitan an ingmom of Cyrentios by the Plingian in $18: 5$ B.C.
${ }^{2}$ Demper acoording to the Heriodio Thwogray. lived lan Crate, and there by Jrion, had a con mamed Plator In the Filousinina ctory, presorved in tho Hosamie Hyma, the peot sbode of Demeter in Crete is not forgotter Crete in aloo the anoed of the myth of Europe, or at lount of fto fion ath It we in Crote that by Zous Earop becume the mother of Mroon and she wan atterwerds merried to Anterion, Kiog of Crote, who brought up tor har the childewo whom

In the summer of 1884 a shepherd, who wha feeding his flocks on the slopes of Mount Ids, happened to scratch with a stick on the floor of a grotto, when he was surprised to find almost at the very surface numerons fragments of terra-cotte lampa, some pieces of very thin gold-leaf, and a few small bronzea. On the newa apreading to the neighbouring village, shepherds and peasants ran up the mountain side and began without delay to break up the ground in all directions, within and without the grotto, and scon found themselves possessed of considerable booty in the shape of antique objects of different kinds.

Dr. Fabricius was at that time travelling in the ioland engaged on an archsoological mission he had received from the German Archmological Institute. He no sooner heard the news than he betook himself to Mount Ida, where he arrived in time to be able to examine and take notes and drawings of the objects found while they were still in the hands of the conntry people. Shortly after they were all sold and irretrievably dispersed in various private collections

Towards the end of September the Greek Syllogus of Candia' took steps to have the cave explored, but it was not until the melting of the snows of winter, that they were able, in the spring of 1885, to have a picket of Turkish gendarmes posted near the grotto, in order to protect its hidden treasures. The revolntionary movement, however, which took place in the ialand about the end of May, frustrated even this good intention, and

[^11][^12]
## 84 OPRINTC ADDREGS OF THE AITIGUABTAN gDOTIOR.

during twenty days of anarchy, the gendarmes of Moont Ida having returned home, almost the whole village poured into the grotto, and, dividing out the whole ground round-abort amongst themselves, excavated it withont let or hindrance for two or three weekn. On order being rewtablished in the inland, the gendarmes returned and the Greek Syllogns, having paid an indemnity to the villagers according to the value of their discoverien, were able on August 31at to undertalse excavations on a regular plan. They were confided to the direction of Dr. Halbherr, and to C. Aeraki, one of the professors of the Greek Gymnasium of Candia.

A better idea can be obtained of the position and nature of the grotto from the two drawings which are exhibited on the wall, than from any description of mine. Suffice it to say that the newly identified Zeus cave presents the appearance of a large opening in the flank of a bigh vertical rock on the eastern slope of Mount Ida and is divided into two distinct compartments. The first or outer cave is twenty-five mètres wide at the mouth, and thirty-one metres wide about the centre. It had been filled in by earth and stones that had fallen from the top of the mountain, so that the floor slopes steeply inwards for about nineteen metres, and then becomes level at the further end, forming an almost level space nearly fifteen metres square. At its mouth the cave is about nine-and-a-half metres high. Advancing in a north-weaterly direction we come upon a smaller and inner grotto, about twenty-two mètres long and twelve métres wide at its opening, but only four-and-a-half metrea high, and almost quite dark. The ground of this inner cave, as also a large portion of that of the larger one, is composed of ashes, charcoal and bones of animals, anongst which are some ox skulls, the remains of ancient sacrifices.

The mouth of the principal cave baars an exact resemblance to the square stage opening or drop scene of a gigantic out-of-doors theatre, and, like the front of all Grecian temples, looks towards the East. On either side project from the mountain flank two huge masees of rock, reared like bulwarks to defend the entrance, and in the open space between them stands the imposing altar of sacrifice, which has been square-hewn out of a massive.
rock, which in ages long gone by had dropped from above. The altar forms on the top a rectengular surface four-andthreequarter mettres long and nearly two wide ; its height is about three feot and it is correctly oriented in the sense of its greatest length. It stands on a rocky platform one métre and a half wide, raised about three mètres above the level of the ground. The platform, or dais, commands a view of the whole of the interior of the first grotto and of a part of the further grotto as well. Bafore the grotto is a level space or platiorm, as wide as the grotto itself and seventy-five inches long.

Round about the altar, at a depth of about two feet, were found a number of votive objects, lamps, ornaments of gold, feet and other portions of tripods, numerous fragments of terra-cotta, with many cast bronzes of a very archaic period, and of high significance. In the grotto itself, besidea some few prehistoric objects, as two or three needles made of bone and a kind of two-edged knife made of obsidian (which may also be part of a necklace), were found a great number of hammered bronze articles, as shields, cups, cauldrons, etc.

The great number and variety of objecta found answer well to the great veneration in which this cave was held, consecrated as it was by one of the chief mytha of the religious aystem of the Pan-Hellenic world, and to its situation in the centre of the island, at about an equal distance from the two flourishing cities of Gortyna and Cnossos. All the objects found are either utensils directly serving in the rites of worship, as tripods, cauldrons, etc., or votive offerings of the most various kinds, soch as are found in the inventories of the treasuries of the Parthenon, and of the temple of Delos, or amongst the recent discoveries of temple offerings at Olympis or at Dodona. Amongst all this variety of objects, as bronzes, beaten with the hammer or decorated in repoussé work, as the great cauldrons, the shields, the bowls and cups, plain or figured, etc,, and the cast bronzes, as feet of tripods, numberless handles of vases, statuettes, votive animals, decorative figures single or in groups, ornaments of gold and silver, ivory, amber, crystal, engraved stones, pseudoEgyptian majolica, terra-cotta, arms of iron, coins, etc., what surprises as not a little is the total lack of inscrip-
tions. Only one small piece of gold has upon it a few letters, but they are well nigh illegible. Of the numerous vases and other votive objects found, not one beare a trace of the least dedicatory inscription.

The identification of this now historic and truly prolific cave on Mount Ida with the 'Idaiov ivrpoy roú Acóc, the importance of which was first pointed out by me in a lettor to the Achencoum of Feb. 12th, of last year, was worked out by Dr. Fabricius in the Athenian issue of the German Archsological Institute, VoL X. His reasoning is based upon a personal examination of the locality, which was evidently used for worship and the object of great concourse, and on comparison of its chief characteristics with all that can be gathered from ancient authors; to which must be added the sacred and votive nature of the objects found there. He confirms his conclusions, first, by a passage of Diodorus Siculus ( $V, 70$ ), who speaks of the God's cradle-cave, of the pastures on the mountain-side, of the copper-coloured bees, and of the cold wind and snow that wreath those giddy heights. Theophrastus next is quoted, who, in his History of Plants (III, 3, 4), speaks of the votive offerings put up in the Idman Cave, furnishing us further with a distinct local designation and distance, though the name Bauroe is not now known to the mountain shepherds as one attachel to any of its seven or eight water springs. Lastly, Plato's Dialogue on Laws begins with a poetical description of a pilgrimage from Cnossas to the Idman Cave, in which the scenery of the present site is clearly discornable. The distance of the grotto from Cnossus is about a day's journey, eight or nine hours' walk. Theophrastus (Hist. Plant. IV, 1, 8) and others state expressly that the slopes of Mount Ida were covered with cypresses; though now nothing there is seen but evergreen oaks, maples, and scattered brushwood. Thas, besides the information we gain from Plato that the Zeus Cave was a well-known object of pilgrimage, such as friends might make together on a summer's day from Cnossus; the mention by him of the cypress shade through which they would wend their way, is an additional confirmation of the identity of this long-lost but now recovered site. At the time Dr. Fabricius wove this reasoning he was not aware of the confirmation that
would so shortly be brought to his argument by the actual discovery on the spot of a dedicatory inscription, which constitutes our solitary but sufficient proof in point of fact. The slab thus inscribed to the Idesen Zeus is of the Roman period.

Among the many and diverse objects found in the Idman Cave, the most important from an artistic point of view, are some votive shields, about a dozen in all. These are all circular, with a diameter varying between twenty-two and twenty-seven inches, ${ }^{3}$ of very thin bronze metal. These two latter charactoristica show that they were not used really for defance, but only as ornamental and votive shields, like those described by Pausanias as seen by him in the gymnasium of Elis: We know that in all great asnotuaries, such votive offerings were entrusted to the care of special functionaries, who were charged with making periodically the necessary repaira, or if the objects were much damaged, they could be melted down. With the exception of such repairs as have been made at a much later date than the time of their fabrication, not one of these votive shields bore any trace of soldering. They are all single disks of metal, beaten out with the hammer in repouss work, and oftentimes finished externally with some sharp pointed instrument or the graving tool. This chiselling is especially observable in the central boss or omphalos, which invariably takee the form of a lion's head. The most common ornamentations in the decoration of the concentric zones, or of the band dividing zone from zone is the guilloche, that rope intertwinement, consisting of two bands or atrings twisted over each other in a continued series, and (2), embossed knobs, or (3), more rarely, garlands of palm-leaves or of flower-buds, which two latter decorations however are more frequently found on the metal bowls discovered in the same place, and at the same time.

[^13][^14]In Plate IX we see a shield with two concentric yones ornamented with figures, beaten out in relief with a hammer, sharply rounded off with a chisel, and finished with the graing tool. The outer circle contains twelve bolla stepping, divided into four groups; the inner circle contains four groaps of the Ibea, or tera wild Asoyrian goate, at full gallop, equally divided into four compartmenta, with between them bold representations of the lotus flower. The central bows forms the head of a lion with jaws open, a piece of work marvellously erecuted. The mane is combed, as it were, into a number of tongueshaped tofta. The two cavitien for the eyea form holes expressly hollowed out to contain pupils of some other material now lost. The illustration is two-thirds the natural sire. At the side of the sheet is seen the lion's head in profile. It projecta from the surface somewhat over three inches, and displays a freshness, a vigour, a beanty, and a knowledge of anatomy, more Greek than Asoyrian, and superior to anything yet found in the archaic strata of Olympia.

Plate III represents another shield, two-thirds the natural size, with the omphalos representing also the head of a lion projecting ten centimetres, or nearly four inches from the suriace. Four large figures fill the inner band, two winged sphinxes, facing each other, in the act of putting away the cup-hhaped flowers of a plant placed between them, and two lionesses, tigers, or elee panthers, which meet together in the upper part of the shield. These two animals are again separated by a palm, the artist having wished thus to fill in every vacant apace at his disposil with a leaf, a palmette, or a flower. The akin of the aphinxes, and of the other two animals, in marked by a kind of network of square or rhomboidal scales, with in the centre of each an emboesed knob or bell.
Plate V, also twothirds of the original size, represents a shield with a decorated border filled with two figures of warriors and two figures of lions, between which latter is a winged globe, from which proceed two arms grasping some sheaf-ike object. The warriors are clothed in a long coat of mail covering the whole body down to the feet, with conical helmets on their heads, the beat proserved of the two figures having a roand shield in his left
hand. The right hands of the two warriors meet with olosed fists before an object like a fan, or flabellum, placed betwean them. This shield has been cleverly put together ont of thirty fragmentis.
Plate IV, also two-thirds of the original size, represents an enormous bird in the act of taking wing, or rather a fantentic animal which combinea the nature of both bird and fish. This monstrous creature occupies the upper and central portion of the shiold and stretches with ite artended wings beyond the onter ornamental border, atmost to the edge of the shield. The back and breast are covered with thick feathers delicataly finished with a graver. In the lower part of the ahield is a large sphinx in motion with her feet resting on the inner border. The breast is covered with the same kind of plumage as the bird and the head is covered with a kind of tiara, somewhat like a crown of apper Egypt. Two large horned serpents occupy the rest of the field, the vacant spaces being filled in with a ram running, and with two small figures of lions. The border is composed of ornamental rocettes now coupled together, now divided by a pair of smaller rosetten, or else by an ornament like a twisted ribbon or acroll work. This magnificant shield has been put together from five large broken fragmenta composing the centre, and twenty-nime amalier ones for the moat part belonging to the rim.'

But the finest specimens are Noo. I and II, both representing subjects of the highest interest. They are both like the foregoing of Phoenician workmanship, but in character and detail thoroughly Assyrian. The first of these shields represents Melkart, the Tyrian Hercules, throwing a lion into the sir, with on either side winged deities beating drams. ${ }^{2}$

[^15] the diviroe of the dint into thete, fiotr or ave eopocitric civolic, bat in eorse intencen the whole fiold, with tion erscogtion of a chopite boedtr, in ocouphed vone mudect" ( $p$ stal the bet of them as bite our criphio, bonten exp into rilief with the homanor, and theo flimined with tho burin.

EDenalile and Aphodite, two mell. defined thper of ancinat Greak whthotrot, have tech that mpera margo of artion


The socond shield represents Astarte, ${ }^{2}$ the Bidonian Venus, nude between two lions, whom she holds subdued, an it were by an imperious gesture, with underneath two Sphinxes, in the same face to face symmetrical arrangement. These two ahields have been carefully reproduced in Platee in the Reliquary for December, and I must therefore refer to its pages for a full description of the peculiar character of their ornamentation, and for their high artistic and historic significance.
Here, then, on these shields we have the memories of many lande gathared into ona. Here we have the sphinx, the palm-tree, and the lotun, borrowed from Egypt, set in the stiff, formal, heraldic, and face to face arrangement pecoliar to Assyria. To Assyria, too, belongs the hybrid monster, the winged creature, the clothed human form, the love of rich decoration. Here on these shields we have pourtrayed the relation of Pboenicis with both these seats of ancient civilization, first with Egypt and afterwards with Assyria. What fresh motive in decoration or what new idea the Phoenicians engrafted on to this double ntream of artistic development, it is difficult to say, for this is a portion of the history of art, which, owing to the great scarcity of materials from which to judge, is 20 yet in its infancy. The independent art creations of Phonicia, are, so far as known, very few. Hence the great value of thene new discoveries is abundantly apparent. In Phoenicia itself sculptured monuments are
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the other xajions then known to tho
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Berthis; orercoming all dificealtion and
Fanquinhing all rpponente Distinferiched
familim whe oremybere to be trieed who
beer his patroaymic, and glory in the
beliof that thay ere hin dopoemdants"
( $\mathrm{rol} \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{OL}, \mathrm{OS}$ ).
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pacollinty appropefinted by the Ouramite bredver, thei they pover wighed asobor without thing an immo of her with then; and wherever they foanded a footory they sot this up an the moved coatro...Melioerten in the mana pame it
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few; her temples have all perished; all that remsins of the architectural sonhievements of early day: are a fow cave-tombs and rockesculptures. Harried in turn by nation aftar nation, nothing else has survived as evidences of art in the home of that great merchant poople. But in the islands of the great Mediterranean Sea, in the tombe of Mycense, and in those of a host of Etruscan towns in Italy, have been preserved the decorated bowis, and shields, and swords, that these sea-rovers carried with them in their ships. Anyhow the metal work of theoe shields is Phoenician. On them we see the Melkart of Tyre, and the Astoreth of Sidon, the god of force and the goddess of love, the divinitiee of destruction and of preservation, of death and of life, those two cardinal pivots or centres of ancient mythology, which the Phoenicians thus carried in two distinct currents towards the West. Here Phoenicia, after serving as a link between Egypt and Assyria, between Africa and Asia, now serves as a connecting bond between East and West, between Assyria, Egypt, and Greece, between Africa, Asia, and Europe. The divinities seen upon these shields were first beheld by the Greeks when they themselves were fashioning into shape their first expressions in art. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ What influence the decorative motives of Egypt and Aseyria, imported by the Phosnicians, had upon the early artists of Greece, it is again, as yet, very difficult to say, and we have to glean such scanty information as we can from what exists of archaic Greek art in pre-Phoenician atrate, compared with such ancient Phoenician remains as are entirely destitute of any admixture of Greek infuence.' Such is the surpassing value of these Phoenician shields, the most ancient metal ahields yet discovered. They belong to an epoch when the Greek race was in its youth, when the springs of its mind were freeh, when it was most likely to be influenced by external agents, and such objects were the first to introduce the young and espiring Groek to the rigid, severe, monotonous, mys-

[^16][^17]sterious, and impenetrable forms of Egypt, and to the dreamy, lact-life, symbolic and ideal creations of the Aseyrians. Others may be interented in tracing the motives visible on these shields to Jerusalem, where, in the Temple of Solomon, we shall find instead of the lotus the lily-work, for winged-animala the cherubim, then the palm trees, and the border figured with lions and oxen. What light thene Phoonician sculptures may throw on Scandinavian art, may be best said by others. In principle we must at lenat admit some connection between Scandinavian art and ancient Oriental or rather Asiatic art (that in to say, not exclusively Aseyro-Babylonian), to may nothing of the influence that may have been brought to bear on the far North by Greco-Phosnician or Etruncen mediation. Such purely Asiatic influence may have reached the North by land across modern Russia, at the time of those migrations which brought into Scandinavia the use of metals.

Never before on Grecian soil have so large a number of archaic bronzes, of such high interest and of such great variety, been found. Indeed so вcarce are archaological remuins of this kind in this age that the lessons of these shields constitute in themselves a perfect revelation. Of this proto-historic period, when written documents are entirely wanting or are extremely ecarce, our only information concerning defensive armour comes exclusively from the poems of Homer or from a few primitive vasepaintinga and aculptures, while our knowledge of warlike weapons of the ancient Italic, Hellenic, and circumMediterranean races is not mach greater. No real shields of so early a date as these before us had hitherto been found. Some twenty-one examples of ancient bronze shields have been found in Etruris, which may be safaly held to be anterior to the 6th century, B.C. But none so old as these had been as yet found in Greece or in Phoenicia, and we have only two of an equally ancient date from Cyprus, one quite amooth, and therefore of little valne, from Nimroud, and four from Van in Armenis. Amongst the rich archeological remains of ancient Egypt we have no apecimen of a metal shield. ${ }^{1}$ Every one knows

[^18]the difficulties that philologists and commentators have consequeatly eacountered in detarmining the ahape, material, composition and ornementation of the ahielde of Homer. The axtreme importance therefore of this discovery of actual ohields, cannot be too much insisted on. To the written worde of Homer and of Hesiod, to the picturea of Phoonician, Pelangic' adid Chalcidian Fases, and to some Attic ones of very archsic atyle, to some. Oyprian tarra-cottes, and to the numerons sculptares of the ancient Asyyro-Babylonian monarchien, which have hitherto been the only sourcee whence we could obtain any trustworthy knowledge of the ancient Greek and Rastern shield, we cau now add this fine saries of Cretan ahields which have just been unourthed in time


#### Abstract

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to fill up a notable gap in our knowledge, and which ahow us the passage from the rich geometrical decoration of the borders, and from geometric decoration genarally, to that which consists in figures, 50 that their atudy is of the greatest use in determining the various points of contact between Oriental and Italo-Greek civilization, and in illustrating the transmisaion of both geometric as well as animal and figurative decorated forms from East to Weat. It has been remarked that all the most ancient shields yet found, present a great family likeness, whether we consider their dimensions, their form their mechanical construction or the character of their ornamentation, as an example either of the rich geometric concentric borders, or of the transition from the geometric to the figured ctyle. But the principal service, these newly discovered shields render us is that by the evidence of an actual and tangible object, they act as a trustworthy check on the imaginative creations of the poet, and on the oftentime no less free and unfaithful creations of the decoratory and representative Arts, just as the knowledge of geography, and the use of a map enable us to correct the legend of the fabulous localities visited by the Argonauts, or the notion propounded by Aristotle, that the Danube had a forked course with one mouth in the Black Sea and the other in the Adriatic. ${ }^{1}$

In conclusion I must exprest my great indebtedness to Dr. Halbherr, Professor of Greek Epigraphy at the Roman University, and to Dr. Orsi, now attached to the museum at Syracuse as Inspector of Excavations, whose joint or double monograph, the first part upon the technique and the second on the artistic and historic meaning of these shields, published at Florence by their respective authors in the Museo di Antichitd Classica (Vol. II, Punt. III), in the apring of this year, has been my almost exclusive guide

[^19]burifil, In tha sumamer of 1890 1Pr Rrianen excarated on the mon site and dincovered two other brones shielda, which ane ornamented with rowe of liont betweon line of waven, aloo of the time of Rofrach, Compare the shielde and ornamontation figured in Layaris "Monu. monte of Niperch," Seoond Bering, Plute LVII to LXVIIL.
and instructor in the description of these works of art. I have also to thank them both for some valuable assistance I have very courteously received from them by letter in answer to my inquiries for further information. Lastly a word of praise must be accorded to Prof. Comparetti for the excellent and munificent way in which he has illustrated the letter-press by Halbherr and Orsi with numerous wood-cuts, and by the further addition of an Atlante in imperial folio, containing twelve large reproductions in phototype of the chief objects found in the Idason Cave.

## THE BATTLE OF RDGERILJ,


It was on the evening of the 22nd of October that Charlea arrived at Figecot, a little village in Northamptonshire, about four miles from Banbury, which town was garrisoned by the Parliamentary tronps. A council of war was aummoned, at which, as there were no tidings of Esser's army, it was determined that Sir Nicholas Byron should, with his brigade, atorm the castle of Banbury, on the morrow, while the rest of the army continued their march towards London. The council broke up, and the officers returned to their quarters, which, as the troops were apread over a large area of ground, were in many instances at some dintance from head quarters. Bupert's quarters were at Mollington, a village partly in Warwickshire and partly in Ozfordshire, about four miles off. The position of his tent is to be seen in an old map of Warwickshire, which also furnishes much important evidence on the subject before us, as well as on many others of historical and antiquarian intereat. Some say that Rupert slept at Mr. Spencer's seat at Wormleighton, but of this I can find no real evidence. When night had closed in, the watch fires of Essex's army lighted up the country in front of the little town of Kineton, and shewed. to these videttes the near approach of their opponents. Tidings of the close procimity of the two armies was sent at once to Rupert, and about midnight the King received a message from the Prince "that the rebel army was within seven or eight miles (the distance was really ten miles), that their head quarters were at a village called Kineton, on the edge of Warwickshire, and that it would

[^20]be in his Majesty's power, if he thought fit, to fight a battle the next day." Word was therefore sent to counter order the march to Banbury, and the different divinions of the army were instructed to march the noxt day to the Fige Fills.

It was not till eight the neat morning that che King left Edgecot, and as the distance wat nearly ten miles, noon was passed before he arrived at the Rdge Fills, and saw the enemy drawn out in the plain below. Early in the morning Rupert's advanced guard had occupied the hills, and the sight of them, as they lined the hillside, gave to Fssex the first intimation that his road to London was stopped by the King's forces. As the soldiers on the hills increased in numbers, Essex drew ont his forces in front of Kineton, the advanced guard taking up a position about a quartar of a mile below the village of Radway, having with them some of the artillery. When the King arrived at the Hills, he made a careful examination of the enemy's forces with a tolescope, from the point called Knoll End. The spot ware he atood has been raised into the shape of a crown, and was planted with a clump of trees early last century by one of my ancestors. The enemy were near enough to be able to diatinguish the King, and immediataly fired their guns at the place were he stood. The shot fell short, beneath him, into a field aince called Bullet Hill. The firing of the cannon wat followed by cheers from Bssex's soldiars. The position of the King on the brow of the Edgehill was a peculiarly throng one. The hills rise gently from Kineton to Radway, to the height of 100 feet; the rise from the village for the next 300 yards is very considerable, and from that point to the top of the hill the ascent is precipitous, the hills rising abruptly about 280 feet. A council of war was held to determine the next step to be taken. Lord Lindsay, the General, strongly advised that they should remain on the hills and await the enemy's attack. This advice was opposed by the fiery Rupert, whose success at Worcester over some of Fssex's best troops made him inclined to hold the enemy cheap. The King was appealed to for his decision. He was anrious to engage the enemy at once.

There was also great difficulty in obtaining provision,
as the country heresbouts was so much under the control and influence of Lord Brooke: so many false reports too had been spread abroad respecting the fierce and bloody disposition of the Cavaliers-of the cruelty they inflicted upon the inhabitants of which robbery was one of the least. The King also had with him a number of proclamations, offering a free pardon to all who would lay down their arms. These he wished to distribute amongot the enemy's soldiers, many of whom, he was assured, were ancious and ready to desert the Parliament and join him. Charles, therefore, gave the order for marching down the hill to attack the enemy, an order which made FieldMarshall Lord Gough, when surveying the battle field from the hills some few years back, exclaim that Charles was not only no general, but a-fool. The position even in these days of rifles and powerful ordnance would be difficult to take; in the days of the Civil Wars it was simply impregnable. The line of battle was formed in the following order. On the right wing was Rupert with his cavalry; Carnarvon in his rear forming the reserve. Next to him were the brigades of Digby, Astley, Willoughby, and Aston; while the left wing was commanded by Wilmot, the Commiasary-General.

The Edge Hills above the village of Radway in chose days, were not clothed with wood as is now the casa, but were for the most part entirely open ground, like that part of the range above the village of Tysoe. There was, however, a small park round Radway Grange, surrounded, as was the custom in those times, with a thick belt of trees. The occupant of the Grange was John Washington. ${ }^{1}$ There also appears to have been a wood of some extent on the brow of the Hill above the house. The King's standard, near which the King stood, was on the spot now occupied by Edge Hill Tower, which was built by the writer's ancestor and opened in March, 1751, and from this spot Charles took a careful survey of the enemy's position before he deacended the hills. The wood and the park, surrounded by the belt of trees, obliged Charles, as

[^21][^22]ho marched with his centre down the hill, to diverge somewhat to the left. He, therefore, passed the village of Radway, on the left of the old churchyard, and while his troops marched on to meet the enemy, he took his stand on a knoll of gronnd to the left hand, about. 100 yards on the south of the present church. It was three o'clock when the King descended the hills. The bella were ringing for the afternoon sorvice, the Vicar of Redway being then Jeremiah Hill, who seems to have been in hiding during the Commonwealth, and was reatored to his own again in 1662.

The aftornoon wan far advanced, and the sun had only two hours more to shine before sinking beneath the horizon. Feseaz's army was ready for resisting the atteck. Starting from the right wing, his line of battle was composed as follows : Firat atood the ragiments of Balfour, Mildmay, Stapleton, Constable, and Colonel Essex ; then Ballard, Lord Brooke, Hollis, and near to them towards the left, Wharton, Mandeville, Cholmondeley, Lord Fasex's regiment, Fairfax, and Ramsay; Fielding's regiment being in the rear. Essex's position, in the centre, was a strong one. He had taken advantage of a ridge between Radway and Kineton for drawing up his line of battle. The ridge was naturally covered with furze and bush, thus affording shelter for the troops. And while, too, all was open field elsewhere on the plain, along the ridge the only hedgerow, that was to be found hereabonta, ran parallel with Easex's troops. At the foot of the ridge there was a small brook. These advantages of position were to be found also on Essex's right wing, though to a less degree; while the left wing, being on open ground, and that falling off towards the little River Dene, presented no sdvantage to the Parliament troops, but was, on the contrary, adapted for the advance of cavalry. To strengthen, as he supposed, this wing, and to prevent his position on the ridge from being outfanked, Essex extended his line in this direction, tactics as faulty as those of Marmont which ended in his defeat at Salamanca, when a Wellington, not a Charles, was in command.

Arriving on the plain, Bupert fiercely charged the enemy's left wing, and as soon as they joined the battie, sir Faithful Fortescue, with the troops that had lately
arrived from Ireland, discharged their pistols on the ground, and, wheeling around, joined Rupert's cavaliers. The enemy's left was instancly routed. Rupert's impetuous charge was delivered with such effect that his opponents fied with loose rein to Kineton, some never stopping till they arrived at Stratford, where they announced the defeat of Freax. Rupert himself did not draw rein till he came to a spot near to the rosd between Kineton and Chadshunt, still called Rupart's headland. At the head of Rupert's force, the King's Bodyguard, which consisted of some 200 gentlemen, were allowed to charge. They were anxious to answer the jeers of the common soldiers, who thought but lightly of these gaily dreswed cavaliers, by showing that they were really to lead the attack. The folly of the King in giving way to their request was shortly seen. Wheeling round when he had arrived at the headland, Rupert's troops fell upon the baggage of the Parliament army, and carried off Lord Essex's carriage.

Near to the old ford over the brook at the bottom of Bridge-street, Kineton, where a new road was made a few years ago, some skeletons were found, which, from the position wherein they were discovered, makes it more than probable that they were the bodies of some who were defending the ford against the assaults of Rupert's soldiers. After a while the cavaliers were disturbed in their pillaging operations by the near approsch of Hampden's regiments, who, on hearing the guns of the combatants, hastened to join their companions in arma. The advanced guard, with some guns they had brought with them, opened fire upon the cavaliers, who then retreated from Kineton. Had Rupert held his force well in hand, and, having driven back the enemy's right, had formed on the flank of Esser's centre, and charged it with the same impetuosity with which he had defeated the right wing, Esoex's centre must have been completely rolled up, and Edgehill not Naseby would have been the decisive battle of the Civil War. Whether this would have been an advantage to the country or not, it is not for me to say: I have only now to do with describing the battle. While Rupert was attacking the enemy's left, Commissary-General Wilmot proceeded to
attack the left wing. At the firat onset he appears to have driven back the foe, but when he arrived at cortain hedgerows and enclosares which had boen lined with Ereex musketeers, his advance was stopped. Clarendon states that these enclosures were near to Kineton, while moat of the Parliamentary auchorities make out that they ware within the lines occupied by Essex's soldiers. The farm honees of Battle farm and Thistle farm were probably not in existence at that time, as except in the case of an old house or two still remaining, where onoe there had been a village, single farm honees were seldom to be met with in the old open fields till many years after the battle of Fage Fill.

Tradition says, as I have remarked, that there was only one hedgerow between Radway and Kineton, and that hedgerow, which still exists, is on the spot occupied by Essex's centre. The ditches too which are mentioned, must have been on the lower ground, somewhat to the rear of Eseax's army, where some natural watercourses are still to be found. Willmot, therefore, in the first instance seems to have driven back the enemy, bnt was afterwards checked in his advance. Some anthorities following Colonel Fiennes and others, atate that he was driven back to the hills, while others say that he lost but little ground. This and other disputed points have lately been elucidated by the deep draining and deep cultivation of the land. The actual area on which the battle was contested, can now be ahown with considerable clearness. I have carefully traced out the area on which bullets, cannon balls, and other ralics of the fight have been found by this deep cultivation, so that I can point out to within a hundred yards or so, the area on which the combatants contended. That Wilmot was driven back to the village of Radway can now be clearly disputed, as no remnant of the fight in the shape of bulleta, skeletons, or cannon balls have been found beyond this the immediate confines of the two parishes, and no bullet marks are to be seen on the wall of the old house. That a number of his raw recruits, when his force was galled by the fire of Essex's musketeers and he was obliged to give ground, fled to the hills is more than probable, just as some of Essex's troops fled to Stratford when driven back by Rupert, and as the Belgians
fled to Brussels from Waterloo, but that there was not any fighting between the two forces beyond the first field or two in Badway parish, ss now enclosed is quite apparent. Simultaneously with these two attacke of the two, the king's centre moved forward to attack the centre of l'ssex's army. Now when the king descended the hill and proceeded to attack Fseax's centre, he not only gave up his impregnable position on the hills, but, as Rssex's centre was posted npon the before mentioned ridge, fter crossing the Radway brook, the king had to ascend the rising ground to attack the enemy, and to attack them too as they stood under the cover of the broken ground. Notwithstanding this, at the outset, he seems to have driven back the enemy's centre, and advanced through the bush and furze till he came to the before-mentioned hedgerow, in front of which the fighting must have been excessively severe. Hers the largest amount of the dobris of the fight are found; here was the grave in which the common soldiers were buried. Just at this time, the attack of Wilmot, on the king's left, began to fail, and he was driven back some little distance. This, Major Hoss, who is writing accounts of the battles of the Civil Wars, as military studiea, rather disputes. He has not, however personally examined the ground. The discovery of bullets in this direction shows that there was heavy fighting on that spot, to which [ assert he was driven back. The enemy was, therefore, able to attack the king's centre in an oblique direction with his cavalry. Rapin states that the attack of the king's centre by Balfour and the cavalry was from Easex's left wing on the side left exposed by Rupert. This view Major Ross endorses, and the number of bullets, skeletons, scc., found in this direction, leads much to the same conclusion.

The King's centre was now in danger of being utterly routed. The standard bearer, Sir E. Varney, was killed, and Secretary Chambers, attended by six troopers, was carrying off the standard in triumph. Just then Captain Smith, of Skilts, a Warwickshire squire, was riding with his groom near the spot, when a boy cried out "They are carrying off the standard." Putting on an orange scarf which had belonged to a dead trooper, and calling to some infantry soldiers to follow him, he attacked Chambers,
ratning him throngh with his sword, And though afterwards wounded in the reck with a poleate, he pierced and killed antother of his assailants, and the rest ran away. Then, mounting one of the Roundhead's hortes, and calling on a foot soldier to hand him the Standard, he rode of with it. Soon after, meeting with some of the King's horse soldiers that had rallied, he delivered the Standard to Robert Hutton, who trok it to the King; and the next day Smith was knighted for his gallent act. The King seeing that matters were going ill for him in the centrie, left his position near the present church, and, with the courage he alwayn showed in adversity, went forward to rally his troopa. For a time the King himself was in great danger of being captured, as he had no body-guard with him. He was, however, soon surrounded by some of his own soldiers, and the danger pansed away. Lord Lindsay endeavoured to rally the Royalista, but, sdvancing too far in front of his own regiment, was shot in the thigh and taken prisoner, as was also his son, Lord Willoughby, who tried to save his father. It was Lord Lindsay who, before he enterel the battle, uttered these well-known words to God: "O Lord! Thou knowest how buby I must be this day. If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me. March on, boya." The contest mast have been excessively severe. The number of bullets that have in the last few years been ploughed up or found in digging the new drain, is, after the lapse of so many years, very large.

The King's troope contested the ground inch by inch, and at the end were only driven back some 400 yards from the front of Fssex's position as barely any traces of the battle have boen found on the Radway side of the brook, or where the brook turns up towards the hill beyond a straight line drawn in the direction the brook has hitherto run. Rupert's troops having, as we have seen, been disturbed in their acts of plundering by Hampden'n advanced guard, retired in straggling order to the battlefield. On their retarn, according to Rupert, Balfour's troops at once returned and formed safely in Easex's rear. The King who retained at this crisis his full presence of mind, endeavoured to collect a sufficient body of the straggling soldiers to charge the enemy on their
flank. He was, however, able to get only a few together. And the success of their afforts seem to show that had they charged in aufficient number the isoue of the day would have been different. But the men and their horses were weary. Now was seen the folly in allowing the Body Guard to leave the King. Now was seen the misfortune of Carnarvon's troop disobeying their orders and charging with Ropert's Cavalry. Had they remained in reserve to act when required and cover the fiank of the centre, a victory, not a drawn battle would have bean the result. As it was Essex's troops would not lesve their good position on the ridge amongat the bushes, so the two forces for the few remaining minutes of daylight atood looking at each other; but night, the friend of weary and dismayed armies, parted them. Then the King ordered his cannon nearest to the enemy to be drawn off, and with his whole forces apent the night upon the field. His carriage, which had deacended the hill from Knoll Find late in the evening, down a trackway still known as King Charles's road, drew up at a spot called the King Leys Barn, where the writer's great grandfather planted a clump of trees to mark the spot. The trees were cut down in 1863 to enlarge the farm-yard, but the spot is still to be identified. This apot is half-way between the hills and the position occupied by the army of the Parliament, and only 600 yards in the rear of the brook. As the King's carriage came down the hill it would draw up not in the front, but somewhere near the rear of his forces.

We have here another fact to show the King's centre wha not driven back to any great extent. That many of their enemy, unused to warfare, fled for refuge to the top of the hill when the batile was somewhat against them, We know was the case, as one-third are aaid to have fled the field. But that the King was driven back to the hills either in the cantre or to the left, is from these facts simply impossible. The next morning the King walked to the village of Radway, where he breakfasted at a cottsge, in which was preserved the old table, on which his meal was served. The cottage was pulled down in 1882. Neither party was anxious to resume the battle; the Parliamentarians had a wholesome dread of Rupert's cavalry, while the King found that Esser's infantry,
which had been for many weeks longer in training than his own-for his own troops had only boen formed into an army after his arrival at Shrewsbury, September the 20th,-were better soldiers than his owh. A small troop of the King's cavalry, however, went forward, under Captsin 8 mith, and brought off four guns which had been left close to Rasex's position. Towards noon the King sent his herald, Sir William Neve, with a proclamation of pardon to thove who would lay down their arns. This proclamation he was not allowed to distribute. He brought back, however, tidings that Lord Lindsay had died of his wounds, as there was no surgeon to attend him. In the afternoon kssex drew of his forces towarda Kineton, and from thence marched to Warwick. The King, seeing this, went back with his two sons to the hospitable quartars of Mr. Chauncey, of Edgecott. On the Tueaday morning, Rupert's cavalry followed the retiring army almost to Warwick, and found that they had left many of their wounded and some of their carriages at Kineton. On the Wednesday the King's army was numbered, when it was found that the numbers were greater than he expected, those that had run away in the midst of the battle having rejoined regiments. The number of soldiers on each side was somewhere about 10,000 . The dead, which amounted to about 1,200 , were buried on the field of battle, in a field just in front of the oft mentioned hedgerow, in the parish of Kineton, by Mr. Fisher, the vicar. The officers were buried by themselves, about 200 yards distant, in a north easterly direction. The army, finding themselves masters of the situation, marched to Edgecott, and from there to Banbury, where they stormed the castle. The statement of the numbers killed is given by the Rev. Mr. Fisher.

NOTES ON ROMAN ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS FOUND IN LEICESTKR, AND NOW IN THE TOWN MUBEUM.

Ey E EOT FRA

The Town Musenm of Leicester posserses one of the largest collections of architectural fragments of the Bomano-British period ${ }^{2}$ that can be found in this country, montly derived from excavations made for various purposes and at various times, within the lines of the walls of that ancient city.

Before proceeding to describe in detail these relics of the Roman time, it will be neceseary to give a slight sketch of the site on which they have been found.

The present town of Leicester, has within the last fifty years far outgrown the narrow limits of the older city. But in so doing, it has left very distinct traces of the ancient boundaries. On examining the map, it will be seen that the atreets called Soar Lane and Sanvy Gate on the North, Church Gate and Gallowtree Gate on the East, and Millstone Lane and Horsefair Street on the South, form three sides of a parallelogram, on all which sides the walls of the medisaval town are known to have existed, which walls there is very little room to doubt, were built on the foundations of the walls of the Boman city of Rate. There is no trace of the fourth wall, on the West side, but it is acarcely to be supposed that the Homan town was not completely surrounded by a mural defence. It is conjectured that the weatern wall ran from a point where the northern one touches the river Soar, to some point west of Southgate street, where it joined the southern wall. The hage mass of masonry

[^23]*The Muscum Conamitteo havine Intely decided on a re-erringoment of thit sollection, in order to ite better dirplay, the re-arrengwoent her been carriod cut with gevet judguent by the prowert Ounter, Yr. Yontag Brown Fren
called the Jewry Wall, occurs in the centre of this supposed line, and has been considered with great probability, to be the western gateway of the Boman city. Weatward again of this supposed wall, and at no great distance from it, the river Soar flows in an irregular line, from south to north. As Homen remains have been found quite down to the brink of the river, and between it and the supposed line of the Boman western wall, there must have been a suburb here, if the western wall lay on the conjectured limit. The discussion of this question does not, however, come within the scope of this paper; it is enough to state that all the relics preserved in the museum, with a few exceptions, were unearthed within the boundaries just mentioned, viz., the lines of streets whose names have been given, on the north, east and south sides, and the banks of the river Soar on the weat. Within the area just deacribed, two lines of main atreets will be sean to cross each other, the one running east and west, consisting of High street and St. Nicholas street, (in which latter street most of the Roman remains have been found), and one from north to south, High Cross street and Southgate street. As is so usually the case where a town sprang up again on a deserted Boman site, and even within existing Roman circumvallations, the medisval lines of communication do not represent the Roman ones. Thus in Leicester the streets named are of mediseval origin, though perhape in High Cross street, there are faint indications that it, in part, followed one of the Roman ways. The greater namber of architectural objects preserved in the museam, came from the four streets mentioned above. The exceptions are fragments of a mosaic floor, and a short column, both of which came from the rains of a villa in a field, called the Cherry orchard, near Danett's hall. This is a site, west of the old town about three quarters of a mile from the present Weat Bridge. It will be described further on.

Beturning now to the consideration of the fragments in the museum, the most prominent of these form the group numbered from 4 to 7 F, ' in which all the parts are

[^24][^25]placed as they appeared in situ. The following sentences, recording their discovery, (in St. Nicholas Street, November [867), are quoted from a Report for the year 1867, in the transuctions of the Leicester Arohitectural and Archisological Society. ${ }^{1}$
"During excavations at the north-east corner of that street" (St. Nicholas Afreet) "abutting upon Bigh Croes, the workmen came upon portions of two Roman columns standing upon a plinth, at a depth of between fourteen and fifteen feet from the present surface. The plinth of wrought stone, one foot thick, rested upon a rubble wall or foundation. The two columns with their basen complete, stood (measuring from the centre of each), 10 feet $10 \pm$ inches apart. They were each 1 foot 11 inches in diameter. The height of the portion of one was, including the base 4 feet 4 inches, the height of the other also including the base and a portion of the column found at its side and replaced, 6 feet 28 inches."-"It should be mentioned that in the year 1861 remains of other columns were found in the same locality, one column being discovered in a direct line with those now under notice." This is No. 8 in the museum and on the map. There are some slight differences of dimension and proportions in these three bases found on the same spot, but they are practically the same, and all belonged to the same building.

The large drum of a column marked No. 4 has a dowel hole in the top and a lewis hole cut through it, and near this, what looks very like a mason's mark in the shape of an incised letter T. The hollowed stone which lies on the plinth, in this group, between the columns appears to be part of the guttering which ran in a line with the plinth, to receive the rain dropping from the eaves of the portico or colonnade. The drum of a column lying next it is interesting for the following reason. In every Roman site in Britain where columns, or capitals, or bases are found, there is evidence of the lathe being used in forming them, and in thin Leicester collection that evidence is not wanting. Even such heavy masses of stone as the drums of shafty seen here, have been turned into shape in the lathe. If this

[^26]drum (No. 6) be examined, it will show a dowel hole in each ond meant to contain a plug of wood, in which the rods of iron forming an axis are fixed, and at one ond a second hole near the circumference to receive the elbow from this axis, without which the movement of rotation could not be imparted to the stone to be worked apon.

Not only was this method employed in Britain, but it appears to have been in use in Gaul also, for M. de Caumont, in his work on Gallo-Roman antiquities, aays that the form of capital the most frequently found in France must have been turned. Some of the basea in the Leicester collection have been thus worked; certainly the portion of small ahaft with its base (No. 15) has been formed in this manner. The little column, found on the site of Wyggeston's Hospital, High Cross St., July the 27 th, 1875 , looks very like the column of a colonnade of the upper story of some building, which had a handrail from shaft to shaft. The hole for the tenon of the rail, cat as small as possible so as not to weaken the shaft, with the little bracket worked on the shaft under it, to carry the greater width of the rail, are noteworthy.

St. Nicholas Street yielded further specimens of the Roman builders' work. No. 2A and No. 10 bases, and No. 3, a capital, (soe plate), were found in this street between the Methodist Chapel and the corner of the line of houses known as the Holy Bones, facing St. Nicholas churchyard.

Here, fortunately, we have a capital of one of the columns, of somewhat remarkable form, a peculiar variety of the Doric. There is another in the Museum, No. 19, resembling it, but more elaborate and of smaller dimensions. It is a singular fact that this capital (No. 3) is not unlike in section the fragment of a capital of one of the columns of the portico of the building supposed to be the Baeilica of Lincoln, lending probability to the idea that it exhibits a local variety of the Doric order employed in the Midlands. In the necking of the large capital (No. 3) and in the mouldings of the base No. 9, may be observed deep holes and grooves. Such grooves occur opposite each other in the upper mouldings of the bases of the columns, in sith, of the portico at

Lincoln, just named, and they may be seen cut into the sides of capitals and bases on most Roman sites. They indicate, with little doabt, in many instances, the existence of screens of open work of simple geometrical pattern fixed between column and column, or used to fill either square or arched openinge affording light and air to the interior of buildings. In Rome itself, and in the principal edifices of important continental cities, these screens were either of marble or bronze. In this distant province they were, more probably, of the humble material, wood, bronze being too costly to be much in use. To a certain extent barriers of latticed work of this character may be considered the prototypes of the traceries which filled the windows of charches, and the arcadea of cloisters, in the middle agea.

The two bases Nos. 13-14, were found, in sith, in July, 1861, close to St. Martin's church. The following extract from the report for that year in the Transactions of the Leicester Architectural and Archæological Society, gives the details relating to their discovery. "The excavations at St. Martin's, Leicester, have brought to light many antiquities of great interest. Several considerable portions of the foundations of ancient walls have been discovered, and upon removing the earth-in July last-on the north side of the church close to the palisading dividing the church ground from the Town Hall lane, the workmen came to a rabble wall of considerable thickneas, surmounted by a wrought stone platform, upon which stood the bases of two massive Doric columns, each about two feet in diameter. These columns in all probability formed a portion of a colonnade, which, judging from their size and the space intervening between them-about ten feet-would be of considerable length." I will here only remark that the section of these bases shows a comparatively late date, being much ruder than the profile of those found at the corner of St. Nicholas street.

A few other fragments will attract attention, Nos. 21 to 26 , part of well carved impost moulding, and what may possibly be the stones of an arch all found in High Cross street at its junction with Blue Boar lane. Also, may be noted the Corinthian capital, the only one of that
order in the collection (No. 17), found in a garden in Talbot lane. It is very rude in execution and doubtless very late in date, and its effect much injured by the loss of the volutes.

Last but not least in interest, the fountain tank No. 12 must be noticed (for section see plate). This was discovered September 5th, 1862, at No. 52 High Croes street, near its junction with St. Nicholas atreet, at a depth of about 10 feet in excavating for a cellar. It may have been a street fountain, but if objection be made that it is too small for that purpose, then it must have stood in the peristyle of some important house. Its finoly moulded outline, unfortunately not perfect in any one part, may, with some attention still be made out and is worthy of study. There are traces of a lining of the usual pink cament on the inner surface of the basin.

Before passing on to describe the Mosaics which the museum contains, mention must be made of a few minor objects.

The collection shows various forms of tiles, roof tiles, with fragments of their cover joint tiles (imbrices) (Nos. 49, 50, 49土), found in Jewry Wall Street (at M. on plan) ; the usual building tiles marked by the feet of the animals which have strayed across them in the brick-field, where they lay drying before being baked, amongst them being one with the impression of the nsiled sandals of the brickmaker himself. There are also flue tiles of the usual form and character. One of these, however (found on the site of Wyggeston's Hospital), has an exceptional interest, for it is signed. It is preserved in case No. 4 of the archmological room, and is inscribed "Primus fecit." The letters are scratched out with the tools used in scoring the sarfaces of five tiles to give a firmer hold to the plastering with which they were covered.

As to the patterns on flue tiles scored in this manner, they are far too rude to have been made with any intention of being used for decorative purposes. But there is a class represented in this collection, specimens of which are placed in the case containing the inscribed tile mentioned above, which were undoubtedly employed for decoration. These are the tiles stamped with reed-like lines, forming patterns of diamond and other shaped
diapers (see Nos 3,010, Case 4, archaological room, and 3,495 same Case, the latter found near Talbot Lane. They may have been employed for the wall linings of bath rooms (for sudatoria or calidaria), for all the tilea thus stamped have traces of flanges, indicating their use for flues. Occasionally they are found with mortar adhering to their faces, but this only proves that such fragments have been worked up as old material.

A second variety, much more rare than the above, of which the musenm possesses only a tiny fragment (No. 8,498, Case 4, archmological room, shows the imprint of patterns in very low relief. Pieces of such tiles, with an ornamentation of peculiar character, were picked up in the excavations of a Roman house at Alresford, naar Colchester, and a portion of one of an identical pattern with these on the site of a villa at Chelmsford, both in Essex. Similar specimens are preserved in the British Museum, which were found in London. Others again are in the Guildhall Museum in the City of London.

The Mosaic pavements which the museum contains are perhaps more interesting as affording opportunities for studying and ascertaining the nature of the materials of which they are composed, than for any aingularity of design or excellence of workmsnship.

On this site, there seems less certainty than on others of naming the districts from which these materials were drawn; and perhaps the considerable ase of tile tessera in the pavements of the villa, in the cherry orchard, Danett's Hall (to be hereafter deacribed) may be an indication that the mosaic workers could rely less than usual, for the construction of their pavementa on the natural products of the surrounding country than was the case elsewhere.

The mosaics preserved in the museam come from three different floors, two found in the town, one from the cherry orchard. at Danett's Hall, outside it.

No. 1 has some interest as showing the only figure subject yet found in Leicester.

It was discovered according to Nichols, the historian of Leicester,' about 1675, in making the cellar of a house

[^27]opposite the Elm trees, near all Saints' church, (for the site, tee No. I on plan). It is an octagonal panel, one no doubt of others now lost, surrounded by the usual braided border, and containing a yonthful male figure, nude, with flying drapery behind him, leaning against a stag. In front of this group is a Cupid, with bow bent, and arrow raised towards the other figures. The subject may possibly refer to the myth of Cyparissus and the stag. It has been absurdly misnamed Diana and Actseon! No adequate representations of this panel exist. Those which have been made are little better than caricaturea, both as to colour and form. Though the figares are ill drawn in the original, the copies made of them are still worse. There is a great delicacy in the colouring, unusually so for Komano-British mosaic. In these days when 50 many processes are available for re-producing form and colour, it might be worth while to attempt a faithful copy of this curious fragment of antiquity.

Mr. John Paul, F.G.S., of Leicester, to whom I am indebted for the careful identification of the materials of this and of the other Roman pavements in the museun, sends me the following note on the tesserx of this panel. He anys, "The white, grey, creamy white, the black and a few pieces of liver colour in the horns of the stag, are all fragments of marble. The bluish grey, is a limestone probably from the coal measures, the tesserm of reddish brown, and others of a yellowish brown are both limestones, whilst a brown and a dull citron are both fine grained sandstones. I am unable to determine from what locality these materials have been procured, but I think the probability is in favour of Derbyshire for the marbles and limestones; and the sandstones must I think have been brought from a distance. In both pavements" (this and the Cherry Orchard one) "the red tesserm are pottery and as you suggested this is the only artificial material used."

Nos. II., III. and IV. are portions of a pavement from Vine street. They exhibit a somewhat coarse piece of work though showy and effective.

No. $V$. This is part of the pavement of the largest room of the villa discovered in the Cherry Orchard, Danett's Hall.

This villa lay to the westward of the Roman city on the opposite side of the river Soar, at a distance of about threequarters of a mile from the old town. It must have had some road connecting it with the town; poesibly a lanie called Watt's Causeway, enlarged and aince named King Richard's load served for parposes of communication with Retre.

According to an account in Nichols, the cherry trees which gave the site itu name were planted sometime early in the last century. In this orchard, about 1782, in grubbing up the roota of one of the trees, a portion of the floor of a corridor was discovered, and though a continu*tion of it in a northern direction was traced by the owner of the ground, no further endeavour seems to have been made to uncover it. The portion of floor found at this period was figured in Nichols' Hist. and Antiquities of the Town of Leicester, (pl. ix, fig. 2.) and also in a communication from that writer to the Gendeman's Magazins (Oct. 1786).

In the year 1851, the Literary and Philosophical Society of Leicester, through its Archeological Section, undertook the exploration of the site, and an account of the proceedings drawn up by the late Mr. Walker (the architect who superintended the excavations) was transmitted by the Secretary of the Society to the British Archmological Association, by whom it was published in the seventh volume of their Journal. Operations were commenced with the object of finding the fragment made known by Nichols. On the first day a pavement was uncovered but not the one illastrated by that gentleman. It was the floor of a room about 15 feet square, the tesserem of which were about 1 inch square and composed of red brick and a greyish drab stone. The pattern consisted of interlaced squares of red on the grey ground. Continuing the excavations onward in the same line in a northerly direction, the explorers came to the largest room discovered, which measured about 28 feet by 18 feet. Here, at the western end of this chamber Mr. Walker says, "A very beautiful semi-circular pattern was disclosed, executed in very small tesselle of four colours, viz., blue, red, brown-pink, and white, ${ }^{1}$ repre-

[^28]senting in the centre a shell pattern, in the two divisions of which, next the line of the diameter of the semi-circle, are dolphins awimming towards the centre. This shell pattern is bounded all round by the guilloche ornament, outside of which is a vandyke of black and white, bounded by strips of grey and red tessellse about one inch square. On the sonth-western side of this pavement, a stone pedestal" (No. 27 in the collection) "was fonnd laid carefally down on the tessella, which were uninjured beneath it ; this pedestal seems to be executed in Ketton stone." A fragment of a guilloche border at the eastern end of the room marked the extent of this chamber.

Pushing the trenches still further north in the same line, the explorers came upon another floor of a chesoboard pattern in red and grey tessera, the whole showing a room 14 feat square.

The pattern figured by Nichols was not yet found, 80 the excavations were continued in another direction, with the result of laying bare the pavement of a corridor at right angles to the range of rooms already discovered. This was 56 feet in length and 7 feet $8 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and consisted of alternate squares of grey and red tesserm, brick and grey stone, each tessera being an inch square. At the upper end of this, the corridor foor illustrated by Nichols, was at last found. It ran beside the range of rooms just described and at right angles to the corridor mentioned above, with which it probably communicated. This large gallery was upwards of 120 feet long by over 11 feet wide, and showed in its flooring the same red and grey tessere as in the other rooms, arranged in three distinct patterns.

The walls of the vills had been eradicated to their very foundations. No hypocausts appear to have been found though flue tiles were turned up, and one filled with concrete to serve apparently as a support to a floor was discovered in situ. Fragments of wall plaster were of course numerous, but some must be specially noted as

[^29][^30]they bore the impress of reeds. Common pottary was plentiful, but no Samian ware was discovered, and only four coins,-all of the lower empire.
The simple style of all these floors, with one axception, and the poverty of the material possibly indicate that the owner of the vill, though well to do, and having doubtless "everything handsome about him," was hardly in as aflluent circumstances as that wealthy citizen of Rateo the floor of whose dining room (?) may still be seen in the town in Jewry Wall street.
Be that as it may, before the site was built over in 1868 further explorations were made by the Literary and Philosophical Society conjointly with the Architectural and Archwological Society of Leicestar, but with little resalt. Another pavement however rewarded their researches. This was 15 feet by 9 feet 6 inches and showed a pattern of intersecting circles in coarse black and white tessere. It was situated opposite the Newfound Pool Inn and 25 feet from King Richard's Road, formerly known as Watt's Causeway.

All restiges of the villa were then obliterated by the incresse of the town in that direction and the only relica of it now to be found are in the museum.

It is to be regretted that some framents of each pattern of the corridor floors uncovered in these excavations could not have been preserved. The plan however, prepared by Mr. Walker and exhibited in the museum, affords valuable information. From it we learn not only the disposition and colouring of the floors, but it preserves for us the lines of the walls of the building.

The villa seems to have been erected on the plan, usual in the larger class of Romano-British houses in the country, viz., of a series of rooms of various sizes and destinations, placed round an open court, or round two courts if the establishment was a large one, all connected by corridors looking into the open space, not infrequently laid out as a garden. Even in the smaller houses, not built in this fashion, a corridor ranning along the front of the house is a common feature. These corridors surrounding a central court or garden, play an important part in the economy of Roman houses in Britain and elsewhere, for many of the ordinary employments of the
household were undoubtedly carried on in them where they were sufficiently ampla. Such is certainly the case in the amaller class of houses in Pompeii, as the excavations constantly reveal. -In one house there, Fiorelli believed he found indications of the presence of looms, with the name of euch slave who worled in them scratched on the wall in the place ascigned to him. ${ }^{1}$

Perhapa it may not be too great a etretch of imagination to fanny that the voices of women occapied with their spinning and other household cares, and the click of the busy loom echoed through the corridors of this little country villa within sight of the western gate of Ratso.
I have now deecribed in some detail, the architectural fragments preserved in the Leicester Museum. It remains to be seen what deductions may be drawn from them as to their probable date in the long period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Unfortunately, apeaking generally, our materials for forming a judgment on this subject are but scanty. Until a very recent period and even at the present day sometimes, but little care has been taken to preserve the few architectural relics of the Roman period which have escaped destruction. While minor antiquities, often of little value, have been carefully treasured ap from the earliest times of investigation, the fragment of frieze, or shaft, or base which might have afforded an invaluable key to the age and proportions of the building, amongst the ruins of which it had been buried for centuries, was left abandoned on the spot where it was unearthed, for rain and frost to destroy, littie or no record being made of ita existence.

The evidence afforded by these sculptured stones of the degree of civilization in Roman Britain has scarcely yet been appreciated at its full value.

Of these atones those most frequently found, are the bases and capitals of columns.

The capitals are for the most part of the Doric order, differing widely from the usual form. The type most commonly seen is represented in the Leicester collection by the capital of the short column from the cherry orohard

[^31] vot 251
at Danett's Hall (No. 27) ${ }^{1}$ and one other (No. 18) (cee plate for both). Not only is this a common form in Britain, but in France also. It may perhaps be taken as the type of Doric capital throughout Britain and certainly in Northern Gaul. The base used was the attic one, an was shown by a discovery of colnmens with their shafta and capitals intact at Saincaize, near Nevers, in France, in the year 1861.2 It is impossible at present to say at what period this peculiar form of capital was adopted in Bomano-British buildings and in those of Gaul. M. de Canmont believes that it is as old as the age of the Antonines, from the fact that the columns mentioned above were found in the ruins of a building which contained busts of the emperors Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius. The profiles of Romano-British capitals of this order (the Doric) vary continually-in this collection alone four or five different profiles may be observed.

If, however, the sections of the capitals give little help in the determination of their age, we may conjecture with more certainty the comparative periods of the bases. These do not vary to the same extent, in the form and number of their several members, as the capitals do. They all, or mostly all, follow the form commonly known as the attic base, consisting of an upper and lower torus moulding divided by a scotia with a fillet above and below it. Frequently a large reversed cyma moulding, or a hollow (cavetto) occurs above the upper torus, joining it to the shaft, and the larger this member is the later in date will the base be to which it belongs. The two torus mouldings, with their dividing scotia, are, however, constant features in these bases, and the greater or less projection of the toras mouldings, and the depth or shallowness of the hollow between them, are, in all probability, indications of their earlier or later date.

If reference be made to the bases No. 4a and 7a (see plate), from the corner of St. Nicholas Street, it will be seen that they follow pretty closely the usual type of attic base, though they are somewhat clumsy. From this fact they may be taken to belong to one of

[^32][^33]the earliest buildinga yet found in Leicester. Let these, however, be compared to those found, in sith also, near St. Martin's Church (Nos. 18 and 14). The section of these at once shows a diference of proportion. The torus mouldings are much heavier, they are nearly of equal size, and the lower scarcely has a greater projection than the upper one. The hollow, too, between them is much reduced in depth. That this is not a mere accident can be shown by the comparison of these bases with examples from other sites, and the museum exhibits other bases with even flatter torus mouldings and shallower hollows, (see especially the foot of the dwarf column from the Boman villa in the Cherry Orchard, No. 27 on plate). Approximately such a base as No. 14, from St. Martin's Church, may be conjectured to be of the time of Constantine. If we make allowance for the difference between the art of a distant province and that of the capital, it may be compared not unfavourably with such a base as that of the great pier, occurring at the angle of the apse of the Basilica of Constantine in Rome-(see plate of sections). Here, the flatness of the torus mouldings is a striking feature, and constitutes a strong point of resemblance with the Leicester base.

Another likeness to the art of Constantine's time may be found in the flatness of the ormamentation of the Corinthian capital (No. 17) from Bath lane. This might be compared with a pilaster capital from the Basilica above named. Although of far inferior workmanship, and in a less precious substance (for one is of white marble while the other is of a coarse red sandstone), it shows that tendency to mere surface carving which is so apparent in what remains to us of the works of the Constantine period. The capital in question probably formed part of a building of very late date. It must not be supposed that this example is flat because it is of rude workmanship, for rude ornament has not, necessarily, this quality. Taking into consideration therefore, the characteristics mentioned above, it may be fairly conjectured that the building of which the fragments from the corner of St. Nicholas Street formed part, was one of the carliest edifices of Ratm, possibly of the period of Hadrian, while the bages
from St. Martin's Church upheld the columns of a far later structure, perhaps of the time of Constantine, and that some edifice with Corinthian columns of whose capitals No. 17 is an example, stood in Bath lape, and was an erection also of the age of Constantine.
It is greatly to be regretted that the evidence is not sufficient to shew the nature of the buildings of which these fragments formed part. It is not impossible that the broken columns from the corner of St. Nicholas Street sustained the portico of the Basilics of Ratre, and that those found in situ, by 8t. Martin's Church, adorned a temple, but such conjectures are mere guess-work, and their too ready acceptance only tends to restrict research. It is an interesting fact that the present St. Nicholas Street from ite junction with High Cross Street, to the corner at Holy Bones, and onward along the line of houses so named, has produced more fragments, and those of more importance, than any other part of the city.

These discoveries all point to the fact that important buildings of the ancient town stood in this locality, and somewhat closely together.

How complete the destruction or abandonment of the Roman city must have been, seems to be shown by the absence of Roman stonework of any nize in the fabric of the primitive church of St. Nicholas. Rubble from the walls, and a certain quantity, not large, of Roman tile are visible in the masonry of its rude nave, and appear to be all the materials the site afforded when the christianised Teutons raised the humble edifice of their new faith upon the ruins of the Roman city. No massive plinths and shafts from Basilics or temple were used again in its construction, as is seen so often in more southern lands, and the only conclusion that can be drawn is, that the fallen columns and huge entablatures, either overthrown by violent destruction, or levelled by gradual neglect and decay, had been so completely covered by the accumulation of the soil and the wreck of the buildings they supported, that only grass grown mounds met the view of the early builders seeking materials for their church, then rising upon the desolate site. One mighty fragment (now called the Jewry Wall), alone presented itself to their view, the most perfect part, it might well be, of the ruined
walls of the town, and that they possibly utilised in their new fabric, and so preserved it to be a puzzle to future generations and a nubject for legendary story and medizoval romance.

The rains of the Roman town of Ratee still exist deeply buried beneath the streets and lanes of the modern city of Leicester. Systematic research for their discovery is no longer possible, but some favouring chance, and the public apirit displayed by her citizena, who bave already done so much, may yet bring to light relics of the long. forgotten Roman past, even more historically valuable than those preserved in the museum, which I have here endeavoured to classify and describe.

## REFERENCES TO PLAN SHOWING ROMAN ARCEITECTURAL BEMAINS IN LEICESTER.

The numerals in red on the Plan indicate remaine either exiating in eitus or preserved in the Town Museum. In the latter case, only those are murked, the site of whued divcovery has been cocortaided. The lipee in rod show the limits of the Romen City.

## Limi or Abraiviatioms.

Carte in Nichole' Hist LeicetTown of Leiconter, \&ra, 1795. By John Nichol, F.S.A.," in him Hist, of Laicostemenire, Vol i.

Nichols' Hint Leicent.-Idemp. Idem.
Throsby, Hist. Leicest.-_" The History and Antiquitios of the ancient Town of Laicentor, attempted by John Throaby, 1791.

Thompron Hist Leiceet.-" Hiatory of Laicestar," 1849. By James Thompeon

Trana L. A. and A. Boc-" Tranenctions of the Leicestorshire Architoctaral and Archnoological Society."

Ord Surr. Ordnance Survey.
A. Floor of mortar, walle and traces of a bypoenat (i), and large foundations of a wall of Forest stone, hid dry. Near Wator Hoome, High Cross Street, noxt west end of the Friars. (Site of Johnsons Buildinge.) Found 1667-8. (Carts in Niohols' Hist Leicest, p. 11).
A treselated floor, a hypocaust and painted walle, site of Johrsona nuildinga. Found 1667. (Throsby, Hiot Leicent, p. 19.)
B. Large Sower from East Gate, found at end of seventeenth century. (Thompmon, Hist Leicest. Appandix A. p 447.)
C. Wall and pevement of stone like astrook. Found 1716. (Garte in Nicholn' Eist. of Leiceast. p. 11.)
D. Tesselated floor, White Lion Inn. Foond 172s. (Carte in Nichols' Hist of Leicent, p. 11.)
E. Tomelated perements on site known as Vauxhell, close to the River Boar. Found in 1747. (Throsby, p. 19., Nichole' Hiat Lnicat., p. 11.)
F. Tameded pavoment Found in S. Aisle of St. Martin's Charch, 1775. (Nichole' Hiots. Laicoent, p. 12.)
G. Tomoleted pavament found on mite of County Geol. (Throsby Bint. Leiocet, p. 383.)
H Teecoleted parement and hypoceunta, under Mr. Stephen's House, now No. 18, Bigh Crow Street. (Threoby, Hiat. Leiceat., p. 20.)
I. Temaleted pavanent under Mr. King's Houme, aftorwards in pomosion of Mr. Collior. (Throeby, Hist Loicest., p. 20.)
K.K. Concreti floor, large foundations, columng, and large drain. Found 1798. (Throsby, Hist. Laioset, p. 388 at eeq. with folding plate, p. s87.)-and foundatione at the Talbot Inn. Found 1798. (Throbby, Hiat Leicest., p. 2.)

L Conerote floot, and mamive wall in ling with the Jowry Wall, at Recruiting Sergenpt Inn. (Nicholn' Hist Loinseot, p. 12.)
M. Tesolated pavement, in situs, fornd 1830. (Thompron, Hit. Leicest. Appondix A. p. 445.)
N. Pavement found in 1839. (Ord. Surv.)
O. Wrall and bases and ehafte of columns. Found 1859. (Trana, L. A. and A. Soc., vol ii, PL. 1, 1866, p.p. 28, 24.)
P. Painted walla of a room Found 1866, in the street, Southgate Street, near Mr. Warren's fremieea. (Trans L. A. and A. 8oc., vol ii, Pt. 1, 1866, p. 22.)
Q. Coarse parement and tragment of column. Found 1866, in Southgate Street, in atreet, betwean Mr. Johnson's Malt Offices, and Mr. Colliar! housa (Trans. L. A. and A. Soc., vol. ii, Pt. 1, 1866, p. 22.)
R. Rough teseleted parement. Found 1876. Site of Operm Howse, Sinver Street. (Trane L. 4 . and A. Soc, vol. iv, PL 2, 1876, p. 106, and vol. v, Pt. 1, 1879, p. 55)
8. Concrete tloor, foundetions, and drain. Found 1859 and 1876, in Beth Lane. (Tranas It 4 and A. Soc, vol ii, Pt. 1, 1866, p. 22, and vol. Y, Pt. 1, 1879, p. 41.)
T. Inscribed tile, "Primus focit," Wyygenton's Rospital. (Trene L A. and A. Soc, vol. vi, Pt. 2, 1885, p. 98.)
V.V. Columns found in 1885, now plaoed in Bt. Nicholas' Chunch-jard. (Trans. L. A. and A. Soc, voL. vi, Pt. 3, 1886, p. 161.)
W. Tomelatod pavament, Bleckfriars Si Found 1885 (i) (Trate L A. and A. Soc., vol Vi, PL. 4, 1887, p. 208.)
X. Teselated pavement, Sarah Btreet. Found 1885 (i) (Trank L A. and A. Soc., vol. vi, Pt. 4, 1887, p. 210.)
Y. Foundation of wall, roof tile, and fragments of ornamonted, stamped five tilea Found 1888, in 84. Nicholen' Church-yand, in digging foundations for new N. trensept to Church.
Z. Large drein to W. of Jewry Wall, (mentioned by Throxby) rediscovered and its direction traced toward! the Jowry Wall. (Trana. L. A. and A. Soc., vol. vi, Pt. 5, 1888, p. 312.)

#  <br>  <br> moanco parmerase <br> Ma I. Ootagosal panel trom a parament. Sulpoets Cyparimes and the Sting (i) Found 1675. (Carte in Nisholw Hiet Lriceat, p. 9.) 

Nom II, III, IV, Portion of a pevemant of resmetrionl deaige Foumd in 1839 in Vine Streat.
HIon 1 and 1 A. Puta of chaft of column found at S.W. corner of Mothodist Chapel, St. Nicholas Street, (Ord. Surr.)
Now. 2 A. to 3, ) Reees plinthe mad capital of column. All fousd in 86 9 and 94 , and \} Nicholn 8treet, between Mothodist Chapal and corper 10 and 10 A. of Holy Bonee.
Nou \& to 7 R Two basen of columins, with chefte, and plinth, to Found in citu at N.E. corner of 8t. Nicholne Streot in 186\%. (Trana. L A. and 4. Soc, vol. iit, Pt. 4, 1874, p. 334. )

Nos. 8 to 8 B. Baso and plinth of column, found in St. Nicholen 8treet, metching the above and clove to tham, 1861 (Trene L. A. and A. Soc, vol iii, Pt 4, 1874, p. 334.)
No. 12. Fountain tank. Found at No. 52, High Crom Street, in 1862.
Nou. 18, 14. Two basen of columns found in sits when exompatione were made for now S. transept of St. Martin's Charch, 1861. (Trame L. A. and A. Soc, vol ii, PL. 1, 1866, p. 90 , for plan of site see plate opposite p. 96.)

No. 15. Small base and shaft, with breckot worked on the shaft. Found 1875, on site of Wyggenton's Houpital
No. 16. Emall bese and shaft. Found in 1850 (collid in Ordnance Survey, "an altar stone.")
No 17. Coriethinn capital, found in 1844. (L. A and A Soc., vol ii, Pt 1, 1866, p. 24.)
Na 19. Portion of capital, fornd in Barah 8trech 1875.(1)
Nos 91 to 26. Carved impont mouldings and carred fragmenta, parhapa from an arch, found at janction of Blue Boar Inae and High Croes Streek.
No. 3495-8, Fregments of ornamental, atamped flue tile in Che No. 4, archaological room. Found in 1879. (Truna L. 4 and A. Soc., vol. v, Pt. 1, 1879, p. 41.)
$\dagger$ Much worn bese and fragerent of a Capital. Found under house, W. side of Southgate Strot, aboat 12 yaris south of Bakehouse lane. Lying in groanda of Mumenm, outride conservatory.
A. A. Frapraent of stone carved with a niche, contrining a portion of a rade figure in ralief.

From about Red Croas Street down to the Elm Trees, (near All Sninte Church,) 6 or 7 foet trom the houses on W. side of street, an ald stone wall, fallen down towarde the homom. Foand 1685, (Carto in (arichoth

First. Leicest.) Drain of hewn stove at eateance to lace loeding to Ceate, running from the Frians to the river. Found in 1885. (Carto ©c., p. 11.)
Found next the King'p Arme, (tormecly in High Etreet), a sone wall renning to the ctroek, 1710. (Carto tec., p. 11)

Fonnd, a wall in the collans of Mr. Cestor's hoose, sod, in naxt hoaes, - drain of thone, 1717. (Carto 8o., p. 11.)

Two Momic pavemente, found in 1754, in Blechfrines, on proparty belonging to Rogens Reding, Req., figured in pletee vii and viit. A third, adjoining, in platen ix, fig I, found at meme dato. (Nicholn' Eict. Leicen, p.p. 11. 12.)

Frugment of teselated paremseat, found on site of Grey Frimen. (Throbby, Hist. Leiceet., p. 396. )

Foundations and remaina of hiooss, benr the Pencoct Inn, High Crow Street, 1858 (i) (L A. and Boa, vol. i, Pt. 3, 1864, p. 915.)
Foandations, S. and W. of Jewry Wall. (L A. and A. Soc., vol. i, Pt. 3, 1864, p. 305.)
Granite and Sandutone Walk, from sear All Sceinta Charch, to moerr Goal, ronning in middla of High Crom Street. (L A. and A. Soc, vol. ii, Pt. 1, 1866, p. 23.)

Foundations un Mr. Sarson's premines, near 8t. Nicholes Btreet. (L. A. and A. Soc, vol. ii, Pt. 3, 1869, p. 207.)

Rearles of excavations along the east front of the Jewry Wall. (L. A, and A. Soc., vol ii, Pk 2, 1867, p. 302 et sog., and vol. iv, Pt 1, 1875, p.p. $31,79$. )

Foundations and town ditch (\%) Meears, Rost' yard, near Jewry Wall (L. A. and A. Soc., vol. v, Pt. 1, 1879, p. 41.)

## nOTR'S ON ROMAN BRITALS.


4. Tar Foumpine of Vmocomin. ${ }^{1}$

The military operations of Ostorias Scapula, in Britain (circa, A.D. 50) are described by Tacitus in some detail, but with that fatal want of precision which ruins nearly all the Roman historian's military descriptions. One passage, which might otherwise be comparatively clear, is unfortunately corrupt. "As soon," says Tacitus," "as Ostorius perceived aigns of coming trouble, he disarmed the suspected tribes." Then-to quote the MS. readingcunctaque castris antonam a Sabrinam fluvios cohibore parat. I propose to consider the emendation and interpretation of this passage.

It has usually been held that Ostorius erected a chain of forts from the Severn to the river denoted by the corrupt word antonam, Almost every river in the Midlands, has at one time or other, been pressed into service, bat assent has been given generally to Mannert's conjective Avonam. Thus Nipperdey and Miiller-the lateat editors-read Avonam inter. Ostorins, on this view, erected forts from the Severn to the Warwickshire Avon. Some writers have, indeed, talked of the Bristol and Salisbury Avons, but these idess require no refutation; they are geographically abaurd. If Avonam is correct, the Warwickshire Avon must be meant.

There are, however, several objections to this view. (1) The military significance of the operation is not very clear. Why should a chain of forts have been drawn

[^34][^35]along this particular line ? Thore is not a word in Tacitus to confirm or explain such a proceeding. Again, the Avon in not a large river ; it is of no strategic importance, and a line drawn from the Severn to it, simply ende in the air. Nor is the difficulty lesn if we asoume, at one anthority does, a line of forts "along the course of the two rivers," reading, I suppose, ad Avonam, not Avonam inter. Ostorive would not be at all likely to fortify the line of the Avon. (2) Besidea this, no one has been able to point out these forts with any definiteness, nor is there much agreement among those who auggea sites. I do not, however, attach great importence to this point ; forts might vanish in the lapse of years. (3) A more serious dificulty, and one which cuts at the root of all previous explanations, is supplied by the latin itself. We have really no warrant to translate castris "forts." The singular cactrum, though often used by modern antiquaries in England and abroad, is rare in latin anless coupled with a proper name, like Castrum Inui. The plural constra denotes two things, (i) "a camp," and (ii) where the context implies plurality, "camps." I do not know any passage in any good writer where castra is simply the plural of castrum ; certainly, as the index of Gerber and Graef shows, there is no such passage in Tacitua. The latin for "fort" is cascollum, for forts castalla. Now, in the passage before us, there is no implied notion of plurality, and we must therefore render "camp" and give up out "line of forts." Indeed, the best editors of Tacitus, tho' they accept Avonam, correctly render castris "a camp."

This rendering has also been adopted by Mommsen in his Roman Provinces (Romische Geschichto, v. 162.) He supposes that Ostorius fortified the site near the junction of the Tern and the Severn, which we know as Viroconiam, making Antonam represent the otherwise unknown name of the Tern. ${ }^{1}$ I think this view deserves general assent. Viroconium was certainly founded about this time, and "near Tern and Severn" is a good deacription of its position. It is, indeed, just the description given by the foreigner

[^36]Hubner sixteen years ago, before Mommsen's view was thought of.
I believe that a simple conjecture will greatly strengthen Mommsen's view, and I propose to read castris ad Trisantonam. The palaeographical alteration is very slight, far alighter than is involved in any rival hypothesir. The name Trisantona is well known as a Britich river name. Ptolemy mentions one in the south, which is probably the Sussex Avon. Now the name Trisantona would regularly pass into "Trybannon" or some similar form, ${ }^{1}$ and from Tryhannon to Tren-the older name of the Tern-mis but a little atep.

## B. Koriny Boade in Somar.

It usually assumed, indeed it is an article of faith amonget Sussex Archaologists, that a Roman road ran llong the south east coast of Sussex from Chichester to Pevensey, and Hubner has admitted it to his map of Roman Britain, marking it as corta sod non explorata. I have lately ventured to deny that this road is proved, and, as I have ljeen told I am unreasonably sceptical, I should like to briefly state what I believe to be the facts.

The arguments for the road are a priori and a posteriori It is contended, (1) that the rosd must have existed, and (2) that we have evidence of its existence.
(1) It is not unnatural to suppose that there was some commnnication between Pevensey and Chichester. The former may, I suppose, be assumed to be Anderida; the latter represents the capital of the Begni, whatever eractly that capital was called. The district between the two towns was also occupied by the Romans, or by civilized Britons, to an extent which, if not so great as has been thought, was certainly considerable. But it does not follow from this that there must have been a road, First, there was no great need of communication between Chichester and Pevensey. Chichester was, an important town, but nearly all the coins and other datable remains found in it belong to a period before 270 a.d. Pevensey on the other hand, belongs to the 4th century. The Notitio, as Mommsen has pointed out, represents the military condition of Britain, as it was about 300 A.D.,

[^37]and is perhaps connected with the reforms of Diocletian. ${ }^{1}$ Anderida then must have risen as Chichester declined-a fact which would be nuggested by the coin finds alone: Secondly, as to the civilized inhabitants of the inter: mediate districts, Avisford, Clayton, Duncton, Eathourne and so forth. It seams not impoesible that thene people may have communicated with one another, and with the outer world, over the treeless downs or along the ahore in coasting vessels. We know that, 1500 years ago, the estuaries of the Suseex rivers, Adur, Arun, Ouse and so forth, were very minch larger than they now are and General Pitt-Rivers has pointed out that the arrangements' of the pre-Boman fortresses, Chanctonbury, Cisebury and the rest seem based upon this fact. Southern Sussex was, in fact, broken up into several pieces by these rivers, and the probabilitien are rather againgt land communications. It is not difficult to construct, from the evidence supplied by Diron and Dallaway, a map of Suseex as it was before the Norman Conquest, and anyone who will do so, will, I think, admit that the Chichester and Pevensey road does not look so very probable. The fortress of the "Saxon Shore" portus Adurni belongs, of course, to the aame date as Anderids. It is usually placed at the mouth of the Adur, but without real grounds. It is almost certain that the river was called Adur only after and because the portus Adurni had been located by Camden near its mouth.
(2) An examination into the evidence for the existence of the road, will'I believe; equally lesd to acepticism and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a verdict of non-proven. There: are $\mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ vast number' of statements in print relating to this road, But, so far as Ican judge, nearly all these atatements are simple staticic ments. A Roman rbad is a definite thing'; it' is not' aty' old trackway which will serve as a epecimen of Roman' work. And what I miss in the statements about the "road" is just the evidence required to prove it Boman. The facts amount to the following. Between Chichester' and Bhoreham therefis no trace of a road: A'good riatiy'

[^38][^39]sseartions have been made, but no one really pretends to have discovered a Roman way. For the soction from Shoreham to Brighton the ultimate authority is a remark in Relhan's Hisory of Brighton (p. 8 in the lat ed.); but' this remark is just one of thowe assertions which cannot be accapted unteated, and it givee no indication of the course of the alleged romd. East of Brighton the case is somewhat differenk. Near Ditchling and Glynde thicre are undeniable remains of old trackways, but it is uncertain whether these are British or Roman. General Pitt-Kivers decides in favour of the former, but it is quite possible that the Romana used the roads. From thénce to Pevensey, the statements are moot conflicting. The supposed road has boen traced in many places, but these places do not fit in. A map of them would shew parallel pieces, gaps, and a general direction by no means straight. Besides, there is, here too, a distinct want of proof. An old way can be traced through certain fields, says one writer; it is, therefore, assumed to be Roman, and yet it is most uncritical to make the assumption.

I shall be asked why, with all this lack of evidence, the road was ever conjectured to have existed. I am afraid that "Richard of Cirencester" (i.e. Bertram), and the false reputations of Arundel and Lewes are most to blame. Bertram saw, no doubt, that a road from Chichester to Pevensey joined together what seemed two'points of a $\bar{V}$. He therefore, for the edification of Stukely and to the confusion of real research, drew the rotd and put into the 15th iter the details

anderida portu mp
Clearly he saw that Arundel would form' a' convenient atation, so he inserted it, unfortunately giving it a name which is--in form-unparalleled in the itineraries of Britain. He did not, however,-nor did anyone till 1852-know for certain the site of Anderida, so he omitted the distance from Arundel, and left a gap between Anderida, and the next entry, Ad lemanum. Most unfortunately, his forgery wiss not detected for nearly 100
years, Antiquaries went on believing in the road, and asturally they "gaw" it-cthe wish was father to the thought. Naturally enough they eaw it at Arundel and Lewee, for there they believed lioman stations to have ecisted. But it is a literal fact that no Roman remains of any sort have been found in Arundel; the importance of the place is first apparent in Domesday Book. At Lewes something has been found, but nothing to prove a settilement,-an urn or two, a few coins, a fibula. Such thinge occur round Lewes; they are traces of the time when the Boman armies stormed the hill forta on the neighbouring heights, and they occur most abundantly on Mount Cabrurn and the earthworks connected with it. Of a Roman settlement in or near Lewes there is no trace. O. BPIGRAPHICA.

1. In the Archaological Journal for 1886, (xliii. 286) Mr. W. T. Watkin gives a new description "recently found built up into a wall at the Bishop's Palace, Chichester." The inscription runs thas :-

> BIAY

$$
\mathbf{X} \bar{V}
$$

At first sight it is obvious that the reading is suspicious. The first line of a Roman inscription could hardly end with riac. A modern enquirer, thinks, of ns or ad memorian. This phrase does occur, uanally abbreviated (e.g. Wilmanns 82, from Aquileia), but, so far as I know, seldom at the commencement of sepulchral inscriptions. was therefore tampted to examine the stone myself. I found it in a corner of the Bishop's garden but not "built into a wall": indeed, so far as I could find out, it never had been built into a wall. As far as conld be deciphered, it read.


The letter $M$ is larger than the letters below it, the down-
strokes being $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high. It was also plain that there were no letters immediately before it; the first line of the inscription must have read co.n or d.m. the latter being the more likely. It is, indeed, no new inscription but simply one discovered in 1809 in the 8.R. part of the walls, published by Dallaway and Horsield, and reprinted by Hubner (c.r. . vii, 14). In 1809 more of the stone was surviving than now. The inscription was then, as Habner gives it



Of courne the fragment in not, in itself, of any importance, but inscribed atones are so rare in Southern England, and indeed in any part of England except the four northern counties, that it is doubly necessary to be correct in dealing with them. This inscription, then, is not, as the archsoologists thought in 1885, a new find, but a stone published half a century ago.
2. In the Chichester Museum are to be seen some fragments of a marble inscription from Densworth, which were copied by Hubner (c.J.L., vii, 17). It has not been noticed that these fragments are almost certainly the fragments alluded to by a writer in the Gentloman's Magasine 1858 i, 532.
3. It may be convenient to print here the namee of potters on the so-called "Samian ware" preserved in the Chichester Museum.

ABII from the "East walls" Hubner 1336, 501. I should read Fabin, as there are traces of a letter before A. "Fabius" has been found in London.
cosordn This etamp is not given by Habner, but is quoted by Mr. Boach Smith from the Allier valley (Coll. Ant., vi. 71), and the Compiégne district (vii, 26). cravsorini is commoner:
oocvro . quoted by Hubner (331) from London, Colchester, Castor and York, by Mr. Boach Smith from France (l.c.) vi, 72),
Cractisa - Habner No. 358, Roach Smith Roman, London, p. 106.
svicignc ib. 580.
qucviarise to. 823.

SITEDM 18. 1068.
tavisegig Hubmar has tavizerge and ranzions (1110-1).
4. Mr. W. T. Watcin (Roman-Lanocosirg, p. 187) quotes among the potters' marks' found at Lancaster the name DCANH, and the same mark is given by Mr. RoachSmith (Roman-London, p. 104), nwases. Hubner who saw the piece read mata and puts it beside a suppooed InBar from Aldborough (No. 515). ncar is quoted from the Allier valley (Coll. Ant vi, 72). I guspect these marks, moetly imperfect, are really variations of cmanalt. The name very often appears with letters reversed: thus cansanki occura in the Pesth Musenm, connyis is said to have been found in London and wassio is quoted from Picardy. These last three facts I borrow from Descemet (Inseriptions Doliares Latins, Paris 1880), who (pp. 138-154) discusses the meaning of these inverted lettern. His conclusion is that they are sometimes errors, more often distinguishing marks of different or rival factories.

## Origthal Document.



Tiro ramerbili of arioo ano in Claritto karimimo, domino priori do Motefonte, W. de Pard selutera in Domino. Noverit dilectio reaten
 ago et dominua Eartachus de Beilloillio, at domina Agrew filia moen, naore illite E, et dominas prioe de Sendonic, de ville de Fotectome Quare vos exoro quatinne prosamore moo mittatio mihi par Ricardum do Moredons, unsa oartam de confirmecione Domini J. Eegis de omnibea tearis \& teasmeatir que jucte adquinivit dominue W. Briverre vol potait adquirese, et marime do manario do Fotentons cam omniban pertinenciin ; et quoddem cyrogrephum de finali conoordis fecta in curia Domini Regie inter Margeritam de Pillande et W. de Briwerte de tercia parte ville de Fotestona ; of unam curtam Jondani do Abernon(T) de jure et alnmeo ai quod habrit idem W. in tarris que fuerunt Henrici de Beochovilh in Fotedona, que quiotum oi chmavit; ot unam cartarn domine Mugguete de Pilland de toto jure ot clameo quod habuit in Foteatone et in Lincumbe et in Godeling, que quiatum clemavit domino W. Briverte ot horedibus nuis ; et cartam Rogeri Gifund qui remumeit of quictam clemavit domino W. Briwarse totam jus et clamenm quod Marat ive illites val Baldewinus pator eive habuerunt vel habase potaerunt in Fotertone in Leioestrasira ; et alinm ourtam Rogeri Gifferd quod dabet ad voluntatem et aummonicionom W. Briverre coram jurticienia abicunque focrint val alibi ubicunque voluarit venire ad zeoognosceadum quiotam
 ava illins val Baldewinos pator illiua vel aliquir antecemornm illium val iptee rel aliquia heredam ruoram unquam hebverunt vol habere potaereat in Fotentons in Laicontresira Eis voes precor quod cam foctinecione en mihi mittatis, qui dioti jumticiarii modernat apud Laiooetrinm dia Lano proximo poat twatre Sencti Byllatii, tamon indo froienten ne dominun Tostachias, necego, nee domine Agner flis men, nee prior do Sendone, cimer pardanton per dofoctam artarum illarum In cojuth mi tedimonium mitto vobie han lituran moon patenter

A seal in yollow wax is appended on a chip of the perchment A lmight on hocrobeck, in flattopped clowe belmet, wrond in hand, and


This document is among the chaters of the Duchy of Lancuter (A) 289, apd in briefly catalogued in the 35th Report of the Deputy Keoper of the Pablic Rocords (Appendix Na. 1), end there mid to dato between 1199 and 1216. It took $a$ copy of it when going through them Duchy Bocorde some years aga

 Purey, the ciath beros, who dided in 1104, whee the coon (wha, it boce in
 bon fltowe ot his tetheri deeth] Fell ander the tutelne of hio enoly, gidhed de Puoss, who eneped he aepbow's righte asd boceme ervouth beun, bolding a luye pat of the family property till his decth in 134. Mr. do Fanblunqee eld that Willian do Etives (doabthon the mane
 minor, bat sppane to have wented cither the will oe the powes to smind Righead's hifh beadod proomdinge. Thet thie wes co fo dorer froe the
 hoding ithere tree of the half foe of Wirlina de Pesoy's Hocour, while Wilion Briwes holde the ftrone fowe of the other balf of the mex
 as she is anand by Dogdela. Oup 46, Ms de Foablazque west thei Agnes the jourgmit daughtur of the above Willime do Proy aod Jonn Biver, married Easteos do Belliol efoor 1254 Thin, however, nuth be froorroth, if thin Willinm, aighth Lond of Paroy died (ai bo mgh), in 1845 a your char him esouping unch Biehnad, for the above letter to the prioe of Mottisfoat argenty requecting him to mad with haste wix writioge in his hande, for as impoading law plon at Laionter, abown thas Ledy Appop had marriod Bir Eateos do Balliol batore har father's denth.

Thin Sir Eusteon do Balliol way wo doubt menty rlated to the ohise lino, and porhape an uncle of Jobn Bellioh, King of Boothend Eo meane to have bow dead bafore bth May, 1276, when hie widow Agree lenad ber land io Fozton to her son. Ingrem do Bellion, for five yeers, coonfirned by Bdwand I (Patant Roll, 4 Edw. I). Ingran appoen carlier, on
 lor dineviring the mastet of the Hoopital of the Holy Spirit of Saundon, of a fremoid is Fozton, probably the tome givon thom by hie gmad
 Ledy Aroes his mothor was deed by 28 May, 1891, when Bdward I


 Tours" we deed bofoes 30 Foh 1898-99, when Kdwed I geve all his
 do Perey, es Ingolam do Umpravilis, who bad the hereditery gight to
 whow Imbal, who boing in Iranoen had biceose from EdTwed II to
 na. 3). From tho nature of hite succomion, thay ovidandy had no childron.
The soal of William do Poog, whol in the fant given on the Pleme
 which in a vary good inpromion. But I fail to tree on it the mition which sppuses an the shiold in the plate.

#  Incsitutte. 

## November lit 1888.

J. I. Mectramart, Fin. V.P. F.8.A. in the Chuir.

Me. G. It Pox rend a paper on "Boman Leicoutar," in whick he gave a akecth of the rite on which Boman remaina have beon found, and a groenel demeription of the impotinat rolice which have been brought logethere in the Laioenter Mowom. This ir printed at p 46.

Man E PMoocs met some notem deecribing a eingular hoed of a mea holding hin board with the right hand, and forming one of the drip atones of a lanoet window on the wedtern aide of the maseive Eatly Foglinh tower of the church of Kirton in Lindey.

Votes of thenkes wore pamed to Mr. Fox and Mr. Pacook

## Sntiquities and Etiocks of Aat Cxhibitab.

By Mr. G. F. Foz:-A lirge plan of Laioater, and a mevien of dravinge of Roman Mouldinge and Antiquities frum exampies preserred in the Laicenter Museam.

By Mr. E. Pencock:-A drawing by Mr. E. Howlett of a dripatone hoed at Kirton in Lindeoy, and a litton dish with a Christopher in the centre.
Mr C. D. E. Fomsuy arhibited and promented a lithograph dramn by Mr. J. H. Stainmets, contruting the now south transept of St. Alban': Abbey with the picteresque old one now deatroyed, end with the "Five Sistere" at York, the supposed type of the Bideter of St. Alban'ц Mr. Stoinmete mked, "will it be believed that the coiling of the traneopt oate this extreordinary five-light window in two, and, that the 8 th Aiben's Biators aro provided with anothar eot of hoedr interanly dirguised by come meens of blackened felts from boing soon axtarnally ${ }^{\text {? }}$

The Chairman added that he had seen the wouth trensopt of Bt Alban's and could hardly imagine anything mors ugly, though he had boen informed that the "reatocation" of the north trencept wat the worat of the two.

December 6th, 1888
The Bev. 8ir T. H. R. Burne, Bark, in the Chair.
Mr. F. C. J. Spurpinis rend a paper on an Ancient Boat or "dug outs" discovered in the excapations for the Albert Dock et North Woolvich, whose form wes pecnliar, but the interest of which ley in the frot that a moction of the soils above and below it-a thing ravely attonded toshowed that it belonged to a period very alightly preceding, if not ectualiy that of the Roman arrival in Britain. The camp of Hentinge at 8hoobury wes described by plans and sections, and was ahown to belong to that type of oamp to which Witham and Danbury aleo belong. At the time of Conatantine it wan an inland canp, and, judging from a stady of the erocion of the coest, must, when complete, have had between its neareat point and the sea a diutanoe of half, or even a whole, mile of country, which letter dintance Mr. Spurrell preferred The route taken by Plankius in his invanionof Britain was ascomined, partionlarly with
merd to the intrating point mationed in Dioc's narative as to tho boelity of the river joining the me. By rowat axamination of the
 Why the point coold not be nacr Loadon, in moch alt during pert of the Baten cooupetion the tide had not yot albanged the lew lands of the Then of so fer up the river, which wase dry and the whene frol If Few phytel rowans for plocing the sugion whote tho Thamen joined the
 minghoubood of Cinverand or I. Imto D.. Gown and Bir G. Airy, the letent witine on the mbject,
 mey difarent from whet thay suppoed, and they woald heve learat, at We had dome, that the ocme wer further from Iondon in tho firt entioy thon in the nimeteonth

Me. J. Panx BAantion diry attantion to the beanty of the enering of
 expreated an opinion that, althongh it woold sot be pooblble to suprodues the ariginel drign, mach night be done to abow the watk to mone se Fantage. He aloo referred to the mabolioal ropreventation in stained gich, in the rarso enthedral, of the dediention of the convent of Bt Maty " by the Tharea," and ite pomenione at Thornobary (now celled Binany), which In mid was almont noique ; and montioned that the mel of the monartery, which deter from sbout 1120, abow 8t Tridepwide, with an open book in her hand, aitting bereath an wrah over which in a thatebed building, probebly inteuded for Thornobary. Ma. Harrioa thought that the book in the Univesity arm wes pomibly derived from this mal; and he quoted Dr. Inganm 0 heving etated that the mometary of Bt Fidatwide, with it surroanding hallomen of which were foanded by
 a foot rocopoived sloo by the Waedon of Meton College. Mr. Harione ferther argoted that Bt Fidetwide nay hove bow adopted es petroner of the Univerity from a tadition which had been handed down of har Tharing and alill in the ata of healing and morio beyoad that of her eopatemponetite The book appeare in the hand of her atainedelan circtan in the Intin chapel, and in the ctatene outnide the anthedral
 Bomen will intaly disoovered at Ificoln This will sppetr the fatose Joaml.

Me. Wratot Jorins rad a paper on a Saron font is Dolson Charch, Doves, which eqpenes to heve ariginally formed the lower portion of en early monalith and to have boen inverted and hollowed out for a font If is drocribed in Lyancto "Devoathise," p. 331, but since that antigancit time it we ound in wood. In 1862 thic wat taten awny, and the font foned to be conted with piater; on this being aleo amoved the cipinal highly mriched aurfice wed ruvelod.

Fobe of thanle wers returned for them communiontions.

## 2ntiquities and :

By Mr. Park Harrioun-Photogaphy of tolinge and hoad troze the thrin of Qt Fidenvide

By the Ber. Precentor Fonahien-Plana, de showing the anoent reoverin of Poman semeios in Lincoln,

## 





The diocose of Linooln wen in the midile age moch larger then it is et pereont. Befors the changen which took plece in the reign of Eenary VIII it inoluded the conntien of Linoolv, Butland, Northompton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Backinghan, Oxford, Loicentar and Herthond. Wo need not therefore point ont to our reedets how valuable a volume we have before ita Mr, Gibbond has included every tethementary document to bo found in the registers, and at far at we ant tast his work withort having the MS. batore nit we are bound to any that it moame axtremely well done. We have, in fect, found no envore whatever, axcept a fow nisprinte which the reader will be sbla to oorrect without difficulty as he gooe slong. It is of courne unfair to criticiss a book for not being eomething quite diriarent from whet it profesess to be; we cannot however, help mying that we regret that the documente heve not been given in foll. The reanon, of counte, is that had thir been done the mamber of pagen, and connequently the price, woald have been mooh inoremed. We think, however, conaidering to how very lerge s portion of England them doonmente relate, that had it boen properly made hown funds would have been fortheoming for printing the whole of them in catereo. For gencalogical parponen an abotrect made by a caratul entignary like Ms Gibbona is ens valuable at the original, bot for almont overy other parpow it is moch bee nuetul. The tetetose who figure in them pagos are of all makle of life; we have yeomen, thopkeapere, mer chants, equires, lnights, peoss, and membere of the princaly race of Plentagenat. Wo aro not mase that the great people's wille are by any means the mont intoreating

The cuntom and ritual praction of the medisval chureh have light thrown on them on almoet overy page. Some things that occur are quite naw to ue, for arample, in 1880 John de Beverley "domicellan" Filly to be boried in Westmingter Abbey on the wouth side of King Bdwad, and degires that his body be drawn to aepulture by two male areer, if euch animaln ana be procured, but if thoy cannot, then by two homen One would like to know what is the meaning of this, wen it provided tot as a mart of humility, or was it an act of reverence, in at mach at our Blemod Lord ontered Jerraalem riding on an anf This tane parson leaver forty shillings each for the repeir of the glare windowa

- in three parioh churches, on condition that hin ahiald of erms be placed thesein. In this, as in 00 meny other equen, it it probable that the


## 78

 indraing the petcome who obwarred the window to peay for the rett of the
 moomonly made reh vow which thay were minable or urwilling to perform, and thean the obligation had to bo handed an to the emecution Por errmpio, Boger Bemochampe, Knight, peovidem thet Bopor, the we and hair of Boger, his aon and heir, is ondarod to male a voyate agaizos the indidel, to which the tadetor in boand in the aum of two handxed gace by the will of hin gradiather, Sir Willinan do Bemoherap. The date of this will is 1879. In tho amo ywer a Loodon oitiven, John Pyol, divecte that s man shall go on pilgrimage to Walshingham, Canterbary, Lincola and 8t. John of Beverioy, and in 1408 a member of the knighty sece of Copoldyly of Harington, co Iinooln decime s man to make a pilgringg to Jermalem. In 1416 we find a person lonving money for
 precatorem." $A$ men in resompenas for the enven deadly ine may explain why thay are comotimes raprovented in thined gian Some .rory
 parish church of Nowark upon Troak In 1893 Richari do Thotong, rector of Orndell, requires that five candlen in the form of a crows chould be burnt soand his body. Fe evidently feared that his friende would give him too pompons a toneral for he providen that no more onnded than the number tpecified ahall be used. The intereat of thin volume in not confined to Englend. Io 1415 John Prowger, Knight of Weat Baisen, a litkle town in Lincolnchire, maker his will at Calain, and derises to be broied in the charch of the Bleased Virgin Mary of Calais, before the Crucifix, if he dies there John de Aesheby, Pequire, who aleo come to heve been . Lincolnuhire man made his will on the 6 th of Eeptrober, 1415," Io riegio domini notei Bugia aped Heaton noper eriftens, per ietuin lapidis ilbidem moth peventan" We have by mo mean pidked ont the mont intarecting pacingen. Thece in in finet not one page in the volame which does not contain facts worthy of the ate ful teedy of all who aro interected in mediseril mangere.

 Pristal pivitaly, 1868, VoL II.
In the Beptember number of the Jownal for inct jear we notioed at come langth the fint volume of this valueble wort: the socond is now befone in It recond the excenations in mome barrows near Ruthmone, in the Bomnno-British vilege at Rotherlay, in Winkelbury Camp, and in Beitich Barrown and Anglo-Sazon Cometery on Winkolbary Hinl. The excavationt have been conducted with the tame patience, thoroughnees, and attention to detail that charactarived the orearations reoorded in the first rolume, and the realle are chronicled and tabnlated in the present volume with the eame caroful minutonea: eighty-five plater, mont conmeientionaly drewn, bring the objecta tonnd mont tlearly to the reader'm mini.

Unlike the village at Woodents, with which tho fint volume of thin work in largely taken op, the viliage at Botherley had never bofore bean explored, of indeed even notioed. The Gomerel spant eight monthe pow
ito exenvetion, daring which time oloven or tredve men, as well at hit truized ataf of aceistanta, were constantly ouployed Botherdey proved to be amaller than Woodenter and to be a much poorter village: thir wet maie clear by the parcity of the coins, the fow oyder-shella, the aboonce $\alpha$ comarmatel pletarigg and othar indioia The atrelecons of numbera of now born ohildron wers found in different parts of the village. The inhabitente of Rotheriog are of the mane low thature methose at Woodeatta, a fret to which tho attmontion of the Inetitate was direoted by the Gleacel in his Preidential addreen of Salitibery, to which wo refor oor racker

To nhow the thoroaghneng of the way the Geroral worte, wo may mention that no lem than fifteen domeaticuted maimale of varions sorts wee measured extornally; they were then slnaghterec, and their bonea meacured; from the information thut derived, the niva of the animale Whow bones wers foond at Woodout and Rotherloy have been calculated. Wo own to a fealing of commisarntion for the fifteen victims to acienca

The balk of the volume in taken ap with the Rotherioy excurations of the Romano-British poriod, bat the berrown axcavated it Rumbore and chowhare are of the broneo peried, and the cemetory at Wingelbary is Anglo-Sexion, wo that a veriety of relices are figured in the pletee of thite volume.

We are afreid the General will not find many imitaton of his noble way of apending the weelth he has inherited: but the following sentenco from his prefece chould have been recantly roed in every court of quartar semione in Englend, whan they wound ap their afirizs for transmisaion to the county coancile.
 welth avilable in the country for the parpose in entl ample, if oaly it coald bo toriet into this chanach. The pumber of eountry gatilemen of meane, who are at a loo for intelifigent oocapation beyond hanting and bootiog mued be ocosiderubla, and

 wort edrantageonely to the pablin, in the manyerneat of looel athir, it may not
 of direotion attiontion to a mew fiod of activity, for which the owners of hand axs,


 colitare, and which ecicatifio antbropologith beve molom the opportarity or the moon of eraminiage"




Thare in no necomity to call the attention of the prement reprecentativen of the House of Pargy to the marentio edrios given by General Pitt Hivers to his brothor landowneng, which we have cited in a notice of the ecoond volame of the Goneral's Execaroations in Euchmors Chase. Archsoologith, antiquaries, anthropologista, and hoc genver ames owe a dobs of gratitude to the Duken of Northumberland for the care with which thay have preserred for the exientific exramination of the aboveramed

[^40] apon their propety, and oven fre bagoad fis lifits : hay, they have daee mese; they have roonded, or anand to be reoond mirvejt of thoo





 an of mowlodge poweood by the woid at lage of the Fay ead dofige of oar pendoonvon in the land that in now onm.
 feonow which the grewt govarning familion of Jingiand have aroevined from the atriont time down to the promant dyy, and which (epite of What eroultere may my in only motehed, not lilled by roont laginlative changte: thow parnopt, foreiguers or Buglichmen, who hare the opportenuity of rapling the two volumee whoe title in at the head of thif sotice, will lmen monething ebout the axtont of that infacuen and the amoon of ite existence in the eme of cae of the gromint of the grow poveming farilies of Emglad.

Legend has done moch to obscure rith teditions the origin of the Hown of Percy; theo Mr. Fonblanque hen ruthleedy awept awry: the firt of the Englich Percion wer a Willien de Percy, probably cedot of a poble family that owned the Chitean de Parci neer Filledices in the Department of Le Manche. This William de Pocy appenns to have mettod in England in the day of Fdward the Confemor, and to lave mon or lan adoptod the hatbite of the Anglo-Bazong auong whom he lived, as ovideaced by him sobriquet of Abs Gormone, showing ho had clopted the Anglo-iaron proctice of growing whitcers, whil the Norman catom wien to go clean aharen, Ho doo married a geron lady of mal, though the atory cunnot be mintrined that malk bar a dagghter of Goopetrick, Ean of Northumbariand. William de Peroy would have to lowe Rngland whan Barold expalind the Norman cottleat whom Bidrud the Confomor had apooungod, bat ho treatred the your atter the battle of Beolec. He reooived from Hugh Lapas the Conquactis naphew, a grant of lapde which Lupon had had trom his ancia, and an which be we himoll indieponed to mettes, preforring to robore to Nowmandy. The grant incloded the town and port of Whitby with the marounding lande; Yoterhise, not Nerhumberland, wea, at many of oar
 Thic William do Peroy wet mmmoned to Petiameat, at betole: he grethandson, the forth haron, alo manod Willian, coquired luge landed poosomiont at Pofrorth in 8umar. He laft two cobrirones, Yaod, who manied Willian do Nowburgh, thind Raed of Warwick, and died withoat ivere, and Agoen married to Jocelime de Ioavein, who took the game of Peacy, bes by opecin arangemall rexinod the ara of Lecvain add Beabent, and than the Moe lion ramping in a golden and brearee, on tho introduction at a letor date of quartming quiternd with the five goldm mill pioke in a blue field of Pwes. Jooplinets half-mate Adelirs, quean of Honry L obtined fore him a pant of the londehip of Patworth. With Agna de Percy, who long corvived her huebend, the lise of the Namen Puraio eaded, and anew line coemenem, whiah tor

 Abbuy.
Prour bacea Puen of Loavia amonied ead hring the fine dere to
 blat. Thim litth led grew op Bir Eenry Poroy, bhe fint in the farily of
 fan Soothed, Welen and Frenoe; ho parohand is 1309 frome Anthoay Deve, Binkop of Durhes, the Berony and Cuetlo of Alavict, wich that peovete had obvined in a suther chady wey. Thas commoneed the coorneotion of the Percien with Nosthamberiand Hie won end prenteon, tho named Bency, divingrioked werion by had and mes, weov the
 besons Prevy metoniag trom if Gromom the fint harou. The throe loedo Pwoy of Alowiak did great worter at Almwiak Omelo, whiok tho flat of than alnow mocostreoted, and mech of his bafting ona to meoogained at the proesat day. The moood lond Porog hed a great frome the Crown of the contio and menor of Warkwoth

The life of the foarth lond Pers of Aln wiok (bo wae barn in 1848 and fell at Bemban Moor in 1408) wee cant in oventful and tamaltucos timen Whoo bat tourten he tiembod his maiden awom at Poitians : at eighteen be was married to Mergant, daughtar of Lond Nevill of Eelby, and by bere wee the futhar of the world-renowned Botupor: by hif mocod witt, Meach, cirter and hairen of Anthony, Lord Laeg and widow of Gilbut do Unefrovilto the soquired the contle and bonour of Cockarmooth in Conborinad, and the ailver lucien of Lacy an ats addition to his echiovement of armes. Fe wis adminal at men ad grovel on land, and
 his fotbor, fulling at the battio of Shrowibary, wo that whon the fort Ead of Northumbedad fall at Bromen Moor, the title dovolved upon a boy of 10 joans , whote mothar hed oerried him into Scothend, when Hotmpar fall at Shrowibary. Then he wew kindly reovived by King Robert, and

 mes tilled in defoces of the hoow of Lancuter at the bettlo of SL. Alban's; four of hir wons sell in the come cerre, namoly Eonry the third Feri at Touton Field, Bir Thomes at Nocthempton, Bir Ralph at Hedgoloy, and
 Coakledes. Ovor the Atth Farh, Heary the Magnilicent, whom Hoasehold Book was printed in 1770, and who kept almoet regel tath; over the aixth Rarh, Hanry the Unthritty, the lover of Anne Boloyn; over Bimple Tom. dying on the ereftrold for his firth, and bim nocomor and buothar cruel Heary; over the Wiand Rnil, and hin mon the Lood High Admiral and Lord Graaral of Englesd, apooe forbide on to linge.

Joooline Paroy, ooly son of the lord Eligh Admirsl, racoeded in 1668 es cloveoth Eur, but diod two yous leter. As ha loft as ooly deaghter, the Indy Rimboth Pary, the honoors of the tracieat house proend for a moond time by ea hairme, who in ber sixtouath yerr, having alreedy boon twice a vidow, bet nover a mifa, merriod that Dake of Somarmit, who wae known an "The Proed." She inhorited the baronien of Perey, Laey, Pojningen Pitr-Pajas, Brian sad Latimer, bat not the mardow of Proos. By pro-nuptial sottlomeat the Proud Dohe boond himeolf to emume for him-
mif and hin inao the name and arma of Pacoj, a conattion tron whin Ii dockec relomed him on attaining her majority in 1888. Dron love the eix Percy baronies, eajoyed by her, panod to her son, Atgomon, whe on beir to hin father, had the courteny title of gad of Hettiond, and a Inir to his mother wat Bura Pery, Leoy, Poyningo, Fito-Pay, Bofh ath Latimet : bo receeded at enventh Deke of Bomeatet in 1748, and we in 1749 asebed Baron Whatworth and Ren af Nothombadead with

 and Elad of Northamberlend hod two childiwn, Georgo Baymoar Loed
 B-ribeong on Eagith motlemen of good fomily with Peovg blood in he Feinu. By the dreth of her boother It 1744 the boeamo boinet to the
 harouien, and ber haband under the apecinal monainder acocoded an Baron Watworth and Earl of Nocthnabarlacd, and ho wea in $17{ }^{\circ}$ ceated Deke of Nathamboriand and Farl Pesey; in 1784 ho we eneted Lord Lovmige of Alpwiek with rpecial rutainder to hin meond
 broaght to het hoabend the Porey ectaten in Northumburiend, bat the Proud Duko of Bossencot alienated the Peroy eatater in Sncoer, Forkahite and Cumbariand, and wettied tham on his grondson Charine Wyodhem, afterwads Farl of Egromont and Baron Cockermorth. Bor exnething like two centurien the Poraien had made Petworth thair home: now that it wee alienated, they raturned to Northuroberiand, and mado Alawiek thair home.

The firat Deakele mon Henry, who marved at Lond Purey in Amarice,
 by two of his eoon, Dake Hugh, who might have been sulled "The MagniGoant," and Dute Atgarnon, a neme day to antiquarice and to men of miance. On the deeth of the latet the honoure devolved on Delve Groorgins mon of the woond roen of the flat Delies: he enjoyed thom but for two jenrt, and wate mecoeded by his aldeet mon Atgamon George, sirth and preant Duke and the forrteanth member of the Hone of Parey on whon the Bovereige hae conferned the Oniar of the Garter.

The freop at our disponal hinders un from going mors fully into tho hietory of the Percica; thin aketch wo have given will arre to whow that they have from the Consuat to the proesent time bean intertmined with the whole hintory of Bughand: during ell that time there has never bean a period, when the infuence and aupport of "the Porcy "hen not bean of tha fint importance to the Government; scarcely a eetotury in which the liven and lade of the howe have not been ataled in defomen of the popriler cause. Thronghont that period, sleo, there has beas in the North no cival in magnilomen of mociel weight to the heed of the Eone of Perey.

By the manificance of Hin Grace the Dulce of Northumberland thowe noble volemet have been placed upon the shelvem of the libesy belonging to the Inatitata. All that the paper maker, the type fonnder, the engrever, the lithographer, and the binder can do for a book has been done for them bomotiful volomen: if one wat inclised to bo hypararition, one might hint that the vulumes are a littlo too heevy to be held in the mander's had, and mut be peraned at a ruding deak, or at a table; and

Jok one would not wish theom to be a singlo loaf the leen. Thay consort well on the shalves of the Indituto with another nonument of the apirit of the Dukes of Nothumberiand, the surveya of the Roman Wall and of Welling treat made by Mic. Mac Lauchlin at the axpane of a former Dolto.

4 well artanged folding pedigree in a pocket at the end of the firnt volume enebles the reeder to trace elperiy the demoent of the honours, the more emily beocese the pedigroe doen not fallow to their ramotest decoesdants the colletaral bmpahon; a conturing habil, to which modorn pedignee materes are too much eddicted. The pedigreo yives the armorial bearinge of Parcy and all ita allinnoes. end the proment Duks'a achiovement of arms, emblesoned in colones, is placed in an odd position, at the very and of the recond volume, after the indicem. The etudeat of eplaragistice will revel in the platen of Pocoy roole in the first volume: Eany foce aimiles of autographe ase giver, and the postmite aleo tors a mon intareting sarime.


 Cripplaptes, mi, we. London: Gsorgo Boll and Slom, 1888.

Thoes who had a personal knowledge of the lete Mr. Denton, ar are soquaintad with his numarous worke, know with what painstaking care and thoroughnew thay were produced, and the picture he draws of the condition of all clamen of the comnnunity in England in the 15 th ceatury, (and there in no meacon to beliove that it wa any better in other countrice) is simply appalling

Mr. Denton dividew his wort into an Introduction divided into two parta, and the body of the work contrining two chaptara In the first he deacribes the state of Rengland down to the death of Edward L, at which date he considens the coantry wem at the sanith of its proeperity; and that during the pariod following the death of that Momarch it began to decline antil it resoched ite lowest atate of misory towardes the end of the fifteenth century, from which it whe delivered by an entire re-orgenisttion under the deapotie tyranny of the Twoiotr

In the opening of his admireble Introduction Mr. Denton treets of the benefits arising from the amalgamation of the language and races of the Saxons and Normans, forming une nation of Eaglithmen pomensod by the mame patriotic fooling, leading to the growth of the constitution and parlinment and the reaponsibility of the Kinga Miniatora. He pointe ont that long before any parlinmant way ammoned the mont importans functions of a parliament wore executod by the Manorial and County Courtin "Theve Courta legislated for the Manor an fully as the parlinement legislated for the nation in its corporate capecity. Indeed," ho mayt, "it eoems to have been intended at the first that parliament ubould not intarfers within the jurisdiction of the Manorial authoritien, unlees by way of appeal; and it was not withous remonatrance on the pert of the auitors in theee local courta that parliament and the King's court olaimed, aftar : time, to poe Lawn offecting manorial righte, and to sujudicate on mattan touching the tenure of lands and the cuntoms of Manora." Aftor giving a demeription of the conalitution of
 that "at the doch of Ederard I. the popain slemeat represanted by the [Desorian] courte wee powerfal and axarted ecosidmetblo infuancos
 fooblo, whinat the boom courth of Minort, at which ovary man wim boued to to prevert, cocupiod mash of the ground anow held by partienant and weo both popeler and ectiva." Theo coorte wow hald frome throe weaks $t$ thro ments, and coneequantly wore shnow in cooctant manions and
 howiede of the circunatarcen, and thane weep not any crimes of offecome with whor thay could rat deel axenpt high tromou.

Dering the whole of hin roign kdward gave bin vigilant and clowe attention to the improwament of his reelm, and the promotion of the proparity ead huppioney of his prople. Immedintaly on hin acomion the took mape to arpond the lemm, and affioted sooh motormetion an jottly

 eatlo and metablich the diveribative juation of the Xinculom than in all
 end improved the condition of the mervile tamantar. Ho sacounged the melking of ronds and of building bridgon, ead gonerally, inoweing the menss of commanicution, with numberese other improvemente At his death the prople of Englead wese in a otete of groat propprity ; the coontry wis mating continad progrose, popolation was adveneing tho locel conth wore in foll vigoar, and broaght jation to army man's doon. 1 growing commorce ropeid and msooraged the labourt of the agrioultorith and the indeatry of the artimpes. The pooplo wort amply provided with food and clothing, ad a growing refinoment with fats oblibarsting tho courmane which hed hitbarto provilod.

Me. Duston wrike that the sufftringe codurad by tho prople of this country dering the 188 gma following the denth of Edward I cuanot be cebolated. The thale coarse of the reigh of his areconor wet Entred by domectic dotariontion and artmand diagroon. The boo of the Bettlo of Banooctbore wie the low of 8oocland, a celarity slity to both natione. In 1338 arove e roopwal of the war with that coontry tw bring it under fondal sabjection to Eagiand. The Fraech Xing having aflonded onnsiderable nucoours to geothad, in ratulintion Rdwerd inveded Prance in 1338, which wa the beginning of a war with that country Fhich lated over 100 ywer, and alehough the viatotion of Creoy, Polictiong and Agineourt thed the gremtent lutres on the Ragionh arma, it exhuantod the reootron of the country and chacked the inerones of the popplation in Engind, and co greety diminithed it, that soldien at timow could no loagor be nived. Thougl from axhenation thont troow wois from time to timo mede, it could aot be alled a theto of penoes, and peatilonce suparvaned sad swept impartiolly over both coantrien
Minglad, in many way, ouforod moch in consequence of thit wer, in the heary borden of taration-the $\begin{gathered}\text { rupeation of terdo-the incoade of }\end{gathered}$ pitatee oo the connt towne, which wore maked and dentroyed and the tabebitunte alici. Thew wers, howover, othee misorien more desoleting then wres approeching to sutwes the constry. Parine and peekilence, the freit of wer, deatroyed what man fallod to raech


Fent concrimat apos a exim of bad bervets the arueinge of the peanaty pres intrase. Corm row to marmoon prions, asd the poot had no mavey to parchase 4 marrain aloo dowsoyed the atale and shoop;

 **the Black Doeth which meph of ouethit of the ametning popalation. We ongnot enter into the piteons dotail selatad by Mr Datom, bat math refor or redine to his grephio progen

The dratere of the popaletion in consequone of war, froing, and protionee hed thin further roult. It beoke op the mancial eyitea upore whioh the Conctitation wa bued Dionder and lewrempene everywne poviailed Parional corvice des to the Lorde of Manoen by their morile thearite, hed in better timen, whea wain wase low and peovimione wary chanp beea commuted for a money paymant of ase hifferany for
 chanoter, it being tpoilcolly provided that it might be changed at any time at the plemgas of the Loris This efrement wen dimvowed by the teannts, who ohimet the right, in the equreity of laboaresen to demend neoh wayd as thoy could obtion; and eholately refurad to give thom promal exvion to which tho Londe wat legally ontitled An attompt wea made, by the Lords, genonlly, to revome the labout mevioe This lod to violent agrariad ingervection and the gromath outmerow, ovan to the Archbichop of Canterbary baing dragged from his retetet in the Towtr and beheaded by the mob on Tower Green. Withia twanty peate aftor theo inerrrections arome the encoentid rebollion of Eanry of Iapeatar. Henry, woll knowing the whadowy natate of his title to the Crown and the bee means by whioh be obtained it, and the loyelty to Piohard II whioh etill sameted wome of the great soblen and a large portion of the peoples thonght it prudant to shathin from antering upon
 noober wita ho dead, in 1413, thas bie ton Eleary V. petpared to rosen the war end so-conquer the country. Fo won the famou battle of Agincourt and many other gavet viotorion, and oveatally wat rocogniaed as hair to the Crown of France aftar the deeth of Charien in 1490 It whe etimatad that a greter nomber of man had been nlain in thoo was than wis then living in both roulma.

Eleary VL wat vary weak thongh peoceful tovorvigh, and in the firit thirty jears of his rign loat all that his fathor had won in Prance. The low of the French taritorion, which had bean acquired at the cont of an ecormonis amount of blood abd treamre, aroumed the dimontent of the metion, and encouraged the edherenta of the Honse of Yort to pat formend their cleim to the throne of Englend. The fint bettle wam forght et 8 Bt Ahana in 1454, and the decieive bettle of Towton pleced the Dolze of York on the throme an Bdyard IV. From this time until 1486 whan Eanry, Berl of Richmond defonted King Bichard III. and unoped the throne, the country weo is ebetate of greet divarder.
1.r. Danton detes that af thin time the commerve of Pingiand had beee almoet dentroyed by theos incemant wath. Grout partio of the land, tormeny critiveted, lay wato for went of hande to till it Hamiete nod villase hed disappeared, and the sites could onaly be traced by the ramains of the Gringe ronad which the temate had osee elagtored, or by the ruin of the chwich towner in which sheop wert folded The gonty

Ind curtend in conmon with the yoomes and ecpyhold tmontin "then
 the inperteat ced honourble poot of Sberifh of countion, nor the latter
 Leadon wee wall aigh ruired, and the ptandard of moenh groetly rooloond.
Torning from the introduction to the body of the woet the sam chapter which etmote oar attention in the authoth demaription of the
 of tentintion Thy gromed et the aumber of parister, of Kaigbtyo foom of mane mader cultivition, and the population, and M. Doatom concidete that thay fribed to emom rightly. Those now remain aboolataly so date upen wideh to foce ovea an spproxionte aximete of the nuraber of the prople, and throctore wo powew no amoracoe that Ms. Dowtom, whilw
 tion of England and Waleo in 1372 as not aroending two and a halt
 have arima in consequence of the ignoranoe alloded to. Very insurnting dencriptione asegivea of Raral Eoggand, its fowtes, fens and urampes moont and moesmen; eqricaltaral producos, suoth, and manusow, the common fald aystam which avary whars, more or lew proverived, and contianed down to the lat cantary, though, doubllem, it when at a profteble mehod of cultivation; encloenres, gume, and poenking. Foreth, thair mature and privilegos, highway and bjownym, menoe of convojanoe and rete of traveling, poutige of lottom dee, \&o. Upon all thes subjects mach carions information is neforded.

Chapter II. relatee mons empocielly to the verion gaden of pooplo, thair dwallinge, food, hebitu, and wagme. With seforence to tho let a compariven is dram botwean the roletive condition of ayricaltural laboursas at the and of the fiftorath ountary and the promat, sockoning, of cones their sdrantagew and dimedrantegeo reapootivaly, and Mr. Donton fedy coom to the eonelamion thats the former wero infinitely inferior to thoer of the meme clume at the proesent dey. The conaidecation of the qaectica of taretion, land tranurow, depremion of trado, and condition of the monall fendownen cocoluden this chaptoes.

In the third and lent chaptor the Arthor deale with tho aristocesey. which, during the Civil Wes, had beoe neerly one half axterminated As the beginning of the fiftemth oentory fitty Pears had been ammooed to parifument, bat to the frut parliemont of Eleary VII. they bed beoceep moduond to treanty aight or tweaty nine. Thay all poremed manom and had Buruial halis or comten, which, as a rule, they no longer cocoupied Thair ninde had boen given in matial axerciong to the negiect of edecation and litumbare, in which they wase genarily gromly igpotent; ead, morenver, were gromly impovarished by the extravaganciou conmocted with conlly pageanis eplandoar of droes, and hoate of idle rotaisera After the cuisure of tho cerown by Heary the whole power of the country wis centred in the hande of foar or five great hoono, and it wae the policy of the Tedoe Kinge to daprese the anciant nobility and to mien ap Ben cex

Mr. Dentoa's in a work of great intareat and velue, and beam ovidence on every page of its impartiality and honeaty, and artansive aramination of authontion. Norerthelom, it appmin to un that ha hee friled to pleop himolf montally in the paried of which he writh, and to look at hetw

Bot whey would bo mana by a contemporeng, concequently the piotarue to hat given of rural lifo in the fourteonth and fifteenih ocuturice are comerwhat distorted. Much of the celamitien and axtrome distasen eneixed by the poor would appoar to us to have arisen rather from the vinitation of God, in tho lons erocerion of bed harvecth, pentilemeen and monrain in cettio, and in the terrible concequences incoperable frome war, and jot ware will never cease, than to bed government. We axe aot axempt from meh ealamitien even now. Some, at leent, of the moverigne who mocoedod Rimad I. whe not bad or heartloes mon: agg. Rdwad II. Richand U, and Elowry VI were weak rather then oril. And if we had the power to soloet atrong men, liko Fdwasd III., it might yot mach inprove mattere With theo romarta we on cordially commond Mr Denton's book to our reedors, and tant it will in no long while bo followed by hit work on the Churoh during the eme.period, for which wo axt told in the Prefoce to this Valanes be ham colleoted metucions.

##   Edinbergh : Devid Dougin, 1888.

Thin is a vary welcome volume, for we apperhond little is haom in Biggland of the apecin peculiaritioe of the architecture and other arte provalent in the remote district to which it related Mr. Machiblon points out that in the month of France the anciant arehitecture it dietinetly unlike that of northorn Frateo, with which, from onr contigeity and early polition amociations, we are acquainted, thongh mot to intimatoly sif from those caume we ought to be. To scoount for the difference to which he alludet he givee brief and rapid sketah of the hitory of this soutborn region, thewing how polition sirenmetances have infuenced the character of ite arehiteatare.

In carrying out hif wort in accordanoe with the dironmetencen related in his historical aretch, he dividen the mabject ander two epoohe-the Roman epoch, and the Mediaval epoch, treating of each pariod soparatoly; taking up frot the builuling of the Roman period in eequence as they are mot with in deecending the Bhone from Lyons, and in the verions localitien slong the Riviora both ent and weet of Marsaillew; and having exhanted the aramination of the Roman baildingy in the province, retarning to Lyons to repeet the peocese end examine the medinval ekructures throughout the aame diatriok

The find place of importance risited in going down the river was Vrearsy, on the right side, now ealled 8t Columbe It in a place of great intarest es the aradle of Christianity in the wert, having acooeding to tredition, bean founded by 8t. Paul in hin joumey into 8pain. Tho Archbichop of Vienns beosme for momatime, Mr. Mactibbon talls ve, Primatos of Gaul. The town hat had a very ohoquered kutory, from which ith buildings heve greatly euffered. The mont important of the Roman buildines now remaining is the temple dodicated to Angatas and Livia. It hw been applied to varione nees and has been eutrjected to great sabuea, but it hat bean carofully and judicionaly roctored, and is now only surpereed, an a oomplete exemple of a tomplo of the Bomane in Gaul, by the Maizon Carree at Nimes. It is about 80 ft . long and 50 ft. wide. In fromt are wix Corinthian columpe crowned with an entablature
 in rear atbechad to the oflle The whole is plecod upoce a stylobition to which twolve stope meend in tront The tremple chood on a forct, comp
 of this clepent ctructase in gives.
 the mow impeing of whioh in, we thint, the clovation of the procmata

 the ather walr being appropriated to the motece ber this beilding wow constrected to socommodete 16,000 appotitions. Bot the farot relio in ee entimie point of riow, Me. Mno Gibboce ash, in the Triamphal Aroth It has been avoribed to Tibarises A.D. 91, bat the antbor conisideas thent ith



 ctoas, appliod movoly for the purpoen of pervarring the rete No attenpt ha brem sompo to initate the old work, and what remeins of tho ancint serectere is not scraped and polinhod ap, $a \infty$ often heppeas in Framelh nemoretioas, whersby the vilue of the moaument, at an arample of

 for balf a eantary. Would that our cooulled "rastorers" would leare the lemon hers trenght than I The areliteoture ot the bailding at Onase en elcowheas is very partieularly desoribed, but for themedetrile
 not fer fiow Omper is anothor triumphal anch, mone mimplo in daciga than that mat mentionad. It has oaly oan aroh which in sopported by

 tive chaized to tropliea. The bereraliefo are in vory bold projeotion
 line arooad tham. "This ofjo of emphasising chedows and oattines, and theo the mathod of doing so by menit of holes drilled round obfieten in common," the mathor mya "in the sonipture of tha bower Reapies."

Ab Gr Bixt, abot, ato the ruine of a gread triumphel areh of the come
 gmaked by fated eoloums of which the mpitale aro gose. On eech tide
 scoompanied by woace The Archivolt in admired by Mdrimbe, which he ofles a prand of frit and flowwe. If is of opinion from the great smelogy of atyle botwon the verion Triomphal Arebee of Provence; that trow at Orengs, 8t. Bamy end Capantren wao arvoted at the mome
 Aurolitut is Gurtany.

Anser, the amcient Aroleta, the fomoas ourital of Bomen Geol, in aupponed to have bom founded by the Grokk from Marilite befors the time of Come. Thare aso hese the ramains of a magnifioant Amphi-
 atill axiat It is in the shape of en allipee and moceurm 459 feet in langh, 841 foek in brometh and is aloolited to moconsmodete 24,000
 and some brouditul offocter an igurod.
Mryis, to which we pene on, in therned at the beee of the hith which luacd the phin of the Rhoes. It formed the cryinal of the Voloet





 so Frill poserved, bat the extriot in mote compidta. It menerve 489 \& by 832 with 88 rom of meta, which woald cocommodeto 20,000 prople If in yow will mene in conmquenoe of the manol of meon
 drocibed 1 ory ligge part of the ornement is loft in block, covording to the rion pretion of the Roman, antil the completion of the crecture. Tr gra, howver, of Nimet in the Mrion Chinis before mantioned (p. 80), at eurparive tho tromplo of Asonem and Livie at Vianm. The In imon Cuth in thoodht to be, pomibly, the mot pars piece of Romera veat boyoed tho Alpa it in folly deocibed and bmatifuly igured.
 It in ctastad eboat 13 milen N.R from Nimen on the wey to Avigoon, and formed a portioe of the Aquedrots partly in tunnol and parily in apen cenal, of sboat 95 miles in length, for copplying mator to Nimets and wat bailt by M. Agrippa, moo-in-low of Augtion 19 ywas R.C.
"Romen romaing" Mr. MeoGibbon romarth, "are found wry caprib ciocely is Boathem Geul Whit a manll proviocial tome bik Nime
 and Narboove hato monoely a ingle ratio of thoir Greek or Romen diviliation lef." This rection of the volume, miluring to the fane trien of Romen etrocturw which wo have bea conomapheing coonladen with the rment that it in sot till we mooh Veronk, of Rome itmolt ase monumenta to be forid comparible with the emphithestere of Ader and

 - Kimen
 traition period. Fo mye:-"The tranition from the architectome of Bomen to that of Medionil timeenforms con of the mons interenting and instrective cpochat in our art the wholo hidtory of Romen erobittecterio in that of a treneition frume the extornal trabeatod ajle, with its horisontal etebintarve, to the cormplete dovilopronat of the internal arched arobiteotries which wis the find oatoome of Romen contruetional forme." He
 renainimenos, or currivil, of the primitive eloments of a wood conetreotin, and pointy oot the identity of the olemanto in etractursm in wood, and in ctoba." For hil axplanation wo mont rofer the moder to hif
 the arch, which, from its peoviowaly obvore application to vacults, draine, Ace, wa siremoed to axtecnul uno in aleration in combination with cloments of the trabented atyle, and togothar formed that arehiteotarel

my bo men in all the beit Romso ctructursor, on in triosophal arcive seaked by pilaters, and apphitheetery whith remaded will opeaions




 dippenem


 the edoption of Curitinaity, the bmilien thomedres bed beoe ocanvetad to Chrimian montip. "The beelien had, do doable" he sags, "the foen of a pillaved ball with ountral and widanialop, the former lighted by a olonetory, bat it hed mo spes, of if it led ono it ald not ocoupy the peocotomen
 scopt the theory of Protemor Bald wis Brown, weleted is the Protemofi From Solcis to O-thedral, which Me Mendibbon hem plaed before his reders whoos theory in that, at the domed baptivaries, co firaqueaty
 memorial colle seed ditite by pegan sad Chriatiane in the cometrice, so the appidel chareben were imitations of the Sololes, or belle of meting of privite sociotim, and that the Chrition burial gilan like other gildes were allowed by the Emperon to have their molole Mr. Manclibbom dow not suevat to, or rejoct, thier now theory, bat pmesen on with"Howevar this may be" "and we ahall do tho mome, and leave the connideration of this intereating quection to axperts who ane better qualifod toden with it. "However this may M, Mr. Mmaibbon mye: "the tipe of the ewty Cbristian church or bestion promented to viow $=$ doapeted bell, with two or four rows of pillas, dividing it into throe oe
 leading into an opan apece riond none ntepe higher then the nave, aod in which mood the altat. Boyond this wen the inveriable apmon with it mai-domed colition adoned with monios, and contriniag, olovied by a finw tepe abowe the floof, the throes of the Bichop end the anke of the Probytan"
 tho monal form of the carly charchee in the weth, and that in Rlome waok ohwrehen have ban pecearred or retored" He montions alvo the azoedindy intereting church of Sen Vitale at Revenan, bot whothet this wes dovigred an a monament of a charoh is anomtain. It in octeroond and domed, my moch ettor tho wylo of tho tomple of Minerre Modicm and similer Romas atrecturme He ang "Soy Vitale hat aspecial interet foum it heving formed the model mopted by Charleangae for the chasch
 and he remelten "thet it crantitution en armomplo of Boman derige repro. dneed in Eavenae ander the late Empire, ate Chriation structare, asd souin morviag at a medioval mauoleum as hto as the aighth contary," whick ahom divipotly the continoity of Bomen draign and its direts infloence on the ert of leftrat timen.

The oflo of the Romeneqque is Provence was gretly inflowned by Bymatine at and tho early ume of vaulting in the Provoogal churchere
if another criking chomecterinio in the erchitoctuse of the ditriok 4
 intarior of which in gives Another romatemble fontars in thie church in the easty wo of the pointed arch in the realling, wisdow, and in ofber
 tatrodoction of the pointed arech in the noth of Framed did not arive until long atoewerk, and it in smartorbla that when it did come finto
 sound mech sdopese in proferocos.

Ative the introduction of Goeshin Arobitoctase in noathen Frence in 1174 os the boilding of the Abbey charch of 8ic. Danye ite rapid and
 wride it had reochad ita highot axcolloson and wa found in mont of the peot centhodrale of that rejion. FNoe wee the stife condiaed to cooloni-

 available for orery verioty of eochitoctoral requiremank. It in a free and matarel eyb, not cabjoot to arbitrary roim bat roedy to apply imall in the simplat mad mont dizeot maneor to all haren mante in the ray of beifting.

The erehitecture of the Sooth beoasen indreaced by mrioas diterting anven The Riviect, or Mediterranean littorel, fill into the power of the Geocome and of the Frapch. The former introducel the clomeate of Italian Gothic, and the lattor Intaboyast work, aod tha Romen olverio still lingered on. How mach thees infinencer afiseted the arechitecture of the didtriet which we have andor noviow in ahewn by the remains yot exiatiog, or by ctadying the decreription and illuetratione given in Mr. MeoGibboots very interesting wurt, to which we must rofor the readoc, for we havo alredy azoeoded the appos maigned to ul Wa, therofore, ena only give a brief and hatey cikctoh of the Authores seoond joamoy.
Atter demeribing Lrome, sad the madimval buildings thom, the Author pernued hie jourcong, an befors, down the river Bhooa Vaw ina is Tinted, which in not very rioh in architeatame rampins. The Cetbedral Mr Meoliblon coopidens in of the traltth enatary and chown aome apminl fecterse of the infiecoce of the sylo of Anverges. Thenee to Croun and the meioat Cistervina Abbay, the chapel of whieh, brift
 Furthar on is Avmeson, which, in 1308, beown for mose than e oantory the ent of the Roman Poatiot. The Paleoe of the Popen in nitantat on the top of an abropt rock, on the sammit of which stande the Church of
 and secrented woik combined. Moot of the prewent paleose, howrover, wew brilt in the fourtenth ountary. Of thi stractars, and of the town, a very interming dewription ingivon. The Church of Turnoon we origimally bailt in the twalth contary, and re-edifiod in the fourteanth The woth porch is of the carlier dete and is a brantifol arample of the Proveagal effia, mowing the mired chassoter of the datuitio of the ctyin The roand end octegomal nookehartie hepe oape partly copied from the Cotinthisn and patly errved with Romanaque fegure The numerowe fine mooldinge of the sech contain a eurious mixtare of Romen and modinvel ornaments in the clactic combined rith the dog-tooth

roond chatth all finished with enriobod capp reating on a cocnico napported on earred beede have an adveroed Romenoeqse apperance, of which a good illucteation in given.
In the cuate is an example of the southem equare tower with the sorthere round form, whilo the deteil) are all of the northere obraceter. In war anected in the fourteenth coatary. At Ancire the principel modievel edifice in the church of 8t. Trophime-s leage end important arevtere arhibiting examplon of all the poocliaritien of Proveapel arohitoctare, on a completo and extensive coala. The weat portioo in partioulendy ina, and is of tho same dyjo min the poech at Tacmova above mantioned, though mach frose. It is well illumernted. The oloistact of the church are very
 portal of the same character of thove at Aries asd Tarmoon. 8tichillet weis the chiof priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerumean At
 the lettes the moet remarteble is the charch of 8t. Victor, fin which in en instance of the pertial adoption of the Gothio of the wouth, and an atterapt to combine Gothio dotaile with nouthem atructural fentarees. The ohonch of 8t. Banveur at Aram-Peovisos wap bailt in 1108. The arehitecture rosemblea that of Notre Deme dee Doms ef Arignon. We find the mase futed Corinthian columns and cornice of Bommen enrichments and archot openiaga between. The amall engaged columne with twitted and futed shafts and atright arched lintel are, howover, Mr. MnoGibbon remarks, restoretions of the twelith ceantury. The colietars are an admirable work of art
Irrespective of Mr. MecGibbon's description of the anchiteotere of the conntries of which he treata his historical akotches ane of mach intercest and value. We have greatly exoeeded the usual spece at our commend, and withoat touching apon the suediman architecture of the Rivieran mut close this notice. If, however the Elitor will coarteonen sllow un the requinite room in the next number of the Jourmal, wo thall be pleceed to add a second brief notice of that prontion of Mr. Mactibbon'm intructive and velablo work.

# 泉rchatalogical Sonrmal. 

JUSIS 1ata,

## BAIBUBGH CASTHE

By GED. T, OLARE
Whatever may be the value of the patriotic boast that
"Briteamis neede no bulwarks, no towers along the steep,"
ahe is not altogether unprovided in this respect, and Dover on the soath and Bamburgh on the north, have been from remote, and probably from pre-historic times, fortresses by nature almost impregnable, and rendered completely so, in proper hands, by art.
Nature has indeed done mach for Bamburgh, but art has there done ample justice to nature. Bamburgh has been compared to Windsor and to Dover, and the comparisons are not to its disadvantage. It resembles Windsor in its length of front and in the position of its keep, a massy, lofty, and central structure, not inferior even to the celebrated Round Tower of the royal fortreas. Of oaks and elms and velvet turf it cannot bosst, but it has the wide waste of waters on the one hand, and the broad and highly cultivated lands of Northumbria on the other, and the roving Anglander who first fixed upon the rock as his residence, probably found the pathless ocean more to his taste, and productive of richer spoils, than the gladen of even a Norwegian forest.

With Dover the northern hold has more in common. Less lofty indeed; and in area less extended, Bamburgh is by no means its inferior in strength of position, and is far beyond it in that stern and aavage grandeur that so well becomes a fortress exposed to the fury of a turbulent ocean. Its walls seem to form a part of the rifted face of a great mass of basalt, a fragment of the vast sheet of Plutonic rock spread partially over Northumberland, and
the eastern edge of which forming the reefs and ialands of Farne, renders all approach from the sea difficalt and dangerous.

The basalt, black, intensely hard, and more or lema columnar in its structure, is here about 75 feet thick, and rests upon a substratum of aandstone, the line of junction being a little above the level of high water. The platform, entirely occupied by the castlo, includes an area of about three acres, large enough not only to accommodate a very strong garrison, but to afford protection to the adjacent villagers and hasbandmen, who are recorded to have found shelter there during the not infrequent raids from Scotland. It is, natarally, precipitous all round, but with faces varying considerably in height. That to the landward retains its original cliff of 50 feet, unbroken, and predominates far and wide over moor and fen and not unproductive corn-land, bat that towards the sea, naturally lower, is choked up by a mass of blown sand, which at one time threatened to overwhelm the castle, and had to be removed by art.

No inhabitant of these regions, in times when every man's hand was lifted against his neighbour, could aford to neglect a position so secure by nature, and fortunately so, since the bare acalp of rock would afford little material for any primitive defences, and any sort of fosse would be both unnecessary, and with the tools of a savage people, impracticable. Hence there is no trace of early occupation, nor of the works which are said to have been thrown up in the sixth century, and as to the axact character of which there is much doubt. In truth, however, no work, short of masonry, and that of a superior character, could long stand against the rude septentrion blatists from the German ocean.

The history of Bamburgh, though dating from so early a period as the sixth centary, includes but few events of more than local interest, although the rock was for more than five centuries the chief seat of an important province, and was besides closely associated with Aidan the apostle of Northumbria and Oswald its Bretwald and its earliest martyr.

It is atill a vexed question when, or even about what period the Northmen began to invade the shores of Britain,
or in what parta, from pirates and plunderers, first became owners of land, and collected their family settlements into provinces and kingdoms. It was however certainly a very early settlement that took the name and place of the Caltic province of Bryneich or Bernicia, a tract oxtending from the Forth to the Tyne, or it may be to the Tees, with a seaboard open to the still-arriving hordes from the loins of the North. All who so came were donbtless welcome, for beaides the Ficts and Scots from beyond the Forth the province lay open along its whole western length to the kingdom of Strath-Clwyd, at that time held by the remnant of the Britons with even more than their wonted bravery and tenacity. Never were these qualities made manifest more brilliantly than on the field of Cattraeth, and in the parson of Urien Rheged, a battle and a hero fortunate in that they have been commemorated in enduring verse by such masters of patriotic song as Aneurin, Llwarch hên, and Taliesin.

It was towards the middle of the sixth century, in the thick of the struggle between the rival races, those battles unjustly called of "kites and crows," but which were the making of the English nation, that Ida, son of Eoppa, tenth in descent from Woden, arrived with a strong body of Angles in forty ships upon the shores of Bernicia. He landed north of the Tweed, but speedily overcame or made common cause with his Jatish predecessors, and took possession of and identified himself with the rock known to the Britons as Dinguearoy, and to the Jutes as Oynclicaaberg or "the royal dwelling "and afterwards" ". . . . ondrame a prisciil jexe nomine diotum" as Bebbanburgh, so called, according to Bede, from Bebba, the queen probably of Aethelfrith, the grandson of Ida. In what condition lds found the place we are not todd; Gaimar describes it as even then a royal seat, and Ida's work as a restoration.

> "Ida rescut Northumberland. Sachesz co fu li primers reis. Ki la tenist del lin d'Engleis. Icist Ida dusze anz regna," E Baenburc ben restora."

He enclosed, it appears, the place with a hedge and
afterwards with a wall. "He timbrode Bebbanburh, seo whe aarost mid hegge betyned har aeftermid wealle." Not certainly what wo now understand by a hedge, for no thorn, even blessed by St. Joesph himself, would flouriah on that weather-beaten creat; nor indeed was that or any other defance needed apon the greater part of the circuit. We may suppose the hedge to have been a palisade of timber, confined to the lower part of the cliff about the prosent entrance, and the wall rainforcing it to heve been without cement, tuch as the Vikings sometimes employed with considerable skill in their sapalchree.

Nennius, who barely mentions Ids, says of his grandson Eadfored (Fthelfrith) Flesaurs, that he reigned 12 years in Bernicia, anil as long in Deirs, A.D. 593-616, and gave to his wife Dingue-Aroy, called also from her, Bebbanburh. The fame of Ida has been proclaimed by his Caltic adversaries, who mention him only as "Elamddwyn," or "the Flamebearer," from the conflagrations that accompanied his progress. Though described, not unnaturally, by the Celtic bards as always overthrown, he was on the whole, victorions, and "semper armatus et laboriosus," closed his reign in battle, having consolidated Bernicis into a powerfal kingdom which he tranamitted to his descandants, of whom Eadwin gave name to Edwinsburgh or Edinburgh, and under whom Bernicia and Deira became the Northumberland of the Saxons, and finally an integral and very important part of the realm of Eigland.

Althongh thare is no continuous history of Bamburgh, it is occasionally mentioned in the chronicles as the scene of considerable local events, and it certainly continued to be the seat of the rulers of the province. Penda, the opponent and conqueror of Oswald, laid siege to the place in 4.D. 642. It deems he collected fuel far and wide, and piled it up; probably in front of the works in timber, covering the entrance. The Pagan chief, however, reckoned without the Saint whom he had ontraged, and at the prayer of St. Aidan the wind ahifted, and the fire was kindled in vain. Above half a century later, A.D. 710, a second attack slso failed, when Eadulf, the usurper of Northnmberland strove to get possession of its lord, Osred, son of the Northumbrian Alfred, a boy (under the
charge of Berthfried his guardian. Forty yeary later, A.D. 750, King Eadberht here imprisoned Bishop Kynwolf of Lindisfarne, and kept him here thirty yeara.

The neat considerable mention of Bamburgh was in A.D. 866-7, when the Danes, then holding York, laid waste the country from Whitby to Melrose and forced the Bishop to leave Lindisfarne, and seek a safer resting place for the remains of St. Cuthbert. Later On, A.D. 924-6, Achelatan, the founder of the English monarchy having deatroyed the castle of York, the mound of which still remains, dispossessed Ealdred from Bamburgh, and having defeated the Danes at Branenburgh, added Northumberland to his kingdom, and established it as a Saxon earldom.

The next assailants of the fortress in force were again the Danes who, A.D. 998, having failed in their attack upon London by the Thames, ascended the Humber, and marching with their usaal rapidity upon Bamburgh, found it in the hands of earl Eadulf, an aged man under whom the defences had been neglected, so that the Danes were able to enter by storm, and to obtain thence considerable booty. A few years before this, Lothian, less the castle of Edinburgh, had been ceded to the Scots, and their king, Kenneth, had been escortod by Eadulf to the court of the Fagliah Edgar. A little later however, soon after the Danish attack, Eadulf received a hostile visit from the Scots under Malcolm the son of Kenneth. They penetrated, almost unopposed, as far as Durham. Eadulf, unable to take the field in person, confined himself to Bamburgh, while Uchtred his son maintained the family reputation by defeating the Scots and putting them to flight. He died in 1016.

Duke William, on his axrival in Eaggland, found Morcar, and after him Copsi, in the Saxon earidom. They were succeeded by Cospatric, and he, in 1068, by Robert Comyn a Norman, whose death at the hands of the people led to William's celebrated march into the North, and to his savage treatment of that country. This was followed by the re-admission of Cospatric into the earldom and his eatablishment at the castle. During this brief second tenare of office Malcolm again invaded the earldom and reached the mouth of the Wear, and there
welcomed his Saxon relatives who were in flight from William. Coapatric meantime made a counter attack upon Yticolm's weatern territory, and returned thence Iaden with apoil to Bamburgh.

Bambargh was next held by Waltheof, and after an episcopal interval, by Alberic whom genealogists have tried to eatablish as the de Fere anceator, and then by Geoffrey Mowbray, bishop of Contances, supported and succeeded by his nephew Robert Mowbray, the head of a moot tarbulent family. Robert, who had supported Rufua against his brother Robert, finding himself in a distant and independent position, played the robber baron at the axpense of some Swedish merchants who had landed on his shores. The Red King summoned him to answer to their complaints. Robert declined to obey and garrisoned his castles. The King could not afford to pass by a defiance from such a quarter, and marched againat the Farl, took Tynmouth and Newcastle, held by his brother, sad laid siege in person to Bamburgh. $\Delta \mathrm{few}$ particulars of the siege are preserved by Oderic.
an assault was out of the question, and Mowbray, a man of great personal strength and stature, was a bold and experienced captain. Rufus therefore livid out a regular camp, of which it is probable the traces remain in the fields south of the village, and within this he constracted a large tower of timber called in the Chronicle a " Malvoisin." The term, in medimval warfare, is usually applied to a tower, also of timber, but placed upon small atrong whealk, on which it could be pushed ap to within a few feet of a castle wall, and from it a plank bridge be let fall upon the ramparts. Such a work was here impracticable. The cliff with the wall apon it was much too high for such an attempt, and the ground at the foot of the cliff far too steep. The "Malvoisin" was probably intended as a precaution against a sally from the garrison and as an intimation that the besiegers were prepared to undertake a blockade. It also would increase the power of throwing light projectiles over the walls.

Earl Robert, secure in the strength of his fortress and probably haring a free communication with the sea, could afford to despise all open attacks. His enemy therefore had recourse to stratagem. A letter was written, invititing
the earl to come to Newcastle, and pointing out how that castle might be retaken. In consequence Mowbray left Bemburgh with an escort of thirty knights and rode towards Mew castle. When nearly there ho was attecked, wounded, and taken, and Rufus, who had left for the south, directed him to be brought before the walls of the castle, with the threatit that uniess it was instantly surrendered his eyes ahould be put out. Upon this, his vife, Matilda L'Aigle, and his kinsman and Lieutenant, Morell, gave way. Mowbray was imprisoned for life, Matilds allowed to find another husbend, and Morell took service with the King. Bamburgh thus fell into the hands of the Crown and so remsined, with some trifling intervals, castle and manor, for several centuries.

Bamburgh now appeara in the Public records. Its castle-guard and other services were paid to the Crown, and the expenses incurred on its account are met by the sheriff and charged in the roll of the pipe. Various manors are named as held of the Crown and lands are granted in Bamburghshire. The Churches of St. Oswald and St. Andrew were given by Henry I to the Priory of Nostell, and in a later inquisition, 17 John, they are called " Beenburc church and chapel, attached to St. Oawald-Nostell juxta Pontefract:" but the parish church is dedicated to St. Aidan, and there are now three chapelries. Also a cell or sub-priory seems to have been founded. The castle and manor were placed in charge of a constable under whom all works were carried on, estimates of their cost being first certified by a jary.

Bamburgh did not stand alone as the property of the Crown. Wark at times, Berwick and Newcastle always, were regarded as royal castles, but Durham remained in the possession of the bishops, as did Norhanm, the keep of which, built by bishop Flambard in 1121, rivalled Bamburgh in size and atrength. Newcaatle had been provided with a Norman keep in 1080, and Carlise in 1092. The particulars of Tynmouth and Harbottle castles are unknown. Prudhoe, an Umfraville castle, has a Norman keep. Wark had a shell keep on a mound, bat the great Saxon burh, wholly artificial, a short distance north of Coldstream, did not receive any Norman additions.

The charges for worka at Bamburgh lie very thick about the first half of the reign of Henry II, when [1169, 16 II. II] William son of Waldef was fined for refusing holp to the king's work at the ceastle, and afterwaris paid to have a respite concerning it. The internal evidence of the keep coinciden generally with this period to which it may very probably be attributed.

There is no regular list of the cestollans, they only appear from time to time in the Pipe, Patent, and Close roll. The artizans employed are named from their trades, ${ }_{2 s}$ Osbert cementarius, Philip carpentarius, Adam faber, $_{\text {a }}$ Bobert janitor etc.

There being no standing army, and the royal revenue being often levied with great difficulty, the royal castles were usually left with but small garrisons, often just enough to close the gates, and when a war was impending repairs were hastily and imperfectly executed, and mercenaries hired as a garrison. Still the continual danger from Scottish raids, caused more than usual attention to be paid to the Border castles.

On the acceasion of Stephen, when David of Scotland overran Northumberland, Bambargh held out. It was besieged, and a part of the wall thrown down, but it was not taken, and when, after the battle of the Standard, David of Scotland was allowed the earldom, Bamburgh was at first witheld. It would seem however that Prince Henry of Scotland obtained it, since one of his charters in 1147 is dated thence. He may have retained it until his death in 1153, when it was again in the possession of the English Crown.

Soon after his accession Henry II visited the north as far as Wark, where works were in progress, but there is no evidence that he was at Bamburgh. It is probable that by 1174 the keep and exterior walls were completed and that the castie was thus able to resist the Scottish invasion which was fatal to Appleby and Brougham, where the keeps are of somewhat later date, and resisted by those, somewhat earlier, of Prudhoe and Carlisle. It was at the close of this expedition that William of Scotland was taken prisoner before Alnwick.

During the reign of Richard, Bamburgh seems to bave remained unasasiled; but it was included in the agle of
the earidom to Biohop Pudsey, on whose death the impecunious monarch offered it, but without Bamburgh, to William of Scotiand. Nothing, however was concluded. Mr. Hodgson Finde has discovered that, at the accession of Bichard, Boger Hoveden, who is one of the anthoritios for the partioulars of the castle, was one of the two justicen holding forest pleas in Northumberiand and Cumberiand. $\Delta t$ thin time the men of Bamburgh are set down at $\varepsilon 9$, 83, 4d. as a gift to the king. The repairs are continued through the reign and when John came to the throne, the king's houses were repaired and the castle was provisioned with pork and wine. King John, that most locomotive of sovereigns, was here 18th, 14th, and 15th of Febraary, 1201, and again, 28 January 1213, when he dated a letter to the Emperor Otho from hence. When John's miagovernment tempted Alexander to cross the border to promote an Inglish rebellion, Bamburgh remained faithful. Nevertheless the reign of Alexander is honoursbly remembered for the attempt then made for the first time to establish a general though rough code of lawn for the border, to which either nation could appeal with some chance of being listened to.

Henry III was here in March 1221, when a grange or barn was ordered to be constracted within the castle, 180 ft by 34 ft , for which timber was supplied from the forest. In times of danger balisterii and soldiers were provided, and crose-bows and quarrell-bolts, bacons and wine were supplied. Sometimes the stores of wheat and wine suffered from keeping and were ordered to be sold, and fresh supplies purchased, but always under proper inquisitions and certificates. No doubt the greater part of the cost of the works was in labour and materials, which do not to any great extent appear in the sheriff's accounts.

Under Henry the expenditure was continued. Bmiths' work and carpenters' work went on ; balistas of horn and of wood were supplied, and a thousand quarrells for ammunition. In 1221 Robert de Lexington, a justice, informs Hubert de Burgh that the Border was tranquil Meantime the gutters of the keep were to be put in order, and the lodgings, the great gate, and its drawbridge were ordered to be repaired, and the stores of corn and wine to be replaced. The king's tower was to be covered with voth 工an
lead, and the mill and mill-pool attended to, and so all through the reign to its end in 1272. Henry founded a House of Friars Preachera in Bamburgh towarde the close of his reign.

Edward I does not appear to have visited Bamburgh, unlens when in 1296 he summoned Baliol to attand him there, and on his neglecting to obey, marched to Edinburgh and made him prisoner. Under Edward II Roger de Horseley was castellan, but Edward committed the caatle to Leabella de Bellomont, widow of John de Vesci, "cum tronagio Regis ibidem" that is with the royal toll on the weights of wool, but for this she was to pay £110 per annum. Probably she did not reside here, for in 1315 Horseley seized upon certain provisions on their way to the garrison of Berwick, the contents of a ship cast ashore below the castle, a breach of the law for which he was called to account.
Bamburgh was a part of the dower of Isabella, queen of Edward II and it was thither that Gaveston was sont, a nominal prisoner, in 1811, to be transferred to Scarborough just before his death. It was probably under the dictation of the Barons that in that year an ordinance provided "Qe le chastel de Bambourgh soit seisi en la maynes le roi aicom l'ordeynment veut." A few yeara later, 12 Fd . II the burgesses of Bamburgh and other crown tenants under the castle petition to be allowed to continue in their lodgings within the castle with remission of rent, their lands having been wasted by the Scots. This was granted, as were similar petitions from the other tenanta. No doubt they had been allowed to erect temporary buildings in the lower ward. In 1323 the queen was here, and the castle seems to have been threatened by the Scots; a movement intended to divert the king from an attack on Berwick.

There is no special mention of Bambargh during the reign of Edward III save that in 1334-5 the Earl of Marray, a prisoner at war, was lodged here until his removal to York, costing altogether $£ 32$, so that the castle was then inhabited, though probably not much more, for 86 Ed. III it appears that the "fons" in the great tower was corrupted by butcher's offal thrown into it in the time of Richard Pembridge. On the sicceasion a

Bichard II Parliament prayed that Bamburgh and other castles might be put in order. In this reign mention is made of three springs of sweet water belonging to the burgeases of the Vill; Wyderwell, Rdgewell, and Mandlynwell.

In the wer of the Boves, as the conflict moved northwarde, Bamburgh ceme within its sphere. Aftar the battle of Towton in 1461, when Queen Margaret nought essistance on the continent, and retarned with 2000 auciliaries, she landed first at Tyumouth, but finding herself unsafe there, re-mbarked for Berwick. In the passage her lieutenant, Pierre de Bracy or Bréé, was driven ashore under Bamburgh and had to fiee on foot to Holy Island, with the lose of 400 men. The Queen however recovered Bamburgh, which was held by the Yorkists till after the battle of Hercham, in May 1484, when Sir Ralph Gray fled thither from the field, and was besieged by the Earl of Warwich, who battered down a portion of the wall which fell upon and nearly killed Sir Ralph. The castle was given up and Henry Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, had charge of il. He also abused his privilege of right of wreck by plundering a scottish vessel cast upon that inhospitable ahore.

Neither Heary VII nor his successor seem to have paid mach aftention to the border fortresses, and Bamborgh probably became ruinous. There was however a Captain, and from time to time the Warden of the Marches was admoniahed to keep his castles in proper order. In 1552 Bir John Horseley is to see to the castle bescon, and in 1587 Lord Wharton is to look to the general defences.

At the Dissolution John Forster got a share of the Bamburgh church lands and the family established themselves at Edderstone in the parish, and took an sctive part in the defence of the Marches; but there are complaints that the Captain does not reside in the castle, and finally John Forstar got a grant of both castle and manor from James II. The family adhered to the Stuait canse, and in 1715 Thomas Forstar joined the rebels and forfeited his estatea.

Lord Crowe, Bishop of Durham, had married a sister of Thomas Forster, and at her instance he purchased the forfeitod eatate, and founded the beneficent trust which
bears his name, and is still in full activity. It would soem that Lord Crewe found the castle a mere ruin, and nearly covered up with blown sand which had choked up the keep and covared the remsins of the chapel. This must have been going forward for a considerable time, for when the sand was ramoved in 1770 the well and the chapel were looked upon as discoveriea.

Happily for the success of the trust Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland had a seat at the Board. Under his active care the and was cleared out, the keep made habitable, and the great hall and lodgings fitted up and converted to their present uses.

## Desciriptons.

The rock rises from 120 to 150 ft . above low water, for its surface though smooth, is not level, the central part on which the keep stands being the highest, and the extremities from 10 to 30 ft . lower. The area is long and narrow, being about 406 yds . long by, at the broadest, 100 yds. and at the north end much narrower. The whole area was contained within an exterior curtain wall, which towards the sea has decayed and been replaced by modern masonry capable of carrying guns and connected with a signal battery. It includes about 3 acres. Along the western or land front part of the curtain is original, though it has been sorely breached and battered and where necessary rebuilt. Its lower 20 to 30 ft . is built as a revetment against the rock, but above the interior surface it rises sometimes as a parapet, but more generally as a lofty wall supporting the domestic buildings, or as a mere plain curtain of 20 to 25 ft . high.

Opon this front are four half round towers or rather bastions, simce they rise but slightly about the curtain. One, the largest, capa the junction of the main with a cross wall; a second, of no great size, is placed opposite to the keep, and two others are connected with the domestic buildings ; that nearest the great gate commanding the approach. Between these last are two rectangular towers, also connected with the buildings. The keep is the grand and central figure of the group, rising far above the whole. It is difficult to exaggerate the grandeur of this landward front, the rock, and the curtain which seems to be a part of it, extending neirly ) \& (ifth of
a mile, with a height of from 130 to 150 f . above the plain, and the rade massy keep rising some 70 ft . higher.

The area is divided into three warde, of which the upper or southern contains the ancient Entrance by stepe, the Chapel, and the Lodgings or domestic buildings. The Keep stood upon a crose wall, now removed, dividing the upper from the middle ward, and this again in divided from the northern or lower ward by a crose wall, strengthened by a half-round tower with prolonged sidee, and a gateway which has undergone restoration.

The main entrance is at the south end through a sort of barbican, between two half-round towers, once protected by a drawbridge, and duly portcullised. Fatering, on the left, the ancient entrance, a steep narrow flight of steps cut in the rock, ascends to the ward aboive. The main entrance is continued, ascending, and having on its left the precipitous rock crested by the wall of the upper ward. The road thus reaches a second gateway, also strongly fortified, and is continued between the ward curtsin on the left and a partial outer or seaward wall on the right, until it reachea the level of the middle ward, when it turns abruptly to the left, and through a gateway, long since removed, reached the upper ward, and the entrance to the keep.
This upper ward is protected towards the sea by an outer curtain, commanding the roadway just described. Along its west or landward side are placed the domestic dwelllings, arranged against the wall, and overlooking the cliff. Nearest to the keep are some vaults, possibly for prisons. Then what may have been retiring rooms from the hall, and next the hall itself, 57 ft by 30 ft , having four windows and a door towards the court, and probably having had as many windows towards the cliff. Beyond the hall are butteries, and between them a curious vaulted passage leading to the kitchen and to a amall chamber, probably a cellar. Other buildings extend towards the main entrance. These domestic dwellings have formerly beén allowed to fall into ruin, and they have been restored, added to, partitioned and plastered, so that though most of the old walls, passages, and vaults remain, the whole has been so diaguised that but little accurate knowledge
of the old arrangement can, at present, be obtained. The interiors of the mural towers have, however, been but little altered, and there remains a curious balcony or parapetted pasage between two of the towery, commanding the exterior approach, There is no very evident Norman work in these buildings, thoy probably range from Henry III. to Edward II.

The chapel stood detached near she sonth and of the ward, at the head of the steps. It lies east and weat, and was composed of a long narrov nave, 56 ft by 12 ft having a small door. An eastern archway opened into the choir, 15 ft by 16 ft ., beyond which was an apee, semi-circular, with prolonged sides and strengthened axternally by flat pilasters of which the bases remain. The chapel is nearly levelled to the ground, and its existence, long forgotten, was only discovered late in the last century on the removal of a heap of blown sand. It is late Norman of about the age of the keep, but the apse and perhapa the choir, are the older parts, though not by much. The choir seems to have had a small south door.

The keep stands between the upper and middle wards, being entered from the former. It stood in the line of a cross wall, now removed, in which a gate, as has been mentioned, communicated with the middle ward.

The middle ward was divided from the lower ward by a strong cross wrall or cartain pierced by a strong gateway now rebuilt. Near this, upon the wall, is a cmall half roand tower, with prolonged sides. At the west end of this wall, where it joins the main curtain, is a three-quarter tower or bastion.

The lower ward, somewhat triangular in figure, is protected along its western front by the curtain, here of great height and strength, against which modern storarooms and stables have been built In this wall is a small postern from which a steep narrow flight of steps descends finto a sort of small outwork, intended to cover the postern and to give a eafe passage to a spring of fresh water. This ward is at present very weakly defended towards the sea front. Probably an attack in force was not apprehended on this quarter. There do not seem to have been any detached buildinge of a permanent character in either of
these two warde, they were no doubt intendod for the barracks of mercenaries, and for a shelter for the tenants and their cattle on the occurrence, not infrequent, of a Scottish raid,

## The KTter

If, on the one hand, Bemburgh, as it now stands, prosenta nothing that caa be attributed to its founder, or even to those who posseseed it for the five and a half succeeding canturies, on the other hand the castle, at least in its ganaral aspect, romsins protty much as it stood in the reigns of Henry III, or Rdward II.

The predominating faature of the fortrens, that by which it is known to those passing within view of it by ses or byland, is its grand central tower, a very fine, and on the whole a very perfect example of a late Norman rectangular keep of the first class, worthy to be named with Hedingham, or Kenilworth, or the tower of Iondon, and resembling the latter, and the keeps of Dover, Lancaster, Newcastle and Appleby, in that it is at present inhabited.

Its base, laid upon a rock, probably but little below the surface, measures 77 ft .2 in. east and weat, by 69 ft 8 in. north and south, as it will be convenient to describe it, though in truth the north face fronts about E.N.E

single pilaster, 7 ft. broad, and placed near the centre of each face. The capping pilasters rise vertically, without set off or reduction, 60 ft ., to the top level of the intermediate parapets, whence they are continued as turreta, 7 ft . square, to a height of 8 ft Their parapeta have one notch or embrasure on ench face, and the parapets of the intervening curtains have four and five each. The six subordinata pilasters retain their breadth, bat are set beck at two offisets of a foot each, corresponding to sets off or reductions in the wall, into which these pilasters die a littile below the base of the parapet. Besidea these, usual in such keepa, there is another pilaster 15 ft broad and aloo 9 in . deep, placed near the east end of the south front, and carried up to the second floor. In this is placed, at the base, the entrance portal, and above it a pair of round-headed windows, no doubt representing earlier loops. This thickening of the wall to give depth to the portal may be taken as a part of the evidence that the entrance here is original.

## Basmicant.

The dimensions of the building above the plinth are 61 ft .8 in . north and south by 69 ft 2 in . east and west, and the north, eaat, and weat walls are 9 ft . thick, the sonth wall 9 ft .4 in . leaving an internal area of 43 ft .4 in . by 51 ft .2 ins. This is divided by an E. and W. wall, 4 ft .6 in. thick, into two unequal portions, the northern 16 ft . the southern 22 ft .10 in . broad. These again were subdivided, the north part by a cross wall 4 ft . thick, the south wall by two arches springing from a central pier 4 ft. by 8 ft , and from two responds in the walls. Besidea these the southern portion was again subdivided by an arcade, running east and west, of three archea. The general result is the subdivision of the basement ares into nine bays of which the three northern are nearly 16 ft . square and the six sonthern are considerably smaller. The bay occapying the N.W. quarter is shat off and is entered by a small original doorway. The rest are either open or divided by modern partitions. The main cross wall, at its east end has been cut away to represent an arch, and thus a small doorway has been removed. The vaults are some groined and some barrel vaulted of diffte-

## BAMBURGH CASTLE ${ }^{m}$

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## BAMBURGH CASTLE．

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$(5) 1,1+1$

ent spans and haight, the highest 18 ft , but all roundheadod, and all very plain. The piers are rectangular, without capp, In the central western bay is the calebrated well, 150 ft deep, now disused. The raults are evidently original, and a fragment of plinth ahews the original floor to have been about 10 inches lower than the present one.

The basement was lightsd, or rather ventilated, by 12 loop, three on eech face, or rather by eleven loops, the door taking the place of one, so that that each of seven of the eight outer baya had ita loop.. The aix to the E. and W. are unaltered, and have narrow alightly splayed recesses, the othera have been converted into. zmall windows and the recesses enlarged. The eastern loop on the porth front has been altered and in its side a small mural chamber has been excavated as a garde-robe, probably modern. Near to this is the entrance to a well-ataircase 5 ft .6 in . in diameter which rises by sixty two steps 52 fit to the upper gallery, and communicates with each floor.

The only entrance to the keep is in the south front near its east end. Five ateps lead up to the doorway Which is 3 ft .6 in . broad and 7 ft .6 in . high, flat-topped and shoulder-headed. Above is a plain tympanum set in a round-hesded recessed arch of two members. The arches spring from four detached shafte with plain Norman caps and abaci, two on each side; the passage within is 5 ft . wide and vaolted. There was no portcullis and the portal was only closed by a stout door supported by a strong, wooden bar. Neither was there any drawbridge or exterior defence, as is proved by the unbroken surface of the rock.
On entering the doorway, in the pasaage, on the left, a amall plain opening admits to a flight of 27 steps, the staircase threading the south wall, 4 ft . broad and vaulted, and lighted by a loop in the exterior wall. At the head of the staircase is a landing, and on the right 2 steps more reach the level of the first floor and open into the Court room.
This floor measures 43 ft .4 in . N. and S. , by 51 ft .2 in . E. and W., and there is a reduction of the east wall to 7 ft .10 in ., the west wall to 8 ft . and the north to 8 ft . 6 in ; the south wall is increased to 7 ft . This ares is
divided between four rooms:-the Court room, the Kitchen, and the Armorry. The Armoury occupies the whole west side of the building. It is 41 ft 8 in . long by 14 ft . broad, and han a window at each ond, and one near the centre of the weat aide. The windowa are set in memidomed recesess and have been ealarged. This room is vaulted and divided from the otherr by a wall 4 ft thick. Two crom arches divide the room into three baya. The northern bay 16 ft . by 14 ft . has a groined vault with shafte at the angles. The other bays have barrel vaulte laid crowsways. There were originally two rooms divided by a wall 4 ft . thick, and this has been cut away to resemble an arch, so that at this time the room may bo described as divided by two crose arches into three bays. The northern bay, 16 ft by 14 ft ., has a groined vault with shafts at the angles.
That there were two rooms is evident from the appearance of the masonry and by the existence of two original doors. Had not this chamber lain north and south it would certainly be taken for the chapel which even as it is, one half of it may have been. As at the Tower and at Colchester, it is the only vaulted chamber above the basement level.
The Kitchen, 17 ft 2 in . N. and 8 . by 38 ft .2 in. E. and W. occupies the north-east quarter. It is entered by original doors from the Court room and Armoury through walls 4 ft. thick, and has two windows to the north and one to the east. All have been enlarged and small cupboarda cut in the window jambs. There was originally a short passage in the wall leading from the side of the east window to the well-staircase. This has been blocked and a more direct opening made.

The Court room occupies the S. E. quarter. It measurea 33 ft .3 in . by 22 ft .3 in ., and is 17 ft .3 in. high. It has a large window in a splayed recess towards the east, and to the south a deep recess, 10 ft . by 8 ft . containg the two coupled windows over the entrance doorway. From the west side of this recess a staircase 3 ft . wide ascends in the south wall to the upper floors, It is lighted by a lateral loop enlarged into a small window. This staircase ascends twenty steps to a small landing, whence a passage passes of to the right, up three steps, and (reacches the second floor level.

At this level the walls are again reduced in thickness, the weent wall to 8 ft . 2 in ., the north to 8 ft .6 in , the east to 7 ft .10 in , but the sorthern wall remmins at 9 ft .6 in . The area, is $61^{1} \mathrm{ft} .7 \mathrm{in}$ by 43 ft .8 in .

This floor lize the lower one contains three rooms, but some arevaulted. They are three bedrooms and a library. The firat and second bedrooms occapy the weat side, being over the armoury. That in the S.W. quarter is 18 ft .7 in . by 10 ft .8 in ., and has a window to the west. That in the N.W. quarter is 18 ft . by $10 \mathrm{ft}$.8 im , and has windows to the west and north. The partition between them is 7 ft .1 in . thick, and is threaded by a vaulted pessage 3 ft .9 in . broad by 6 ft . high, which leads into a mural chamber in the west wall lighted by a amall loop. The chamber has been enlarged into an oval, 8 ft by 6 ft ., and serves as a dressing and bath room. The third bedroom faces the north. It was $33 \mathrm{ft}$.3 in . by 17 ft .8 in . and had three windows to the north and one to the east, with splayed recesses, from one of which a narrow mural passage leads into the well staircase. There is some alight doubt whether this passage be original. This room has been divided into two by a modern partition.
The fourth room is the Library. It occupies the S.R quarter and measures 33 ft .3 in . by 22 ft .8 in ., and is 13 ft 4 in. high. Its floor is four steps higher than the others, to give height to the Court room below. This arrangement is no doubt modern. There is one window to the east and to the south are two. The two communicate by a mural passage which at its contre expands into a amall chamber, lighted by a loop. This passage is continued on the further side of the easternmost window and leads into a circular chamber, 5 fi. 6 in. diameter, contained in the -S.E. angle, and lighted by a south loop. Probably this chamber was originally a well staircase ascending from the second floor to the uppar gallery. In diameter it matches with the N.E. well staircase.

This floor contains an arrangement which.is exceedingly rare in these keeps, being found only at Dover. The wall separating the eastern and weatern rooms 7 ft . 8 in . thick, is threaded by a vaulted passage 3 ft .9 in . broad, which gives access to all the rooms, and from which the cross passage already described in given off. The wall between
the north bedroom and the library is solid: at its east and is a doorway which opens both into the bedrooma and into a chamber in the east wall, probably an original garderobe. It will be remarked that the mural utaircase from the lending upon which stope led to the second floor wha mentioned as continuing to the floor sbove. From that landing 15 atope ascend to the S.W. angle of the building, which contiains a maral chamber lighted by a southern loop. Thence the strircase is continued, rising by 6 ateps, in the west wall, to the apper gallery 2 ft .6 in . broad 6f. high, which threads the W.N. and W. walle. Within the two former it is unaltered, and is lighted by three loops on each face, but in the east wall the gallery has been blocked in modern times, though in places it is still seen. It was evidently continued to 2 cylindrical chamber in the S. F. angle, now closed, and which no doubt, as already mentioned, contained a well stair ascending from the second floor to the gallery. There has always however been a difference between the east side and the two others. In them the windows are simple apertures in the outer wall In the third side the gallery traversed the splayed sides of the windows so as to admit the light into the rooms within. At the N.E. angle the well stair below ends and communicates with the gallery. At the N.W. angle a freah well staircase commences and ancends by fourteen steps to the allure or rampart walk.

There is some doubt as to the date and original arrangement of this upper floor. It was clear from weather mouldings now concealed in the east and west walls that originally there was no third floor, but the second floor was roofed ridge and furrow, no doubt with a covering of shingles, and a central gutter : the whole boing concealed within the outer walls. This was so at Porchester, Kenilworth, Bridgenorth, and in many other keeps. Soon afterwards, quite within the Norman poriod, more space was wanted and lead coming into nee, an upper floor was added, and a flat roof laid on. Here the walls of this new chamber with the original doorways remain, though plastered over in quite modern times, probably about 1770. The flai roof, then no doubt rotten and gone, was replaced by a ridge and furrow, but at a higher level, as now seen, so as to give more bedroom accomodatione

The rampart walk along the top of the outer wall, still remains, and from it short staircases ascend the four angle turrets. The peculiarities of this keep are the entrance at the ground level, not, it is believed, known in any other large keep; the mural stair, as at Richmond and Prudhoe, but found nowhere alse to the same extent; and the abeence of fireplaces and flaes which the Tower of London, was long supposed to be without, but recently one or more have been discovered there, though without flues, the smoke having been allowed to escape by small apertures in the outer wall a few feet above the fire, as at Colchester and Rochester. It is not likely that any fireplaces or smoke vents should be concealed here; they would have been discovered when the keep was re-fitted, nor in this case would the Crewe trustees have gone to the expence of building fireplaces and running up flues against the face of the walls.
It is probable that Dr. Sharp found the keep open to wind and weather ; the roof and floor gone ; the basement choked with sand; and the parapets and angle turrets much broken down. These he replaced, preserving, as may be seen, a great deal of the old work. He laid new floors, put on a new roof, cleared out the well, put fireplaces and flues into the rooms, converted many of the loops and some of the smaller openings into Norman windows, and made the whole building not only habitable but comfortable. Looking to the period when all this was done, and what the Canons of Durham were then about to do to disfigure their cathedral, Archdeacon Sharp surely deserves praise, not only as an active trustee, but, at least at Bamburgh, as what was then far more rare, a skilled and tasteful reatorer.

This paper would be very incomplete did not the writer acknowledge the hospitality he received from Sir John Lubbock, at his visit, the occupant of the keep, and the assistance he has had from Mr. B. G. A. Hutchinson, the able and active Resident, under the Crewe Trustees. His are the plans and sections of the keep, and with them he has favoured the writer with his own valuable observations upon the details of the building. The general plan is taken, in substance, from the Ordnance Survey.

TES OPENING OF TEE TOMB OF BIBHOP OLIVER BUTTON, AND THE DIECOVEBY OF A CHALICE. PATBE, AND KPISCOPAL RING. ${ }^{1}$

## 明 THE RETV. PREORNTOR FHABLEA

On the morning of Saturday, March 9th, 1889, the workmen engaged in repairing and partially relaying the pavement of the presbytary of Lincoln Minster, popularly known as the Angel Choir, preparatory to its being once more made available for purposes of worship, had occasion to raise the slab which was known to cover the grave of Oliver Sutton, who was Bishop of the See from 1280 to 1299. The position of the grave was under the second arch from the east end, on the north side, in a line with the recently erected cenotaph of the late Bishop Wordsworth, which occupies a similar place under the third arch. The alab covering Bishop Sutton's grave was one of very large size, measuring 12 ft . in length by 4 ft in breadth, of Purbeck marble, which from its want of hardness and homogeneity had become grievously decayed and fractured. It is said, in Brooke's reprint of Sanderson's MS. catalogue of the sepulchral memorials in Lincoln Cathedral, taken before the devastation of the Great Rebellion, to have borne an inscription in Lombardic letters. Of this inscription, if it ever existed, all traces have disappeared. The covering alab being raised the workmen were led by a natural curiosity to pursue their investigations further than necessity required, resulting in the curious and interesting discovery which I am about to lay before the Institute.

Immediately beneath the slab was a layer of rough stones embedded in sand, below which lay slabs of the

[^41]local Lincoln oolite, covering the grave as a lid, 1 ft. 7 in. from the level of the floor. The grave itself was an oblong rectangular stone chest constructed of dressed masonry, and, an already ststed, covered with a stone lid. The dimensions of this chest were 7 ft .8 in . long, 2 ft .8 in . broad, and 1 ft 10 in deep. The whole of the interior was lined with sheets of loed, forming a asell containing the body. One sheet covered the bottom of the chest, rising up ali round vertically to the height of 3 ins,, and met by anothar sheet of load running down the sides and covering the junctures, the whole being invested by a third sheet running all round the cavity from top to bottom. All the joints were carefully eoldered. The whole aperture of the grave was covered by another horizontal sheet of lead, atrengthened and kept in its place by four transverse iron bars, 1 ft .6 in . apart, soldered to the lid by leaden "tabs," two to each bar.

On removing this last covering the akeleton of Bishop Sutton was discovered, in an excellent state of preservation, with the exception of the skull. The bones lay in the midst of a mass of decaying vestments, perfectly formless, having lost all that would indicate their material or texture. The flesh had completely decayed, learing the bones bare. Though the skull had entirely disappeared, neither tooth nor fragment of bone remaining, a considerable mass of hair of a bright brown hue inclining to red, indicated the place where it had lain. Beneath it was a head-rent formed of a block of oak, 2 ft . by 6 in ., cased in lead supporting a mouldering woollen cushion.

The leaden receptacle shewed indications in the dark stain 2 in . deep all round, of the brine or other antiseptic liquid which had been poured in upon the corpse, upon closing down. The workmen informed me that the lid ran down with moisture when first opened.

To come now to the most interesting feature of this discovery. On the right side of the skeleton were a silvergilt chalice and a paten laid on it as a lid, standing upright as originally placed nearly sir centuries back. The vessels were covered with a piece of fine linen about 7 in. or 8 in. square, which, when first discovered, was hauging in graceful foids all round, the bright metal gleaming
through the rents time had made. On the admission of the air, the frail tisene soon fell to pieces. The chalice is of much the mame shape and dimensions as that from Berwick 8k James, Wilts, now in the British Maseum, sliso of milver-gilt, which is figared in ${ }^{*}$ Mr. St. John Hope's mamoir on "Medisaral Chalices and Patens," in The Archaological Journal (rol. xliii, p. 142). Ite form in somewhat more elegant, the lower part of the atem below the knop having a more gracefal concave curve. This chalice beionge to "Type $\boldsymbol{A}$ " of Mr. Hope's clesaification, to which he asaigns the approximate date $\mathrm{c}_{\text {. }}$ 1200-1250. These vessels are somewhat later in date, the bishop having died in 1299, but were probably of earlier construction, being almost cortainly "masaing vessels" not vessels expressly made for the purpose of interment with the corpse. The chalice stands $4 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \text { in. }}$ high. The bowl which is broad and shallow is 4 in. in diameter, and $1 \frac{1}{5}$ in. deep. There is a alight quasi lip round its edge. The foot is circular, of the asame diameter as the bowl. There is a bold knop to prevent the cap from slipping through the hand of the priest, projecting half an inch from the stem. The chalice was constructed of three pieces of metal, the bowl being soldered to the stem, and the knop with a ring below supporting it, riveted to it. The whole vessel is very carefully made, but is eatirely destitute of ornamentation or symbol The gilding is still brilliant on the inside of the bowh, but has disappeared from much of the outside surface of the vessel. From the carefulness of the fashioning of both chalice and paten, and from the solidity of their make, as well as from the preciousness of their material, Mr. Hope is of opinion that they must have been intended for use at the Sacrament of the Altar. The bishop probably had richer and more elaborate vessels for his customary use, but those now found would have been occasionally used by him. They almost certainly do not belong to the class of funeral vessels.

The paten is 4 in $^{8} \mathrm{in}$. in diameter. Both the inner and outer depression are circular, uncusped. In the centre of the inner depression is the Manus Doi issuing from conventional clouds, in the act of benediction. This aymbol marks an early date. In later times the . Farmiche
-i.e. the Face of the Blessed Lord-or the Agnus Doi were more in favour.

The ring had dropt from the finger, and was found between the legs of the akeleton. It is pronounced by an experienced jewoller to be of pure gold, 22 carats fine. After the dirt was washed from it it was as bright as the day it was first put on, and still bore marks of the burnishing tool It is of large size, probably intended for the indax finger of the right hand. The hoop is massive, circular in section, not at all flattened. It is joined to the bexil directly without any shoulder, or lateral spreading out. The bezil is large and massive, gabled in section, roughly oval in shape, adapted to the outline of the large piece of rock crystal with which it is set. The bexil is strengthened with four slender bands of circular section. A similar rim rans round it and unites it to the setting which encircles the crystal. The face of the atone is perfectly fiat and highly polished. Mr. Hope writes, " the ring is clearly Oliver Sutton's ring, and not undertaker's atuff. The crystal may be a pale sapphire, or the bishop may have liked the crystal."

This is the third episcopal ring in the keeping of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoll. The other two are those of Bishop Gravesend, which has lost its stone, and of Bishop Grosseteste, which is set with a sapphire of fine hue. The chalices and patens found in the graves of these prelates, when opened at the close of the last century, are aloo preserved, with othern, in the Cathedral Library.
On the left side of the skeleton lay the mouldering remains of a crozier. This was of wood, and was in the last stage of decay. Mr. Hadley was enabled to take photographs of the head of the ataff, which was exquisitely carved with vine or maple leaves.

A few biographical notes of Bishop sutton may not be out of place. He was originally a Canon of Lincoln, and was elected Dean in 1275. It is recorded of him as an unusual merit, that as Dean he kept residence at Lincoln. By the faithful and kindly performance of his decanal duties Sutton so completely gajned the confidence and goodwill of his Chapter that on the vacancy of the See by the death of Bishop Gravesend he was chosen his suc-
cessor, por inepinationom, the choice being accepted by the king. He is described as vir littoratus, who being a regent in arto had studied canon and civil law, and had parposed to devote himself to theology, and proceed to the highest degree in that school had he not been elected Dean. Both as Dean and Bishop he proved himself a carefal governor, both in temporal and spiritual mattera. "Entirely avarse from avarice" be caused all the fines and amercements paid to him by ofienders against the ecclesiantical laws to be made over to the mendicant friari, poor nuns, and the poor and needy of the parishees where the offences had been committed, "not retaining a penny for himelf." He never distressed the people of his manors with exactions or tallages beyond their legal dues, and distributed liberal alma to the more needy among them. To his Cathedral and his Chapter he was a great benefactor. He increased the Commons of the Canons, and for the protection of the Canons as they went to the nocturnal services, from evil disposed persons who had previonsly made the Close their rendezvous, he obtained the license of the King, Edward I, for the erection of an embatiled wall round the Close, strengthened with towers and with double-gate houses at all the entrances to the precincts. For the use of the parishioners at St. Mary Magdalen, whose church had been pulled down by Hemigins for the erection of his cathedral, and who had up to this time been accommodated in the nave of the Minster, Sutton erected a separate church, where its successor now stands, between the north-western gate-houses-the Exchequer Gate-of the Close. He also caused the cloisters to be erected, and commenced a college for the residence of the vicars, Senior and Junior, who had previously lived dispersedly, and not always very reputably, in different houses in the town. This "Vicars Court," as it is termed. Ieft unfinished at his death, was continued by his execators.

Bishop Sutton died during his attendance at Matins, in the Minster on St. Brice's Day, Nov. 18, 1299. He breathed his last as the choir were singing the last words of the Antiphon-

Isto contomer Domini gmorntes
Fente plobs oujus oelobrat por orbem
Hodio letus mervit monet
Boundere ceril.
Schalby, Sutton's registrar, to whom we are indebted for these particulars of the bishop, states that he had conversed with Button's confessor after his death, whose simple and amphatio tectimony was "non posum negae quin justissimus, constantissimus et mundissimus homo fuerit."

## 



Few places in Britteny have a more interesting history than the Castle of Fougeren-litarally "Ferns, such being the meaning of ita name, and the heraldic device of its ancient lorda. Already a great and important fortress ill the days when the Kings of Kngfand were also Dakes of Normandy, it has soen at least two Eaglish monarchs and a King of Scotland in warlike array before its walls; it has been the scene of many stirring events in the middle ages, and nearer our own time it was one of the rallying points of the Chouans, those bold peasants who so gallantly maintained the cause of their Church and King against the armies of the Revolution. Balzac'a gemius has illuminated this page of its history in one of his inimitable romances, Les Chouars en Bretague. The traveller who leaves Normandy for Brittany, and who prefers to the usual track by St. Malo and Dinan, the road from Avranches by St. James de Beuvron to Rennes, will enter the old Armorican duchy under favouring anspices. By this road the Bretons used to invade Normandy till William the Conqueror planted the castle of St. James in their way and forced his tarbulent neighbours to take the route by the mouth of the Couesnon, where the "Pas an Boeuf" below Pontorson, has engulfed many a plundering Breton. The road from Avranches to Fougeres it highly picturesque. The trees in this part of France, perhaps owing to the nearness of Brittany, where nature is allowed more of her own way than elsewhere, are not ruthlessly cropped, and growing in clumps and hedgerows have more of a forest appearance than usual. The crimson staltes of

[^42]the sarrazin or buckwhest, etanding cut in the fields, glow in autumn with a novel charm for English eyes, contrasting finely with the changing hues of the forest timber. As we approach St. James, a deep narrow valley on the left, richly clothed with wood, marks the course of the little river Beavron, on its way to join the Selune, which soon after loses itself among the treacherous sandel of the bay of Mont St. Michel. Si. James, once possessing a strong castle and a priory of Benedictines, is now a little open town. Only a few fragments of walls and towers on the odge of the ravine overhanging the river, remain to ahew its former strength. Shortly after leaving it, the road enters Brittany, a fact made evident in many ways; the country becomes wilder, the road more tortuous, with stretches of gorse covered land, a plant much used by the natives in foddering their cattle, and instead of the tall, spare, Norman, the dark, long haired, and short Breton will be seen in autumn busy with his family or servants thrashing his crops with the primitive flail, on the smooth surface of his open farmyard.
Few things shew more clearly than their husbsadry the conservative character of the Bretons. The road winds along, passing now a wood, in whose dark recessee one might almost suspect a wolf or two to be larking, now an old mansion with its étang, or moat, and at last reaches the base of a tree-crowned hill, from which the old walls and houses of a town look forth By many indications one can perceive that a place of some consequence is near at hand. The traveller is, indeed, close to Fougeres, the chief place of the arrondissement, with a population of between 9,000 and 10,000 inhabitants. A strong smell of leather pervades the environs, revealing the principal trade to be "cordonnerie." The natives also carry on other industries, such as dyeing, tanning, glass blowing, and the making of asbots. The hill, on which the town stands, rises to the height of 440 feet, and an extensive view is gained from the platform, east, south, north, and west. In the last direction, a winding street runs through the market place by a steep declivity to the gateway of the castle. The town of Fougeres in shape much resembles a pear, the broadest part being at the top of the ridge on which the visitor is standing, while the narrower part
tapers of downwards towards the castle, the old town walls bounding either edge of the declivity, and leaving little more space than the breadth of the street, and the housea and gardons on each side. To the east and sorth of it upper and broadest part, Fougeres is now an open town, its gates and walls there having been long destroyed. It hea burst ite bounds in that direction towards the forest, and the road to Bennes, Mewhere the walls fill remain, no longer fit for defence, for houses have been bailt on them, and ivy creepa over all the old embracures. On a spor projecting from the platean towards the south, just outaide the walls, stands the principsl church of St. Leonards, a contpicuous object in the landscape, as the richly timbered ground alopes steeply away from its aite northwards into the valley, where stands another church under the caatle walis with an oddly defiected spire-that of Bt. Sulpice. Further to the north and weat, an amphitheatre of low hills surrounds the castle, broken only by the road to Dol and St. Malo. In the valley between, the little ntream of the Nangon winds around the town and castle, flowing gently to join the Coneanon, a mile or so further down. The town once posessed four gateways, only one of which, that of Bt. Sulpice, remains. Eright important highwaya intersected at this town. Fougerem being one of the most ancient fief of the dachy, ite early lords, who were of the same stock as the Dakee of Britteny, took precedence of all their other feudatoriea. Pssaing down the atreet already doscribed, between old houses with arcaded fronta resting on heavy wooden pillary, we arrive at a moat, supplied by the Nangon, and crossing two succesive drawbridgen, no longer moveable, we entar under an archway into a court flanked by two towers of the 12th century, where doubtless in day! of yore any stranger underwent a strict examination before obtenining permisaion to proceed further. But we may now go on unchallenged to the place d'armes or outer bailey of the fortress, large enough for a toornament, surrounded by many flanking towers, all bearing individual names indicative of historic incidents in the annals of the Castle and its owners. The donjon, or keep, has long been razed, though its three flanking towers remain, two of them bearing the pomantic
names of the "Tour de Mélasine" and the "Tour de Gobelin." The third, at the extreme north-west angle; bears the name of "Clisson," the constable of Brittany; and contain a prison chamber at its base, accesible only by a laddor. The only light is a small slit in the 12 or 18 ft wall. Near the Latter, a poatarn, once communicating with the keep by a covered way, opened on the high road, many feet above its level, affording access by a ladder or otherwise without passing through the main entrance next the town. The fortrees, like the solid rock on which it stands, resambles an irregular triangle, the apex being naxt the town. The great height of its walls, seemingly from 30 to 40 feet, added to that of itis rocky foundation, protected it on the south and northwest. To the northeast, a moast in addition protected it. Notwithstanding this, it was carried by escalade on a memorable occasion in the 15th century. It is said to have been founded in the 11th century, but little of it probably dates earlier than the end of the 12 th. Two of ihe largest towers which cap the angles of the walls to the south-west bear the names of "Raonl" and "Surienne," and seem, (or possibly the superatructure only) to be of the 14th or 15 th century. These, with a square tower called the "Tour de Cadran," front the church of St. Sulpice, and command the road from Dol and St. Malo, which enters the town by the already named gate of St. Sulpice, whose tower is still entire, and shews the grooves for working the chains of the drawbridge. Closely adjoining is the last of the castle towers on this side, the "Tour de Plesguen," joined by a curtain to the gateway, through which nothing could enter the town save by permission of the Lorda of Fougeres. Having thus given an imperfect outline of their fortress and bourg, let us see what manner of men and women held high state in these deserted halls and towers; now in the peaceful occupation of a large manufacturer of dyed wool. The origin of the Lords of Fougeres is loat in the mists of Breton antiquity. The first their historian traces was Meen or Maino, the younger son of Juhel Berenger, count of Rennes, who, in the 10 th century, received the lordship in appanage from his father. The Counta of Reanes were of the stock of the old Breton princes, derived from
the British leader Conan, who is said, early in the 5 th century, flying from the tyranny of the stranger, to have led a body of his countrymen to a new Britsin beyond the nea, then known as Armorica. In a later day, the dencendants of these men awollod the army of Wiliam the Conqueror, and received wide lands in the country that their forefathers had abandoned to the Saxon and Angle. For two centuries and a half the male dencendants of Maino held the foremost place among the noblea of Brittany. They allied themselves with the Dukes of Brittany, the Earls of Chester, the De Rohana, and other great houses. They founded, after the manner of their times, abbeys and churches, and sometimes retired to theme sanctuaries. They also made war on not unequal terms with crowned heads. Those who wish full details of their history will find it in the works of the learned Benedictines, Fathers Lobineau and Morice, and the Sieur d'Argentré. The third baron, Maino, and his wife Adelaidis, appear in a deed granted by their relative Maino, biahop of Rennes in 1050, of two churches to Mont St. Michel, and it is added in the record, that "their young son Juhel present in his mother's arms, and crying, was pacified by a monk with twelve pennies," an interesting and graphic touch of natare in a dry legal document. This Maino was a munificent benefactor to the $\Delta$ bbey of Marmoutiers, and after his death, Adelaidis his widow, and her surviving son, Raonl I, in 1104 granted to the same house the church of St. Sulpice in the valley below the castle, till then known as the chapel of Notre Dame de Marais, with all rights of baptism and burial over the inhabitants of the castle of Fougères, reserving only to the lord of Fougèrea the right to hear mass in his own chapel of St. Mary within its walls. This Raoul, besides making the pilgrimage to Rome, was himself a great church benefactor. He was endowed by the Conqueror with many lands in Normandy and England for his services at the Conquest, and in 1112, with consent of his wife Avicis, and their four sons, he founded the celebrated Cistercian abbey of Savigny across the Norman border, conferring on it valuable possessions, an example followed by many other Briton and Norman nobles. Scarce a stone remains of this great; abbey, the
mother house of Furness, Kirketall, Byland, and many. others still splendid in ruins, whose riches are commemorated in the Norman proverb-

## " $D_{0}$ qual sote geo lo voat runto L'Abbuyo de serigay a renta?

Henry, his son, the next lord, gave additional lands to Savigny, and endod his dayi there as a monk. His son, Rroul II, was the most distinguishod of the line. With the air of a sovereign prince, he styled himsolf in his charters "Radulfus, Deí gracia Filgeriarum Dominus." During the struggle for the succession to the Duchy, between Rodon, viscount of Porhobt, the second hasband of Bertha, danghter and heiress of Conan the Great, and his stepson, Conan earl of Bichmond, Reoul sided with脌don, and in 1162 seized the castles of Dol and Combourg. Conan obtained the aid of Eleonora of Aquitaine, Queen of England. Reoul, foreseeing trouble, took the cross in 1164, hoping to obtain the protection of the Holy See. But Henry II. descended that year upon Brittany, and Raonl, in place of departing for the crusade, had to defend his castle. Henry sat down with an army before it. The siege was long and severe, and, as we are told by the chronicler, proved the courage and akill of Raoul. But in 1166, both town and castle were taken by assault, and dismantled by Henry. William the Lyon, King of Scotland (whose sister was the wife of Conan), is known to have been with the besiegers. Such losses would have been enough to arouse the resentment of Raoul, but another motive animated it. Henry, by marrying his young son Geoffry, to Constance, the youthful daughter of Conan, imagined that he had quietly secured the ducal throne. The proud Bretons disgusted with Conan's thas bringing them under the yoke of a stranger in preference to one of the princes of his own sovereign house, of which the warlike Raoul was a scion, formed a league, with Raoul at its head, against the foreigner. Conan, called "the Little," to distinguish him from his grandfather, had died young in 1170 (he was only 31) perhaps of chagrin. Raoul seized the castles of St. James and Ie Tillenl, defended by Henry's Brabançon mercenaries, and burned them. He restored his own castle in 1173, and also prepared a singular subterranean retreat, in which to conceal
his treasures, the "celliers of Landean," still existing in the forest, a few miles from the town. Unluckily for him Henry's soldiers captured the convoy on its way to this place of safety. Reoul, however, again seized Dol and Combourg, and met the Engliah force in a pitched battle on the plain of Dol. He lost nearly all his allies in the battle, and had barely time to take refuge in Dol when Henry, hurrying from Rouen, made him and the Earl of Chester prisoners. Reoul regained his liberty by giving his sons, William and Juhel, as hostages. Henry at last made peace with him, and in 1185 Raod, an Senexchal of the Duchy, "an officer," says the chronicler, " of the first dignity, which he merited by his high birth and rare valour," assisted at the assize of Geofiry Plantagenet, Duke of Brittany. In 1190 he carried out his long cherished design, and departing for the Holy Land, is said to have died there in 1194. Like his ancestors he was a munificent benefactor to the Church, and founded the Abbey of Rille, between Fougeres and Rennes. It was by this active and turbulent noble that the following curious act of homage was performed to the Abbot of Mont St. Michel, for the land held of that religions house by the lord of Fougeres. In the chartulary of the abbey it is related that in the year 1188 Raoul de Fougeres rendered his homage on the fate of St. Michael in October, St. Michael de Monte Tomba (on the 16th of that month), by ringing the bell for verpers and mating until the abbey servants took the cord from his hands, when he was bound to give them a cask of wine; in the evening there was brought to him a habit, similar to that of the monks, and one "bote"; he might sleep if he choose in one of the chambers of the abbey, and after the High Mass on the fete he, with three or four of his knights, sat at meat on the Abbot's right hand in the refectory, while the rest of his retinue took their repast elsewhere, or in the town. If the seigneur of Fougeres slept in the town of the Mount, the seigneur of Maç, a neighbouring manor, was bound by his tenure to awake him and conduct him with a lantern to the monastery before matins,

William the son of Raoul, died before his father, and Geoffy his grandson, was one of the chief opponents of

King John, when that unprincipled monarch attempted to seize the possessions of his murdered nephew, Arthar of Brittany. In 1202 John laid siege to Flougeres, but retired without attacking it, and revenged himself by lajing waste the country to the gates of Dol. His Brabancon routiers desecrated that cathedral, and even set fire to its roof, as is still remembered there and related by the local hislorian. The distaff succeeded to the sword, and the grand-daughter of Geoffry, Jeanne de Fougeres, carriod the inheritance into the family of Lasignan, renowned in history and romance. It is probable that to her husband, Hugh XII, count of La Marche and Angouleame, may be attributed the building of the 18 th century tower, bearing the name of his ancestress, the fairy Melusine. "Thus," says an eminent writar, M. Leopold Delisle, "ended the House of Fougeres which, during two centuries, had played so brilliant a part in the annals of Brittany, Normandy and England." Yet the castle was destined in other hands to witness important events. Guy de Lusignan was forfeited by Philip le Bel in 1307, who united La Marche and Angoulesme to the crown of France, giving his sister Yolande the lordship of Fougeres, which she held till ber death in 1814. It passed to the house of Alencon, and after being captured by the celebrated Du Guesclin became the property of the Dukes of Brittany in 1415.

In May 1444 a truce for five years was signed betreen France and England, including Brittany. Francis I of Brittany, however, had seized and imprisoned his brother Gilles on pretence of his treating with the English. In retaliation it is supposed, and secretly inotigated by Henry VI., or some of his nobles, Francis de Suriemne, an Arragonese knight, governor of Verenueil, and Conde sur Noirean, and a knight of the Garter, surprised and took the castle of Fongeres on the night of the 23rd March, 1448-9, and refused to deliver it to the Duke of Britteny, saying he held it for the English king. The truce was at an end, and the events which followed form a brilliant chapter in the history of France. The English, with singular ill-fortune, rapidly lost all that had been won by the valour of Henry V.; While the French, under Arthur of Bichmond,

Constable of France, closed a seriem of successes by the decisive battle of Formigny in April, 1459, which ended the rule of the House of Lancauter in Hrance.

Such is an imperfect outline of the chief eventa in the history of this romantic place. The vicitor, who from the heights to the west, looks down at evening, on the vast bulk of the ruined fortrees lying in deep shadow, while the last raya of the setting sin light up the old town beyond, its honses rising, tier above tier, till the view culminaten in the Beffroi, and the tower of St. Leonard's on its wood crowned slopes, will admit, varied as his experiences may be, he gares on a panorama of singular charm. Should he be endowed with some of that imaginative faculty that so greatly onhances the plessures of travel, fancy will come to his side, and re-people the desarted battlements. He may recall the warlike Raoul, setting forth with his chivalry to Palestine, the bold Du Guesclin, incorruptible champion of Brittany, or the crafty Aragonese, and his midnight eacalade. Or fairer forms may flit across the scene; ladies look out from their towers, as their knights ride forth to battle, the fabled Meluaine hovers around the abode of her descendanta, and Diana of Poictiors (for she, too, once owned the castle) displays once more the charms which captivated the most Christian king. And as the short twilight melts in darkneas, and the gazer, shaking off his visions, seels the valley below, he may even fancy in every bush a devoted Chouan, stealthily creeping to seive the walls manned by the hated soldiera of the Republic.

THR PAGGUARD, GARDE DE COU, BRFCH-RAND STOGG-KRAGEN OR RANDT, AND THE VOLANT PIEOE

By TET HOK. FABOLD DLLCNT, F\&A
Such are the names given in the English, French and Cerman works on armonr to the arect guards on the shoulders of suits, as seen in original examples and as found in monumental effigies, brasses and other representations in pictures and illuminated manuscripts. Whatever may be said of the French and German terms for these defences, the English word pasguard is certainly misapplied when referring to them.

When this erroneous nomenclatare first obtained, it is difficult to say; but as late as 1697 there were some who still knew what the word really referred to. In the Tower Inventory of that year, the fine suit of tilting armour (No. in of the present collection) was described as "One Armour cap-a-pe Engraven with a Ragged Staffe, made for ye Elarle of Teisester, a Mainfere, Passguard and Maineguard and Gantlett." The Mainfere and Gantlett are of course the defences of the left and right hands, the Mainfere as explained by the late Albert Way being the main de fer or bridle ganntlet. The Maineguarde we may reasonably suppose to be the large detached piece of armour engraved like the suit, with the Hagged Staff, and covering the front of the upper part of the body. This piece as will be seen on examination fitted closely over the upper part of the cuirass and the left shoulder, and a small attached piece, further defended part of the left arm. The whole was kept in position, by the upper part fitting tightly round the front of the helmet, a pin on the right side of the latter passing through the Mainguard; and below, a staple projecting from the tapul or ridge of the breastplate pasced through this extra defence and would
be secured by a linch pin. At some period the slot for this staple (in the breastplate) has been filled up but ita former existence is still clearly defined. A strap with a metal tag was also attached to the small plate, and the tag which was pierced with an eye, fitted over a pin projecting from the left aide of the cuirass. The upper part of this Mainguard which, conformed an before noted, to the contour of the neck and lower part of the helmet, wan actually a separate piece of metal and only rivetted to the main portion. This upper part has been (we conceive) wrongly termed the volante pioce but was really only a part of the Mainguard. Having thue disposed of three of the pieces mentioned in the 1697 Inventory we may take the Pasaguard to refer to the other loose piene now seen with the suit. This portion of the panoply is also engraved with the Ragged Staff and is undoubtedly of the suit.

In shape it is irregular, and in Meyrick and Skelton's fine work a similar piece is engraved at fig. 5, plates rii and viii.

It has a hole in it, for passing over a pin on the left elbow piece, to which it would be thas fixed by a linch pin.

Its purpose was to afford additional protection to the left arm at the elbow joint between the top of the Mainfere and the lower part of the Grandguard or Mainguard.

To return to the socalled Pasguard; in this suit neither of the apright plates springing from the shoulders, is now left. That there were two originally, may be seen if we examine the means by which they were attached to the pauldron. It will then be observed that the upright piate had its lower edge bent so as to form an angle; and in the bent portion were three holes which passed over pins standing out of the pauldron. These pins also have gone, and the holes for them on the ridge of the shoulder have been filled up. Small hooks acting as linch pins, probably secured the upright plates on these pins, as may be seen in the one plate still remaining on the left shoulder of figure No. Io the Tower collection. For further proof of the former existence of these plates on this suit, we have only to look at the sketch by Zucchero for a portrait of the Earl of Leicester, who is represented in
this very suit.' The Grandguard is seen on the ground behind him, and on each shoulder are shown the so-called Pagguarda

It may now be interesting, having shown what the socalied Pasguards were not, to examine what these defences were, and to endeavour to trace their use in armour in Fangland.

Their object was olearly to protect.the neck from blows of sword or lance directed from the side. Some have imagined that the Ailettes of the 14th century were for this same purpose, but if so it is curious that they should have disappeared from the scene, after the comparatively ohort period during which they are represented or mentioned.

The earliest instance of the upstanding plate on the shoulder that we have yet met with, is in the Bedford Missal. This magnificent MS. was executed about 1424. Three of the illuminations are figured in outline in Gough's description of the MS. 1794. In one of these is sean a king, standing in a room and being armed by his attendants. The king who is in full armour except as regards his head, on which is a crown, has on his right shoulder a series of three plates or lames, the upper one of which is bent upwards so as to form a standing ridge. The left pauldrou is composed of two plates only, but the upper one is very large and this also has its upper part bent so as to form a similar ridge.

The Manuscript having been executed in France, this may have been a foreign fashion only, and indeed the two next instances in point of date are, in one case certainly, if not in both, subject to the same observation.

In the National Gallery there is a beautiful little picture of St. Anthony and George, painted by Pisano in 1438.

St. George, who stands in fall armour, except a large straw hat which he wears in place of a helmet, has on his shoulders the very large shoulder pieces which appear to have been in fashion in Italy at that date. His back is turned to the spectator, but one can see the standing-plate on the left shoulder. Its upper edge is bent over so as nearly to reach the plate of the pauldron itself.

[^43]The next example in point of date is the latten effigy of Richard Karl of Warwick. This exquisite figure so often of the greatest use for the solution of questions of detail, afforde good instances of the upright guards. As figured by Stothard and Blore, one can see not only the front, but the back and side viewn of these additions to the shoulder defences.
The left pauldron also gives indications of the fashion which later on became a decided feature of this part of the ruit. This is a point on the very slope of the shoulder, and we see it strongly marked in the brasses of Stapleton 1466, Curson 1471, and Sir H. Grey 1492. In the brassea of Sherbourne 1458 and Dengayn c. 1460, we find the upright guards and also a second ridge on the shoulder, While the Quatremain brass of about 1460 has a series of ridges on the large left pauldron. A similar treatment of the left pauldron is seen in the brass of Sir Thos. Peyton (1508) and several others.

Standing plates with invected edges, on both shoulders are seen in the Parice brass c. 1460, and double ridges on the left shoulder only, are observable in the brass of le Strange 1478 and that of W. Berdwell 1508.

In the portraits now at the Pinacothek of the brothers Baumgartner c. 1512, figured by Hefner, both these warriors wear shoulder pieces with erect guards. In the splendid engraved sait of Henry VIII No. 钲 of the Tower Collection the two guards vary in size and shape. That for the sword arm, as one would expect is much smaller than the one on the left shoulder, which is high enough to reach to the level of the ear and instead of being a simple curved upright plate, is in three planes.

The guards on the flated suit No. 㝵 of which one only now remaing, were like the lator examples on the Leicester figure and No. io, fixed by pin and staple to the pauldron and so could be removed at pleasure.

When the Salade and beaver were worn, one might well wish for a further and more complete defence for the side of the neck, but with the Armet, and the Burgonet and Buffe, it seems hardly necessary to add to the protection afforded by these close fitting headpieces. There is no doubt however that the upright guards were invented arid used to meet some special requirement; for the extreme
remsonableness of each portion of the warlike panoply (until earaggerated by individuals) is one of the distinguishing and most worthy pointe of the armourser's art.

## the volant pifce.

Meyrick and most other writers on Armour havo-apoken of this piece, as an additional protection for the lower part of the head of a jouster, but rivetted or otherwisa made fast to the upper part of the Grandguard. Such defences are seen in many collections and besides detached examples in the Tower Armoury, that belonging to the Laicester suit No. N may be mentioned as a fine specimen of this portion of the panoply of the knight in the Tilt Yard.

That it had some special name there is little reason to doubt, but we are inclined to think that Volante Pioce was not its proper designation. We do not propose to enquire here what that name was, but to offer some suggestions as to what the Volante piece really was. The term belongs to the 16th century and is used by Hall in his interesting account of the accident, so nearly fatal, which befel Henry VIII in 1524.

It will be remembered that on that occasion Henry who was jousting with his friend and brother-in-law Charles Brandon Dake of Suffolk, started on his course "the viser of his headpece beyng up and not doune nor fastened, so that his face was clene naked," Brandon, who was not only short-sighted but unable from the fashion of his headpiece, to see the king, also started and, to the great dismay of the beholders, who perceived the state of the king, but too late to prevent the encounter, "strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of the hedpece on the verye coyffe scull or bassenet pece, whereunto the barbet for power and defence is charneld, to whiche coyffe or bassenet never armour taketh hede, for it is evermore covered with the viser, barbet and volant pece, and so that pece is so defended that it forseth of no charge."
We here have the Volant piece, Barbet and Viser mentioned as the front portions of the helmet. The Barbet is the piece protecting the chin and lower part of the face and like the viser, it is "charneld" or hinged to the Coyffe or bassenet piece which includes the main rok IIYI
portion of the helmet. The Fiser in of course ovident, bat what is the Volant piece? The name implien a moveable portion, and referring to Baron de Coeeon's valuable Catalogue of Helmets in vol. mexvii of thin Jowral we find on page 51 something which complies with this condition. Speaking of the Salado for the jouste, we are told that some examples have on the front portion, two plates corresponding in contour to the exterior of the Salade, and resting on or in some cases behind a slight ridge on the Salado. These platen are retained in position by a bar with forked extremity, which fastened to the upper part of the Salade, holds the two plates by this forked end, sgainst the Salado. A smart blow from the opponent'r lance would displace the bar, and the plates being liberated would fall or fly off. Here we have the idea of "volant," But the main object of these platee was to add to the protection of the brow. In the Musce d'Artillerie, Paris, there is a Salade of this kind, figured at p. 404, Vol. II of Viollet le Duc's Dictionnairs du mobilior. At the Tower, the suit No. 2, supposed to have been purchased in Spain, and worn at the Eglinton Tournament in 1839 by the late Marquis of Waterford, has these two plates. But this suit is a modern forgery, and one of the most glaring proofs of its falseness consints in the position of these plates which have been rivettod to the Salade, and fired in a way that could never have been the custom. In fact they are sometimes described as wrings. The Armet of figure No. of however has an additional reinforcing plate over the brow. A similar piece is also seen in the Armet No. 30 at Paris and figured in Viollet le Duc's work at Vol. V., pl. I. This reinforcing plate answers the purpose of strengthening the brow of the helmet, and though not detachable like the platea on the Salade, by a blow from a lance, it is not rivetted to the "bassenet pece" but is removable just as the Visor is.

Von Leber at page 112 of his Wien's Kaiserliches Zoughaus mentions that this extra brow piece Stirndoppelstuck is not uncommon or of very great antiquity. He mentions four other helmets at Vienna as having such a piece.

In the suit No. $\frac{8}{8}$ at the Tower the absence of ornament on the part of the helmet under this piece (the whole of
the rest of the helmet and suit being engraved) points to ita being always worn on the helmet. It has a stout rib on its lower edge which coincides with the brow of the main portion of the armet, and conforms to the ridge of the armet terminating at the sides in invected outlines with trefoiled finials between the curves. It is retained in position by the pivots of the Visor which pass through it and the Armet itself on each side.

When Henry VII created his son Henry, Prince of Wales, at the Pas d'armea, at Westminstar, the challenger was to come "in harness for the tilt," without targe or brochette, woolant piece over the head, rondall over the garde, reste of advantage, fraude, deceit or other malengine." We may then suppose that the term does apply to something over the head, and not the fixed piece which forms a part of the Grandguard. That piece in modern French works is called the Haate piece, and such may be a fair term for it, but Volant cannot be applied.
lt would be very desirable to ascertain the earliest occurrence of the different terms as now used for armour, and we should then avoid much of the confusion which is caused by giving names to things, which when they were in use were never known by them.

NONRS ON RITUALISTIC BCCLESIOLOGY II NOBTH-EAST NORPOLX

By J. L AmDat
The remarks which it is proposed to offer here on the churches of the north-eastern part of Norfolk, being confined to observations on the buildings and their fittings only $s 0$ far as they appear to illustrate the belief and ceremonial of the medimal church, I have ventured to entitle Bitualistic Ecclesiology; as it is not intended to notice any features in the architectural or constructive sense usually implied under the designation of Ecclesiology.

Norfolt may be called a "happy hunting-ground" for the ecclesiologist, as the ehurches are unusually numerous for the ares they occupy, are generally easy of access, and a very large number of them were re-erected or altered at the close of the fourteenth century, a date from which till the middle of the sixteenth, the unaltered Engtish ritnal displayed the greateat amount of its splendour, and probably was in no place more effectually carried out than in the ecclesiastical edifices of East Anglia, a conclusion to which I think every ecclesiologist will come who has inspected a fair number of these buildingg.

It is hardly necessary to say that in Norfolk there are several examples of churches standing in the ame churchyard, as at Antingham, and Gillingham; but at Weybourne, on the north-esst coast, there ia a still closer combination of ecclesiastical edifices, the monastic and the parochial churches being conjoined in the following singular manner:-The tower of the former, of very early Norman date, forming now a north chapel to the
parish church, the enst wall of the chancel of which was the west wall of the monastic nave, and is quite solid, there being no east window to the parochial edifice; this latter had its own tower, so that the appearance of the combined chnrches resembles that presented by a somewhat similar example at Wymondham, also in Norfolk.

A peculiar feature in some of the smaller parish churches ia the great width of the nave, as at Aylmerton and Hempstead (near Recles); a width allowing of a western tower fianked by windows in the end wall, even where there are no aisles. At Reedham, there is a similarly wide body with weatern tower, and covered with a aingle span roof, the east wall of this nave has two arches, the northern one opening into the chancel, the other into $a$ south chapel. ${ }^{2}$ The position of the tower in the middle of the weat wall forbids the idea of there having been a central arcade under the apex or ridge of the roof; such as is not unknown in some few examples. These wide aisleless naves were perhaps intended to facilitate preaching to large congregations, as we find them in several of the churches erected by the Dominican order abroad, an order called also that of the Friars Preachers, from the prominence given by them to pulpit oratory. The apace obtained by the width of these naves also allowed of altars being placed one on each side of the chancel arches, the piscinas in connection with which remain in numerous examples.

At the Collegiate Church of Ingham, we have the singular feature of a chapel raised one storey above the rest of the floor of the building ; it is now in ruins, but the holes for the joints which carried the flooring, and the piscins remsin; the latter in the south wall shows conclasively the use to which the chamber was applied. The only similar instance that I know of in England is at Horsham in Sussex, where there is a chapel placed over a crypt. In both these cases they occur on the north sides of the chancels. At Horsham there was an altar dedicated to St. Michael, which was probably the one in the chapel mentioned, as there are altars in the galleries of

[^44]some foreign churches, and erected in honour of that archangel.

There is a very peculiar arrangement at the east-end of the chancel at Tunstead, and which can perhaps be best described as a vestry, similar in position to that seen in come late examples at the back of the high altar ; here it is within the building and occupies the whole width of the chancel, having a depth of about four foet; there is a doorvay on the south side, entered by a descent of one or two steps, whilst on the north is a flight of eight high and solid stone steps, landing on the flat stone roofing of the chamber; in this roof is an iron grating, and bensden this and the door there are no other openings. The use of this apartment the etairs and aperture are quite unknown, but I venture to suggest that it was a relic chamber, because the permanent character of the approach to the roof points out that it was in frequent nse, and the narrowness of the platform, together with the position of the iron grating, forbid the ides that there could have been a second altar in such close proximity to the "Master Altar," as the French call it. If access to the roof over the chamber was only occasionally required, a common wooden ladder would have answered the porpose equally well without the wide and inelegant stone steps, and my conjecture is that the worshipper ascended, and kneeling on the platiorm prayed to the saint whose relica he beheld under the grating.

Singular as is the chancel at Tunstead, that at Bolleaby, near Martham, is equally remarkable, and here also I think we may attribate its peculliaritiea to ritualism in connection with relics. In the interior angle, formed by the junction of the east and south vallis, is a square

[^45]
 gre not untrown abroul ; one fin mon thand by Larble an follown "Behrad the Hift aller in the contre chupel ot the choir oorrido in the Cuncel of the Eoly Cron at Gmind, it to be meen a boly opolchre, a valuabio work of the fonatwath ceutary" Iabte, Focloginition Art, pep 260-351. A timiler chamber to thit at Tumtead in mid to axict to Briley, 1 lmo m Korfolk Rex Noriol: Areh. iv, P. 805.
enclosure made by two pointed arches, placed at right angles to each other; they are about a foot thick, and the cest window, a Perpendicular one of three lightes, has the splays of the jambs or sides continued to the ground, leaving a recess in the will, a feature somewhat unumal in connection with an east window; the whole arrangement suggeats that a passage was intendod through the arches and behind the altar, which would usually in the middle ages atand in couple of feet or more from the east wall ${ }^{1}$ No tradition exists as to the use of this singular addition to the end of a church, and its preservation through the last three hundred yeara of a changed ritual, borders on the marvellous. The theory which I advance respecting it is that the arches supported a chasse, or reliquary chest, under which sat any diseased person desirous of obtaining his cure by the intercession of the saint whose relica were placed above him. This idea I consider to be supported by some remarks furnished by Mr. John Hewitt, in a paper published in the Twentysixth Volume of the Archooological Journal, and devoted to the consideration of a perforated tomb at Newington Street, Kent. Amongst other examples the writer describes the shrine of St. Dizier at Alsace, and gives an engraving from an old illumination, reproduced in a work of M. Viollet-le-Duc, which exhibits an altar with its retable, at the back of which, supported partly by the east wall and partly by the reredos, is a chasse of relics.
Concerning this representation an extract is given from the above author's book to the following effect: "The retable masks and supporta the reliquary, under which anyone might place himself, according to an ancient custom to obtain the cure of certain infirmities." I believe that at Rollesby the arches may have been the supports of a chasse of relics under which a person aat for the cure of his malady, and then passed out behind the altar. In confirmation of this view I am informed

[^46][^47]that some years back there was a kind of saat under the arches in question. At Weatminster the shrine of Bt. Fdward has open arches, under which, I believe I am correct in saying, it was customary to sast those who desired that saint's intercession to cure their maladies. Respecting the shrine of St Disiar Mr. Hewitt quotea a pasage from Didron to the following effect: "The tomb of St. Dizier in the little Church of St. Dirier, in Alsace, is nothing but a stone hollowed into the form of a little cell with two openings. Until 1835 persons anfering from mental malady were passed through these apertares; then they plunged them into a spring of water which rans through the village of Val. An analagous ceromony took place in Anvergne, at the tomb of St. Menoux, for the cure of head-aches." Didron, zviii, p. 51. The arch opening on the north side of the enclosure at Rollesby, and the lowered sill of the east window suggest that the invalid, after sitting under the relics, passed round the back of the altar to complete the cure. Passing through or round a sacred object has been a very common process in faith-healing, and having never met with any explanation of the peculiarities seen at Tunstead and Rollesby, I have ventured to suggest the above solutions of the problems-which may be worth very little.

Nearly all Norfolk churches possess west towers, the doorways of many being of great richness; thus at Hickling the western entrance is combined with the window over it and a lofty niche in the apex of the latter, and decorated with more than thirty shields in panels. The width of many entrances is very great, so as to allow of the free egress and ingress of processions; at Tunstead, the opening has a clear space of six feet and seven inches; whilst at Felmingham it is no leas than seven feet three inches; in both cases the doors are necessarily folding ones At Cromer a band of sex-foils runs entirely round the doorway with six winged seraphs within the panels, and at Acle we find the donors of the north porch in a spandril of the outer door-head where

[^48][^49]they appear "bidding their beads." $\mathbf{A}$ consecration cross remsins on the same entrunce, one of the two directed to be made by the bishop in the Roman rital. The parvise is a frequent feature in Rast Anglian churches, and at Cromer there is one over asch of the north and mouth porcheo.? These chambers were sometimes the abodes of reclusea, both male and female, and the church at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, but on the border of Norfolk, still retains the porch chamber which tradition aays was occupied by tro-sistern before the Reformation. Even after the sirteenth cantary they were occasionally inhabited, and it is said that John Clibbs, the non-juring incumbent of Gissing, resided in the north porch of the charch there after his expulsion from his cure. Frequently the floors of these parvises rested on groining; the bosses, of which exhibited religious figures or emblems." At Worstesd we have one with the Holy Trinity; two throned and triplecrowned personages, with the dove at their knees; a symbolical representation differing from the usual mediwival one an commonly met with in England. ${ }^{4}$ Our Lord is seen ascending, accompanied by angels, on the centre boss at Herssby, whilst His mother is figured on another. The coronation of the Blessed Virgin was at Cromer on a bows, now re-placed by one of a different design, and St. Michael, the patron saint of Worstead, appears in a similar manner. Holy water stoups are frequently met with, and there is a very elegant example at Aylmerton, where the bowl is under a finialed arch and carried by a shaft springing from the floor. ${ }^{\text {d }}$

[^50]Aythem, hen riohly monkded banna mupportad by eurred becoed epetnging trom angel orbila at aplonerton the roof of thin ohnomber han boon prottily deeorted frith flower pattery in colours When the apartionent Fies inhabited and entered from the foride of the ohwreh, the doord of the latder wrow findoned by wooden bars Iot into holve in the wallin, a Prutice otill in un in some commirie of the tiant.

4t 8. Nichoine, Lant, the wentral and lergent boen repromento God the Father enthromed within a rayed glory, and tifpled canwed ; the maller mo rounding bonges bear ficures of engele

At Rolbrise ther are two toupa in connection with the nouth porch.

At North Waleham a very curious altar table is proserved in the vestry, it is about the middle of the sixteenth century in data, long and narrow, as though intended to be atat at, it has turned loge which carry a frieze inscribed "The body of our Lord Jesus Christ," \&cc., over which the words "And blood" have been inserted in smallor letters ; over the inscription is a band of pierced trefoiled tracery, showing the work to be very early in the Reformation period. ${ }^{1}$ At Wickhampton, there is, I believe, an altar stone in the churchyard, but I have met with none in situ. The altar platforms remain at the ends of the aislea at Salthouse, with wooden risers, and the recesses for the altar tables or reredosen exist at the same place. Tunstead retains traces of the panelling over the high altar, and above the site of the north chapel altar at Worstead is a long panel bordered with foliage, which is said to have contained a representation of the beheading of St. John the Baptist. ${ }^{2}$ The piscinas differ in many cases from those in other parts of England, being formed in the east splays of the side windows, the outer angle of each piscina being fitted with two arches supported by a shaft, and under the canopy thus constructed is the basin, which is single and foliated. An Early Eaglish one, of the more usual English form, is at Strumpshaw ; it is very elegant and with two drains. At Opton the aisles have single piscinas under peculiar canopies filled with pierced tracery of very pretty design; whilst the high altar has a sunken sill for a seat, slightly raised above which is the basin for the piscina, without any covering. At Sherringham is the rare feature of one on the ground, the orifice being on the top of a small stone, monided like the baso of a column; it was in connection with an altar at the end of the north aisle. At Trunch is an example in the unusual position of the north wall of the north aisle, though there is ample room for its insertion in the southern

> Bacoththorpe ha a recent for omo in the Feotern repoed of the morth nin) There are two stonpy one over the other at Billingord, Norfolk, whit it Et Nicholam, Lyan, is ons in the chape of a comall octagonal font bowl with panoind uiden and an angel bearing a toxt.

> It Winctoomb, Glon, "The table for Commuaion in pheod fo the fratom

[^51]respond. ${ }^{1}$ At Wroxham there are squints from each aisle, and at Jrunch there was one from the now destroyed veatry.

Beariful as are the traceried bowls of many of the Rast-Anglian fonts, their interest in, I think, far surpassed by those which bear representations of the administration of the sacraments on seven of their sides, whilat the eighth has some appropriate scripture scena. These sculptures are mostly confined to this district, the only place where, so far as I am acquainted, a similar seried erists, being at Farningham, in Kent. The idea intended to be conveyed in some examples is that the sacraments accompany the Ohristian from his birth until his death, and " after death the judgement," that event forming the subject of the last panel at Marsham and Martham, in the latter example epitomised by a figure of our Lord, fianked by two angels, triple crowned and bearing trumpets, a small skeleton rising from a tomb beneath our Lord. At Gresham the baptism of the Saviour forme the conclusion of the series. Many of these representations exhibit the ceremonies attendant on each rite very clearly, and often with a sly touch of humour. At Martham the priest in Baptism is seen dipping a nude infant into the font, whilst acolytes, one with an open book, the other with the cruets, stand at the left hand of the ecclesiastic, and the mother of the child kneels in front bidding her beads. An attendant in the representation of the same sacrament holds the chrysom cloth at Marsham. At this church Penance shows the confessor and his penitent beneath the outspread wings of an angel, whilst the devil is skulking away with his tail between his legt. At Greaham the figure of Satan was so dreadful that when uncovered from a coating of plaster some years back it was chipped away, leaving only its outline. ${ }^{2}$

[^52]
#### Abstract

ragoment At Boughton, netr Cromer, there whe twe pinilume ane neer the high altar, and eother in the now degtroyed vetry. * Conflrmation en repromented at Growham, Marthaty and elopribere, diows babes in long clothen brought to the bithop; in en oxample at Weat Lejan, Noriotk, a man holds one child, s weman anothor; probably $m$ reprenentintive of the two soutes.


These aculptures were very often coloured and gilded, and the spandrils over them occasionally show the various instrumenta employed in the administration of the caremonies. At Acle the font has panels, one of which has the usual representation of the Trinity, and another the virgin of Pity, the latter a curious composition, as our Lord is portrayed reclining in the arms of His Mother, who appears to be offering to him her breast.' Buckenham Ferry has on the shaft among other figures those of SS. Margaret and Nicholan, the first being the patroness of motherhood, and the second, the patron of childhood. Seated lions and woodhouses, or wild men, are placed alternately on the shafts of many Norfolk and Suffolk fonts, as at Acle and Ludham, in the former county; at Ludham the woodhonses are male and female, the latter holding a little woodhouse in her arms.

Woodhouses are the supporters of some coats of arms and form charges on others, but this does not, I think, account for their appearance on the stems of so many fonts, for they would seem to have entered into other features of church decorative sculpture. Thus, at Potter Heigham was a large figure of one, part of which has been placed in the niche over the south porch doorway, and there is in the accounts of Mettingham College, Suffolk, the entry of a payment in 1413 of $40^{4}$ to Thomas of Yarmouth for making a "woodwyse" or woodhouse. The presence of the statues in churches of such "halfebeastly man," as Spenser entitles them, is unaccounted for. ${ }^{2}$

At Potter Heighsm is a remarkable font which, with the high steps forming the base, is entirely composed of terra cotta, or moulded brickwork, the joints of which being wide and the edges of the various pieces very ragged, would seem to show that it was originally covered

[^53]${ }^{4}$ But fur inland a mivage pation iwnit, Of hideore giaunts and balifo-benatly mea,
That never teated grace, nor grodeses felt:"
And in book iv, cento 7-
" an-a wilde and malrage man Yot way no man, but oaely like in ghape And oke in tututure higber by mafet. All overgrown with halte.
with an extremely thin coating of plaster, auch as was used in former times, but never seen now.

The canopy enclosing the font at Trunch is so well known that it is only alluded to here as displaying traces of a crucifix and its attendant figures, having been once fixed on its east side. Pyramidal covera of rich character have adorned the fonts at Worstead and North Walsham, the latter example ending in a pelican for finial, an in many other cases both at home and abroad. At Sherringham the font, placed as usual in Norfolk in the central passage of the nave, has over it a tie beam entering into the construction of the roof and furnished with wall pieces and curved braces, all having been elaborately polychromed, and evidently intended to support the chain connected with the canopy of the font under it.

At the abovenamed village, and at Barningham Northwood, the seats are shortened in length, or splayed off as it were, to allow of the free progress of processions round the font. In the latter example, immediately east of it, is some stonework let into the floor; it is exactly like a wheel window, and forms a circle 5 ft . in diameter, with a small nave or round in the centre, from whence radiate eight spokes, ending in trefoil arches, the interstices being filled in with neatly cut pieces of brick. This remarkable inlaid figure appears to me intended for a wheel of fortune, placed before the font, as an emblem of human life begun at baptism, to which opinion some measure of support is given by tradition, which asserts that it is a whed placed in memory of a coachman; so that popularly the stonework is considered a wheel, and not the template of a window, as some have conjectured it to be, though there are no traces of any circular window at Barningham Northwood. The probability of its having been intended for a wheel of fortune does not appear so improbable when it is remembered that the same object was painted on the wall at Catfield, in this part of Norfolk. Allusions to fortune and her false wheel are frequent in contemporary writers, such as Chaucer and Gower, and occur in the works of the 16th century Spenser. Great dignity is given to many East Anglian fonts by the number and richness of the ateps upon which they are
placed; elaborate panel work cover the risera of many, and on the tread of one set at Acle is inscribed a request to pray for the souls of the donors. Occasionally the upper ranges of steps are so contrived as to allow four out of the top range to project in the form of a cross, as at Potter Heigham; in others, two only do so, as at Worstead, on the east and south sidea, and where they are traditionally ithus placed for the priest and the eponsor.
There is a very interesting leaden font at Brundal, where the bowl has several crucifixes upon it, the date is very late Norman, or more probably Early English; the figure of our Lord has the feet uncrossed. Another fine leaden axample was at Great Plumpstead; but it has been so shockingly mutilated that only a portion remains about the depth of an ordinary stew-pan. I had been led to expect a third apecimen at Hasingham, but was disappointed to find that it had been replaced by a stone one of common-place design. Notwithstanding the iconoclastic doings of the Puritans the old fonts were generally respected, and the only seventeenth century one that I have met with occurs at Burlingham St. Edmund, where the stem has very quaint columns to support the bowl.

The many charmingly beautiful rood-screens remaining in Norfolk and Suffolk show us in 2 vivid manner by their painted effigies, the sainta chiefly honoured by our ancestors. The Apostles are those most frequently met with after which come the four Evangelints, and the four Fathers of the Western Church. Perhaps next may be placed the two deacon martyrs, Stephen and Laurence, generally seen together on the same screen; the prophets of the old dispensation and the nine choirs of angels were duly honoured, as were the local saints, either those canonized in due form, or such as were reckoned saintly only in popular estimation. Perhaps 8t. Catherine is the foremost in the number of female saints pourtrayed on these screens, but SS. Cecilis, Helen, Margaret, Barbara, and Mary Magdalen appear with almost equal frequency. The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is seen at North Walsham, and she appeare in company with her mother St. Anne, at Somerlayton, in Suffolk, bat on the Norfolk border; her effigy does not occar frequently on screens,
as in most churches she had an altar, image, or chapel devoted to her honour. The Apostles are figared so frequently that it is unnecessary to mention any examples. At Beeston, St. Peter holds a book inscribed "Credo in dm. pat. onpt.;" he is placed immediately north of the screen doorway at Filby, and St. Paul, in a corresponding position, south of it. The keys held by St. Petar are occasionally conjoined in base, as at Filby and Ludham. St. Mart at Potter Heigham is presentod to us carrying his emblem of the lion very comfortably seated on his right arm, and St. John at Belaugh holde a chalice from whence an extremely ugly black devil is issuing. Many figures exhibit excellent examplea of the ecclosiastical veetments. St. Jerome is alwaye in the scarlet robes of a cardinal, and at Ludham his hat has the broad brim turned down and decorated with several golden ouches or broaches, whilst at his feet gambols hia pet lion like a small dog, in a most playful manner.

St. Gregory seen triple-crowned at Upton, wears the mitre of a simple bishop at Tunstead, where he holds a double crozier; at Potter Higham this emblem is in the form of a single cross, and is altogether omitted at Upton. St. Benedict at Burlingham St. Andrew, has a large tonsure, and holds a pastoral staff which pierces a howling demon at his feet, another devil is langhing behind the saint's back and both have skins of dark brown dotted over with red spots, like those of the fish called plaice; the saint is vested in appareled albe, which is crossed by a bright green stole, and covered by a cope of the same colour. At Great Plumstead, the patriarch of western monks is in the full black habit of his order edged with gold, and having two golden broaches attached to the hood, a feature which I have not met with elsewhere. At Hempstead, St. Francis shows uplifted hands to exhibit his stigmata, whilst a crozier leans against him; this emblem is I believe unusual in connection with this saint. In the same church SS. Stephen and Lawrence shew the sleeves of their dalmatics turned back over their arms in a curious manner. St. Clara with book in left hand and monstrance in right, is at Trimmingham, where she appears in full conventual dress of a puce colour, whilst the Benedictine costume and attributes of an abbess
adorn the figure of St. Etheldreds at Upton; here the habit is coloured a very dark green, and a rich crown surmounts the hood. St. Withiburge, born at Holkham, Norfolk, appears in an intereating picture at Burlingham St. Andrew, clothed in royel robes duly ermined; in her left hand she carries an elaborate model of a cross church inscribed "Ecclesia de Dereham," in allusion to thie one she founded at that place. With her right hand she tipholds her mantle, and on either side of the figure trip two harts, as symbols of the solitary life of the samt.. St. Cecilia at Filby is crowned with a rose garland, and bears another in her hand for Valerian, her betrothed husband, in accordance with the legend, which aays:-

> "Valerian goth home and fint Cecilie
> Within hit ohambre with an angel asonde; Thin, angel had of roeos and of lilie Corones two, the whioh he bore in honde, And farst to Cocile, as I understonde, He yait that on, and after gan he talie That other to Valerian her make."

Chawow, Cant. Tale, 15,686. 15,692.
A fine series of prophets exists at Aylsham, the figares being remarkable for the variety of life-like attitudes in which they are placed by the artist. A similar company of Old Testament worthies was at Salchouse, but of much less merit in conception. The remarkable acreen at Barton Turf with the nine choirs of angals is well known. St. George combating the dragon appears on many screens; at Filby his effigy is clad in armour and appendages of a thoroughly German type. St. Eligins at Hempstead has a hammer in one hand and a horse's leg in the other. Occasionally saints of whom little is known appear on screens ; thus at Upton is St. Joan of Valois holding a very capacious wicker basket, and a bowl as large as an ordinary wash-hand basin. St. Petronilla appears at Trimmingham with book and key, and at Worstead is a remarkable female saint bearded and tied to a cross; she is crowned and the nimbus is placed at the back of the cross. In the same church is also St. William of Norwich, thorn-crowned, with a knife in his side, and holding two nails.

Kingly saints were much honoured and the-screen at Catsfield bears no uncrowned figures on its pands, whilst
at Burton Turf, a parclose is similarly enriched with royal asinto. St. Fdmund appears at Trimmingham in company with another personage who may be Saint Edward the Confessor; he holds a small bird in his left hand, and is remarkable for having not only a respectably sized forked beard, but abundance of long flowing tresses reaching to his waist; the Confessor holding up the traditionary ring is figured at Ludham, where is also the local royal saint Walstan with his emblem of the ecythe; he is met with also at Burlingham St. Andrew, where his legs are bare to the knee in allusion to his having given his shoes to a beggar.

King Henry VL is often seen on Fast Anglian screens as well as wall paintings, in which representations due attention is paid to the fact that he was uncanonised; thus at Barton Turf, he is unnimbed, whilst at Ludham he has the aureole, but in both cases the word Rex is prefixed to his name, instead of Sanctus, placed before those of the saints with whom he is associated. I know of no emblem given to this saint, but a painting at Weasenham had an antelope at his feet.'

At Sherringham the screen and loft are unusually perfect, retaining the staircase with its upper and lower wooden doors. In the aisleless nave at Hempstead there were altars on either side of the screen, it having been returned at right angles to enclose them; and at Tunstead the north and south ends of the loft projected beyond the rest. Before the west face of the screen at Ludham is a platform several feet wide, raised on one step, similar to one at Hitcham, Suffolk, which, however, has two steps. At Potter Heigham the loft appears to have been east of the screen, but is generally supported by a beam resting on two posta, a foot or two west of the rood-

[^54][^55]screen, as at Sherringham, and at Burton, in Susser. The rood was often borne on a beam above and independent of the loft, as at Tunstead, where the mortises for the cross and the attendant figures are plainly visible; this beam also remains at Ludham and Potter Heigham. ${ }^{1}$ At Acle and Worstead the screens rise to a magnificent height, and the one at Ingham was of stone, of which part only remains.

The condition of these fine screens is in many cases lamentable, partly from the effects of time, but atill more so from bad usage or neglect. Several have been demolished during the last few years, others have been cut up to form reredoses, as at Beeston and Salthonse, or put away with old lumber, as at North Repps; but the worst case is at Leasingham, where from the nave roof having fallen in during the winter previous to my visit, I am unable to say if any of the screen remains amid the ruins.

The rood-loft staircase is often formed in Norfolk churches in the following manner. A flight of steps is placed in front of the lower doorway of the stairs turret, which is thus entered at three or four feet from the floor level, and the turret itself does not spring from the ground but is projected from the wall at some distance from it, and supported on a cross arch, as may be seen at Belaugh. A similar arrangement was a favourite one for the staircase leading to the parvise. At Catfield this is made a very pretty festure, the inner doorway being in an angle having a battlemented cornice; in the same edifice the rood-loft stretched scross both aisles, and some of the steps up to it were cut in the sills of the adjacent windows in an ingenious manner.'

There is a feature in East Anglian churches not often seen elsewhere, I allude to the mediæval western gallery or bell solar which is found in many of the more important edifices, and treated in a much more ornamental manner than the generality of later west galleries, of

[^56][^57]which these erections were the prototypes. They are often supported by stoutly timbered framework and arched bracing pieces, as at Aylsham and Trunch; both are coloured, the latter in a bold and rather vulgar design, and is destitute of a gallery front. At the magnificent church of Worstead, the bell solar is an elegant atructare groined in wood in a manner similar to that of a rood-loft; an English inscription running along the front, records the erection of it in 1501, when there "Wer hus bodis Chrystofyr Kat Jefferey Dey; "an early instance of churchwarden self-glorification. There were bell solars at Cromer, Felmingham, and the ruined edifice at Overstrand. It is hardly necessary to say that they were not intended for congregational purposes, but as their name indicates for the greater convenience of bell ringing.'

There are many examples of low side windows, those at Sherringham and Wickhampton have their sills lowered to form seats similar to those often found in connection with altars; this feature shows that at both places it was customary for someone to sit before the openings inside the chancels, and, I consider, thus proving these lychnoscopes were for confessional purposes, At Ludham there has been an opening, now blocked, immediately under the west window, in place of the usual doorway; it resembles a wide lancet and has the head simply trefoiled, and the sill has under it a piece of monlded work or stringing course; it is placed at a height suitable for a person to kneel before the opening and look through it. Western low-side windows occur at the ends of the north aisles at Stanford-le-Hope, Fssex, and St. Mary, Guildford, Surrey. At North Walsham, close to the inside of the north doorway, has been an opening 6 in. high by 4 in . wide pierced in the wall, at about 4 ft. from the floor, and was probably for confessional uses. A lychnoscope is found on each side of the chancel at Hempstead.

[^58][^59]There is a statement in an archseological work that only one Easter Sepulchre exists among the 729 parishes into which Norfolk is divided; this is quite incorrect, for besides the noble one at Northwood, reported to be the largeat in England, there are many others, of which that at Baconsthorpe deserves notice. The front has three arches over which is another panelled and flanked by pinnacles; it is pierced through at the back into the sacristy. Another somewhat resembling the above is at Kelling, in the same neighbourhood; here the pinnacles are combined with the panel work in an effective and original manner.

A long cupboard is provided for the parish processional cross and banner staves in some East of England churches; there is a large one in the north wall of the tower at Cromer, and at Catsfield it is formed in the weat wall of the nave, north of the belfry.

There is a beautiful wooden pulpit resting on a stone base, at Burlingham St. Edmund's ; it has been highly coloured and gilt, and round the cornice is the text in Latin: "Among those born of women there has not risen a greater than John the Baptist." A very ancient example is, I believe, at Thurning, Norfolk, and a late one at Hingham bears the text "Necessity is laid upon me, yea woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel," 1 Cor. xx, v. 6.

At Ladham there is a remarkably rude alms box, placed at the weat end of the nave; it consists of a post hollowed out of the solid at the top, and firmly clamped with stout iron strap-work, which has been furnished with three padlocks ; a more elegant example remains at Blythburgh, Suffolk, but also with the receptacle for alms sunk out of the block of wood. Townley in his work Biblical Literature says : "This kind of poors-box is common all over the north of Europe, and is placed either at the church door, the entrance to the churchyard, or at the roadside adjoining the church." At Sprawston, Norfolk,


[^60]there is an alms collecting box, of 17th century date, similar to one at Shipley, Sussex. ${ }^{1}$

Consecration crosses are generally plain red crossespatSe and there are four such at Upton, two near the chancel arch and the others adjacent to the aisle piscinas; but at Worstead the consecration crosses are differently treated and become prominent features in the wall decorations; whilst to a certain extent retaining the patee outline, the emblem is floriated, and in some of tham encircled with a garland of foliage and flowers, whilst others had black letter legends round them, the size of these crosses is also larger than usual. I am only aware of one other example of an elaborately ornamented consecration cross-at Darenth, Kent, where there is one painted on the south wall of an aisle. In the present homan ceremonial observed at the consecration of a church, the bishop "anoints with holy chrism the crosses on the two stone door-posts of the church;" and afterwards "the bishop proceeds to anoint the twelve crosses on the walls of the church, and afterwards incenses them." An engraving from an illumination (given in the Arl Journal for 1866, p. 359), represents a bishop anointing these crosses on a church interior, of which omblems three are seen, one over each of the piers of the nave arcade; they are of the paté form, and reached by a ladder on which the bishop is represented standing. At Cowfold, in Sussex, the same ceremony was performed at the dedication of the new Carthusian monastic church, a few years ago, temporary staircases being erected for the purpose.

The remarkably fine church'at Salthouse, a little village near Holt, has aisles of four bays, each of which has two complete and long two-light window, a conception giving a wonderful amount of dignity to the edifice, and which I have not met with elsewhere. These windows have their inside sills lowered for seats, forming an almost continuous bench table, and at Belaugh there is a stone seat at the west end of the north aisle, whilst at Tunstead both aisles have benches of stone.

[^61]longth flgure, with a bag in the left band, into which the almes aro dropped. Bee Nori Arch, 梠, pres.

The wooden seats which remain are generally narrow and low, with very small bench-ends. At Martham and Ludham they had no backs, but in the latter place the end row of seating had the space under it elaborately panelled with pierced tracery. There is a fine series of bench-ends at Sherringham, having among other things carved on them a mermaid, cat and kitten, and a crying child with its nurse. At Trunch there are wiverns and sphynxes on the stall ends. ${ }^{\text {² }}$

Considering the numerous fittings which exist perfect in so many churches of Elast Norfolk the quantity of stained glass remaining is remarkably small. The choirs of angels appear to have been in the upper part of a window at Hempstead, of which only a power, triple crowned, and a six-winged seraph remain; there are several saintly figurea at Martham, including a large one of St. Michael with scales, and others of SS. Agues, Edmund, Margaret, and Martha, and some pretty bordering remains refixed at Potter Heigham. The emblems of the Eucharist, a golden chalice and white host, are on the red field of a shield at Plumstead At Belaugh the Excursions in Norfoll, published in 1819, mention an interesting window, showing St. Michael as the patron of the Universal Charch; this has quite disappeared, and such being the case I quote the account given of this glass: "In the north chancel window of the church St. Michael holds a sceptre and a sword, and a pair of scales with the bible in the other hand, and under him are a number of men, women, and children; above him is a Latin inscription in ancient charactera, expressing that Saint Michael is the guardian of the faithful people" (Es. Norf. I, p. 124.) At Lammas the same work records the representation in one window of the Last Judgement, and the Blesued Virgin Mary as patroness of the seven corporal works of mercy (I, p. 165). I am unaware if this still exists.

Ancient altar cloths are said to remain at St. Gregory's Norwich, and a frontal from the ruined church of Whitlingham, to be preserved at Trowse.

At Great Plumstead a volume of the Pharaphases of

[^62]Eramus remains in the charch chest. It is very perfect and has quaintly engraved initial letters, another book at the same place is a sixteenth century collection of 117 Homilies.

The tomb of Sir Roger do Boir and his wife, dated about 1380, at Ingham, has a very beautiful sculptured representation of angels presenting the souls of the former to God, and the angelic figures at the sides of the same monument are unusnally gracefal in design.

In many churchyards, there formerly existed chapels, which were separate buildings ; the remains of one such exist at Salthouse, and there was a similar arection at Hickling now destroyed. The mortuary or charnal chapel at the west end of Norwich Cathedral had its exact counterpart at King's Lynn; in both cases there was an undercroft lighted by windows and surmounted by a lofty single aisled chapel. ${ }^{1}$ The only churchyard cross I have heard of in East Norfolk is at Ingoldsthorpe. A very pretty wayside one remains at Aylmerton, and has a well designed base and shaft; the head, however, is new. Respecting these latter crosses, I cannot refrain from quoting a passage from the will of an East Norfolk lady, one Joan Thurcock, of Cley-next-the-Sea, it bears date 1505, and says: "I will that myn executors do make a crosse of tree be twix thys and the church, if so be they may gett the ground of some gode man to set the crosse on and ther to have a restyng stole for folkys to syt on." At Hemsby there are four crosses at some distance from the church, and said to have marked the space included as a sanctuary.:

Much more could have been said on the ritualistic ecclesiology of this part of England, especially as regards the fine rood-screens; but as, in the words of an old preacher, I would "rather send away my hearers longing than loathing," I bring these remarks to a conclusion.

[^63]Manship': Fintory of Greet Yermonth, qua in Guide to S. Nioholes Chureh, p. 26.
${ }^{2}$ The boundary of the manoturr apeces at Ripon, wis "indicated by eight cromes murcounding tho ohurch at mona dintance, one of which remeine in a ruined stata, and is alled Sharrow Croes" About Yorkshire, p. 218.

## CUP AND CIRCLE MARKINGG ON CHURCE WALLS IN WABWICKSHIRE AND THE NELGEBOURHOOD.

By F. ANDRETH.

In 1882 the Warwickehire Field Club visited Solihull, when upon the west end of the church upon both sides of the doorway we found about 100 well-formed cup marks upon the wall, within a few feet of the ground. They were hemispherical, and shout 2 ins in diameter, smooth inside and well-finished, and had ovidently been produced by a drill; upwards of forty were upon one block of stone. No knowledge of the origin of them was poseeseed by the officials of the church. Interspersed among them were a number of vertical grooves. Theso grooves are very common upon church walls in Warwickshire, and are traditionally believed to have been produced by aharpening arrowe. Two yoars lator I noticed a number of aimilar cup marks upon the tower of Yardley Church, near Birmingham; and afterwarda about fifty upon the south face of the tower of All Sainta' Church, Derby. This led me to make further researches, and within the last year I have found similar marks upon at least a dozen village churches within a few miles of Coventry. There are also a great number upon the bell tower at Evesham. I can give no opinion about the origin of thees cup marks, but two theories have been mugested. The firat is, that they are bullet markh. This theory would suppose that the walle of thre-fourthe of the Warwickshire churches have been used for target practice, which I find difficult to believe. Also the Solibull marks have certainly been made by a drill. I hare sean thousands of builet marks upon walls on the battlefields of the continent, but thay bear no resemblance to these caps upon the church walls. Possibly, however, the following may throw somse light apon the subject. In the proceedinge of the Berlin Arthropological Society for June, 1875 (see Nature, June 8th, 1882), attention was called to the existopes of cap marka on the charch of Cottbus in Brandenburg. The result of this was that similar marks were afterwards discorered in more than twenty different localities in Prussia, also it Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. They are usually on the south side of churches, near an entrance, and not beyond the height of a man's arm. These cupa are believed to poseses healing virtaes, chiefly for charming away ferert, and in some modern instances these cups in the church walls have been anointed with grease like the cups in the prehistoric elf-stenar in Sweden. In Posen a tradition refers to fhaceupi ant the worl of damued sonls, who ground them out in the night time.

I have aleo found that eharch wille contain other madiage, especinily incised circles, which ofton have raye diverging from the contre. The smallest which I have jet found is $1{ }^{\text {s }}$ in. in diametar upon Nupeaton Church, and the lurgent 28 in, in diemeter (half a circle only) upon the Church of Bampton in Arden. The cimplont form is a plain cirolo with bole in center $\mathrm{Fi}_{\mathrm{y}}$, 1. Theta are thirtome of this patterm, ubout 7 in in



dinmeter, upon a buttress at the north-weat corner of the Abbey Chusch at Beth. One similar in sive upon Dedlington Church, Laicestamhires Three amailer ones upon Floore Church, Northamptomenire, te. There aro six epot circles, similar to Fig 2, upon the south whil of Nuneaton Charch. They vary from 1 to $3 t$ in. in diameter. There is one 18 in . in diameter, repremented by fige 8, upon a south buttress of the chanceal of Cubbington Church, Warwickehire. Of Fig. 4 there are two axnmplea on Nunetton Church; one upon Berkwell Church, Werwiokehire ; and two apon Norton Church, Northemplonshire. They vary from 31 to 9 in in diametar.

Opon Stoke Golding Church, Leicestarnire, is a 12 in. circle, of which Fig. 8 is a aketch. Beside the diverging rayit there are rows of holen mometimen coinciding with the raya and sometimee not, Upon Knowle Charch, Warwiakshire, is a group of sixteon rayy of 7 in . in diameter, bet without as circle similar to Pig. 6. Fig. 7 is a common pattern. These usaally are from 6 to 8 in, in diemetor, and at first sight look like minjetrore san dialla. But the rayz are equi-distant or nearly eo, and consequently do not correapond to the hour linea upon a dial. Also no figores are engreved. There ane four of these upon Shilton Chorch, near Coventry, throe of which are close together and near the groumd. The south well of Floore Church, Northamptonshire, hat the remains of nine of this paitern, coome of them noem not to have


## 158

been properly completed. There ase also examplea upou the churches of Cubbington and Chilvers Coton, Werwickehire ; and aloo at Hinckley, Leicestershire. There in a wall out example of lig 8 upon the south side of Ledbury charch, Horefordhhire, also another of aimilhr appearance, but not so dintinct. Upon Hempton in Arden church in a sovea inch cirule, ahewn in Fig. 9, with another circlo concentric within it Eero is aloo a five inch circle, Fig. 10, with a vertical groove below the cantra. Also upon the samo wall ten vartical grooven cimilar to Fig. 11 . Upon this chureh in also a plain hulf cirele, Fig. 12, fifteon inchee in diametors At Bredford Abben, Dorrot, are two zayed cirales rimilar to Fig 7. I have unfortunately spoiled the atetch of them, bat my recalleation is that one of them overiape the other.

It will be asted, Who made thowe circles; why were they made; and when were thay madel To these quentions I can at present give no answer. Forther investigetion in dexirable, All the circlen contain a amall central hole, and, as I have alreedy explained, many of thom poseons rays. There in no uniform number of rays to the circle. Fig. 6 has wirteen. Twelve in the half circle or trenty-four to the circle in not an uncommon number. A aketch which I have of a circle upon Nuneaton church contains only ten to the circle, and I think it is correct. My belief is that some of these nuyed circles huve been left unfinished. On Nuneaton church there is a central spot with only three rays, and another with only one ray. The worn and decayed state of most of these circless shews that they are ancient. Mont of them are upon the south side of tho churchee. I only know of one instance (Bath) where I have found circles upun the north side. This neems to indicate that, although they are not sun dials, they may possibly in some way aymbolize the mun.

## BANBUBY CBOBS.

By F. 10N1te

It may be afoly acimed that, thankt to the nurwery mywe, this celobrated crome will nover bo forgotten while the English language leata Looking beok to mily times we shall 000 what wat aid of the croos. It in mantionod in the roign of Edwand VI as the "Eigh Crowo." Loland Writes, "The fayreet street of the town lyeth by Weot end Buat down to the River of Cbarwell In the Weat part of this atreet in a large arou invironed with meetly good buildings, havinge a goodly Crowe with meny degreen (atope) about it. In this arou in kept every Thureday a vory celebrated martet. Thero ranneth through thit arom a purle (pool) of fresh water." The situation of the principal crom in thus identifiod as being in the part now called the Horea Fair. But Jonson telle us that the advent of Queen Elisebeth brought evil daya to the Catholica. From the date of the execution of the Earl of Easex, which took place in 1601, the oppresed adberents of Rome wazed boldly in the expreasion of their opinion. Under the etrict rule of the Puritans tho Show and Pagennte which were pariodically ueed at Banbury, Coventry and other places wore appresed, and an attempt was made by the Catholice to revive tham. The dressee ware procured, the charectera reherreod, and a day fired for the performance at Banbory. The procession of the performers had reached the High Croen, and the nelors were engaged in the prologue of the play when a countar-demonatration imed from the Figh street, and a collision ennued between the excited partianns of the conflicting creeda. A regular matlos is described as having taken plece ; but the supportars of the reformod doctrines having both numbert and the law upona their side eoem eventually to have had the beast of the fray. Haring nuocoeded in driving their antagonists out of the town the rage of the poppolece took a now direction. Hammars and pickaxes were procured and the "goodly crosen, the eymbol of the faith of the Catholic World, was strewed in ruine through the Horne Fair. So thorongh wat the work of deatruction that Richard Corbet, Bishop of Orford, in hin Iter Boreale, thas dencribes it-

> "The Cromon also lize old atompa of trees Or stoole for horsemen that have foeble knees Curry no heads above ground. They which toll That Chriat hath nere descouded into hell But to the grave, hin picture buryed have, In a fur deeper duugeon than a grava."

To the church the arowd ropeised soxt, asd worted therir feratio will mpoe the ctecely tomple. The maguificoat windowe of thined glem wore whivered to atomas merouring too etrongly of idoletery, and tho ctatromry and coalphase autilited and dectreed by the hasde of thom inocriblo to tores of beanty. Bichop Corbet chargen tho riotuat with not having leis the log or arm of an apoutce, and mye that the naseo of the charohwardine wexe the colly incoriptions to be sum upoe the ralle Some legel
 so none "chingow aboat the gite of the Crom" are mantioned in the Cotpontion Acocounto in 1012. This woti of and deternation epperrs to have axtended to overy exom in Benbary, an appane by Coctetion lines bofore guoted. At an midy dete the namer appeor of the "Market Crome," "The Broad Crom" (repoirxd in 1563), and the "White Crome" withoat Baguford Bac, Weet Bar, beedion Weeping Ceose beyoed the boandary of the parich. Thaen is an aveivat gitt of oae Eirll of Eodioot of Sa Jmaly to be ditribated in bumd to the proce of Benbory. The Commimionmes on Chureben in 1884 stato that it hat bows yoel to dibtibate thid breed in Oxford Bar 8troet an Good Firidey; the vicinity of the erom thereto smont to give ut the origin of the name of Bread Crom

But to roturn to the "High Crome"" The inhubitanto have to thank the promant Erapros Froderiak for itw medoundoon, for it wam not until her marringe that it was rewolved to revors the Crow at the mote grecoful mamorial of that ereat ; lor to think of Banbary without a crom in to met at defiance all the recorde of legandary lores. So cabocription liet wers opaned, and the prement ologent mevotare of haxagomal form was erected from a derigu by Mrr. Gibbe of Oxford. It in fitty-two feet ile hoight, of Bath stone, and in divided into three doreys or compartreatia. The panole of the centre compartmont are richly ornamented with the folinge of the rowe, ivy, wencis, chestant, bollyhock and rine, and graced with the arme of Queens Mary and Victoria, Kinge Charles I and George I, the Empreen Froderick Willinm of Prumia, the Burle of Banbury and Guildford, Viscoant Baye and Selo, Sir Willinm Copa, Sir Willinm Compton, the Binhop of Linooln, and the Rev. Willinal Whately, who wa Vienr of Benbary from 1610 to 1839. Thin Wriliam Whataly was Puritan, and is thum rofocted to by Bithop Cocbot-
${ }^{\omega}$ If not for God's for Mrs. Whatelog's ite
Leral the walka; cappoen theoe pitallo mike,
Bim eprain a bocture or dieplece a joint
In hie long prayer oce in hie sifteonth point."

The following ase some allusions to Benbery in literature:-
Braithraite in his "Drunken Barnab'o Four Joarnegr" rofeen to the town in the wall-known drain-

> *To Benbary cuma I, O prodene ona!
> There I miv a Puritabe oas
> Hapging of his eut on Moniay
> For killing of a mores on Somday."

Ben Jonson in his comady of "Bartholomow Fair" then refors to Banbary-
Winuiff. Ales, I an quitto off that noent nom.
Quarlowe How 10 :

Wianifa. Pat off by a besther of Baribury, owe that thoy my is come hose and governa all already.

Quartome What do jou call him 1 I koow divee of those Benburianas when I wien in Oxfoed.
 dic.

Omarione. 0, I know him I he in a baker, is he notl
Lettionit His wat a batror, sir, bat ha doen droan now and seo virions, ho has given over the trudo.

Gwariome I romember thet, too; out of a soruple ho took that in cpicod consoingce thooe onkee he mado wers sarved to bridelen, zeny poles,
 Zeni, of the Eand Bury.

Whitian Cartwright, in his comedy entulled "The Ordians," which appeured in 1651, makee a gamentor may-

> " IIl mad some forty thoucmad unto Pealig, Build a Cathodral noxt in Banbury, Give orgens to esoh parinh in the Kingdom, And no rook oat the unmarical alect."

John Cloweland, in a poom printed in 1656 .in dofence of the docent omamente of Christchurch, Oxon, ocemioned by a Banbury Bothor, who eullod them Idolatrien, melke-

> " Bbell ve may

Banbury is turn'd Rome becanse we may
See the Holy Iamb and Cbristophar I Nay more, The Altar tione set at the tavern doore."

Sir Wm. Davenant, in his Comedy of "The Wits" in apmairg of a ledy, sayn-

She il more dovout than a Weaver of Baxbury that hopea to ention hourwn by winging to make him lord of twenty lowns ! "The Tattier" for Sept 6, 1710, gives a jocular sccount of an Eocoleviastical Tharmonotar which had been invented for testing the degrees of seel of partioclar places in behalf of the Church. The writar atates that the town of Basbery, which had beon singlod out by Dr. Fuller a ceantury before for its cakes and zeol, proved itealf by "the glass,", i.e. the abovo-mentioned tharmnmeter to be atill charnotstimed in a marked manner by the letter peculiarity. In the daye of Fuller the matarial thinge which the town wa remartablo for were-veal, cheese and caket; while it is not lous cortain that in the ebatract atiole Zoel Banbary wis aleo notable. Thereby hange a jeat. When Philemon Holland wes printing his Englith Edition of Camden's "Britennia " he edded to the anthor'a etatement of Benbary baiag famons for cheoso, the words "cake and ale," and $n 0$ it wal pasaing through the prose when Mr. Camden coming in and masing the change, thinking "ale" a somowhat diarespectful reforance, substituted for it the word seal, vary unluckily, an it proved, for the Puritans who abounded in the town were greetly offended by the allosion, and so more wan lost than gained.

Mr. Philip Rushee, who whe a resident of Barbury, and died in 1892, thue deseribes the church in 1789, the year before its dedruction in hia metrieal dencription of the charches seen from Conch Hill-

* Bat see where o'or the reat will nobler bleso
It right crownod turratu Benbary dieplay!
Upon ita hallow'd walle and wide arounch,
Thick rising structuren ocoupy the ground
Bohold how Phoobves with his early lights
Shives on the battlements and buildod heighta."

The old church, a vary handeome edifice, and one of the largent in the connty, wat taken down in 1790 undor the authority of an Act of Padirment and the premat ungainly mencotaro orectod on itterita (Add M88. Cola, 589\%, pago 178. Banbary Church, by Browto Wiallin, 一

| Length of tho Body from Weat to Enet | - 310 | $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bredth of the Crom Inle from Eett to Weat | - 108 | 6 |
| Length of the Chancel froza Weitt to Fits | - 211 | 9 |
| Bredth of the Body from South to North | - 271 | - |
| Langth of the Crom Inie | - 340 |  |
| Bredth of the Chanoel | - 81 |  |

The whole length of the Church and Chanool from Enat to Weat 64 yarde or 192 feet.

Bray, writing in 1777, mya that Alaxander, Binhop of Lineoln, it aupposed to have been buried in the chancol of Banbary Church, "under a tomb on which is a mutilated figure recumbent."

The ofing of an eccleaiastic of the fourteenth centary, demeribed in Plate XVIIf of Beealey's Hintory of Banbary, in probably the figure referred to, but thin writer says that it certainly whe not eesectod over the reomins of Bishop Alexander, ast that Proleto wa buried in Linooln Cethedral. None of the ancient monumenta have beom rearected in the presant church, bat a fow froguents of come of them atill remain in the room which is over the restry.

Leland writes- "I anw bat one notable tombo in the Church, and that is Blecke Marble wherein William Cope Cofener to K. Henry VIL. is batiod"

For thome fooling an intorest in this place the arcollent History of Banbury, written by Alfrod Boealey, and published in 1841, with copious illustrationa, will afford a reel treat. He rocoived information and ascietance from eminent antiquaries and litarary men in almost all parts of England. There is alio 2 very good Strangers' Guide by W. P. Johneon, and pablished by Mr. Walford of the Advertizar, Banbury, at the modeo rate price of sixpence.

To thom interented in epitaphe the following are molected from novernl presarted in the British Maram, (Add. MS8. Cole, 5881, fo. 86 घ):-

## Epitaphs in Bambery Church.

Here lyoth the Bodien of John Knight 3 Times Beyles of this Borough \& Jone his wife by whom he had three sons \& 10 daughtern whereof 9 were married. Thay an apringing from thair own Loyna 84 children which like Olive Branchen wers an ornament to their Tabla. In their Life Time they charished the Poor \& having boqueathed merfin liands
for thair perpetual Relief dyed full of day decired, lored, \& bowniled of thoir Childron, Friende \& Neighboura
He dyed $\{82$ Nov. 1587.
8 be dyod \} $26 \mathrm{Deo}^{\mathrm{F}} 1590$.
Graves are Lodginge to the Blect
Not of Honour bat of Reat :
Cabinots thet mifily koop
Mortalf Reiiquet while Lhey sleap.
When the Trump shall all awake
Wivery soul her Floek shall taike,
And from that which putrifyt Shall immortal Bodies rise. In this Faith they liv'd $\&$ dyd : In this Hops they have reside.
(Bakore MS8, vol, xxxviii, p. 464).
On the same well the proportion of an old man in the middle between two pillars of blecke marble with a booke in one hand and a hendkerchiefe in ye other. Under him, on a table of blacke marble this-

To the pioas mamory of Will: Knight Gent, sometime Juatice of Peace and Quora in this Borough, who havigg had his education both in the Univ. and Inns of Court continued in the love and practice of good etady, gave good example of morality and piety flmished his course in the true faith and was here hyd up in the Hope of a giorious resurrec4ion, 20th Sept., 1631-

His Lifo, His Breath, His Facultya are gone:
Yet Virtue teeps him from oblivion
Those Arts and Pads that beartifyd bia mind,
Like precions oyntwent leave his mame behind.
Kis Lamp is out ; yet otill his Light doth ehine
His Fieth and works survive an thinge divine,
To God he liven, to us tho' deed he be:
The buryed seeds do spring : and to shall He .
Died 1681, 4tatiin 78.
(Bakeril M88.)
To the mamary of Jamen White, son of Mr. Ric. Whito, of London, Tho dyed Dec. the 4th, 1669, having almoat finiahed the 22 nd year of hit ege-

> Brother yoa've outstript mo, Ifrst bom
> You fuest mito the Womb of Burth return,
> But I ghall follow you'ere long, and then
> One Womb shall the enclone yet once again,
> Which Womb ahall open that like twins we may
> Be bors on one the Rerarrection Day.
> Sic litevit Freter ojus nator maximus B.W.

## In Banbury Churchyard

To tho memory of Ric. Richards, who by a Gangreen first loat a Toe, afterwards a leg, and leatly his life, on the 7th day of April, 1656-

> Ah! eroel Death to metro 3 mente of om!
> To tacte and eat and eat till all wit gone
> Bot know thon Tyrant I when the Trump chall oall
> Foll find fin foot and stand whoss thoe ghalf fill.

Puttion of e geot Atraber of the town of Bambery in finvour of their Paroon Thones Benbridge, likely to be deprived for dirliting oner
 (Iantioma M8, Burgloy Paposi, 64, 60 18)-
 of yo wode of god allowed by the unfverithy of Oxtord wes by the prowentation of hot majotye placed amongti it for our pantor of whoos podlye convection we nee all witnenees: whare alop he hathe persInllye lebond in hin vecution temohing wa our dutios towerds God, ber majecty and of oep towarda another: Bo it in (Right Elonombla) that 50 mid It. Breonbelige in cither altogether of very lylse to be depryyed of
 pronecnted egint him by euche his advermaine of whoee violence and Fronge towarde him 70 whole counkes haithe heard. In tonder con--idention wheneol aed for that the masmanance in this pisee in so emall that po learned man will undertake the anme whorebye we ans lyke to bo ledd by an unfit guyde. May it plomeo yr. honor fit upon hin relation of ye matter it ahall seate remtorable to voochnafo at the inhebitente of Benbary yo honorible favour to be a monea that he may coatinue anonget wh his paynfal function and we all ahall make prayeas for so honourable a personage by whom we have received to great a bleninge es is the ordinarye minninge of our conlon onto God
"Four hooos mont hambly to comemend,
"Tre Butific, Juatioe \& other the inlmbitander of the bosoggh of Banbery."

Then follow the dymberse of nimetr-ive of the imhabitante,
Erioned 16 Jen. $15 \% 0$. To the Einht How. \& out wey gocd Loed
 privy Cotncil.

Letter, 38 Jep. 1500, from Mr. Breabridge to hin Iotiohip, endoteod a follows:-"Thet if the commendecion given samet him by the inhebetarts of Banbary and the requet of Mr. Treaturar of the Howsohold to whom he is will known may not kepe him from daprivation.
"Yett concidering the towne in ropeot of hil former pesyeas ate
 that by je good meanem he may be permitted to proceche"
 Tramerse of the Honachoid, againat tho Orom in Baptim and the Buphice
 66 yeurs, and wee boried 11 Nov. Ho whe the wothot of "The Poot Manf Jowel, or a Thentise of the Pectionow.

# ON TER MONUMENTAL KFFIGIES IN COBRRLITY CHOBCH, GLOUCESTERESILRE: 



In ofining a fow romade on the monumatal eflagion in Coberioy Church, it in a nomeshat oninoun pection to have to my that the wholo church, mve tho tower, which hes boon left in ite integrity, apparently under a sort of protect, has bom re-briit within the leat fow years.

It is almont an axiom, in what in called "the thorough reetoration " of ma old ehurch that, whatover aleo happeoses, tho tombe mant be well pulled about; no "ruetoration" would be complete without this particularity. With reforence gonerally to these long-antioring memorials, in eutlier dayt the elork and the suxton ried with each other in the violent wreating of the brees plateen from their stony bede Efiligies wers tumed out into the charchyird, woon to be blarmod by moen or gresed over; baried, like thooe at Gonalaton, under pown; broken ap, derpoiled and counterchanged, fite the tomber bramea, and effigien of the cix Sir Thomas Groenes at Geseno's Norton; hidden under seats, at Holdenly, or cut up into alter ctope as at Bredbourne; whilo thowe mave and beatiful worke in wood oftion found a lat reting place in the veatry fire, though, coutainly, the figure of Jobn do Hmeipge at Abergavenny has boen aved by being mounted up upon a window eill, and that of Williem do Combermartin at Alderton, Northumptonthire, reacued from the "rotoration" ol 1848 by being beninhed to en apper atege of the tower. Wo mout be thankful toe cmall merciea! Other efurgien were tmansported into folds and found useful as gate poeter ; othere agin wore handed off by dillettantif mquiren to decorate their grottoo-thore is a notable errample near Walsall-with the full concent and approval of thome, their propar cutodians, whoes pride it thould have boen to chorith eveh recosis. In one brillinat didriet of "the Herald's Garden," the clabustor atigy of no lome a man than a wcion of the great House of Fene, one who fought at Bowworth, the "piotar insolid" of hin pions will, is caitlared to remain in the church, but to furnich a notram for the local childiren known at "Vere Powdorn." These are a fow examplos of a large clam taten at modom, bet molancholy enough; a still larger number has bean chimed by the modern bailder for foundations, how lerge a number we thall nover know, and probebly as many have bean tarned upaide down for tha paring of deirien and leas cleanly pleces, or bratally broken to bites for gonoral ntilitarian parposes.


A glapes through a coonsty hiviory of a hundred youre ago ahowi how sanch we heve thum loat in the shape of gonareatal raoode, and the dionry blenken is countlose ald ahuechen to which wo have besvelled, loping to find aflime arhibiting the concontanted himtory of baildry and
 loast what ahadowt we often pasies

Bomo forward cperitu formerw the fmpanding voide a long ago es 260 ywash and Weever mote:-"Alv I our nohlo monumants and procions
 the paring of our arin" The author of Invond Momemere apoles
 cition, his worde epply me zuch to oar own theo an to hic, and no we come beek to the point at which we cterted, mamely the monit mened

 mind that the hidorical viluo and humen interat of them memoriole concisto flest of all in their reapinis, in the ploces whest they wees ociginally ath They wee oretainly not pat into particular archad rectmon, under cortain widowh, within of withoed the mosaciuse, upes hight tombe, or loval vith the looe, withoat epecial rowoas, and rmoons fer mose intense in their solipioue netore then rech at et the powent day prumpt oedery persons to chow a niche in the catsoombe of aubartint camotaries, or to pitch upoc a partionlar apot in the deap chado of a upreeding yow in a country churebyerd.

But eimgies and monumanta are not the ouly thinge thet rafioc. Moak of un are femiliar with the procem sad remalte of "restoration," many of un have men an ald charoh in the agovin ; the rook ofif, -all at onoe, of conses, so that the frmoosd welle ean bo woil monked by the rint and provido a plauribla axevee for crippting off the plater and pointing rabble macoary which soror bafors woe pointed; the old onk atelle and cente tarned oat to ancke wey for harih tromowaite in pitch pian and itappearing leter oo in the ompociom of "ett manufuctasere," tranaformed into grotieque dining-room eideboards and "Farly Fagdich "oocenional tablen for the benceit of thone nahappy peophe to whom come damoa has whicparad "have a tata.". When the eftigue and tombe of the fonnder: and bencinctoss ass routed oat of the olnancele or chapels oftin built apecielly to contain then, they ene, mbing sooording to the fateoast modern principly "so much in the Fay" coovoyed by the loring hande of the Britah hebourer to a part of the church which thy do not ent, while auch trifling dettiv as scolptared alabecter engels and hereldic chielde are abolishod, loek, carried away by the buildar to deoorete his summe boase, of, as in a certain villege in the bofor montioned "Herulds Garden," atilisod for a pigaty. This is but a light sketch of the tind of wotk that rounly goes on in a "rmitoration," and when it is remomberad that it ban beentating place all ovor Raghend for the lint fifty yemed come ideat zany be githared of what we have loct undor tho head of monuments alowe ; we shall ma ded mide of the pictore indoed, at regard arebiloctors, sed eharch futtinge generally, whan we visit Rath Anglim. It down not howover, apport that we are ovan got rafficiently awre of our pocition, and it would be internting, bat verily dopreming if one could calcolate how fow pestoos in all those reopening congrege. tion malied bow mach "rustoration" hed daprivod thom of which
could nevar bo beoaght beok, and how meny wer simply glemoused by the groudy new tion paring the golden flumedelie on the hemmaly
 that all thing hal broome now.
But the achepurting part of "rmanorition" in that, with move dinorvtion and loonsml, wo might to maily have remined all that we to valuable and aloo thoo had the church soomily and tenoquil wit shoold be, without the viokat disoostion of its ocotipuoas himery, sud with the crideose of its loog looel roood sill lyibibe apos it

Wo have intimited above that wo mant be thentful ter manll mareion, and it is fisir to my that, whetover the Coboley emgies may have lout fin intuwe by baing romoved from thatr origina sileo in the obanoel, Hey have bem tandely doelt with in thoir tranofermoce to tho now altar tromb apoo which they now lie in the acoth aida. Here we have a man fully armed in the moot pioturvequo of all nilithry hermes, that of the extane eod of the ricm of Edwind IL Ho wern a high polnted and ridged beacinot, to which a plain cameil, with a fingud lower edge, in
 the froos, and vot huag on in tho remel way an in lator youra by hoos thromied through ataplem The dexter shoulder in protected by four articulated platen, roinforood by lage romadole fillod in with romettes, and, the arme being oacened in plate, tho ollows are aimilerly protoctod by coudon, with single aticalations, and rainforced with roundele containing somes. The fore arme are proteoted in like manaor by tobular dooble binged and atrappod plates. The gavetleta have alightly peated cafili, atrapped over loather foundationa, the fingers and thumber boing defondod by mall suticulated platem on lenther, the whole forming e gemitlat of Which we may in ruin mok for an original erampla. 14 shield, now gooe, han beon suapended on the siniter arcm. Thim appear, from outtion eritting iron stumpe, to have boen coparatoly fixed on mad may heve bean of mood, covered with gemo, and painted with the mearare arma. Oree the body in worn a sercote ropevinating sorne thin matarial, probebly silk, reeching in froat to the middle of the thighan and than eat awey until it tull in loag folde noery to the saclem bohind. The oponing thas formod in front disclone the lower odges of the tollowiag germente:-A hetoton ormmented with rocotten and a gumbenon doconated in the asme wiy and fringod; below this again appears the pourpoint covaring of the thight Thers in no haubart virible, anlom, mined, the fringed garment below the hakaton mey be thtan to be it, which is improbeble. The eareote is confined of the wiet by e ploin nesrow cingulam, and, trenovemely socoen the hipe it the swoed belt studded at intervale with great rosatten, and to it is stateahed by a single locket clowe to the arom pisto, a long aword with a wolldmooetted soebbard The knoe piocos are plain and fringed on the lower adgen ; the jamber or greaves, of plain plato, thries hiaged and ctapped, and the fant, abod by forr articulation, root againat a lion with a wout and frow flowing tail The hath aro armed with apors of grat alagence, with their rowele in mex peceorration, with long leaf-shaped pointe ; the right leg is cromad over the left- not uncommon conventional Englinh attitade long after the Cromies, with which thin particular pontore has nothing to do-and betweon the lion sad the auroots in some freo lenfy toliage which the ceulptor, liko a true artint, untrammelled by tha
exigancim of "high art" chow to introdaen, rether then oat away a pood pioce of metwital The whole figure in boldy and troely eculptured In hurd gellow limatoon, and is in erroellent condition Thera in a fine metanl lio in the states which given the iden of it having bend discormed to the troo-ctioe tho manner of Miehel Angalo-and mot leborione manarad and "pointed" lor seconding to the modern paction To man's hoed reder apon a plllow, and io capported by two ageale vilk long fenthoud winge

 could divete bore for interson, apoa the fmbion of the bemoioth and alow-wech in the trathical lonowiedeo that han boen eoquired-how this particaler chape hed gradully grow, slmont year by jemp, trom earline formes, and, ar gudanly laped finto letre oone, and fanlly vanibed en a roognisod heodpicoe for puctation with the end of the civil wer. Or ho could fadionts trom thin woay twat how the carodet mad ita rime, and ita sacidraten of form during the whom of Exoary III and
 portion, and then its uolem Alappian hindor patt; how it pemod, it fiet, frome long and loose to tight and abont; ead, doveloping tinto the japon, pemed anelly awey'sbooif 1480; what men were efed entiroly in atel, with no mail or tortile febric viribia, to reappear not long after in the toctily diferret shape of the heroldic teberd.

All thin, and much mores, a apecielist could do, and manein the interets also, if ho had the time-bat we have it not oe the proment ocemaion Or he coold talos the armour for tho hand, an one of our members has done, and egoin troon it dowe in itan varying forme from tha mail mafier with the empty pelm, to the rattling geantiot of the doomed a White King" for thore will be alwaye momething froth to loent; or he may deal with the aword, the aword belt, or the aprar, and soomately set forth the chronich of ewh from the ovidenoen of monemontal affigion cloas Alongide with them tradion the exquirw emanot fill to corrobocuto end
 sory that han woll nigh parimed. All thin intoreat mas speing up at the costrumphtion of monumental exfigien which church "t metorvet" fand
 viritere with the frivolore remat, "It is a pity that thenir nowe ase Broken" The elter of the lady is imphe almont to comssoncen, and the drapery in arranged mether of that of a wading thas a neoumbent figare. She wrira a minapla, or chin-cloth, pinned up to the tample over mooth pedi, which, bring pleoced over the hiri, cenood the wimple
 She weess a cloen dreen, of which the apper edge is ent low in the neck and covers the botton of the rimpla, and a long nloored gown talling in boevy folde to the feot, which it corese

Is froat of thio tomb in a diminutive etugy of a fomale wonrine a voil and a long gown draping the feet, and giried with a manp, ather the manoer of a lreach bething woman; it in not a grootal figure, but an intareding oop of a very mall clam comorning which antiquarion have not quite uade up thair minde, the quaction boing whother childreen or edolte are thus ropewonted. Bramplee ocear, varying in longth from two to four fint, at Wectminder, Mapooder, Honted Keypper Toubery,

Ayot Bi. Taursace, Little Iarton, Long Wittenham, Anstay, Saligbory, Abboy Dose, Gayton, Fawney, and Hacoombe. The example at Cobelley in two foot ton inchen long, including the lion at the feet. She weate a ectisd giove on the loft hand, and holds the other in the right; thew detrila indicete a peation of quality, probubly a Berkeloy, and noar mentive of Thomen de Berkeloy and hir wift, who are rappoed to be represented in the paramount figures.

With further regard to the charncter of the armoor of Thomas de Berkeloy, it is clearly by the mame cenulptor ant thooe at Leckhnmptom, near Cheltenhem, and Alvechurch, in Worcesterthire, and we have identified othors in the wostern countien from the anme workrhop.

Under a 10 w arch, in what is now the organ chambor, is an interesting ctone effigy of a man in civil drows. He wears a tanic with clooo-bottoned sloeves to tho wriste, a long gown falling in large foldy to the feet, a sapertunic opening from the wnint downwards, and a hood with looes curelem folda lying on the loft side of the neck. A young man is represonted with regular features, a delicate mouth and staight under oyalids, that peculiar fanhion of Edwardinn sculptors, occesionally sean in real life, and when, in conjanction with grey oyee, giving moost piquent effect to the countanence. The youth wears a remarkable profurion of hair, cat square over the foreheed and standing out four and threequarter inches on aither side of the face. It is a capital axample of civil contume; he is "maying endlewt preyers in stone."

There is alvo in the chancel of Coberley Church an intereating memorial of a heart borial, probably of a Berkeley lord. It represents a haif figure of a lnight in mail holding a heart in front of a heater-shnped shield, the whole baing set within a trefoiled arch undar a plain gable, and spparantly forming part of a credence. By the procese of "reatoration" thit han been removed from the north to the sonth side. Ite change is to be regrottod, inamuch as the recorda of heart barinle of thim sharactar are not numenoni, and form the moat intereating illustrationa of the long "Chronicle of Human Tearn"

#  3 nistitute. 

Fhasder 7th, 1889.
The Pher Pasor, F.S.A., Promidant, in the Chair.
Mr. T. Tonase read a papor on "Uaumul Doorway in Ola Churchos," treating of such foatares, and othors of an tunoommon kind, in the churchee of Orton Loogueville, near Poterbowough, Longtord, near Lechiede, and 8t. Oatherino'e Chapel, near Guildiond. Concerning the five doorway in the amall ruined ohapel of St. Cathorine, Mr. Turnor gave an interenting explenation of their probable use. A vote of thanke wat pased to $\mathbf{K}$. Turner, whose paper will appear in a tuture number of the Jownel.
Mr. E. Lorssly read a paper on "Banbury Orome" This is printed at p. 159. A vote of thanks wes pesed to Mr. Lovell.

Intiquities and torks of gut cxhibitio.
By Mr. W. G. Mricustis.-A photo-lithograph trom an orcoalleats rubbiag of the great Braunohe brate at King's Lyan, takea by Mr. E. M. Boloe, junr.

Mancer 74, 1889.
Thir Banc Pewor, P8.A., Precidoot, in the Ormir.
Mr. W. H. St. J. Hops reed a papor on "The Okermelite Prioty, or House of Whitetrinss at Halne, Northumberland, in which he sot forth at longth the remarkable arrangement of the buildinge as ahown (1) by the exteonive remaina; (2) from Clarkson's Survey, begun in 1567; and (3) from the excaration recantly made by the noble owner, the Duke of Northumberingi.

Lord Pazcy expremed his matiafiction at having hourd Mar. Hopo's paper, as the crabject wha one in which he took a great peraonal interest; he then described the pocition of mome intermenta which had been found in the ruing, principally in the rentibule to the chapter house.
Mr. Mrcererawarte said he had tollowed Mr. Hope's paper with great intereet. Very little was known at to the axysagement of

Priane' hoween, but bere wan and whioh, by the aid of Claritron': Burvey, clourly indicuted the entire arrangement, and wan, therefores, of great valuo.

A rote of theales we praced to Mr. Hope, whow pepwer will eppear in e futare number of the Jowrual.
Mr. E. O. Huwn communiouted the following Notee on a fino gold "Saleto" of Hemry VL. :-
"Anglo-Gallic coine were strook by Praward III. for the Brgivh ponemione in Fronce. He wes the firnt king who atruck gold moner II Franco. Under Edwasd III a large inale appensed under the namo of Oelais groeta.
"Eeary V. cutuctit in gold-moutoma and demi-moutom-probebly maluter and hali-maluten.
"The maluten which have two shields are generally accribed to the 6 th Henry, $=54$ grains, half-noble. The game in derived from the type, which nearly represents the Salutation of the Virgin. They were struct in imitation of thome by Charles VI., 1421.
"Thu gold coinage of Hemry VI. comeiste of malutes, angelota, and frencos. The salutes have two ahielde. The angelot resemblee the ealute in type, omitting the figare of the Virgin, and derivem its mame from the angel which supporta the shield.
"With Heary VI. the Anglo-Gallic currency comen to an end. Henry VII. and Heary VIII. struck ailver groats, which were the lust coins struck by any Fonglish king in French territory.
"Legend on obverve of "Salute" exhibited:-AU. 53. Hencrcua: Der: Onas: Penconv: \&: Aolia. Rzx. An angel alutes the Virgia Mary, with the word Ave inscribed in a ecroll he holds; above colestial raje; in front two shields, one, the arms of France, the others thote of Franoe and England quartarly. A roundel within an annulet onder the lat lettor of legend (indiosting pisce of mintage); Tint mark, Lion. The amall canesen which in the previous reign occupied the porition of the Lion were not intended for mint marle, but meraly a symbol of the piety of our ancestors, and applied apon the coin to point out the commencoment of the legend.
 nerrens. Within a compartment of donble moulding of ten corpen, emoh terminating in a four-do-lis, is a crose calvary betweon a four-do-lis, and a lion pasaant guardant, underneath the lettor n. A roundel within an annulet under the last lotter of legend. Mint mart, Iion."

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By Mr. W. H. St. J. Hops.-Ground plan of the Carmolite Priory at Hulne, rubbings of slebs, and rubbinge and canta of a piece of an early crose with motwork, found during the progrese of the ascavatione.
By Mr. R. O. Humar.-A gold "Salute" of Heary VI.
By Mr. E. Janco.-A number of bilver spoone of Finglish and foreign make, inaluding an English example of the fourteenth cantury with an acorn head; a foreign meidenhead apoon, and several men-headed ones.

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We remame car notien of Mr, Maotribbon's interading volamo, and follow him in hif roete enctwarde from Marmaile alows tho Meditanrenem littoral. The Mediterrancan Eailway, by which bo teereiled for a conciderable distance, pasen throngh a mountainows and rooky dintriot, the armmits of the lofty poate of the hills, he talle wis, comtenat very etrongly with the rich verdure and laxuriant growth in the valloys below tham, and the comi-tropical requtation of the Riviart The distriot, howerer, is singularis dontitute of any architectural remains of apecial insterent

The firat plece of any nota vinited was ETinne, one of the great health resortis of the Riviora. It is eitonted on the top of a hill, threo miles from the any and is famone for its pelme, oranges, and other tropical planta. Thare is enatle hars of some inteacet brift in the thirteonth evatury, which, during tho aixtoonth contury, peoed through many amonlte and changen in the time of the religion wars, being hold by the Catholice and Protestantin asvecal times in tarn. The anocinto in well promered, and many of the towers which strengthen it asw almone entire. Thee are, foe the mod part, square and lofty, and have then quite a worthern epect. The original crenollations efill exita with the holen for the stoat beams which carried wooden honaing for the defence of the mammit the openings are generally long narrow dith but in the enstem angle tower there are three amall pointed arehem. The boop it almont wholly demolithed.

In the middle of the old town is the pickareeque ancient Chureh of St Parl, mid to have been originally bailt in the twelfth century, bat it has been connidarably altared. The walle of the east and have had to bo brought up from a considersble depth on mocount of the alope of the ground, and the lower part of tho buttremon shown work of the thisteenth contury, but the upper past in later. All the intecior in of a lato character. A wide chapal cromem the bailaing at the weet end, and is eurmonnted with a plain mutare tower of the type of the Italian campanile, of which nomeroui evamplen are found at Grame and alaswhere along the Biviers The apper round arched doorway, with ita deep voumsiry, indicstes a atyle of work not unfrequently mot with in the town, and which, Mr. MaoGibbon thinke, is doabdlees of Moorish or Spanish origin.

The Eotel do Ville cocenpien the ite of the Chapel of a Commendery of The Templan. Although greatly altured it contuin fragmente of medimenl architcotase, and han a pidureeque round towes. Altogether it poremese coosidameble charnoter

Erelf-way alogg the valloy through whioh the ruilway pames from Toalon t) Projos, lying botwean the raeged diafrict of Lee Minuree on the soath, and the Alpinee on the notth, in the atation $L_{0}$ Lac, aboat six mile to the north of which in a otractare of greet interent to the atudeat of Architoctare This is Tremonir, one of the three mity daughtart of Citenvi, sereted daring the twoleh eentury. Wo have alroedy noticed the vary plain charnotor of the early buildinge of this autere ordec, and their ohnrecter in well known to our reeders. Tbe Churoh of Thorcout, Mr Keoctibbon remarts, io a atriking axampla. It is situnted in a sutired and ranel villoy, and in concealed by olive groven on the weatara alope of the narrow valloy. "The charch, with itw plain apes and little spire, fime mook the riow, followed, an near approcech, by the ruibous bot astencive buildinge of the mosutery which dimppear smonget the folinge down the alope of the hill-ida The public rowd now roan through the upper pirt of the cnolonare of the abboy, and olowe along the wouth side of the chorch; while part of the monentic buildinge to the weat are oceupied ac a tavarn or firmhouse. The monatory wal bailt in the beginning of the twolfth cantary on ground granted by Baymond do Béranger, Count of Provence, and continced to be occupied by the Order until the time of the Rovolution. The plea in that uaun in Citarcina boildings of the period" The church has a mave with cialoe croced at the est end by alargo trensopt, from which, in the contro, a abort choir, having a circolur apoe and two small chapola in omol traneopt, actende towurds the ouat. The choir and chapole have apeidal terminationa "Nothing," Mr. Maoctibbon obeorree, "could exoood the vandorned patous of the deaign, both externally and internally." The priacipal antrance in at the woat end, and comaista of a plain roandgoded dooswey, withoot even a moolding, opaning into the month ainla. There are two thll windowe in the wet wall of the mape, a round one in the gable, and a maller round-hoeded one ovar the door in the south ciseo, treeted with equal simplicity. The epeos et oar difposel precluden us from following Mr. Mectibbon in hin lucid deceription of thio remartable and intareating chureh, and the dotnils of the arehiteotare; notwithenanding that the interior in entiroly dovoid of ocmumeat, the roligious afteot in grand and bmpoing. The bailding is folly and well Mlititrited

The naxte efroctare tronted of in the Church of Br. Maronam. It in of a totally differsat chametor from that of Thoronek. It is mid to be the moet pefeot specimen in Provence of a building in a pare Gothic wjle "The doaign," Mr. MeoGibbon myn, "han oridenlly beon impooted dirreetly froun the north. The building of the charch wha begua towarde the end of the thirteenth contary by Chatloe of Anjou, but wes not Aniabed until the elone of the fifteanth. The plan consiste of a anve and sieles, eech terminated on the east with an apea There is no tracope. The raulte are pointed and simple in forta, the central vault being 90 ft . iv haight." "When completo," Mr. Maocibbon mys, "the aepect of the church muat have beon extremely light and fuiry lik. The lofty wiodowe of the clospotory and apm, which are all

## 174 NOTICRB OF AROHABOLOCHCAL PUBTNOATYOMB.

pointed, in up with their traocile the whole vialble apeon, the meonury being reduced to the ronilleot limith. The meme idee whe enried out th the aides, where the windowa wese originally brought down almont to tho pavement. Whan theve windown wete filled with chained glace, at they are believed to have been (lethough it in now completely groee), the elloct muet huve bean very fipe, and all the mose aplemdid from the remartable contruet that they would promet to the rouilly moneswat dark and gloonay chazactat of sortharn charohen"

At Yerum, the cathodral in en ersmplo of the adoption in Provapos of the "aingle hell" wyle of charoh. Mr. Martibboe ermidoen that it wat probably bailt in the twolfth eentary. The original structare comsinte of a nave of three divisiona, or bajes, moh coverod with roand intersecting vaulte, strengtheaed with large mame groine, and targoinsted at the omat end with a circolar appe, the whole extonding to 120 ft in loagth and 98 ft. in width. The valte pring from piew, which are really lagge internal battrowes, with roomen botroua theol Tft. doep. The north side wall hes, howover, been out out, and an aile edded at a latert dato, with dill inter chapels beyond. The sting coarse, cape, de, are all of the same dimplo form omployed in 20 many buildings of the poriod. It is mont manive and impremive, and like numeroun other churches in the couth was steongly fortified for the protection of the Biahop's Palece and other oceletinatical boildinge, the whole of which are very intereating, apd are vory fully illuatrated
At RIfr was a Roman colony. Namerout Romap remsine, Coriathian columnt of grey granite from the Estarel, with cape, banes apd architrates of marble, and numerond fragmenta of pottory and momion, and a large quantity of portions of columnt and architraven have beoa fonad which have been utilised is building modern willa

We pan on to Casines, now amoat at woll known in Fingland at Brighton. It was a mero firhing village ontil brought into motice in 1851 by Lord Brougham, who built thore the firat Eaglinh ville. It in now "a town of fine residenoes and splondid hotals, extonding fore miles along the coust, and rixing on tho wooded hille, or neetling in the sheltered ravines which mam their lanke." Cannee owed ith firt existence to a rocky ewinence in the bay, and the oanly encient brildingt ere siturted on the summil of this eminence. Thees consint of the "Tour du Chevalier," the ancient Charch of 8t. Anpe (formerly tho Chapel of the Castle), and the modern parich church of the soventeenth centary, the whole boing sarrounded with the remaine of walle, tovess and bation of various pariods, prosenting a very piotaresque entamble Mr. MncGibbon gives an intereating nceount of the "Tour du Cheralier" and other remain of the cackle, of which there are moveral oxcollant illustrations, and of the Church of BK. Anne, which wan built about the end of the twelfth century, and pomesess all the unadorted chasactariticu of Cistercian architectura.
In the bay opposite Cannee are the two Hee de Larins, Br. Mamouterte and 8r. Howorat. The lattor, Mr. MacGibbon telle ra, " pomemon the moot interesting serien of buildings in the Riviera, combiuing, an it dues, some featarea of the architecture of every period and syle of Provencal art, whether Ecelesiantical or Civil, "nad he adde that "in the fifth century the inland meoms to have been desarted when St Honorat retired to it, and there afounded a monasters", Mhich, pecame
mont famous for learring, and, like Ione, "a contre from which mimionarien imeod to enlighten the corroanding couatries and apread religion amonget the berbatiena" He give a very full and intenating
 thoos, foe which we nutat reter to him pagem.
 to notice, but the Cathodrel at the latter is of a type omontinlly diflesuat from that which provili in Provenge, and very cloooly rummbles the architectare of Ithly; and this ehnractor, Mr. MacGibbon remerios, he lound mose and more treongly developed is be proceeded amwarde. The Ceatbodel is vary fully doecribel and illestrated. The neat place teeded of which requires notice in Br. Chanse The encient chared bore in a vary quaint little bailding, consiating of a nave of throe baje 45 ft iong by offt wida, with an apme 9 ft. deep, bailt a it mase aginat the ons wall of the nare. It in of the twelfth outcory, and pomemen all tho simple featren of the Cimarcinn atjia

At Lis Bie the doorway of the church is very romarieble fore the richnew of its decorations. It has a pointod arch, and is dencribod by Mr. MecGibbon ase "fine Italien Gothic" 4 Boman inmeription in briits into the towar. Grami edmite of many plomenat axenrsiona. From thanco Govidom Toverixis, Annles, and Caorsa wers visited and deacribed. Abont two milet from the lath nansed place in the Caotle of Vuressure-Lountr. It ban been considerably moderaised but safficient of the original work remainiog to ahow ite anciant charaster. It consinte of a ceotral cenatle with toware at the englem and marmounted by a lofty, quaint, and Moorinh-looking watch tower, the wholo boing eachowd by a atrong will of encuint dofended with round towers at the angles, provided with lerge portholen for gung, and a deap ditch. Tho entrasco getoway concicte of an iron greting guarded by two round towers, and forniched with a drawbridge over the moeto Theor round towees and wille are deweribed at bring by no means modern, probebly about the mixtecpth oantury, bat thoy hare been deprived of thoir bmitlements, and coorequently have a very equat appouranoce. The conthel tower in muah more nacient, brilt of the rough-fncod whler of the thirtomath contury, and contains some decoyed ebiolds of arma bearing the lences of the Villonsavee and the atrr of Lee Baux. Esternally the eunt fuce presente two noterorthy foetores in the apee of the obapel and the tall wetch-tower. The chapel hee beap converted into apartmenta, bat tho cotlineo and buttroping of the apmanem to bo of the Afteenth oentory. The wateb-tower in deweribed "on "one of the mont parfect examples of thow charectariatic feataven of the Macitime Alpa" It in of the same netare at the keap towess wo have met with at Canper, Gremes and Antibee, bas insteed of being equars on plan tike them, it has the mptam side projected in the form of a wherp angle. The tower rotaine it battlomented top almont unaltered. About a mile disteat from the castle juat montioned in a tower, cimilar to that diencribed, known at Ia Trinite. It is perched on the top of a precipitown rock, and in rurrounded on the north side by a bantionod terraon. On the other aides it is insocemible It is approsebed by a rado stair, and wes eatared throagh a strong gatoway now in ruina, and within the emelowert are the ruing of a macil chapel. The apper portion of the tower wis ratorod in 1888. Its apprestioe from the chapol is

Angundy piotarequa Aboot \&t mile from In Trinilk as the enow stion in thancient fown of Bior, ons of the mon painitive ald trom in the districh. If otends oa the top of a hill and a cimpitone pook roed
 wida depe ase ctill und by tho pomente and their malog, and Mo

 and wes conmented in 1472, at tmelifed by on inaciption in the

 Mr Muotibbo eye "Biot belongod to the Tamplate in 184\%, and aftruads to the Knightio of Maltel The plan of the churol a mow ariding in very menartabin Is is a eneis oblong divided into thro diden with thate trerminal apwe On esch dit of the entern bay is asouootagonal doppel ; projeotion fore the wetren bey on the worth in the cower, with a equare ohapel ant of th and theos if atother atrepth, citaoding the loogth of two bert, on the math dilh It hay bow
 werdens of the lat onenterg.

Mr. NowGibbon my one of the mond dalightial acennione from Crgan is that to Sr. Pavroctian and VIrom, two of the mon
 deweribed, atod numatona illoteretions ate give of the aldan-time hones and the conions carringa and other details. The cervinge of a chimnoypiece and a dairoes in the Mison Suraise are rematrably finc Vope Whe the Ventiun of the Romans, and nomeroas Roman insoriptions and other ramaine haw boon fonnd and prowerd. The Cathedral is a bailding of great antiguity, and it sumaricable for the aboance of asy thing life ormanent.

XIc: is the maxt piece trented of It poemen no ramias of antio
 berten ; though full of manill beartica, at Ciming (Comontion of the
 and in froat of it in s Twy remarkable exove The upper limb beare, in a quatrefoil, the frowe of the exulfod samph which apperand to Et
 malptared a polican in ber pioty, and on the other the figusen of a binhop and a roonk. The acoe in very elegart in focm, and in apponted by a twigted marbie shaft come nine or tem feot hich, having s compotite eapital bmaring a shiold, ohorged with the arme of the toumdec. Anoms the shoces rates an inemription, in which the dets 1477 only is legible.

 tus...inate the toar

The volume throaghoot, frow cover to cover, in of gant intertet, and
 form the comparion of every Englinhman viaiting the inteteating dictrict the suthot $m$ well decoriber It mome rougriation bowaver, that Mr. MaoGibbon doen not appent to bo moquainted with the Ith Bev. J. L. Potith "Architectatal Studien in France." Mr. Petit vitited meny of the pleon treeted of by Mr. MecGibbou, and has loft te, in his inimitable ofehinge numaroce illustrations of the met intaneting
 in Mr. MeoGibbon'y mork. There in also a obot memoir jllotated by

 Journol

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The fivt volome of Pather Gampatis important wook wae motioed in e previous nurabe of the Journel, That now befow in commenere with an acount of the dimolation of the lever racatcion, vis, thowe whow nownoes did not aroend 2000 a year. In Mreh, 1856, en obequions pecliament had give power to tho ting to deal as he pivend with theow
 objock, bot sboat this time impostant ovente ocourad which mamed, toe a whils, to chock his procoedinger On the 7th Jancars, Queen Kalberias doparted from this world and all ite twonblem, and on the 17th of May following Anne Boleyn died on the menthold. The ling vie thes relieved from all hia matrimonial dificaltion, and hopes whe entertained that, throagh the mediation of the King of France, $\frac{1}{}$ roconciliation might be efrected between Fenry and tho Pope, whioh all mee longed for except sfow cantankerons epirits who had their own eode to arve This reconeiliation wat confidently axpected. The king had beoone very machtiod in hie religions opinions Mr. Jamen Geirdner, the able mocevor of the late Dr. Brewer es editor of the Btete Papers of this neiga, aye: " Fienry had not been quito enre for mome jear pes which dootrisen he shopld oder to be upheld of demonnoed from varions prolpits, except the procolvan wote, of coures, to denounce the enthority of the too of Rome," bat the project of meomoilintion wis fractruted by en illtimed and imjudicions loter addreand by Candinal Pole, alwast fingutorose, to the bing

The king theroupon antered warmly upon hin daign of mupponetig the lewar mountarien, and convorting thoir ponencions to hie own uoo. "The Cout of Amgentation "wat croated to rovive and acoonnt for all the lade and goode which ware to be meired into the hingle hands Falher Ganquet chow in the courie of procedure which wee adopted. "The Rogal Commienion wae inacd to mome of the leading men in ench county to make a now marvery of the howes within tha limity of their dietricter Thery wee to fortin abody of six vititosn, oompaiting an anditor, the partioular reociver appointed for the oonnty, and a clert, who were the royal oftiming, and who were to be scomapanied by thre other diacreat pectonst to be named by the ling in each connty." Op their arival at each moantary they was ordered to mommon the enparior and thew him the "sof of dinoolation," and thoir topecial comminaion. Next thay were to make the officiele of the howe mear to enswer traly the quations the oommimionere put to tham. Heving done this they had to proceed on thols examination into the state of the eatablishment, and in their roport to give the remalt of thair inquiry. Thoy were apecially diracted to state the anmber of the seligions "and
the converetion of thair lives, "how many wesp privele, sud how meay wese willing to go to other homere, or would taike "capecitioes" and
 Heving obtriped this information the sogal commindoases wes to call for the convark and and all the muniments of the hoase, and to mato an inveatory "by indentars" with the sapraior, of all plate, jowels, and othre pood and proporty, which belonged to the etablirhmeation the 10t March of this yeur, 16S6. Thes weng then to ingos thoir consmamid to the enperior sot to reotre any ranten, nor upmod any mosey, aroopt for the nooumery expeome of the piene, until the king' fimi plearate we hyown, if the are time vijoining him to conlince to watch ove the lanis, and "cow ned till" mbofore, till rech time as the Hing's ferme abould miove him of thin doty. As for the conmurity, the of core we "to med thow that will manin in meligion to othot hormen, with letteri to the governort and thom that winh to go to the vorld, to my lond of Cantretary, and the lond obancollor for capacition". To the latter "soaso remomble rewerd," cocoeding to the distance of the plece appointiod, wa to be gives. The caprecioe aloee wa to have any prasion amigned to his, and be wes to $\mathrm{g}_{0}$ to the Chaneollor of the Angreatation for it
Bince our notion of the firat rolume of Fulber Ganquects, work, the Cumden societs han imaed to ite mambers, uader the editornhip of Dr. Jemop, an eminent cloggyman of the Church of England, an importent volume containing the meorde of five Rpicoopal Viaitations of the Religious Honnes of the Diocen of Normich, botrenn 1491 and 1538. Theo visitatiose show that in many of the monmeterien and convente fil that diocme numason inregularities axisted, eapecially in the smaller end poorveretablishmeath. Thay were mot, however, facerally, of a grave character, and coninted chimaly of a laxity of dinaipline in many torms, and clander, quaroling, drinking, not apparenty to intoriontion, and to the innatee bring mdioted to playing eurde and dominom-harminw emumaente in thearolves, bet not religious arrexime. In one one wat a dreadfol movel ofrones, the antars of which is mot theted It wio moorved to bo doalt with by the Biathop more delibuetely. Thim was at Wectecres, in 1550 . The golase of this ringle ctins is not metid, and the woult in not dowin.

In tho nonnerim there menn not to have boen fousd any more mesiona factue then thoen arieing from the quaroloas irritability of acod women,
 moducod by a gontleman of porition smiding in the parich. This wat the oaly cues of sarul in aharged souinte eny.

Poverty and mivery to a groel axtent proviled in them amall atablishments, ariming from rockion overboilding in onrliar times, and the sovengen of the bowsen ware ingufficieat to keep the extesnive promine in repair, abd we all krow bow moon saglooted repeism rowlt in utter ruin

We pemarted in our formor notioe upon the vilniny of the agmon molocted by the King and Cromwell at tho firme ripiton of the ralipions bowes, and bow attarly devoid of crodit woes the aonyerta which thay retarned Dr, Jumop fully corroborater Fabler Gerquet's atelameden He writes : "They culled thonsolven vivilors; they were in effect mase hirod detectives of the very viloutetemip, who came to lory blecknail, sed,

viction. In all the bideoas comperts which have come dowa to at, there in not, it I remember rightly, ssingle intence of any report or compleint having been made to the mivilors from any ose outride. The coormition set down ageinst the poor people ectased of thon are mid to bave beap coufomed by thamelres againat thempolves. In other wonde, the acmperte of 1656 sad 1636 cen oaly be stovived at the horrible inveations of the ciseckle wean who wrote theor down upos their papeed, well knowing thet, min no cuep coold the charges be rapported, sa, on the other hind, in no cere conld they be reat of wee the scoseed ever intended to
 poria, he mys: "The pore such docamentes ere arnainod the better ; if the ovidonce is demnatory, let the froth be told. Eran though it mhould appoer that overy religiona house in Fngland was a hell upoo ourth, and overy mook or nun whe etooped in the loalent depthe of vioe and wickednow, we may be staggered and confounded by tho aed and droedful and inexplicable exposure, but must needs scoopt it, though heoceforth in upsochlomeshmos and horror we chall be compelled to allow that thing hama matore of oons it a thoumad timen mone bmo and dograced than we had hithoto allowed onrmiren to beliove. If an the other hand the edditioned evidence that time may divoover for un whall prove no more than that which this volumo makee pos moqueinted with, we whall have to the a difforent viow frow that which han hitherto beom the popalar siew. Then it may happen that we shall be foroed to contom that in the sixteonth oentury there were crectorses in common (i hurana) form, who oxbibited me thocking examples of truculent alnder, of gratuitous obecenity, of hatoful malignity, an can be found among the wont mon of any provione or arocseding age; but we shall have to look for tham, not within the clointers, bot outaide them, among the robben, not among the robbed." (Ih. I)

Tho number of the honsen of the cleen now undor conciderstion, scoording to the beat authorition, wie comowhere about 360 or 370 ; the enaual sovorue of which meised for the king't ueo was about $8 \mathbf{8 0 , 0 0 0}$, scooding to the valne of mongy at that time; and the vilue of the goods seised $£ 100,000$.

It is imposible to form any entinate of the number of personan cifectod by the dimolution of the lower moneterien. It hay been oalculated that, bosiden morvante and othere omployed and supported by thom, over 2,000 monke and nume were turned out of their homen, in which many of thean had lived in pacos almost their whole lives, without any provision for thair future rupport, though many of theme wers of great age asd decrepid. It wes only the heade of the house who were pansioned. Pether Gaiquet given us some piteone talos, for which we mant refor to his papos.

All thee smell houson, howerer, was not at this time aboolataly mappremed. The king rewerved power under the Act to continne monse of them. And euch as he winhed to continue were refounded by Lottora Patent as of the king's new foundation, and such of their former lande, and goods and chattels, at the king willed, were reatored to them. For this indulgance they had to pay heswy fines, gonerally about thrse jeans value of the revencen, but within two yeart, at the general dimolation, though granted in perpaturity, thoy parished with the othere It will, howerer, be well to mote, before prasing on, that among the houmen thum
no-metabiobed there wore mone of thom which had been mow grevoly
 inctroce a mpectior ineriminatod by them we: roppointed fin the now foundetion
 the dimoletion of the raver moneterine paind ouly th the ond of Fob. 1695-6, jot an the Bth Jaly following Chapaye, the Inapainl Arbemelor, wee able in him report to write: "It in a tamentable thing to tee a legion of moaln and mone, who have beon chand from their monetming, wadartag mimenbly hithar and thither meolting mean to Hive; med covecal hoeen moo heve told mo that what with moabe, nume, and peraons dependant on the zonetriest sapperned, thene weo over 20,000 who lrow not how to Iive" (State Papars, 工i, No. 12) Mr





Thim muat have bees $B$ moon pitwones sight to bobold, and the whole population moet deoply aympethiod with the oppreveod moake and nomes, many of whom had moot eurnetly petitioned the tring to be allowed to continoe in raligion. The men of the people, ceperially, wert drawn towads them from foelinge of gretitedo atheir own frieode in adversity, always romily to minimeter to thair necemition in body and sool Bet this we not all that aroceed their indigantion. The wentom and bourtIone apoliation end deatraction of the religions hounas, the pride and glory of the country side, and the hillowed Honmen of God, which in thooe days all regardod with zorarence, and the wle of the tremel tebles, noole, and bancha, whioh formed the sleader furnitare of the poor collit of the mooke, and atill more the plandor of the rich vectuentes and oltur plate which hed boon laviahly beceowed fore the Sorrice of the Mout tiigh egeravied thair angor, and axelted a opirth of zeirtance which ovm chook the nerves of the milthty ting.

Apurt from the quetion of raligion then whe mothar cerbject which greatly segriaved the apper and middio olvmen. Lande wars then beld chiefly by militery marios, wither of the hing in cepith or of tome meane lond who hoid it of the ling, and, tharsfors, on the death of a tenent it dovolved upon his con, or next male bedr. It could not be eliassted without the ropal license. The righility of the hw of militery sorrices had, howover, for come tme been mottaning, and man had boen in the habit of convering lando to "ram" or "trueta" to matre provicion for thoir youngor childrea, which prootion had bowe winked at. Bet Heary we ancioan to meintain as atrong millitary force, and to thin and to prosvent the failore of military duen To patiecheck apon the proction of erom the propomed to give a tedtementery power to the astont of one half of the riel cetato. The atetote wam anpopaler to all alemes. Erva the Dake of Notolk, it way mid, expromed dimpproval of the meacora, and It wer delermined in Licoolmehire to offer an antive resitance to the lingo meavares, and the following demande were made of the king :-

1. The Commons complhined of the diseolation of the religions hoam snd of the coamquent deetitation of the povreilty of the realin.
2. Of the reteinte fropoed on the distribation of proparty by the atatate of ume
 bentione
3. Of the paymant of the anhiody demanded of them
4. Of the introduction into the Kiads Counoil of Crumwell, Pioh and olhare fach pacsoanget as be of low birth and aurall ruputation
5. Of the promotion of the Arebbiebopa of Cantintury and Dubils, and the Biahopt of Rochnotor, fe Davide and othera, who, in thair opinion, had olondy aubreted the futh of Chrint

Father Gaquot give wa at conaidmable langth the intarnatiog patioulens of the three northern insurroction at thin podid:-The Eising in Liacolsahiso, The Pidrimace of Grace, and the Second Northers Riving. Io dswe his informetion troe the original officiel deporitione of the withones preserved in the Public Record Offen, so thet the mocanoy of his memomenter ceaoot be quentioaed. We must refer the suedar to his pagea.
The collepee of the third attompt of the people to penemve the easiont abboys of Fiogiad and maintain the asciant religios, togother with the fane of the leedars or ceramed loeders, ctruck tarror and diamey into the horte of the Ringlich peoplo-mrenty-four men had boan, undor martial lew, hanged by the Duke of Norfolk, who commanded the king' forces, from the walla of Carliclo, and aftorwande quartared; and the prixaipal beders wore brought before the mid Dake, Bir Thomen Tampeot and othera, who hed bown appoiated spocial commianiover, to anguire, with the erictance of a jury, into the guilt or innocenco of the penmons coencod. The commimionen sat at Yort on the 9th May, bot the Duke had taken precantiona with reepect to the juroen provionaly. Writing to Cromwell he wje:-"I am at thin time of such aoqueintanoo with the fretlamen that I dare well to advonturs to pat divers on tho queete of whom tome have married with Lond Deroy'l deaghtans and wome with Bir Robart Coastable'a" Adding:-" I doabt not my loed that the mattar ahall be found scoosding to the king'o plearare" "Ky good lond," "ho soen on, I will not apare to pat the beet triends thees mee haw upon one of the ingueste, to prove thatir aftootion, whathar thay will rathar merre hin majethty trily and frankly in this matter, or olto favour thair friand, and if thoy will not find, them thoy may have thenk scoording to their ankered hourte And an for the other inquet I will appoint rech that I shall no more doubt of then of mymil" They wers amrigend on a chages of high tremoa "in conspiring to dopetive tho king of hin digity, titio, mema, and royal eteta, nemely, of baing on oarth tho supume heed of the Rioglimh Churech." The Date's policy wes quite acocuefui. The
 hil, two abboten, two priong and coverel other coolenimtice and other proceen wars hanged and quartared at Tyburn, whilat Constable and Alhe wes hanged in chains at Holl and York reepectively.
Many of the abbotes and monks, whe through the ehionery of the king: agsatin hed been peovailed upon to aumender thair hoamen and lendr, hed, dasing the ingurrection, beap rutored, not altogether without the kinge menst connivence, by the insurgent lemders; and them wers soo many hoom which, a yoh had not beon inducod to surrondor nor had boen dimoolved. Theto now in the spring of 1537, immedietoly after the sbovamentioned appelling executione, the king determined to proceed mpinst, cantiously, but with the utmont rigour. Instrootion wan sent
to the Duke of Norfolk to imamediatoly ajeat the manker and nawa, who had boon roplaced, an we have just utatied, and to restore the houman and Inds to the king's frrmect ; and ho wats further commanded "to cuave all the roligions paracos that wese, or be, in eny of the mid houson, cither to take thoir livings in mech othar monactarion of thair religion to they

 that cort rumain at largo in the country."

If in tras indeed, that the ring in the tian of his alers at the peogrea of the moosd Noctharn Biting, hed anthorinod Nowfil and the Sand of Buffolk to mete on him bebulf colems peomion that the rectored rulipione choald be laft undistarbed until the nothom padianant had fiecily sottiod the quection of the diveolution; bat such plodgen atood sot much in the way of a Tedor ling, who coculd direct hif commander that bo chould "in any wies conass exok dreedful execotion to be dome upon a good number of the inhabitants of avery town, viliage, and heniot that have ofteaded in thic rebellion, woll by hanging themep
 in arwe town, grout and mandh, and in all mech othor plooen as choy may be a toerful spectecle to all other hervertor that woald proction any like mattor." The king having strook torror into the hourte of his people, and at length matiatod himsolf with blood, detarmined to proceed by what he coneidersed athe legal forme of ondinary juatioe to complete the work of panichmeats."

The king' noat procedure wat by way of attainder in rompect to ill abbota, prioss, or other heade of housen who had, been, or corkd, in any way, bo moened of having boen finoumbly dispomed to the insurrection, oven though thay hed been involuntarily forcod into the ro-pomomion of their own houmen by the ingurnectionary powte. Fother Grequet pointo ont that in the statate for the rettloment of the Royel Sacoumion (25 Heary VIII. a 29), upon the deolartion of the nullity of tho kinge macrings with Ketherine of Arragon, and consequent beciardixing of tho Prinoce Mary, thare Fene introduced two anbiguoter termen, vis, a'Botato of inheritanco' and 'acocemon' causing two greut ohangus in Tingiish lav. By the firat eatator tail were made forfoitahle for tremoco, and the mooud, other than ereh pmione we ahall have beoe so conviot their heis and succomors." Under thin dhuy the king alnimed upoo the atterinder of an abbot the forfoitave of the whole of the eataten of the fratemity, a prinoiple atterly unknown in former Eaglich jurie prodences, and which Burnet argaen to be unjumitiobla.

Under thim interprotation of the Act wome of the great momentecion immediately fell. Among tham were the abbies of Whalley, Sewloy, Batingen Jownaly, and Kirkenll, and the Priory of Bridlingthom. Thatr rolen werte hanged, genenally apon the moat dimeoy, or no, evidence of participation in any ingarrotionary procoeding, and all the housen, lands, and goods wore meisod into the king's hand, though much of it dimppeared in apparantly a most myetarioui manner. Sir Arthur Dancy in the beginning of June informed Cromwell that he hed boen at the suppremion, and ange that "the homsen within the gate aro covered Wholly with load, and there in one of the fripent churchen that I have reen." In fact he wan so delighted with the pleoo, that he mupgented it would make a good ateble for the Royal "tad of mares," which. were to coutly to tha king, "at Thornbory and othet place" " (173).

The speoe at car dieponel will not sdmit of our following the authore in hin interaling though mont peinful marntive of the melpenction of the king and his reacel agmanta in deeling with the vaharppy and defenot-
 dirmentiona asoong the bethera and indecing the weoker by bribery to brie fin socumetion aginst the moe mondtent, and othar meana which ane only dartly hinted at At Yurvem, atter uarcocomfully ming ovary efort to obthin saticient ovidasos aquinat the abbot, the Ead of Senver roportad his difficonition to the ktago who meplied:-"W. desite and pray you, with all the deaterity jou on, to dorise sad exoogitete to top all the mona to you pomible, to remareh wad try out the vary trath of thair proovedings and with whom they (he montr) or any of them have hed intalligence. We think verily, that goe shall find thereby ench matter an thall thow the light of meny thinge jot antrown," edding thet meenwhily the abbot apd nowe of the monle shoold be committed to prioon. On the 6th of April, Bumex roported that in his pervione eramination that be had uned the anid abbot and his brothros in exch wiow that it was in powible to get any mose than wa hed bofore out of theto. He told the laing that he had committed to Lanonstor geol two of the mid monke, which was all he could find faulty, and that there wat nothing that could now be diecovered againat the abbot that would sarre the porpone, and explained his plen for obtnining the rich pomemions of the abbey for the king. "I, the mid curt," he reys, "devising with myoolf, if one way woald not sarre, how and by what other means, the mid monks might be rid from the mid abbey, and conmquantly bow the same might be at your gracions pleenare, cauted the mid ebbot to be mant for to Whalloy, abd, thaceupoa, after we hed eramined him, and indrod could not porcoive that it wan ponible foe us to have eny othor matter, I the ame eerch, as befote by the adrioe of othor of jour council, detarmined to any hime of wymif, whether ho would bo conteated to sorrmoder, give and grant unto your haise sod amignt the mid monmetary." It Wha choice batween death and murrosider. In aithar ones the king would mies the abbey and all ite pomemions, and tha monte cleared out. Human nature yielded to the sampter, and on the ©th Apil, 1507, the unhappy abbot agaed the carreader. The monke ware constreiped to follow the arample of thair abbot, and hed to quit their pesoafal home withont pencion, only 30 m meh in thair pocketa And the abboy and ith ponmeion worth 8800 a joer clenr papod to the kiag, and the rich ahorch and other buildingen to the aree and hamanar of the destroyor.

In pawing on we cannot refrin from olling ettontion to the pathetio atory of the dentruction of Woborn Abbey, pp. 191--208, which we soited onder the now interprotation of the Act of Attainder on 20th June, 1538, and tho abbot hanged bofors him own gata, and othara with him

Doabtion this dire celemity fell with much groater somerity upon the nuns even than upon the monke Father Gasquet he deocribed tho difference vary clenrly. The monke, although many of them from a lifoiong meclurion, and from age, when turned out of their homes with a fow ehillinge in their pockets, or, in many casea pennilem, were, at all ovente, botior fitted to bettle with the wold than feeblo women. Meny of tham were prieets, and might hope to ginin nome mnintanance, however

## 184 momcrs of abcianolomical publicationts.

scenty, from the axercise of thar office. The num' lot, howevos, openod oat no mach proapect "Driven from the dirmantied walin of hoe coavent, and the will of her profecion stripped from hers the num conld
 at uncongetail world."

With regard to the regularitios and onder which proveriled fin tho Fngirh numberim at the time of thoir mappeverion, orea Layton and Legh, in thair motorions comporta, ase abbl to bring bat fow chaggy ugainat their good name, and thome of a very trifing chatactec. Tho repoth of them "worthy" enpimarios of Cromwall embrood some thirteen conntion, and oaly of 27 nums in all the conventer vicitod could thoy apeak rataroumbly, and even of theme all bat ton were thought not unvorthy of thair peosion; and thoy coald find only two auns out of all the coarvate who ware decirou to be relioved of the rentruints of a seligione lifa, and this even after the imporition of varations injonetions, the ackpowiedged parpow of which was to reader the preotios of roligion usendarnble

In the sabrequent repote of mired commiedons the charmoter given to the convente is uniformly moat axoollent. Thus the White Nune of Grace Dieu, ca. Laia, the only coavent of the Order in Engiend, (Carmelites i) aro declared to be "of good and virtuous convermation and living, and all deairous to continue their religion there," and an cccount in givan of their charity end bounty.

A charming deacription is given from John Aubrey, the well-known Wiltahire antiquary, who was an oye-ritnens of the hahite and prectice of the nume of a convent in that connty. "There", he ays, "the young maide were brought up (not at Haknoy Sarum Schoole to loum pride and wantomean, bat) at nunnerion, whore they had acmmplee of piety and hamility, and modecty and obedience to imitato and to prectica." . . . "This," bo concluden "was a fine way of breeding up young women, who are lod mose by exumple than procept; and a good reitirement for vidowe and gave single woinen to acivil, virtaous and holy life." Wo hed macked the whole pamage for axtrect, bat apace will not allow it (p. 224)

The king wer vey anrion, if poosible, to obtein pomeemion of the peoperty of the conventa withoat having recourno to metual supprestion, and every kind of preseare wet used to indoce tho unhappy ledies to yield up their homes and proparty to the ring by what was called a "poluntery enerandec." The numa of Engiand, however, a a rulo, resintod in the moat hercio menner all prominet of subatantial edvantagea they woold gain by complinese with the king's detirs, and upon refunal the thruat of deprivation with a very meanty means of subaistance. The commineionese write at the end of March, 1539: "We yestarday canne to Ambuabary (Wilta), and communed with the abbem (Priorses) for the cecomplinhment of the ling's commianion in like cort, and albeit we have usod as many ways with her na our poor with could attain, yot in the and we coold nof by any percoassions bring her to any conformity. At all times aho rested, and so remainoth, in these torms; If the hing's highnees command me to go from this house I will gladly go, though I beg my braed; and an for pencion I care for nome." No dorbt the kept hor word and weat forth, and an for pension abe recoived none. Such stetements might be multipliod. Of the 50 convente whigh sprriyed the
fire dimolution the rarmadors of erone 83 aro anrollod on the Clows Bolhe But the aigion dooamenta promered in the Record Othes prove thet, for woved remon or othor, the papers denwa up is blenk fortie by
 the spoabse of the nuns at ill of the romining five ons, the

 the abbem A cocond doommant, that of Throut, although having twanty
 othena wees aimply marked with cromen, so that of the whole nomber of coeviate oaly throe sipeod mormodate criat

The mant crebject doalt with in tho "Fall of the Fine." ce mendiant Oriens It is coersely nocmerry in theo paces to point out the dit triotion botwean the friem end the moaks, norutholoos, it may not be amite to my \& fow worde upoe the eubjeot The montry gremelly, lived a conbeapletive life, andiroly sooloded trom the curen of the workd in order that thair liven might be devoted more entirely to the direot wrice of womhip and prive. They might acospt donationas from the fritheal of hade, with the soressign'a licones in mantmin, and goode ad boikem, which thay axponded in scionding boepltality to atrangwe and traviliest, the rolied of the poor, and in other sotu of merry and chancits. Their ectates were managed by coethin beethren eolocted tor the purpoom bat the genean community wie not distarbed with mandapo alutish The frins: ware inapired by entirely diftarent mootives Thoir religious life was an setive ong, and one of thair vown wat that of striot and aboolute porarty. Thoy did not pomom anything they could call thair own. Thair housen, ware hold in truat for the Order, nad were nitunced in the woat alam of the worat eition, and have they lived amidet filth, minery, and diveres upon the almes which thoy could colloct from day to day, devoting their liven to the pooc, to preeching and tenching, and in the apdmrocr to influence the prople by avery moens in thair power to led bonent and roligious livere "The whole hirtory of the churob," Me. Gavqued witoy "dowe not provent a parillel to the anthucintio rueoption given by the prople to the retorma thoy premahod, and thair popelarity in Eregined, almoet down to the day of thair rappromion, in ovinced by numaroses gifta and tencamentary dirpositions in their favour." If telle rin, moneover, that in the mixtoneth eentory the trinies throndoot the country rumbernd wowe 800 . Of them the followese of 8t Prancin had 60, the Dominiouns about 58, the Autin friers 49, and the Carmalites 36. The number of trien in \$iggind in entimetad at aboat 1,800

The pownty of the triard wis both a temptation and a suave to them; depending for thair support apon the alms of the prople thay folt inde pendent of the king' favour, and prowebed loodly and forcibly agrinat hin polioy, both on the marriage quetion and the capremacy, which geve him great oflionoo. Thoy ought to have fallen rith the tanillor monaterim, bat the frin. wesp rery popalar with all clumen of the peopla, and, thewefore, very powerfol, consoquandy uatil the finel nappromion of the northern robollion the king heoitated to atteck them. Besiden they had maithor manort or lande to tempt hin cupidity. Their brildinge aloo ween both plain and poor and wore worth bat little to him eve tho wilue of the lead with which thoy were covured and the halle,
and for this the bailting wew wrocked. The altar plate also way guarally worth little, arcept in a low of the lagex hooses whare wone fine pieone wepe foond, "All the veatmenta sod other morablow in the
 the Mayor boaght the tilen of the roof and everything in the dormitory for 10 n .; two chalions weighing 38 oances were ment to the roym tranme hoeres, the land wat moltad into eightean fodden, and the royal vititor went andy with 30 , at the price obtained by all the denertion and rethime doctrodion be had committed." A fow chillings eech were given to the comparuity and they wese taread cal of thoir convent in tho depth of winter withoat any other provicion (p. 972).

Thongh the ficiac were reprioved for stime the king leopt hir eye upon them, and their turn came when, upon the final suppremion of the northers ingurection, the ling thoaght thoy were atterly in his powen Monwhile thoy hed been "harramod with many difioultien hardly lees bearable than aboolute artipotion." 4 repegede Dominion friar, naroed Ingeworth, beceme Ccomwell' ansorapalowa and enengotio agent in the worte of appresing the frieries. In 1687 he wes concerented Biahop of Dorer, and aboat the ame time received hro commionions" to riat and vex " his brothor frieng, and right hoartily he carried out hin inctractions, It is mid that at maly a 1584-5, seaing the ctorm ariaing, sgeat part of the friar preachase loft the kinfo dominions, rather than conform, and in consequence of the povarty to which thay hed been reduoed. Thoto who remained were treated with tho utmont crualty and indignity. Many from their belplean poverty, for with the deatruction of the monatarien and the dicorganimation of the times, the springy of ohntity hed boat dried up, corpled with the heavy erection levied upom them by the king's agente a peroal of their policy, was in a etate of the utmon penury. Threatend at the ame timo by eovere paninhment onleas thoy conformed to the king' wirhee many were provailed upon to yiold, buk many othas ahowed bright armmples of constancy and fortitode, and prefersed to maftor death in ite mont tarrible form rathar than violete thair conciangen. Among numotous othor emeat in the of Anthoay Brown, cometime a friar oboervant of Greanaich and " of lete tatring apon him at a hermit," who, in 1838, Ta condemned for hin beliof in the old doctrins of papel eepremecy. The Duke of Norfoll, writing to Cromwell, mpe : Ele wrote "out hil own contemion with his hend,"
 grilty, giving recpita to the eherif for his arecution tan daja following" for maons whioh are stated. Be was agin araminod and ergued whith by the Biahop of Nowich and othar, but nothing conid move him, and to we have doliverd him, continues Nocfolk, to the sherifi to be cerried to the geol and thare to maftor cecording to hie foolish doings apoes Pridey next. "A special mamonger whe diepatched with greet hacto to Cromenell, in case the king or Cromwall, woald wich to heve him brought to the Tower there to be more aturightly aramined, and to be pat to tortare." The Binhop of Norwich tried once mone to induce the friar to change his opinion, bat without rucces, and as we know nothing forther coocorning him, he wh, doublem, erecuted on Friday, $9 t \mathrm{~h}$ August, as appointed.

There is a very curions, though appaliling recond of the manner of punimument to which thee poor frian were Enbjected. It reithet to one
 Very coarapooudy matutained " shat at all timen he had held and atill hold and still docired to die for it, that the king may not be heed of the Church of Fagland, bat that it mant be a apirital father appoisted by God." Upon thin he wes oondempmat, and the manner of his death may be gathored troa the following documeat, prowerwa among the city of Condmbery swords:-Hink Kiss. Comm. 9th rup apps. 1bs "LD. 15s8-9.-Paid for hulf a ton of timber to mato a pair of gellacou (gellowi) to hang Fether Stoan. For a enproter for meting the mome gellowe and the dray. Yor a lebourer who digged the holes To four reea who bolped to sot up the gellown. For drink to them. For cerrigge of the timber trom thable gete to the dungeon. For a harde. For a load of wood, snd for s horse to dram him to the dungeon. For two mes who eot the kotth and partoiled him. To troo mem who oarried hia quarters to the gate and eot them up. For a halter to hong him. For two half-pozay haltern. For Sendwich oord. For drew. To the wamen that tocoured the kettle. To him that did ozeertion." ( p 260).

An to the axpelled friare only one or two individuntes ware grented any pention for their mupport, a a role a fow abillings (on an avonge apparently about five ahillinga) wha dolivered to ench one co being taned out into the world to find bin own living as best he might. "No wonder some ware loth to go," writee Father Geequet "Thers wat en anacres," writen Ingoworth, of Worcester, "with whom I had not a little borinem to have ber to grant to come out ; but out she is " This in one chort esatence in a fuir represertation of the spirit in which expulsion of the frian wes conducted " (p.273).

The ling had no parliamentery authority to supprea may of the greator monamtaries. In grenting bim that powor over the amaller honsen the Act mactioned hir taking the posembione of any of the largor which might be voluntarily sarrendered by the reepeotive communition of otherwise fall into his hands; and after the filure of the thind northen innurrection, many, as we have sireedy noticed, were saised under the Aot of Atteinder, their rulera and nome of the beothreo being hapged es traitors, and the romsinder axpalied. Thih, howover, wee too alow a procen for Henry, and instructions were given to the rojal agonta by all mean known to them to got the raligione willingly to conmat and sgree to thair own extinction ; and it wes only when they found any of the beede of convente mo appointed to be diteolved, no wifful and obatintts that they would in no wito agroe to cige and seal their own death warrant, that thoy wore exthorisod to take poomenion by forco. At the rame time tho king instructed hin agonte to dany that he entertained any intantion of a goneral arppremion. It would be impomiblo to give eny detrailed sccount of the menuren resortod to. Foe theses we must refer to the Author's Chaptar on "The Progreme of the Gemenil Suppesmion," and we have already givan sofilient indication of the courne parsed. This, upon the whole, had boen wo wecoesfal that by the Aatamn of 1539 few houen rameined in the poncmion of thair meligione ownern Amoog theme wese the groet Benedio tine houmen of Glatonbury, Beading, and Colchector. All mitred abboyn, and the mosk wealthy ia the Kingdom. Theme coald not by any zeunas be allowed to erospa, and no charge of

[^64]minoontot hed been brought agaion them, or the commonition ander their charge. Thene abbote wete tree to thoir truct, and coald not be tenpted to mascandes. So they were prooeded agoind upon arase trained up chatge of treeton, gamenilly wo beliove the denlel of the ling'a $u$ apremacy, and spon wome seored inquinition fa the tower eandectred. Abbot Whiting wes hanged with the manal barbarowe onowmitiot above devribed, on Tor Hill, on 10th Jovenber, 1638 ; and Abbot Cook on the ane day botove his own abbey gete at Keading. Abtot Mrabhill met hin fate Col Colcherer on the I $A$ Dromber following Father Gamquet giver ary intreating wocomt of tore of thew mererand and holy men and of the paoliminntion provious to thoir contor ing We can only my that of all the binok deedi of thit black poriod, not one arowed this in memic blekwens
In his nvitew of the Monomic Spoils and what beetan of them, the anthor give ta some mond curiong and vianble hithorian information, bat any, the slightet, apporimation to the sotail money value of the rich vedmente, plate and joweln miaed by the kinge ageate, nover was, and never can be known. A very large peopoction of it, 0 might be expected, wia appropriated by tho vilo etuote who hed been enaployed in robbing the religiont housen. But bendes these robberiee by the robbers a very large quantity of plate and jowele and other valuable eoclomiatical goods was delivered into the court of augmentation. The mered buildinge, consinting of eome of the fairent architecture in the lingdom, together with the scriptare, the shrinets, aftor they had boon plondered of the jewtele with which thoy wase lavinhly adorned, the printed glan, and metal work of the highont dan of art, were recklemely and wantonly destroyed The lands, to a lave extent, were betowed upon the earichmant of " n w men" who had been the lingle emimarie and sceomplices in his wrork of deveruction.

For forthar particulan we munt refor to Fether Ganquat'l baily volames, whioh, though of great intaret, are painful mading; neverthoIes it is whll that tho peblic aboald be mado sequainted with the troe history of thin grant rovolution, the minery it ocencioned, the mal motiver of the actoo thorsin, and the bero means adopted in oarrying it out. The wact is written throaghout in emont ondid, impartiol apd diapacionate tome. The ealm and judieinl epirit which pervalo the wori enunot but earry conviotion to overy thoughtful mind, how much so over hithorto it hat heen dulled by prejudices. It is to be hoped we shall loarn mote of this dirk and diegrecoful period of oar hittory, though one fealy mhamed and horrifed at the dimelomare brought to light We haertily thank Father Geeguet for this valuable contribation to Danginh


 Bill and Boom, 1808.
Some jean have pared awey tince the gifted anthoren of "Parablam from Natare" publinhed her "Book of Som-dinan" In the compilation of that pictureaque oollection-first begup indeed, by Mrt. Gatty in her childhood-the wate latterly accinted by Min Lhoyd, and now thet onew and enlarged edition han bean eelled for, it in plement to recogrise that the grocifl co-operation and the facile pencil of Mite Loyd have a
mocond time beon pleoed at the dirpowal of the editor. The thin book of formar years bes now doveloped into a toun getavo volame, with 390 edditional Dinl Mottoen, the whole comprieiag a lind of 731 arumples, with 65 illuatratione.

Time," my Mim Gatty in the opaning of hor Introduction, "is a blank if we cunnot mark the ctages of itt progroes," and the adde that there has been implanted in un a derise to count how, mit west, drop by drop, or grein by gring time and life ase paciag amy: Thns Higer Poo:-
"I hoid withen any haid
Gring of the golion and ;
Fow fon, yot how they arep

How many have fingersd the gries on the me chose, ead how fow have eppliod the moral I
Trouting of the manner in which time wne rectoned in the ancient worda, the expromion "the ovening asd the morning wers the firs day" is quoted as "the enclient demaription of a preiod of time whome duration we cunnot provisoly ectimeto." Then we got the day divided into four perte, a cyetem that appenes to have latod natil the Chriation ere. This now gave why to "hours" for the day, the night being divided into militity "watches," of which the Jews rocognised three, and the Grooks and Romanal fout of ruch divinions, the Jowith night being oventually aloo divided into four watchey, is in St Mark, xiii, $36-$ even, midnigbt, cock-crowing, and morning. The firmt montion of the hour as a distinct apace of time is in the book of Daniel, whan the dart tragedy overshadowed the matar of Babylon. Along with the eatablishment of a settlod calendar came, scoording to Profemor Sayea, the sottled division of day and night ; thin appeara to heve gredually cuperseded the simplee amingament.
Pusing more atrictly to our subject it is remartrable that no ano-diale of the Egyptinn period heve boen notioed, but that they ware early in noo wo know thom the axpreasion "the dial of Ahas," but what form that inctrumonk, or object took, wo know not ; and whethor it was a meohanical contrivance, or an architectural componition, ateientific inctroment, or a groet pillnr cating ita ahadow upon a coriee of "degrees," we would es giedly bocome aware, "an a marvent earnexly dexiruth the shadow."
Anarimander of Miletas is mid to have introdoced san dials into Crecce about 860 R. , bat the knowledge of euch thinge may well have meched that heaven-borm nation, through the Phonicitus, two hondred yearn before, and "if,", romarkn Mina Gatty, "an Vitruvion myn, Borosus the Chaldman, who lived in the third coatury B.C., was the inventor of the hemicycie hollowed in a equares ead inclined ecoording to the climato, there mast have beon ourlier forms in Grecoe." 4 dial of the form accribed to Beroun, with the hoars merked in Greok lettern, is preverved in the Brition Miusoum.

The Romana adopted dials, as they did mont of thair arts and aciences, from the Greeke, and the firot dial met up in the etarual city wen so pleced by Papiriun Curnor, 293, B.C ${ }_{n}$ at which time the astronomical year of twolve monthe was introduced instead of the old Boman year of tom ; bafone thin time noom was proclaimed from the fromt of the Curia.

Some thirty years after a dial was removed from Sieily to Rome, and planted near the Rookra, where, although not boing calculatod for the latitude of Rome, it wes axtered to indionto the wrong time to the citizens for ninety-nine years, when it we at lact amintod in its dotion by a sew one mot beside it Cicesp pat up a mandinl at Tueculum in 48 B.C, and thoy appear to have 900 com into common une in Rome and in the Roman ompire, and anioted, it they did not rivil, the more socurate clepaydra Min Gatty talls un that mont of thow which have bean preasred are the work of Greak articth. The Tower of the Winde at Atheas had a dial in each of ite oight sides, and that brought by Loed Bgin from Athens, with the name of Phoedrus upon it, has been novipned to the meond or thind cotutory; an ongraving of this eramplo in given.

Perhap no particular nation can bo digmalimed sis having invented clock, bownew ench mechenimen muth have godually grown, like mundinls, with tha parage of any mation from darknom to light; but the Arabians ave exodited with mueh early knowlodge in this reapeot, and it in doubtlees, owing to them that the dial-makers grew more eract in their application of the ecienos of gnomonice, and that sum-dials are 00 common in Mohammedan comtrien But if we had been maddenly anked what mation in the world would mont favour the mon-dial we should asarredly have ald at once the Chincee, for were they not, according to their own meakoning, ecrto askronomerm before sren antiquity bagan ! Not moch information is, however, forthooning concerning the dials of the Colentials, though we gather from Mis Gatty's remarks that they are the commonemt thinge poatible in Chins, and ere anid to be without mottoen; mall wooden bozen with silk line gromona, comprising sun and moon diele and compman oombined, atter the fachion of the Nuremberg portaria, are the waral thinge In Jepan thoy are chioly in broase and portable, lite the "poke dials" with which we tev familine.

Quoting from the valauble information that the Bev. D. R Enigh hee broaght together on the mbject, Min Gatty deala with the diferent eypans of the Northmen for the diviaion of time into eight tiden; ${ }^{8}$ modification of this still obtains in "Ulima Thala" The primitive cyatem in the fir north, by which the lapee of time is denoted by the shadows of certain rooks, cant recoenively upon flat stones bearing the numerals, appears to be atill in ree in remoto northern regiona, But we talce letre to doobt very much that upright etonex-menhisi-lued origipally anything to do with the recond of the flight of thme.

It appears that the nue of the ootaral syntom, the decimal, and the doodecimal, or Chaldana, wese ench in en in weatern Earope daring the early contaries of the Chriation ars, and probably soon after the coming of St Anguatine dials became amociated with charcher. Many dials of the late Anglo Serron period semain, and Miea Getty give illuatratione and deccriptiont of moveral, among which we are glad to ano the valceble inscribed examplen from Yorkhire, an woll as come of early date from Cumberland. The contideration of these diels bringr about the description of the numerous lange and amall ones to be found near doorwaya and windowe of charches Many ane certainly earlier even than the ancient buildinge on which they are foand, indicating a ne-uno of older matarialn in early times to an extant that srehitectural stadenta have only lately begun fully to realive ; in othere the original dipiaiond
have bean altered; many are not diale at all, but mere compase martinge, or baringe of the idle houre of workmen; and some small ones may be imparfectly worked doarway consocration aromen, all theso objecta are meturally mont numarow in good tone countries, and thoy becorno pachape mout pourling in the lund of the coltar atone, whers they coold be encily ecratched with the pocket-knifo of any loiterer. Theen rade workt of untatored hands tond, not only to confues and batile the enquirar by thoir imperfoctions and innocuracion, but, from the air of entiquity which they soon neume, to leod the sudent entiroly matray.

Betting aside for the moment the probability of a large number of the rede wall diala we have just apoken of boing genuine medinval worke, thase in a romakable acarcity of such objecta, of any consideration, botween the thirteenth and sixienth conturies, and the authoroes hat boen asured, we think rightly, that during that pariod "the history of gnomozica is a blank." With the great Revival in the sixteenth centary dialling again came forward, and from that time until the present it ham never quite lont in fevour, though we are sorry to nay we do not rooll many instances of the orection of modern ones in the old-fanhioned gardens here and there coming again into vogue, auah an Becon describea ; Atrangely enough the great philosopher doen not inclade this pictareogue and almoet indispensible attribute of "the pareat of humen pleserres," in his well known Eeany;-as Bernard Barton myll:-

> "I love in mome sequatrand nook Of aptique garden to behold The page of thy man-lighted book, lte towoting homily untold.

The pillar dial rapidly became very popular in Scotland, and the mont ornato and remartabie dials of this period are to be sean in ragged Calodonia. In Englend the "stamping" of the cromen furniohod conatlese pillars and beses for dinls, but, in apite of the high favour in which man-dinls have been held in loes impetuous times than our own, it must be confessed that now they havo nearly had thair day, and "euperfluous linge the rotersin on the stage." Yet thess silent witnemes happily linger in manay an old gardon or charchyard to bocome a wort of trysting point, a thing of the peat to handle and wonder at, for childran to climb and apell out the mosegrown date or motto in the stone, or decipher the croat in enduring brase of a house that has gone into dark-now,-theee thinge that Charlez Lamb thought "more touching than tombetones," and, must it be confewed, which have at leat become to the rode mothing spinite of the outer uthife but tet, stale, and unproftablo I Thus it in almost with a tinge of melancholy that we do no more than paen rapidly in review the long lint of dinh which Mian Getty hat brooght together-all the wise mwa, the trito aphorimma, and the far-fotched conceito-and come to the conclosion that the triest motto of all in the tranalation of the well-known "pereunt et imputantor" which was given in jest to a lady who wat being lionized at Oxford,-" they perish and are not thought of $P^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{On}$ the other hand we may not omit to may that Mise Gutty has not approached the matter in this spirit. She has produced a chniming volume, and treated her subject with the taste and feeling thet eeems inherent in the accomplishod family of which she is a member, and with the seriounsess of purpose that betokens the realization of the moral that "time is a macrod thing."

TEE MONCYENTAL DTECRIPTONS OF TEE CEUROE AND CRUROR-

 180.
 twro, . . . in the Church-yuri," he had in hin goatlo mind the softening inalmaow which the contomplation of tombetomen imputh. In oar dny wo are rather apt to overlook the chareb-jard mad hurey throagh it for the whe of aning the church. It in, therefors, rufreting to mont with an authorem at her annt entrunce on "the primrow path," wo weil bolapoed as to reognaise that history is as a flowing termon, and that it doen not ceese with our grandfathert; who woen the vilue of inseribed stoneen and givee na the incriptiona down to orr own dey, not oaly in the church, bat almo in the church-yand, which has bown fortanato asoagh to attruct here attontion.
 Midend Viens," wote an stoonding letter to the "Timen" annocncing hin intention, in a futare "redtoration" of hie ehurch, of elouring away, "men amitter of education," and "with ter anspariag hand," the monumental tablets "of a viciont and igporint age-cia, the middio of lut cantary." Thin Midhad Vandal, who wes caroful not to divalge hin mame, wee by lnw a gaardian of the monuments in his church, and that ho wan an sypical example of a protector we call countlem old churchen to witnow The anger asd nhame we have folt in viniting the "rutored "fabrice al. over the kingdom, to find nemily everywhere the mem wicked dectraco. tion or obliteration of monumental inseriptions, to moke way for tho vilgarition of the "ant manofinctures," may pot bo sedequataly expresed on papar. On the othor hand it in coothing to meot with Mies Fergenon's prinstaking wort of roma

If it in true that the worid doen sot quite realise what the leboure of nn editor ere, it is nleo tres that no one knowt how' henvy in the wotl of copying 550 hall-oblitarated inscriptions no woll as he who heo made. the trial. To bring theoe into onder, end propere them for the prem, no lew than to collect them in the firt instance, aro worta no equally desorving of cadit (an well an of imitation) that it would be a delicato matter, in this purticular literner partnocship, to apportion the amount of our oblipelion- though we may ponsbly have our leaninge. We cannot, of course, go through the lint; the liven of many of thom hare regitteed wers at the peth of an arrow, immediately clowd up and loat; the recorded hirtory of othare is compreshosided, at Addiron mye of insariptione in Wetmincter Abboy, in the two circammances actomon to all mankind, and a large nomber are imporfeck. But it in a reoond for which the people of Cadiale may wall be thankfol-a beard amatobed from the burning.

It appena that 85. Cuthbert's cherrchyard wat doeed for buriale in 1856, up to which time the majority of the inscriptions had bow periodicilly repainted by the parsons interseted in them. Binoe thon time and neglect have bean at work, and when, about tan jears ago, Mr. R. S. Ferguon, acisted by the Rev. I. W. Ford, made the teanscripte, great deteriorntion had come about, and within the lat tean years damp and froat have caused many to parish antiroly. A facolty was recently granted under the Open Bpaces Act (1887), to rumpye the
obliternted atones and chango the porition of othern, Bafore this way done a plan wat requirod by the Chancellor to be doporited, showing the exact poritinn of overy torn batone, and copiee of all the inscriptions thet coveld be dociphored. The numbere within breokete, given in the book with each insoription, coervepood with thow on the deporited plan, to that the errot position cocupied by eny tombatone can be at onoe cocantained. Thin it what can be scoomplimbed by a vigilant Chancollor, and wo are termpted to att why the like asotem hom not boem inaised apon in the emes of all churchee that have fallion under the ban of tho "reatorter," who daily devours apace throughont the country'

We cordinlly endorve the hope expresed by Mr. Chancellor Forguson that thin volume may be followed by the poblication of the monumental inscriptiont of St Mer's, and Stanwix; there will then be a complete necrology of the Great Border City. By this promining beginning Mire Forguson has enabled us to "take ecquaintanos of thil heap of duast," and local ohroniclers to draw mach of the hintory of the Carlinie wrorthies from the porishing and cold stones onder which they "roak till it bo time to risa."

## Girchaedlogical kinteligence.

 Rental of all the Honem in Glovoedter in 1455. Bditod by W. H. Stevensan and the Bet. W. Bavaloy,- The formor of theoe documenta consistes principmily of full abatracts in English, of the early local deeds in the pomemion of the Corpontion. There are neerly 1300 of theme documents; 571 are before 1300, and some date from the twelfth century. There are many fine seale of local families of early date, and this vilumble collection which has been hitherto onavilable, has now boen carrofully arranged and calandared by Mr. Sterencon. The Calander will be printed in demy 8vo, at 10 a 6 d . The Rental was drawn up by Robert Cole, a Canon of Llanthony Priory, near Glonosestar. In a longth of parchment thirtj-three feet long and fifteon inches wide, wo have an account of every house in the borough, the names of the owner and temant, his trado, rent, \&o, and in meny cason an abstract of title from the time of Honry III. Each of the four main atreote are taken in torn, the housem being given in reparate columne, the aide streots and lanes being similarly treatod. Between tho columns the space roprecenting the roedway is ocoupiod by druwinge of the churches, chapole, friaries, walle, the pillory, te.. The work is thus at once a marrey, directory, and rent roll of the city for 1455. It is proposed to print thin corious record in its foll Latin, a trantlation being also given, and the drawingt roproduced in feosimile. This volume may aloo be eabscribed for at 10n. 8d., the price for the two works being 17., 6d. Nemes mey be mont to Mr. G. S. Bhateray, Town Clerk, Gloncentor.

Tar Cruecr Butci or Sunroxs, by the Rov. J. J. Raven, D.D.We have the plearore to announce the forthooming appearanoe of this work, which edde snother to the long lint of books on Beile. It will be fully illustrated, end vill contain a complote list of the inscriptions on all the boile in the county, an well as on many that have beon coerath The deny 8vo. odition may be sabearibed for at 15a, and a limited nomber in royal 4to. nize at 25 m . Application chould be mado withouk delay to Mever. Jurrold, Norwich, at the price will be raited on the day of pablicetion

 now in hand.-It is unneoterary to point ont the value of suah a wort as this to the ever increasing number of workers. The anthor's position and opportunities have well fitted him for the talk. We noed only mention that is addition to referencen to printed books a lared number
of MSS. in pablic and privete librates have been conaulted and mode uts of, as well an works roluting more apocinlly to Irealand, Scothend, Walos, Axarica, Austris, Bolgium, Donmakt, France, Gormany, Hollnid, India, Italy, Weat Indies, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portagal, Rusein, Spain, Sweden, Switearland. The book will thue form one of the ralumble series of guides to the contente of the National Collection, which is much a boon to students Names of mubocribess ahould be woot to Menare Mitchell and Higges, 140, Wardour Btroet, London.

Me. Wurrar Are has a conniderable work in hand, "Cromer Puat and Prewats" which will doobtlen be worthy of hime It will be well illuatrated, and contain notea of every Inerription in Church and Church-yard, and of evary Foot of Fize ; Raforences to avery Will, and transariptes of every Subridy Roll rolating to the pariah, and other local and more homely matter. The price of the work will be-large papar, 222 n ; mmall da, 18n, to bo ruived aftor the day of publiontion Nemes may be cent to A. H. Goose, Rampent Horve Strest, Norwich.

Taz Cadecar Plater or the Comiry of Domas. Fdited by J. E. Nightingela, F.B.A-A book on this mabject from the hand of ono 00 well qualified will be bo very welcome that we need orily any that a limited number of copies will be printed, with fifteen illustratione, at 6m, the cont of the printing. Intending subecribera ehould communicate et once with the Author, Wilton, Selisbury.

Nobthayptonehtas Phas Nales, with noter, descriptive, historical, and archsological of each plece, if now in hand, by the Rev. R. S. Beker, Hargrave, Kimbolton.- Onder the heading of Enquiry are Name, Saint, Situation of Village, Natural Festures, Acreage, Manor, Church, Piate, Great Hooses, Manor Housea, Cuatoms, Traditions, Antiquities, British, Roman, Centles, Religious Horves, Croeses, Relice, sro, the whole boing verified from pormonal survey. We ahall cell further attention to this work leter on.

# Mrciateological 3ournal. 

## ESPTEMBER 1889.

## CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A COMPLETE LIST OF MOATED MOUNDS OR BURES.

By GEO. T. OLARK

Scattered broadcast over all parts of England, and found occasionally in parts of Wales and in the lowlands of Scotland, are certain earthworks of a peculiar character, and which ahould not be confounded with those of British or Roman origin, though occasionally superimposed upon them.

Their chief and most atriking characteristic is a circular mound, table topped, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, out of which, where the mound is wholly artificial, it has been formed.

Appended to the mound, outside of, or beyond its ditch, are one or two enclosures, abutting upon the ditch of the mound, and contained within banks of earth, defended by an extensive ditch, commanicating with the ditch of the mound.

These mounds are of various sizes, from 30 to 40 ft . high from the general level, and from 50 to 70 ft from the bottom of the ditch, and from 60 to 120 ft . in diameter at the top. The appended enclosures range from a quarter of an acre to two acres, and in plan, when original, they are what, in fortifications, are called " lunettes," and are parts of irregular circles. The banks are from 10 to 20 ft . high, and of no great breadth at the top.

Sometimes the mound stands within the circuit of the vol. $\mathbf{x L I f I}$ (No. 188)
main court, sometimes outside of, but touching it; but more frequently it is placed so as to form a part of the circuit, with one-third of its circumfarence within and the rest without the area.

An earthwork of this description is what is described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as a Burh, and when we read that Edward or Fuhelfiede wrought or Gatymbred a Burh, this is what we may expect to find, unleas the works have been levelled or encroached upon, as is often the case.

These Burhs are not, like British earthworks, placed on the tops of hills, nor like Boman atations upon main roads; they ware the centrea of large Saron eatates, the seats of great landowners, for which reason, when these were dispossessed, they were taken possession of by the Normans, and gradually their houses and defences of timber were replaced by regular masonry, the shell keep occupying the mound, and the enceinte wall being built along the ridge of the earth banks.

Usually these Burhs are original Saxon works, all the parts being of one date; sometimes, however, they are placed upon a Roman atation, in which cases the alteration of the earlier work is evident, and is further shewn by the rectangular plan of what remains unaltered.

This is, or was the case at Wareham, Gloncester, Hereford, Tamworth, Castle Acre, Wallingford, Cardiff, and York, and in the two last instances the loman wall has been discovered, forming the core or nucleas of the later earthbank.

When the Saxons proposed to close the passage of a river they threw up a mound on each bank. Such banks remain at York on the lower or exposed side of the city, and auch are known to have existed at Nottingham, Northwich, Buckingham, Stamford, Bedford, and Hertford, though in these two latter cases one, and in the others both, of the mounds have been removed.

It is still very much the custom to describe these Burhs as British, and sometimes as Roman works, though a little attention to those named in the Sazon Chronicle, or known to be of Saxon origin, would enable the observer to appreciate the distinction.

The list here given is certainly very inconepleted and
where the places have not been visited may be incorreet. Those local topographers who mention earthworks are seldom careful to distinguish between a mound and a bank; othern are described indiscriminately under the names of Lowa, Barrows or Sepulchral Mounds, Moat or Toot-hills. Others are called Castles, others Forts, but these names are applied more or less freely to Roman and British, as well as Saxon works. Many are omitted altogether in the smaller ordnance surve日, or are delineated by some conventional mark, as a circle, when they are not really circular. Many mounds have been removed altogether, as at Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, 8tamford, and Chirbury, though known to have existed. Much confusion is produced from the absence of a settled system of nomenclature, even in the full scale ordnance survey, which for topographical accuracy leaves nothing to be desired.

It is hoped that the present attempt will induce other persons to supply its deficiencies, so that a really complete list of these curious and usually well-defined earthworks may be obtained.

## Bedmordshirs.

Bedford.-One of the two mounds mentioned in the Sazon Chronicle has been lowered and surrounded by earthbanks, and the subsequent masonry removed. Payn Beauchamp's castle, tcmp.: Rufus, was besieged by Stephen, 1137, and by Henry III, 1225. The second mound on the right bank of the Ouse has long been removed.

Cainhoe, or Castle hill, in Clophill. A mound. The shell keep of D'Albini is gone.
Eaton-Socon - Considerable earthworks, but an insignificant mound. Here was a Beauchamp castle.
Puddington,-A very fine moated mound.
Ridgemount.-On the mound is said to have stood a shell keep of the Wahulls.
Risinghoe, in Goldington. A moated mound on which stood a Beauchamp keep. The castle mill remains.

Tempsford.-A small earthwork, with a small mound at one angle; the whole on the Ouse bank. King

Edward threw up a burh here in 981. There seems to have been a later castle near this.

Toddington.-A moated mound. The keep of a Norman castle atanding 1224, is now gone. The mound is near the church, and called Congerhill.

Tottamhos Caetle is described as a moated mound, with appended earthwork, of rectangular outline.

Yidden Castla-A large moated mound with fragments of masonry and appended works. Castle of the Barons Trally. In decay, 1860.

## Berriblirg.

Berkahire seems to have contained only three moated mounds, but they were of the first clase for size and strength.

Reading.-Here was a large mound thrown up close upon the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, and just within the Danes ditch. It probably dated from 871. The Norman castle seems to have been razed in 1153. The earthworks were probably levelled when the fort was constructed about 1640 .

Walingford-Here is a very large moated mound, with enclosures of the same date, the whole occupying one corner of a large rectangular, and probably Boman, area contained within a bank and ditch. On the mound was the house of the Sazon Wigod and the Norman keep of the D'Oyleys. This was the "Capat" of the Great Honour of Wallingford.

Windsor.-The mound has been included within a shell keep, originally of Norman date, as shewn by the foundations laid open by WyattviL. The earthworks are of the date of the mound, but cartain of the ditches, now filled up, may be of British date. At Old Windsor are earthworks, but shewing no definite plan.

## Buckrselimshitre.

Buckingham.--The two moated mounds thrown up in 918 are gone, and the present church stands on the site of one of them. The other was probably occupied by the keep of Earl Gifford's castle.

## Cambridersabire

Burvoll.-Weat of the church is an oblong mound, 80 by 50 f . on the top, and moated. Here is a trace of the castle built by Stephen, before which Geofirey de Mandeville was killed.

Cambridgs.-The mound is much reduced in aize, and the banks and ditches about it levelled and concealed by a modern prison. Here is a gatehouse of the time of Edward III. The whole atands within a Roman camp.

Ely.-A very fine mound, partly artificial, with appended earthworks. Castle-Hythe Ward presents the memory of a castle constructed of timber by Bishop Nigel, in 1140. Hereward's castle erected in the Fens, of timber, in 1067, was standing in the reign of Heary III.

## Cheshitre.

Aldford.-On the right bank of the Dee. $\mathbf{A}$ circular keep upon a moated mound, called "Blobb Hill."

Chester.-Earthbanks and a trace of a mound. Here is a small rectangular keep, the whole occupying one corner of the Roman enclosure.

Doddleston.-A moated mound, and some remains of the castle of the Boydells.

Dunham-Massoy.-A shell keep on a moated mound. The masonry, now destroyed, was the work of the Barons Massey.

Eddisbury.-A burh thrown up by Athelfede in 915. Site known, but the mound is gone.

Hawarden.-A natural mound, crowned by a circular keep.

Winderton-A mound, on and about which was the castle of the Barons Venables,

Malpas. - A mound, 40 yds. diameter at the top. Here was the shell keep of the Barons Fitz Hugh.

Mold.-A mound, probably carried the shell keep of the Barons de Montalt.

Nantwich.-The seat of Earl Edwin. In the $16 \mathrm{Ed} . \mathrm{I}$, called Castrum Wici Malbani.

Northzoich.-At the junction of the Dane with the Weaver were two moated mounds, 51 ft and 90 ft . top
diamoter. Here was a castie tomp. Bich. L, but destroyed coon afterwards.

Oldcoatle.-A moated mound, probably with a shell keep.
Prulford,-A moatod mond with appended semicircular banke. Here was a catlie in masonry, now gone.

Runcorn.-A Saxon borh, and afterwarde a castle, removed to widen the river.

Shipbrook-Probably a mound. Site called Castle Fiill. A Norman fortress.

Shockleach.-A moated mound with appended earthworks. The Barons Malpas seem to have had a shell keep here.

Ullereford-A mound and probably a shell keep.

## Corrmall.

This county contains many military earthworks, but the greater number are of a different character from those thrown up in the other parts of England in the ninth and tenth centuries.

Cayle Castle, in Phillack, seems to have had a moated mound.
Castl Hornock, near Penzance.-A mound. Here the Barons Tyes had a castle.
Hugh Town, in Scilly.-Is said to possess a mound.
Kidhampton-Castie hill, a large moated mound. The seat of the Grenvilles.
Launceston.- Here the mound is natural. On it is a circular keep.
Restornuch-May be described as a large shell keep upon a natural moand.
Trematon.-Upon a lofty conical hill is an oval shell keep 96 ft by 72 ft . The top of the hill may be artificial. The keep is a fine one.

## Compratantd.

Brampton.-A moated mound 150 f. high.
Devonshitg
Barnstaple.-A mound. Jcel of Totnes seems to have had a castle here.

Barntom-A mound and circular keep in masonry:

Plymplon.-A mound on which stood a ahell keep with a well.

Tiverton.-Here was a mound near the church and a Redvers castle. All swept away.

Totnes.-A mound, 80 ft . diameter, with a shell keep; the latter the work of Joel of Totaes,

Dorbetbitiz.
Cranbourn-Castle hill ?
Dorchester.-Doubtful.
Shaftesbury.-Moated mound and, probably, a shell keep.

Wareham.-A moated mound and formerly a shell keep. The whole occupies one corner of a rectangular earthwork.

## Dureay.

Durham.-A fine artificial mound with a shell keep, rebuilt on the old lines.

Eden Hall-South of this is a moated mound?
Elsewick.-At the south end of the village is a moated mound. Qy. masonry.

Salcesden.-A moated mound and masonry.
Throstom.-A mound and masonry.
Tunstal.-Strong earthwork and a shell keep. Oy. mound.

The Yoder.-A large moated mound between Horden and Eden Hall.

## Essix.

Blethebury.-A seat of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Banks and ditches. Qy. mound.

Mount-Bures.-A large moated mound.
Millon.- $\Delta$ burh thrown up by Hastings, 893. Qy. gone.
Maldon.-A barh by Esadward, 913 and 920. Qy. gone.

Chipping-Ongar.-A large moated mound with earthworks inside the town with masoary, part of Norman castle of Richard de Lucy.
Plessy.-A moated mound in a Roman earthwort, and traces of the Norman castle of Geoffry de Mandeville.

Shoebery,-A burt thrown up by Hastings, 894. Qy. gone.

Weetham,-A burch by Fedward, 912. Oy. gone.
Glodcratrarsitres.
Berkolyy.-The ahell keep includes the mound, and the cartle briildings ream to follow the line of the old enclosare.

St. Briavolo.-The mound is nearly levelled, and seems never to have been high. The castle is tolerably perfect. There was a Norman keep.

Gloucestor.- A large moated monnd on the river's bank with a later castle, all swept away. It seems to have stood near one corner of the Roman enclosure. The city ditch, now filled up, was dug by Harold.

Winchcombe.-A seat of Kenulph of Mercia, near 8t. Peter's Church. Here was a later castle, all now gone.

## Hancpsimbs.

Basing.-Here is no mound, but a large and very remarkable circular bank with an exterior ditch, cloeely resembling that near Penrith, and very probably of English origin.

Cariobrooke.-A moated mound and appendages, with a shell keep.

Chrisechurch.-Here the mound is but amall, and upon it is a rectangular keep.

Southampton.-The mound here has been nearly all levelled and bailt over, but a part of it remains, and around one side are, or recently were, the arches upon which the wall of the shell keep was supported,

## Herrpordbitire.

Enoias-Harold. - A moated mound about 120 yds. diameter at the base and 80 ft . high, with appended wards. Upon it stood the shell keep of Alured de Marlborough, or perhaps of Harold, his successor, of which the foundations may be traced.

Hereford.-Here was a large mound connected with a rectangular earthwork of great strength, and probably of Boman origin with Saxon alterations probahly by

Edward the Elder, in 909. The mound has been removed, but most of the earthbanks remain, with part of the exterior ditch. Here was a Norman castle with some later additions, some of which remain.

Huntington.-A very fine and but little altered specimen of a moated mound, with its appended courts. A Norman castle was built upon the earthbank, traces of which remain.

Kilpock.--Here is a moated monnd with appended courts of large area, and the remains of the shell keep of the Norman Kilpecs.

Richard's Castlo.-A very large moated mound, wholly artificial, with appended courts. The works were occupied by Richard Fitz Scrob, from whom they take their name, and who was a Norman attached to the Court of the Confessor. There is, however, no masoury here of that date, and but little at all of any age.

Wigmore.-Here are the earthworks and mound thrown up by King Edward in 921, and which were attacked by the Danish army a few months afterwards, but without success. After the Conquest this became the chief neat of the House of Mortimer, whose castle stood here, of which some parta remain.

## Hrbtpordsitirb

Ansty.-A moond and early castle. The mound was the seat of Alward, a contemporary with the Confessor.

Bennington. The seat of Bertulf of Mercia. A council was held here in 1850, but the earthworks are imperfect.

Berkhampstead.-Here the mound, appended court, and concentric ditches are very perfect, and the foundation of the shell keep may be traced.

Bury Castle, near Ardeley?
Herfford.- Here on the opposite banks of the river were two burhs, thrown up in 913. One is gone, but the other remains, and on it was the shell keep of the castle of de Valognes.

Kingsbury, near St. Albans.-Was a seat of the Mercian Kings. Bertulph, held a council here in 851 . Near the palace was a monastery and a castle.

Pirton.-Toot hill.

Slansted Mont-Fitchot.-A mosted mound. The castle of the Mountfitchets is gone.

Bishop's Stortford, or Waytemore.-Given by the Conqueror to the See of London. The mound remaina, bat the shall keep is gone.

## Hontrinador.

Huchingdon.-Contains the extensive remains of a moated mound and appended courts, also moated. Here was the castle of Countess Judith and of the Earls of Hantingdon.

## Kmis.

Binbury.-An excellent example of a plain mosted mound, upon which masonry has never been erected.

Brenchloy.-Castle hill. A small mound covered with a camp.

Canterbury Dane John.-Probably a moated mound of earlier date than the city bank and ditch.

Coldred or Ceoldred, near Waldershare.-A large mound, probably the work of Ceoldred of Mercia, A.D. 915.

Haydon Mount.-Qy. a mound.
Kenardington:-A mound attributed to the Danes in 893.

Nevinton,-A large moated mound.
Rochester.-Baily hill, a large mound, partly artificial, probably a Danish work.

Thurnham. - A moated mound with large area appended, near it a rectangular keep.

Tonbridge.-A large and well defined moated mound, having ditches connected with the Medway. The foundation of a shell keep remains and a part of the enceinte wall of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester.

Wodnesborough, noar Sandwich. $-\mathbf{A}$ moated mound by the church. Probably the work of Ine in 715.

## Lavcabibre.

Arkholme.-Near the chapel is a moated mound.
Black Bourton, in Lonsdale. - Contains some large earthworks and probably a mound. Here was a Mowr bary castle.

Cactle Hill, near Golborne Gates.-Seems to be a Saxon burh.

Castleton, in Bochdale.-Is, or was, the same.
Gleatton, in. Lonsdale.--Here is a moated mound called the Moot hill. It is repated to have been the site of a castle of the Le Flemings.

Halton. - The seat of Earl Tosti. The mosted mound is, as noual, near the church.

Melling.-Gallow hill is a large moated mound, near the church. It is a reputed Saxon seat.

Penvortham or $\cdot P$ enverdant.- Here, on the river's bank below Preston, is a large mound. On it was the shell keep of an early Norman castle, standing in the time of King John.
Robin Hood's Buth.-At Clapham is a mound, but its character is donbtful.

Sedburgh.-A moated mound.
Sloney hurst--Here are two mounds.
Whalley. - Near this, on the opposite sides of the rivers, are two mounds at the confluence of the Ribble, Hodder, and Calder.

## Lemcesterghtre.

Groby.-Here is, or was, a mosted mound, with which, however, great liberties have been taken; if, indeed, it has not recently been altogether removed. It was the site of the castle of the Lorde Ferrars of Groby.

Hallaton.-Here is a moated mound 118 ft . diameter at the top, and placed near a Roman camp.

Hinkley.-Here is a very fine moated mound, upon which stood the keep of the Barons Graint-maisnil.

Loicaster. -The moated mound here has been somewhat lowered. It stands at one angle of the Roman enclosure, near the river, and the Church of St. Mary de Castro. Some of the Norman masonry of the hall of the castle of the old Farls of Leicester is still to be seen.

## Lnscolnsbitre.

Bourne or Brum, called from the spring head close to the moated mound, and which fed its ditches, and those of the castle of the Lords Wake. The mound is thought to mark the seat of Earl Morcar.

Lincoln.-Here is a very fine moated mound, which, with a banked enclosure, occupiea one angle of the Roman station, and partly covers up its walls. The original late Norman shell keep still crowns the mound.

Slamford.-Here were two burhs thrown up, one on eich bank of the river. One was connected with the later castle, now swept away.

## Moncouthsirer.

Abergavenny.-A moated mound on which stood the shell keep of the Barons Brasse and Cantelupe.

Caerleon.-A fine mound, placed in the Roman station, and with traces of a late Norman castle.

Caudelon-A mound near Newport, much reduced in modern times.
Langston.-A moated mound, afterwards a fortified place of the Morgans.

Newcaslle, near Skenfrith, -A moated mound of moderate size, with a court, also moated, appended to one side of it. The whole in fair order. No trace of masonry.

Rubina.-A fine moated mound on the high ground behind Ruperra.

## Norrolk.

Castle-Acre.-A fine moated mound with appendages, also banked and moated, the lines of earthwork having been taken for the masonry of Earl Warren's castle, of which the shell keep occupies the mound. The whole covers about one-half of a rectangular Roman camp.

Castlo Rising.-Here the earthworks are on a large scale, the citadel being an enclosure heavily banked, something like Exeter. Within it is a rectangular late Norman keep. There is, however, no mound.

Mileham.-A large circular work, with banks of very moderate height, and a slight wet ditch. In the centre is a very low moated mound, and on, or rather in it, the foundations of a rectangular Norman keep. The northern end of this work cuts into a rectangular Roman camp.

Nortich.-Here the mound seems a very moderate addition to a natural hill. The ditch is partly filled 'up.

The very fine Norman rectangular keep stands on the mound, most probsbly founded on the natural soil.

Thelford.--One of the finest moated mounds in Britain, attributed to the Danes in 865. It covers eleven acren, and with its outworks, twenty-four acres. No mssonry.

## Nortianctonsbitas.

Barls Barton.-A large mound clnse to the church. Probably a moot hill, and the caput of the large eatate owned after the Conquest by Countess Jvdith.

Farndon, East.-A moot hill, moated, near the charch, and connected with an earlier camp.

Silbourne-A moated mound with a rectangular court. The character of the whole is very pecoliar, and its origin obecure. Here was a Norman castie.

Rockingham. -The remains of a shell keep upon a large but low moated mound with courts, now occupied by the castle buildings.

Sibbertoft, or Fox Hill.-Possibly the site of an adulterine castle.

Towcester.- $A$ good moated mound on low ground, close to the river, and not far from the church.

Northumberglakd.
Aston.-Near the fortified parsonage are two moaled mounds, called Mote hills.

Wark.-The earthworks, of this very celebrated Border fortress, are remarkable, and include a moated mound and appended wards. There remain parts of the masonry of a keep.

A mile or two over the Border, near Coldatream, is Castle-Law, a very fine example of a moated mound, wholly artificial, and of great size. The outworks seem to have been ploughed up, and there is no trace of masonry.

## Notringhambitios.

Bothamsall.-Castle hill. A mound, but the ditch seems to have been filled up.

Egmanton-Guddick hill. A mosted mound, 40 ft . high and 152 ft , diameter at the top.

Laxton.-A moated mound, 50 ft . high and 142 ft . upper diameter. The appended courts are also moated.
Nottingham.-The Trent below the Castle cliff was guarded by two barhs, one on each bank. Both are now gona.

## Oxpordperire

Auldchester, by Bicester.-The Roman Alauna. In the astation is a mound called Castle hill.

Idbery' called Danish.
Middloton Stonoy? Earthwork near the church.
Oxford.-A good mosted mound, on which was a shell keep, of which a sulberranean chamber remains.

## Rutlanto.

Bolvoir.-Here the natural hill is said to have been raised by an artificial addition, upon which has been placed the shell keep of the Barons d' Albini and Ros. However, this may be, the whole forms a very fine example of a moated mound.

Shropshirr,
Aston, three miles south-west of Ludiow.-Wholly artificial.

Caus Castla-So named by the Corbet settiers in the eleventh century, but they found there a lofty moated mound and well, still remaining.

Chirbury.-The burh thrown up by Althelflede in 915 has been removed, but its memory is preserved in the termination of the name, which is also that of the Hundred, and the site of the burh is known as the castle field.

Clush-Here is a fine moated mound with extensive and strong earthworks. The rectangular keep of the Fitz Alans is built against one side of the mound.

Ellcomere.-A large artificial moated mound, which preceded and has survived the castle of Roger of Montgomery.

Salor.
Linton.-A amall mound near Church Stretton.
Oldbury, near Bridgenorth.-Is probably the burh formed by 正thelfede in 912. Though of moderate height it is well marked, and its ditch is preserved.

Osvoestry.-A moated mound, though much injured. Opon it are the remains of the keep of the Fitz Alans.

Pulverbatch.-A mound. There was a castle here, of which all remains are now gone.

Quatford.--A moated mound, chiefly artificial, with a very curious and perfect well.
Shrewobury.-Here is a amall but lofty mound, on the raised bank of the Severn. The remains of the castie of Roger of Montgomery mark the original outline of the court.

Shrawardine, Littla-A large artificial mound.
Tenbury.-Castle tump on the Teme.
Whichurch.-An artificial mound with the maconry of a keep of the Iords Fitz Alan; the ditches are intricate, and supplied with water.

## Soyprasembitre

Castle Batch-A moated mound.
Castle Carey.-Mound and other earthworkn. The castle of the Lords Lovel is destroyed.

Dunstor.-The shell keep of the Mohuns crowned the natural "tor" which, however, is scarped, and a court appended below, now indicated by the walls of the castle.

Montacute-A natural mound. The keep of the old Earis of Cornwall is destroyed.

Orchard-Is reported to have had a moated mound.
Pen Pis.--Moated mound, 128 ft . top diameter. An oval court appended.

Stoke-Courcy.-A mound and the remains of a castle.
Taunton.-The mound has been removed, but the appended earthworks of Ine are tolerably perfect, and indicated by the wall and keep of the Norman castle.

Stafrordshime.
Beaudesert.-A large mound.
Barry Banks.-A seat of Wulpha, king of Mercia, Remains uncertain.

Chartley.-A mound and remains of the castle of Randal, Earl of Chester.

Stafford.-Here was a burh thrown up by Etthelfede on the banks of the Sow, probably deatroyed with the later castle.

Tutbury.-A small mound with a late keep.

Bungay.-An artificial moated mound, of moderate size, but very perfect, with bold and axtensive earthworks attached to it. The mound has been scarped and revetted with masonry, and upon it is the lower story of a rectangular Norman keep.

Clars-A very large artificial mound, moated, with attached earthworks on a grand scale, $\Delta$ very late shell keep stands on the mound, but most of the other masonry of the de Clare castle is gone.

Eye.-A grand moated mound and other earthworka This was an important Saxon seat, and the Caput of a Norman Honour.

Haughloy.-A mound. Here was a later castle.

## Subhex.

Farnham. - Here is an artificial mound with earthworks. The shell keep of the castle of the Bishops of Winchester remains.

Guildford.-Here is a large artificial mound, on one side of the area, and on the top of which is an early Norman rectangular keep. The earthworks of the attached court are still to be traced.

## Sussex.

Arundol-A fine example of a moated mound with spacious court appended. The shell keep is Norman. The well is on one side of, but within the mound, as at Wallingford.

Bramber.-Here the mound is upon a natural hill, on which is a rectangular keep, so placed as to cover the approach. The ditches are early and very fine. On the same platiorm, but some way from the keep, is the small moated mound, probably the Saxon keep.

Chichester.-The mound stood within the Roman Regnum; traces of it remain. The castle was destroyed to supply materials for a monastery.

Knopp.-A good mound, which was turned to account as a keep by the Barons Braose.

Leves.- A singular instance of twin mounds, not as at Cardiff, Hereford, and Lincoln, mere thickening of the
earthbank at an angle, but forming two citadels, apon one of which are the remains of the shell keep of the Lords Warren.

Pevonsey.-Here is an artificial mound with appended earthworks of its own date, placed within the Roman area. The mound has carried a Norman keep, now in utter rain.

## Warmict.

Bromwich (Casll).-The mound remsins. The masonry of the later castle is gone.

Brinklow.- A remarkably fine mound, wholly artificial. The ditches and appended earthworks are also perfect. There is no record or trace of any masonry.

Fillongley.-Karth banks. At some distance was the castle of the Lords Hastings.

Hardreshull or Harthill.-A mound on the edge of the Watling Street, where was the castle of de Hardreshull.

Kenilworth.-There seems to have been a mound here, now enclosed within the wall of the rectangular keep. The earthbanks appended carry the Norman walls.

Seckington-A moated mound near the church. The masonry of a castle seems to have been removed toncp. Henry II.

Stoneloigh. - Here is an artificial mound near the church, where the manor courts were held. It is a moot hill, but may have been a military mound.

Warwick.--Here is a mound on the enceinte of the old enclosure. Upon it stood a shell keep, now replaced by a later tower.

## Wretcorgland.

Sedbergh.-A lofty moated mound, near the church. Probably Sedda's burh.

## Whishimer

Castle Combe.-The earthwork here seems to be a moated mound, on which was placed the keep of the castle of the Lords de Dunstanville.

The Devizes.-This is probably the grandest mound in Britain, and its ditches the deepest. There are still some remains of the Episcopal keep.

Marlborough. -The moated mound stands within, or on the edge of, a Norman camp. The masonry of the medimpal castle is gone.

Old Sarum.-Here is a grand central mound with concontric ditches. An unusual arrangement. The district is full of British and Roman remains, but these earthworks seem wholly Sazon.

## Woromatrabilits.

Casle Morton, near Upton.-Here is a moated mound, 50 ft. high, near the charch.

The Devir's Spithe Fall-Near Bewdley. A natural hill, fortified.

Worcester.-The moated mound, a large one, stood on the Severn bank clowe sonth of the cathedral Opon it was the keep of Urio d'Abitot. All is now awept away.

## Yorkseire.

The completion of the Ordnance Survey to the enlarged scale has brought to light a vast number of moated mounds hitherto unrecorded. No doubt it is not in every case safe to infer their character from the map, but in many cases there can be no mistake in the matter.
Adwoick le Street.-Castle hill?
Almondbury.-A reputed Saxon seat. The earthworks are called Castle hill.

Armley.-Giants' hill on the Ayr, near Leeds.
Arnoy.-A moot hill, near Doncaster.
Andreso Howo.
Ayagarth.-Castle Dykes.
Bailoy Hill, near Bradford.-A moated mound, 36 ft across at the top.

Barnby Hores.
Barvick in Elmet.-The moated mound was the seat of the Saxon Edwin, whence called Wendell hill.

Bentley.-A moot hill.
Bolton-Percy.-Here is a moot hill.
Bradfild.-Castle hill, near Bordyke A moated mound.
Broughton.-Castle hill on the Irwell.
Cnatidon.-Castle hill, near Danby. A (large moated mound.

Cattorick-Cuatle hill.
Coningoborough.-A natural hill, moeted artificially, and having strong earthworks appended. Here also is a moot hill.

Crake-Was a Baxon seat, and the mound seams to have been removed in 1650.

North Doighton, Howe Hill.-A monted mound.
Eigton, Castle Hill.
Fredborough, near Moorshole.-A high artificinl mound.
Gilling, near Richmond.-Here seems to have been a mound, recently removed.

Hichloton.-Castle hill.
Howe Tallon, near Barmingham.
Horbury.-Castle hill.
Huddersfield. -Castie hill.
Hunmanby.-Large moated mound, west of the church.
Illeston - Large moated mound, near Kippaz.
Kirk Levington.-Large moated mound in the folds of the Leven.
Kirt Smeaton.-Castle hill.
Laughton-on-l-Morthon.-A Saxon meat and moated mound.
Lawe Hill, Wakefield.-Moated mound and enclosure, upon a natural hill
Liversadge.-Castle hill.
Lockinglon.-A moot hill.
Maidens Tower.-South-east of Topclife. A mosted mound on the Swale, with large enclosurea

Maleeard or Kirkby Malessart.-A large earthwork, near the church.

Meaborough.-Castle hill. A moated mound and enclosures, near the church.
Nickle Howe.
Liddleham.-A moated hillock, above the castie.
Misfrield.-A moated mound.
Northallorton.-The Howe.
Oswinthorpe.-A supposed seat of the Kings of Northumberland.

Ponny Howe, near Pickering.
Pickering.-Here is a good moated mound with a shell keep and extensive courts all round it.

Pontefract Castlo. - A mound at one corner of the area, now included within a revetment wall.

Radrick-Castle hill. A fine mound, now levelled. Ribbleadale.-Mounds?
Rotherham?
Sandah-A moated mound with formidable ditches; also remains of a keep and other masonry.
Sherborna-Castle hill.
Sheap or Sharp Howe.
Slipooa in Holderness.-A large monted monnd, called Castle hill, with a well on its edge.

Slang Howe, near Hinderwell.
Stedbrook.-Cantle hill.
Swarth Howe.
Tadeaster.-Moated mound and enclosures. Trace of a shell reep.

Thirsk.-A moated mound, by the river, now levelled.
Thorne on the Torne.-A mound, near the church. Traces of masonry.

Thorpe Heslay.-Castle hill
Thurn.-Castle hill, near the church. A moated mound.
Tickhill.-A very large moated mound with courta and deep ditches, and traces of shell keep.

Hinncobank..-Moated mound.
York-Two mounds. Bale hill and the castle. The latter very strong with a court and doep wet ditches. On it a shell keep. They were intended to guard the river, and are placed just below the city.

## South Wares.

Gelligaer.-A moated mound of very great size. This - is at some distance from the Roman camp, from which the parish derives a part of its name.

Ruperra,-In the Park, on a ridge, is a mosted mound of tolerable size.

Yatrdd Oroen.- Is a moated mound, but hollow in the centre. It was evidently used for defence. It stands close to the Charchyard.

## Norti Wayes.

Bala, Tomm-y-Bala.-A large artificial moated mound south-east of the town.

Betros, Tomeny-Castell.-A large mosted mound.
Guydddwen-A large moated mound.
Hindomon.-A large moated mound with moated appendages.

Kodevoen.-A moated mound, held by Roger Mortimer in 1278.

Kerri-A fine moated mound.
Mody-Crio, near Northope- $\boldsymbol{A}$ large artificial monted mound.

Mold, Bailey Hill.-A fine moated mound, artificial.
Rhos Ddiarbod. - A large mosted mound.
Ride.-A moated mound.
Tafollworn.-A moated mound, whence the Welsh princes dated several charters.

Talybont-A fine moated mound, held by Llewelyn in 1275, and visited by Edward the I.

Tomen-y-Vardra, in Llanarman.-A very large moated mound.

Tomon-y-Rhodwoydd, near Yale.--Two large moated mounds.

Wellhpool. $\rightarrow$ A moated mound, near the town.

#  



It is well known beyond the limited circle which occupies itself with archsological research that Augusta Treverorum contains more Roman remains than any other city north of the Alps.' As the subject presents a multitude of interesting details, so it has exercised for many years the learning and ingenuity of savants in England, in France, and eapecially in Germany. Its extent may be inferred from the fact that the biblio-

[^65]fith $\mathrm{d}^{2}$ Indotilian on Indutmien, $7 . \mathrm{FL}_{2} \mathrm{BO}$, No. 2 (Art Slauloit, de tempe de Comer: Molden et Trifirti) Lalowel given the maso coln, 'Etader Numimantiquer, Type Ganloin oa Celtiqua, Ather PL IV, Tra. है,
 Acocrding to Lelowsh chep 111, 847, Indatilifies is only mother form of lade thomaris but thin mame docitfol. Ibid., Chap 101, p. 34, bo celle attantikn to the mintrones of Groek art apparent both it obvere and roveren; the dovion oe the formor in a boerilime hand, end on the



 bat meo epocinly the beatitill encro. in : It Orrolli Numal Itelion retain tolio, pp 90-98, Tabb-CLXV-CETX: Irrientem et furwaten (Mripoo) vil ipeo candes enoton indiont Thb CLIV; Bos srediano oupito leniter demina, Thb, OLXVI. Rollin et Froandeat, Chtaloger d' une Collootion de Y Kifalition de le
 The truberbe died/uco in droits, in ahoveux retronain par derriars en forme de chigroe in GRBMARYB INDVIILII. TEareme eornapicil

graphical list, appended to Leonardy's excellent Guide, fills five closely-printed pages; and many publications relating to Trèves have appeared since 1868, the date when the fifth edition of this work was printed. Some persons may think it atrange that I ahould select a theme which others have already exhausted; but as I spent more than a week in the city last antamn studying its monuments, and received most valuable aid from the local antiquaries, Dr. Hettaer, Director of the Museum, and Herr Keuffer, Librarian of the Stadtbibliothek, I hope to say something new to some at least of those who may favour me with their attention. ${ }^{1}$

The recent discoveries at Neumagen (Noviomagus) made during the years 1877-86, properly find place in any account of the Antiquities of Treves, because the objects found have been removed thither. ${ }^{3}$ They far surpass all the other results obtsined by excavation in the countries bordering on the Rhine.

Among these monumenta one of the most interesting represents a Toilet-scene. A lady, clothed in a long fringed robe, whose folds hang gracefully round her limbs, is seated in an arm-chair of wicker work. A maid standing behind, and wearing a tunic with sleeves, arranges her hair in a chignon at the back of the head, while another, dressed in the same manner, holds a mirror

[^66]Bt tendem pirmin Balyorom conpioor ori Novipangem, divi bentre incition Cow stantini,
Echonkl't eattion, foumed on s carcitul collityon of manueripte, ofter parion from the Delphin, Faris 1730: ft dontuin perallol pariagee invitted betwoen the tert asd the cifitiol oommentery.

Norionegry ox Noviomacum, the ancient form comtepondins to Jim. whion, Nrmegen, on the Wani, in Boliond; aloo of Nyoas (Dromo), and Noyon between Amfter and So: in France : Greces, Orbin Intimu, oder Fersoiohin der Iateininohen Benennungen der betanontenten stridte, eta The termination megwe serm to indicute that the town io rtouted near a river; comp. Rotomagun Ronem on the Reine Joliomagus Angers of the Mayenne: Ft Durocorty 041 In Remoin moun In Bompins par feu Jeen Inoourt, Gerooline ce Notre-Dame do Boimy 2844, $2,86 \mathrm{ct}$
for her mistress to look at hervelf in it. ${ }^{2}$ On the left of the principal figure we see a third female attendant, who watches with interest the process of hair-dressing. The whole group was bounded by pilastars one of which still remains; it is ornamented with acanthus leaves, luxuristing in the shaft and capital. As it now exists, the monument is composed of four stones; probably it formed part of a structure resembling the Column at Igel, tapering towards the summit like a pyramid or rather an obelisk. Such memorials were frequently erected in this region-s fact which is atteated by the archacological collections at Arlon (Belgium) and Mets, as well as at Trèves. They are thus described by Dr. Hettner in the Rheinisches Museum für Philologie." The base is aquare or rectangular, and the height at least three metres; the front always exhibits the portraits of the deceased,--lifesize, greater, or rather less; the other sides are entirely covered with relieff, whose subjects are generally taken from daily life. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

As on former occasions, I wish to consider antique art in its connexion with literature, for thus only can we obtain clear and comprehensive views of an age remote from our own.

Juvenal in his Sixth Satire, vv. 486-507, depicta a toilet-ccene : from this passage I quote a few lines:

Disponit crinem, leooratis ipen acpilline, Nude humero Precoun intolix, nudisque memilis. "Altior hio quare cincoinnue $\varphi$ " tauree punit Continno fleci crimen ftcinnucque oapinlí


#### Abstract

1 It thould be obverved that hore the miceve in buld by a slave, bot by bhe priedipll perceenge ; the cene 首 difintub with moders reprematation of Truth, Fhe thete is no utteodant, 00 in Glanbetsia moproment at Parith I heve not popt with any peronitivation of Truth in Clencieal Antinuity; fons not appear atmong the Virtan manbolivend bi the Grack and Roman rach an Eive,  1. Eitt midmbuch fiar Mythologie, Arowologie und Eunots Zweite Hefl, Fp 108 eqy. Dimonen froher Zantiade wad der Tuf enden : p. 104 too monohen garlfine Bidar, von endern lraine goveen und bedovtenden . . . . tuf ura -trommen sind Neae Folse Fol movi, p. 47,


[^67]

1

Quid Procen admisit $\boldsymbol{P}$ quenemm eat hic oulpe prollae, Si tibi dieplicait naeus tuns?
Peoong, the chief, with breast and shoulders bare
Trembling considers evary macred hair;
If aay strigesler from hie rank be found,
A pinol muet for the mortal sin compound.
Preoan is not in frult; but in the glans,
The dame's offended at her own ill face.
Dryien's Trenalation, Works edited by Gir Walber Socty, vol, xiii, p. 169 (1808). ${ }^{1}$

The poet speaks of two maids as dressing the lady's hair, while a third attendant of more advanced age and experience presides over the operation and gives her opinion.' Similarly on the stone, three women wait upon the chief personage. V. 495 sq., he says that the hair is rolled up in a circle (volvit in orbem); this arrangement appears in a head figured by Montfaucon, Supplément, tome iii, chap. 3, where the plaits are fastened with a pin or needle: Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities, 8.v. Acus. The learned Benedictine describes at length his engraving, p. 14, loc. citat., which occupies two pages, showing the group of a woman seated with a girl standing by her side, and the head of the former, on a large scale, seen from different points of view. Comp. Martial, Epigrams ii, 66.

> Unus de toto peocaverat orbe comarum
> Annulus, incerta non bene fixus aour
> Hoo facinus Lalage, speoulo quod viderat, ulte ent, Et cocidit nemvis iota Plecuse comin.

Juvenal and the sculptor at Neumagen have chosen the same subject, but the poet has treated it as a satirist; he exhibits a scene of domestic cruelty, which he likens to the proverbial tortures inflicted by Sicilian tyrants. The mistress scolds furiously, and the servant is flogged for an

[^68]this woman had boon a arratet of the ledy's mother: who was rotimed on nocount of her experience and dierrotions, though no longer it for work that ftquired youthful vigour. Comp, the note of Falmias (H. Yeloin) in Rapertise citional commentery. Mairowe could hardly be applied to a perron of errito condition: 7. Heiprich, in loco, Erklaceung, pe 267. Nor die ingomes and materfoimitios mit matrone. Ripe betegto, und io Rabertand geopete. . . wio hat wit Friirgemehaft
 cf. Martin, cited balow.
offence that seems quite venial. ${ }^{1}$ On the other hand, we see at Trèves a genre picture, like a Dutch interior, where everyone is occupied, without excitement.

In another place, Satire II, v. 99, the words Ill $_{0}$ tenot opeculum, which allude to the Emperor Otho, illustrate the attitude of the slave who holds the mirror before her mistress. It is well known that the ancients did not use glasses placed on dressing-tables as we do, but metallic hand-mirrors for the most part; though we find sometimes mention of pier-glasses affixed to walls (Wandspiegel), vitreae quadraturae. The subject is fully discussed by Becker in his Gallue, Vol. ii, p. 258, sq. 306 ; Vol. iii, p. 201. As the apecula were appropriated to the dress and adornment of women, their employment by men incurred the reproach of effeminacy.'

Our bas-relief calls to mind passages in sacred as well as profane writers. A familiar text figuratively and beautifully expresses the idea of becoming assimilated to the object of devout contemplation. "We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, weon as by the Spirit of the Lord." ${ }^{3}$


#### Abstract

${ }^{1}$ Proons, ormatrix, dio Arme wint wihroed der Asbeit von dor Faria  itr die Have, und die Khider am Leibo, Hefrich ibid., p. 266. ${ }^{1}$ A compandions acoount of Etruenn empecals, ctrmitiod moconding to gubjoets aill be fome in Deonifle Crile and Cenoterios of Etruria, fint edition, Vol. i, Introduction, pp lxxiv-lexvi, with poten coutuining useful referemoen: mee aloo ibid. Fol in, Pp. 619-821, Deacription of Mirsors fin the Muwo Gregoriano et Rowe Theon who deire further in. formation thould consmilt the grout woik of E. Geriand, Ftreatische Bpicgol, tour rolt, 4ta, Brim 1368-1865, with 267 platee, copioue explenetiona, and indiotw of minters mod incriptiona,

This purt of my paper win inlunerated by an examplo from the Collection of the Rov. 8. 8. Lewis, deecribed by the lute Rer. C. W. King in the Cambridge Antiqurim Communications Fol. $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{s}}$ 1882-1888, Na. riii, "On some breas Etrutana mirron with engraved roversen," pe. 190-192, pl. iv encing p. 100, of. fbid. pl. V. The repersontation of Herceine here io very remariable, because he


4 won "mounted on a tall borno alowly ovatoriog toward the speotatoris left." Bobind the rider the wood EPKLI HANBTE are written, which are tinterpreted $a$ Rtrumen forme of Eeroules, Pegman. Mytho of this demi-god fro: quoptly appenr in ancient art, and hin eltituden are rariona. Hi in portrayed at ane time reporing and ate another eotively engused-listiting with s ifice or hydron or carrying s wild boar, the.-and comotimee riding in a quadriges, but not olowhoere, tat far I know, on bormonolk: C. O. Maller, Handbook of Archenioge, Jhaglinh Tranaletion, 1 4 $410,411, \mathrm{Pp}$. 86 -562, and eap. \$ 411, Reonark i, p. 660,

Mr. King refies to Herodotime libe iv. eap. 8 cg . (the citation in mooertedy siven组 hill footanote, p. 191, = 1ib. fin, cep. 100) and louds tha ronder to suppoen thit the father of bietory mentiona ons hore raden by Herealen; but he epeake orpremly of a chariot, add unes the word Frrox in the plaral four timet-ris the

${ }^{2} 2$ Corinthinne, iti, 18; wo the $A$ uthorived Vontios, but the roviers have roodered the ariginal very differently, "Whe all, with unveliad fice relleoting alia mirrof

Let us now turn to another relic of Noviomagus that presents more details than the one we have just been considering. I refer to fragments supposed to have been part of an enclosing wall round a sepulchral monument blocks of sandstone carved to represent two boats laden with wine casks. One of them is much better preserved than the other. As is usual in ancient galleys, both ends rise considerably above the intermediate deck, but the stern is still more elevated than the prow. On the side facing the spectator six rowery propel the vansel ; by some unaccountable mistake they are provided with twenty-two oars ! Though, at first sight, in consequence of the height of the bulwarks they appear to be seated, they are really standing. A man at the bow holds one of the casks with his right hand; the corresponding figure at the helm, sitting under a roof, grasps a rudder. In the hinder part of the ship, holes, as in the Parthenon frieze, are observable, showing that something was formerly attached here; ${ }^{1}$ Dr. Hettuer thinks it was a statue, but I should conjecture it to have been the aplustre, a fan-shaped ornament, often seen on the stern of ancient vessels, and sometimes used as an emblem of voyages or maritime affairs. So it appears in the Apotheosis of Homer, with
the glury of the Lord, are trandormad
into the atan imerg from slory to glory,
oven as frum the Lord the Bpiritio It
mey be ģnetioned whother the ohange
frou giatio to merror in decirable in a
bouk fatended not for eohulara, but iot
gearal readers-1" Tulgar Coritiouns" is
Dr. Watte culls them: moa the Appendix
to his Logio, whied torne editions do not
include. The learned divipe thent ex-
plains how he varied his etyle, adapting
it to hio aubject and hi madieace; ci.
Citoro, Orator, o. Exif \$5 71, 72, and
Pherit's moten.
Agin, Alford say thet wrempifoctis,
Joce fitat moens to an in at sirror, and
hil opinion may be mapported by com-
parigs 1 Corinthine, XIII, 12, Bג1mese
fip fort id doterem io aldivers (in eipom
drokeln Woth, Anther), and St. Janme,
Thew the Tiv inainepiss, whare maxe
allets to soop and loot in, probably
refers to a mirror plased on a tisble or on
the ground. In A.V. the amo pord
glats in uned to trapmite frontpor and
 XXI, 18.
${ }^{2}$ The bale in the Pentathenic Friege abow where the bridien of the borim Fure ettashed ; thoy are mupposed to have bect of githed bromed, and amall piece of the beonce itwilf aro end to have boon found by Lond Elgin's forpontont 8 it H. EAlis, Eigin and Phigalaine Marbles, Yol i, pe 190; comp the agoompaning engrivinge of the Panathenaic Friope But noe enp the cimirable wotis al Prolemer Adolit Tichueli, 1871, Der Purtocano, Thath Taitil IX-XIF, Der Prien dar Oell 628. Bronserutites, $\mathbf{p}$ 225. Die Zaigel
 Prom. 486) find nicht in Yinrmor
 mern Thile in Motall. Dien int an dea ghkeichen Lobehorn Yetiolgher, inwalobon Bromeotifte nioht blow Ton ELging Formern beinertt wronden siod (Clurko Theie. II, IL, 492), mondern mom Theil noch houte ateokem (Veater. 2 im Widerrist, Noedfr. 100 im Pfordemanl, Sïdf. 74 jm Schildianodo),
reference to the wanderings of Olysees; and Juvenal gives it a plece among the spoils and trophies of war, Sat. X, v. 135 mq . victaeque triremis $\Delta$ plustre.' The boat is moving hend-foremost to left, which is proved by the water being calm on this side in front of it, and agitated by waves behind it. The rowers turn thair faces in the direction in which they are going, as the boatmen on the Rhine and the gondoliera at Venice do at present.
There in an eye on each side of the prow, shaped like a fish's head; the former feature is, I think, still continued in the Mediterranean. Becker, Charicles, scene VIL, The Triton, P. 111, English Tranalation, note 2, quotes the Onomasticon of Pollox, 1,86 , and Eustathius on the Iliad, XIV, 717, who says that eyes are painted in the projecting part of the prow. Rich, Companion to the Latin Dictionary, gives a good illustration from a medal, s.v. Proreta, the man who stood upon the forecastle to keep a look-out.' Below the bulwarks, the upper part of which forms a kind of railing, are boards placed at an acute angle to the boat's side; they seem

1
Pron and stramors borne Frome veogen'd dexth

Oftionde Tranclation, edit. 1817, VCL it p. 8.
Fapertis in lam, lan the following rete
 Intas, in quop poct divetuin rerighetur

 Eden venti tedioblatur. The Dictioury - Orme and Boman Antiquitime av.
 thet facluder the colemes spherre, Fith thro illoututhom; me alon Rioh, av. Aplractes, with wosdert from the Yaticma Vroil Fromore, In Colome

 th Plate Fo. 28 turing p .97, a bont 3 figrod, which mas thle deoorstion.

3 Polluz, loa ditat, to th inde rit

 Hompwor. Eomtathias, lo. moxt $\frac{16}{6}$ dove, fowe of te iquanel Sonpopiore, ard Seocod Owman edilion of Becket's Graicles, 1854 , Bildar oltgriochinoter
 brexh, Anmatung 2 p. 916.
The Egyptina often painted an aye on As prow : Rooellimi, I Monumotí doll' Egituo doll Xulia Tomo scoopdo,


CVIIL. Wakinoon' Ancinat Eoptione VOL III., P. 200 . The pleop ooneidersid proculinily salted to tho letter mblene Fin the hend of bow of the bont; and the aurtom is atill rutaiad in mono countrine to the provent day. Is Indie俭 in wery gerrily aloptad ; and wo owe mou dbe ampll burke which ply in the harbour of Malte bearing the eypo of ithe bows ha the mree menner os the boake of ancieot Fopph Ibid., Flate freing p 211, Boats with colourve milo, trowe the tocib of Renemen IIL at Thober The torio fostarse may be obecriod in the paipting that docorite the tentrove Ending to the pellemy of repptina meniquition at the Lours. I an indormed that the Chiower paint this dovice wout ouly on the jurnts which thay bave bait thempolven, bat aloo on the prodilo-bosets of utenzanis purchend from forviroces: for thofr river-bonts comp. book of Chinemeoloared draving in the forth Xentogton Mumanim

Thin proction among barbarcose metions may be illustrited by the moidel of a ceaso from the North-Went oont of Americs, in the Fthoogrephical Galloty of the Britich Museam, where the oys in pointed vary lerge: comp O. F. Angom, Sow Vmandor, PlateXLII., Ornerimi cunor-bence, pmidlen, ter.
intended to protect the rowers from the splash caused by the oars.

The size of the monument deserves notice, the boat being 2.90 mètres long, 1.15 m. high, 0.60 m . broad. On the other hand that figured on the tomb-stone of Blussus (nauta) at Mayence is only about one foot in length : v. Mr. Roach 8mith's Collectanea Antiqua, vol. II, Pp. 124-126, Pl. XXX, showing sculptures and inscriptions on both sides of the stone. ${ }^{1}$ Again, the advantage of seeing an example on so large a scale becomes still more apparent, when we contrast it with the minute and imperfect representations on gams and medals. ${ }^{3}$

I beg to invite attention to a third group, widely different from those already described. Three youths stand round a table, on which a hesp of gold coins is spread, and a basket is placed, also filled with money of the same kind; the metal intended is shown by the yellow colour, which was observed at the time of discovery. They wear neck-ties or cravats (focalia), as might be expected in a northern climate. These articles were not part of the ordinary costume of the Romans, but were adopted in their armies when they served in cold countries. So we find them on the Trajan Column, in accordance with Pliny's account of the severe winter, during which that lemperor made war against the


#### Abstract

1 The monument of Blugans is amons. the mont coapieteous objecte in the Mosonm at Yayaces, and peoperly mariked by Baedsker with an aterint (Des vorralgawies Benchtenverthe int durch ein Starnobean ( ${ }^{\dagger}$ ) herrorgehoben). The word mavea bere canuot mean s common milor, which is eviduat from the charater of the memorial, and eapecially from the richly ornameated figurn of the wife alrved upon it i as we atply tho trim ailor to an admirel and soldiar to e general, to neute in here aid of a merchant : ef. Horace, Odes, Bt 1,1,14. 1 may be allowerl to remart llat the sollection of Roman and German antiquitios in this city pomenes preat historical interest, which is enhanced by an exceilent elnmification; it refects frent eredit ob the learned director, Dr. 1 Lindereshmit.

I gimilatiy, the archaedogion inquirer


[^69]Dacians.' One young man flattens the heap of coins, apparently with the view of ascertaining better whether they are genuine; the second holds one between his finger and thumb to examine it; the third has before him a pile of tablets for keeping accounts. We see three elderly men in the back-ground, and one in front: they are all bearded, and have a hood (cucullus) to their outer garment, which corresponds with descriptions of Gallic dress by Juvenal and Martisl, as well as with sculptures fornd in France. The old man furthest to the spectator's right carries a staff, probably to indicate a journey by land : a strap is slung across his right shoulder and breast, and doubtless a bag was suspended from it, as is done by travellers at present. The expression on these countenances shows discontent and the performance of an unpleasant duty, viz. the payment of rent or laxes, which does not seem to have been more agreeable in ancient than in modern times. When we study the writings of the Greeks and Romans, or survey their mounments, the reflection is forced upon us that, in spite of external changes and mechanical inventions, human nature is still the same as it was two thousand years ago.


#### Abstract

In froulie the of long, and the word in only arother form of fomonlis from fawces the throat; so the diphthons eve is pronounced of Fracil for exropthe of the interchange aco Profever Kgy on the Alphabet, lettor O, p. 85, 7 . Horsce rpeales of aecktion an worn by Solicute med laxurious pemon, Batinen, II. $8,55 \%$, ponan incigais morbi, Paciolme, eabital, focelin. For this ertidel of ditast on the Trajed Coloman, weo Froebner, op. ettath, p. 68, pibdentil Les atres drees On y morarque nokemment  antre arec la eravite (focale) retence ptor der agrefa; itid. $\mathrm{p}-68$; d . omb, p. 89 and note (1). Ping the Younger. Parogyrica, Cap. 12 An audeant, qui evinot, to asmodian forociestmir populis so ipto thomore, guod amicimimumillis, dimeilimum sobts, cum Danubiue ripal solu jungit, duratueque glacie ingentim tergo belia trosoportat ${ }^{2}$ The clerke in the ban-relief, merutinising the money before they took it, may be contrated with the foole of the Parnble who buaght a faid or ozen, and nfterwaris went to prow them: St. Luke, xiv, 18-20.

As en illotation of the acerllw and berdociceully (clonk with a bood) I exhibitod an engraving publinhed in tho Mémoiren do is Sociftó Bintorique et Arohbologique de Langree, Tome 1 , Plencte 22 facing p. 140, Sifar 1 \&8Munde, Fragreentie Gallo-Romsine The contosponding nimbern in M. Broourd's Cetalogue are 184 and 185. See the following Papern: ibid., pp. 69-64, Notice mar len oostames de Ganloin en gencéral ot doe Lingons en particulior, ${ }^{2}$ propos do qualquen monumente de l'are tallo-romning, par M. Pochia6; Pp. 185-141, Iangros-Longe-Porta, per IL Gtraut da Pringey. Comp. Archasol. Jorrn., Vol. sliii, pp, 108-106, whery the above-mentioned therse ere disenamed at length, and many roferencon are given. Gubl and Koner, Das Leben der Griechen und Röner, 2nd edition, 1864, \{96, p. 637, fig. 473. Die Tracht--Kopibedockung der Minner. Den Pileus ernetrte aber atuch die sut den nörvilfcheren Gegender, wabrscheinlich nut Gallita, Oberitalies und Dramatien buch Rom getomment Capure, cucullw oder cucullio genanat, \&e.


Some of the antiquities from Neumagen are doposited in the Maseum, and otheru are left in a temporary shed adjoining the Baths. This leads me to remark that the moat important of recent discoveries at Trèves was made in the suburb of St. Barbara, south-weat of the city, and near the Mooelbrucke. I refor to the excavations continued during the yeara 1877-1885, which have brought to light the Homan Baths, the largeat establishment of the kind on this side of the Alpa.' Formerly the Imperial Palace, at the south-eastern extremity of Treves, was supposed to be the Therme, but some antiquaries doubted the attribation; however, the question is now set at rest completely.' Though the masoury above ground, which had remained even to the second story so late as the begioning of the seventeenth century, has nearly disappeared, the subatructions in many of their details can

[^70]

 100 eq., with woodout for miftitity epenations in the cosintry of the Truter of the beginning of Voppaias" rein mep Yeivele, Hatory of the Romans andot the Bmpire, Ara milition, VoL VI, pp. 817 -521, cip. p. 580; and coap. Teition, 7intorion, IV, 71-78, ep 77, zoditu
 adnootit, ab boethas lownen Wyther bech, $P$ 106, Ane, I think, ineorraetly intrppeted mearior a melving a eovmuniontion betaress the Trowriam and the Asrippinian (people of Colo (re). Byeldin quoted in Raparith Con. mealery on Taitons, give butter and
 (Romana me) ot colonizn Auyuntan Tromboreme chis bidet apperit to be the mave acht whim, ooovitins to Etrebs, way eonatructed in hin ow



 -
s Int mintak is rupented in Smith's Dictionary of Great and Roman
 whene the writer, Mr. Bephe Long, atate that beatiful arobe of the Thormine otifl remain, which are built eatirely of brick. Eie has here copied Wytteabech. Anth. of Treven, $p$ 85. The anmi-airctilar conaptric Faulta, ebaracterintio of Ronans arobitectate ere very well faced in then plater, ibl per 00 and 84.
be fully nuderatood. Dr. Hettner's artiole in the Westdentsche Zeitschrift for 1882 is accompanied by a large plan, but I have the pleasure to exhibit a atill better one which the learned author gave me. ${ }^{1}$ The principal apartmenta, Frigidarium (cold bath), Topidarium (hastedchamber), and Caldarium (hot bath), are clearly shown; the best course to take in viaiting the ruins is also indicated. From the marks on the stones and bricks the date of construction may be inferred, and assigned to the Constantine period, i.e., the first half of the fourth century after Christ.

The "Tresor of Trèves "stands high among the collections of medisval art preserved in churches; it has often been described by archseologista, and recently an elaborate work with this title has been published by M. Léon Palustre and Monseigneur Barbier de Montault, 4to, with 30 phototype illustrations.' Unquestionably the chief object to be seen here is the ivory plaque, which these authors, like most of their predecessors, suppose to portray a tranolation of relica made at Trèves, under the auspices of Constantine, and at the request of St. Helena ${ }^{3}$ The motive is evident enough, but it is not so

[^71]the "Iroive Lttio" with the worla, "Une berilique vinat drete condrito per limpartation dupas mello matala" It In implied hore that ot. Helmen we born at Triven, bat thim atrameat in ted foneded on any mellicimet authority, Vive Aota Bapetwrum, Bollandiats " dilition, 18th Augnot, Vol 86, tom III, Ment Auc, pp. 548-652, be genots Helman vidut, Imperatrion, Mosti Contantion matre, commentariug provive IL, Nomen,
 diploma, quo Treviromem nibt tribourat Gapoteo matalion ; ad quos illit probablite
 Preppleent opinio, quee marit petrina of fuime Drepenum in Bithyin. Giblown Decline and Pall, chap. IIV, elit Dr.
 isdoed probeble enough that Ecimis Gether kept an ing at Deppanum. Conap. Nouvalle Biographie Ghofrela, n. v. BeinteEIelone for varione cogjocturem concor. ing bor oripio, bithplace and mantinge. She in meid to bave roided at Tives after har mod whe prochimed Aationtor Loonardy regerde the opipion that the Cthedral wial formerly her Phroe $a$ quite amtenable: Pusoram noo Trier p. 44, my. Mr. Frogrone, Himory of
easy to say where the scene is laid; because there are many cities for which these small and conventional representations of buildings would serve equally well.'
The Museum contsins two Roman milestones,' inscribed thus:-

5

 well kaown the origizal Cuthedral at Treves was built by the pious Helens "; bat I fear that this ansertion munt be placed in the mue ontegory with many talee aloont her which the Bollundiste reject. Acta Sanotor, p. 569 mq .

In the edifice, toulptured on the ivory. whance the procesion inouet Pulumtio and Barbier of Moatenlt mee the Church of the Holy Bepuichre at Jeruenlem, commenced by st. Holens, and completed moder the orders if Conntantine the Great. Comp. Ferguenon, Op. citutIL, 291, and PL 810. Thate if no mead for the so decocibe thin relic at length, as it has been slreedy done by the sbovemapod Fremoh archose, and in our own languge by Protemor Weatwood, Notel of a T our in Wenters Geamany, Archeool Jearn, Vol. ㅍ, p. 148.
${ }^{1}$ Plate II in the "Tremor do Tritres" contains two figures, "Le Seint Cloa ot mon'Etai. The following remart is appenied to a minute sooount of the trim and dimencions of the Nail, "Nous n'avores point de donto is fmettre sur toon authoatiofts our il a l'appect d'un aloter romain : an mowo memo de Trive nous lui avore trouve un similnine" Howerer, the rememblanoe to Romana noils. Will ouly prove that the one in quettion mightt promibly heve been used in the Crucitrion of our Lord. Anothor, mid to belong to the true Crom, wall pereserved at Morma, beat in a crown; and there is a fraguent of one in tho Tracer of the Cathedral at Troul $\rightarrow$ build-
ing which will formerly adorned with many etatres outride, but was stripped of them at the Revolution, so that, the Cuit ramaried to me , nothing in loft bat the gargoyles.

- Roman unile-stones are more intareating than modern, becnute the littor ouly give placen and the dintuces batween them, but the former aupply mames of Emperore and sometimen Emprowes (ag, Otscilin Severs, wife of Philip the Arabinn, v. Alecues, 'Epigraphie de Luchoon, p. 88), and mention officm from which the orxact - yeer can be avcertained : hanca they amint to date approzimately soulptures or other monumenta found in their neighbourhood. In this rempect they correapond to goine which form a sold haip for ohrocolopical inventigntione
${ }^{3}$ It will be obeerved that the second theaription expluind tho first, of TE (mi) rorsin) completen the name of the city, Thich is devirable, an mo many plecen, Londion amongat them, wewe colled Augueta See Aromionum Marcollines, tib EXVIL, eap. 8, $\$ 7$, Landinum retas oppidum, quod Angantam poutaritan eppellavit: Libid XXXVII, 8,1 . ${ }_{2} \mathrm{In}$ the former paraza Eymenhardt's odition, 1871, han Landiaum, with the note aic Codes Fabioasus, but in the hateor Landinium. Comp. Notitía Dignitatum Ocoidentalis, cap. X. p. $48^{*}$, edit: Böoking, Preoponitua Thowauroram Auguntencium in Britannis, and Adnotatio, ibid, p. $850^{\circ}$ : Mr, Roech Smith, ort. Londinium in Gmith's Diot of Grook and Roman Glogr.

Expamaionat<br>Imporatoris Divi<br>Trejani Parthici<br>Filio, Divi Nerve Nopoti,<br>Tajano Endriano<br>Aqgunto, Pontifiai Marimo, Tribanieia Potentate V, Comanli III, Parenti Patriee, a Colonis Augucte (Troverornm) Millia (pasuam) ETII.<br>Imperetori Cmesari<br>Efio Hadriano Antonino Auguato Pio Pontilici Maximo Tribunioia Potentate II, Consuli II, Parenti Patrisa, a Colonis Anguata Treveronum Millia parnum x $\times$.

## Tranalations.

To the son of the Emperor the divine Trajan (surnamed) Parthicus, grandson of the divine Nerva, Trajan Hadrian Augustus, Chief Pontiff, holding Tribunician power for the fifth time, Consul for the third time, Father of his Country, 22 (tioman) miles from the Colony of Augusta (Treverorum).

To the Emperor Caesar Alius Hadrian Antoninus Auguatus Pius, Chief Pontiff, holding Tribunician power for the second time, Consul for the second time, Father of his Country, 22 (Roman) miles from the Colony of Angusta Treverorum. ${ }^{1}$

The titles of the Emperors here are the same that we observe on arches erected in their honour, e.g. at Ancona, and also on the coins which they struck. ${ }^{2}$ Thus the small and large remains of antiquity illustrate each other. We are too much disposed to associate the monuments of

[^72] con FI FT. He
The lotterit tre tall vibib on the well. proportioned and well-preeperved manument For other eximples of aimilar appellations F. L. Rotaini, Arohi Trionfeli pacila In the outo of Ancong his two plates ars mot an matirfoctory es mual, beonus the aroh in partly oosconied by a wll : the photographe oxhibit it to greater advantege, Comp. the titlen on ooing of Trajen, Fedrian and the Antotinen: Cahen, Monnaien frappée moun I'Papien romatio, tome II, PLs I-ILX

Trèves exclusively wilh the third and fourth centuries, because at that time it was an Imperial residence; these milestones help to correct the error, and show that the Roman system of government and organization were developed here in an earlier age; this evidence agrees with the excellent style observed in many of the reliefs and other works of art at Neumagen, which could not have been executed when the decline of the Empire was far advanced. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

Again, we may consider these milliary columns in connexion with the well-known memorial at Igel, the most remarkable of the kind that still exists. The milestones indicate a distance on a Roman road; the sculptures on the monument vividly represent travellers and conveyance of merchandise. On the West side of this quadrangular structure, in the Attic, a light two-wheeled chaise (cisium) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ in which two men are seated, drawn by a pair of mules, is issuing from the gate of a town, and passing a milestone, inscribed with the letters L IIII. They have been interpreted by Kugler to mean four miles from Trèves, and to refer to the village of Igel. But here he contradicts himself, for in the beginning of his Memoir he says that the distance between these two places is two leagues (zwei Stunden), which I believe to be nearly correct. It should also be borne in mind that the Roman mile is about a tenth less than the English, so that four of the former would be about equal to three and a half of the latter. Moreover,

[^73]Lis not given as an abbreviation for lapis in Cterrard's Siglarium or Orelli's Inscriptions; though lapis is often used to signify a milestone both by prose-writers and poets, a.g., Ovid, Fasti, lib II, v. 682,
slecre videt fieri mextus ab urbis lepin.
One might explain LIIII as meaning 54. The departure from Troves seems to be expressed by a gate, and so the arrival at some place distant from the city may be denoted by the milestone. ${ }^{1}$
The pedestal on the same side contains an analogous subject, but sufficiently varied to avoid repetition that would look monotonous and mechanical. Here we have s heary four-wheeled cart, loaded with baggage, which is piled up and corded. The sides are not plain boards, but rails with large interstices between them; this vehicle is drawn by three mules, from whose necks bells are suspended; it is going towards the country, symbolized by a tree. Its general appearance is like what the traveller, passing through the village of Igel, may often see even now. The frieze on the north side also representa traffic by land, but in a different manner. Two towns are conventionally indicated, each by a large building; they are separated by a hill, on the top of which is a small house, apparently intended for an inn or post-atation. One mule ascends the hill and another descends it; both carry pack-saddles. Lastly, in two compartments of the pedestal we see trade carried on by water, the designs being very similar. The centre of each is occupied by a boat, that has bales of goods for a cargo; the group which is better preserved shows two men towing the boat, and behind it a river-god, probably the Moselle, in the usual semirecumbent attitude. Mythological figures adorn the composition ; above are genii playing with dolphins, and below, Tritons contending with hippocamps.'

[^74][^75]The milestones above mentioned were found in the year 1825, on the road from Bitburg to Prum, in the wood of Nattenheim. Bitburg was the first station on the Roman Via from Treven to Cologne, through the Eifal, and in the Antonine Itinerary, p. 872, edit. Wesseling, is marked thus,

> A Treviri Agrippimam. lougu LXVI (dis) Boda viona lougen XII'

The finest statue at Trèves is the torso of an Amazon, discovered in 1845, in a semi-circular niche of the fagade of the Beths at SK Barbara. In this example the left breast is exposed, which agrees with the story that the right was taken of in order not to interfere with the use of the bow; but the ancient artists did not follow this rule invariably. From comparison with other repetitions of the subject at Rome and at Berlin, it seems that the right arm was raised almost perpendicularly, and bent at the elbow so as to reat on the head; the left arm hung down by the side, and the hands grasped the bow by the ends, of which the lower still remains touching the quiver.' Pliny relates a contest between five celebrated
on the copper oolte of Syracuen, und e quadrige of wimglese hippocentipi on the brean coipe of the Pruplectio of MC. Antons. Eugier, Romitebs Denkmat su Ignt $P$. 37, give the following erplanation: 17-
 wide Gowalt den Flementen und dip Colfhren, dio in minem Behoomen ver. borgen wind, angideaten. One of thome centuret has a rem's boed, which, on cocount of the beantifal earve of the bormen we a favorito form with the encient atiate.
${ }^{1}$ The total hare is firocrsect, becune th doen not agree with the rum made ap by edding the diotarom between the in: tradiath metaiona Numeri collocti emciuat LXXVIII, en the mote in Pio darand Parthoy's edition of the Itmenary, p. 177.
${ }^{3}$ There Roman roed paned throggt Bode (Bitbras), Amara (Oom or Brout fedd), Eyporiglume (Jomquared, otherwioe Jntameth, © K Küt, or Limecodorf), Mar-
 or Bilich or Ralcthusen), Tolbiscum vitan Bapeporam (Zülpioh) Bithorg is near Redorf, a atation on the Rifelbahn Von Trim mach Fizin: sen Bacieker'! Zhoinlande, edit 1860, Routo 50, p. 508 ; in tho sume pargreph Flionvem in aloo notionct, where there sre remain of a Ronan fills and erpormatal monio

in ato exerrion from Trives : for a mory deterived deacription of it t. Leopardy, Panoruma Fon Trier und demon Ume: buyge, V1L. Grimeres Auefigen p 181 iq Abother and more ofroititan roed from Trives to Coloper was arried throuph Coblens, and in marked as followe (with the direction reverod) in the Antorion It owerry, edit Wemeling, a 870 a4, codit Parthoy and Pinder, p. 176 aq
 Boans (Boan)
. mpen XI Antunnaco (Andersech), ripm XVII Confuentibun (Coblens), mpun VIIII Vano (Binguo) , mpen XXVI Noviomago (Neur-mita), man XXXVII Treveron (Triar) - mpm XIII

Auguata Treverorom wes alpo conserted by rowds with Duroocrtorum (Reiren), Topoutinoum (Mains), Divodurum (Mate), and Argontorntam (9trybburg): v, index and map at the ad of Parthoy and Pinder's edition of the Itinerary, atd the Tubale Peatingerianat which Dr. Kournd ciller han roountly publinged with the thite, Welktarto des Curtorime
${ }^{3}$ Dr. Hettaer decribes tho Torso in his Fubrer durch den Provinginat. Mueonm en Trier, p. $20 \mathrm{mq}, \mathrm{G} .11$ ( $\mathrm{G}=8$ mmmang der Geseilechaft fiur nuituitiohe Ponchure:co). Ho reys that the frure in tise Unebildurg der polyblatioches ammoce dam Bertiner Mimeume
statuaries, who competed to produce the best figure of an Amazon. Polycletus, the famons Argive sculptor, is said to have gained the prize over Phidias and the rest. It is not unreasonsble to connect the torso at Trevea with the greatest names in Greek art, and to suppose that we have here a copy, though probably with some modifications, of a masterpiece executed in the best period. ${ }^{1}$ Dr. Hettner thinks the figure at Troves superior to that in the Vatican, because the folds of the drapery are arranged with less monotony, while the flesh is more natural and animated. A cast of the latter has very properly been placed in the Treves Mnseum for the purpose of comparison.'
As the example under consideration is fragmentary, we see but a part of the attributes by which Amazons are usually distinguished. These are anaxyrides, drawers or trousers reaching down to the ankles, a two-edged axe (biponnis), and a small shield (pelta) lansted on one side and haring a double curve on the other. ${ }^{3}$ So Horace spesks of the Amazonia securis, ${ }^{4}$ and Virgil, 有neid I., 490, describing the queen who came to the assistance of the Trojans, says:
${ }^{1}$ Nataralis Hidorice, Lib, XXXY,
 eift Bulfe Vocre autem of fo oritemen lendetio -mp, quentaquam divervis netatibsas
 orm in templo Dianse Rphesine ditermetur, plecuit oligí probets-iman ipeorum artifioum quipromenter erant jodicio, cum
 a mon quinqe judienment. Enee ent Polycitis, prozame tb an Publiap tertic Croming, quarti Cydotion, quinte flaredmonin
${ }^{1}$ Por reprementations of Amecoris mof Cirate, Mrow do Eeulptare antigue of zoderne, Phaches, 208-811, eup, the tant ma ; Tarts, tome $\mathrm{T}_{\text {, }} \mathrm{p} 48$ Eq., Tom 2031, $20 \operatorname{siA}$ : C. O, Mülor, Arebinologio dar Kowat, 1 121, Remari 9 : Baumeinter, Dooltmiler den Khenizchen Altarthuma, III Rand, Ev. Polykleitoo, pp. 1850-1859; Tral XIHIII, asd figt 1499-1504. Na. 1505 in an gem on which ats Ameson desding in engraved; it in proserved in the Cultut dem Modnillet of the Bibliothequen Nationale at Pari, and wer shown to me by 1. Rrant Babelon, bibliotho
chire. V. Kliggman, Dit Acorgooce 这 attiocher Litterntar und Kunet, Vigrotio mis. 1.
${ }^{3}$ The vaseo in the Bintich Musoum supply abrandent acamples of the drow and acooutromenta of Amesons: Catalogua, Mythologieal Indor, E.7. E-E.
 87, No. 180s Amphora "The Ammion has long hair hangiag down har neet behind, and weans a Phrygian cep, atight fitting jerkis, and amaxpidea, both male of a mpotted alin, and a stripod and bordered chitbon which reachen to the troen end is girt round the waith." Ibid. No. 1504. Comp Rioh's Diotionary, Biponniter, Bipennia, Peltor, Poltrette, Poltets, and illuitretion The two of the bow todicuten the Barters origin of thim fabled race, and correoponds with the frequent mention of it in the old Teatemeot : Pulm XXXVIK, 14. The wicked have drawn out the sword, and have boat thair bow. ibld. XLIY, 6 , the,

4 Horseo, Carm lib. IV, 4, Dral leadee. 7.20 ; of ibid v. 67 , Durin ut ilem torea biponaiben.
Droit Amesonidum lonetis equine peltis
Penthemilen furea, medisque in miblibun ariot,
Aures anboeotens experteo cingule mammes
Bellatric, asdetque viris concurrase virgo. ${ }^{1}$

Our own London gives ua the best opportanities for etudying these mythical women-a subject intereeting for other reasons, and because it was so often treated by the ancient sculptors. The friezes of the Temple at Phigaleia in Arcadia and of the Mansoleum at Halicarnassus show contests of Greeks with Amazons in every variety of attitude, and with considersble diferences of style, the first belonging to the age of Phidias, and the second to the later Attic School in which Scopas and Praxiteles flourished. ${ }^{\text {? }}$

1 graid, XI 060-60t. Propation a. Fr. Jrook IV, 10, 13-16 [1IH, 11] Ayar faroz ab equo quondam oppuynare nitio
Mrook Donsum Protherilen rateo: Aurom oui portguam gudavit comida frontions
Flatit victormen candide forme viram. Gori, Moseam Florvatinam (Gemme Antique), Vol. II, Ppr. 77-79, Tabula
 Teb XXXIII, fig I,II,III, Achill Penthwitenan moriontem mentineas, te. Finckelman, Dencription der Pierre Graven du for Burou da Stook,
 p. 379 eq, No. 272, Pate antigue: Puothouros supported by schillem, which wis almo the mabjeot of a paintioy by Pumean, brother of Phidin, in the Trapio of Jupitm Olympion thein Ontalogue of gingroved Garion in the Britinh Mroeam, 1860, evp. Plate D. Boaribe-Archaica No. 261, Pulaky Colvothen, dexaribed of 62; mon Noe. 1417-1425, 2ess,920 Thio anpriterdfing little wort will prove very uriful to the atadeat, browno it ooptaina much adrion informetion which ecold otberwion ooly be procured with difiioulty, by comoltin expeonive publiention in formig mangent oftm not smedity moneribls

The Britioh Mucoum wer formarly trong in ookses asd wolk in sume but tipee the Blacm Collection has been added (1867), in the letter departmant it her bene eqelbied to muteric comparioos with the Drestimetione of the Earoperea Copitale: 7. Cetalgoges, Introduction, p.


 relinth in the fricen of the Trmple of Apollo Epiouriust Banca, meor Phipand In No. 28 the Amioon wean troang ; an Atbroinn ial remoring her eorpoo from the borse that has fillea under her. The cocalpturen, howeve, aro bettor sowe fo the Ancioat Mertles publirend by the Truatoe of the Britiah Musoum, 4to, 1820. The taxt in written by Thylor Combe, and tha illuminations exe ereented 7. H. Corbould in \& tapmior aty : \% p. S1, og, Plate XVIIL

Bir C. T. Newton, Eithory of Discoverian at Helionnmana Caidu and Brachiden, Tust, Geowal Iodory, Ama
 with the Greeth found in the Mecolvare, pp. 100, 234-7, 289 at maq. ; arpar mod druen, S35, te "Oz one amb ealy the tyare witr a alitom with alovere and curgrider" $p$. 8 : At Alve of Finter tolio, lithographed from photoprapion Hos IX end $X, 4$ menan

4 good aremple of on A ravon diminty

 Tav. EXXIV, Motope del Proono de Tempio E fuci ríaceopoli (Beanderf,
 p. 6\%, Langhi almon, mancylina, bo ponedong fino s' mallioli, 1 pid medi
 gloction, p. 669, Dis Amonan . . . tild th kerner doppolt arfyentirten Gomond, and anes aithing smoluntirtina Panear, mit gromer Elocgintt durohgo-
 phrygiohst Mítioe upd an Botioen und Arwan eog nolingeoder Gowndung bekleldet; to tritst Eotwewt, Buhild und Berilart J, Oraboit, Geocholato det


Last September, when I visited Trèves, the Provincial Museum was lodged in the same building with the Town Library (Stadtbibliothek), very near the Trierischer Hof, one of the principal Hotels. The antiquitien were crowded together, and in many instancea there was not light enough to enable one to examine them satisfactorily, But an extensive edifice is now in course of erection. which, I doubt not, will remedy these deficiencies-at least we may expect such results will be attained, as far as the learning and energy of the Director can secure them.

The great Mosaic at Nennig ranks next in importance to the column at Igel (though some may deem it even more interesting) among the monumenta to be visited by the traveller who fixes his headquarters at Trèves. And I may remark, by the way, that if he is an inmate of the Rothes Haus-itself worthy of notice as having been formerly the town-hall, built in 1450-he will not only meet with every comfort the outer man can require, but also intelligent sympathy and assistance in archsoological investigations. ${ }^{1}$ Nennig is distant forty kilomètres, or twenty-five English miles, from the city, but very accessible by railway, being a station on the line to Thion-

[^76]${ }^{1}$ The Rother Finur fincen of the mont pioturenque bailding in the mertet-pieop at Trevee, and ita front in arnampeted with ataturem An addition (Anber) wid made in the Rencimence myle of the covertenth ocotury; hoce wo reed the following ineoription,
 F9montris

Thit eleging couplot alluden to the finbalows foundation of Trivee by Trobotis, steprow of the Amyrima Quema 8emitro milh, who acoording to the Cleroniclera wir oomtemponnoove with the patrierch Abrahmet Leonardy, Op. citat., Pp, it 89. Trovirla in the firto line In the medinovel Nominetive ringolar; in Chesfical Latinity it woald be Dative or Abletive plural. For arnmplen of thin pame in the legeods of coing sea Die Trierinoben Müncen, Chronologimet geondnot und benolsriebsa dureh J. J. Pohl, Coblens, 182s. The anme zuthor poblivhed s swise of Platen, which if cormetimes bound up with the proceding work $\rightarrow$-bbildungen der Triariwhem I linsoa, Emmover, 18s7: 7. PI. 1, No. 1, TRE
ville (Diedenhofen) and Metz. As the trains atart and return at convenient hours, the excursion may be completed in the morning, with ample time for inapecting not only the tessellated pavement, but all that remains of the Villa. Here, as in many other localities that I have explored, we may combine the enjoyment of nature with the stady of art and antiquity. A delightful view is always expanding before us, while the route closely followa the winding Mosel, and one may also catch a glimpse of the valley of ite affuent, the Saar, which the railway crosses.

The first feature that strikes the observer in the Nennig mosaic is its extent, viz, fifteen mètres long and tou broad, so that the dimensions approach those of a similar one in the Lateran at Rome, eighteen by 10.6 mètres. However, the beauty of execution is much more remarkable; and we are at a loss whether we should bestow our admiration on the general arrangement and distribution of parts, the elaboration of details, or the harmonious colouring of the figures. Another merit deserves to be pointed out. The subject is gladiatorial fights, with which we naturally associate painful ideas-degradation; cruelty and slaughter; but the mosaicist has not forgotten that the province of art is to please and refine, not to excite by an extravagant sensationalism; accordingly he has either avoided or softened any part of his theme that would cause disgust-obeying the Horatian maxim,

## Ne coram populo pueros Medea tracidet. ${ }^{9}$

FIRIS ; SKa, \& TREVETRIS. Lelowol In his Namiematisque du Moren-Age, 1895, difeumen the maney of Iriven (965
 311 Egat ; Atha, Tablo Coronologique EIX. Type de Triven, Plaodho vir, You 1-5; mome magrating.tare aloo inter. ealated in the tomk. Ducange, Glomary, a.r. Moneth, Trevirenal ecolesiae jut conimadso mosetas retituit Ladoviere Dex ang. 908 de

For the manes of Treves comp. Britich Quartarls Reviow, July 1, 187\%, p. 10 eq., Artiola by Mr. IR A. Fremman. Brubet, supplement an Manuel du Libesíte, Dicti de Géographia ane et mod, give eaght varietice inclading Treviri!
${ }^{1}$ Leonarily, p. 118, that deocribes the ifturtion of the Ville a* Nennig: lag Alacelbe anf inem dor angrachmatio niternditen Plitechen des obern Mome
thates mit der paporarantimoben Aundelat unf den rukig dehtr Aiomenden Strom. He amo quoten Aumonton, who resiniod at Trives, en protorion pretect of Clani; of. ibid. p. 5.

Mosolh (XVIII) v. 25, p. 88, edit Sobeonly:-

Amnin odoifero ings vitem ocmaito bacobo,
Conoite igraminaen monin viridimeime ripen !
Orido urbium pokiliun (EVIIII) III, 6, ib. p. $99:-$

Largus tranquillo pricelebtur amso Yowolla.

- Ars Poetion, v. 185.

Lot not Meden, with unnitural rage,
Slenghter hee mengled infants on the aters.

Prandre Thancetion.
8 :

He has also adhered to the traditions of ancient sculpture and painting: in the group of Niobe and her children at Florence, maternal love bheltering her offspring from angry deities is more prominent than the sufferings of sons and daughtera; and Timanthes, when he portrayed the sacrifice of Iphigenia, veiled Agamemnon's face, that the spectator might not be distressed by the contemplation of a father's agony. ${ }^{1}$

A square compartment, octagonal medallions and lozenges between them compose the mosaic. The former are arranged in two groups, four round a marble basin and four round the principal subject; but as one is common to both groups, there are in all only seven : with a single exception they are complete, and represent incidents in the celebration of the public games. Of the latter, four occupy the corners, and two the intervals between medallions: in the centre of each we see a rose framed, as it were, in mmanders, with an outer border of a cable pattern, the whole being mounted on a cross whose arms are decorated with triangles. The remaining space is filled by arabesques, rhomboids, and endless knots, like those with which our Romano-British pavements have made us familiar. Lastly, the composition is enclosed all round by a simple geometrical pattern, bleck and white, consisting of squares subdivided into triangles, and forming a good background for the complicated designs and varied coloura within. ${ }^{2}$

[^77]therefoes mothit: whould be dooe that conld males him too prominenth and divent the areotator's uttention from the principal mubjoct, Ipbikwin: Fumotia Loctarsa, quoted in Bmith's Diotionary of Groth and Romen Bicgraphy, Ar Timanther.
Thin momaie hy been fully dencribed sod illumanted in magrificent work, entitlod Dif Romische Ville eu Neant and thr Momer erliutert wou Dome omplitular von Wilmowily; $L$, Mit der iubemichtotafal des Momirifumbodone in Stahlitioh; II, Mit woht Tafole in Parbendreok The Pliste at the and of the former part givee a general riow of the componition; it in oo larye moale, cooupying two folio pagte. I arearined this work of att curefilly, but I have derived from Wilmowiky come of tho partioninrs montiosied in the text.

For the flowel oryamenta, knoth, wh,

Its excellent preservation gives the mosaic at Nennig the advantage over many others. For example, the beantiful picture at Corinium of Orpheus subduing wild animals by the power of music has been displaced by the spreading roots of a tree; and at Reims the tesmelles are injured by rain falling through the roof, thoughtlese visitors, and still more mischievora gamins. On the contrary, the work of art now under consideration has been carefully protected, a solid house has been built over it, and a gallery erected from which alone it may be seen, so that every possibility of injury is averted.

The subjects here depicted are-1, tiger and wild ass; 2, lion and keeper; 3, bear and three combatanta; 4, panther and javelin-man ; 5, combatants, with ataff and whip; 6, gladiators and trainer; 7, hydraulic organ and great horn.

It would be impossible to describe at present all these medallions, though they are replete with interest; but the last two may be selected on account of their special importance. No. 6 is evidently marked out as the principal (Hauptbild) by its size and central position. Two fighters are engaged in strife, superintended by the trainer (lanista).' At once we observe great variety

[^78]the Rer. 5.8 Lewis' Colloction, Hpplite a good itlughetion "Two Greet joath enguged in the Trymerom, ia a comblnation of wretling and boringe often celebreted by Pindar : the mentire holdi up his hand and 战. to stop the oontetw Bt. Panl may heve boen thinkiog of ench s soene, whem he wrote the word
 pert anpian hein, Colowe IIf, 15, which
 to a combat and a pries; boat Ahord in bope reobet of follow the Authotived Verdion which tracelation Apmetione" ruic," and be parsphraee it thot ${ }^{\text {a }}$ et umptre, be enthroned a dectin of evarthiogn" quoting Demontbeees and Polybton to enpport hin intmpritation. Thare ts pathild peage in the Epiotle to the Philippinna IV, 7, with alioumen meto.

 motider friv; the verb prentio (A.T. "Keep ") hri a apeoile monning to gutat al with E Barivon. Suporimia mase of Nepo, benberimarum mort in tedto Luat mider, a Be.
here in countenance, dress and deportment. The laniote seems to be a Romen, as the hair is cut short after the manner of that nation; he wears a white mantle which leaves the nock and arms bare, and extends down to the calf of the lag ; he givea some signal with hir right hand, and holde a staff in his left. Altogether, the attitude is that of one who directe and controls with authority. On the othor hand, there can be little doabt that the gladiators are barbarians; the long hair of one of them falling down on his shoulders probably indicaten a German. We have here a retiartus contending with a secutor, or mirmillo according to Wilmowsky, bat I doubt whether his interpretation is correct, because the fish (mopeinos), from which the name is said to come, does not appear plainly. Both figures are nude, but wear a cloth round the loins. A reticrius, with his net and harpoon, resemblee a fisherman;' hence we should expect him to be very lightly clad, as in the Goopel, "when Simon Peter heard that it was the Lord, he girt his fisher's coat unto him (for he was naked)," where of course the liast word is not to be taken literally.' In

[^79]nvioe by adding many entul sufnomens, both in f.e Lentoot and in the Onomer tiogen which is mon being pabtiolval.

For the mobjeat of thi medallion oump Wixclelman, Kopurandi Altighitro
 adi Droniption dee Pintit greve di Ied Baron da Stomeh (Memo Btometre), Pp 171-47\%, 67. Ornmin: One



- Wilmowity, Op. eftet, p- 8, Dip
 is Fiohfors guthe Kiforboreme

 iont ITrive, port $z p$ peq, Fine

 fig down to tho lowe ita, Pe ot PL trics, "hi aply clothing oveines of a taris which if chots deromeding helf Win down the thith "ifir EL alith


 the ern, Catal of Gean, Bit Mus,
 that of the ruicring in Wiacheromel Piate, No, 107, Jomar part


our example his right hand holds a trident and his left a dagger, bat the net is absent ; the left arm is protected by a wrapper tied closely round it, and the shoulder by 2 kind of epsulette and guard, otherwise the body is exposed to the adversary's attack. The latter has for armour a great oblong ahield (scutum) and a helmet that covers his head and the nape of his neck; his right shoulder and arm are defended by the same means as his opponent's left, but without the guard. Our artist has chosen the most exciting moment; already the retiarius has pierced with his trident the necutor's shield; in the succeeding instant his weapon may transfix the opponent, or it may break, and leave him, naked as he is, with no other help than his short dagger.

But the Medallion No. 7, the lowest in the Mosaic, is the most interesting, because it represents a rare subject, and that too more completely than any other ancient monument with which I am acquainted. In fact we may regard it as almost unique. The water-organ consisted of three parts :-1, the arca or chest, in form like an altar, resting on a polygonal (in this instance hexagonal) or round pedestal, and containing receptacles for air and water; on either side were pumps with iron levers to supply the bellows; they are visible for the first time, says Wilmowelky, in this example. 2, the keys, stops, and air-tubes, which do not sppear. 3, the pipes, arranged vertically and increasing gradually in height, connected by a broad band, and, like the other portions of the instrument, made of bronze, which was probably gilt, as we may infer from the green and reddish-brown colour of the shadows. Behind the organ stands the performer, his bust rising above it. His feet are not seen, but it may be supponed that they are engaged in working the pumps; his attitude and earnest look indicate a musician enthu-

[^80]> laving an the clothen turally worn partieulariy not haring his mantio. The Latin word mudxa of hen has the enme menaing, to Virgil mys Glooryice I, 299 Nudur ans, mere nudue ; biven ignava colono.
> Plough and sow with your cont ofir For other ritulucie weo Forbigit's note in leos.
siastic in his art. ${ }^{2}$ The hydraules is accompanied by a trumpeter who plays a great curved horn, the cross-piece of which is supported by his shoulder. There is nothing remarisable in its form, and it occurs several times in varions acenes on the Trajan colums.'

Porphyrius wrote a very curious poem enticled "Organon," and belonging to the clase of figured Idylla, so called because the verses are arranged to reprensat the object described.' Accordingly, this Idyll was divided into three parta, corresponding with the musical instrument. The first consists of twentr-six Iambic lines for the area or chest; the second is a single haxameter verse, taking the place of the ley-board (xavin)"; the third contains twenty-aix verses, also herametera, and stands for the pipes, the number of letters in each line increasing


#### Abstract

In the Dledoenty of Alinquition 2v. Hydruale it in mated that a contor: siete coin of Naro whows ea orgus with a eprig of learol on one tide, and a man titacding on the other. This emperor'a notient theke ard so well knowa that I good not oulnge apoot theom hace; bat It tray be apposites to quote the parevere when soctintias mention hil prodiros time for the ofrat: in Neroom, a 41, Gocedim aprimoribus tif somum  tiona, retiquan divi partem per cugter hyiramize zori at yoti sconis ciroamcurd: 44, In propparsedt expedititree pimpe carta habolt detigsedi vebloula proteodis momioin orgois ; S 4 , dub exitu ede rite plam vovint, ald incolumio thetor purmanionet, prodituras es partes vetorice hadie tian hyirualnm, a oboraulan, ot Etrioularium. V. edit Barmma, Vol fis p. 189, Curoll Putiof poter 搵 Neruate, cap, XLI, Thb XIY,  cres limbet in hoo groino numtro tha,

The modil above-maticeod, of whip I cachibited as electrotypers wom manct loeg after Xero's rion, an in shown by the ceype of ecooution: onmp. Rictin Diotionery, av. Hydrulus ; be denabiben a amiler medal of Valontinian, in which the fistrament in meocompenied by two ficures, eop on each ide, who reem to pomp the -ater which works it Ecthol, Doet Num Vah, vol vili, p. 208 Eq., under the mading Pundomonots (not in circulation  Somia


${ }^{3}$ In Colopen Thingeo dicito por
 104, 111, 155, with soopmpayits plate, Epp p. 78, manows de cop. . . Lear intriment in ameine (cormat do bowvim) eut on grind cor circalnis, dont la
 burte ornce diua croimanh Elucina, quac in mento nereo circulo stootitur (V) 4ina, III, 8, 24, edit Oer. Lame.) Parith Ia Colong Trajom, Tav. T, IRa A4 ct. 67.
 8, 142, 4. 116, but fo the sud edition
 Gronilde an der Bretompowiver (podi.
 trater the lanicie well as the hors. blower at Namie. In dar Mitte der Kemplordner, mit lengem Stebe deo Krii den Krmples begiohoued, rectis in Oladintor, der balb gorivetet dontiat - ingrotiber of obeotall me

'This wifter's yme in ofve in full by Wenedorf, Pootere Latimi Minoores Appodir, Tomi II, PA P06-418, Fubith Optatinni Porphytif Idylle GryatamAIs Pythis, 8yinn, Orjupe the fint pown coon; of treaty-four lines, uEequal in loagth and forming t tigare like
 enol bejog thorter then fin immediate predeonnor ; for the OTgunom pee pp. 994-418, Profico, Taxt and ancotation.
"The vere corrempoding to the key. boord it
avevio viocon mat bara momper vors.
by one from twenty-five to fifty, so that the lengths of the pipes are neverally reproduced.

It is worthy of notice that for the last-mentioned part the poot and the moxaicist have chowen almont the same number, at the latter gives us twenty-teven. Porphyrius composed this poem to celebrate the Vicennalia of Oonstentine the Great, A.D. 886 ; and it procured from the Romperor the author's return from banistiment. ${ }^{1}$

Though we cannot enter into all the details of the mosaic, one or two features may be noticed. No. 8 shows na a bear who has prostrated one combetent, and is asaniled by two others with whips. This animal is rare in ancient art, I presume on account of his uglinesa ; but he may be seen occasionally, eg. on a tomb at Pompeii, in the Lycian frieze at the British Museum, and on the coins of Urso, south-west of Corduba (Cordova).' Again,
${ }^{1}$ This fentivel in bonoar of the twotioth maniverenry of the Emperorth eon-ion lad been patwiocoly colebrated
 mortibl perwecutor. a. 17, Dioclotianue percoult tutime Roma, ut illio FicpoMiliam diem omborereth adits Le Boun and Dufromog. Gibboc, chap. XIIL, eith Dr. Wir sealla, Vol If p 80 Eothel plece the Vicenonlie refired to above th the ger AD. Stes, whan the Wheme Coundi wee bold; but they were shented at Rome to tha follonics yeer, Phel Dook Tram. Yo, VIII, 76: of.
 XV.XX-IXX: $A$ 100, FOTA VICTA. HaLlor Grbboe, chap EVII, dit gonith, Vol IL, p. 362 Ibid, 10to 14, ho ehrecturime the patagyio of Porphyitha - Fritime mooedint to the twit of the cye is vile aroctice. This sathor vin wimoin for dienmelis, Pame ad. DoeWarth. Camp. 10, 25,

Firtintum maitis viempis presipe voter quoted by Do Fit

Tunte forlod by Hiteios Uneo; the modrne mae is Omane or Onule : it it didant st liolombtre Boatherent from gevile Hite, Dmertption Gintralo des Monmin Antique do I'Paprine, PR 218-920, Monmyse da Tardtan da
 ILVI, XLVII, Nou 1-6. At p 818 eq. to dive s. Hetch of the hitery of Urto, perised to the moconth of the eoine. Alworfot theon aro No. 1, Rev. Oarm idroith, mele torent une pulme ; Na. 2, Rov. Our debout thenti ane courrane at uee palma. Foed, Handbook for Bpati, port edit 1878, yy "the

orems, beoum the ligloen, and both of Rome, hapaped to 50 geatirod thete at the stap tima " This Hetmorns cowe to be derived from an altaration of Ptiny's tart, lik. IIL, ap. 1, \& 8 , propoend by Antomio Agotimo, Archbretop of Threngoan "inter mexull IVI dotbor Hipmonet twife princepos" io the 8th of Ms Dialogua de in Medalios, Inaoripoicont 5 otem Antipuaindian $\mathbf{T r e}$ old randine Whe Gracs Urbeactam, and be monk colveritute Gumine fore the formorn worl. But Graion mound ame ene toplow, Frobubly so allied becaropacother lid
 militry tem binked batellion" : Den of Cinciol Antiquition, av. Bretitors p.
 Rothol, Op that. Vol ty, p. ity eq. OreIt Indax to he oution of Tuitis
 Corp. Ineor Let, Fol f1, Imariptionem
 VL Uroo, p. 191, Eq., Etihone die the
 Urbacorum, and sdealto h h fanbility to explenthe would ame Tre roctuptral poition of Uroo is min man in the map of Bection, on an minged mana, at th eod of the rokura

I hav alrome nomiked shat rent matation of the bere wime not treqtert fs entiquity : Archavol, Journ., form
 Mumum ponemer ace then tro thoomad gema, bat ouly three beres
 850, 1806; and of then in one ano ele

 bear manted to ridelt

244 THE AMTQUHMES OF TRives AND whrg
the great variety of scenes is very striking. We heve here the Venatio-wild beasts contending with each other or with human beings; the Interlude-men fighting who have whipe or staves for weapons, a lighter entertainment that exhibits dexterity only, and comes between the exciting strugglea of severer contests; and lastly, the gladiatorial strife that may be continued even unto death. Similarly, in the arabesques, scroll-work and other accessories, recurrence of the same designs is avoided, as anyone who examines the illuatrations at the foot of Wilmowisk's coloured plates will soon find out for himself.
( 56 is andinach)

## OPRTITG ADDRESS OP THE ANTIQUARTAN GECTION.


I propose, in the few remarks with which I desire to open the Section of Antiquities at this meeting (regreting that a more worthy and competent person has not been called upon to occupy the place of President), to refer to some points of advance which have been made in antiquarian knowledge since the time when the Archeological Institute honoured the city of Norwich and the county of Norfolk with a visit forty-two years ago. It must be, however, in a very restricted sphere that I endeavour to do this; limiting the term "antiquarian knowledge" to matters of almost local interest. I am not about, nor have I the power and learning, to apeak of the progress that has been made in the wide fields of Oriental or classical antiquity, of Egypt and Assyria, and the Hittites; or of the investigations of Continental savans; or to take you into the fascinating realms of literature and philology; or even to intrude upon the ground to be occupied to much better purpose at this meeting in the Section of History. Bat as the Institute approaches towards the year of its jubilee, it may be well to cast a look back and observe a few places where firm ground seems to rise up, and steps of clear progress have been made. It is no disparagement to the memory of the eminent names of those from among us who have passed awny, to do this. It was their own object, and the object of all such societies as ours, to accumulate the facts which may elucidate the truth, and it.is indeed owing to the researches and persevering study of such men that any satisfactory results have been reached, any long

[^81]standing errors dispelled, and any difficulties and problems solved. In fact, there were giants among us here in 1847, with whom we should not ventare to compare many of ourselves. The Institute was in the full vigour of its youth, and attracted to itself, as it has continued to do, the best talent of the country in its own line; and the kindred societies, now so numerons, were only beginning to be stirred by the force of its current. In looking at the list of the General Committee of that Norwich Meeting of 1847, I feel awed and impressed by the remembrance of those with whom I had the privilege to associate on that occasion, and in whose society at many meetings in succeeding years so much enjoyment and instruction was found. There appear the names of the then Marquess of Northampton, President of this Section, Bishop Stanley, Dr. Whewell, Professor Willis, Professor Sedgwick, Dr. Guest, Henry Hallam, John Mitchell Kemble, Albert Way, Joseph Hunter, Matthew Holbeche Blozam, John Henry Parker, and, of more local distinction, Sir John Boileau, Hudson Gurney, Dawson Turner, Henry Harrod, and G. A. Carthew, of whom none are now surviving. These and many subsequent and surviving members of the Royal Archasological Institute, and of its annual committeen, have helped to make it what it is, and what it has been; and it is only by having sat at their feet that I can presume to record any brief summary to day of the advances which in some points we may hope to have made.
In prehistoric antiquities I may almost say that a new science has sprung up within the time to which I refer, and an entire literature has been the result. It is only thirty years since the discoveries by M. Boucher de Perthes in the valley of the Somme (1859), at first doubted and ridiculed, attracted the attention of acientific men, and the existence of flint implements, of vast antiquity, from the drift or river gravels, was accepted as the work of man. Observation of such worked flints had already been made in this part of England by a communication from Mr. Frere, of Roydon, to the Society of Antiquaries, of examples found at Hoxne, in 1797, but the subject lay dormant for half a-century, and I think it was Sir John Labbock who first classified these implements into
the Palmolithic and Neolithic periods, denoting those fashioned by chipping only, and those that are ground or polished. In 1868 an important Congress was held at Norwich-an International Congress of Prehistoric Archoology, attended by many of the most eminent antiquaries and geologists of Great Britain and the Continent; when our member, Dr. John Evans, F.B.S., now President of the Society of Antiquaries, contributed a highly valuable paper on stone implements, which has since been incorporated in his well-known work on that subject, published in 1872. A corresponding volume of the most interesting and exhaustive character, on bronze implements, was issued by him a few years later. An extensive and accurate knowledge of the stone and bronze period was thus, and by many other works treating on the same subject, made accessible to all, constituting a great advance on the crude and uncertain information of thirty years before. At about the same time, in 1870, an investigation took place in this county which was very helpful to the same clans of atudies, and has marked an epoch in its pursuit-the exploration of the large collection of pits, known as "Grimes' Graves," in the parish of Weeting, near Brandon, by the skill and energy, and chiefly at the expense, of Canon Greenwell, of Durham. The purpose of these deep excavations, lying side by side on many acres of ground, was fully established, not to be British dwellings, as had been supposed by myself and others, but mines for obtaining a very hard and serviceable class of flints for the manufacture of polished, or Neolithic, implements. It appeared that the method adopted by the ancient miners was to sink a circular shaft in the aand and chalk, gradually narrowing to the average depth of about forty feet, and when the bed of the best fint was reached, to excavate side galleries just large enough for a man to work with his pick, made of the antler of the red deer. I shall never forget the impressive moment, among many pleasant hours spent on that occasion, when one of the low galleries was found blocked by fallen chalk, on removing which were found two picks laid down, their handles towards the mouth of the gallery, as they had been left when the chalk fell in; "a sight (Bays Canon Greenwell) never to be forgotten; to
look, after a lapse, it may be of three thousand years, upon a piece of work unfinished, with the toola of the workmen still lying where they had been leit 50 many centaries ago." The day's work over, the men had laid down each his pick ready for the next day's work; meanwhile the roof had fallen in, and they were not removed until thas mearthed by the explorers of the nineteenth century. Beyond this satisfactory advance, and the opening of some trumuli, and the finding occasionally of coins and pottery and articles of personal use, there is little to record; and our knowledge of the Britich period in Eant Anglia is atill but dim. We have no lofty hills on which defensive works of that age are to be looked for, and, from the absence of stone, there are no megalithic monuments or cromlechs (now no longer miscalled "Draidical"). A vague tradition of a stone circle having existed at Gorleston has no corroborative evidence to support it. There seems room for enquiry as to the depopulation of the Celtic inhabitants of these districts. Traces of them occur apparently in the names of some natural features, as the rivers, otherwise the record outside of the historians is a blank. Were the Iceni a purely British stock, or had they already a mixture of Tentonic or Northern elernents? Considering that this part of Britain would be one of the first to be reached by the invader from the Continent, on his westward march, may the scarcity of the signs of a previous population be owing to the very early date at which they were dispossessed? An opinion is held by some, Mr. Walter Bye among the number, that there was a Danish invasion and settlement in Norfolk previous to the Roman Conquest; founded on the large number of instances in which place-names have Danish or Norse terminations, Even if these are not 50 many as Mr. Bye supposes-for I am not willing to accept "ham" as a corruption of "holm,"-atill it certainly seems incredible that the historical invasion of Danes and their subjugation of the country in the ninth century, would give time enough for the entire obliteration of the Saxon place-names, which must have been in use before over half a county and in Lincolnshire, \&c., where the Danish or Norwegian names prevail now. Earlier pre-Boman settlements of long con-
tinuance would solve this difficalty. It may, however; be thought that this is a question more properly belonging to the Historical Section.

I should come now, in the order of subjects, to the Roman period in Britain. The advance here, in general knowledge, is considerable. Many volumes and essays and contributions to periodicals have seen the light, helping forward the more exact knowledge of the Roman occupation; such as Dr. Bruce's "Roman Wall," Mr. Coote's "Romans of Britain," and Mr. Scarth's "Roman Britain;" and from these alone the ordinary student may obtain a fair knowledge of the sulject. A valuable dictionary of Roman coins, by the late Mr. Stevennon, of this city, has also been recently published. But as far as our own locality is concerned I am not able to report any very important accession of information within the limit of time that I am treating of. Not much exploration has taken place in our local camps, but some considerable finds of Boman coins, as at Baconsthorpe, and of pottery, bronze ornaments, \&c., have been recorded, and additions have thus been made to the cabinets of collectors, and are available for comparison. Some remarkable wells or shafts, of considerable depth, constructed of wood, and square in shape, were found in making the railway at Ashill, and have been described by the late Mr. Thomas Barton. They contained pottery in regular layers, and do not appear to have been merely for waste and refuse. Similar contrivances have been found on the cliff at Felixstowe, in Kent, and elsewhere. The subject of Roman roads and other early trackways will, I believe, be brought before this meeting, in a separate paper, by Mr. Beloe. It may be worth mentioning that where the great road from Suffolk and Essex enters Norfolk at Scole, the original blocks of paving-stone were recently seen in the river Waveney, when the stream was being cleared of the accumulation of soil and weeds. It is to be hoped that no agricultural operations will be allowed to obliterate ancient landmarks of this class, and that antiquities found will be treated with care. The labourer's pick, or spade, has only too often instantly demolished anything suspected of being a "pot of money." There is so much educational interest connected with the Bomana
period in Britain, as illustrated by coins and existing remains, that echoolmasters and teachers would do well to acquaint themeelves more with it, and infuse a spirit of inquiry into it, and even of the joys of the collector, among their scholars. I will not, however, pursue this branch of my summary of progress further, partly because I have no competent knowledge of it, and also because it is to form the theme of a contribution in the able hands of Mr. G. E. Fox.

As regards the settlement in Britsin, after the departure of the Boman garrisons, of the Saxon and other tribes from the northern part of the Continent, especially as to their aystems of land tenure and village communities, the effects of which prevail down to our own day, a large and interesting field has been explored, Before 1847 the works of Lappenburg and other foreign authors had brought the subject more to the front; and afterwards those of Von Maurer, Kemble, Sir Henry Main, and others were more especially devoted to it; and, later still, Mr. Gomme and Mr. Seebohm have very fully investigated it. There is still much to be done ; and the publication of early records, now so eagerly pursued, and the examination of existing tenures and customs, will, no doubt, eventually clear up much of its uncertainty and difficulty.

I may here mention the valuable service that has been rendered towards staying the destruction of ancient monuments, by the appointment of an inspector under the Act of Parliament, in the person of General Pitt-Bivers; and we may be assured that his aid will not be invoked in vain if occasion should arise for its exercise. The Society of Antiquaries has also issued a forcible appeal to lords of manors and the custodians of court rolls and other documents, to urge their careful preservation; and suggesting that when no longer needed, they might well be deposited in some public department, or in the library of some society. For the purposes of future progress it is also recommended that the large-scale ordnance maps be procured by the local societies, and that all antiquities existing or found in their respective counties be noted down upon them.

One very important branch of antiquities has made a
decided advance in precision in our time-the earthworks of our ancient castles, and the purposes of the stone buildings placed within them. The better knowledge of this subject is due to Messrs. Viollet le Dnc, in France, end our accomplished member, Mr. G. T. Clark, whose admirable viod voce descriptions of the castles which this institute has visited from time to time have instructed and delighted his audiences for 80 many years, and whose absence at this meeting, from advancing age, is deeply to be regretted. No one who had the advantage of hearing him at Arundel, Caerphilly, Dover, Kenilworth, Framlingham, Lincoln, Ludlow, Lewes, Pevensey, York and many other places, and where I was not present, can fail to be grateful, or to lament that the author of "Medirval Military Architecture" will not be with us tomorrow at Castleacre. Much confusion prevailed in the ideas, even of recent antiquaries, on this subject. Almost all earthworks that were not rectangular were supposed to be British. The British or Celtic earthworks which we know of in hilly districts, as in Wiltshire and Somerset, and the marches of Wales, are fortified hill-tops, suited to the protection of a large body or tribe of people; and I see no reason to suppose that there is a single example of an earthwork of that period in East Anglia. Norwich and Colchester (or Lexden), were, no doubt, occupied by Britons at one time, but there is nothing in the existing remains that can be supposed to be unaltered. The term "castle" is so associated in the modern mind with a building of stone, that persons in general have a difficulty in realising that the castles of pre-Norman date were conical earthen mounds, with their surrounding inclosures chiefly of horseshoe shape, surmounted by a wooden dwelling, and defended by timber palisades. The castles of our English or pre-Norman forefathers were not tribal fortreases, but fortified dontestic dwellings, suited for the long residence of a chief lord and his family and retinue, who held a little court, and dispensed justice and hospitality, with no unfrequent recourse to his "gallows hill" for the unfortunate thief or manslayer. Such an earthen or wooden castle became the "caput" of an honour, under the manorial system, and wherever such was the case, we shall find the remains of the
conical mound and basecourts of an Inglish castle. We do not look for such mounds at a Roman camp that never became an English castle, as at Caiater by Norwich, nor within the mosta of a fortified manor-honse of Plentagenet days, as at Caister by Yarmonth, but at places like Castleacre which were first Roman, then English, then Norman, we find the earth and stone works of all three periods combined. The largest and finest conical mounds in Norfolk are those of Norwich and Thetford; their great size is due to the importance of their ancient owners. They were both the seats, not of ordinary lords of an honour or manor, but of the kings of the East Angles. Norwich was probably constructed by Ufia in 575, on the site, possibly, of a British ntronghold; it was certainly the castle of King Anns in 642. Thetford, one of the largest mounds in the kingdom, and which I regret that the Institute does not visit, was probably also the work of Ufia. It is remarkable as never having had Norman stone buildings erected upon it, for the simple reason that it was not the seat of a great family after the Norman conquest, and there had been no East Anglian kings for many years to occupy it. The mound has been supposed to be Danish, from the same ignorance of the term "castle." Although Thetford was barnt by the Danes in 870 and 1004, they were the wooden buildings that were destroyed, while the earthworks are much older. The absurdity of considering these conical mounds as British will be evident by observing that their pointed tops could only hold a few persons at a time, and would be no refuge for a tribe. In fact, their bare summita were not exposed as they are now, but extensively covered and overhung by timber halls and chambers. When the Norman Conquest took place, and English lords were dispossessed, stone castles, in the Norman fashion, began to prevail, and were very frequently placed upon or within the earlier earthworks. But that the mounda themselves are not Norman is evident from the fact that a newly-erected mound would not bear the weight of a stone castle. Besides Norwich and Thetford, Norfolk has castles with the conical mound at Castleacre, Mileham, Horsford, Middleton, and Wormegay; and Suffolk has them at Bungay, Clare, Eye, Framingham, apd

Haughley. Buckenham and Castle Rising have large surrounding earthworks, but no mound, and this circumstance may be accounted for by the fact that these are two castles of the great D'Albini family, erected after the Norman Conquest, when the mound was no longer a necessary feature. There are some very remarkable earthworks, without a mound, or any later stone buildings, and where there was no chief seat of a lordship, at Warham, near the sea, on the north coast of Norfolk, only a few milea from Binham, but which the Institute had not arranged to visit. They are supposed to be Danish, and they certainly appear to belong to a clans distinct from the common type; and, possibly, the great works at Castle Kising may have a similar origin, and be earlier than the Norman buildings within them. Our advance in the knowledge of these structures is thus considerable and satisfactory, and further information of particular local examples may be found in the pages of Mr. Harrod, or the papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Society.

Of charch architecture before the Norman Conquest there are very numerous remains in Norfolk, and the subject was treated of at the meeting in 1847 by a veteran member of our local society, Mr. Gunn, who is, happily, still with us. The examples at Great Dunham and Weyborne are well known, and several have been noticed since, as Framingham Earl and Houghton-on-theHill. I have ascribed the date of these churches, mostly small, and much altered in later times, to about the year 1020, and not earlier. After the dreaded millennium, the year A.D. 1000, had passed, and the world still remained, activity in church building made rapid progress, and we are told that an order was made by Cnut, after his conversion, that the churches (no doubt generally wooden) which he and his father Sweyn had burnt, should be rebuilt of stone and lime. I believe that a very large proportion of the amall Norman churches in our villages have walls really of pre-Norman date. The doublesplayed circular window is very often found when the extremely thick walls are scraped, fitted with a circular wooden frame in the wall, from which cords or canvas was strung through eyelet holes, instead of glass. Pieces
of "long and short" work remain at angles, as at Houghton and Scole; the flints in the masonry are very uniform in size and regular in course, especially at the bottom of the walls; while the upper part of the nave walls are often found reduced in thickness, to accommodate later windows and roofs, so as to give a sloping appearance innide. I think also that, except where there were central towers, almost every mall charch of early date had its round tower at the weat end, owing to the acarcity of building stone in these districts; and that wherever there is now no round tower it is only because a wealthy patron or merchant has rebuilt it in the prevailing style of his own day. Our knowledge on these points is thus much improved, and the crude notions held formerly about Saxon and Norman architecture are quite exploded, I remember Bishop Stanley, at the meeting of 1847, referring to the aage opinion, actually held by some, that these round towers were once antediluvian wells, from which the earth, by geological convalsions, had been denuded, and left them exposed, to be turned into bell towers! This is not much worse than the mental calibre of a writer, within the present century, who undertakes to describe a fine fourteenth century church in these terms:-"It was so the custom to unite different orders of architecture, that it is almost presumption to pronounce in which order this building should be classed. The low doors and lofty windows of Danioh construction; the acute forms of Sason architecture in the arches of the windows; and the numerons Saracenic buttresses, cause no hesitation on the whole, in pronouncing it to be a Gothic building !"

Having come to the Norman period in my glance at the pant, I must mention the very conclusive evidence made known through the pages of our local society in 1877, as to the meaning of the name and the birthplace of the firat bishop of Norwich and founder of the Cathedral, Herbert de Lozinga. He was not so termed because, as old writers said, he was a liar and a flatterer; nor because he came from Oxford, nor Orford, nor Hoxne, nor Lothingland. His father was Robert Lozinga, or Lotharingius, who came from Lotharingia, or Lorraine, and Herbert was born at Exmes, in the Pagus Oximensis, in Nor-
mandy. Proofs of this are fully stated by Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, in the Norfolk Society's eighth volume. There were many Lotharingians in England, brought over by the Norman kings, in the eleveuth century, and another Bishop, Robert, Bishop of Hereford, was named Lozinga

The religions houses of England, the arrangement of their buildinga, their statates, rules, and ritual, according to their orders, of monks, nuns, friars, or canons, regular and secular, lead to a most interesting subject of enquiry, and much progress has been made in it. We all know Professor Willis's labours. The late eminent architect, Mr. Edmund Sharpe, one of our members, was foremost in the investigation of the plans of Cistercian houses ; and the foundations and structural peculiarities of many important buildings have since been carefully examined, with most instructive results. The ignorance shown in many otherwise valuable topographical works of older antiquaries on these points, has almost entirely passed away, and no local historian can expect to gain a hearing if he is behindhand in such information. We hope that one good effect of our present meeting will be the excavation and fuller understanding of the ruins of the Cluniac Priory at Castleacre, under the very able hands of Mr. St. John Hope. Where some of these buildings are what have been termed "double churches," i.e., both conventual and parochial, the arrangement is also now much better understood. The celebrated Arundel case, so well explained in the journal of the Institute by Mr. E. A. Freeman, and in many of his vivd voce addresses, as at Dunster, have made the public familiar with the true state of the case. There are several examples of this in Norfolk; and also where the parishioners were allowed to retain the use of the nave at the Reformation, which has consequently been preserved, while the choir and other buildings, granted to a private owner, have been left to go to ruin, as at Binham, Weybourn, and Wymondham.

The fine parochial churches, and domestic buildings also, that abound in Norfolk, of the fifteenth century or later, are owing to the wealth of this district, when it was the chief manufacturing county of England. Noble patrons and rich merchants vied with each otheri in
rebuilding their parish churches and halls; and on the north coast harbours were open which are now closed and silted up, where trade with the Continent flourished, and cansed such beautiful structures as we shall see at Cley and Blakeney, Sall and Cawston, to be built. In the absence of stone quarries, the flints of the chalk or gravel were turned to admirable account, and wood was profusely used in the screens for which the county is famous, enriched by paintings, probably in many casea the work of English artists, and that are not unworthy of the schools of the Van Eyks and Albert Durer. The better knowledge which prevails now of the arrangement and contents of parish churches, and of the services and ritual for which they were adapted, is a hopefne pledge of more intelligent restoration, when needed, and of the more careful preservation and protection of every ancient feature, and of even the smallest link in its history of the past. Mural paintings have been found on the walls of very many churches, and are now either jealously preserred, or have had proper drawings made of them. Some are early and of much interest, as those in the Cathedral, treasured and explained by Dean Goulburn; some are interesting witnesses to the religious sentiments and prevailing cultus of the people at the time to which they belong, and some are consecration crosses and tasteful ornaments. Greater attention is now paid, and better superintendence on the part of archdeacons, clergy, and churchwardens, to church goods, as the parish registers, so valuable for the pedigrees of families that have atteined higher position, whether in this country or in America and elsewhere, several of which have been printed in axtenso; the churchwardens' accounts and other ancient writings ; and the Church plate.

In this last subject great advance in our knowledge has been made. The valuable labours of the late Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Chaffers, and Mr. Wilfrid Cripps, C.B., and more recently by Mr. St. John Hope and Mr. Fallow have recorded almost all the ancient plate remaining in England, and have contributed to great accuracy in classifying and dsting them. Old wills and inventories show that there must have been an immense store of exquisite plate in the country before it was ascrificed to
the zeal of the Reformation, the rapacity of the Tudors and their favourites, and, later, to the exigencies of the civil wars. Our loss in these, and a thousand other classes of ecclesiastical and personal use, is incalculable. There are some well-known examples of pre-Reformation chalices in England, numbering about 40, but not one has been found in Norfolk. Of patens of the same age, there are about double this number, and of these there have been noticed in Norfolk, by the help of the archdeacons, as many as thirty-three, which have all been photographed for the Norfolk and Norwich Society. It is difficult to account for the large proportion of these patens remaining in Norfolk, especially as only one is known to exist in Suffolk. Edward VI.'s Commission of January, 1553, was issued for the seizure of all Church goods not abwolutely required for service, except one chalice and paten for each parish, or two for large populations. Probably the existing patens are those which were then allowed to remain, and the reason that there are so few early ones among them, but that they nearly all date shortly before or after 1500, may be that the Commissioners took care to leave the most recent and least valuable ones. After Mary's reign, and as soon as Bishop Parkhurst came to the see, further changes took place, and the "profane chalices" of Archbishop Parker's Visitation Articles were melted down, and the "decent Communion cappe," with its cover, took their place. Hence we find a very large number of such caps and patens, mostly of Norwich make, in the diocese, and almost all of the years 1564 to 1570. A great many more have disappeared since through the carelessness of parochial authorities, or have been injudiciously exchanged for more fashionable articles. The improved attention given to the subject will, it is hoped, prevent further losa and illegal sales.

As regards other contents of charches, and especially sepulchral monuments in brass or stone, Mr. Herbert Haines's "Manual of Monumental Brasses" had not been published in 1847, and from that and many other volumes and papers on the subject, our knowledge of costume, armour, and ecclesiastical vestments has much improved, and the public taste in memorials of the dead shows an influence for the better in every churchyard and cometery,

Truer principles guide the architect, the artist, and the sculptor in wood, stone, or metal, in every department of devign, and this advance is greatly owing to the atudy of ancient axamplea, begua by Pugin and Carter, and the Oumbridge Camden Society, and carried on by the London and provincial bodies that have aprung into existance all over the country. Fach locality has boen induatriously worked to reveal its archsological treasures, its Ms. evidences rearched among the public records, in the British Museum, or the Probate Offices, and many papers of great value have been enabled to be published, not only at the local expense, but also by the more extended resources, and with the wider publicity of the venerable Society of Antiquaries of London, the Britiah Archeoological Association, and our own Archeological Institute.

The county of Norfolk has been more fortunate than many in the literary productious that have contributed to illustrate it, in various departments, in recent years; and it is very gratifying to be able to record such works as the following, that, with many others, have enriched our libraries, and have bocome indispensable for reference. Besides the volumes issued by the local society, and ita other occasional publication. of the "Screans of Norfolk," the "Gates of Norwich," and their edition of Husenbeth's "Emblems of Saints," and a first volume of "Norfolk Records," I may mention in Topography, Mr. Walter Rye's valuable "Index to Norfolk 'lopography," published by the Index Society, on a plan which might be usefully supplemented by a companion volume, recording not only the more public sources of information, but such as might be supplied from private and M8. authority, and from perional observation. In Local History, Carthew's "Hundred of Launditch" and "History of Bradenham;" Palmer's "Perlustration of Great Yarmouth;" Mr. Rye's "History of Norfolk," and his "Antiquarian Miscellany ;" Mason's unfinished history of the county; Dr. Jessopp's "Visitations of Religious Houses," published by the Camden Society; and several parochial histories, sach as Mr. Blyth's "Fincham," Mr. Eller's "West Winch," and others. In Etymology, Mr. Muuford's "Local Names of Norfolk." In Church Architecturs and appliances, Dean Goulburn's "Ancient Sculptures of Norwich Cathedral : "

L'Estrange's "Church Bells of Norfolk" (to which may be added Dr. Raven's forthcoming "Bells of Suffolk"); Willins' "Quaint old Norwich," Mr. Mark Knights' "Highways and Byeways," sca. In Heraldry, the Rev. Edmund Farrer's excellent "Church Heraldry of Norfolk," in course of publication; Mr. Rye's "Three Norfolk Armories," and Mr. Elvin's valuable recent work on the subject. In Genealogy and Family History, Mr. Rye's "Feet of Fines for Norfolk," Harvey's "Visitation of Norfolk of 1563," edited, with large additions, by the late Mr. Dashwood and Mr. Carthow, and still in continuation by General W. E. G. Lytton Bulwer; Dr. Jessopp's Memoirs of the Walpoles and the Norths, and several privately-printed family memorials.

In bringing my " Points of Local and General Archeological Progress "-incomplete as they are-to a conclusion, I must not omit to mention the beneficial influence which such socielies as we represent have exercised in preventing the destruction of antiquities and historical remains, and staying the hand of the ignorant "restorer," or the ruthless speculator. The local society of this county has happily been the means, with the help of higher anthorities, of saving, by timely protests, the Tolhouse of Great Yarmouth, and the choir of the Black Friars of Norwich, and prevented the invasion of the Cathedral precincts by 2 railway. Perhaps nothing shows the force of the progress that has been made in the true spirit of the archmologist more than the hearty and intelligent support which the newspaper press has so readily given on these occasions, and in fully reporting the proceedings of meetings.

## NORWICE CASTLFW ${ }^{2}$

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It is quite obvious that there is nothing that can interest us, or help in the elucidation of its history, in the exterior of Norwich Cinstle. We are, therefore, constrained to do what we do not usually, namely, inapect the Castle from the inside alone. Here, at least, if we have nothing else, we have plenty of room, for I suppose there are few keeps of this magnitude which are so singularly clean swept of all the internal walls. We vill presently see what these main walls have to tell us, but before doing this we must touch a little upon the earlier history, and first deal with certain fictions that have so long hung about and haunted the Castle that they almost seemed to become part of its veritable history. It is to be hoped that these fancies are now finally given up. But it must be remembered that there is nothing so difficult to eradicate as misleadiug statements that have long been in print, and especially if they have a tinge of romance, and the case becomes more charged with difficulty when the statements to which I shall refer have been made concerning this Castle in works of consideraion like Blomefield's History, and the Archosologia in ite leas learned days, (1796) and emphasized by plans of admirable execution.

I am fortunataly not called upon to reconcile the conflicting opinions as to the site of Venta Icenorum; there must be very few who now think it was Norwich. We are primarily here not to apeculate about the Roman, but to inspect the Norman Castle and I need only say, on the first count, that Roman coins and urns have been found in Norwich, and perhaps some day we may heve further

[^82]evidence for a Roman station of some kind on this very spot. The importance of holding such a position was hardly likely to escape the eye of the Roman looking out from his stronghold at Caister. On the other hand it is desirable that we should first consider the place and then see how Norwich Castle has grown up, as most castles strictly so-called have, from rude beginnings, and, finally, make a closer examination of the detaila that have been spared of the present building.

Whatever there may have been here in Roman time is now quite out of sight and in its place we have a late Saxon mound surrounded by a single ditch. On the south side is a semi-circular enclosure approached by a bridge over the ditch known as Castle Fee, and on the east a horseshoe shaped enclosure called the Castle Meadow. Both areas are comprised within earthworks which rest upon those of the inner ditch, and, although now nearly destroyed, portions can still be traced, and it should be noted that the course of these ancient earthworks is still represented by the lines of the streets and buiktings. This was the Saxon burh,--a moated mound-the hill of the burh-with one or more oval or horseshoe courts attached to it. There is nothing unusual in the plan. We have it with variations at scores of places, and always with the same dominant idea of protection and shelter for cattle and garrison. In this particular instance the mound is placed at the side of the entire work in order that its power as an exterior defence may best be brought into play.

Now, one can only be surprised, with the knowledge we have at the present day, that the extraordinary plan which Wilkins (led astray by Blomefield) published in the Archesologia, in 1795, should have been accepted as correct until as late as 1858. Mr. Harrod then grappled with the difficulty and came to the rescue. He cleared away the two banks and three ditches which Wilkins had constructed from such alight evidences and quite irrespective of the lines of the streets, which in such a case would be the surest test of truth, and from the same material evidence. backed by the irrefrugable testimony of a vast quantity of original docurnents, Mr.Harrod built up the new plan, or rather re-discovered the old one, which voL rim
appears in his admirable account of Norwich Castle and which carries conviction upon its face.

It would be difficult now to go minutely into the details of these two plans; they are here exhibited to a large ccale and speat beat for themselves. But it is intereating to compare them, and quite possible, without explanation, to realize how the outer circles of Wilkins may, in the hands of a man not exactily lnowing what he was looking for, have grown up out of the remnanta here and there of the real eemi-circular and horse-shoe enclosures. It will be borne in mind that there has been a great deal of filling up and levelling of the earthworks and in fact "we cannot see the town because of the houses,"

Having now established ourselves on the ground the first question that arises is-what is the date of the mound, the hill of the burh, on which we are atanding? We can only obtain this information relatively. From its nature the mound varies but little through a long course, and for the same resson it is a nice question to date any that are not mentioned in the Anglo-Sason Chronicle as are, for instance, those at Cambridge and Thetford, of the 9 th and 10 th centuries. The hill of the burh, as was often the case, is here partly natural and partly artificial, and it seems to have been artificially raised, and fortified with its ditches and enclosures in the 9th or 10th century. Upon this mound there must, then, have been a castle or atrong place of wood, with a palisade, or hedge, or both, on the banks of the two enclosures. The ancient church at Greensted gives an idea what these wooden buildings were like, and the Anglo Saxion Chronicle shows how the military events of the 9th and 10 th centuries led to the erection of a multitude of these English earthworks and how rapidly the "geweorc " was successively wrought, attacked, stormed, burnt, and restored. Possibly in the middle of the 9th century the Norwich bur', received its finishing works for that was a busy and ove:: tful time in East Anglia. It may, indeed, have been first thrown up in the middle of the 7th century, and in connection with this period it is recorded that certain lands granted by Etheldreda to her monastery at Ely were charged with the service of Castle Guard to Norwich Castle.

We have no further evidence that there was a castle here requiring guard in the 7th century or any other example of military service so early. But I see nothing extraordinary in it. The system which was common in the 10th may easily have originated in the 7th century and, indeed, I see no reason why military service in some form should not be as old as warfare itself, for it bavours in its nature of prehistoric and primitive times.

For the history of the Castle until the Conquest we have no certain information, but it is said to have been utterly deatroyed by the Danes under Sweyne in 1004. This implies that the wood and stone castle on the mound was burnt and the encircling palisades and possibly stone walls thrown down. It is improbsble at this time that, with the example of the Roman so near, and numerous stone churches with their carpenter-like details arising, the military works were still entirely of the more perishable material. The science of construction was advancing and castles were not likely to be behind churches in this respect; moreover, the mounds and earthworks were solidifying and were ready to receive the stronger stone castles, the keeps, with their concentrated weight, and the walls of the Norman, which were already springing up in Normandy.

We now emerge into the light of day and we find it stated that the Conqueror built a castle at Norwich. This means not necessarily that a new castle like the Tower of London was constructed, bat rather that the Norman strengthened himself within the old enclosures by palisading and probably also walling the earthworks and setting up a shell keep of masonry on the mound. This was the usual policy of the Conqueror for securing himself iu his new possessions, and it will be remembered that the castles of his time were of two kiuds-the old strongholds hastily strengthened by timber and stone work, with occasionally a shell keep on the mound,-and the new rectangular keeps slowly and scientifically reared upou new sites. The transition from one style to the other was very gradual and not more than a dozen castles exhibit maronry of the 11 th century. It was the natural result of circumstances.

Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk, was made Constablec
of the reinforced Castle of Norwich. It must have been a strong place, but strong with a different kind of strength to the Castle which came later, because it stood a siege of three months on the revolt of Gqader in 1074. With acant gallantry Guader fled, and left his wife the valiant Countess Emma,-of whom we hear so much and know so little,to defend the Castie. It was assaulted by all kinds of military engines, and when it surrendered to famine-for it was not beaten down,-it was at once fit for the occupation of a garrison of 300 men-at-arms, loricati, s.e., men in mail hauberks, crose-bowmen, and engiveers. On the death of the Conqueror in 1087 Roger Bigod espoused the canse of Robert Courthose ; he seized Norwich Castle and held it against Rufus to whom he subsequently submitted. In 1120 Hugh Bigod succeeded Roger, and in 1135 was holding the castle and only surrendered it to the new King in person.

The exigencies of the military and political situation, the war between Stephen and Matilda,-seem to have at once placed Hugh again in the castle to hold it for the King, and, perhaps in order to propitiate a restless and powerful noble, Stephen created him Earl of Norfolk, as, with the same views, Alberic de Vere was made first Rarl of the long line of Oxford, and some other leading men similarly forwarded for the same reason.

With the death of Stephen's son Eustace in 1152 the way was prepared for a settlement and Henry, son of Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet, was acknowledged as Stephen's successor. Towards the end of his reign Stephen seized the castles of Norwich and Rising and gave them to his son, William Earl of Mortaigne, together with Castle Acre, Lewes, Bungay, and others, and in the last year of his reign, in 1154, at the Conference of Dunstable, it was agreed that the multitude of unlicensed or adulterine castles that had arisen since the death of Henry L. ( 1100 ) the evil buildings of lesser barons, should be destroyed. At least 140 were so dealt with in 1155. In the general aubmission to Henry II. Mortaigne's castlea were included and thus the larger strongholds regained their importance and value. That Norwich was very important we may judge from a solitary entry on the Pipe Rolls for 1157 , that $£ 5112 \mathrm{~s}$. 0 d . was paid by the Sheriff
for wages of the soldiers who kept the King's Castle of Norwich-a sum equal to at least $£ 1,100$ of our money.

The above is a sketch in the fewest possible words of the early history of Norwich Castle, and it would not be easy even in a full account, to disentangle it from the masy labyrinth of rapid eventa and transactions of the first half of the 12 th centary. As to the building itself anthorities have not shrunk from putting a date to it ranging from the time of Knut downwards. I am not so bold as Gurdon, King, Blomefield, Wilkins, or Woodward. Like the earthworks the case of the castle has been prejudiced by wild imaginations. Now, we have the building before us, and I think it speaks plainly for itself, and I claim no earlier date for what I can see than 1120 and no later one than 1140. There may well be work of the 11th century hidden by the deep rubbish in the basement and I hope it will be looked for. At present we cannot perceive it and are not concerned with it.
In giving Norwich Castle this date I compare it only with three other castles of the same period-Hedingham built by Alberic de Vere in the first quarter of the eleventh century; Rochester, built by William de Corbeuil, between 1126 and 1139, as was conclusively proved by my father at the Meeting at Rochester in 1863, and Castle Rising built by William de Albini who died in 1176 . No one who has seen these three great towers can doubt that they are of the same period. Hedingham is, if anything, a trifle earlier than Norwich, Rochester is of exactly the same time, and Castle Rising is immediately after, and is no doubt, the work of the same architect or "ingeniator" as Norwich. The keep of Norwich Castle is therefore the work of Hugh Bigod, and the conduct of the man no less than the style of the architecture leads us to the same conclusion.

We have now arrived at the period of the building of Norwich keep, and with its later ancient history I do not propose to deal. It will suffice to say that its tarbulent builder took part in the rebellion of 1173, when Prince Henry confederated with the king of France. His strong hold of Framlingham-built by himself and the chief of his castles-and Bungay Castle, gave him much power and influence, and with Flemish mercenaries he aftacked

Norwich in 1174. But the tide turned in the king's fivour and Bigod surrendered his castles; his power was broken, we take leave of the great castle-building period, and we hear no more of him.
In its subsequent history Norwich Oastle was held for Lonis VIII againast King John, but surrendered to Henry III in 1217. It played no part in the Barons' Wars, and, though kept to a cortain extent in repair as a royal custle, it teems to have been already a state prison in 1220. As the city became enclosed with walls, which were begun in 1294, the castle gradually ceasod to be ite principal defense.

There are entries from time to time on the Pipe Rolla concerning the state and repairs of the Castle until the end of the reign of Edward III, from which period it slowly sank into the condition of a county gaol. In order to better fit it for this purpose, the keep was gutted at the end of the last century and filled with brick buildings for the safe keeping of the evil doers of East Anglia. In 1805 George III gave the Castle to the county; in 1824 large buildings were added on the East side; in 1825 Wilkins "restored" the fore-building, and in 1834 the keep was faced as we see it at present. By the new Prisons' Act the Castle came into the hands of the Government, who, on the building of the new prison, sold the ancient fortress to the city. It has again been cleared, and we have now to see, as I said in the outset, what the dishonoured walls have to tell $u s$.

And first as to what we expect to find in a keep of this period and size. There are some features that are constant; such are:-The Well; the Oratory or Chapel; the Kitchen, often difficult to identify ; the principal stair; the main Entrance, usually covered by a Fore-building; the Hall, and the Garderobes. All these are the necessary attributes of a rectangular keep, not meant primarily for a residence, but to retire into during a siege or blockade, the spare room in the basement being reserved, not for prisoners but for stores; the strength of the building alone formed its defence. It was not a place to make sorties from, it was a place of refuge unlil relief or starvation came. Such a building the keep of Norwich strictly was.
Of features not constant, but varying according to the nature of the building are:--The means for defending the () in
entrance; the character of the openings for light; the passages threading the walls; the stairs leading from floor to floor and down to the basement; the mural chambers and the fireplaces. As to the arrangement of a Norman keep, speaking generally, it consisted of a basement, always for stores, and two or three floors, of which the first usually contained the principal rooms, such as the Hall and Chapel. The entire area was divided by a cross wall, ascending to the second or third floor, according to the number of such floors in one or the other space, pierced with arcades, arches or doors, and carrying the two high pitched roofs which, at Norwich, ran east and weat within the parapet.

At Norwich the basement is said to have been vaulted. It is very improbable that such wide spaces as thirty-two feet were originally vaalted in stone before 1150. They were not, indeed, required for protection; but perhaps certain amall areas were so treated, as at Castle Rising, and farther vaulting inserted later-a common practice. It is said that there was no direct outer communication with the basement. This seems most unlikely inasmuch as, with such an arrangement, all the stores must have been taken up through the fore-building to the first floor and then passed below.

More particularly as to the constant features:-the Well: King tells us that this was in the partition wall itself; it is so placed at Rochester and Rising communicating with each floor. In the late excavations this well has not been found, and King's statement is accordingly disputed. The existing well is clear of the wall and seems to be modern. The custom in Norman keeps was either to protect the access to and keep open the communication with the well, by forming the shaft or tunnel in the thickness of the croas wall, with openings at each floor, or to enshrine it in a side wall, as at Kenilworth. The well was of course of the first importance, and the same care for it obtained in France, as for instance, at Coucy, Roquetaillade, Chateau d'Arques, Blanquefort and Fargues. In later and concentric caatles in both countries, when the keep ceased to be the actual citadel, the well was safe in the inner ward, which was, in fact, the expansion of the earlier keep. The Chapel:-This was no doubt in the south-east corperts in connection with what is called the oratory. The
chapel at Rising is in the same position. Then we have a long room with a fire-place on the south side, perhaps the lodging of the constable; there in the same thing at Rising. The Kitchon :-As I have esid, is often difficult to identify, but here it muat have been in the north west corner, again as at Rising. There has been a curious and interesting change of plan at this point, not quite eary to explain. It appears that the north-west newel stair from the level of the first floor was converted into a fireplace, the chimney of which takes the place of the atair, and starting in the form of a groined cone is drawn into a triple flue and so passes up. It is a curious and unusual piece of construction. I have at present no explanation to offer of the work that some partial excavation has revealed in this corner at the existing basement level. The principal entrance, the Forebuilding, was so much restored by Wilkins, that there only remains as original work, the groining beneath the upper landing. The Hall occupied as at Rising, the whole of the space on the north side of the cross wall, and the Garderabes, much altered, and now called the Archery, are placed, once more as at Bising, on the west front.

I think it is due to my hearers to say that my opportunities for studying this keep have been of the very. slightest, and it is quite possible that I have, as a stranger, omitted many important points. Bat any notes upon a castle in England would surely be incomplete without a cordial acknowledgment to Mr. Clark, for, although he has not particularly described Norwich Castle, I need hardly say that it would have been difficult for me to have even attempted it, without the general and special information he has brought together upon such buildings.
Norwich Castle is now, for the first time in its long history, in the hands of the citizens of Norwich, and I am glad indeed to know that Norwich men recognize that the best way of showing their appreciation of it is to put it to some harmless, rational, use. To roof it and fit it-not in sham Norman-but in a simple unpretending way, for the purposes of a museum,-as has been done at Colchester and Taunton,-would at once preserve its grave, solid, and majestic character, and maintain in security these venerable and historic walls for the contemplation and study of antiquaries of the future.

OPENLNG ADDRES8 OF THE HISTORICAL SECTION. ${ }^{1}$
By the Bev. A JiseOPP, D.D.
It is almost exactly forty-two years since the Royal Archeological Institute paid its first visit to the city of Norwich. It was on the 29th July, 1847, that Bishop Stanley presided in St. Andrew's-hall at the inaugural meeting, which was held to welcome the coming of this society, and to initiate its proceedings. Charles, third Marquis of Northampton, was President of the Antiquarian Section, Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, was President of the Architectural Section, and in the Historical Section the chair was taken by one of the most profound and philosophic historians whom England has ever produced -Henry Hallam.

There were giants in the earth in those days. Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity, was amongst them, and so were John Mitchell Kemble and Professor Sedgwick, whom some of us remember, and Professor Willis, whose nephew, J. W. Clark, represents him among us to-day, men who were born to be leaders, and will not cease to be remembered as the founders of scientific archæology in England. We are but followers of them. What they began others have carried on, and the work that they set on foot.two generations ago has never stopt, and shows no sign of ceasing and no lack of labourers-intelligent labourers unsparing of themselves, labourers animated by the same thirst for knowledge, the same enthusiasm, and the same earnest desire to buy the truth and sell it not, of which our founders presented in their lives such a noble example.

For myself, standing here to-day in the place which so
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great a man as Hallam occupied when the Institute last assembled in this city, I am far less inclined to ba lifted up with pride than humbled by the dopressing sense of inferiority which comes upon mesa I begin to address you. One of the gode of Olympus was your president here in 1847. Well might it be asked, with some wonder, "Who is he-the man of common clay-who dares to sit in the same seat of honour in 1889 ?

In 1847 archsology wat quite a new study in Fest Anglia-the Norfolk and Norwich Archsoological Society had only been started two years-and the new subject was by no means the faohion. There was a general impression that an antiquarian must needs be an old man -a musty, fusty old man. Dominie Sampson was accèpted as the type of a claus, and there was a wide-spread belief that old men, as a rule, had two absurd vices, one was saving money with none to gather it, and the other was grubbing into the secrets of the past with nobody to interpret them! It is not to be wondered at, therefore, if of all those forty-three gentlemen who at its first starting constituted the governing body of our society, only a single one survives, the veteran Mr. John Gunn, whose name appears still on the list of our vice-presidents to day.

Of the rest, some have not left themselves without witness, Among them Sir John Boileau, F.R.8., bearer of an illustrious name-who for more than twenty years presided over our society, and on whoee son, Sir Francis Boilean, his father's mantle has fallen. While deploring Sir Francis' absence from among us to-day, and regretting the canse, we may hope that the illness which keeps him from being with us may leave no serious effects behind it, and we look forward with confidence to some yenrs of research and vigorous work for our society under the presidency of the son-such work as shall not he unworthy of what was achieved under the presidency of his father.

I will ventare this morning to put your patience to the test by endeavoaring briefly to remind you how very different is the standing-point which archeologists in England take up to-day from that which they occupied when the Institute first came among us in 1847. But I must needs confine myself to our own limited field of
research, for to travel beyond it would carry me a great deal too far.

In the first place, it must be remembered that forty yeas ago the momentons question of the Antiquity of Man, as it is called, had hardly been thought of I have a perfect recollection of reading a long letter in The Times newspaper during the summer of 1846, in which the writer, adopting a timidily apologetic tone, pleaded for toleration of his errors-if they were errors-and piteously argued that it really was possible, or, at any rate, it was conceivable, that a man might remain a Christian and yet believe that the world was more than 6,000 years old. In those days it was held to be an article of faith-a sort of 40 th article, to be tacked on to the other 39 -that the period anterior to the coming of our Lord had been accurately measured by a kind of chronological two-foot rule, and had been found to carry us back exactly 4004 years-so many and no more. In those days the geologists were a mere handful, and many of them seemed afraid of their own discoveries, at any rate were afraid of proclaiming them too loudly. That 4004 years superstition hung like an albatross round the neck of the man of science; he trembled to throw it off, and yet as long as it lung there he was hopelessly hampered in all his movements. He could not look behind him, it was impious to imagine an immemorial past, a too audacious pcering into which might dash all hopes of a celestial future. Historians took their stand upon what was admitted by all to be a basis of absolute certainty. Into the region of cloudland, as it was assumed to be, only dreamers wculd think it worth their while to wander. The muse of history, it was said, was a stern and severe goddess, who set her face against speculation and inference-which were only other names for idle guesswork. What was found written in a book was evidence; everything else mast be distrusted, and at the best must be received with the utmost caution, not to say suspicion. Accordingly, English history, it was insisted on, began in the year 55 b.c., when Julius Cesar landed on our island. There was the terminus a quo which, by common consent, historians and archmologists adopted forty years ago, and which at that time hardly anyone ever thought of getting to the back of.

And yet there was no disputing the fact that the Greeks and Romans had heard of this Britain of ours, and knew something about it, too, centuries before the Christian era. As early as the time of Alezander the Great, Pytheas of Massilia wrote an account of his journey to Britain, and professed to have travelled through the island. It is true that Polybius, about 100 years after, assures us that he could have done nothing of the sort, for he was too poor a man wo have made such a costly voyage. It is true also that Strabo, 150 years or so after Polybius, though quoting Pytheas and making use of his workn, pronounces him to have been a great liar. But again, that has been found to be a very cheap accusation, often thrown at travellers in ancient and modern times, and yet proved in the long run to have been undeserved. Against Polybius and Strabo we may set the authority of Eratosthenes of Cyrene, in the third century b.c., and of Hipparchus of Bithynia, who lived about 100 years later. Each of these men was the most eminent mathematician and astronomer of his time. Neither of them was a man likely to be led astray by fictitious narratives. Both beleived in Pytheas, and both appear to have made use of his travels. Travellers, we are assured, tell atrange tales, but a man may be a liar and yet be a traveller. Be it as it may, even at the worst here is a traveller, who asserted that he had visited an island, knowing it to have been an island, 300 years or so B.., and who got credit for imformation which he published, information which a generation or two after his death the great teachers of the world were reading, discuasing, criticising, and using. As time went on, Strabo, who hardly deserves to be called a great man in any sease, viciously protests that this traveller told lies. Might not the same be said of our old friend, Sir John Mandeville? Yet who doubts that he went where he said he went, even though he tells us some things which he could hardly have seen with his own eyes?

But fifty years ago hardly anyone among us thought it worth while to bestow criticism upon Pytheas, or Poseidonius, or even Strabo. To archæologists the old geographers were almost quite unknown. Not that
those archmologists were idle, or wanting in sagacity, Very far from this; they gave themselves no rest, and their laboars were not fruitless. A school of enquirers (who I will venture to call the Romanist school) rose up about this time, and their enthusiasm and success gave, as it could not but give, a great impetus to research. Roman Britain became the fashion, and well that it did 80. Year by year and month by month we were startled by some brilliant discovery of "Roman remains," and surprise succeeding surprise compelled us to draw inferences, while they let in fresh light upon us all. But they were always Roman remains. The villas, the theatres, the baths, the luxury, the splendour, were all Roman. Nobody seems to have remembered that sneer of Tacitus (Tac. Agricols, c. 21), in which he superciliously mocks at the airs the Britons gave themselves in adopting the customs of their conquerors; much in the same tone that a London tailor might sneer at a country-made dress-coat, or a pert journalist might point his ridicule at a farmer's daughter presuming to play the paino. In fact, no one seems to have seen clearly what the real question was which archeologists should set before themselves-archrologists who hoped to get behind the line of certainty which historians had somewhat arbitrarily laid down. The main question really was not what did the Romans do in Britain, but what did they find? Or, perhaps, the question which pressed for answer, and which still pressed, might be stated thus-
"What was there in this Britain of ours which made it worth while for the Romans to invade it in the century before Christ-which compelled them to leave it unattacked for another 100 years (though again and again during that century they bragged of what they were going to do in the way of subduing it), which forced them at last to carry out their threats in 44 A.D., and which induced them, after that to keep their hold of the island for 400 years, repaying them in some shape or other for an expenditure which fairly bewilders us when we try to estimate its magnitude?" I do not think that archeologists have ever set that problem before themselves with a clear conception of the issues involved in its solution
or with an intelligent detarmination to grapple with it It is not difficult to sccount for this. The trath is that the wonderfal diccoveries announced simultaneounly by archroologints from all parts of the world, about 25 years ago, and which in their cumulative force constituted a body of evidence absolately overwhelming; discoveries which allowed ua no longer to hesitate in our conviction that man had been living and toiling, fighting and alaying making hia tools and advancing in the arts of civilised life, far, far back, even into the glacial period (and how mach earlier none dared to greses), these discoveries dazzled us all. Everybody went groping about for flint impiementa, and everybody who groped long enough found them. Archwology ia England for a while went half mad upon the antiquity of man. The Romanists found themselves at a discount. The palmolithic and neolithic perioda, the intense eagerness to add something to what had been established by Mr. Prestwich, Mr. Evans, Sir J. Lubbock, or Mr. Pengelly among ourselves; or the desire to illustrate the splendid discoveries of Boucher de Perthes, Lartet, Nilson, and others abroad, called away the fieldif I may so exprese it-from hunting the Roman fox. $\Delta \mathrm{n}$ archsological red herring was drawn across the scent, and the hounds started off in full cry and took another line. These things will happen often enough in a long run-at any rate it used to be so when I was young; we came to a check, but we made a fresh start, and the chase began again as hotly as ever. Unluckily, however, in this instance the thing did not end there. By one of those carious and not uncommon popular delusions which grow up, one knows not how, in times of excitementreligions, political, or intellectual-it came to pass that a persuasion amounting to a conviction took possession of a very large section even of the more intelligent portion of the community-who might have been supposed to know better-that the prehistoric discoverers who had found out so much about the men of the age of the mammoth and the cave bear had somehow been dealing with the same ancient Britons whom Ceesar fought with and failed to subdue. Was not he, this ancient Briton, a prehistoric man? For had not history begun in B.c. 55, and did not the Briton exist before this grand torminuta a
quo? If it were so the Roman occupation could only have been a military occupation, and it was idle to suppose that anything could be discovered about the halfbavage subject people that was worth knowing.

In addressing an assambly like this, I am anxions to avoid traisms, and yet it is necessary to remind you that there are still too many in the outer world who require to be told that the period of time which separates $u s$ from the men who fought with Crsar, and beat him back, is but as a span long compared with that immeasurably vaster period which separates those ancient Britons from the men of the caves and the elevated river gravels, who hunted the mammoth and the woolly rhinoceros with bone harpoons and flint spears and arrows. Between those earlier inhabitants of Albion and the Britons who faced the Roman legions, so enormous a lapse of ages intervened that in the interval not only had the whole animal life of Britain changed, not only had the old fauna disappeared from our island, but from every part of the habitable globe.

And yet it is hardly too much to say that, thanks to the wonderful sagacity and the untiring and the triumphant researches of the prehistoric archæologists, we know almost as much about the life and the habite of the men of that vastly remote past as wc c.o about the civilisation of those later inhabitants of this island who, in comparison with the others, are but the men of yesterday. Surely we ought to have got to know more about those men of yesterday by this time. Some things regarding those British progenitors of ours are well enough established. They had been trading in copper and tin for centuries; they worked the lead mines of the Mendips and the ironstone of Sussex ; the first ground of quarrel with them which the Romans had, was because they had allied themselves with the Veneti, who fought that famous sea-fight with Cesar the year before he invaded us, and the Veneti, we are told, astonished Cæsar by letting down their anchors with chain cables. Clearly, too, those Britons had a formidable mercantile marine; twenty years after Cwsar's coming they monopolised the carrying trade of the Channel, and the export and import duties which they paid constituted an_ appreciable item in the

Roman revenue (Strabo IV., c. च.) The southern part of our ialand, too, we hear was thickly studded with build- . inga (creberrima sedificia Cmear B.G. iv., 18.) Agriculture was carried on on a large scale, eapecially to the north of the Thames; they had a currency, even a coinage ; they had an extensive network of roads; before long Britain became a corn growing country, and the epicarea of Rome appreciated very highly the oyaters of Richborough. I suspect that the Roman coschbuilders introduced improvements in their fashionable carriages from our side of the Channel. The sentiment of nationality was strong among them; Cassivelannus ruled over a kingdom that was firmly consolidated, with a spleudidly organized army, and such a mighty cavalry force as Rome had never encountered since the daya when Hannibal's Numidian horsemen swept over the plains of Italy. When at last Cassivelaunus came to terms, he still had 4,000 chariots that he could bring into the field. Of the Druid hierarchy we unhappily know but little, but this we do know, that they were a highly educated class and the educators of the people, that they had some knowledge of geography and astronomy, and clearly a very elaborate ritual. As to the nonsense which Cosear telks about their filling colossal clothes-baskets with human victims and making bonfires of them, we must take such stories for what they are worth. But reflect upon all the evidence that has come down to us, and give it only the weight it deserves, and remember that London was confessedly a great emporium long before Cemar's landing, and continued to be so without a break in its prosperity down to the outburst of that dreadful rebellion of the subject people who had been driven to madness by Roman tax gatherers, Roman moncy londers, and Roman ruffianism of all sorts; and then consider whether it can be quite so absolutely certain as has been assumed that all those villas and pavements, those roads and baths, those vestiges of a vanished art and a vanished culture, are strictly what we understand by Roman remains, that is, the work of foreign hands, designed by foreign ingenuity, constructed exclusively for Roman officials, who lived outside of the life of a race held in subjection for all those four centuries. Can this people have been
so barbarous at starting, and so incapable of assimilating the new ideas, the new civilisation, of their conquerore, that, when the aliens left them to defend themselves, they (the Britons) became the prey of the new invaders, not because they were mastered by overwhelming multitudes from outside, but because they were incapable of doing anything in their own defence as soon as they were deprived of the guidance and command of those very Roman leaders who had themselves run away from any further contest with the hordes of irresistible marauders? Is all this so certain as the majority among us has quietly assumed it to be? I ask as a mere enquirer. I throw out a suggestion. I presume to do no more.
Be it as it may, this is quite certsin, that we have not yet collected all the evidence that can be gathered, and that our only hope of arriving at clear views on the condition of this island and its inhabitants, say during the four centuries before Cessar's coming and during the four centuries after his landing, lies in carefully and exhaustively mapping out the discoveries that have been and that remain to be made. The suggestion of the congress that assembled at Burlington-house last year must be carried out aystematically, scientifically, and every local archmological society must set itself to construct an archesological map of its own county or district, in which the site of every "find" may be accurately set down, and the significance of every vestige of the handiwork of our progenitors be estimated by correlating it with others that may have been tabulated.

It may be almost said to be a reproach upon our Norfolk archæologists that no one among us has as yet attempted examination of the Pedders' Way, the Devil's Dyke, or of the old trackways which certainly did serve their purpose as lines of communication between distant points in byegone ages. Mr. Warne, in his magnificent work on Ancient Dorset, gave us the results of his researches in this line of enquiry nearly twenty years ago; but no Norfolk archæologist up to this moment has talen the hint or followed Mr. Warne's lead, though it is obvious that only a local antiquary can carry on research of this kind with much hope of arriving at satisfactory
reaults. A man must atart on such research furnished with the necessary requisite of local knowledge. He must be in couch not only with the ground he treads, but with the people who are sons of the soil.

So far, we in Forfolk have come on no traces of that stage in the development of civilisation which the lake dwellings of Switzarland afford. We have not come upon them becanse we have not sought for them. But clear and unmistakeable traces of such remains were detected by Mr. Harry Jones at Barton Mere, in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, twenty years ago; and, though a man should never prophesy unless he is sure, standing in this place to-day I venture to predict that before the institute visits Norfolk again, remains of the Phahlbauten will be found in that district in the middle of the county of Norfolk which now serves as the watershed of the Yare and the Stoke river, where once half-a-dozen or so of lakes were to be found, of which the South mere at Hingham and the meres of Saham and Scoulton are but the shrunken remains.

But archsology does by no means confine her scrutiny of the past to such remains as are exclusively prehistorical, nor, indeed, does she end her researches where written testimony of ancient records begins. There is an enormous mass of raw material which the archsologints will have to work up and interpret for the historian, which consist of actual documentary evidence bitherto neglected or very imperfectly examined. Quite new fields of enquiry have been opened out to archwology during the last few years since men of learning and patient research have began to busy themselves with the history of early institutions, and with speculations upon the origin of society, the tenure of property in land, and many other kindred questions of the profoundest importance. We have here, in this county, I suspect, many moie instances of divided ownership of land than is generally known. No parit of England can furnish so many anomalous instances of strange tenures binding on the tenants of a manor, or more unexplained customs whose origin points to a very distant past. Few parts of England are so rich in what are called family papera--i.c.,
chests of documents of unknown antiquity which remain to be explored-and already the enlightened jurists of our time have begun to see clearly that the history of early law in England, and the history of a great deal eloe, will have to be re-written, and that the records to be examined and laboriously atudied are to be found not exclusively, and perhape not mainly, in the great public muniments of the national collection.

It would occupy far too much time to-day if I were to attempt to lay before you anything like a comprehensive account of the great problem which is now exercising the minds of atudents, and which may be briefly epitomized as the question of the origin of the Manorial System in England. Did the manor spring out of a village community of freemen-a co-operative society - where all were equal in status and all were equally owners of a certain area which they tilled in common for the behoof of all. Or did it originate in a settlement planted by a chieftain with lis dependents who won the land and cultivated it for the lord at his bidding. And again, are we to look upon the manor as an institution which is a survival of the Roman domination or was it Teutonic in its origin? So again with regard to the jurisdiction and procedure and authority of the local courts, the courts baron and coarts leet, and the rest. The accepted views of the great lawyers of the seventeenth centary are in process of being severely cross-examined. Only during the last few months have we been startled by the announcement made by no less a man than Professor Maitland, of Cambridge, to the effect that. he strongly suspects that the very word court leet is East Anglian, and that the thing itself ts to be found before the twelfth century in Suffolk and Norfolkexclusively. I am fully persuaded that the constitutional history of England, in some of its earlier chapters, offers riddlea for solution which can only find their answers in our private collections of original documents. What is wanted is for these treasures to be collected into Provincial centres, guarded by reqponsible custodians, and gradually examined, arranged, and calendared. Not till this is done will archmologists (the pioneers of historical research) have fair plag, (on)
history have a chance of winning solid conquesta from the darl places of the past. How much may be done by single studenta adequately furnished for the work of research, working alone among the archives of a single city; how much such a scholar may achieve if the sources of history are made readily accessible to his enquirien, how much light he may throw upon the history of the development of municipal institutions in Pingland, in a comparatively short time, when the documentary evidence is made ready to his hand-all this I am prepared to hear this morning.

In anticipation of many a lesson which I am eager to receive, and you too are, I doubt not, curious to listen to, I forbear from intruding any longer npon you. I have only one word to add. I believe that no study-no branch of literature I may say-has presented to the cultured classes in this country during the last few years more fascinating attraction, or is becoming more and more extensively popular, i.e., is engaging the attention of more eager and intelligent votaries-than the study of the life of the past in our own land. The progress we have made during the last forty years in our knowledge of the civil, the religious, the constitutional, and economic history of England has brought about a revolution in our opinions and our sentiments on a hundred different questions aboat which our grandfathera never troubled themselves at all, but which have forced themselves upon us. The advance in our knowledge of man and of his doinga cannot but go on. History will not continue to be the random medley of ballad and legend, of gossip and guess work that it was only a little while ago. Such history can serve no better purpose than the song of the scald or the troubsdour, sometimes rousing our passsions, sometimes beguiling an idle hour. The more clearly we know the truth about the ages that are behind us, the better shall we be able to understand the present, and to shape our course in preparation for that future which some day we, or those that come after us, may hope to forecast more intelligently and more confidently than our present igoorance will admit of. For the light that gleams from the dimness of one horizon flashes too upon the dimness of the other, and
if it be true, as it is, that the boy is father of the man, not less true is it that the growth and development of our race must needs proceed according to some great laws of progress. The unnumbered generations of those that were, each of whom added something, to the aggregate of human experience, were all, consciously or unconsciously, acting their parts in that great drama which the childron of men are destined to play out upon this little world of our.

## CA8TLEACRF

By are T T OLABE
Castle Acre, so called in distinction from Weat and South Acre, contiguous parishes in the north-eastern parta of Norfolk, is beat known to antiquaries as the Caput of the 140 Lordships held by Earl Warren, at Domesday, in that county, but the earthworks to which parish and manor owe their prefix claim a much earlier history, not, indeed, written upon parchment, nor engrossed upon the recurds of the realm, but not less authentic, nor less legible to an instructed eya.

The Nar, the rivulet of the district, on its way from its not distant sources to its name-children of Narford and Narborough, here winds aluggishly across a level bottom, now a well-ordered water-meadow, but in ancient times a broad and impracticable morass. Taking advantage of $s o$ convenient a front a large camp has been formed on the rising ground to the north or right bank of the river. It is in plan a paralellogram about 280 yds. north and south, by 380 yds. east and west, or in strictness north-north-weat and south-south-east. The defence was a single earth-bank, ranging from 6 ft . to 12 ft . in height, and protected externally by a deep ditch, the two covering together a breadth of about 30 yds . The northern front runs parallel and on the side of the. village street, and is in consequence indistinct, though traceable. The western and most perfect front passing from the street straight towards the river, has the Parish Church of St. James a few yards to its west or ontside it, while about 300 yds, to the south-west is what remains of the Cluniac Priory of St. Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

The south or river front, having the morass for its defence, seams to have had a slighter bank, of which
only parts remain. What should be the angle at the junction of the two sides is rounded off in the Roman manner, and is tolerably perfect, and the only angle that is so.

Although the eastern half of the camp has been materially altered, enough remains to shew that this was a regular Roman fortification, having two entrances, in the centre of the northern and southern or longer sides, of which the latter opened upon the morass, here about 100 yd. broad, and traversed by a causeway leading to a bridge across the river; and the former was approached by a long straight road, probably of the date of the camp, running north-north-east, and known as Yeddar way.

The Saxon invaders who founded and inhabited the villages hereabouts were minded to take advantage of earthworks, the position of which was so well chosen, and which admitted of being altered to suit their notions of defence. The area, however, was too spacious for their wants, and the earthworks by no means of what they considered necessary strength. They therefore took possession of the eastern half of the work and converted it into the Burl in use among them in the ninth century, and of which so many examples are found in various parts of England, and among their distant kinsman in Normandy.
In the northeast quarter of the camp they threw up a conical mound about 25 or 30 ft . high, and having a flat top 40 dds. in diameter. This they surrounded with the ditch out of which, in fact, it was in great measure formed, and appended to it on the northeast and south sides were two courts, also embanked and moated by ditches which communicated with the ditch of the mound. The smaller of these courts, or wards, that to the northeast, somewhat lunated in form, had an area of about 30 yds . by 40 yds . The larger was about 130 yds . from north to south, and in breadth about 100 yds . To complete this court a bank was thrown up across the old camp from north to south. The house and offices of the chief, of timber, occupied the table top of the mound, and a line of stout palisades ran along the crest of the earthbanks, and possibly along the counterscarp of their ditches.

There is also some reason to think that the palisades were continued along the untouched Roman bank, so as to convert the remainder or western half of the camp into an additional place of safety for the adjacent husbandmen and their cattle. A work such as that above described poesessed considerable passive strength, and in the hands of a mall bet resolute garrison might defy an army for a few days, st the Burh at Towcester is recorded in the Eaxon chronicle to have done. Such was, no doubt, the stronghold that Barl Warren found ready to his hands, not unlike what he had already become possessed of at Lewes, and such as his fellow Normans found at Arondel and Tonbridge, and were familiar with on thoir own eatates in Normandy.

The use of masonry in fortifications was then a novelty in Normandy, and probably had not been introduced into England, where, with the exception of a fragment of wall at Corfe, no military masonry of the Saxon age has been discovered. The rectangular keep, then the form of masonry most in favour, was only constructed on level gronnd, as in London and Malling, or where a natural hill formed a solid platform, as in the later structures at Dover, Bramber, or Norwich. The ordinary Saron strongholds, of which there were very many, contained an artificial mound, upon which a lofty tower was unnecesaary, and could not safely have been constructed. In such places the new atructure took the form of the polygonal or shell keep, such as may be seen at Arundel or Cardiff, and of which the foundations remain at Berkhampatead and Tonbridge. Such a shell wan erected at Castle Acre, and in part remains. It is composed of a wall 6 ft . thick, an irregular polygon in figure, 120 ft diameter. Fiternally the angles are capped by broad flat pilasters in ashlar; internally the hollow angles are rounded. The wall is of chalk with thick facings of flint rubble. Outaide, the lower part is built against the mound as a retaining wall, internally it seems to have been about 12 ft . high. Several fragments remain, some of their full height, with traces of a parapet about 4 ft . high. What resembles the pointed vault of a sewer is to be seen, so that probably the work is late Norman, as with such keeps was usual.

The central part of the ares is hollow, as though there had been a well, but the whole surface alopes towards the south-enst very considerably, and the fragments of wall show that this was so when the keep wai built, so that the top of the wall was not intended to be level. The alope coincides generally with the lay of the ground outride, which is remarkable, soeing that the mound evidontly is in part artificial.

The main or soathern ward was walled in, and the wall, of which two fragments, 180 ft and 80 ft long, remain, was built upon the crest of the earthbank, and seems of the date and material of the keep. Each end of the curtain was brought ip to the edge of the keep most, and there carried across the ditch and up the bank, so as to join the wall of the keep. The space below the two walls includes about one-third of the circuit of the keep, which thus stands partly within and partly without the ward, which is a usual arrangement, as at Arundel, Tonbridge, and Lincoln. The north-east ward may have been walled in, but this is not probable; the ditch is crossed by a low wall, but it is of no great strength, and scarcely meant for defence. In the centre of the main ward are traces of foundations, probably of domestic buildings.

The entrance to this ward was on its weat side, very near to the counterscarp of the ditch of the keep, and a wall seems to have been carried across the ditch and up the mound from it to the keep, A sketch by Mr. Kerrich in 1787 shews the gate-house tolerably perfect, and its remains are still to be seen. The main ditch in front of this gatehouse is now crossed by a regular causeway, replacing the former drawbridge.

The outer gate, of later date, stands near the centre of the Roman earthwork, on the north front, in the present village, but the Normans did not think it necessary to wall in the whole area of the camp. It seems probable, however, that they enclosed it with some kind of defence, possibly a palisade.

## (1)rectainy Fruturus.

April 4, 1883.
C. D. R Fonerion, Eeq, M.S.A., How. Vieb-Procident, in the Chair.

Me. J. Batr read a paper on "The Cutle of Fongeren and its Lorian" which in priatod at p. 120.

The Rev. Preomaron Verancen ment a papor on "The Oponing of the Toub of Biahop Oliver Sutton, in Lincoln Minster, and the Dir. covery of a Chalice, Paten, and Episcopal Ring;" thin wes read by Mr. Gomselin, and is printed at p. 114.

The Crateyar called attention to the large size of the ring, anoh a are found in episcopal graves on the continent, whence be thought this example had been obtained.

Mr. Micklethwatte and Mr. Hopi added nome general obsorvations reapecting the chalice and paten, and their early type.

Voten of thanke wers peimed to Mr. Bein and to Precentor Venableen

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By the Rive Pemonsiog Yerubure.-Drawinga and photographs of the Chelice, Paten, Ring, and Pactoral Stail, found in the grave of Bishop Oliver Sutton.

By Mr. Hartaromas.-A coat of mail, formed of twenty-four six-inah equares of mail, ench complete in itsolf, and roughly joined together with iron wire into the semblance of a garment. The remarkeble feature of tho mail is the anique manner in which the linke are joined together. The construction of tho linke is, indeed, the mame as that for ordinary rivetted mail, up to a cerrain atage. The flattened ends are theninsteed of being punched for the reception of the rivatr-niaked on the outer side, athim wire in whippod round them, tristed up into a abort heed, and cutb or twinted off. The whole equare of mail wat ther hearily tinned. It in obvious that this never wan a comt of mail, but has been made up into the coat form for the purpose of alale. Whatis then, what the porpose of the equaree i Thit seems to be explained by some entries in the inventory of Sir John Falstoff, who died in 1459. " 1 jatke of blakke linen clothe aturiod with majle; 1 jakke of blake clothe lined with canvar mayled;" the meaning of the wond jakke, as applied to any defensive garment, being, any. Burgea hat explainod, soch as were formed of two folde of leather or linen, with something betroen them. Unfortunately no juck has come down to as, but it mat
be taken that the squares of mail in question were timned in orier. for incortion between linen, and to provent rant, as wat the cere with the eplints of a brigandine, and, probably, they were ased in the choulders of jecke, for which thoir sies is well srited. The cost is quection han boos known to Mr. F. Weeken for some time, and wes in the collection of a dealor in Boed Btront twenty yourn ago.

## May i 1889.

The Rov. F. Sruntire, in the chais
Mr. J. L. Ardat read a paper "on Ritualintic Reclociology in NoethFiek Norfolk." Touching fint upon the exampien of combined monetio and purochisl churches an abown it Weybourna, he commented on and explained the grat width of the mave in mome of the amoller aiclelen chusches. The singular feature of a chapel mived one atory above the ficor of the colleginte charch of Ingham, the relic chamber of the ant end of Tuntend ohurch, and the remarkablo arrangoment at Rollealy for the support of a chame onder whith a dimoned person might rit in order for bit healing were then apoken of Prasing on to the connideration of the enrichment of ventern doorway, and parvisan over porches ho treated of ntoope, altart, piscinas, bow side windown, and seulpturod fonta end thair canopies ancoesively. At Barniugham Northwood a "Wheel of fortune" marked in the floor in brick and stone, 5 the in dinmeter, and popularly known a the mennorial of a coechman, was deacribed. The Norfolz rooderreens and their magnificant and varied decorationa formed a large item in Mr. Andre'a paper, and a carcful anelysic of the different arraugements of the eaints, prophote, and other boly percons upon these ormate barriew brought sceming abeos into order. Further semarke wers added opon bell solare, rond-loft mtairs, consocration crowech, atone senta, painted glam, alma bozes, and charnol chapolo.

A rote of thanka weas pamed to Mr. Andre, whose paper is printed at p. 186.

## Autiquities and Ellatky of ant ©xhibitè.

By the Rey. Gayulus I. Ceretriz-The following Early Greek Scaruboeoid gems: A Bee, in white chalcedony, from Taranta An Iber, in pale bine chalcedony, from Sparte. A Lion, in rock cryatal, and es Dog, in agate, from the Greek Islapds 4 Buil, in sapphirine, from Smyrna; and a Persian Archer, in burnt chalcodony, from Peloponenus.

Mr. Curerisa aloo oxhibited :-Implementa of noknown use, made of a bird'n bill, from Kourneh, Thebes; an amber necklace, from Selmejeb, Upper Erypt; and a bronze Thurible, from Sonthern Italy.
Mr Chictica informed the meeting that he had disonvered at TelelAmarns, a papyrue of a portion of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth booke of Humer, believed to be of the first century.

Hy Mr A. Oliver-A pewter pot witha hinged lid oramented with a fleardelie, the name of the owner "Priest" is on the lid and rim, the latter bearing also a portcullie This object wa found while digging for the foundations of the Vietoria Tower; an incanse burner from the wite of Mossrk Rimmel's factory, Beaufort brildings, an earthenware pot from Nottingham Court, Bi, Gilen, a Dutch glase bottle, and a pan of poltary.

## Altices af Succhacolifical Publications.

##    

The ain and object of thic woek as dontly ank out in the " original peopecter," which in givea atiar the prefece of the Pablichoth If porporto to explain the paiacipel typer, aymbols end devioen, which appear on coing with Iatia legeade and inecriptiona manted ander the governmeat of abcient Rome, both eoksular and imperin, to supply biographical, chronological, and monetal reforencet to the Emperort, Empremen and Cemers, from Julins Comer to Marricios Thberins; and aloo to elucidate crioum and rare obvecees and reverser by mythological, historical, and geographical notices. Anyone at all conversant will grep at onee the magnitude of toch an undertaking and it is very crident ather but a cusory glawoe at the work before ma, that ite cowpilation hae extonded over a very long period. In feot, it is the tank of more than the life-time of one iadivideal; and Mr. Sakh Stoventon, who undertook it ainglehaoded, unfortunately found this to be the cana, His original iden wes that the work mould torm one rolume of aboet 1,000 paras printed unifortaly with the Dictionaries of "Greals and Bonana Antiquitios" and of "Greek and Boman Biography and Mytholow," and that it chould be illuetrated throughont with numerone woodcute. The worl hea appeared an Mr. Stevenson propoced, but, vinfortmentely, he did not live to 500 it completion. As now ineod it concing of 829 clomaly printed pagen, Me. Stoventon's labonew axtending a fry ange 829; from this point the arvices of Mr. Madden have been requiritioned, and on him han fallen the duty of bringing the work to complation. Mr. Madden han long been known an an authority on this pertioalar brapch of amomatios, and it in fortumata that the projrietoses were able to obtain his valuable eo-operation.

Roman numiamaties may bo divided iuto two lugo serien, vis, that of the Bepublic and that of the Empire. The coinn of tho formor are chiedy in ìiver, a comparatively emell portion baing in gold etruck mainly after ma, 49, whitet the copper eoins are of an earlier date and ceme eboat s.a. 80 . Those of the Imperiel times are of gold, silvar and eopper, being ineod in lage namberw in ewh of the three metala The main charactaristics of the two sarien ars however very dintinet Down to the death of Juline Comar in 2.0. 44, the typen of the coins refer to
 the gave daed of Roman heroes in the pets the mythologicel and

 thin in the chiof chatwoter of the ooinage throughot inperial timen, which eloo abopadi in allagocial, mythological and arahitataral dovion.

 1raperoct, and if we add to thom, the teplanation of the loovole to


 bean chectad down to thit dite The vacioca mode of Cobre
 thew authoes have beought to light iney reach mattre proviouly
 tions are panecrior to the ohiol pertion of the "Didtionart" and the only mont minhle information that Mr. Genvencom lad acone to wis that mapliad by Rolkal. It in on this socoant that the "Distionery" is not mo to my up to date: yut in mita of thin mions eboteonaing thene in to be foemed in it a great deel of information that in mont undill not eely to the numinnatict bat aloo to the olemien moholer end the hittorion. The eritiel oge of the numismatiot will find beides yot infrequent armon old theories propoonded which have loog been aberdoced. This must have been char to thoe who env the "Dictionary" to jite floich, and thongh thay mey not have been able to metce the work sbremet of the time, yet we think thoy ought mot to have pened over this imperfection in conplete ailoses. If is honever, far botter that the wort aloonld lave bean prodeced as it now etende, then that it should not have appented at all. The memarchee rado in Roman neminnatios in late jean have doge mech to alogidate the mocalled Conalar or Beppoblionn serion, not only en rogands the arangemeat of the coin but aloo in refermen to the explanetion of the varione typer The ing inge of the andy eopper coise known es the libual criven, which was formetry athribated to the time of Bervins Tolling, is
 the appoeed reduotion of the as from the ponad-weight to the half-ponad (bemi libral) and the quarter-pound (quadrantal) in a theory mo longer tenable: and them have been diapleced by a on third seduction anind the Triontil Alwo by a nytem of carfol eramination of all the priseipel fode of coint, the whole torite hat bean mratiged in eloronologion ordor, th that eoonding to Momman we have no dirionlty
 priod. The lebe Count de Balie quite indopandently of Mommenfe xtmarchee want till onc top farther. II not oniy armagod the octne in the Bitioh Mapenm chronologieally bat aloo geogaphionly so thet the sarien siford of ftholf a hintory of the gredwal growth of the power of Bome. In the Imperial cories aloo mach now light has bean thrown an its clasification and on the history of the mint, and the mriove degrader tioen of the cointge have boen explained and conelurively socoanted toe The roform of Caracalla, Auroling, and Dioclotian betone imperfoctly
 of the recolte of reont etody they will not be lound roooded in the "Dictionary," and, conequently, in cousulting the work the sondent will
have to exercite a cortain amonat of caution; but he will not err for if he reuds the "Dictionary "in coujunction with the workt of Mommen and Babelon. That Mr. Stevenson has done good service to the atady of Romate numimatice no one will heaitate to eny, and we can ekrongly meommend his work at a mandard book of reference on the mubloot In cearging oat the complotion of the "Dictionary" Mr. Madden falls E. at page 850, that he hay mado soneidereble uno of the worke of Monmona, Cohen, 8abetiow, Lemormant and othom, so that frove this point the thocteominge of the enclior portion are not to be found. The Illuateationa, in which the work abounda, wese for the mont part ereguted by tho hto Mr. Fairholt, who wet a elilfol and concoientions nomiematic engraver, but who hat not boan quite aucermiful in reper ducing ancient portraite. Thi har beon a common failing with mod works on Boman numimatice, and in recont jears has led to the adoption of various photographic procemes, which have anwered admirably when s nomber of piecen are ropresented on pletes, but when it is needed to ingert the illustrations in the toxt, as wist the ense with the "Dietionary," thoy are not so suliwfeotory. When this dificulty is overcome we shall have illuetrations at perfect an the coins thonncolven.

THE REGLSTERS OF WALTER BRONRSCOMBE AND PFTER QUIVIL BISEOPS OF EXETEF, WITE BOME RECORDS OF THE EPIBOOPATE OF BISHOP TEONAS DE BYTTON; ALSO TEE TAXATION OF POPE NICEOLAS IV, AD. 1291 (DIOCESE OF RXETER), by the Riv.
 Goorge Bell and Bons)
Three yeat afo' we reviewed Mr. Bingeaton-Bandolph's axpelleat inder and abetrect of the register of Fimund Stafford, Binhop of Theter. Ha now proposes to make that one of a cerien of which it will be the fifth rolume, and the new book now before ws the finco This incindea the earliest registers axtant, and if it be in some recpeot of less gemeral interest, and more of a day list of memes than the former one, it in certainly no fault of the Fititor, for every page proves the labour which he has epent upon the wort, and his care to male it as completa and accurate as poacible. As a tort of fand melating to the Conntied of Deron and Cornwall, during the latter half of the thirtoenth contary, it in invalueble. But theee earlier registera are lean rich than the later one in those illushrations of the idens and manners of the times, whioh have a more than local interest. The now book, with bbout the mame number of pagea, extemde over a period twice es long at that covered by the former one.

Mr. Randolph reeps to the method he adopted with Bishop Etafford's reginter, and could acarcely have a better. Few, perhapa, will read the book all through as we have done; but any in search of information sbout a place or a person connected with the diocese at that time will have no difficulty in finding here all thet the registert have to tell about them, and often something beaiden.

Bishop Broneecombe's register is perfect and well kept. Ho reigned twenty-three years, and wat an active ruler, at in chewn
${ }^{2}$ Fol siffin 100.
emongat other thinge by the feot that ho coacoornted no low than cighty-aight ohurohem in nive jwar, and trenty-ose of them within thith deyn. Anyoes who knowe what the old ocncooration mervice Whe will epprexiate the phytion lebour of thic aloge, withont rockoaing tho noomary triveling, and the regelar diocmen wotk cariod ore at the enme tima.

Thave many commorations should not be takea to imply that the churchen weat now onen, or that an of thoan had letoly been roboilt; thongh the time wen ose in whioh men were meelont church buildert. There werp arrears to be made up, for we lownt trom the conetitutions pabliched in the legantine visitation of Otho in 183s, that the consecration of ohmoron had been much negioctod in Brgiand, and it wes therein oedoed that all old charohes not them coaroorated nhould bo mo within two jearm, and all now onee within that period from the complotion of thair fabriou. It in contain that many, and mout likely that all the ohurohee Binhop Bronevcombe conevorated, wwo of ofd toundition, though nome had boem letaly re-built. Wo have am inclance in the book of the union of two old parishes, bat noae of the creation of a now parich. Like many another, the Bichop atrove agrinint the sbuces of his tirce. But the syitem of dispennations nullified moot medimonal attempta at reform. The Church in ovel now but juet freeing itwolt from come of the ovile sguinat which thay fonght-a, for instance, plurnlities and the non-recidence of incum-bentb-ad still anflers from the appropriation of roctorice in which the good bithop antw mo little harm that he approprinted one to endow his own chantry. The monesteries were great dovourese of churchen in this my, and many a parich still cuffern, beomues the monks epproprinted to their own we the ondowment which in aom sorely moeded.
Bishop Quivirs regiter is imperfoct and lowe cerefully kept than hiv predocenorion, and has anfered badly trom the rection une of pall at the hasis of eome reader who chould have known better. Cr. Randolph has doas the beut ho could with it, and han supplomanted it from other sourcee. No reginter of Biahop Bytion arieth, bat in like manner an attempt ia mede to aupply the blent.

After him came Birbop Walter do Stapletom, apon whoee regittor Mr. Randolph in now at work, and he expects to heve it reedy noart year. We hope he will have a loag liet of subecribers. The price in co low that they oan only pey for the printing, oven if they do thet, and all the good metal wort of tho Rditor will be given to them.

# Archatalogical Sourmal. 

DECEM Brat, Ime

## TRAOES OF THE EARLY DEVELOPMINNT OR MUNICIPAL ORGANIVATION IN THE OTTY OF NORWIOH.

Dy THE BEV. W. HUDAON, MA.

## L.-The general circumstances of the City.

 The early history of Municipal InstitutionsForme of bumainipal deviloporeat vriocis in England is confessedly a field of research which needs much working, and there are few ways in which local archæology can render more useful service than in helping on the work in its own locality. This is all the more necessssry, because every municipality has had its own history. The same general aims and aspirations after freedom may have animated the inhabitants of different burgh. They may have had the same ideas of self government, and the same theories with respect to the regulation of trade and commerce; but, of necessity, each burgh was compelled to adapt its aims and theories to the particular circumstances, often not a little complicated, by which it was sorrounded. Municipal institutions in early times were not, as now, the result of a permissive act of a central authority setting forth a fixed model, which any community might copy if it pleased. They were the outcome of a struggle between various rival influences, and the rerult was modified in different cases, according as one or other of these influences was more than usually in the ascendant.

Norwich an铞portant field for itady.

I think I may fairly claim for the city with which I have now the honour of dealing, that it presents in this respect a specially promising and important field for inveatigation. It was in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries that the burghs of England chiefly obtained their right of self-government from the kings,

[^83]whe, either from need or policy, continued to grant them increasing powera, till Edward I., by summoning their representatives to his Parliaments, recognized them as imp:ortant members of the body politic. Daring this time, Norwich occupied a position scarcely second to any other borough in the kingdom. So far back as the time of Kirg ldward the Confessor it was almost unsurpassed in the number of its burgesses, 1320. Though it suffered some drawbacks, the worst being through the rebellion of Earl Ralph against William the Conqueror, not long before the Domedday Survoy was made, yet it soon recorered itself. Even in the troublous days of King Stephen, when he handed it over to his son William, it could bosat of about fifteen hundred. How greatly it prospered after that time until it became in the reign of Edward III. the principal seat of the woollen manufacture, is a matter of history. Its early importance is indisputable.

I would further observe that, during this

It advan: tageons eis comaknoent critical period of its history, it practically had but one person to deal with, viz., the king. From the earliest times Norwich had been part of the king's demesne. Even the modified alienation of lordship which had been granted to the Earls of East Anglia, as recorded in the Domesday Survey, ceased at the Conquest, when, by the death of Harold, who held the earldom, the whole jurisdiction of the city passed into the hands of the king.

The Prine sad montra 20 ind hindruse

It may be as well here to clear away a misconception, which some writers have fallen into. Because Norwich was the seat of a Bishoprick, with a wealthy monastery attached to the cathedral having an independent jurisdiction of itu own, and because frequent disputes, and at times violent collisions, took place between the monks and the citizens, it has been assumed that the citizens had to fight for their rights against the encroachments of the monks. It was certainly not so. The lands over which the Prior claimed jurisdiction were not originally (with one small exception) part of the burgh at all, but belonged to the adjoining hundreds of Blofield, Taverham, and Humbleyard. The aggressors were undoubtedly the citizens, and all the Prior and monks ever succeeded in doing was to hold their own. In the end
they had to give up even that. At all times they were powerless to hinder the political development of the city. Horthe The one great hindrance which the citizens Cask. might have had to combat would have been the presence of a powerful noble in the castle, Here again fortune favoured them. The chances of collision between the citizens and the holder of the castle were never great, either when it was held by an earl or by a constable in the king's name. On the one hand, the city was unfortified and not in a position to provoke a conflict; and on the other hand, neither king, earl, or constable had any occasion to interfere with the natural commercial growth of the city. When its career of self-government began at the close of the twelfth century, the castle had ceased to be a danger. The king did not want it for defensive purposes; he did not care to commit it to a powerful subject, who might hold it against him. It would have fallen into decay altogether had it not been converted during the thirteenth century into a gaol, which it continued to be till a few years ago.

Norwich, therefore, had always been specially free from external interference, and when it received the privilege of self-government it was practically unfeltered, except by the ancient lordiship of the king. It scarcely needs saying that a king at a distance chiefly concerned himself in matters which affected the royal exchequer, and, saving these, had no other interest than to promote the growth of a valuable source of income.

What in memat by baring "the mene libertion am London"

I desire to lay as much stress as possible on this feature of the municipal history of Norwich. because it must greatly affect our view of that history in one important aspect. The charter of 5th Richard I., its first real charter of selfgovernment as I think, grants to the citizens of Norwich the "same liberties and free customs as the citizens of London have." Many writers have assumed that this or similar language used in charters to other boroughs implies that thenceforward those boroughs set themselves to assimilate not only their customs and liberties but their municipal organization to those of the City of London. From this point of view, it seems strange that Norwich with all its advantages of wealth and local importance, should
have been governed by bailiff and not by a mayor and aldermen till the beginning of the fifteenth century. This view is thus expressed by Blomefield. When the city wat finally provided with a mayor, aldermen, and common council in 1417, and had exchanged ita old "tolhouse" for a new "guildhall." Blomefield observes:-"Thus thecity wan now peacably settled, having greater authority, and its state fixed in a much grander manner than ever it had. been before, being exactly the same as to its governmont and ordinances as the City of London then was, which wacs what this city from its first chartor always aimed at."
Yome I feel sure that this view is not correct. trmetion of sumint King Richard's charter meant what it spoke of, "cuatoms and liberties," not the special form of government. The citizens of Norwich were confirmed in the enjoyment of their privileges to the same extent that those of London were in theirs. These customs and liberties were called "the same," becarse substantially they were so. Most of them were the common inheritance of the two cities. In some valuable chapters of "Laws and Customs anciently in use in the City of Norwich," preserved in the "Book of Ploas," and dating back certainly to the thirteenth century, perhaps some of them still earlier, the custom of the City of London in only occasionally appealed to. In general, thinge are said to be done "sccording to the custom of the city of Norwich."
Hot moser. With respect to the form of municipal sily form of government, it seems nimeasonable to suppose goveramant. that, if the constitution of the Iondon municipality had from the first been regarded as the aim of other boroughs, Norwich with its chartered right to assimilate itself to London should have taken two hundred years to attain its end. Two other instances make this clearer. Oxford, like Norwich, was authorized by charter to imitate London, and it obtained a mayor in 1229; whereas Lynn, which was anthorized to follow Oxford, had a mayor as early as 1204. The only explanation of Norwich retaining its older constitution lwo centuries later than Lynn, must have been that until towards the close of the fourteenth centary the citizens had no desire to make the change. If this explanation is correct, it makes it all the more intereating to search as closely into
the character of the older organization an our axisting records enable us to do.
yruod of I propose rapidly to work back from the invigution present time to the point where it becomes necessary to appesl to hitherto unworked sources of information.

## II-The modern Corporation.

The present corporation of the Oity of Norwich derives ita anthority from the Municipal Reform Act of 1835, which, like most similar modern legislation, effected some salutary changes at the cost of destroying in some wayg the continuity of the present with the past.

At the present time the city, which is also a connty, is governed by a mayor, sheriff, sixteen aldermen, and fortyeight town councillors. It is divided into eight wards, numbered from one to eight; two aldermen and aix councillors represent each ward. The official title of the corporation is "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens," a title which I need not attempt to explain. I would only draw attention to the fact of the "aldermen" being denoted as a separate estate, though they are not really so. The previous history will shew how this arose.

> III.-The mediceval Corporation.

This modern constitution of the municipal assembly is a matilated relic of that which existed before the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, which was as follows:a mayor, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and sixty councillors.
Prorgront There were four great wards, Conesford, mand , movic: Mancroft, Wymer, and the Northern or Ward manall wards. over the Water. Kach of the four great wards was subdivided into three small wards, which also bore distinctive names. Conesford great ward was divided into South Conesford, North Conesford, and Ber Street; Mancroft great ward, into Mancroft, St. Stephen's and St. Giles; Wymer great ward, into East Wymer, Middle Wymer, and Wast Wymer; and the great ward over the Water, into Fybridge, Colegate, and Coslany.
Roposomentod Each of these twelve small wards was by twotyfour aldermen nod aixty commero councilion. represented by two aldermen elected for life. The common councillors represented the four great wards, but in unequal propotions,

Coneaford having twelve, Mancroft sixteen, Wymer twenty, and the Ward over the Water twelve.
some importent officials, such as the town clerk, recorder, chamberiain, and others, I pass over, because they do not represent any principle of relf-government, but are merely administrative officers. One deserves somewhat more prominent notice. There is now one coroner for the city: before the Reform Act there were two. To have a coroner was one of the earlieat symbols of exempt jurisdiction. I do not, however, find that in Norwich the coronera ever took much part in the general government of the city, as they did in some placee, and therefore they hardly fall within the scope of my present inveatigation.

客祭lo of the eorporstion deperibod the governing body.

The full title of this corporate body was the mayor, sheriffs, citisons, and commonally. If this title was simply intended to describe the governing body (as I believe it was), and not the whole number of those in whose name they acted, then by the expression "citizens" must have been meant the twenty-four aldermen; by the "commonalty" the sixty common councillors. As we go further back we shall find support for this interpretation and some traces of the way in which these distinctions arose. It must be remembered in any case that this governing body did not pretend to represent the whole body of inhabitants, but the much more limited body of "freemen," who exclusively possessed the power of electing their rulern.
The organization in existence at the passing of the Municipal Reform Act was legally supposed to be derived from a charter of 15th Charles II. But practically it dated from the beginning of the fifteenth century, when some very important changes took place.
neviman of These changes were not effected all at once. the organt. They were the result of four distinct steps:tion at the bejiming of the fftenth contary.
(1), a royal charter of Henry IV., in 1403;
(2), an ordinance of the assembly, in 1404 ;
(3), a composition between two dissentient parties in the community in 1415; (4), a royal charter of Henry V., in 1417. It is necessary to state these changes with precision, in order to understand clearly what the new constitution took the place of.

Charter of Eleary IV. Caty made: county. Fowr beitil re. pleoed by a majer and
two herific

1. In 1403, the city obtained a charter, by which it was completely separated from the County of Norfolk and made a county of itself, and ita manicipal organization was settled thus:-
(a) The headship was to be vested in a mayor and two sheriffs. These were to take the place of the four bailiffs, who had previously held the headship of the community. Stated more precisely, while the mayor took the place of the bailiffs as chief magistrate of the city, he also added to this a new authority, which they Thomanor had not possessed. He was the king's the king'r emeheator. escheator. This was the chief difference between him and the bailiffs, and the chief aspect which his office assumed from the king's point of view. Accordingly, he is not looked upon as taking the place

The shoritit inatend of the bailife of the bailiffs, but as holding a new office. The office of the bailifis, who (to the king) were simply the stewards of the king as lord of the city, was now transferred to two sheriffs, who acted as the king's officers, and who were the persons responsible to the king for the future, as the bailiffs had been before, for the payment of the fee-farm rent of the city. In atrict accordance with this view we find that the first mayor was elected on May 1st, 1403, soon after the receipt of the charter; but the bailiffs finished out their year of office till Michaelmas, when two of them were chosen to be the first sheriffs.
(b) Besides the mayor and two sheriffs the municipal body is only described generally in this chartar as the citizens and commonalty, and the same expression is used of their predecessors. The new rulers have confirmed to them the same authority which "the bailiffs, citizens and commonally, their predecessors, had, used, and enjoyed," before this alteration.

Ondinance of Mrimandy in 1404.
2. In the following year an important ordinance was made by the assembly, with respect to the election of the two sheriffs. Eighty persons were to be elected yearly, who should be at all common assemblies by themselves. They were to nominate three persons for the office of sheriff, and present the names to the mayor and "probi hor(ines,"
meaning, as will appear presently, twenty-four elected citizent, a body already in existence, and then the mayor was to name one sheriff, and the "probi homines" the other. These eighty appear to be the first form of the future common council; and we may here observe for the first time in our investigation a divergence of eympathy between two portions of the municipal body, what we may call the oligarchical and the popular clomenta.
Corpontur 8. This arrangement lasted only a fow cont mexme years, and led to disputes, which were the tue rutim this. subject of a Composition on February 14th, 1415. In this Composition the constituent portions of the municipal body are called by new names. The "probi homines" are called "the twenty-four" or "the twenty-fonr concitizens" or "the twenty-four of the mayor's conncil." The eighty now become sixty, and are Tho ommon called "the common council" or "the cont comeil.
mons." They are to be elected from the four great divisions of the city, which now for the first time are called " wards," having previously been called " lects." The electors of the great wards are to choose a certain number for each of the sub-divisions of their own great ward.
> trantion of Iondon.

Thronghout this Composition it is observable that constant reference is made to the constitution and practice of the City of London. The twenty-four "shall stand in Norwich as they do in London." The mayor shall have the same authority to challenge or restrain one of the twenty-four "as the meyr of London hath." The common council shall have the same power "as the common council of London."
Cherter of
4. This Composition did not settle the Hery v. disputes between the mayor, sheriffs, and twenty-four on the one hand, and the commons on the other. The settlement was finally made by a new charter of 5th Henry V. (1417). The chief point of the settlement had reference to the election of the sheriffa, which had been the main subject in dispute. For the future, one sheriff was to be chosen by the mayor and twentyfour; the other by the commons. An important change rwat-for however is made with regard to the twentywidamo four. For the first time thoy are now called "aldermen"; and they are to hold office for life.

The electors are described as "omnes cives habitantes et hospicia sua per se tenentes," all citirens who are resident and have separate households.

Various ordinances were made about the same time for the processions of the trade companies, and eapecially of the Guild of St. George, and the new municipal building which was now erected was called " the guildhall" instead of the "tolhouse," as the former one had been called.
gignitionges ch thene

The sum total of these various changes and their rationale seem to be as follows:-(a), the mayor was new both in office and in name; (b), the two sheriffs were new as to their name, but not as to their office. Instead, however, of representing the four divisions of the city as the four bailiffs had done, they represented two parts of the municipal body, which were not quite in sympathy with each other; (c), the twentyfour citizens elected to form a council for the mayor, were not new in respect to their office, but they now assumed ane name, that of "aldermen," and entirely ceased to be representative by holding their office for life; (d), the common council was a new body, and had a new title, except so far as it inherited the old appellation of the "commonalty."

## Copied from Loodon

It appears to me that the rationale of these fit, to imita felt, to imitate the municipal constitution of London. I have pointed out how this is distinctly stated at one stage of the proceedings. It is still more apparent in the change of nomenclature, even when the substance remained the same. No other reason can be assigned for the introduction of the term " aldermen" for the twenty-four citizens. The word had been in use in the city to describe the warden of a trade guild, and one citizen had been called the "alderman of the city hanse." But it is quite plain that the aldermen of the assembly were not wardens of trade guilds. They were in theory intended to represent the leading citizens, the "probi homines" of older times. The name was simply copied from London.

The same explanation is to be given of the substitution of the term " wards" for the divisions of the city, in place of the earlier and more significant word "leets," and of voln $\mathbf{x}$ mis.
"guildhall" for "tolhouse." The new building had no more apecial connection with guilds than the old. The mayor of London held his court in a "gaildhall" It was thought becoming to the dignity of the mayor of Norwich to do the same.

## IV.-The Older Conetitution.

It will now become my business to enter upon the more interesting subject of the older constitution which was thus replaced. We have already seen that in Henry IV.'s charter, by which it was altered, it was described as the "bailiff, citizens, and commonalyy." and we have seen who the "citizens" were, the twenty-four assessors first of the bailifts and then of the mayor, who became the "aldermen." Even at that time, however, the term "citizens" was usually omitted, and at a slightly earlier time the title exclusively used was the " bailiffs and commonalty," " ballivi et communitas." This was the earliest and simplest form of the manicipal organization of Norwich, and it will be my endeavour to explain its origin and its character.
Tree mepa of The propositions I hope to substantiate, or dorropmat. at least to give good reasons for, are these :-
(a) The external framework of the organization, vix., the four great divisions of the city, with which was connected the number of four bailiffs, and also the subdivisions of the forr great divisions into twelve amaller ones, which ultimately became the twelve smallwards of the city, arose out of the leet organization, governed by the requirements of the frankpledge system.
(b) The "communites" originally meant the whole body of equal citizens. By degrees it came to be used for the community in its acting capacity and so for that portion which habitually acted on behalf of the rest.
(c) As a matter of public convenience this acting portion transferred its obligations, and in so doing transferred its power to a few, the elected twenty-four. The result was the formation of an oligarchical spirit, which led to an alienation of interest between one class and another, and manifested itself, as we have seen, in the more complicated but less healthy course of manicipal development which we have already traced.

These three propositions can be conveniently treated
under the three heads of (a) the Bailiff; ; (b) the Commonalty; (c) the Twenty four elected Citizens.
$\Delta_{s}$ the greater part of what I have to say is
 based upon unpublished documenta, I may here mention three classes of documents, from which my opinions have been chiefly formed.
(1) The most important is a serien of Leet Rolls, in the possession of the corporation of Norwich. They are seven in number, and their dates are, 16 th, 17 th, 18th, 19 th, 21st. 24th, and 28th Edward I. (from 1288-1299).
(2) The next is a series of chapters of "Laws and Customs anciently used in the city of Norwich." These are preserved in the "Book of Pleas," a bound volume of special interest in itself from certsin peculiarities of its structure. It was written in the time of King Henry VI, or somewhat later, and contains a valuable collection of Charters and Pleas relating to the public affairs of the city, the latter beginning with the Iter of 34th Henry III. The customs I have referred to appear from internal evidence to have been reduced to "capitula" towards the middle of the fourteenth century. On the one hand, the mention of freedom from " murder fines" and "presentment of Englishry," both of which were abolished in 1340, would place them before that date; on the other hand, the "twenty-four citizens" mentioned in two of the later chapters can hardly refer to a much earlier period. They resemble in general those of London, published in the Liber Albus and Liber Custumarum, and those of Ipswich in the second volume of the Black Book of the Admiralty, both of which are referred to the thirteenth century. The Norwich customs have a special value for my present purpose in the language they use with respect to citizenship.
(3) The third set of documents are the Enrolments of Deeds of Conveyance in the City Court, which was a Court of Record and answered in substance (and occasionally in name) to the Husting Court of London. The enrolments begin in the year 1285, and between that date and 1300 there are more than 1000 enrolments, the greater number of which run parallel with the Leet Rolls of the same period. The two together throw much light on the condition of the city at that time.

## IV

Twonowo The Bailiff. I will begin with the Bailiffo. Brilf:

The word in its common use implies subordinartion to a saperior lord, and there is no reason to doubt that it does so in the case of a borough. At Norwich, at all events, the bailiffs were "ballivi domini regis," therepresentatives of the king's seignorial rights over the city. They were personally responsible to him for the payment of the fee farm rent. It is not, however, from this point of view that we have now to consider them, but as the chief magistrates of the city. They were the axecutive officers of a self-governing community. In this respect, their authority in the thirteenth century must have been very great, for till the following century there does not seem to have been any definite council to limit their action. Into the details of how this authority was exercised in the administration of laws and customs and privileges I cannot pretend to enter. The three sets of documents I have mentioned are full of interesting matter with respect to legal proceedings, but they require a legal training to appreciate their significance, and they do not belong to my subject, which is the development of municipal organization, not of rights and privileges.
I have stated that the expression "bailiffs and commonalty" deacribes the earliest forra of municipal organization in this city. It might be more correct to say it is the earliest form in which we can recognize any organization. The office of bailiff was first instituted in Norwich in 7th Henry III. (1223). For thirty years previously, the headship of the city had been in the Tho "po. hands of a provost (prepositus), elected by the pocitax" citizens from among their own number. This privilege was granted in 5th Richard I. (1194).

Date when
There is some little difficulty in deciding at Dul-gome what exact time the burgesses of Norwich moni bage- acquired the right of self-government. The first charter in existence is undated, but about the 29th Henry II. (1182). It is couched in general terms, confirming the "customs, privileges, and acquittances" enjoyed in the time of his grandfather, Henry I. This has been held by Blomefield and others to imply that

Yation Henry I had previously granted a charter. a Bery I . Biomefield asaigns a date for it, 1122; and apecifies that from that time forward the city wan governed by a preppositus chosen by the king, who accounted to him annually for "the foe-farm or annual profits." He admita that no such charter was known, but repeats on several subsequent occasions the same atatement about the provost accounting for the fee-farm of the city. I cannot find that he refera to any reliable evidence, and if by "fee-farm," he means the consideration paid for the enjoyment of self-government, the statement is not in accordance with the claim of the citizens themselves. In pleading against the commonalty of Yarmouth in 6th Edward III., after a wild assertion that Norwich was a " villa mercatoria et civites regui Anglie" before Yarmouth was inhabited, they come to more definite history,

The citime Ny ant the 0 ois $m$ grieted by Hoary II Book of Pimm, tol 21. and say "Afterwards, before the time of memory, a certain King of England, Henry son of the Empress [Henry II.], granted to the citizens the city with all liberties, \&ec., rendering therefor annually $£ 108$," which sum is immediately afterwards spoken of as the "firma civitatia"
Thomonasen Against this statement must be set another, by Richerd L originating with the monke of the cathedral priory. In the document (undated, but not earlier than Richard I1.) called "Historia Fundationis Reclesie Cathedralis Norwicensis," inserted in full by Dugdale and also in the city "Book of Pleas," (fol. 59) occurs this passage-"Afterwards, in the 17 th year of the reign of Stephen, which was the year of the Lord 1152, the commonalty of Norwich made a fine and agreed, as it says, with the aforesaid king for having coroners and bailiffs of themselves; but concerning this they have no charter, nor did they produce one in time of need, because never before the Conquest nor after for one hundred years and more did they have coroners or bailiff of themselves, but only one bailiff, who in the name of the king held courts and collected amercements, as it was in Beccles or in Bongey or in other places where merchandize is sold. And afterwards, when Richard I. was reigning, the aforeasid Commonalty of Norwich took to farm, from the hand of the said King Richard $L$, the City of Norwich with its
franchises and all its profits, as both the king himself had to that time held them in his own hand, and as the Oharter of the aforesaid King Bichard teatifies, the date of which is on the 6 th day of May, in the 5th year of his reign, which was the year of the Lord 1194."

These two statements agree in assigning the commencoment of municipal independence in Norwich to the close of the trelfth century, and only differ as to time by an interval of twelve yeara.
Probelly. The balance of evidence seems in favour of satemind the statement of the monks on this particular point, for Heary's charter makes no mention of any grant of the city at foo-farm, whereas Richard's does. The Pipe Boll of 6 th Richard I. also states, "the Citizens of Norwich render accoant of two hundred marks for having confirmation of the libertien of their city by charter of the Iord King Richard, and for having their cily in their hand, so that they should answer for the farm due at the exchequer."
"Pumpontas" e" "thival"

By Richard's charter they were allowed to choose a propositus from among themselves, subject to the king's approval, for their executive officer. This they continued to do till 1223, when Heary III. allowed them to substitute four bailiffo for the propositus. What advance of self-government was denoted by this change there is no direct evidence to show. Possibly it may have meant a real extension of jurisdiction in this manner:-" Prxpositus" or "reeve" was the ordinary name for the head man of a "villa" or townehip, and. "ballivus" was certainly used, amongst other ways, for the preaiding official in a hundred court. I find, for instance, in the Fistory of the Foundation of the Cathedral just referred to, that the monks complain that when license was granted to the citizens in 37 th Henry III. to eaclose the city with a foss, among other unwarrantable encroschments theye nclosed a place "where the bailiff of the Hundred of Taverham holds his courts until the present day." Possibly, therefore, the appointment of a "propositus" marks the time when the free control of the burgh court and of "bailiffs" when that of the hundred court was granted to the citizens. I will explain this more fully when I speak of the leet jurisdiction with
which the bailiff were ascociated, and which belonged to the buginess of the hundred court.
Why foar
For my present purpose the most interesting bailm feature in the appointment of bailiff is the number four; for it constitutes the first trace of what I have called the framework of the municipal organization, which continued unaltered till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835.

Compeoted with fotr cmidr Gricour eallod "loce."

The earliest existing evidence as to the mode of election of bailiffs, is in an Assembly Roll of 39th Edward III. (1365). There was then one bailiff elected for each of the four great divisions of the city, which were still called "leets." But at the much earlier date of 1288, we find the courta of these leets presided over by the four bsilifis with an elaborate organization of sub-divisions subordinate to the four great divisions or leets, Although, therefore, the actual proof is not forthcoming. it seems impossible to doubt that from the very first the four bailiffs and the four leets were intimately connected with each other. I will endeavour to shew briefly what these leets were.
Menimgot the The subject has recently had some valuable Cambridge, in the introduction to a volume edited by him this year for the Selden Society, and entitled Select Pleas in Manorial Courts. To begin with; a note on the etymology of the word "leet," has a bearing on its use in the case of these four divisions so called in Norwich. In that note the authority of Professor Skeat is quoted for the statement that "Leet" must be derived from the Anglo-Saxon lmtan, to let or permit, referring to the jurisdiction permitted within a certain district. In some of the earliest instances, however, of its use quoted by Professor Maitland, its meaning seems to be rather that of the geographical diatrict than of the jurisdiction exercised within it. A similar sense is found in one of the "chapters of Norwich customs." The serjeant of the bailiffs is directed to sarve summonses to attend meetings on certain leading citizens of each leet, twelve, ten, or The foor eight, "pro quantitate lete," according to the
hion of
Nizo of the leet. I mention this because the four original leets in Norwich were not mere
arbitrary divisions made for convenience, but were topographically distinct portions of the city. In the earliest Leet Rolls they were, as they always remained either undor the name of leets or warde ; (1), Conesford; (2), Mancroft ; (8), Wymor or Westryk; (4), Over-the-Water. The first, third, and fourth of these conatituted the ${ }^{\text {a }}$ burgua ${ }^{\text {" of the Domasday Survey (T. R. K.), and must }}$ even then have been distinguished from each other by their natural position. Coneaford was cut of from Westwick by the Castle Hill and its enclosing earthworks, and both were separated by the river from the part on the northern side. The second, Mancroft, had a distinct origin. It Thas the "new burgh" added to the rest at the time of the Conquest. I do not mean to assert that before the establishment of leet organization, these divisions were definitely separated for administrative purposes. It may have been so. I should rather suggest that the organization was adapted to local circumstances, and was formed on the basis of four divisions, becanse there were four suitable natural divisions ready to hand.

The mebdivione of the ineta

The origin of the sub-divisions of the four leets can be somewhat more clearly traced, eapecially by the light of Mr. Maitland's conclusions. Let me first briefly explain what these subdivisions were:-The earlieat existing Leet Roll is a roll of presentments of 16 th Edward I. (Lent, 1288.) It begins with the "Leet of Cunesford," in which the presentments are made by three sets of capital pledges, the third being specified as for "Berstrete." Then follows the "Leet of Manecroft." The presentments are here made by only two sets of capital pledges, one for the parish of St. Stephen, the other for St. Peter de Manecroft. It is to be noted, however, that wheress in other cases the number of capital pledges is twelve, or one or two more, in Manecroft twenty-three are sworn, so that it may be taken as counting for a double sub-division. The name of the Leet of Westwick is omitted in this roll, no doubt by inadvertence. The presentments in it are divided amongst four sets of capital pledges, representing certain groups of parishes from St. Giles on the west to St. Martin before the Gate of the Bishop on the east. The Leet over the Water is divided between two seta of capital pledges,
one jet answering for four parishes, the other for ten. In the third of these rolls, which only contains the presentments for the Loet of Conesford, two of the three subdivisions of that leet are given more precisely. The first set of sworn presentors answers for six parishes, occupying the sonthern half of Conesford Street; the second for four pariahes at the northern end of the street as far as Tombland. Berstrete and the rest of the city are missing. Twodo the The number of sub-divisious thus specified saol number. is eleven, but if we count Mancroft with its double number of presentors for two, we have twelve, which became the permanent number. The only alteration subsequently made was by a slight re-arrangement. In the time of Richard II., according to a list in the City Domesday of tenements chargeable with the payment of landgable, St. Giles had been transferred to the Mancroft leet ; and ultimately when the four leets became the "four great wards" of the revised municipality, each great ward was sub-divided into three smaller ones. To effect this the divisions of the ward of Westwick or Wymer were reduced from four to three, and those of the Ward over the Water were increased from two to three. These re-arrangements were doubtless arbitrary and done for the sake of symmetry, the whole municipal organization of aldermen and common councillors being based upon Orgin of the them, as we have seen. But the original sub-mab-druitoon divisions were not arbitrarily made, but arose out of the requirements of the aystem of frankpledge.

The Leet organization of Norwich in the thirteenth century seems fully to confirm Professor Maitland's conclusions, and those conclusions help to explain our municipal development. His conclusions are these. He points out that the term "court leet" is of comparatively late use. Originally, to claim a leet was equivalent to claiming viowo of frankpledge. Now, by the latrs of Henry nirtars of L, the sheriff was bound to hold a fall hundred ${ }^{4}$ view of frokpledge" and ertminal presontments. court to see that all were in frankpledge, i.e., that all males of twelve years old and upwards (with certain permitted exceptions) were enrolled in tithings or associations of ten or twelve for mutual pledge or responsibility. Either the reeve and four men of the township, or in other cases the capital vor. xurt.
pledgea, i.e., the chief men of the tithinge, were boand to appear at the handred court to answer to this enquiry. At a later time King Henry II, by the Amaize of Clarendon in 1166 , ordained that in every county and every hundred either the juatices or the sherifis should make enquiry by twelve lawful men of the handred and four of every township concerning robbern and other offenders. SomeWhat later the more serious offences, as homicide, were reserved for the judgment of the crowh, but the presentments before the aheriff were allowed to inclade encroschments, nuisances, and such offencea Mr. Mritland's theory in that to this Asaize is to be referred the origin of the " aheriff's tourn," where such offences were tried, and that the two jurisdictions of the sheriff thus became mingled together. The capital pledges, or four men of the township, who came to certify to the carrying out of the law of frankpledge were utilized as the most mitable persons to make the presentments of offences required by the Assize of Clarendon. He thinks, farther, that the lords of private jurisdictions who claimed to hold the view of frankpledge proceeded to imitate the practice of the sheriff, and receive from the capital pledges of their tithings presentments of offences similar to thoee presented to the sheriff at his tourn. It was to these private courts that the term " leet " came to be applied, and it is interesting in this city to observe that he states that the word apparently had its origin in East Anglia, and in the thirteenth century was scarcely used elsewhere.

This theory accounta very well for the it-

Two eonitim Thorwich stitution of bailifs in Norwich in the early part of the thirteenth century. There were towards its close, and no doubt long had been, two courts in Norwich. There was the city court called "curia theolonii" because it was held in the tolhouse or tolbooth. This was, I suppose, the "husting" mentioned in the charter of Bichard I. This court may have been presided over in the twelfth century, as the monks affirmed, by the one bailiff who in the name of the king held courts and collected amercements. I have suggested that under the charter of Richard I the control and profits of this court were granted to the citizens under a provost of their own election.

The Shemit: *- oocanty cont

The other court was the sheriff's coart, or county court, called "curia comitatus," and situated inside the enclosure of the castle. Here the sheriff would summon the hundred court for the view of frankpledge, and here afterwards he would hold his toarn, and the presentments ordered by the Asaize of Clarendon would be made.

I would auggest then that the appointment

Pomply at appointmant of bilifis the look jarive dibtion of the hamirwicourt wan trimp finted from mbaifir court to dity or builif' court of bailiff: meant this-cthat the hunâred court business, the view of frankpledge and the presentments, was now placed under the control of the citizens and transferred to their own court. The four bailiffs took the place of the sheriff of the county, as thetwosheriffafterwards took the place of the four bailiff. The citizens were allowed to hold their own leet, try their own offenders under their own officials, and place the amercements in their own common chest towards paying the king's fee-farm rent. I should conclude that the. division of the city into four leets took place at that time. I should rest this conclusion on the fact that there were four bailiffs, and as I have pointed out there were four natural divisions of the city. It must be observed however, that though the business not only of each leet but of each sub-division of a leet was conducted on different disys, the four bailifts unitedly presided over the whole.

The sub-divisions are accounted for by the

A arb-divition facluded twelve tutbige mixture of criminal jurisdiction with the law of frankpledge. The presentments were made by the capital pledges of the tithings. But the law of the land as interpreted by the Itinerant Justices required that there should in every case be not less than twelve presentors. If a lord could not produce twelve capital pledges, his claim to hold a "leet" was disallowed. Hence, when the four city leets were aubdivided to bring the business within manageable limits, it was necessary to group together at least as many parishes as would contain twelve tithings, and could therefore produce twelve capital pledges.

The sub-division of the leets was therefore to some extent dependent originally on the density of the population in different parts of the city. It must not be suppesiad
however, that the population was just sufficient to produce twelve sets of capital pledges, representing 144 tithings. $\Delta t$ the Leet of 1288 the total number of capital pledged making presentments was 150 besides 12 others who were apparently present though not 8 worn. Nor did the tithings contain just 10 or 12 persons. There is in existence a roll (Leet Roll No. 9) containing the names of all persons enrolled in tithings in the Leet of Mancroft about the year 1307. The tithings are there of most unequal size, come of them very large. Probably from the first the number of separate courts of presentment was intentionally limited to twelve, each of which fulfilled the condition of including at least twelve tithings. As I have observed, the unit of association was the parish. Adjowing parishes were grouped together in larger or smaller numbers, according to the number of tithings they contained.

## IV b.-The Commonalty and Citivenship.

The $\mathrm{momm}^{\text {. }}$ The Communilas. Having thus endeavoured mundise" to throw some light on the origin of the earliest executive officers of the community, and the framework of the aystem they were elected to administer, I have next to see what traces can be found of the origin and early history of the communitus, in whose name they were supposed to act. The question of the original significance of the expression is rendered the more difficult, at least here in Norwich (and I think the same is true elsowhere), because by the time it appears in existing documents it already has two different meanings. Somotimes it is used in what, no doubt, must have been its original sense of "the common body of citizens," between whom no distinctions are as yet recognised. But side by side with this general meaning is plainly a more restricted one, according to which it means that particular portion of the body which at the time was acting for the rest. There is not indeed, as yet, the deliberate election of a small number to represent the rest, which did not take place in Norwich till towardsthe middle of the fourteenth century. By that time a decided distinction between two classes of citizens, the higher and the lower, had developed itself and thenceforward took a permanent form, and the expression "commanitas," which in its first change was restricted to the higher class became finally attached to the lower.

Ite bromer meninge ${ }^{4}$ commanuita civium."

If we look at one or two of the earliest occurrences of the word, we shall see how the meaning was in its first stage of transition. In a deed of conveyance, for instance, of 18th Edward I., a piece of land in St. Peter Mancroft was granted by John Page to John de Bonhale. It abutted on the well-known stream called "the Cokeye," and leave was granted to John the grantee to build over the Cockey, preserving its due course, according to the tenor of a deed which John the grantor held "ex communitate civium Norwici." Here the "communites civium" would naturally mean "the general body of the citizens." The same must be the meaning when the "communitas" is said to have a seal. In November, 1285, letters patent of a person acting in Norwich as attorney for one at Leicester are sesled "sigillo communitatis Norwici" in witness of his seal. In June, 1286, an agreement between "the bailiff and other citizens" of Norwich and some foreign woad merchants is sealed "sigillo communitatis Norwici." In the same roll of deeds is a specially interesting memorandum of 9th March, 1290, recording how Roger de Tudenham delivered "to the communitas" all the charters and other valuable public documents then preserved among the city archives (all specified by name). And the same day he delivered to the communitas "sigillum suum sue communitatis" their seal of their commonalty. And all these above written were by the assent of the "communitas" delivered to James Nade and three others. In all these cases "communitas" can mean nothing short of the whole body of citizens. There was no limited portion of them which could possibly be said to have a seal.

But, when we turn to another early entry we find this meaning must be modified. In the Assize Roll of 14th Edward I. is an account of a certain Walter Eghe, who had boen hang, but, on being taken to be buried, was found alive. He is stated to have been indicted at the leet of the city, and afterwards charged with theft-"coram Ballivis et tota communitate totius civitatis in Tolboth." It appears, by the 4th chapter of Customs, that thieves caught with stolen goods were to be judged "in Curia Civitatis coram

Coronatoribas et Bellivia." This agrees with the above description, "tota communitate totius civitatia," which would mean chat, whereas at the loeta the buxinem of the city was sab-divided into cloven sections, the persons who were ordered to be arrested were brought before a court of the whole city. But plainly, in this cave, the "tota communites" can only mean those parsons who either chowe to come or were specially summoned. The "tolbooth" or "tolhouse" was a amall building which procoded the present guildhall, and no great number of citizena could have been present in it at one time. It will be noticed that the expression is not "commanitas civiam," bat "communites civitatia,"

> Gradent crolution of s cownite body.

Beyond, however, the evidence of morely isolated expressions, there are, I believe, in the three classes of documents I have alluded to (the chaptera of Ancient Customs, the Leet Rolls, and the Rolls of Deeds), valuable traces to be found of the way in which a distinct governing body, in addition to the executive officers, evolved itself by a natural process from the general body of citizens, and finally became entirely separate from them.

In the first place there was the natural tendency to leave the sdministration of affair in the hands of the few who were able and willing to bear the burden. Moreover, as selfgovernment embraced a more extended uphere of action it involved more pecuniary responsibility to the Crown. The more subatantial merchants and citizens therefore naturally formed the administrative class. They were the "probi homines," so often mentioned in early documents ; the men whose integrity and financial credit marked them as best fitted to lead their fellowwitizens, and to be dealt with by the king or merchants of other communitica, The distinction thus naturally created was emphasized by the Law of Frankpledge. That law was not imposed upon every one. Its object was to retain a hold on an offender. In the case of clerks (perhaps only those in ecclesiastical orders) this responsibility was transferred to their

[^84] ecclesiastical euperiors. There was also another privileged class of persons of indefinite character, whom Bracton and other authorities call
"magnates." The theory was that these pergons were so publicly known that there was no occasion for others to answer for them, There are traces of such a class in Norwich in the thirteenth century, though it is difficult to furnish any very definite proof of their existence. Some such trace may be found in the early Leet Rolla which seam to disclose the presence in Court of persons who were independent of and apparently superior to the capital pledges. It may, indeed, be shewn by a comparison with the contemporary Conveyance Rolls that as a rule the capital pledgen did not belong to the highest class. With some exceptions they were not among those who held the office of bailiff, or possessed a large amount of property in the city. The way in which the names of several leading citizens occur in the leet rolls is curious and suggestive. Frequently, when a person is amerced for some offence, a marginal note says "condonatur ad instantiam A. B. or C. D.," the names of the persons who exercised this privilege being those of the best known substantial citizens. They were not of equal authority with the bailiff, for when the bailiffs pardoned anyone the entry is "condonatur per ballivos." But they appear to occupy a position between the bailiffs and the eworn presentors.
> clumape of the peooen - wort

The process of the natural selection of the few to do the work belonging to the whole is actually illuastrated for us in the 45th chapter of customs. A complaint is made that when occasion arose to hold an assembly for the common good of the city and the country, the "concives civitatis," although summoned, did not take the trouble (non curant) to come, to the great hindrance of public business. It was therefore ordained that for calling together the commonalty (convocando communitatem) the swore serjeant of the bailiffs should serve summonses for particular days on "melioribus et discretioribus " of each leet. The serjeant of the leet was to come with a panel prepared, and read out the names of those summoned to appear for that day. Abeentees were to be cited to appear "coram ballivis et aliia bonis viris de civitate ad hoc intendentibus" to purge their default. If they had no sufficient excuse to offer,
they were to be fined two shillings, one to go to the bailiff, "pro eornm labore," and the other to the "communitas." From this syatem of special summonses to the annual election of a few representativea from each leet whes only a reasonable process of development.
Conet of Meanwhile, another infieence had been gradfryen of unlly working in the same direction. There tiver to had grown np a change of idea with regard to citizenship. This is apparent by a comparison of the language used in the three sets of records I am now quoting from.

Although in this rempect the Leet Bolls

A dithar bial 4 patioliond tride. represent the intermediate stage between the other two, I will take them first, for they require little explanation. In the Leet Rolls the "civis" or "concivis" is a privileged trader. $\Delta$ man is presented and fined, "quia emit et vendit tanquam concivis nec eat de libertate nec unquam fecit introitum," because he buys and sells as a fellow-citizen, and is not of the freedom, and has never made his entrance, i.e., has never paid his admission fee. The "freedom" bere is freedom to make money by trading, to the excluaion of others who are not members of the privileged community. This is the ordinary notion of citizenship, which expressed itself afterwards in the technical term "freeman."

In the
"ceastons" an entran. chised equal.

If now we turn to the chapters of Customs we find some most valuable traces of an earlier stage of thought and feeling. In those customs, besides the words "civis" and "concivis," a citizeu is frequently called a "par civitatis." In chapter xrvii. " par civitatis" is distinguished from a "forinsecus." In chapter mxix. it is ordered that a servant should not be allowed to trade as partner with his master, until he has made his entrance solemnly and become a "par civitatis." The word occurs in several other chapters, but by far the most important is chapter ixxvi., the title of which is "De Introitibus ad Parem Civitatis," where the word "par" seems to be used for "equality" and to answer to the "libertas" of the Leet Rolls. No one, it says, who has become a resident in the city, is to merchandize in it
unless he is at lot and scot of the city, and contributes to its common aids. And, forasmuch as all who are received "in parem civitatis" are fros, and not the saroants of any onc, "non servi alicnjus," they are to make their entrance in solemn form in the presence of those who are assigned for that purpose by the whole "communitas," twelve of whom most be present or the admission will not be valid. Inquisition on oath is to be made with reapect to the candidate's property. If he has not been an apprentice he is to pay at least twenty shillings; if an apprentice, one mark, and produce a testimonial from his master and his neighbours. The new citizen "ille novus par civitatis" shall give security that he will within a year of his reception "in parem," provide himself with a fired dwellingplace for himself and his household, if he has not got one already; otherwise, when the year is complete, he is to be reckoned as an "extraneus" as he was before.

The view of citizenship here expressed has something of the same spirit of exclusiveness which appears in the Leet Rolls, but it is not the prominent feature. A citizen is one who takes his common share in the common burdens of freedom. And the "freedom" is distinctly defined as freedom from feudal servitude. This must certainly be the meaning of "liber et non servus alicujus." We may observe in passing, that here is apparent the origin of the. qualification of municipal electors given in Henry V.'s charter, "omnes cives habitantes et hoopicis per se tenentes." To have a house did not give a man a claim to citizenship, but every citizen was required to have a house as a security that the "communitas" could distrain upon him in case of default.

With respect to the use of this expression "par civitatis," it must, of course, have been of Norman introduction, but I have no doubt it is to be assigned to a date antecedent to that of our existing documents, i.c., to the very earliest times of self-government. It was certainly not in common use at the close of the thirteenth century or later. It is found two or three times in the Ipswich Domesday (Black Book of the Admiralty, vol. ii.; Introduction exiii. and p. 136 n .), and Sir Travers Twiss, the editor, remarks on its use in that town as equivalent to citizen. Its tranglation in other cases as "peer" has led to the supposition vof. 工ink.
that it meant a "magnate" of the city, but its use in Norwich as the equivalent of "civis" is even more unqucttionable than at Ipswich. It is possible it may heve been used in some form of admission to the freedom of the city, and so have lingered on long after it was disused elowhere. So late ss 19th Fdward III. it was found by an inquisition that Bichard Baa and Henry Stok were "cives et pares," civitatis Norwici through their parents who had been admitted long before (Old Pree Book, fol. xii).

Thus in the Chapters of Customs and the Leet Rolls we may trace the citizen exchanging his first simple sense of freedom from the burden of feudal service for the trade exclusiveness, which not only then but long aftorwards was reckoned the only safe road to prosperity.

In the third class of documents, the Enrol-

In the hroimentis amoris ber of the sulting dive. ments of Deeds, there is still another stage of development to be traced. If I am not mistaken the term "civis" is beginning to be exclusively applied to a limited oligarchy, from which the rulers of the city are taken, or, to reverse the proposition, the limited body of substantial citizens into whose hands the public business naturally drifted, areseen falling into the position of an oligarchy and appropriating to themselves exclusively the title of "civis." The evidence for this statement is as follows:-In these enrolments the ontries mostly run thas-"Be it observed that on such a day, A. B., merchant, draper, tanner, fishmonger, baker, \&cc, (as the case might be, came into the full court of Norwich, and acknowledged that he had granted to C. D. (aimilarly described as of some trade) a piece of land, or house, or shop, \&c." Now, as we have seen in the Customs that none but citizens were allowed to trade, and in the Leet Rolls that persons were fined for trading withont being citizens, it seems necessarily to follow that all these traders who passed or received various pieces of property must, according to the language of those documents, have been "citizens." But in the Conveyance Rolls we find the title "Civis Norwici" used in a peculiar manner. Sometimes, both the grantor and grantee will be so described in addition to their occupation, as "merchant, citizan of Norwich," or "tanner, citizen of Norwich," and
so on. Sometimes one has the addition and the other not ; sometimes neither has it. Moreover, on further investigation, it appears that there are certain persons constantly occurring, who are scarcely ever mentioned without this addition. Again, in a considerable number of cases "citizen of Norwich" stands alone, certain persons being habitually so deacribed withont any trade or occapation being given.

After consulting any large number of deeds, an impression is left on the mind that the title is intended to mark some distinction between those to whom it is given and others. This is confirmed by a systematic examination of the cases in which the title is used. An index of several hundred names, occurring in abont 900 enrolled deeds between 1285 and 1298, gives the following results on this point. Rather more than 150 persons have this title-" citizen of Norwich "-attached to their names : of these, sbout one-third are not otherwise described. Of the remainder, numbering about one handred, no less than thirty-two are described as "merchants," and twenty-four as drapers and lyndrapers. Possibly some of these latter may be included among the "merchants." It is not quite clear what is meant by a "merchant." Probably they were the persons who travelied about to the various fairs, which were the great centres of exchange, and who would naturally be the wealthiest traders in the city. The rest of those called "citizens of Norwich " are distributed among a great variety of occupations, but very few among the lower and unskilled handicrafts. From another point of view a still more suggestive result is obtained. Of forty-nine " merchants," at least thirty-two are described as "citizens of Norwich"; thirteen out of nineteen "Iyndrapers"; eleven out of fourteen "drapers.". On the other hand, ont of fourteen "fabers" not one is so described; out of twenty-eight "pistors" or bakers, only five; out of thirteen butchers, four. Once more : during this period twenty-seven persons held the office of bailiff, and of these, seventeen are found among the number of those described as "citizens."

I think these facts are sufficient to warrant the conclusion that in these Conveyance Rolls a political idea of citizenship as specially belonging to the ruling class is expressed.

In one instance the word seems to be thus applied to the class. In an enrolled deed of 19th Edward I. (1290) license to build a stall is granted by the "Communitas Norwici et Cives ejusdem Civitativ.". The explanation of the difference on this point between tham and the contemporary Leet Roll is that the leet was the popular court, and used the popular language; while the enrolments, which were in the hands of the sworn clerk of the bailiff, were expressed according to the sentiments of that upper social stratum which had appropriated to itsolf the name of citizen.

IVc.-How the "Commonally" becams "Ctitisons and Commonally."

The truady four repre ematative eftern

The twonty-four citizens. The social and political development already traced reanlted in the course of the fourteenth century in the definite establishment of a amall representative body, representing nominally the whole of the citizens, but practically only the upper class. By this further development the term "communitas," which had originally meant the whole body of citizens, and then had come to be restricted-though only informally and in the expression of official acts-to that portion which habitually acted for the rest, assumed a new phase. It became partod into two. Instead of "commanitas" it became "cives et communitas." And with this new expression the same proceas took place as before. For a time it is morely informal, the "cives" being the class from whose ranks the administrators are habitually drawn, the "communitas" the rest of the community of citizens. But as a permanent representative body becomesa definitely realized institutionin the city, the term "cives" becomes restricted to the twentyfour elected citizens, who at a not much later period become an entirely distinct estate of the municipality, the court of twenty-foar aldermen.

Meanwhile the "communitas," thus cut off from its leading members, rapidly passes through a similar process itself. It evolves out of its own body a second set of representatives, the common council, apparently a some-
what and den introduction into the city of the practice of London. This second set of representatives, like the first, was officially denoted by the name of the body it represented, the "commanitas"; and the official title of the revised municipal organization became "mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty."

> There prob er sole date of end

At what precise time twenty-four citizens were first annually elected to form a council of assessors to the bailiffs by way of representation of the "Communites" is not easy to determine. Blamefield gives a definite statement on this subject. Be says:--"In 1368, at an assembly hold in Whitsun-week, it was ordained, by universal consent of the city, that the bailiffs should be yearly chosen at Michaelmas by the bongents, or the commons of the city, who shall also then choose twenty-four out of themselves as common council to represent themselves in all assemblies .... and no common seal shall be set to anything without the twentyfour consenting and the chief of the commons." Unfortunately, the book from which he quotes is the Customs Book, and no such book is now in the possession of the corporation. The statement reads like an authoritative one, but it is necessary to reconcile it with other evidence. At the commencement of the Old Fires Book, fol, 5, at Michaelmas, 18th Edward III. (1944), after the names of the four bailiffs come the "names of the twenty -four in the same year elected and ordained by the whole commanites, in the presence of whom, or of the greater part of them if all cannot be present, the business of the city touching the communitas "deducerentur in actis." I think this last expression means "might be enrolled," for in the first Conveyance Roll each deed is said to be "inactitate," for which is afterwards substituted "irrotulata," enrolled. These twenty-four are made up of six from each leet of the city, Conesford, Mancroft, Wymer, and Ultra Aquam. In the following year (fol. 12) the twenty-four are said to be elected "de civitate Norwici, pro communitate et negotiis eiusdem ordinandis et custodiendis per idem tempus." These entries certainly seam to refer to a representative body elected for a whole year.

This would agree with references to the "twenty-four" in two of the chapters of Customs. In chapter xiii. it in ordained that for the prevention of fraud in trades there
should be chosem from each trade two, three, or four mpervisors, according to the importance of the trade. Theme atpervisors are to be chosen "per bellivos et viginti quatuor de civitate communiter electos," and they are aworn to make a visitation of each trade four timen a Fear, and report every case of frand to the twenty-forr. If the sapervisors failed in their duty it wal the business of the trrenty-four to depose them as consentienta to the frand. I may remark that this sitting to receive reports of frand is exactly what the court of twenty four aldermen were doing in 1492, as recorded in a book rather miscalled the Pirat Book of Worecoad Wacsors; and I suapect that this was one of the ways in which the "twenty-four," at firat naturally and afterwarde intentionally, absorbed by degrees the judical authority of the earlier and popular "Leet "Courts. The following chapter (xIvii.) relaten to the juet asressment and collection of tallages and other coats as between rich and poor, and orders that the collectors and receivers and the chamberlain of the city should render an account annually on the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary and at other times if thought requisite " in the presence of the twenty-four, or the greater part of them who stould be in the city." Here again we have the "twenty-four" at an organized body, and perhaps at even an earlier date than the entries in the Old Cree Book

On the other hand there is also evidence which seems to point to a later origin. The aarlieat "Aesambly Roll" is of 39th Edvard III. (1365) and there are eeveral others of a few years later. They contain minutes of proceed. ings at Assemblies. Most of the meetings are called "Commania Congregatio," but that held in September for the election of bailiffs is called "Magns Congregatio." Instead of the commons electing the bailift, and then slso choosing twenty-four to represent themselves in all asemblies, as in the atatement quoted by Blomefield, all these early Aenembly Rolls agree in recording the first business of this great aswombly as being the election by the "communitas" of twenty-four persons (six from each leet) for the special purpose of chosing bsiliffs. The six of each leet appear to have chosen a bailiff for their own leet. The names of the twenty-four are always given, but there is no record of their acting for any other pufi
pose. In 2nd Richard II. (1878) the citizens of Norwich petitioned parliament, that, by reason of " many defaults and mischief" and because "of late many of the commonalty had been very contrarious," they might have a charter, granting to the bailiffis and twenty-four citizens to be elected yearly by the commonalty "power to make or amend ordinances for the common profit of the people." $\Delta$ charter to that effect was granted the same year.

Fintat appointed towirin the midalte of the fourteneth coatrirs.

The conclusion I should arrive at from all this evidence is that the annual election of a representative body of twenty-four citizens came into existence by an informal practice of the city before the middle of the fourteenth centary; that in 1368, as quoted by Blomefield, it was more formally recognised as an established institution, and finally on the accession of Richard II. it was confirmed by royal charter, the confirmation evidently at that time being sought for by the "Cives" or upper class of citizens, as against the "Communitas" or lower class.
From that time the style of the municipal body became "Ballivi, Cives, et Communitas," by which style it is described as we have seen in the charter of Henry IV. in 1403, the "cives" being the twenty-four and the "communitas" the whole body of citizens, who retained rights of election and probably of presence at some of the assemblies, though they had little or no power of government. That this is the right interpretation of "cives" in this expression as used in the Charter I take to be proved by the consideration that, however mach the upper class might have appropriated to themselves the name of "citizen," and however true it may be that the "twentyfour " practically represented only the substantial citizens or "probi homines," such a distinction between one class of citizens and another was unknown to the royal authority which granted charters. In the official language of a charter the "cives" represented the "communitas," and the only distinction the royal authority or parliament would recognize was that "twenty-four citizens" were set apart from the rest and added to the bailiffs as a part of the executive. The "ballivi et cives" theoretically administered the affairs of the city in the name of the "communitas."


How the "twenty-four" became under the charters of Henry IV. and V. the "twenty-four of the mayor's council" and then the "twentyfour aldermen"; and how the "communitas" obtained a more direct chare in the government of the city by the annual election of sixty common councillors, I have already related in speating of the revision which the munisipal constitution underwent at the commencement of the fifteenth century, when it assumed substantially the same form which it held ontil the Beform Act, and I have that completed the line of my historical inventigation.

## V.-Was the devolopmons infiuenced by a Merchant-Gutild? <br> or by Craft-Guilds ?

Such an investigation would, however, be in-

Ho Xemenat Gulld in Notwifh. complete without some inquiry into animportant question,-Was the early municipal development of the City of Norwich infunenced by any mercantile guild orgauization, such as existed in some other places, and which some writers have thought to be the foundation of all municipal organization ? If by a Merchant Guild is meant an organization of traders for the control of trade, independent of what is more strictly called municipal organization for the management of the general business of a community, the answer must be,-it was not. What may have been the case before municipal self-government and written records begin, we do not know. No doubt many of the "liberties and privileges" confirmed by Heary II had reference to trade and commerce and imply some internal organization. But so far back as recorded evidence goes, there is no trace of any divided jurisdiction. All the evidence pointa in the other direction. From first to last the whole control of trade in all its details has in Norwich been in the hands of the civic rulers of the city, the executive of the municipal constitution whose history I have endeavoured to trace.


Some of the evidence bearing on this point has already come before un. We have seen how, in the fourteenth century, the supervision of each trade was placed in the hands of certain persons chosen by the bailifis and twenty-four elected citizens, to whem all cases of fraudulent work were to be reported. In the thirteenth century violations of trade regulations were among the presentments made at the leeta, at which courts the bailifi acted as the presidents, and the amercements were made by "affeerers" chosen by the capital pledges. Perhaps the most important piece of evidence is a document entered in the City Domseday, fol. 77. It is a commission, in the name of the bailiffs and sonothe citizens of Norwich, dated 13th Edward I. "Hame" (1285), sppointing Adam de Toftes Alderman of the Hanse. It recites that, among the liberties and customs granted to the ancestors of the Citizens of Norwich and confirmed to them by the king then reigning was one which had been in use for a long time, viz., "that the Citizens of Norwich should elect one of themselves Alderman of their Hanse, to execute that office in the fairs of St. Botulph, Lenn, and Jernemath and in other divers fairs and markets established in divers places." The former Alderman Symon called Palmer having become incapacitated, they have removed him, "et dilectum concivem nostrum Adam de Toftes Aldermannum hansie predicte fecimus et loco nostro constituimus." They therefore pray those whom it concerns that when the said Adam should come into their parts to execute his office they would receive him favourably. To this writing they set their common seal. The importance of this document consists in the fact that, so far as I know, it is the only one till far down into the fourteenth century in which any word implying the existence of a merchant guild is used, and it here has reference solely to dealings with other communities in fairs and markets. In the second volume of the Selden Society's publications, already referred to, are some pleas held at the Fair of St. Ives, which may illustrate the exercise of Adam's office. In the Introduction, p. 131, Professor Maitland points out how it was the custom to make all the members of the same communitas liable for the debts of anyone. A case in point
actually occurred there in reference to some Norwich traders. In May, 1275, Robert de Dunwich, Burgeas of Norwich, was sued for debt, and it wan ordered that ho should be attached if he be found, and if not, that the whole "communitas" of Norwich ahould be distrained. Thereapon, goods were distrained belonging to Waltar lo Troner, Beginald de Wreningham, and Katarine de Norweye. At a later court Walter and Reginald were mued as "pares et participes et communares (sic)," i.e, membern of the aame communitas with Robert, and it comes out that the debt had been incurred at Byaton in 1273, and that the aggrieved creditor had already endcavoured in vain to get his money both at Boston and at Norwich. I suppose the office of Alderman of the Hanse at faira was to protect the interest of his fellow-citizens and to deal and be dealt with as their recognized leader. The word "hanse" would seem to mean the "communitus" in its foreign mercantile dealings. In any case, its control clearly rested in the handa not of the merchants but of the manicipal authorities. The same conclusion is to be drawn from one other mention of the "hanse." It is of much later date-42nd Edward III. (1369)-in an early Assembly Roll. At a congregation held in the Tolhonse on the feast of St. Matthew it was discussed "that the bailiffs should follow out the business touchipg the hanne ('le hans') at the cost of the communitas." The subsequent connection of the Guild of St. George with the corporation has no bearing upon this question, for it was a religious and not a mercantile guild.

> Eart crift grixh probilited.

Though there was certainly no merchants" guild, there were craft guilds at an early period, and they may eventually have led to the medizeval idea of a "freeman," viz, one whose admission to the freedom of the city is obtained through admission to a certain trade. The early history of these craft guilds, however, only further provea that the whole control of irade was in the hands of the civic authorities. They were, in fact, prohibited as contrary to the well-being of the city. This meant that they tended to deprive the city chest of some of its fees and dues. At the Leet of Wymer in 16th Edrrard L, the jurorn "say that the tanners have a guild among themselves, so
that if any of the "confratres" forfeits to another he should complain to the alderman, by which the bailiffs, \&c. (i.e., amittunt custamam)." Again at the Leet of Wymer and Westwyk, 19th Edward I. a large number of tanners are amerced, the first entry running thas:-" of Bichard de Btalham, because he does fradulently in his work in tanning his hides with bark of ash, and it is called stalsitelether, and becanse they have a guild hurtful to our lord the king in buying hides; and because they correct transgressions which ought to be pleaded before the bailiffs, one mark." Two years later, in the Leet of Conesford, the sutors (coblers) are fined twenty shillings, because " they have a guild contrary to the prohibition of our lord the king, so that they take of their apprentices two shillings, and of those who exercise their business by themselves, they give (sic) ten shillings to the aforessid guild." The saddlers are also fined one mark, "because they likewise have a guild hurtful to our lord the king"; and the fullers, half a mark "for the same." The last
By Clacter. entry on this leet roll is the amercement of forty tanners (two shillings each) for the ame offence. The "prohibition of our lord the king" can only, I think, refer to a clause in a charter of 40th Heury $\Pi$. (1256), which grants "that no guild shall for the future be held in the aforesaid city to the detriment of the said city." On this clause Merewether in his English Borougho, p. 437, remarks " an irresistible proof that guilds [meaning merchant guilds] were separate from the citizens." The quotations from the leet rolls show that it was private guilds of separate trades which were prohibited as being to the damage of the common interests of the citizens.

## Contioued in uptte of dibe courrgetment

In spite of this, however, these trade-guilds must have continued to exist, for in chapter alvii. of Ancient Customs it is ordained that "tallages and costs should only be imposed by the more discreet of each trade practised in the city, specially elected by common consent and sworn, and not by others except in default of them." This implies some organization and later on, when the great changes took place in the time of Henry IV, and Henry V., we find them fully organized. Still they were never chartered like those of London, and their influence on the municipal constitution

And wrot the origin of "freteme" solely consists in their being, as I suppose, the origin of the class of "freemen" in ita technical senve. I have already expressed an opinion that the earliest sense of the word "liber," as applied to the condition of a citizon, meant freedom from feudal sorvitude A citizen, however, was never described as " liber" or "liber homo." At a later time, at the clooe of the thirteenth centary and onwards, a citizen was described as being "de libertate," of the freedom,-the freedom referring to the trade privileges and to the freedom from restraints by which others were bound. There wais as jet, however, no distinction of trades in this matter. There is nothing to shew that a man need have been a trader at all in order to be admitted into citizenship, even in the fourtoenth century. The earliest lists of citizens beginning in the reign of Edward II. in the Old Free Book are not entered with trades. The order to do this is first mentioned in the Composition between the two dissentient portions of the commanity made in 1415, and seems to be part of the movement of the commons against the twenty-four citizens. It runs thus-"It is accorded . . . . that all manner of men now citizens of the city shall be enrolled of what craft he be of, within a twelvemonth and a day, upon pain of forfeiture of his franchise, paying a penny for the entry: and that all manner of men that shall be enfranchised from this time forth shall be enrolled under a craft and by assent of a craft, that is for to say the masters of the same craft that he shall be enrolled of shall come to the chamber and witness that it is their will that he shall be made freeman of their craft, paying to the craft there that he shall be enrolled under rid., and paying to the chamber at least xxs. and more after the quantity of his goods, as he may accorde with the chamberlain; and six men shall be chosen for to be of counsel with the chamberiains in receiving of bargesses." The earlier practice had been that half the admission fee should go to the bailifh and half to the commonalty.

From 1415, every name of a newly admitted citizen is followed by a trade or craft. It was not however till the mayoralty of Thomas Aleyn in 1450, that the trades were soparated and all of one trade entered together. It was
some time later than this before a citizen thus duly qualified and admitted was called a "freeman."

## VI .-Concluding Summary.

I have thus endeavoured to trace with as much accuracy as possible, the municipal history of the City of Norwich in its eariest stages of development.

The story begins at just the time to which legal memory is said to extend. Before that period the burgesses of Norwich were no doubt in the enjoyment of those liberties and customs (whatever they wera) which they poosessed in the time of Henry L, and probably long before, and which were confirmed to them by Henry III., but they were after all only feudal servants of the king, who appointed their governors, took the profits of their court, and looked upon the city as a private possession of his own.

From Richard L, as I have shown reason to think, they received their first charter of independence. Their first step in self-government was to have the free control of their old borough court, ander the presidency of a provost of their own chosing.

The next step was a atill more important one, when Henry III. gave them bailiffs and with them, as I have suggested, the control of theirHundredCourt independently of his sheriff, the two jurisdictions when combined together including nearly all social, commercial, and criminal affairs. This change was accompanied by the formation of those divisions and sub-divisions of the city which formed the basis of its administration almost to the present day.

Perhaps this form of municipal organization, a simple executive of four persons presiding over the deliberations and carrying out the resolutions of a commanity of free and equal citizens, was at its best at the close of the thirteenth century, when our records for a time are unnsually voluminous. But it could not withstand the tendency of various influences. Aided by a combination of several causes,-the leading position naturally assumed by the fittest, the working of the Law of Frankpledge, the selfishness of successful trade,-there was gredually
formed during the fourteenth century an oligarchical party, which aimed at monopolizing the administration of municipal affairs, and probably brought about the civic revolution of the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the older conetitution was remodelled after the fashion of London.

At firit they appeared likely to succeed altogether. The twenty-four "probi homines" were by Henry IV.'s cherter to be the practical rulers of the city, with the mayor and the two sheriffs as their nominees, A sharp struggle between the two parties ended in a compromise. The commonaity obtained the choice of one cheriff and what was much more important a representative body of thair own, the sixty common councillors. On the other hand, the oligarchical party secured no slight advantage in the formation of the Court of Aldermen, who not only inherited auch administrative authority as had belonged to their predecessors, the twenty-four elected citizens or "probi homines," but received in addition a permanent judicial power, being appointed for life, and when once they had served the office of mayor being invested with all the extensive powers which belonged in former time to a city magistrate.

The changes which took place after the time of Henry V. were rather matters of detail than of principle, and cannot be said to belong to the subject of early development My desire has been to throw light, where it is most wanted, upon the origin and influencing causes of the municipal development of this one city of Norvich, and to confine myself atrictly to it, without attempting to compare it with other municipalities. My hope is that I may have added a small contribution to the stock of materialo accumulating in various quarters for the use of some future historian of the municipal inetitntions of our country.

## ROMAN NORFOLK.

By A. B FOX, FAA
Nowhere in Britain is the task of discovering the traces of the Roman occupation and colonisation of our Island more difficult than in East Anglia, and especially in ita northern portion, and nowhere is that task one of such peculiar interest.

The method by which the conquest of the native Celts was achieved is made plain by the disposition of the camps posted here and there throughout the district, and the means by which, after some two centuries and a half of occupation, the conquered and colonised territory was defended against a restless and savage race of incoming barbarians, are clearly enough to be seen in the ruins of the walled stations which looked out over the Northern Sea, or closed all access to the fertile districts watered by the larger rivers. But where the difficulties of the task become apparent is when we turn from the works of war to those of peace, and endeavour to make out the signs of habitation and civilised life. Certainly no Roman town is known to have existed within the limits of the county, not even a village, and I can point to only three or four indications of dwellings whose very ruins have now disappeared.

That the homesteads of the Roman colonista and Romanised Celts were spread, though thinly, over the more fertile portion of the county, we can have little doubt. The reason for the paucity of their remains must be looked for perhaps in the methods of construction sdopted. Norfolk produces bat little good building stone, and in some parts of the county, to this day, cottages and

[^85]barns are built with walls composed of blocks of sun-dried clay on a low foundation of filint rabble masonry. Wood, howevar, must have been plentiful enough, and tracee have been found in Eseen, like Norfolk a stoneless district, of buildings of half timbered construction of Roman dete, we may safely assume that such was the method of boilding in Norfolk alvo. The better houses, therefore, were probably half-timbered erections, easily deatructible and likely to leave but little trace, with foundations of fint and mortar and with floora of cement, for no mosaic pavements have yet been discovered. The thorough cultivation of the soil which has made Norfolt famoun, has had its influence also in destroying the traces of the dwellings of the earlier race of farmera, who tilled the zoil and reaped the harveat here, 1700 years ago. Many a mass of old fint and mortar foundation, it may be, has been rooted up and carried away by the cartload, and nothing has been recorded of the matter. It is scarcely likely that the farmer on whose lands the hindrance to cultivation was found, would feel much interest in the discovery, and so the last trace of the homestead of his Romano-British predecessor went the way of all things and uiterly disappeared.

Perhaps a faint indication of one of these homesteada may have been found in the parish of Fring, near the Peddars Way. "On the west side of this road" I quote from Gough's Camden, "some labourers in ditching broke up the remains of a pavement apparently Roman, which the country-people, the discovery happening during the time of a fair in the village, broke up, and carried away great part of it. The owner of the ground, Mr. Goodwin, as soon as he received information of it, ordered the spot to be carefully covered up for the future inspection of antiquaries." Evidently the owner was a man in adrance of his age! This happened late in the last century.

Of another discovery we have a fuller account. This was made in the year 1882 in the parish of Methwold, on $a$ spot rising four feet only above the level of the marshes, for Methwold lies on the border of the fenland.
The Rev. C. Denny Gedge, vicar of Methwold, communicated the following details reapecting the site and ita
remains to the British Archpological Association.' He says, "the actual locality is one of the Holmes, (called little Holme) of which a string extends down either side of a amall natural stream called the String Dyke"-"For years large numbers of tiles have been turned ap on the mound of which this little Holm is composed, the level of the pavement of the house being within reach of the ploughshare. The tenant had supposed that some brick kiln must have existed here, till the turning up of certain pieces of fine grained Northamptonshire sandstone induced him to search further. The foundations which are placed immediately on the subsoil of sand, are so far as we traced them of great hardness and solidity and built in alternate bands of flint rubble and the grey flagstone before mentioned." So far Mr. Gedge. An examination of the plan which accompanied his communication shows three small chambers each from seven to eight feet square. The first had a flooring of cement, a portion of which flooring remained, lined diagonally as if to represent tiles. The next to this appears to have been a little yard having in its eastern wall the furnace opening to a channelled hypocaust which warmed the third chamber. Fragments of flue and roof tiles were found in this latter chamber. We have here a small fragment of what was perhapa only a small house. Whether continued exploration would have brought its entire plan to light is conjectural Nothing further was attempted.

Travelling in an eastward direction from Methwold, we find in the parish of Ashill, a singular apot, lying on high ground, called by the name of "Robin Hood's Garden." This is a large field of ten acres, enclosed by a ditch 14 ft . wide by 7 ft .6 ins . deep. The enclosed area is an almost perfect square, with rounded corners. Within this area is a second one, formed by another ditch 11 ft . wide by 7 ft . deep, also with rounded corners. The inner square is not plared symetrically with the outer one"; on its east, west, and sorth sides the space between the inner and outer ditches measures 100 ft . in breadth, whilst on the northern side the two ditches are only 60 or y0 ft. apart. There seems to be no sign of a bank lining

[^86]the inside of either ditch. At the north-east corner, between the two ditches, the remains of foundationa formerly existed. These have long since been rooted up, and in 1870 but acanty restiges of the dykee remained which formed the above-mentioned enclosures. It is presumed, with some show of reason. that the ditches surrounded land belonging to a Roman house, situated where the foundations in the north-eatt corner indicated the former existence of buildings. The Roman villa at Hartlip, in Kent, is said to be surrounded by just such a ditch as we find at Ashill, and another at Tracey Park, near Bath, had a boundary in the shape of an earthen rampart forming a parallelogram with rounded angles, the house itself occupying only one of the angles of the encloeed area, as seems to have been the case here.

When the railway from Watton to Swafham was in course of formation, a cutting was made quite through the middle of the singular enclosures just mentioned, and the picks of the navvies brought to light a strange piece of construction. This was a well or shaft formed of timber framing, 3 ft . 6 ins . square, and 40 ft . deep. The contents made up a perfect museum of Romano-British Antiquities. From the top to a depth of 19 ft . it was filled with a heterogeneous heap of rubbish, amongst which occurred a fragment of Roman wall plaster. From this point ( 19 ft . down) until the bottom was reached there was an evidence of intention in the deposits, which had not been the case so far. The contents consisted principally of urns of various shapes, placed in regular layers and bedded in leaves of the oak and hazel. The bottom of the shaft was paved with fints, and the woodwork held in its place by four willow stakes.

Another similar shaft, but only 22 ft. deep was also found. This, it is supposed, had been absandoned from some fault of construction. An ordinary rubbish pit of Roman times completed the tale of these discoveries.

What parpose could these singular shafts be intended to serve? It was clear that they were not sepulchral for no deposit of cinerary urns occurred in them, and it was very evident that whatever they were first constructed for, they were used at a much later time as rubbish pits by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood,
whose house or honses must have stood in the near vicinity.'

It may be considered a matter for regret that so large a collection of objects of the Romano-British period, as this discovered at Ashill, could not have been preserved intact and placed in some museum for purposes of study and reference. The pottery alone, ("one hundred and twenty Roman urne were found, and of these upwards of fifty were exhumed eitire" says the late Mr. Barton) would have afforded valuable information as to the state of the potter's art in Norfolk in the Roman period. Some few of these urns presented by the late Mr. Barton are in the Norwich Museum, the rest, together with the many other objects digcovered, are scattered in private collections and unavailable for atudy and comparison.

Some few sites besides those alresdy named show signs that habitations existed near them by the shards of household pottery they produce. In the fields near Threton House fragments of Mortaria and other vessels are occasionally turned up. At Eaton, near Norwich, on the site of the late Mr. Ewing's nursery gardens, fragments of Mortaria and pieces of Samian ware have been found. These are in the Norwich Museam, as are other specimens from Coltishall, from the Woodward collection. At Baconsthorpe, among the ruins of the Manor House there, shards of pottery and fragments of querns are occasionally turned up. Pottery has been discovered, it is said at Great Dunham, and in the parish of Diss, eepecially on the Gawdy Hall estate, vessels of Samian ware have been dug up.

Occasionally also the presence of Roman tile in the fabric of churches, more especially those of the primitive Romanesque time, indicate that neighbouring constructions of the Roman period served as a quarry at the date of their erection. This fact may perhaps be observed in the church of Great Dunham, in that of Howe certainly, and possibly in those of Melton Magna, Framingham Pigot, Coltishall, and of Bickerston, which is in ruins.

[^87]See his "Romand in Britinn," p. 71 and p. 102, af aeg. For an scoonot of theow dicoovories at Anhill, wout. Arohy.
 and rections in text

Next in importance to the remains of their dwellings are the spots chosen as the last resting places of the inhabitants of the soil, either where the cinerary urns, grouped in considerable numbers tend to show a settlement of numerous families, or where in omaller numbers, bat in greater variety, they point to the private barial ground of some detached country house. Here we are met by another of theso difficultien which render a mearch into the antiquities of the Romano-British period in Norfolk so puzzing. Sepulchral urns have bean discovered in great numbers throughout the county, and, until a comparatively late date they have all been classed as Roman. But the development of the study of such remains, has shown that this classification was an: erroneous one. The heathen tribes of the Angles, when in the fifth centary they possessed themselves of this part of Britain, had the custom of burning their dead and burying the ashes in urns of rude earthenware, in. cemeteries whose arrangements were not unlike those of the Romano-Britons. The earlier writers, Spelman, Bir Thomas Browne, and later, Blomefield, and others later still, in their accounts of discoveries, not being aware of this fact, frequently, I may say constantly, confounded Roman with Teutonic interments and the consequence has been a confusion, not easy, often not possible, to clear ap.

It may safely be said that as far as we know at present, the traces of the Teutonic invaders, in this respect, far exceed those of the Romanised people they conquered and enslaved.

Very few and far between are the interments I can point to as being, certainly, of the Roman period. Bir T. Browne indicates the probable existence of a cemetery of this time at Buxton near brampton. An instance of a cinerary urn containing a coin, perhaps of Severus, sccompanied by the usual funeral pottery, among which was a small candlestick, taking the place of the accuatomed lamp, was discovered in 1844 at Felmingham. On a headland projecting into the valley of the Ant near Wayford bridge the late Mr. Samuel Woodward notes the existence of a cemetery, and as he mentions that the urns found there were turned in a lathe we may be justified, perhaps, in classing them under the Roman period. The tumulus
known as Greenborough Fill near Salthouse contsined fragments of Roman Pottery probably sepulchral. At Bessingham there appears to have been a deposit of Roman cinerary urns. At Norwich, urns holding ashes, together with a coin of Diocletian, were found in 1852 under Messrs. Chamberlin's premises in the market place. At Thorpe near Norwich in the grounds of the Rev. W. Frost in 1863 (?) what appeared to be a Roman interment had been much disturbed by a subsequent Anglian one. Some Anglian Warrior in full panoply with spear and shield, had been laid to rest displacing the funeral urn of a former proprietor of the soil, a well-to-do colonist we may judge as he could afford the luxury of a lamp of bronze, found among the debris, to light him to the gloomy passage of the Styx. A single cinerary urn, found on a floor of tiles about 4 ft , square was dug up at Threxton in 1857, in a spot appropriately called "the Dark Lane." It contained a coin of Antoninus among the ashes. Other urns perhaps Roman, have been found at Shadwell, near Thetford. At Hempnall, in an Anglian cemetery discovered in 1854, traces of Romano-British urns were found, the remains of previous interments. A deposit of cinerary urns occurred at Hedenham, and another at Ditchingham, the former discovered in 1858 the latter in 1862. But the most characteristic of all the interments, more so than any I have yet mentioned, was that dug up at Geldeston in 1849. In a spot near the banks of the Waveney a rude cist of oak boards, 31 ins. by 14 ins. had been buried 4 or 5 ft . below the present surface of the soil. Within this cist lay a fine glass vessel of unusual shape, nearly a foot high. It contained the burnt bones of a child and at the bottom of the urn lay a aecond brass coin of the Empress Sabina wife of the Emperor Hadrian. With the glass vase was an earthenware cup with a cover, two or three potsherds and a fragment of thin bronze plate, gilt, conjectured to have been the upper part of a bulla. All the cases I have cited as yet have been urn burials, but two instances occur in which the bodies were -interred entire. In a chalk pit, at a spot called Stone Hills in the parish of Heigham, near Norwich, a plain leaden coffin was discovered in 1861. This had been enclosed in a wooden shell. It contained the boneer of a
skeleton presumed to be that of a famale, and two torque like bracelets of bronve which are thought to have alipped from the coffin when it was opened, came from the same site. Near the coffin lay the bones of another akeleton with fragmente of a sort of coment, possibly lime, in which the body had been enclosed. These barials were probably Inte ones in the Bomen period.

Another indication of the existence of the dwellingplaces of the inhabitants, though not so sure a one, is the discovery of hoards of coin. If not plunder buried by a rosd side or in some solitary place, they are likely to prove that a habitation was not far off. Who does not remember the story told in Pepya' Diary (Pepya was from a neighbouring county, Cambridgeshire), of how his father without due precaution buried a considerable sum in gold in the middle of his garden?

So in like measure, in disturbed times, the RomanoBritish farmer would do as Mr. Pepye, semr, did with his son's money, but perhaps with more discretion; and if by unlucky chance he perished by the hands of robbers, or left his home to take the losing side in some of the internal dissensions of the period, his hoarded wealth remained perdu, to be turned up by some hedger and ditcher of the nineteenth century.

Hoards of coin buried in urns have been discovered at Caston, where money deposited in rolls was also found, in 1816 and 1820. At Beachamwell in 1846, fifty silver pieces deposited in a vase of Samian ware, ware turned up by the plough. In 1847, at Feltwell, 800 coins of the middle Empire were ploughed up, and at Morley, and at Carlton, treasure has also been brought to light. Other but less important finds have been made at Brandon, Zast Rudham, and at Ditchlingham. The most curious, however, was that made at Baconsthorpe, where a large pot, containing, it is eatimated, not less than 17000 coins was nnearthed in 1884. They were of brass and billon, tinned and silvered, and ranged as far as could be ascertained (for many had disappeared before attention was drawn to the find) from Nerva to Aurelian. Such a hoard is scarcely likely to have been a private one, and conjecture is at fault as to the cause of its deposit.

In connection with the subject of hoards must be men-
tioned the most interesting discovery yet made in Norfoll, At Felmingham in 1844, st no great distance from the sepulchral deposit I have previously mentioned as occurring there, was dug up a fine vase of unusual shape with ring handles. It had been covered by another which was destroyed by the labourer's spades, and contained a great number of bronze fragments of all kinds, amongst them a head of Minerva, another of Serapis, and one fine bearded head 6 ins . high, hollow, with the eyes pierced through and the scalp made moveable. But what rendered the find so valuable, was that it contained a beautifal little bronze figure 3 ins . high, of excellent workmanship, representing a youth with short and looselygirt tunic, with buskined feet, and laurel crowned hair, holding aloft in his right hand a horn from which he poured wine into a patern held in his outstretched left. There could be no mistake in identifying this figare with one of the household gods of the Romaus, one of the familiar Larea, the humble and serviceable little deities, whose effigies, not in bronze, but painted, look out from the walls of almost every house in Pompeii, and whose worship formed so intimate a part of homan life and methods of thought, that for well-nigh a century after the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the State, lights still burned in their honour, and incense was still offered on their altars. ${ }^{1}$ An indication of the period of the hiding away of the vase and its contents, which had nothing sepulchral about them, was given by a coin found among the bronzes, of the date of Galienus, and the probability is that the deposit was buried plunder which the robber had no subsequent chance of carrying away.

Thus far I have noted the principal traces of the inhabitants of this district. Had I time I might speak of the potters and their kilns, from which the settlers were supplied with the earthenware required for their households; of the rude smelting works possibly of the Roman period discovered near the coast at Beeston; of the pigs of lead found in Saham Wood in 1819 and lost at some

[^88][^89]early date on their way from the Derbyuhire minen I might dilate upon the fine silver Lanx, or dish, from the Odier Carr at Tileham, or the equally curious penter ono dug up at Welnoy, in the fenland, in either case part of the table furnitere of some well-to-do inhabitant, showing that Norfolk then as now was famons for good cheer; i might describe many a fibula, bracelet, or other object of feminine adornment, but in this olight sketch thare is no room to dwell on minor detsils, however vividly they might bring to one's view the life and manners of the Bomano-Britigh population. ${ }^{1}$

From the civil I now turn to the military division of my subject and I will attempt to show by what meana the territory of the northern Iceni was gained, and when gained, was held in later times against external enemies.

After the great uprising of the Celtic tribes had been suppressed, in which the colony of Clandius perished, the Romans took in hand the task of making an end of all resistance and finally colonising the territory of the Iceni. How they achieved this may be seen by their camps scattered over the face of the district. With their action in the southern portion of the Icenian territory I have nothing here to do. Their advance into the northern part was, in all probability made by way of Bungay, at which town the lines of an entrenchment of some size may still be partially traced, an entrenchment afterwards utilised both by Anglian and Norman conquerors.

From that point, crossing the Waveney, they passed north westward and fixed their principal station among the northern Iceni in the valley of the little river Tas some three miles south of the present city of Norwich. This camp came to be known as the Venta of the Iceni.

Beferring to the works of the late Dr. Gueat with respect to.this name, I find that he takea the word Venta

[^90]better conjoctare." poractold with mone conidlence oonaidere it a tamily mepolchre 1 Heape of potelnends ned mounde of wood meten formenty to bo found at Potter B Acigann ore eupponod to have proved the exitcocoe of Potterion at that plico in the Boman proiod. Fow this nee Anchroologia, Vol mivin, $p$ a 38 For the pite for zmelting fron ore mo Archool Journ, Vol xL, 1888, p. 2ifa
to be a Latinized form of the Celtic Grount, a champaign, an open district.

I cannot do better than quote his own words. He says, "There seems to have been several of these Gwents in Britain ; and the Bomans obtained their name for the capital towns by turning Gwent into a feminine substantive and then adding the name of the race which inhabited the particular district, as Venta Belgarum, Venta Icenorum, Fenta Silurum, \&c." ${ }^{\text {I }}$ If therefore this interpretation be accepted, the true meaning of Venta Icenorum would be the open land, (the Gwent) of the Iceni, and I venture to think that anyone acquainted with the district of which the site of Norwich forms part, eapecially that portion lying near Caister would quite understand the applicability of the description, certainly with respect to that line of sweeping upland lying along the valley of the Yare from Harford Bridges onwards. The Romans made out of the term for a district, as Dr, Guest indicates, a place name. Perhaps when they first heard the word they took it for a place name.

Be this as it may, the establishment of the camp at Caister had another object besides the subjugation of the Celts inhabiting the open land, the Gwent to the north and west of it.

The entrenchments of Tasburgh," four miles south of Caister are of too irregalar a form to be considered the work of Roman hands, and they lie on elevated ground above the tiny stream of the Tas. In them we may see one, possibly the only one now remaining in Norfolk, of the strongholds of the native race. Even if abandoned, such a position would still require watching for a time at least to prevent any attempt at revolt or occupation by hostile bands. And here we have a further motive for the establishment of the station at Caister. Some hundreds of years later than the founding of Venta, an Anglian chief settled himself and his following within the lines of the Celtic oppidum, and it thus obtained the name it is now known by, Tasburgh, the burh by the Tas.

[^91][^92]After the establighment of the great station in the shallow rivar valley, the Romana seom to have puahed their forces westward, and we may probably find a trace of this movement in the entrenchmente of Ovington (which, if Roman works, could only have been thrown up for a temporary purpose), in those of Milleham, and certainly in those of Oastlencre, ${ }^{1}$ a spot one of the mont notable in Norfolk for the signs it shown of three conquesta, the Roman, the Anglian and the Norman. They may even at this period have extended their line of campa as far as Brancester, a station having the aquare form of the earlier Boman entranchments.

Perhaps another camp, of which only the name remains, Caister by Yarmonth, might be claimed for this early period. The position can be fairly guessed to have been in the near neighbourhood of the church of the above named village, and it was probably intended in the earlier time to keep in check the inhabitants of the marshlands to the north of the Bure. Just as the camps on the western side of the county would secure the settlers in the fertile lands behind them from the attacks of the Celts who had been driven to take refuge in the western fenland, so, a strong garrison at Caister near Yarmouth might keep in order the broken bands who had sought shelter in the eastern swamps of the district of the Broads, for marsh and fen are the natural retreats of a disorganised tribe fighting against successful invaders.
But to return to Venta Icenorum and what is to be found there.

The form of the station which lies low in the watery meadows is that of a paralellogram, (being rather longer than it is broad), of which three of the sides are straight and the fourth slightly curved outwards to the river flowing near by. The epace enclosed by the encormpassing mounds which hide the remnants of its walls, is according to King, " 1320 ft . in length from west to east, and 1108 ft . from north to south," while Wilkins estimates the contents of the area, including the Vallum to be about

[^93][^94]35 acres, a space sufficient, King observes, for the encempment of a Legion with half its complement of Allies, amounting to 6480 men.

I believe that originally the station was not walled. Its huge fosses on the east, north, and south sides, the marrh and stream on its west side, together with the mighty palisaded mounds lining the fosses and fronting the stream, sufficed for its protection.

But in course of time its garrison being reduced in etrength, the Roman engineers were called upon to supply with brick and mortar the want of soldiers within. I think it will be found that they did not level the mounds of the original camp but built their walls against them, as huge retaining walls, so that on the exterior, the perpendicular face of the wall was seen from its parapet nearly to the bottom of the ditch, whilst in the interior the mounds formed a broad platform lining the internal face of the mighty mass of masonry. This great encircling barrier, in course of ages, has been well nigh destroyed; and the earthworks, no longer upheld by it, have fallen forward and buried in their fall nearly all that time or man have left of its massive fragments.

The Roman cemetery attached to this station has yet to be found, for the discoveries made on the neighbouring hill at Markshall revealed an Anglian burial place and the deposit of urns in the meadows to the north of the camp appears to have belonged to the same people. Near this last deposit were the remains of a kiln containing Roman vessels. From indications afforded by excavations made by the late Sir J. P. Boileau in the garden of Caister Hall, about 200 yards north-east of the camp, it appears most likely that the Roman cemetery lay by the side of a road which, starting from the eastern gate, seemed to point in the direction of Garianonum. ${ }^{1}$

It is aid that within the entrenchments of the atation, foundations of buildings may be traced by the colour of

[^95]> A liet of cetual remaine of rond may be meds out from Woodwardia peper on Rumn Norfoll in Arch-ologis VoL wrili 18s1, p. 368 ot sec. In the Thp which coeompenive hit paper that wifor indicates an number of Romen ronde in Nor. foth, whioh are, however, plaid down for the mont gart is conjeoturil.
the growing crops. Rixcavations carefulty conducted may lead to important results in relation to the history of the site, but they have never been undertaken and the knowledge which such explorations might afford still liea buried within the ramparts of the greatest of the Roman fortresvers of Rast Anglia.

Passing from the consideration of the means by which the Iceni were brought to anbjection, I have now to speak of those by which the conquered territory, in subsequent centuries, was defended against the sea rovers of Teutonic race, who infestod the eastern and southern shores of Britain.

We know that towards the end of the third century of our era, if not earlier, a Roman fleet was maintained for the defence of the coasts above mentioned, and we know also from later evidence (from the Notitia) the names of the stations, the second line of defence, along those shores. The two northernmost of these stations, Brancaster and Garianonum have been identified with Brancaster in Norfolk, and Burgh Castle, ${ }^{\text { }}$ near Yarmouth, in Suffolk, and the Notitia tells us that both stations were garrisoned by horse, the wide heaths of the north and the fat shores and level lands of the east coast being specially favourable for the use of cavaliry.

To understand the reason for the position of these atations and the scheme of defence adopted, it is necessary to consider the character of the coast line of Norfolk and the state of the river valleya, in the Roman period.

A considerable portion of the northern coast line going from west to east consists of far extending sands heaped up in high banks, often held together by the Marram grass. Behind this barrier to the sea, is a belt more or less broad of marsh land and fint meadow occasionally subject to inundation. Where the ground begins to rise, open heaths formerly lined for miles the belt of marsh and sand, though now these heaths have been brought in great measure under cultivation. In the district of the Brosds on the eastern side of the county, fens and fresh.

[^96][^97]Water pools take the place of the heaths of the more northern region. Such with a certain exception are the characteristics of the Norfolk coast and such they were with little doubt only more strongly marked in Roman times.
It will be clearly understood that such a coast as this offered few facilities for a successful landing to the piratical Angles and Saxons. What they sought for were creeks and rivers giving them a way into the interior of the country. On the north cosst these were only to be found at such places as Blakeney, or Wells, or Burnham, or at Brancaster itself, where a long inlet of the sea, between the sand banks of the coast and the rising ground formed, and still forms, a convenient harbour. Here, at the head of this harbour, for the purpose of watching the neighbouring inlets, the Romans established themselves and built a station, and the name they gave their camp, Branodunum, seems to indicate an earlier Celtic occupation of the spot. A force called the Dalmatian Horse, kept guard within its walls, ready to ride out over the heath lands to repel any raiders from the sea who might have effected a landing from the creeks not far away. We may even imagine that some vessels of the Roman fleet stationed in the little harbour would be employed also to prevent a landing, or failing that to intercept the pirate ships as they put to sea with their booty.

Of the station at Brancaster, originally a square of 570 feet, not one stone remains apon another, though its walls were 11 ft . thick and faced with white sandstone and with the ironstone now quarried in the neighbourhood of Snettisham. All the material has been carried away to build barns and cottages, more especially a hugh malthouse, now pulled down, of which Parkin the continuator of Blomefield expresses his admiration.

The relics of earliest date found upon this site are a silver coin showing a head of Janus Bifons on the obverse, on the reverse what seemed a trophy;-and a coin of

[^98][^99]Claudius,-the latent, a gold ring bearing engraved upon it two rade heado with the sentence VIVA (s) is DEO. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

Bat if it was necemary to guard the creeks and inlets of the northern const with so much care how much more was this the case with the mouchs of such rivers as the Yare, the Waveney and the Bure. These rivers, an is well known, join to form tho long lake of brackish water callied Breydon which in blocked from the saa by the broad candbank on which the town of Yarmouth etands. The outlet of the united waters is now by a long passage running south from the lagoon of Breydon and paraliel with the coust, until at a distance of about two-and-a-half milea from the town, a bend of the strean eastward carries the waters to the ses. In Roman times the outlet of the rivers from Breydon appears to have been north of the present site of Yarmouth, and between it and the Roman station of Caister, still further northward, at a spot known in after times as Grubbs Haven. Whether the present sonthward passage to the sea was in existence in the early period treated of, is doubtful. We do not hear of it until, in the middle ages, the one at Grubbs Haven becomes blocked with the ohifting sands.
To defend this large water way to the inland districts, three posta were deemed necessary, viz. Caister near Yarmonth juat mentioned, Reedham, and Burgh (Garianonum).
A theory, arising perhaps in the 17th century and repeatod by various writers from that time to this, turns the valleys of the Yare and the Waveney into great arms of the sea, and converts a part of the eastern coast line of Norfolk into an archipelago, on the larger islands of which it places the atations of Burgh (Garianonum), and Caister near Yarmouth. It is difficult to understand, according to this view, how the cavalry garrison of Garianonum, (for that station was held by the Stablesian Horse), placed on an island separated from the mainland by a channel more than a mile wide, could have served for the protection of the neighbouring country. And this same rise in the level of the waters would have flooded the camp at Vente, which stands low in the valley of the Tas.
The finding of sepulchral deposits, at low levels, near

[^100]the banks of the Yare and Waveney, and above all, the proof of the existence of a west wall to the station at Burgh (Garianonum), in the low ground near the Waveney are sufficient to show that the lovel of the waters in the Roman period differed little from what it is now, and that the aspect of the country, except that the marshes were less drained, and there were fewer signs of cultivation, has not materially altered since Roman times. The tide also, less impeded then, on account of the more direct passage of the rivers to the sea, may have penetrated further ap the rivers and its rise and fall been more visible at a greater distance up the country.

Taking this latter view, it will be seen that the station of Caister, near Yarmouth, served for the defence of the line of the Bure, and of the passage from the sea into Breydon water, with the help we may reasonably suppose of some vessels of the fleet,--that the post on the high ground at Reedham, on the north bank of the Yare closed that river,-and that the station at Burgh, (Garianonum) barred all access to the Waveney. The latter station is cut off from the line of the Yare by marshes, and by the Waveney itself, but it is in full sight of Reedham, and communication with this post by signal, as also with Caister, by Yarmouth might easily be carried on. The cavalry from Burgh would scour the coast to the south, and by the scheme here indicated, the sea rovers could be effectually debarred from their favourite plan of operations, viz. ascending the rivers to plunder the inner country.

Of the three atations just mentioned two have utterly disappeared. The very ground which was covered by the earthworks at Reedham has been carted away for gravel, though such earthworks, and perhaps a signal tower once existed there. Of the one at Caister near Yarmouth only the site is known, and that but vaguely. If it was ever walled, its walls were destroyed centuries ago; a part of its site seems to have been known in Sir Thomas Browne's day by the name of "East Bloody Borough Furlong," an indication perhaps of some long forgotten legend of a day of slaughter such as that which befell ill fated Anderida, a sister fortress of the Saxon Shore, or of that disastrous night when Uriconium perished in flames kindled by barbarian hands.

Happily through the patriotic care of the late Sir J. P. Boilean, the third etation on the list, Burgh Caatle, Gsrianonum, etill rears its shattered wally on the edge of the low table land just above the point where the Waveney falla into Breydon water, and overlooka a wide extent of river and marshland beneath it. The lines of its circomvallation ancloee a space roughly apeaking, of 400f. in width by 670 ft in length. The towera which flank the getes and support the rounded angles of the walls, are of peculiar shape, having anmething of a pear shaped section on plan. They are solid, and for a height of 6 or 7 ft . from the present level of the ground are not bonded into the wall; above that height they are fully bonded with it. Walls and towers are evidently of the same period and carried up at the same time, which may very well have been about the latter half of the third century, the proportions of the camp indicating a comparatively late date An internal facing shews that the wall, which is P ft thick, has not been built ggaingt earlier earthworks as at Venta Icenorum. The flanking walls found by the late Mr. Harrod on ench side of the east gate were not retaining walls to the earthworks as supposed by him, but in all probability the masonry of the guard chambers flanking the gate.

The conjecture seems probable enough that the holes in the top of the towers ( 2 ft . square and 2 ft deep) may have served for the purpose of mounting baliste on their platforms ; but the diameter of the towers is only 14 ft . 6 in . which, if deduction be made for the width of the parapet, would have given no very great space for the working of any machine.

The north and south walls descended the hill, here rather steep, to join the river wall. They no doabt had stepped parapets and the rampart walk was carried down in a brosd stairway. Of the river wall nothing remains, but those who would know what has become of its materials, may find a portion of them at least, in the fabric of the church at Reedham, which, there is little room to doubl, was partly built out of its fragments.

Many important details respecting this station, and the discovery of ite river wall, may be found in the paper read by Mr. Harrod before the Society of Antiquaries in

1855, and published in the fifth volume of Norfolk Archsology, recording the excavations made by him under the auspices of Sir J. P. Boilear. The paper is an important one, and deserves to be more widely known than it appears to be.

The subsequent history of Garianonum is worthy of note. After the withdrawal of the Roman garrison, it does not long remain a "waste chester," for if we are to see in it the Cnobheresburg of Bede, it is soon occupied by a chief of the incoming barbarians. Cnobhere, like the other chief of his race at Pevensey, took up his dwelling within the Roman walls, and from his early possession of the spot, the vite is known to thin day, not as a Caister, a prooidium of the Roman, but as a Burh; a camp of the Teuton.
I have thus endeavoured to show, though imperfectiy; and with many omissions, first the traces of the Roman colonists or Romanised Celts in this northern portion of Icenia, faint and scanty indeed, and then, by an examination of the positions of their camps, how the conquest of the district was achieved by the Romans, and how in after ages it was defended against the Teutonic invadera. We have in Norfolk but few vestiges of the Roman age; time and wanton destruction have sadly diminished them. Yet, by means of the pick and spade important results might still be obtained, and the thorough exploration of such sites as Burgh Castle near Yarmouth, and above all of Caister near Norwich, would be a service to archmology of great importance and might aid in extending the knowledge of a period, too much neglected, whowe remains are gradually but surely vanishing.

NOTES, AND A LIBT OF ROMAN DHSCOVERLIES IN NORFOLK.
The diecoveries mentioned by Sir Thoman Browne in hin "Eydriotaghis," as made at Old Walsingham in his time, will not be found reoorded in this list for the following reatoon. The urne he deerribes at found there, were probably part of the contenta of a large Anglian ounntery, many have been thone dug ap at South Orenke. The illuotrations given at the head of hie "Discourte" show Anglian urin.

Again, in the fields lying between Brampton and Buxton, there meeme, in the eccount afforded by hil Pouthrmone Worls, to be a voin 2 cl .
giagtian of Romeno-Britich and Anglian intementa. The incrary
 cito, if it whe a kilo, which he co minutaly deveriben, could only be Bomen wert
 at the ohjocte dincovered by him in the following worda: 一" Bome mean,



With Blomefolf, owry ure in either Romea or Mritioh. He deveriben fin come detail the hrge onmetery tound in the Broom Ciomen mane North Eromenas, the wontents of wich, trom his ropoch, apperer to be Angling, with no ed intere of Romen remins. Wood wad, tollowing Blomefiold, mateo Noth Mmham a Roman sitt, and acoriben tho earthwork there to the Roona peciod. Theen howerer, lave Atre

 soted in the tallowing lit.

The urne said by Blomefiod to have beos dug up et Indford, wete in all probebility, Angtion, and thin mas have been the onco with the uran and obler objects formed at Narfors, mentioned in Cough's edition of Camdea's "Britannia." The armour and akelotons found at Narborough, mentioned by Gough, may peobebly deto troe a period inter then the Roman.

The cemotery on the hill at Martenhall, north of the Roman comp at Cuitter, near Korwioh, which is marked in the Ordanoce Sarroy at Roman, can sorroaly be commidered eo, for though a stone airt, which is mid to have been found there, would probably be of that period, the ure dug ap on Markehall hill are unqueationably Anglina in date and gharedtec. Some qpecimon of thewe are in the Norvich Muceum.
 of a mile from the north-wete oornor of this onmp at Caitter, ano, perhapen of the mane pariod as those from Markelall.

At the end of the following lik are givan notee on the Romes ctation at Barth, in Saftolly, but whiok, by ity eituntion belong more to Norfolk, than to the former county, and is therefore added to this lit. Iren, in his "Gerinaonum," apeales of the geld outride the mant gate of this station, as the cite of the Rovan cometery, but the ouly illactrations he given, thow Anglien urat. Fo aleo apeak of wras and swhes disooreced in grees abundanco in the riving ground within the will of the cang, towards its couthwent corner, which corld not be Roman intermanta.

Harrod considered the earthworke to Cuatlo Rieing to be Britioh, modified by the Romany, and hold the teme opinion fith reepeot to the irmogler moonde of Cowiences and Milebam, on whinh the Normin lorde built their oustlos. The quadrancular encloware at old Buckomham, he oelle a small Roman oemp, and the moande and enclourue of Now Buckeoham, Britich EI aloo looked on the earthwork at Nosmich at British. Sinoe the production of hin book, however, ("The Chatlee and Coavonts of Nortolk"), the able and long oontinued rowerchee of Mr. G. T. Olert into the military architecture of the Middle Ages havo show, that all ourthmorks, similar in charmoter to thope above cited, mast be acribed rather to a Toutonig, thes to a Coltic origin.

The ahoets of the Ordnanoe Survey will be found ucetul in detart miniug the apots at whioh various relios have been diccovered, buf many omissions occur in them, and the periods asoribed to eites, and to objectes, are not alwaye to be depended apon.

No referenoes will be found in the following lint to the varions theorien reapecting the site of Venta Ioenorum, or to thoee concerning the Roman roads in Nortolt. Ae far as pomible it is reetricted to the takk of pointing out actual discoverien. Nor can it pretend to be abrolutaly complete; the uncentain acoonnta of eacly .Writare, and the unrecorded, or but partielly recorded, dicooveries of more recent timen, rendering arch completemen imponible.

## rime of Ankentiatrome

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Dugdale, Hist of Imbenk. -The History of Imbanking and Draining, ta, by Bir William Dugdale, ed. 1772.

Bl. Nort.-Blomefield's History of Nortolk, 11 vola, 1810.
Ires. Garian.-Ivee Garianonum of the Romang, 180s.
King, Mun. Art.-Munimenta Antiqua, by Eivi. King $\$$ vole, 1800.

Watson, Wisbeoh.-An Historical Accomit of Wisbeoh, do., by Will Watson.
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Harrod, Castles, ©o.-Gleanings emong the Cectles and Oonvents of Nortols, by Henry Harrod, F.S.A., 1867.
Carthow, Hund. of Launditoh.-The Eundred of Laurditoh, tho, by G. A. Carthew, F.8.A, 1877.
The Fealand, Elkentohly.-The Fenlend part and prement, by 8. F. Miller and 8. B. J. Brertchly, 1878.
Fant An.-Fant Anglian. Notes and Queries, doo
Gent. Mag.-Gentleman's Magasine.
Archa.-The Archesologis of the Society of Antiquaries.
Proosed. Soo. of Ants.-Proceodinge. Society of Antiquariea.
Archmol. Journ.-Journal of the Archesological Inetituta.
Journ. Brit. Axcheool. Aks.-Journal of the Britich Archeol. Aseociation.

Norf. Arohy.-Norfolk Aroheoology. Original papers of the Norm folk and Norwich Archesol. Bociety.

Kerrich MBS.-Drawings and plans, by the Bere. Thomas Kerrich. Britigh Musoum Add. MS8.
D. T. coll. B. M.-Drawinge, ©Co, collocted by Dawion Tarner to inustrate Blomefiald's Fist. of Norfolk. British Maseum Add. MSS. 23,024 to 23,062.
Ord. Sur.-Sheeta of the Ordnance Survey to acale of 6 in . to a mile, unlem othervise mentioned.
 By a ditoh, hariag withia it a mooed anoloware ahoo foreod by a ditolh Batwon the fint aud roond seclossso as the eet, weot, sod sonth chen in a apeo 1004 wido; on the sorth ride the apeop in botrous cixh and croety fat wide. In the gorth-eact corner botweng the
 ceconare Frowe fousd in 1870 daring the coentraction of the Wetion

 Moving bulced in construction and a rabbinh pit about 6fe doep. The pienting of the cheter hed been padind roned outaide.

Contents of fint abeth From top of woodwork, aft under the

 texe, benket of wiaker waik. At Btit, tregroato of poltary and
 At 10n, wost Barian were with the following poteres marb-
 verrst, a piese of ctamped wall plater, ta irce lofifo with mockectel harily a whatione. At 15n., beokem pottory, theve of an oak

 to be thue piacod down to the bottom, broase how-enheped Absic, irol tomplement, probebly koy to unfecten the bolt of a large door. At 34 and 26tt, urse gynetrically pleoed at batort, the lower layser bedded in oat and havel loaves. At sotw, uras an befora, a boar's teaty, pieces of mins dear's horn. At satt, another leyer of arne with losree and lerge atomes over them. At 234t, Bemins were, aboctore ton inchee high, with iroa haodlo and olente, nook of an amphorts, part of a quere toma, cmall atone pounder, part of a lenther girilh At stit., wrat ; orer theon stonem, whoh ehowed treow of Are. Bome of the prom had beade of cedre roand theom to it to lowrer them by, nome wire caud in bankot wort, and othere had atring with olip hrote. At 40th, the hamen beap of a deve wan foned, and the bottom of the shent wai remhod. It consisted of flista. The woodwock of the shats hare, wen maintaised in place by four willow ataken. The excoed ahist; gath deop, wan lined with wood like the fant, bat ooly tor a fum
 bos longitione, and come antlars of red deve. The bottors whe focmed lite the firnt of Aliste. The rabbinh hola, 6t devp, contained onty
 Inumi

In the ruil way cutting not tur wouth of the pith, wastornd a challow - broise patalla five inchas in dinmoter, pith a flat headlo. It is in the pomenson of Mr. Jamen Wyets, of Bedtord. No human romeina were found any whore nor may cinorary tran. The anmber of eartheowave vache amounted to 120 , and upwede of fifty wee scoovered fintism.

Some of the uras are parerred in the colleotion of tho late T. Bartoo, Req., of Threaton Hones. Also the large from kes, a comell eaw with long round handlo (not moationed in the ebove liti) and the knifo and fibals meationed above.
 the ponemion of the Rov. T. Jomet, F.B.A., of Eporte.

In the Norvich Museum ave eoven urns from thia ith, premented by the lite T. Barton, Eag. For zocord of disooverien see Noof. Archyy, viii, 1879, 224 of rex four platen and rootion in text Archmol. Journ., zxxii, 1875, O8-9, Joarn, Brit Archmol. Anen, $5 \times 5 i$, 1875, 40970.

Ond. Surr. Shoote ly, aw. and lxiij, 1.w.,
BLComsirionrr.-Hoard of coins fongit in large eathen pot. The liat of them rangee from Nerve to Twrious, and the find containod many thomenade of coing.

Roman briaks, aharde, and tragmenta of queen found on itto of Menor House here, and aboat Beoonathorpe geseraly. Nois. Archy ix., 1864, 25 at my. Archmol. Joarn, 20xviii, 1881, 438-94. Oxd. Burr., Sheet xviii, y.I.
Braczanwrins-A plain Semine-ware oup (covered by asother) containing a hoard of fifty or mone rilvor coint; found 1846. Amongit them, one of the Antonia twmily. The reat ranged from Veepacian to Commoder. The corvering ounp, aloo Semian ware, had a potterin mark on the bottom, comarac. Nort Arohy. vii. 1872, 128 di, my., pl. of vase, 129. Journ. Brit. Arohnsol, Ans, ii, 1847, 88.
Bramom.-On hill top wouth of Beectoncharoh. Pite for mollting iron ore found on the aeighbouring beech. Fragmenta of coarte poittery, and nome Roman pottory found among the cindera and slag. Btoze quarne, mootly of homen type, found in the neighbourhood. Arohwol. Joumn. xl, 1888, 286, plan 282.

Besencoirnu.-Romin pottory, and nome human bonee fornd 1870. (Roman interment f). In the neighbourhood, hali of a quern fornd. Prooeed. Soc. of Ante. V. $2^{\text {ad }}$ ser. 1873, 32, 38 , Norf. Arohy. vii. 1872, 372.

Brorgurraris or Biecton.-Roman briokn in south-cant anglo of rained oharch, near Barnham bridge East. An. 1, 1864, 289.

Brencron.-Two fragments of Roman pottory, one, of a vaee with ribbed and indented sides, the other a portion of the upright nide of a Bamian patert, showing a mask, the mouth of which is perforated to merve an a eppout. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. MB8. 28,026. 1. 90.

Fragmente of Samien ware. Archmol. Journ., Norvich VoL 1847. p. miviii, cat. of temp. mus.

Roman lamp of bronse found, 1849, in fiold on the boundary of Brampton and Buxton, commonly celled "the Roman field." Given to Norwich Musoum, 1852. D. T. coll B. M. Add. 1888. 28,058, f. 198.

Bmall bronce flgares of Minerve and Jupiter found in a field commonly culled "Bir Thomas" field." Idem 2S,05s E. 196.

Brancaerer-Walled station. For deacriptions noe Cumd, ad. by Gough, ii, 97, 114.-Spal. Isenia, p. 147 at eoq-BL Noef., 5,1809, 298-9. Aroha, 工ii, 1809, note m., p. 134-Idem, 工xiii, 1881, $861 .-$ Archeool. Journ., Norwich vol, 1847, p. 9, of my, 4 plens and meoctions in text

Two little bronse vases and some coins reconded to have been tound, by Sir H. Spelman,-A ailver coin, on the obrecses, heed of James Biftrons, on the reverse pomibly a trophy. A bronse soin of Claudius.-Bl. Norf., 5 , 1809, 298-99.

Youthful nude male figure, 8 in . high. Mervary ( $($ ) Three coinsAntonimum Pius, Carausius and Conatantive-D. T. coll, B. M. Add. MES. 28,028, 1 104.

Gold ring with two homelo tminge and logend viva(b) in boo, tomed 1829 (in pommion of B. Fitoh, Req., F.B.A.)-Archan, minii, 1881, 381 .-Jown. Brit. Arohwol Anc, Exivi, 1880, 115, illowt in that.
Rucie cilver ring, a lenift, ging of Ivory and bronse, fragementa of glats, mage horns, ojutar chbolle, maves of mostar with tiloe of cromioylindriol form, grouted floot, asd fomadatione of equare ohamber
 pasing through and gete and treosablo for 120 yin in a miniady diswition. Archroci. Journ, Norwiah vol, 1847, p. 9, at eag.

Objobte from thir atation in Norvich M unoum.
Frogmatis of uras and Samion wave, pees. by R. H. Bt, Quiation, - Feg .
 James Lioe Warner.
 mile; and Shote ii, 18 and vif, 125 in, to $a$ mila.

Buarpox.-Profarioulum of Bronse. Brit. Mm., Bomano-Britioh room.

Berrorinax.-Ocin of Vorpainen and uros, ono of sod earth. BL. Norf, i, 441.
Coins of Nerrs, Trajan, 8. Beversa, Onrausites, Aloctan, ferily of Conetantina, fibulis, tco. Arohsol, Journ., iv, 1847, 252.

Coint of Hadrikn and Auralius, and collection of coins from this - nite. Archwol, Joarn, Norwich Yol. 1847, p. liii, oat. of tamp. mas, 4 Ford hare of the Poddars Way.-Koyn, fibules, ringo, found.Archsool. Journ., xryi, 1869, 401. Temp. zaus, 㫙 Bury St Edmundin.

Braspach.-Behind the Brundall Btation of the railway from Norwich to Yermouth, on the wille of the slope called the upper and lower Ciappol fialds, where formerly stood a Chapel, wome uris containing anhes, were discovered in 1820 . The site wat levelled at that dato and a graveyand, apperently atteched to the chapel, was dircovered. The arne (Roman i) were dus up in or near this graveyard. Some wers proearred in the gasden of Simon Peter Routh, Eeqn, in the gaighbourhood, bat are not now to be forme. Fart. Ann, i; 1864, 134.

In the grounde of Michael Beverley, Kaq., M.D., near the samentation, was foond, in a depremion of the hill side, at about 20 ft above the leval of the soarchlaod, 4 bemin-shapod ainking. It was about 100 ft long (ite broedth wat not accorteined), and ita greatest depth 5ft. It was complotcly fillod with irreguler lumpe of clay, anch froguenta as have beon preserved ranging from the wize of the fist to pieces 12 in . long and as meny broed. Theee lampen meam knoeded, or mixed with fragmanta of oharcoal, mome large enough to show the fibre of the wood. Amongat them, towerde the apper ead of the hollow, were found three or four piecen of wood, perhape onk, completely carboninad, and from 6 to 8 ft . long, and 9 in. equare, haring the remains of iron mile in thom. Both wood and maila fell to piecos on being moved. The only objecte found among the clay lumps were, an iron knife $3 t$ in. long, with a socketted handle, and a blede of iron ${ }^{3}$ in in. long. The hollow containing the mase of oley wat not lined in any way, but simply dag out of the natural ground. Ranning down to this hollow from the wide of the hill, to the North-morth-wert, were two drains, aboat 12 jards apart, formod of roof and other tiles, and the quantity of materinl removed, filled a tumbril. These drains were not followed up, but the langth of each carted away, amountod to 40 t

At e distance of 800 yda due welt, on the hill thove thia exenvation, were fonnd a small heap of uuburnt clay brieks, with a quantity of ohips of pottery, together with two fremments of emall vaes, diatorted in the balting. One of the brickn, which hos beon preserved, meatures 8 in , in longth, it roughly 3 s squave at the base, and tapent towarde a bluntly pointed end. On the hill, near the road bounding the groands, and thout 30 gdn enat of the excavation, lage flat building tile were turned up, together with a fragment of a fice tile, a piece of the upper atone of a quern of conglomerate, 11 ia in diameter, and part of the rim of s mortarinus of boff-coloned ware, with the potter's stamp on esch ride the spooth It reads recar of $L$. The quern lay 2 ft 10 in benpath the auriee of the ground.

Some frogmente of Samian ware, all phin, one, the bese of a vewed with the potter's stamp on it, reading man . . . 014, wers in the same placs.

Scattered shards of pottery continue to be found in thew grounds, especielly towands the weat end. Many pieces, both of comree and fine grey earthenware, mostly rima of vasols, have been preserved, some elightly ornamented with linea and geometric pattarns. Anongat them are fragmenta of buff-coloured ware, a mortarium of grey waro, and part of a lange funnel, and amongst the pieces of Samian is a portion of a morkarium, and of a flanged bowl.

A perfect roof tile, with the nail hole in it, and the piece of flue tite mentioned above, ars amongst the objects preserved. The above discoveries were made at intervals between 1882 and 1887. (Noten from information ohtained on the spot G. E. F.)

Bubgr (near Aytham).-Small vestel of inches high with vide month, buffecoloured ware, dug up in a field in this parish. D. T, Coll B. M. Add MSS. 23,026, . 151.

Buxtonr-Cinerary urns found in great variely. Samian wann and apparently the rime of Morteria. On one piece of Bamian, the lotters cracysa. F. On the rims of mome of the mortaria wrow. From one are came s eilver coin of Paratina, and coins of Posthamus and Tetricus wene found ; also pieces of bronze of differant shapes, and in one urn anail two inchen long.

Near this site was discovered what, from the description given of it, sppears to have been a potter's kiln. Browne, Pook. Works, p. 8 to 15 , Neok and mouth of a vase of coarse buff-coloured earthenware, with alight amnulets round the neck, and the broad lip at top, of a pinched and indented pattern. Fonnd October 81st 1846. D. T. Coll, B. M. Add. M8S. 23,026, E. 219.

Calemar (near Norevich).-Walled atation. For demcriptiona and plana nee Camd, edited by Gough, ii, 94, 105-106. Bl. Nori v, 429 of eeq. King. Mnn. Ant. ii $-49,50,51,146-147$, pl maiii and pl $\frac{\text { mate-Archw. }}{5}$. xii, 1809, 135, ef aeq. pl. xxi.-Idem xxiii, 1831, 365, 366.-Ord. Burv. Gheets lixy w.es and lxyv B.en six inches to a mile, 一. Idem Sheets 7 and 11, lxyp, 25 inches to a mile.

Bronse lamp in form of a Satyr.-Bnase lamp in form of a madalled fook-Camd, ed. by Gough, ii, 105-6.

Pottery kiln in meadow about a quartar of a mile north-west of the camp, containing vessels, found 1822. Arehe, Ixii, 1829, 412 of eaq, 1 pla to seale plo xuri.

Fonadelione of a mall boilding aboat 900 yedd from notheant conme of ommp, appaesally foored with one inch brick tesoorn, and the welle plectared inside; (perhapa enclonare of a tomb). One fregmont of Gamina ware foond neor it, with the pottor's stamp . - P Fille and a redo cilver rias which hid loot the atone with whick it hed boen ent. A troce of a zoed runaing in the direction of Garinnonam. Haman town with those of aximele found aboat this apot, Saptomber, 1846. Arebrool. Joarra, iv, 1847, 78. 73, pl of foundetions ot building, in taxt

Two fragmeate of Beminas ware with pottorts stampen potrwe. I. and swomicio of (i), Archsol. Journ. Norwioh Vol, 1847, p. xxviii, eat of temp. mas.

Gold ring set rith an onyr, with an intaglio of a Viotory. In pomamion of the Rer. 8. Bloin Turner Archeool Joarn, Norwich Vol., 1847. p. Trix, eat of tamp. mun.

Fregment of tortw-cotte, small heed in relief, of Dinus, found near the foundation of the buildiog named above In poscession of R. Fitch, Reg., F.R.A. Archmol. Journ. vi, 1849, 180. Norf. Arch. iv, 1856, 285, FL. II. mme pego.

Romen lamp with figurs of a gladiator upon it. In pomemion of Mr. C Elliots. Joum. Brit. Archmol. Assi, x, 1855, 106.

Small bronze bust, youthful heed crowned with laurel, found in field near the Rectory (Fitch Coll.). Norf. Arehy. iv, 1855, 232, pl, I. sume page. Archsool. Journ. x, 1858, pl., p. 378.
Small reliof in bronse dat in. high, a genjus holding e banch of grapes. Norf. Archy. v. 1859, 198 et. ecq, illust. in text, 200.

An iron toy $2 t \mathrm{in}$. in leng. h , a bend of green glase, an amulet, a manall figure of a cock, portions of a bow shnped fibulin, end a harpshaped one, two tagt, ende of a bolt, model of a hatchnt, all reven objoote in bronse, the eock and the hatchet probebly children's toys. Fibuls of bronse with, perhapa, inlaid lines of white motal, represanting swo animale fighting found in the camp. Idem p. 201 illust in text, and $\Delta$ rebheol, Journ. siv, 1857, 176 (Fitch coll.)

Bronse apecalomi $\mathbf{f}^{1}$. 1857. Arehseol Journ. xiv., 1857, 287-8. Nort. Arehy. T, 1869, 271, pl. p. 871 (Fitch coll).

8 mall bronse figure. Noti. Anchy, vii, 1879, 873 (Pitch coll)
Chain, fibrik, eegle, pierced roundel of lead (Boman 1). Norf. Archy. ix, 1884, 563 (Fitch coll).

Objecte from thir atation in tho posmomion of Sir Praocio G. M. Boima, Bart, F.S.A.

Fragmentr of figured Samian ware, one ahowing engine turned ornat ment. Othens phin. Under the foot of one paters potter's mark matmose gmall vaso, 2 in . high, black ware with diagonsl mooringh and baves of rasee with copper coloured gleve, porhaps Custor were. Frigments of coarne pottery. One fragmeut of pale buff ware, ahowing a bead in relief (about 1 in . high), of a youthfal genina or eapid. Found 4 ag . 17th, 1848 ( $)$ Plain milvor ring, originally wot with a ntone. Found 1835. Portion of roof tilo found 1864. The following objectes frome this gite aro in the Norwich Musenm :-
Smell arn of bluish groy earth, preeanted by the Rev, H. Dephwood. Small urn, sed arth, containing a quantity of bernt wheet Woodwand coll.

Thrse diminutive bronse ocrpe, joised togetheg, promented by GiJohnson, Ioq.
Bronse etators, provented by J. Gooding, Eap.
Pust of a Iut tila, preconted by H. Hatzod, k ,
Two pieces of tomelated paremat from building mamed above, nome the camp.
Fragment of a Mortariam, presented by Capt. H. W. Fielden.
For lintin of coins foond in and ebouk this camp, wea Bl. Norl., $x$, 495-6.-Nof. Archy, iv, 1865, 934, of eeq.-Iden, $7,1859,205$, ot mex. The earlieat eoin recorded to have bean foend on thir site is one of Augrekon, the lateot, Valentinian. For gold coin of Nero fonad on the rite 000 Arahrool. Journ. Norwioh Vol., 1847, p. 16.

Cadoyze (nowr Yarmoudh)-Roman tetion For dowariptionn and planes, 80., mes Cand. ed by Guogh, if, 95, 96.-Spel. Iompis, p. 15k.-Iven Grrian, pp. 3-4.-Tor mappoed eits, tee Ord. Surv. 8hect, lxvi, wes.
silvar and coppor coins found in a field called Fant Bloody Borough Farlong. Browne. Hydriotaphia, chap ii, noto to p. 8.

In a field, a fow hondred yards north-wed of the parish ehoroh (Holy Trinity), by the side of the Norwich roed, was form, in 1857, a bricked pit, 11 ft by 7 fil at bottom, 12 ft by 8 ft, at top, the depth may have been 4 ft . at lenst. There were no trices of a peved floor, and the sides were constructed of roof tiles, the width of the tile making the thicknat of the wall At the mave time, a small vame of black carthenware; bonea of ox and pig, ojater thells, stoned, and fragments of Ronsan pottery were turned up, and many skeletons were discovered, lying in parions directions, and mont of them buried ouly 2 ft . deep. Coins of Constantins were found all over the field. At a opot a quartor-fe-mile eactward from this pit, wwo cinerary urnm, each covared wilh a tile, were disinterred, ore from s depth of 9 fto, the other from a depth of 6 or 7 ft, the letter being bodded in wood mheen
In sinking a well beaide the Yurnouth rood, at a depth of 20 ft . below the preseat surface of the macrih, a piece of plank wall found apparentsy the plank of a ahip.

About sirteen yours previoua to the divcoveriee here recorded, come Romen orme were dug up in anothor part of thir parinh, in s couth-went dirsection from the pit above mentioned, in a apot bordering apon themanhes Geat. Mag., 1887. Pt. II, p. 618-681.
In the field before apoken of, north-weat of the charch, foundations of baildinga aro said to have been obwarved.

An um covered with a tile, containing calcined bonec, togethar with bornt wood, and fragments of wood with iron nails, and unbomt humas bones, were found in a clay pit near the mill northeant of the church; aleo a fragrent of Samien ware ahowing a hare hant. Archeol Journ, jii, 1846, 251 .-Journ. Brit. Archmol, Atal xxxvi, 1800, 206. For arn me D. T. Coll B. M. Add. M88. 23,027, $£ 132$.

Small bottle-shaped earthan vase with very lege lip on which are three malo heads in alight reliof found 1851. D. T. Coli, B. M. Add. MS8. 23,054, f. 42

Kiln, with urna and ap iron atand found in it, dinoovared in a mand pit, in 1851, on Mr. Daniel's farm, sooth ride of parish charch and between it and the maroheen of fow huadred yurds from the chanch. Noet roft 5 Elll

Archy, iv, 1855, 352-Joura. Brit, Archnool. Am, xxxi, 1880, 906 dreq.

Ox the site of the rearvoir of the Yarmouth Waterworke coustercted
 cores of samine wax, a small bronse hend of a fann, a beonso pin, sumenoos coine, and oyter chells and boneen. The spot probebly the site of a rabbich pit 4 broase wolf wat nieo mild to have been found in mating the mowresir above nemed. Kiori. Archy. vii, 1872, 358 (Fttch Coli). For an illent. of it meo D. T. Coll. B. M. Add. M88. 83, 048, 1. -86, where it in ateted to have bron foond at Whenteore Burgh, in 1843 (i)

The liat of coine foaed ahown a range from about A.D. 80 to A.D. $\mathbf{8 7 0}$, and many of tho clas called Miximi aro torned up. Lint of coina. From Antoninue Pius to Getion, Norf. Arohy., vii, 1878, 11, a wo

In tho gurden of the rectory wers found trecen of a rubble floor, Jin. thick, booenth it undittorbed mand. $\Delta$ tro a fingment of pottory with reprematution of a duck; and a rubbich pit. The coinm found hers ranged from the Second to the Fitth Century. Journ. Brit. Arehsol An. zixni, 1880, 89.

Objects from this ration preeserved in the Norwich Muerom:-
Irom stand found in pottor's kiln, iragmente of another kiln, and fregreants of ursu distortod in the balking found in the kiln. Presonted by J. Gunn, Esq.

Portions of urns of s bleo clay found near the above kiln. Presented by the Rev. E. S. Taylor.

Carlision-Urn of dart ware, with wayy lines of white, containing four gold, and ton silvor coins, found in 1807. The goid, of Gration, Maximus, and Honorias; the zilver, of Julinn, Velentinian, Gratian, Maximas, Areadius and Honorial. Areheol Journ, Norwich VoL. 1817, pp. rxvii, and liii, cat. of temp, mea. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 315. For gite of divcovery, 200 Ord. Surv Sheet, 1xxvi, B.I.

Cabrimons-Unwalled camp. For deacriptions and plans sees Cemd. ed by Goagh ii, 117. Kerrich M8S. B. M. Add. MS8. 6735, 74 and 6753, 合. 97, 100. Bl. Norf viii, 376-7. Archn. zxiii, 1831, 371. Harod Cantles, \&co, p. 103 et eog., plen to scale in taxt p 100 . Journ Brit. Aschwol Am. xiv, 1858, 205 et seq., plan p. 203. Ord. Surr. Sbecte yvii, x. T., and Ilvii av., 6 in . to a milo, and Idem aboota 6 and 10, slvii, 25 in. to a mile.

For the Poddaris Way, which rens through or nour this oamp, wee all the euthoritien cited above, and the zheote of the Ord. Bary. 50, 85, 66, 69. $l$ in. to mile.

Coins of Veepaian and Constantine 4 cornolian ring with malieted hoed, found in Arandal Close. Bl. Nort viii, 877.

Roman pottory discoverad in making arcenvations in cirealar wort, north and weet of keep. Harrod, Cactles the, p. 105.

One perfoct and some brokon fiboles, bronso, harp-shaped, and coink One, third brese Tetrious; six, mocond brass Diocletian; oight, second bram Maximianas, Herculen ; one, third brnad Allectul ; fort, Constantion Chlorns. All in poseession of the Rov. T. Jonem, F.S.A., of Sporle.

Castres Rrencc.-Some Roman coint found here, one of Constantine ceen by Sir H. Bpelman. BL. Norf. ix, 49.

Casrox.-Hoard of 300 silver and broaso coina deposited in rolla Gopne an early as Marc Antony, some later than Mareus Aureliun. With
them, a phain sitvar ring, fond 1820. In samb village, a plain um containing coins of Theodofus L, Aroalitus, and Eonorive, found 1816. Arohs. 51, 1884, 577-8.

Cawion,-Bronye coin of Foutima fornd in 178a. BL Koris vi, 868.
 1852, 491.

Constararim-Fibrales, one beoase, one silver plated, pottery, com of
 xxif, 1899, 488.

Meny frupmenta of pottory; fibalo, and colna, vase of red ungiased enth and uppar pact of large amphore. Arohe, xyiit, 1831, 364-5. Quoin and herrigg bone work of homan ahaped brick in windows of charch. Uma mappoeed to be Roman. Archmen, Jown, Fi, 1849, note p. 36.

Object from thio rita in the Norvioh Macoam. Small urn of red earth, flanged petorn of bleck ware, two brones fibnime. Woodward Coll,

Crowntitorpe, Boman thumb ring set with an onyr, with sanall figure in intaglio. Journ. Brit, Archasol. Ane, vii, 1868, 159, and idem, idem, $x i, 1885,79$, fig. on plate 6.

Denvier,-Roman roed running in the direction of Poterbonough, out through at one mile from Salter's Lode aluice, parieh of Denver. Norf. Arohy., ini, 1853, 425.-Dugdale, Hist of Imbank, p. 174.

Small rude bronze figure of Mare Brit. Mat Romino-Britigh room.
Drga,-Um of black ware found north of railway station, and coins, on the glebe Norl. Archy., iv, 1855, note to p. 313.

Drocimazay. -Small un filled with minimi. Norf. Archy, iv, 1855, 313.
 pl of uras p. 187.-Arehsool. Joum., xx, 1863, 179.

Downeak.-In Museum at Norwich from this site Coin of Constantine and two 制all glave bends. Fonnd on Downham Heath. Prea, by W. Equire, Esq.

Dusinay (Groat),-Pottery (Roman i) and Roman coins found in the parish. Norf. Archy., i, 1847, 360.

In the walls of the charch tower are to be meen fragmente of Roman brick (1889).

Dutray (Litul)-Circular enamelled bronze fibula. Archasol: Journ., Norwich voi, 1847, p. yliti. Cat of temp mus illots, pl pExii.

Easor (near Norwich),-Rragment of Amphorm and Mortaria, frage ments of a Samian patera and other Roman pottery. Eaton Nursery. Norf. Archy, iv, 1855, 352.

Objects from site in Norwich Mugerm.
Small urn of dark blue chay, fragmenta of Mortariom of coarme grey earth,--idem of Amphore, Mortaria, dec.-idem, bottom of a patere of Eamian ware, with potter's atamp ravill. All preeented by W. C. Ewing; Jisq.

Eccher-Roman coins. Archseol. Journ., iii, 1846, 250.
Epnsarioris.-Two urns containing ashes (Roman 7 ) tound in 1826, on hill between Bacton and Edingthorpe heath. Norf. Archyo iif; 1852; 数7.

Emerar (North)-Coins louod "ia pione of ground ebout tro
 and fonsedetion of hoom an to be come." The followiong of silwe. wive fond :-Verpmina, Domition, Fuccime, Loailh, Ooodmative
 $491-2$



 In pating it out, and contained meny objects in browas, of which the
 eseb 1t in. doep asd 4 tin. in dinonore, ench pinesed is the oentre with a enall bole thes rumblod the ecalue of a balance.-Frande of a


 Miverte, 5 in, hich, pat of a detootto- a head of Serapis, 8 in, tigh-- Giae bourded head, 6 in. high, hollow, the aym pieroed through, bets origimilly filled with boas or gione, and the soelp movenble. From a bole in the neck, it woald appert to have been attuched to some object It has, perhape, been gill-A ctatwette of good wookmanchip, 83 in high, - youthful mele figurs, dromed in a short loone tonia, and with beackinad foet, and hair erownod with heorel, hotling in hin loft hand a patem, and in his upmied sight, a hoon. It belonge to the elene of fague salled Larea All the objecte mentioned above are of browes. Tho urn contaised besideg, a coin of bronse, on the obverse of whioh wisa
 the revasw, the infent Jupiter on the goet Amalthee, with the fir
 coin of Veppaian wet tureed up, bat did not apparar to balong to itim For illurtrations of the above objuta mee Bart Antr of Noff, 1844, 2 pheten not to menla-Arohwol. Joonn, Norwich rol, 184, PL, p
 dincovery.

 Soverus, bat the incription wea nach rabbed. Aroogit the pottory, an erthenware enndlealiak. Nail also foned Arohsol. Journ iii, 1846, 216-7. Hestation of this find at hoed of peper, and pla showing tho vemolh, p. 918. Ord Surv. Shett, zxviit, an. tor site of both diveorvives,

The whole of the objecter from both sitas ane in the poemenion of J. Poutio, Esq, Smallbarth Hall.

Ferrmar $\rightarrow 00$ Roonan Desarii of endy middle period, tumed up in plooghing. Jours. Brit. Archaol. Ane, $\mathbf{x x y i}$ 1880, 104
Procilix-Romin coins, Noof Arehy. vi, 1872, 359.
Fenmonar Procz.-Quoins of double eplayed windows in chereh, of Bomac-ahaped tiles. Archroal. Journ. vi, 1849, 363.
 Burgh, and moscrom the Bore at Oznoed bridge, through the parian of Tuttington and along Stow Heath Archn, xxiii, 1831, 372.

Frora,-Romen pavemant (i) Cund, edi, by Gough, iij 11\%. Axohe. zriit, 1881, 870.
 corthon reeooly, and a frogment of bronma, porhape part of a bulla. A evoond brase coin of Sebina was with the ashes in the wace Archesol. Journ. vi, 1849, 109 et aep, plan of deponit in text p. 109, pl of vave p. 110, and buila in text p 118. Norf. Arohy. iv, 1865, 314 The vese, now in the Norwich Maseam.

Frigenent of ura (eupposed Romenn) from walle of churoh, found when chareh wa robuils. Arohwol Journ, rexiv, 1867, 72-73, illuah. in taxt p. 78. Proceed. Soa, of Antr, iv, mocond see. 1870, 180. Oni. Burr. Shoot; xaic, n.W., Norfolk and Shoot is, 1.w. Buffolt.

Gremicinc,-A demarion of Alox, Beveran. Nori. Archy. iv, 1855, 314.

Harmpond,-Small bronce Agure, a Capid. Norf. Archy. i, 1847, 366. Joum. Brit. Arehsol. Aes ii, 1867, 346, illust in taxt. Arehsol Journ. Normiah roL, 1847, p. xxvii, cot. of tomp mua, Archeol Journ, 5i, 1854, 28. Now in the Brit. Mumonm. Romano-British 500m.

Hedmainy,-Roman triln, and cinorary arns. Proceed. Soc. of Anta, iv, 1859, 801. Arohmol. Journ, xviii, 1861, 374. Norf, Archy., vi, 1864. 149, at req., pl of kiln 149, pl. of turn, illugt, in text, 156. Ord. Sary. Bheet, zeriii, 3.W.

Hrigain (near Norvich).-Diminutive urn found at Stonehille, Daroham Roed, 1858. In Museum, Norwich. Pree by Mr. C. Harpley. Plain loaden cofiin, and two bronve ringe, torque fashioned, perbape doposited in coffin, which contained a female skeleton,-and a akeleton waif found near it, with fragmente of a kind of cament. Found 1861, in a chalk pit, Stonehills, parish of Heigham. Norf. Arehy., vi, 1864, 213, et sag., two illuat in taxt, of bronse rings, 2ib. Archeol. Journ, xix, 1862, 88.

Second bras coin of Fautinn the otier from same spot. Norf. Archy, vi, 1864, 886.

Hzormanh-Anglian cometery (i) with tracen of pravious Roman interment (cineswry urns) Nort. Archy., $\mathrm{T}, 1859$, 49, of ex., pl, to anta.

Traces of Romen romd in parish. Archan, xxiii, 1831, 368 Ori. Surt, Sheet, Ixxxvii, ase

- Hericrabirc-Treco of Roman road on a farm called Plainade, Archn, xxiii, 1831, 369. Traces of this rond are atill to be found (Septambar, 1889), in the quantity of stones picked from the line of it, Where it pmave through the fielda

Bronze figare, 7 ins, high, youthful Horculen, nude, the left arm ertended with the lion's akin banging over it. The left hand appeart to have hald mone object. Found in the parinh of Hethersott, in the upring of 1889. (Note from ponsonal inspection, $\Delta$ ugust, 1889, G.E,F)

Howniremors.-Part of a causeway, which appearn to have been xegularly pared, and in 15 ft. wide by 4 or 5 ft. high. It can be traced cortainly a quarter-ot-e-mile, and appean to proceed mach further, ranning pant the earthworks here, and beaide the rond for 70 yda, and then, going off in an oastarly direction towarde North Elmham, Carther. Hond. of Laonditch, Pt iii, p. 241. Roman (f) urn, found 187C, in agravel pit near village, threequarters-of-a-mile from the earthworkn Ond. Burv. Sheot, xxxvi, x.s.

Honsmr.-Small urn, and near it a acond bram ooin of Vimpaiga, |

2 Querns, Noff. Archy, iv, 186t, 3Es, ithen of urn, pl. p. 364.-Ond Sarv. Bheet, xlij, e. .w.

Hows-Church of Howre Numerous fregmente, apparently of Roman brick, come with flanges remnining worked into the walle. A gold coin of Nero, tornd in the parich Axehseot Journ., $x, 1853,69$.
 to be wenn."-BL Norl, ii, 233.

Roman urns () toond in plantation sonthenet of "Beoh Pightig" in 1859.-Ord. Survey Sheot, Exxxiii, ant.

Inoorphriozen-Homan coing, $\Delta$ silver oee of Neer, BL Noth,工 889.

Kncasarey.-Bronse fibula Hatp shaped, ef in. long In Norwich Mus., presented by J. H. Bannerd, Req.

Krier Came-Pottar's kiln (i) and fragmeats of pottery. Noof. Arehy, iv, 1855, 114.

Irko.-Roman pottary and lerge bronse coin, pomilly of Trajus. Nout Archy, vi, 1864, 381.

Marsinu.-Cap fornd in gurdon adjoining Rippon Hall Othate nimilar fornd at Mirmhes.

Roman rond croasing the Aylembem turnpike at Marehnom, and running towards Brampton. Ume (Roman l) found on each side of it Nort Archy., iii, 1853, 418.

In Norwich Mnsenu. Small um of bluinh grey earth, with indentod pattem, found at Marsham, near Aylahme. Woodwand coll.

Melfor Maena.-Quoine of doubleaplayed vindows of ruined chareh, of Romst shaped tiles.-Archeool. Joura., vi, 1849, 363. For doorway of same charcb wee D. T. coll., B. M. Add. M88., 23,056, \& 170. Pot containing coins, alt vilver, of which ninetcen wern prevorved, ranging from Titus to Marcus Aurelive, foond on the eatato of the Rev. H. Evine Lombe of Molton Henll, in 1887.-(Notee of dincovery from $\mathbf{F d}$. Evans Lombe, Eeq.)

Merimoro.-Foondetions of a houna, a channolled hypocanan and coment thoors. Frigneent of an Amphora.-Journal. Brit. Archeol. ARs, $x$ sixviii, 1882, 110, 111, I pl. of illuat-Norf. Archy., ix, 1884, 366.-Ond. Bury. Sheet, Ixrxii, x.T.

Murntu,-Unwalled camp. For desoription and plan Nori. Archy., viii, 1878, 10 ot eq. plan. Ord. Surv. Sheet, rxxvi, sw.y 6 in. to mile, and idem, aheet 14, xxxi, 25 in. to a mile.

Squere ailver dish, found in 1839 in field eolled the Second Alder Carr. Arehs xxix, 1812, 389, at seq., pl. xili of diah. Proceed. Soo of Antan, iv, 1859, 295. Now in Brit. Mowenm, Bomano-British room.

Monury (St. Botolph).-Roman coing, brots, moutly of Constantine. Found in very black earth, (s hoard 3), in parish of Morley. Nort. Archy. ii, $1869,397$.

Normci--Lamp of bronse, in mhape of a frog, found in digging in a Close, near 8t. Augustine's Gates. Camd. ed. by Gough, ii, 106.

Romancinerary urns, and coin of Diocletian, from Meserse. Chamberlin's premiret, Market Placo, found 1852. Norf. Archy. iv, 1855, 960.
Two vesen (apparently Roman) found in digsing foundations of bouse in London mitreet, belonging to Mennzs Caloy. Norf, Archy., vi, L684, 2.

Objects from ite in Norwich Manoum.

Sepalohal urn found, in 1852, under Mowrs. Chamberlin's ware. houme, Market Plaoe, with tome Roman coing, one of Diodetian, eee nbove, preseantod by Robent Chamberlin, Beq.
Smull mepalohral urn found mane time, idem.
Ovinerovi,-Unwelled eamp (Romani), quadrangular enclonare The ditch romaine ouly os the north-weot and part of the north-ant niden, the villum hat been lovelled ovarywhere. If existenco in mentioned in Archa, xcrii, 1881, 869, and ite partial doatruction in 1868 is noted in
 1858, 208, phes p. 205, pl. 11. For sito 200 Ord. Surv. Sheet, lxzii, u.w., 6 in. to a mile, and idema abeot 6, lxxii. 25 in. to a mila Roman uron found in the parish. Nori. Archy., vii, 1872, 859.

Orapreare-Coins found. Camd, od. by Gough, ii, 116. Two coint of Condmatine foumd. BL Nori, vi, 168.

Oxrmad.-In Oxnead Park, near Brampton Field, fragments of pote, one having "the figure of a well-made hace" upon it. Also sheep's bonen, some oyater ahelle, and a coin of the Emperor Volatiannas. Browne, Pout. Worta On urne found in Brampton field, Norfolk, p. 10 to 16.

Pormolazt.-Gold thamb ring ing congtant mida found 1820 near the atone atreet, Poringlasd heath, two miles from the Roman station of Cainter near Norwich. In Norwich Museum. Prea by H. Bolingbroke, Esq,-Areln., xxi, 1827, 547, illust in text.

Porter Herraral-Great quantitiea of pottary and mounda of wood whes formerly found in this parish. Archa., xxiii, 1831, 378.
Puddise Norton.-Small bronze figure (Roman i). Proceed. Soc of Adis. iv, 1859, 292.
Quidminay. - Bronse coin of Antoninus found in lime pit 1723. BL Noif., 1,337.
Reparicurch --In this parish, on the Gawdy Fell eatate, Roman pottery found, eapecially some bowls and paterm of Bamian ware. Norf. Archy,y iv, 1855, 318.

Rynpinx.-Foundetions of tower on high ground a little east of the "Low anreok" Coins found on this mpot mostly of Marcua Aarelinn, Trajan, fic A bronse lion's head and fragmonte of pottery. Aroha, xxiii, 1831, 364.
Earthworks on hill now carriod away for the sake of the earth and clay. Coins of Vespasian, Hadrian, Antoninut Pios, Fanctina the younger, and Gordianus, Norf. Archy., iv, 1855, 31415.

Much Ronnan material in walle of Church (1889).
Saban Tony.-Three pigs of lead found in removing Saham wood in 1819. Tracen of Roman road in this parish. Archan, xxiii, 1831, 369. ArchseoL Jourb., xvi, 1859, 87. Bomano-Britiah urn. Nori. Archy., ii, 1849, 403. Archmol. Journ., Norwich vol, 1847, p. xix. Cat. of temp. mus.
"Roman flue," Norf. Archy., vii, 1872, 349. (From information given by Mr. Barton, of Threxton, this appeare to have boen a potter's Eiln. (G.E.F., 1889.)
Objecte from thiasite in the Norwich Masoum :-
Small urn of dart brown clay above mentioned. Presanted by the Bey, W. Grigson.

Fragments of Semian ware, one piece with the pottor's atamp
 25,048, 体. 78, 79.
 Salthome Broed

Tranaln, cellod Grwaboroegh Hill, when caoveled in 1865, wa
 fire. NefL Archy., iv, 1855, 365.-Ond. Sary. Sheet, $x$, E.w.

 potiony of varions qualition, and the bead of an an simior to oue fort

Nof. Archy, iifi, 415. A fow fragmenter of geminn ware, ose with the potiell starip wryarve. Boases: and took of the hoves, pies sheop or goot, and ox (Bou lawrug). Thin middea wat foand 250 ydic mortheate of Crummer Hell in 1881. -Note from Bir Lawsenee Jomes, Bart, of Cruvmer Hill, Beph 1889.)
 Roman.-Coina found in ploughed land, mear Shadwell Putk Thay are frequently foond in tho neighbourhood. Archwol. Journ, Norwich vol, 1847, pp. $x$ viiii and lii Cat of temp. man.

Bheck urn of fine earth, 51 in. high, in pomsenion of the Rov. J. Grearille Chenter.-D. T. coll., B. M. Add. M88., 93,060, £ 68

Braxime.-Vemale of eurthenware, of dirrerent abapee and oolones, all manll, found in a fiold at 8talham, in 1850. (In pomemion of J . Webb, Enq, Btalham, in 1859).-D. T. coll., B. M. Add. MB8, 23,060, 立 159-3-4.-Two emall earthen reseols, foumd 1854, in : field traditionally called "the bloody ficld."-Idem, idem, 23,000 , f. 155.

Bringrom (Long).--Roman uma ( $)$, fornd in 1773. Ond Surv. Sheot, zevii, B.W. Romas rond ruaning northwards from Scole throagh the Btrattona, and pact Caiter, nour Norwich. See Ond Burv, Shown, 50, 66, 1 inch to a mila.
 Pl. amme page Bronze fibale. Jorm. Brik Archeol. Asan, iii, 1817, 346. Archeol Jearm, iv, 1857, 287.

Enpp-bapod fibula of brouse, found on 8wathem imeth Coll. of Mr. W. C. Plowright, Srailhant.

Bropze handle of vece. Brit Museum, Bomano-Britich room.
Tacsumen.-A coin of one of the Antoninea, found some yeard ago in the garden of the Vicurage, within the limite of the camp. Information reocived from the Ror. T. Preston, of Terbargh. Ond Surr. Bheet, bxavii, aw., 6 in, to am milo and idem 9 and 10, lwavii, 35 in to a mile.

Therriond-Coins raging from Hadrien to Valeas fornd hera. Brown, Hydriotaphim, chap. ifi, p 5.

Four coing, brias, out of a number foand here, cited by Blomafilh, of Chadius, Trijan, and the Antoninet. BL Nort. if, 11-13.

Roman hmp of eurthenware, diccoverod in 1827 in a mound cellod "tho Red Mound," daponited in Norwich Mon. D. T. coll. R. M. Add M. $88.23,081$, 4. 24.

Thomp: (noar Norvich)-Large ump (frugmente of), piecen of an amphore, iron spear hoede, bronse edge of chield (i), ringeshaped fiboles, mecond bsem ecins of Nexo, Romen brorse hmp, and iron bit, Found in-
genies of the Rov. W. Frost (eite, the top of a hill) in Thorpe hamlet, 1863 (1). Norf. Arehy., vi, 1864, 385.-Amphore (hrokon) found on eme sitt an above in 1863 ( 3 ), and near the apot of previous diecovery. The mmphors, empty and dean. In the surrounding ground much charcoll and calciad flinte. Norf. Archy. vii, 1872, 349. For site moe Ond. Surv. Shoot, Ixiii, in 1.-Gound-shaped bottle, oap, and fragments of hege .pottery; found in grounde of F. Rencon, Reqq, Monsehold. Nofi, Axchy. viii, 1879, 334.

- Tamaxror.- Roman coins, a cormalinn with intaglio of homd of Minesta, and a emell onyx, the subject on it indiatinet. Archsool, Joura., iv, 1847, 252. D. T. coll. B. M. Add. M.88. 23,061, f. 44. - Two fibule, becose, one hurpehaped, the other in the form of a firh.-LIdem, idem 23,001, i. 4].-Riman of Mortaris with pottar's mempe, Totivic and mons ( N . Joarn. Brit. Archsol. Asen, iv, 1849, 389.-Unout gem, found in a burow. Norf. Archy., iii, 1852, 482

The following objects are in the collection at Threxton Honne, focmet by the lete T. Barton, Eeq.

Small arn of plain grey earth. It contained bunat bones and a coin of Antoninus, and wat fornd standing on a paremeat of red tiles, 4 ft. equare. It was dug up, in 1867, in a lane called "the Dart lane," on the bordars of Threzton and Saham Tony parishes Piece of Sumian ware, with group of Hercules alaying the Hydra, and snother, showing dogs and serolls. A large bowl, emboesed, much worn, and monded with lead riveta in the Roman period. Fragments of Mortaria with potter's atamps ; these are not uncommonly found in the fields near the river Wissey, on this estate. Heads of amphors, all in buticoloarod ware. Broaze key of late type and unumal form. For thia latter see illust. in Proceed. Soc. of Anta, 2nd ser, xii, 1869, 406. Some of the vessela found at Ashill are in this collection.

Trumaon.-Coina of Gallienus, Victorinas, Tetricus, and Oaintillug, fornd 1707. Camd., ed. by Gough, ii, 105. BL, Norfolk, x, 181. Nori Archy, iv, 1855, 318. For site of digcovery see Ond Surt. Shoek, lxavi, a.․․

Waipols.-Roman krickn and aquaduct of earthen pipes, 26 in all, clome to the sen benk. Cumd., ed. by Gough. ii, 116. For the Rorang benks (so called), in Marshined, soe Sheete of Ord. Sury., 65, 60, 1 in, to a mila

Wascrord - Roman pottery, found nat Wangford mille on the Waveney. Nori Archy., v, 1859, 362.

Warronm-A little eonth of Wayford bridge in field called "Chapol field" great number of urns found, of blue clay, turned in a hathe. "The gpot is a headland projecting into the velley." Archa, $x$ xiii, 1831, 373.

Wrusgr. -Many Roman coins dug up about 1718 . Wataon, Wisbech, 553.
Three pewtor or lenden vessels, bowl shaped, 11ins. in diameter seroms top, dug up in a field in the parish in 1843, one in poseesion of the Bev. G. T. Heddleaton of Outwell. Three, idem, of the seme materint, but amaller, and with wido fist rima (diameter merom topfina.) dug up at tame time. One, in posseassion of the gentleman above named. (Roman y) D. T. Coll Add MFS. 23,046, f. 186-7.

Roman Lanx of pewter found in the fen. Archeool. Journ., xxvii, 1870, 98, et $\approx$ eq. Proceed. Soa of. Ants, iv, 2nd mer., 1870, 425. The Fenlend, Skertchley, p. 474, with plate.

Whas-A great namber of Roman coins (many of Maximinatis, come of Contantime), found on the sen uhors. Norf Arehy., iii, 1852, 491.

Werox.-.Urn containing 800 Britich and two Romme coine of the Antonie and Comin families. Norf. Archy., iv, 1855, p. 357. For tho of diveovery wee Ord Sarv, Sheot, 4 , X.w.

Wersoonjre-Pottoces kila in parinh of Waybourna. Mori Anchyy 7 1859, 254, viow and plans to colle. Ord. Burv. 8hoat, $x$, In Pottary foond at Weyboume Hops in 1886. Ond. Berr. Sheat, $z_{1}$ k.....
 ham. (Ratewelhmint mot Romme.) BL. Norf, ity 206, Ond. Berro Sheet, viii, 2.1.

Wrod Durrma-On a frrm, in occupetion of Mr. Palmoc, at bottona of a pit in coe ot the fielde, human remaine were found in a coffin formed
 a paters of Samina ware with pottor's sterap namwes (i) and a gove of bevecin. Around and above this interment ware a groat quantity of bones of oxea and aheop, and nome of goots, the chank booet of the sheap and goots being artunged in bondles. Gent. Mas. New ser. 14, $1840,2 \mathrm{nd}$ Pt, p. 643.-A draving of the petera is given in D. T. coll, B. M. Add. MBS, 23,049, f. 26, where the potiot's name it givin es nuruve. The patara in $7 i^{i}$ in. in dimen.
Buman Caftri (Sevfok),-Wallod atation. For deacriptione and plens, ac., man Cemd. ed. by Googh, ii, 95, 96. -Spal. Icenin, p. 185, Ivee Garian--King. Mun. Ant., ii, 52 to 55,116 , as apy, pl. Txviii, fig. 2 and nㅛㄴ fig. 5.-Areha. xxiii, 1831, 363-4. Procoed. 8oc, of Ants, iti, 1856, 22T, et my, plan to salale and mech of weat wall. -
 7 elerationg, and seetions in taxt. (The foundetions of the low wed wall, the river wall, are shown in thoeo).

Peenliar section and plan of the Towers, and detaile of conatroction of walk, Ea, shown in peper on Eint. and Architeoture of Porchedere Cautle, by tho Rov. C. H. Hartahome in Archsol. Journ, Wincheter vol, 1845, 10 et eeq., plan and sect; in taxi, 11, 12.

For site wee Ond. Sury, Bhoet, ii, w.W., Auffolk, 6 im , to millo, and 5 and 9, lxwiii, Norfolk, 26 in to mils.

Bilver spoon, found in mount within south-weet angle of atation.--A fibola, bronzo, found in fiold ortrido onst gate. Ires. Gexina, 36, and for fibale phe, p. S\&-Coins fornd in atation not earlier then Domition, idem, p. 50 .

Small vere of Castor ware, found 1851, betweon the station and the church, and amell plain ung found near the stetion. Norf. Arohy, iii, 1852, 415-6, illutt. of vase same page. Proceed. Soc of Anter, ii, 1858, 171. For illiat. of vase of Cartor were mee aloo D. T. coll. B. M. Add. M.8S. 88,062, f. 95.

## Objects from this utation in the Notwich Mnoorus :-

Fragments of a reo found at Burgh Custle, 1852. Premanted by G.J. Chenter, Eeq.
Fragments of bronze buchlee and othar amall objecte. A bone hairpim Presented by W. Squirs, Req.

In Brit. Mur. Romaso-Britidh noom.-Bronse bell, and anall hollow cylinder of same metal.

In the pomassion of Bir Frapein G. M. Boilend, Bartio, F.B.A., $1899:-$

Frogmantu of iron neilo, one chowing a fiat square heed with 4 in , of the ahnak ramaining together with piecoe of flat iron bandh. Found within the eats gate, 1847. Sumall fint aquare of bronso, with malo head upone it in 10 m reliol, within a cirolo (ormament of a cesket 1). Harpchaped sbale of broase, $1 \lambda$ in. long, with remains of beo easmel aboat the houd, and on the hand and and a sinking for the metting of atones, found 1847. Very maall frugment of thin glase reeod, found by the leta Sir J. P. Boilcea, Bart. Bamian ware ; one fregment with white painted ornameat on it fornd 1850, othee pticoses, all phan, inoluding one showing a flanged rim. Smell giobalar bottlo of buffecolouved ware, 9 in. high, with very mmall nock. One perfoct urn and tragmenth of another, of coarse groy wate, found 1848. Pan of the mme coarte ware. Pieces of fine and rool tiles. Horms of deer with portions anwn off. The coine in this oollection mage from Gallienus to Areadian, of whom there is one in ceilvor. The reat are of bronse.

On position of atation, and coins found in it, moo Proceod. Bary and Weat Buffolk Archaol. Inath, 6, 1888, 345, of acy., I plan.

BOIRE AOOOUNT OF THE REMAINS OF THE GALLIOROMAN TEAPIN DISCOVERED ON THE GUMMIT OF THE PUY DE DOME (AUYERGNE, IN $1878 .{ }^{1}$

By THE RET. PREBENDARY BOABTK, M,
Many have been led by geological researches to visit the very interesting country of Auvergne, so well-known for ita volcanic craters, and for the remains of irruptions from them, that have now wholly ceased. These have long attracted geological investigation-also the isolation of the Puy de Dôme, and the height of its summit 4842 feet above the sea level-have led to barometrical observations, and these have now caused the placing an observatory on the very summit.' The building of this observatory led to the examination of a vast pile of ruins just below the summit, which had long invited investigation. This had been suggested and written about as early as the commencement of the present century, but no effort had been made to examine what was under the coating of coarse turf and brush wood which covered the ruins. Attention had been drawn to them by M. Vimont, librarian of the town of Cleremont, distant about eight miles from the mountain, and by M. Mathieu, a member of the Academy of Cleremont, in 1867,who had indicated that this was probably the site of the Temple of the Gallic Mercury mentioned by Pliny; and further attention was afterwards called to the remains in 1869. It was not, however, until later that the work of excavation was taken up seriously.
1 Rond fat theniteotoral Sootion
*the Annual Meoting of the Inckitets,
th Normich, Augut 8th, 1889.
O On the Pey do Doens the experi-
momte on the wrifit of the atonophere
by Tormelli were suocetolly tried by
Pecel, whome eliter Madame Periar reaided
at Cleremont Her humband made the
experimenta by carryins a tube of
merary, bumetically menled, to the top
of the monathin. The experimant wat
tepented five or ix thmes ubder difiount
chargeo of the stmomphert, and on

Aliftrent parts of the manmit in September, 1848.

The obenrwatory on the $\mathrm{Pr} y$ dio Dime Tas opened in Aygurt 1876.

Lower down on the South side erpethe ruint of the ahapel dedionted to 8t Burpabent to which pilgrimagen were made ance a year is sinedicival timen. Fere aloo in the $16 t^{\prime} h$ eortary "Witobes" Sebbatha," were bald, and a women mamed Joanas Borden was burned for motary in 1614, nfter oonfering the orima

This had been stimulated by an address from M. Alluard before the Commission appointed for the construction of the observatory, who spoke of the "débris of a Roman Temple of large size very near to the observatory, which, if the site could be explored, would offer to antiquariea some curious documents."

The construction of the observatory had brought some facts to light, and the matter was at length taken in hand by the Academy of Cleremont-Ferrand appointing a Commission in 1878, when researches were begun in the month of July.
It was not long before the work of uncovering revealed the upper portion of a large edifice which had been overthrown with mach violence, and large blocks of black basalt, cut into cubical forms, and some having ornamental work upon them, were found heaped in confusion on the floors of the first platform over which the Temple stood. The great stair leading to this was uncovered, and the façade laid open. The size of the blocks of basalt, and the careful way in which these are cut and mouided, and the junction of the worked blocks by means of iron clamps, shew the time and labour that mast have been bestowed upon the work.

Excavations were resumed in 1874, and continued until the autumn, These laid open still further details. The great staircase of the façade made it evident that it led to a further building; a lateral stair was also found, and a series of stairs mounting upwards. Upright pillars and doorways were also uncovered, and the back and side walls of a large hall or chamber. The walls are built in the Roman masonry, called "opus quadratum," and remain as perfect as when first erected.

Fragments of varieties of marble which had once covered the walls were found, and specimens of these (amounting to fifty-two) of different varieties, are now placed in the cases of the Museum of Antiquities at Cleremont.

The lower portion of the Temple contains a crypt or undercroft, adapted to the slope of the hill.

The hall is six French mêtres and twenty centiruetres (twenty English feet) in length, by five mêtres eighty
centimotree in breadth (seventeen English feet); the walls are the opus quadratum, in good preservation. Fragmenta of capitale and portions of bes reliefin were found in this hall, aloo different Roman coins, and medalis of bronre, and a votive inccription, hereafter to be described.

Encouraged by these discoveries the work of uncovering was continued with energy. A stair had apparently been carried along the wall of the hall, and led to the level of the entrance of the upper portion of the Temple, which had been totally demolished, and the defbris of which had filled the lower portions.

The eatrance to the upper building was through a doorway by which a hall of similar construction to the lower one was entered.
The condition of the ruins, as seen at present, make it very difficult to realize the exact arrangements of the whole, and more architectural knowledge than I can claim, to re-arrange the principal parts. The space of ground covered is very considerable. It seemed to me nearly an acre or more, and that the Temple was in stages suited to the form of the hill. Passages and water-courses have been found, and what may have been a cistern to supply water to the Temple,-which must have been stored for use, as there is no spring,-(see Report of Excavations).

On the summit of the mountain, or it may be on the apeax of the building itself, stood the famous Statue of the Gallic Mercury, recorded by Pliny, ${ }^{\text { }}$ and stated by him to have been the work of Zenodorus, who afterwards made the colossal Statue of the Emperor Nero, for his Golden Hozse at Rome.

How and when this Temple wan destroyed remnins a myatery-it can only have been by great force, and with mechanical appliances. It is not the work of time and gradual decay, bat of violence of no ordinary kind.

[^101][^102]/Only remnants of inscribed stones have been found among the ruins, which have been most carefully searched. Only one perfect inscription exists and this is the small pronze tablet already mentioned, not above 8 inches long, by an inch and a half in breadth. It is a votive dedication to the Divinity of the Emperor, and the Gallic Mercury.

BVIL AVG.
II DEO MEPCOHRT
DVMATI
MATVTLNIVS
FICTORATEB
"To the Divinity of the Augustus (or of the Emperors) (as the word is contracted), and to the god Mercury Dumistas, Matutinius Victorinus dedicates this," or has dedicated this.

We learn from this Tablet happily preserved, the title of Mercury, viz., "Dumiatus," that is, the local divinity or "Mercury of the Dome," as it is now called.

The title of Mercury "Dumistus" reems to be taken from the thichet or forest which must have belted the mountain in former ages, and which still remains to a considerable extent, and through which you pass in ascending the lower portion of the mountain.

The finding of this "plaque" or tablet, helps us to interpret the only other inscription which has been found, a few letters or endings of words only remaining. It is as follows:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { NO. } \\
& \text { TLATOR of NEGOTLATORRS }
\end{aligned}
$$

which has been thus coujecturally supplied

[NEGOTLA]TOE[RS]
To the Auvernian Mercury, Citizens, Merchants.
Ceesar in the 6th Book of the Commentaries speaking of the Gauls, says:-

Deum Maxime Mercurium colunt, hujus sunt plurima simulacra, hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt, hunc Viarum atque Itinerum ducem, hunc ad quastus pucunim mercaturasque habere vim maximam arbitranter."

It is very probable therefore that this was a dedication to Mercury, and that the two letters of the first line are the ending of his Title Avernus.

The letters of the last line form no doubt part of the word NEGOTIATURES, and seem to shew that the merchants on their way to Cleremont, the ancient Augustonemetum, stopped to make their offerings to the god under whose supervision their calling was eapecinlly placed. Ovid in the 5 th Book of the Frasti says :-
 Thure data, tribuns uf aibi hocen rogent,
Huo teait incinctue tuasoem morcator, of wrat
Porra ruffith, quam toret, havit equam,
Uda it hino laurus, lauro epergontur ab node
Omnis, qua dominos aunt finbilturs novos."

The same custom which prevailed in Rome, no doubt prevailed in a province which had become completely Romanized, and adopted Roman manners and customs. Many articles of manufacture in bronze and iron have been found, which are carefully preserved at Cleremont, as the heads of lances or javelins, the iron head of a pic-axe, portions of an iron chain, fragments of wall-plaster, and of mosaic patterns in red and green porphyry of Numidia. Six medals, more or less injured, have been found, one a large bronze of Marcus Aurelins, another large bronze, enclosed in a vessel of green malachite, a Consular denarius of the Porcian family, and some others. That of Marcus Aurelius seems to be the latest date.

Fragments of pottery for daily use have been found, and also of vases of the red lustrous ware, and fragmenta of a votive metallic vase, the cover of which has upon it. graffiti, in which can be traced the letters $\mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{N}$.

Fragments of leaden shects, with which the Temple seems to have been covered, have also been found, which serve to verify the statement of Gregory of Tours.

It would be tedious to attempt to describe the articles which are now to be seen in the cases of the Museum of Cleremont, but a small fragment of white Carara marble, having on it part of the word m...cvino, must not be passed over. The complete destruction of nearly every lettered fragment leads to the idea that this was intentional, and the name of the Temple and its presiding Divinity intended to be blotted out. When did this come to pass, and by whom was it effected?

The history of the Franks by Gregory of Tours, is, as far as I know, our only available source for information, but before entering upon this subject, something ought to be said about the statue of the Gallic Mercury made by Zenodorus for "City of the Arvernian Gauls." This was in the reign of the Emperor Nero, who haping heard of the fame of this celebrated statue, sent for Zenodorus to Rome; who there executed the colossal statue of that prince, which was placed in his Golden House. This statue was after the death of Nero dedicated to the Sun, and in Pliny's time was an object of worship. The height was 110 feet.

The one executed by the sculptor Zenodoras for the Auvernian Temple of Mercury, is stated to have cost 400,000 sesterces, or 85,000 French francs, or about £3,400 English, and is said to have occupied him ten years in completion. (See Pliny's N.H.) Zenodorus must have been in Rome sometime between A.D. 54 and 68, and therefore the Gallic Mercury was executed previous to A.D. 54. As an artist Zenodorus is declared by Pliny not to have been inferior to the best Greek scalptors.
From Gregory of Tours ${ }^{2}$ we learn that Wasso or Vasso, was the name of the Gaulish Mercury, and worshipped by the Gauls under that name, and, he tells us that the destruction of his temple was the work of Chrocus, King of the Vandals, about the reign of Valerian and Gallienus.
"At that time (he says) or about that epoch the King of the Allemanni over-ran Gaul at the head of an army. He was a man of extreme daring, and influenced by the

[^103]counsela of his mother, who was of a fierce and orvel nature. He over-ran Gaul and destroyed overy-whero, even to their foundationa, the noble buildings which had been the wrork of preceding agea. Cieremont did not ecape, boing burned by him and the Temple of the Guula dedicated to Wrsoo, a monumant of wonderful solidity was overthrown." Gregory eays the walls ware of two kinde of manonry, the interior being constructed of amall atones, and the exterior of blocks of large size, equared and well cut. This is what in now foand in the ruins that remain. Also marbles and mosaics-Gregory tells un-covered the interior walls. Plonty of fregments of these are fouml. The pavernent was of marblo, and the roof wan covered with lead.' (See Gregory of Tourn Sec. 1, chap iii).

[^104]and they fonid and the elocriop a melin of daine, of armeoratal sonvire. tron, with intermedinte lasdiong and
 alest the intoril fapeda.

Them etepe they found lad to a wiodow, the rifte hand ckeplen of whet Wroe in flimon, asd very will pronerad.
They begua at coce to paraetruto itite the rooen to which thin window tern have baloaged The rubbide roee to a
 tt) End whon elaned away chened thet thin hall hod bues a roit ot rypt of "hypopa," tite meay ediliom bullt upoe a aoping soomed The mill wim
 5 m .80 a fin wideb, (about 1 ft ) the patition will) beige epverod with an "apen quadratex" becutifolly premod to many parta; mad they foemd in the clearingt mameroces pinve of In matime trygmeate of copitaly and bep aolink

They foand be iden soone medale, and
 inguler vodive intoription, a bmoktrit cpirmeh of which we will proverity epeat
"Them difoomine mere a grater wornywert for the oontinantion of the Fook, wich تan parwod so sotively that the clearing wow earried ofr, and peo antion wou talien bo arold soidato aod insure the proencrition of preciow objects.
"A ctrircese had been onriod to all apperence along the partition will of 46 hall which should hond to the leral of the porth of the apper tompla dempolmbed by the barberimes, the ruipe 2 whol


I have looked in vain to English writers for any account of this interesting Temple, on its discovery in 1873. Marray's handbook for travellers in France, part IL. (1876) makes only this slight mention of it, viz, that in preparing the foundations of the observatory, "the massive remains of a large Gallo-Roman Temple dedicated to Marcury, were discovered" Mr. Freeman in his paper, (Archaologioal Journal, vol. xiv, p. 311.) on "Valentia Segellaunorum," making mention of the taurobolium observes that, "it has not the same kind of interest as the Celtic deity whose name, or the name of whose temple Gregory of Tours has preserved on the top of the Puy de Dome." These are the only notices I have found, bat the subject has had ample attention paid to it by the French eavans of Cleremont, and a most interesting account, to which I have been much indebted, has been published by M. Tillion, who has brought together matter of much interest in a popular form. It would not be well to quit this subject without some mention of the observatory, very near the ruin, the building of which gave rise to the discovery. It is well suited for barometrical observations, and it was here that Mons. Paschal, the philosopher and experimentalist, a native of Cleremont, made his experiments, which have produced very important results.

The walk round the parapet of the circular building, gives a wonderful prospect of all the volcanic region of the Auvergne, and by the sid of a telescope placed on the battlement, you can bring distant objects close to the eye. From hence you not only overlook Cleremont and its surroundings, bat you can see the hill on which stood the Gaulish City of Gergovia which was besieged by Julius Cmsar, and so nobly defended by Vercingetorix, and you can almost trace the position of Cisar's forces, while besieging the town.

The geographer Strabo tells us of the Averni, that their capital was Nemossus, which has been supposed to

[^105][^106]be represented by the town of Cleremont, about eight miles from the summit of the Puy de Dôme, and mentions the great power of thir people, and their frequent ward with the Romana, when they could bring as many as $200,000 \mathrm{men}$, and even larger numbers into the field, They had brought an army of 200,000 men againat Maximus Emilianus, and the ceme numberagainst Domitius ZRobarbus. Their battlee with Coear took plece, one at Cergoria, about six miles from Cleremont, situated on a lofty hill, and the birth plece of their Chief Vercingetorix, the other, near to Alesia, 2 city of the Mandobii, who border on the Arverni. The Arverni extended their dominion as far as Narbonne, and the borders of Marneillos. When Gaul became a Roman province, and the inhabitauts adopted Roman manners and cuntoms, and the resources of the country were increased under Roman management, the population could hardly have been less than in its semi-barbarous state. It was evidently under Roman tuition that the Temple of the Gallic Mercury was built, and the ruins of this temple and the remains found there, seem to show that the "Galli" were no inapt pupils under Roman tuition. The Romans had remained masters of Gaul for 538 years, and the language of the Galli had been eatirely modified, and changed by the introduction of Latin, which remains to this day a very large ingredient in the modern Prench. The introduction of Christianity toward the end of the third century, eventually led to the destruction of Paganism. St. Austremoine is said to have been the apostle of Auvergne, and convertod a senator named Cassius, of the town of the Arverni, and afterwards also the Chief Priest of the Temple of Wasso, called Victorinus, which must have been before the destruction of the Temple itself. These are the legendary stories contained in the history of the Saints of Auvergue. It in not eamy at this remote date to teat their accuracy, but a grand and lasting monument of their work remains not only in the noble Lombardic Church of Notre Dame du Port, at Cleremont, where Peter the hermit preached the first crussade, but in the Grand Cathedral which crowns so majestically the City of Cleremont.

## LHER PKRPENDIOUTAR STYLAE IN RAST ANGLIA, OHDFFLY

 HLUEYRATED BY RXAMPLES IN NOBTH NORFOLK.by J. L andite
Those of my hearers who are old enough to remember the earlier days of the revival of Gothic Architecture in England, will recollect that the Perpendicular atyle was regarded with but little favour, and that almost invariably when a church was restored, the Third Pointed features were sacrificed with unsparing hand, in order to emphasise any earlier details remaining. In justification of this course, it may be advanced that the lateat phase of our Gothic art is often presented to us in a form which has little to recommend it when compered with preceding styles; the squareness of outline and detail, the coarseness and inelagancy of the mouldings, together with the stiff and inartistic treatment of carved work, both in figures and foliage, often producing a disagreeable effect on the whole. But the characteristica of Perpendicular work, which made the carlier disciples of the Gothic revival despise that style, are greatily modified in most of the churches of East Anglia erected or altered during the fifteenth century, some of those finished at the earlier part of that ara being almost as truly Decorated as Perpendicular in their general etyle and many of their details. The church of St. Nicholas, Lynn, completed in 1416, is a good example of the mixture of Second and Third Pointed features, some of the doorways being of pure Decorated conception, as is also the tracery of the clerestory window, whilst the latter features, as seen at each end of the building, have tracery of a thoroughly rectilinear character. This combination of the two phases of art is a leading trait in

[^107]many of the edifices proposed to be visited during the present meeting, and I will not therefore cite further examples of it, but menely observe that it naturally led to a free use of the mouldings of the Decorated style; in capitals and bases of columns, for instance, they are ofton introduced in preference to the mis-shapen and bulbousformod membera so frequently mot with eloowhere; and in other cases the various groups of mouldinge follow the old arrangementa, and are not so often soparabed by the broad shallow cavotto, or hollow; the mombers componing the combinations are leas weak and wiry in effect than is commonly seen in Third Pointed work, and the details generally show much lese monotony, and present a more pleasing mixture of angular and curved lines than is usually found in the Perpendicular style. In early work of that date a great preference was ahown for two contred arches, and those of pointed eogmental form, also for openings struck from three pointe, and I do not think that the four-centred arch (so characteristic of the style) was ever much of a favourite in East Anglia till nearly the close of the Perpendicular period of art. ${ }^{1}$ Many featurea occasionally met with in Second Pointed examples becume leading ones in the eucoeeding atyle;-thus at North Walsham, the aisles are continued to the extreme east end, and the chancel arch is omittod, whilst at Beeston S. Lewrence, the late Second Pointed chancel is covered by a roof of very slight pitch.

What development the Pointed atyle would have assamed had it not being supplanted by the revived Classic, it is perbape difficult to say, but in all probability, a return to earlier forms would bave ensued under certain modifications, as in many Perpendicular examples we find traces of euch a desire to resume features of the earliar etyles, a longing which is to be seen in some East Anglian church work of the closing period of Gothic art. Thus at S. Nicholes, Lynn the arch of the western entrance

[^108][^109]embraces two doorways with a niched tympanum above them; a design often found in earlier buildings, but almost unique at the Perpendicular period, and in the same church there is also a circular headed doorway. At Cromer the belfry windowe are compoeed of couplets of lancets, whilst at Salthouse the effect of lanciform openinge is produced by the two long narrow windowa inserted in each bay of the aiales of that remaricable edifice. Elsewhere wo perceive the teame tendency to revert to earlier forms exhibited in planning, and so we find apeidal onds to the chapel of Henry VII at Westminster, and to two smaller ones for private use at Cowdray, and Hurstmonceaux in Sussex, in which county there is also a siizteenth century church at Twineham whose windows are confined to debased, but lancet shaped openings.

Having made these preliminary remarks I will now proceed to discuss the leading charactoristics of the various parts of an East Anglian Perpendicular church seriction and then conclude this address with a few observations on the interior fittings of the edifice.

Beginning at the west end, I must observe that nearly every church in Norfolk posessess a tower, and this is almost invariably placed at the weat end of the building at the termination of the nave. I allude of course to Perpendicular examples only, as earlier ones were often differently situated, as may be noted in the two great churches at Lynn, also at Dunham, Gillingham and Castle Rising. At Sloley the tower stands west of the end of the north aisle, and at Harpley similarly as to the south aisle. At Terrington S. Clements, the detached campanile is north of the western bay of the north aisle, whilst at Beccles, Suffolk, the bell tower which, like the three preceding examples, is of Third Pointed work, is situated nearly at the end of the chancel, south of the building and at some distance from it, a position chosen from the nature of the ground upon which the edifice is arected, there baing a rapid slope immediately west of the nave. ${ }^{1}$ Occasionally

[^110][^111]very unimportant churchee had no towera, Blundal has only a moan doable bell-cote, and East and West Beokham aro entiraly destitute of any provision for bolla, an thoy appear at present.

Prequently the towers rose high above the nave roofie bofore the bolfry stages were commenced, and this is found oven in comparatively humblo structures, as at 8. Marguret's, Ormesby, and at Sutton. The walle were elso sometimes carried up nome height above the belfin windows before the parapet began, as at Cromer, and at Lavenham, Suffolt. In the last mentioned church the tower is axactly three times the height of the pave and clerestory combined.
The best towors comprise at least four stages, and occasionally five, in their composition; in the loweat or each is an elaborately ornamented but bold basemould, traceried or flint panelled, a wide arch usually under a square label forming the western entrance; above this being the west window in the second stage, then a division bearing square traceried sound windows; and lastly the belfry, with not more than two openings on each face, the whole structure being finished with a plain parapet or with a rich band of fiint tracery and battlementa. Some of the towers are remarcable for their maseive proportions, such as thoee at Felmingham and Ludham in Norfolk, or at Kessingland in Suffolk; the heights of others are noteworthy, that of Winterton, now a small fishing village, reaches 132 feot, whilst it is nearly 160 at Cromer. Especially beautiful base-mouldings are found at Barton Turf, Cromer, Hickling, Hindolvestone, and South Reppes, and the space over this feature is frequently covered with long cusp-headed flint panels as at Ingham. The base mouldings no often exhibit the inlaid flint work that it may be beest to eay a few words here on that striking peculiarity in the ornamental work of East Anglian edifices, both eoclesiastical and secular. This so-called flint panelling, or flush work, is more properly to be described as a fint inlay, the stone being sunk out to the form of the pattern, and of a sufficient depth to receive the dressed flints. In many Norfolk churches its use is confined to the embellishment of the bases and parapets of the towers, whilst in others
especially in larger edifices, it is freely employed throughout the fabrics. At Stratford S. Mary, Suffolk, inscriptions are worked in it round the base mouldings, and the porch and clereatory at Melford, Suffolk, are similarly inscribed. An early oxample may be seen in eome arcaded work under the east window of the Seonnd Pointed chancel at Beeston S. Lawrence. So fond were our ancestors in the Eastern Counties of this inlaid worl that thoy employed an imitation of it on some church fittings. In this manner the panels of the font at Trunch and of the pinnacles of the sedilia at Barningham-Northwood, are filled in with black cement; whilst at Knapton the font stands on steps faced with split flints.

The weat doorway has often continuous mouldings without side shafte, a label following the outline of the arch, besides which there is a second one forming a square head and joining the inner dripatone at its apex and side terminations, a peculiarity in East Anglian work; elsewhere the square enclosing label, or a pointed one is alone used to one opening. The spendrils are filled with oak foliage at Hickling; bear shields with the fetterlock badge of the Felbrigge family, at Felbrigge ; have the lamb and eagle, emblems of the two S. Johns at Coltishall; and the martyrdoms of S. Lawrence and S. Sebastian, at S. Lawrence, Norwich. In the doorhead panele of the Eastern counties I think that more variety is found than in other parts, and lees of the monotonous circle and quatrefoil alling in, so usual elsewhere. Frequently there is no western entrance, as at Burlingbam \&. Edmund, Caistor (Yarmouth) Catfield, Hempstead (Eccles), Hemsby, Kelling and Strumpehaw ; even the grand towers at Ludham and Winterton, do not posses it; on the other hand Wiggenhall S. Peter has three entrances to its campanile : north, west, and south.
The weat window and the doorway beneath it form one conception at Hickling and Ingham, a single arch including both in the latter example ; at South Repps the opening is of six transomed lights, nnd is of large size, and a curious late window of five lights is noticeable in the parochinal tower at Wymondham, Over most west windowe in other parts of England we generally find a lancet, two-light opening, or niche; but in many placea in FOL ILTI

Norfolk and the adjacent borders of that county, there is very frequently a equare window filled with tracory and capped by a borziontal label This is quite a localiem, and these sound windowa as they are termed, offer a grout variety of elogant designs; large onen ocour in the ruined tower at North Walsham, but in humbler boll towers they are often meroly amall quartefoiled openinge. The most elegant onem are probably those at Worateed, othore of nearly equal merit are met with at Coltiehall; in the beautiful but ruined edifice at Overstrand, they take the form of traceried oblonge, as at Cariton Colvillo, Suffilk, where there are two conjoined quartrefoile, each enclosing a shield ; a fine example at S. George's Norwich, has the croes of that saint in its centre, and at Weat Winch, a shield with armorial bearings is introduced in a clever and original manner.

Belfry windowa are of three or a leas number of lighta and there is usually only one on each face of the belfry ; ${ }^{2}$ at South Repps, the three-light openings are of great length, and transomed, and the coupled two-light windows at Wymondham, appear to be a Thind Pointed adaptation of a similar design in Second Pointed work at Hawton, Notto; in both cases the couplets are enclosed under ogee canopied heads. Flowing tracery is elsowhero considered unusual in the uppermost stage of a tower, but dous not appear to be uncommon in Norfolk, as examplea may be met with at Coltishall, Harpley, Hemsby, and Ingham. The newol atairs are frequently placed in the south west angle. The stepped battlementa which are a leading characteristic of Norfolk towers, are of a very remote origin, and formed a prominent feature in the architecture of ancient Assyria. The faces of these battlemented parapets are often panelled with arcades following the contour of the merlons and embrasures; good examples are at Filby, Ingham, Ornesby S. Margaret, and South Repps. Many towens have only plain cornices and are dovoid of pinnacles, and where the later occur they are but small and short, seldom more

[^112]than four in number; but at Strumpehaw there are eight, and at Winterton twelve. Instead of the usual pyramidal turminations they ofton end with reated animals or statuettea, as at Filby, Barton Turf, and Ormeaby S. Margeret. At Wiggenhall 8 Peter the emblems of the four Evangelists finished the angles of the tower. The floors of belfries were often groined as at North Walsham, and there are praparations for vaulting at the small church at Runton; whilst an excellent wooden floor remains at Hickling, with moulded girders and curved braces. East Anglian tower arches are remarkable for their altitude, that at Cromer has a clear height of fifty feet, and in most cases the greatest possible dignity has boen imparted to this feature; the fine one at Felmingham now reaches high above the miserable body that has been tacked on to it; another beautiful arch exists at Kessingland, Suffolk. ${ }^{\text {a }}$

A few words must be said respecting the noted round towers of the Eust of England and for this reason-that frequently they had a belfry stage added to them and tower arches pierced through their eastern walling in Perpendicular times. In their original state these circular erections had no western doors as is the case with the three existing examples in Sussex." The westerns entrance at Mutford, Suffolk is the only instance that I have met with where od doorway has been cut through a circular tower in medizval times, and there it was done for the purpose of building a porch in front of it. When the small edifices to which these belfries were originally attached gave place to others of increased dimensions, it became neceesary to make the towers larger to corres-

[^113][^114]pond with the enlarged buildings, and this was effected by raising another stage upon them-generally, but not invariably, of an cetagonal shape; where this was done windows were placed in each face of the octagon opposite the cardinal points as at Potter Heigham, and at Mutford Suffolk, in both which examples the other sides were filled with blank windows of similar pattern to the "pructical" ones. The parapets of these additional akegen are generally battlemented and have had maall angle pinnacles which have usually perished, instances of which occur at both the last-named churchea,

In East Anglia, as in other parts of England, the larger churches have their naves divided into five bays; but at Torrington there are no less than seven, Ludham has six, and Beceles, in Suffolk, a corresponding number. In moderately-sized edifices naves of four bays are of very frequent occurrence, about one-fourth of the churches in the north-eastern part of Norfolk having them.

The arcades between the body of a church and its aisles are very commonly supported on simple octagonal shafts even in such an extensive and noble structure as Terrington S. Clement's, and the dignified but amaller churches of Bickling, Ludham, and Upton. When clustered and moulded pillars cocur they are either formed upon a square plan placed diagonally, or within a loxenge-shaped outline whose greatest diamoter is from north to south; eramples of the first systom may be found at Cromer, Ingham, Salthouse, and Upton, and of the second at S. Nicholas, Lynn, and Lavenham, Suffolk. The shafts at Cromer ars composed of four half rounds separated by a broad wave moulding; at Salthouse and Upton there are four semi-circular shafts divided by a hollow between each; at Tunstead the half rounds are separated by the favourite double ogee moulding, and at Ingham by filleted rolls.

In some cases the arch-mouldings are partly continuous and partly borne by the columns as at S. Nicholas, Lynn, At Tunstead, the arches spring from imposts above the capitals which is unusual in Third Puinted work. Plain double chamfered arcades are common, flat as at Barton Turf, or hollow as at Ludham. At Wiggenhall S. Mary Magdalen, great appearance of richness is given by.
elaborately moulded and hold labols being placed above the doubly chamfered arches.

Chancel arches are frequently omitted, early instances of which are at North Walsham, and S. Nicholas, Lynn, they are absent also in the smaller churches at Blundal. Caistor (Yarmouth), and Strumpshaw. Often the rood soreen formed the only division between the nave and chancel as may be seen at Hemsby. In many cases the outer doorways of porches, chancel and tower arches, and occasionally the responds of nave arcading, are formed with a central shaft (either round or half octagonal with cap and base) flanked by the same continuous mouldings on either side, a method found elsewhere, but I fancy less frequently than in the east of England. The porches at Pelbrigge, Hempetead, Harploy and North Repps have this feature as many others; it occurs in the tower arches at Acle, Felmingham, and Hickling, and the responds at Upton, and Burgh 8. Margaret.

The noble clerestories of the more important structures are so well known that it is unnecessary to say that they are a marked feature in the Perpendicular style of East Anglia. Nearly every important church had one, and it is found in many smaller buildings as at Potter Heigham and Baconsthorpe, in the latter being continued to the east end of the structure ; at Letheringsett the chancel walls are as high as those of the nave clerestory, whilst at Terrington 8. Clement a late brick walled clerestory has been added to the somewhat earlier and aiseless chancel. The combination of circular and pointed arched windows, seen in the Second Pointed example at Cley-next-the-Sea, occura in a Third Pointed one at Sherringham. Tunstead has a blind storey above the nave arcades of its late Decorated or transitional church. ${ }^{\text {. }}$

[^115]> dow on the morth ide have their treoms brought lower down than the ootrumonding openinge on the mooth, and at $\mathrm{E}_{4}$, Nioholen, Kinge Lynn, the east window is of nioe lighte tranomed in the centre of the mullions, whilst the weat one in lerger, ban sleren fenentrations, and in onis transomed at the toot of the mullions in ordite to connect them with tha canopy of the weitern doorwhes. At Centhe Rining the north side of the chareh hn no

The porchen in North Norfolk are generally found in the weatern bay of the nave, eapecially when the lattor has only four, or s lese number of compartments; examplea of this porition may be montioned at Martham, Marsham, Salle, and Tunstead. In large structures thoy are very capecions and occasionally of two beys in depth, an early instance of which is weon in the fine Decorated porch at Great Yarmouth ; double-bayed Perpendicular ones may bo noticed at North Walaham, Harpley, Ingham, and Worntead, the last two have parrimes, an addition wanting at Harpley; Cromer posmesces a westorn porch of rich Porpendicular work. Parvises are frequently mot with, and occosionally there are two at one church, as at Cromer and Salle; the mannor in which the stair turrets of these chambers are in the lant named example made to form part of the west elevation, is both ingenious and effective. The floors of these colls are often carried on groining, and the parvise iteelf is beatifully vaulted at Salle, where it has been used as a chapel. Sometines the walls rise as a short tower above the aisle roofs, as at Barton-Turf, Ingham, and Sutton. The chief ornamentation of the East Anglian porches is centred in their entrance fronts, the sides being nearly devoid of enrichment, so at S. Nicholag, Lynn, North Walsham, and at Gisleham, Suffolk Side windows are generally unglaved, as at 8. Nicholae, Lynn, and Terrington S. Clement; but at Harpley the rebates for glass remain. At Woratead the openinge occur in the outer bay only, leaving the inner one to act as a solid buttress to the aisle walls. The fronts generally show a combination of niches and small narrow-light windows, an arrangement found at Acle, Greaham, Hempotead (Eccles), Ludham, Martham, and Potter Heigham. Instead of pinnacles there are seated figures at Barton.Turf. Gable croseses, on porches, \&c., are not unfrequently met with in Norfolk, and many of them are of that peculiar form which has

[^116][^117]eight arms, thus combining a cross and saltire Good crosses remain at Greeham, West Lynn, and Wiggenhall S. Peter; and as I am speaking of gable torminations it may be permitted to mention that sancte bell cotes exist at Weat Lynn, Wiggenhall, S. German's, and Wiggenhail, S. Mary Magdalon's, and that in the last church the bell itself hung till within the last few years.

Vestries are probably more frequently met with than in other parts of England; they are not always of Third Pointed date, an intereating example in the preceding style is at Weat Wiach, and has a vaulted roof; at Winterton also there is a vestry with very small lancet windows set high up in very thick walls. They are nearly always on the north side of the church, or behind the east wall of the chancel ; but at Hindovestone is one of late date entered by a doorway in the sonth wall of the sanctuary immediatoly east of the piscins.-northern sacristies are at Salthouse und Worstead, others existed at Felbrigge, Trunch, and Herpley; in the last case it was vaulted in two bays. At S. Nicholas, Lynn the eastern compartments of the chancel aisles are formed into vestries, the one on the north side being reserved for the clergy, a rich and wide doorway opening from it into the sacrarium. At Worstead and Castlo Acre the revestry is two storied, as at Flamstead, Herts, and Horsham, Suseex. The piscinas with which they were furnished remain in the Second Pointed examples at West Winch and Roughton; in the former ohurch there is also one at the high altar. I need hardly observe that none of these chambers possess original external doorways.

So much has been said respecting the rich hammerbeam roofs of Norfolk and Suffolk, that the remarks here shall be as brief as possible. I would first observe that the elaborate comices which they usually possess, wore occasioned by the absence of parapets and gutters, the roofs even in the largest edifices having generally dripping eaves, a peculiarity by which they are conspicuously distinguished from the fine and profusely ornamented churches of Somerset, where the pierced parapets and their attendant pinnacles combine to form such striking features. The spendrils of these East Anglian roofs ace cut out of
boarding about an inch in thickneas, after the mannor of frotwork, and display a marvellous variety in their patterns, as may be meen in the roof at Trunch. Quite humble churchen have in some cases rich bemmor beam coveringes as at Beeston Regis, and Potter Heigham. ${ }^{1}$ Another finvourite form of roof in East $\Delta$ nglin, consista of a framing composed of a series of principal and-intermediste raiters with wall pieces under them, and to which they are united by curved braces. As there is neither a collar nor a tie beam, the construction is extremely unscientific and weak, and the walls on which such a roof has been placed, would in all probubility have been thrust out long ago, had they not been preserved by their great thicknesa; oxamples are at Felbrigge and Tunstead, tie beams having been inserted in the latter instance for the purpose of keeping the walls upright.

Many Norfolk roofs were thatched, as may be still seen at Coltishall and Potter Heigham; thatch was not merely applied as a healing to the very smallest churches, but was used in those of respectable size and character, not being considered a mean or despicable material for such a purpose in old times; and as a roof covering it has much to recommend it, being cool in summer, and warm in winter, in these respectes being the very reverse of lead. Frequently the roofs were open to the healing of thatch or tiles, without either boarding or plastering between the rafters; the thatch still shows thus at Burlingham $S$. Edmund, as it did till recently at Pakefield, Suffolk, and the lead is conspicuous between the rough boarding at Folbrigge. Oak was not the only wood used for roofs, that at S. Nicholas, Lynn being the sweet chertnut, a material which lasts well, resists the worm, and is one which epiders avoid.

Before concluding this paper with a few obeervations on the internal fittinge of a Third Pointed ohurch, it is necessary to say somewhat concerning the details cormon

[^118][^119]to the antire fabric, and I will first consider dororways and doors. Nearly every church, however small, had north and south entrances, though the western one was freguently omitted, as before noticed. The large edifice of S. Nicholas, Lymn has two doorways on each side of the nave, and there is also a second south entrance at North Walsham. The finest west doorway with which I am acquainted is that opening into the tower of the parish church at Wymondham, where there are no less than five .orders of beautifully grouped mouldings. At Tunstead the transitional Second to Third Pointed one has the elaborate arch and jamb mouldings most skilfully connected together. The broad cavetto, or hollow when it occurs, is generally studded with shields, either plain scutcheons, as at Felmingham, or bearing emblems, as at Keseingland, Suffolk, where they are charged with those of the Trinity and Blessed Sacrament; at other places these shallow spaces have foliage or devices, as roses and crowns at Burlingham S. Peter, or the crowned T. for the Trinity, the M.R. and the Ormond (or Wake) knot, at Gisleham, Suffolk.

To the Perpendicular style belong the richly-panelled doors with which so many East of England churches are adorned, and of which the finest example is probably at S. Nicholas, Lynn ; this is folding and has also a twoleaved wicket within it; although this fine work of art is not all cut out of the solid, it is built up so ingeniously that the defect is not perceived. Another fine door remains at Harpley, single but also with a central wicket as at Lynn; at the base are a lion and a stag and over these in panels figures of the four Latin Fathers and the four Evangelists. Good panel work is seen on the entrances at Filby, Hempstead (Eccles), Hickling, and Martham. Many doors of Perpendicular work are composed of a framing covered with feathered or moulded boards whose joints are concealed by ornamental fillets ; a good one of this kind is at Acle.
In the East of England there is a large number of windows respecting which it would be difficult to say whether Second or Third Pointed ideas predominated in their tracery; thus at Beeston S. Lawrence there are three-light openings, the heads of which have upright
bars enclosing geometrical and flowing traceried figures. In fully developed Perpendicular the transoms are ofton placed immediatoly over the heads of the lighta, whilst in other case the continuity of the horizontal line of a transom is broken by adjacent lights having the bar pleced acromes them at different levels; examples of the former occur at Felbrigge and Upton, of the lattor at Acle and Wiggenhall S. Mary Magdalen. On transoms the bettlement ornamentation is freely used, sometimea both within and without the window, as at the lastnamed church. This form of decoration is said to be peculiar to English Gothic, and is a marized feature in that of the Perpendicular period. The east window at Lowestoft, Suffolk, is a beautiful example of the capabilities of the style, as the tracery shows a remarkable amount of ingonvity in the combination it presents of rectilinear and curved lines; it is also noteworthy for the manner in which the design is made to fill nearly the whole of the window-way ; the east window of the adjacent town church at Becclea is very similar in conoeption, but of seven lighta, whilst that at Lowestoft is of five.

In some edifices the windows are conspiouous for their uniformity of pattorn; at Terrington S. Clement's, for instance, the asle windows exhibit one unvaried design throughout, including that of the openings at the west ends of each; and the great west window of five lights is but an adaptation of the three light aisle ones. In some late work the discharging arches over doors and windows have voussoirs composed of flint and red brick alternately as at Barton Turf and the gateway at Castle Acre Priory. The transitional windows at Salthouse, have thair sills lowered to form seats, and there being two in each bay closely adjoining one another, the effect of a continuous arcade is produced. At Hickling every window has jamb shafts and at Worstead several of them have large brackets in their splayg for statuettes.

Niches bear a conspicuous part in the ornamentation of many churches, there are five under the east window at: Beccles, and at S. Margaret's, Lynn are threa very large and effective ones in the same position; they frequently flank the weat windows, and remarkably fine and delicately
pinnacled ones are so placed at Terrington, smaller at Weat Winch, and at Kessingland, Suffolk. Niches of large size for the patron sainte, Peter and Paul, adorn the western porch at Cromer, the presence of their emblems in panels beneath bearing witnees to the fact. At Becoles a doorway has several inserted among the mouldings, and over porch entrances they are found so ofton that I will ouly cite one instance,-at S. Nicholas, Lynn. Buttreeses, as at Cromer, frequently havo niches on their faces.

The interior fittings of Perpendicular date are conspicuous for their beauty and delicacy of treatment; prominent among them appears the font, which in Norfolk is generally placed in the middle passage, and in some cases the benches are so arranged as to allow of this favourite position. The Third Pointed bowls are, I venture to say, invarinbly octagonal in shape, and the square basins, such as are occasionslly to be found in Sussex, and in the west of England, are entiraly absent. ${ }^{1}$ Of East Anglian font bowls there are certainly fewer in which the commonplace quatrefoiled circle, or cusp headed panel forms the chief decoration, as it does in Perpendicular works elsewhere, and a decided preference is given to figure subjects and emblems. Concerning the representations of the administration of the seven sacrements, I have entered at some length in a previous paper, and will only remark here that the Evangelistic symbols are probably even more frequently met with. At Salthouse they occur alternated with foliaged panels; at. Ayleaham and Burgh S. Margaret, they are associated with the emblems of the Passion; at Acle and Wymondham, and at Bradwell, Suffolk, they are accompunied by demi-angels, whilst at Hindvestone and Ludham, they are placed in four consecutive panels, Angels and lions alternate on the fonts at Corton, Somerleyton, and Pakefield in Suffolk, and Carlton Colville in Norfolk.: Sometimes the font stems are simply pannelled, but cccasionally bear the figures or emblems of asints, thus

[^120][^121]angels with taper-sticks appear on the ahaft at Upton, and similarly at Hindolvestone the eight sides have alternately a crowned G. or M. for S. George the Martyr, and patron of that church.

To the Perpendicular atyle belong the great majority of our chancel acreens, and perhape without exception, the lofts over them. In the east of England both are remarkable for their beauty as works of joinery and carving, and also for the highly instructive painted work and gilding which many of them still display. The tracery often exhibite extreme delicacy in the ousping, which is frequently doublo-feathered and occasionally triple-cusped or feathered. The fenestrations nometimes show a plane of tracery on each side of the sereen, as at Pottor Heigham, and there are even examples of three woparate planes of traceried enrichment (as at Barton Turf ?). At Ludham the rood-ecreen, dated 1493, is enriched with littlo fiying buttresses and pinnacles before the dividing mouials or uprights, and in many cases the work is little suited for rough usage. The lower panels are sometimes placed above a band of tracery as at Tunstead, or of foliage as at Trunch ; occasionally an inscription is introduced, recording the donors of the work, as may be met with at the last named church and Ludham. The use of geaso was very common, and is conspicuously so at Aylsham, Burlingham S. Andrew, and Worstead; the substance is of great hardness and always gilded over when applied to Boreen work, and panel paintings. The lower panels of the screens are invariably solid, and generally painted; when so decorated each was either red and green in alternate couplee, or simply alternately. Our ancestors were remarkably fond of green as a colour, and I have only met with one instance of a departure from the above red and green arrangements; it is at Gillingham, where red and blue are the colours used. On these red and green grounds were either angels, saints and prophets, or aimply floral patterns or powderinga. Occasionally the crowned initial of a saint formed the pattern as at Salthouse, where the mitred N. stands for S. Nicholas, and at Wiggenhall S. Mary Magdalen there is an instance of the Evangelistic emblems being thus employed. A beautiful series of devices from the Norfolk
and Suffilk boreens will be found in Pagin's work on Floral Ornament.

The rood-loft was generally approeched by stairs at its northern end. These are oftan contained in turrets cleverly carried on arched masonry as at Aylmerton, Beeston-Regis, and Trimmingham. At North Walsham the loft was approached by stair turrets in both north and south aisles, whilst at Wiggenhall S. Mary Magdalen similar turrets placed north and south of the chancel arch gave access to the loft and to the aiale roofs ; the brackets on which this gallery rested exist at Caister (Yarmouth), and at Wickhampton are corbel heads to uphold the rood beam which remains at Potter Heigham. Sutton, and Tunstead; at the first-named church it is borne by demi-figures of angels, in the last by wall pieces with curved braces.

Many East Anglian edifices retain their seating or portions of it, and the old benches composing it display an infinite variety of design; especially noteworthy examples exist at Harpley and Wiggenhall S. German's ; these and the generality of Norfolk bench ands are finialled and not square-ended as so often elsewhere. Such seating is usually much amaller than we employ now, and at Roughton, for example, the bench onds are only ten inches wide and the entire height two feet and six inches. Richly worked bench onds remain at West Lymn and at Corton, Suffolk. There are fine miserere stalls at S. Margaret's, Lynn, and those formerly at S . Nicholas's, in the same town, are now in the South Kensington Museum ; others at Trunch stand upon stone plinths pierced with traceried fronts for ventilation. Perfect gets remain at Ludham and Burlingham S. Edmond's. At Ingham there are eight on aither side and four returned against the stone screen. Stall ends of peculiar outline exist at Reedham and S. Nicholas, Lynn, and altar chairs have been formed out of sisereres at West Lynn, Norfolk, and Colton, Suffolk

Many Perpendicular churches in Norfolk have merely a lowered window-sill to form a seat for those ministering at the high altar, and this appears to have been the case even in some large churches, as at Trunch. The splays of the window, in whose sill the sedile is formed, are
often corbelled no as to give the bench an oblong form and which may be considered a localism, it occurs at Roughton and Sherringham. Double sedilia are at Runton and Aylmerton. There have been fine transitional second Pointod sedilis at Felbrigge, and as frequently the case, formed one composition with the piscina. ${ }^{2}$

Some piscinss ane mot with without the usual bow, the drain of one or two holes boing placed within a very alightly sunk surface, this local variation may be seen at Lynn 8. Nicholas, Wiggenhall S. Mary Magdalan, and Wiggenhall S. German, all adjacent edificea. At Wiggenhall S. Peter there is a pigcina in the south wall of the nave eractly four feet two inches from the east wall of the tower, - remarkable pcsition. Lastly an extremely pretty carving of the pelican in her piety, which seems original, is appropriatoly placed above the piscina at Blickling.

In theeo remarks I bave endeavoured to describe the leading charucteristics of the Perpendicular style as exhibited in the churches of East Anglia, and more especially those in northeast Norfolk. In doing so I feel conscious that a bare description of doory, screens, windows, tc., must be dry and wearisome to the hearers of a paper on them, however interesting to the compilar of it, who has a personal acquaintance with the objects he describea, but I feel quite certain that in no part of England can there be tound a cluster of churches possessing greater intorest to the artist, antiquary, or theologian.
R. 1 Yermonth, S. Nictolop has wedirin in
 Farplos.

## ON A BCULPTURED BTONE WITH A RUNIC INSCRIPTION IN CHESHTRE:

## By phorrssor a f. BROWRE

When the Institute met at Chester I was allowed to describe the Sculptured Stonea of Cheshire at one of the evening meetings. On that occasion I remarked upon the entire absence of Runes on Cheshire stones, and upon a apecially interesting set of Sculptured Stones at West Kirkby, in the curious district of Cheshire called Wirrall, between the Dee and the Mersey. As I have within the last week or two seen a hunic inscription in this same district, it seems worth while to communicate the facts to the Institute at its present meeting, at which I am unfortunately prevented from being present by archoological engagements in Scotland. A new and considerable Runic inscription is in itself of sufficient -importance to claim special mention; and the one which I now bring before the Society has another interest, as shewing how far from a simple truth we may be led by a very small incorrectness in detail.

On June 9, 1889, I received from the Rev. W. Dallow, of Upton, near Birkenhead, a letter describing a sculptured stone with a Runic inscription, and enclosing some account of it, with an illustration, communicated by Mr. Dallow to the periodical called Research. This account had been sent to Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, who had corrected some of the readings, and referred his correspondent to me.

The runes, as printed by Mr. Dallow in Research, are FOLKWARARDONREC -• .•

[^122][^123]Professor Stephens altered this, by the light of the photographs sent to him, to

HOLEW ARARDOMBEC .. ..
-• WDDEATE FOTRATERAMUR .. ..
and suggested the insertion of UN after BuO, about which there can be no doubt, and of is before wid. He interpreted it as follows :-
Folcwar, the person to whom the memorial was raised. Ardon, for Arodon, honoured.
Becun, a monument;
the loat runes in this line giving the names of the persons who thus honoured Folewar with a monument.
Inwid, guile.
Deathfole, death struck.
Athe, oath.
Amun, for amunan, to call to mind;
from which he gathered that Folcwar died a violent death.
My own feeling was that the rune cutters studied simplicity and brevity, and that the out-of-the-way character of a good deal of this interpretation was, on the face of it, a serious objection. But no one can feel otherwise than most gratefal to Professor Stephens, who, with nothing better than a photograph to guide him, will apend any quantity of time on an inscription sent out to him, and, in his desire to give help, will risk ingenions suggestions. when he has really not had the one fair chance which is afforded by seeing the stone itself and placing it in various lights. I am myself under the deepest obligations to Professor Stephens for a personal kindness which seems to have no limits.

One of the Runic inscriptions at Thornhill, near Dewsbary, runs-

Igimith araende nefter Berhtanitho Bocun at bergi gebiddath thmar mala Igilazith raised in memory of Berhtruith a memorial at the mound. Pray for the sonl,
It occurred to me at once that the Wirral inscription had many of the elements of this, and that small changes would assimilate the two closely. Mr. Dallow, however, of whose kindness and interest from first to last I cannot speak too strongly, reported-correctly, as it proved-that my
suggested emendations were not borne out by the facts. Still, I felt that at least it came very near to

Fole arne rdon bocan<br>Biddath fove $\Delta$ thomun

the arcerdon being Dr. Skeat's suggestion, and I went to see the stone on July 14, in company with the Dean of Chester. Mr. Webster of Leasowe Bank, about a mile from the Moreton Station, in whose coach house it lay, received us with great hospitality.

The fragment is a flat stone $20, \mathrm{in}$. long, 5 in. wide at one end and wider at the other, and 9 in. thick. The curface has been ornamented with raised sculptare, almost all of which has been broken off; enough is left to show that the pattern consisted of interlacing work, ending in a serpent's head, running parallel with the longer edge of the stone. The pattern shows that the stone has been considerably longer than it now is, and the analogy of other flat Anglian stones of a sepulchral character, e.g., at Thornbill, suggests that it was at least twice as broad as the present broadest part, having two serpent patterns separated by a raised band down the middle of the stone.

The stone was part of the building maierials of an unsightly little church, built at Upton, near Birkenhead, in 1813, out of the materials of the old church of Overchurch, which fell into ruin about that time. This little church was pulled down in 1887, and the materials were purchased by Mr. Webster. Seeing some remains of sculpture on one of the stones, he had it cleaned, and in the process the lime which had filled the runes on the edge of the stone came out, and thus the presence of the inscription was discovered.

On the edge at the narrow end of the stone there is rudely incised a Romanesque arch. This is very fortunate, for it determines the original position of the stone. It was a recumbent, not a atanding stone, with interlaced serpents on the surface, a rude arcade cut on the vertical edge at the head, and an inscription in runes cat on the vertical edge at the side. This would be the south side if the body which it covered was laid facing the east. Presumably large stones were laid in the surface of the ground, over the grave, on which this body stone was in
turn laid, so that it ahould not sink into the earth. Even so, the vertical edge of a flat stone was not a very permanent place for an inscription, and I do not remember any other runic inscription in Great Britain in that position. The Danish inscription in runes on the well-known stone in the Guildhall Library in London is in the same position relatively to the stone, but the stone was meant in that case to be in an upright position, with the inscription running down the edge.

The Upton inscription is in two lines, one above the other, an incised line dividing the two. Both lines are broken off at the right hand, and the two ranes at the left hand of the lower line are defaced. The rest is very legible. The rane cutter began with large lettarn well spaced, but when he came to the second line he had to squeeze his letters, getting nineteen into the apace occupied by fifteen in the upper line.

The inscription had been in almost all its letters correctly read. In three cases I came to the conclusion that the marks had been somewhat misinterpreted, and I read the second $a$ in araerdon as ae, making araerdon, the proper Anglo-Saxon form for "they reared" or "erected," while on the other hand I read the as in widdaeth as $a$, making widdath, and this I could not doubt was meant for biddath, the proper Anglo-Saxon form for "pray ye," whether with the prefix $g e$ (or $g i$, for both occur) or not. In the same way I read the $a$ in athe as ac. One further change I made, of which the effect did not strike me for two or three days. I read the $a$ in $a m u n$ as $l$, and this with the correction in the previous syllables gives Aethel mun. It can scarcely be doubted that we have here the name of the person for whom prayer was to be made "Aethelmund."
The fote is probably a miscut fors. There is on one of the Thornhill stones aefle for aefter, and when fote is written in runes the mistake between it and asfe is less startling than that between it and fore. Dr. Skeat assures me, however, that biddan aefter, "to pray for," is unknown as a construction and must be rejected, while biddan fore is natural. The only other emendation, biddath for widdath, means a much smaller change in the appearance of the rune; the mistake is one not at all un-
likely to happen. [It is a satisfaction to find, since this was written, that the cast shews clearly what I tried to persuade myself was to be seen on the stone itself, namely, a part of the lower half of the B. The cast, I think, leaves no doubt that the letter was b and not $w, \beta$ not $\beta$.]
The two lost runes at the beginning of the second line might be the un of becun or the $g i$ of gibiddath.

There only remains one difficulty, the letter after foll, apparently redundant. I read it as ae, not to, but a piece of the stone was flaked off and I think it possible that it is a spoiled rune. Which the rune-cutter has left standing. What else he was to do, if the stone did chip off as he worked, I do not quite know. On the other hand it may have been cut redundantly without being noticed by the rune-cutter at first as a mistake, and then left. My original view was that Folcee was a plural of Folc, but Dr. Skeat informed me no such plural was known. I accept that as conclusive. Professor Stephens, however, urges that there were in old Northern English many vowel terminations for neuters plaral, as among them, and I am disposed to believe that we are meant to read the word Folcem, and that we have here a form not hitherto noticed; but it is a matter on which I am not competent to form an opinion. However this may be, the whole thing fits so exactly isto the shape we are familiar. with that I offer without serious hesitation the reading

> Fole(ao) araerdon becan ${ }^{*}$
> biddath fore Aethelmand (or munde)
> The people raieed a memorial
> Pray for 压thalmund.

The name Aethelmund does not appear to have been common. I do not find it in Bede's History. It occurs in the Durbam Liber Vites, in the form Ethilmond, standing fourteenth in the list of deacons, in the original hand, in letters of gold, perhaps of the ninth century. Twenty-six other deacons follow in the original hand, so that Ethilmund is fairly high up in a very early list. It occurs also once among the Presbyters in a later hand and once among the abbots of the third class who were neither Presbyters nor deacons, here again in the later hand.

## THE Antigutims of trivers AND metz




I pass on now to the Antiquities of Mets, the second and less important division of my paper. In the neighbourhood of this city the aqueduct is the only Roman monument that arresta the traveller's attention. ${ }^{1}$ If he arrives by railway from Nancy and Thionville, he cannot fail to notice on both sides of the Moselle the lofty arches over which water was conveyed that came from the sources at Gorze, a village about one and a-half mile west of the river. For the rest of the route to Metz aubterranean canals were employed, which were constracted of stone, and so spacious that a man atooping slightly could walk through them. Moatfaucon's Plate,
 of Roman monamerate in this racion,
 chett propheions Grroon (to) at Attin胃此 $\mathcal{C}$ Mote qu'Alarip tit Bome
 per den rolivine Brocicotion 1749, tome punaier, Prefoct p. fr. Is Fille do Yed
 2A: Grow Taron Hint Ith 5 \& 89
 Payn It min, dont parle Juine darn ena


For Crocut (tivc of the Alopenni) we tad amother form isoperg, pertape i ocr mption of Eirtoons, a Detiminetion of tha uld Sazon Heritogo (L. 8. Heretots, Garm. Eeregg), dots : Dr, Win Emithes mote in hit ditition of Gibbog, wol. in p. 111, chep. xiv.

Usder the Romapy Reine (Durocostorum) wat the capital of Bolgioe Sowands, and Trive of Bagion Prime in whioh Mots ragked nart to the latter city. The mportance of Meks lis prowed by the nam-
 vis twe to Bden-om marly thir ht through Ferodunum (Verder), the dita

 on the ripht and the ofver on the lint bent of the Moodile, the forent throngh Ceranuers and Eigeinoum, the latiter yot lmationed by anciant apthorition and ote to 8tmomars (Argatormioun) throrgh Drown Pach Pow Enrvir and Trom Thbermen ( $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ Atote of the Apoction, Exiti,
 Dibern Boe the Antonive Itinaraty. edit. Pathey and Pinder, PR 111, 176 bre 177; edit Franeling pp, 240, 80 $804 \mathrm{bi}, 871$ : alvo the unetul map pro fred to the Hiptoive de Inets, op citeth. Demoriptio eivitatia Meiliomativorum, isoluding Reims, Trive end Etrombure with a enetion of a Romap road at foot Eonnographis vien miliberin a Divoduro Treveron vique: and for intaile ilid, pp 178-182, Ghomine romio an abouttminat Iteta

Antiquite expliquée, No. cerxii, tome iv, pt. 2, chap. $x$, occupies two pages, shows all that remains of this magnificent structure, and gives a better idea of it than any later engraving or photograph that I have mot with; the spectator ia supposed to be looking sonth, and away from Metz. ${ }^{1}$. The dimensions are 18 mètrea high and rather more than 1,100 métreas long, so that the height, $58 \frac{1}{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{ft}$, is about the same as we often see in our own railway viaducts. Seven arches atill exist a little way above Ars on the left bank, and eleven at Jouy on the right; the latter takes its cognomen from the squeduct-Jouy-aux-Arches. The piers, much larger at the base than at the summit, are brilt with great solidity, as if they were intended to last for evar: since they taper upwards like buttresses, and are crowned by a projecting cornice, we are not wearied by that impression of uniformity which the repetition of long and unbroken lines would produce. Some fragments of the flood-gate are preserved in the Galerie Archéologique of the Museum at Metz. It was composed of large bricks coated over with a red cement, made of lime and tiles roughly broken up. This stucco, though exposed to the weather for more than fifteen centuries, remains to

[^124][^125]our own time maltared. The aqueduct is said to have been built by Drusus; but on what authority the statement rests I know not; whoever was its builder, it cartsinly stands very high among similar edifices in Erance; undoubtedly inferior to the Pont du Gard as to beanty of form and preservation, it may, I thint, fairly clam to rank noat to it.

These ruins are distant 10 tilometres from Metr, but the total length of the aqueduct is 24 kilomètres. When the traveller visits them he is usually conducted on his way thither over the battle-field of Gravelotte, studded with monuments of the dead. If you will pardon the reference to my own feelings, I had no wish to see scenes and memorials of slanghter; it would have been enough, and more than enough, for me to observe a fading prosperity, and the traces of a recent defeat still marked legibly on the countenances of a suffering population. ${ }^{\text {P }}$

The aqueduct calls to mind the ancient name of Metr, Divodurum, because the latter part of the word, which is Celtic, means water. Here it occurs as a suffix, but it is often a prefix, e.g. Durocortorum (Beims), and in our own country Durolipons (Godmanchester), Darobrives (Caistor): We find the same variety of position in dunum, the Latinized form of the Celtic duen, a hill; c.g. Augustodunum (Autun), Cbesarodunum (Tours),

[^126]Dithin twise Grwe No Trin dit (Dani-h tween), Bngtich twiog Latim Lis,

 the zape Divodaram in appropiobs, becaue Metr in eitrotided at the conIucoer of the Moncile and Beple, the tulbatary foining the largere rive immedintaly briow the elty. The latter ha boun identited with Ealia montioned
 Bunith's Diot of Andent Grownphy, \&v Divodurnm and 8alin.

Mess evidently comen from Mefor Matin; we find the former in the Notitis Dignitatum Oocidentio, capp Tingister Peditam Preceentalis, p. $88^{2}$ [13], Prima Flavis Yetis; 促 Annotm. trones, p. 256", and v. thbule myoption [vi] p. 82\%, edit Bocling. Prima Flevis 7. 19 perhapa 0 called from Contantine the Gresto Eortanaturs praines Mete, the


Iagdunom (Lyons), but Daukirk, i.c. church of the dunes or sandhills.

I do not remember asingle relic of Gallo-Roman times in the stroets of Metz or its suburba; they appear to have been deposited in the Museum, which with the Library occupiee a building very near the Cathedral. (Bibliothatatrasue)'. No. 2., the moat remarkable object therein, is a column found at Merten, 10 kilomedree from Sanrlonis, in the Spring of 1878; it therefore cannot be mentionod in the Catalogue of the Galerie Archéologique by M Lorrain, Conservateur, dated 1874. The monument, which is in a very fragmentary state, consisted of a group on the summit



 the Bacodidetive Eineory, wol i, p. 204,
 Inter, on the episoopel ootes, sbout $A$ b. 1010; a deaine promoly a rude profile to left and roond ft viswitrian Fiocherive (84. Enohntri); and on tho noweree a crom with four pellotu and s band is the angive (antonat), with the lowod arumad whrat arrra ${ }^{\circ}$ : Ealawel, Namianatique du Mogan-Acs, Trotinme Purtio p. 174, PL XIX, 16, Comp, E din in the Cabtapt Marebnal-

 tnem to F. Do Sankery Monarine do dols
 menta. In oee cen wefind themmet of the town, raplaping that of the Rompari. followe the arme of the orom ; and in


## ETI

0 2 5 fill
 C Tede

Bone rail oogjectutval have beos ofernd te erphin the thyolog of 1Kdh $A$
 H from Mruas Mrtitos, mentioned by Comer, Bell Gall. Bib. 4, ©o. 47, 58; he wit ent as ambunder to Ariovister fapfonend by the Garane chiettein, and etarmards racoed. THi supponition is Dot supported by any prook and anean to quandi from that temdengy to erngurste satiquity which I have potiond on cone former oomaiona Minh in probably coontreotad from Mediomaterich the form unad
 12. The Bowdictin* oompare Mogaeform, Whob the Frooch ent Maymoets and tho Grexam Trime

1 On the othre haod, the vitur onter



 If whe lerongt thiture trom the
 Bonth of tha dty, onllod Is Fone arex Berpactin, butwen PortaMarilo aud Port St Thibate (Thoobolde-Ther) : Beaile. He'e Reminands, Pan No. 18, $\mathbf{3} 800$
 tont On one fide we mes two hand is beorulid, molu holding a rias; the lower pari is ormanoptad with alion'r land Thi objock remiede me of the grand bai in porphery 61 ft in ctrom formon, foned in the Bathe of Diooletin: Morrsis
 Mrevom, Rotonde or Grom trill An 4) Roona bath tand on the porvaige of the Cathedrel, 00 wh and in A froot patatiog, upoe the will of the than.

 and threv permoen in th, mothot the mise supronepted manar to be sbout the mane
 Antigrifice, p 188, woolset p. 187, and p. 191 -
 Whin nat the Trarme; of to forn nothing remained when the Benodietion woth 1769 ; and of the lattri onty aman portion, a fit bed been unal for balldiay motarion to annmat the Cth dal : Eiftairy de Mons rol i, pa 161. 185, PL KIX, Montianom ant Trph, eft PL is
 mainoo et queleque mur do l'anginem Flle de Ith qui netat eooone
 III
representing a rider whose horse tramples on a giant, a capital ornamented with four heads, a cylindrical shaft, an octagonal pedestal with small figures, and beneath it an altar erected in honour of four deities.

To begin at the top, the rider's hend is uncovered and bearded, his body is protected by a cuiresa; of the horse's fore-feet only the hoofis remain, and one of them atands on the giant's head, in which the expression of pain is rendered very manifestly. According to Dr. E. Wagner, Westdeutache Zeitachrift, Jehrgang L, Heft I, page 42, at least thirty-four examples of auch groupa are known; they extend over the south-west of Germany and the north-east of France, are found exclusively in the Roman settlements of this region, and present the same type, with a few unimportant modifications. ${ }^{1}$ This author thinks that the rider is Neptune, and refers to a passage in Pausanias, where he says that near the Temple of Demeter at Athens is Poseidon on horseback, hurling a spear at the giant Polybotes; but adds that the inscription, which belonga to his own time, gives the statue to another, and not to Poseidon. The plate at the end of Dr. Wagner's article shows two of these monuments discovered at Pforzheim, south-east of Karlsruhe, in 1869 and 1872 reapectively : engravings are also appended to support his attribution: one is a coin of Potidses, where Neptune appears holding a trident and riding on a horse that moves slowly;' the other is a green paste in the Stoech

[^127][^128]Collection, which may figure Neptune on horseback conquering a giant with serpents tails for his lower extremities, but this is by no means indisputable. On the other hand, Dr. Hettner controverts this opinion, and explains the rider as Jupiter.' $\Delta$ very similar column, found at Heddernheim ${ }^{2}$ bears an ingcription devoted to Jupiter and Juno, and such dedications are by no means uncommon. Examples occur at Speyer and Mainz. Morsover, the supreme deity of Olympus contending with giants was a favourite aubject with the ancient artists, whether they worked on a small or a large scale; we see it on gems and on the great altar at Pergamas, and I think also much nearer Metz, on the triumphal arch at Besançon.' Some writers have mistaken the serpents'
bedrem the homeis lage mould bo obenved, beotere it mecren to ideatify the coll. Potideme wara cotony from Corfoth, a Dorinen etento: Thirlwill, Hintory of Greese chap. sis, vot. iti, p 101, let edition. Isonke, Numpomat Hellenios, Europesa Griecs, $P$ 94, welle the horesman on the coin Noptune Hippius; Force is mp. so epthet of Pomidion, Liddell \& Bioott, s.r. The Soath-Weet Prombontory of Pulleng what mamed Poal. donium, probebly from a temple of thim deity : comp. Pomidonian io Magna Greools, afterward Paetum, to femone for its reitas

The Potideenn mpoke Dorio worde, juat man more flumetiona darghter of Corinth atamped them on her money: B.V. Heed, Eirtory of the Coinage of Byrutuen, PP . 87 日q., 58, 64 sq.,
 zimeniotan. Rollin en Eemandont Colleotion do Madmilles des roin at det villen do I'nocimpe Grice, E.r. Byreorma. Pot the Dotlo Corevity (dic) V. Papa, W\% terbtuch der grieohicotea risponamea, e.

Hence Potidem in onty wother form of Pouldorin, the city of Neptane-An epproprinte name bocene it food oo al Matmun.
1 Dr. Wagoar, los citat. p. 48, give the following referengee for the prive in the 8troch Collection of gren at Borlinte. Tollon Vers. 8. 92, Nr. 68 ; abgeb. nooh Overbeck ut 1. 3, Gemmentafel III. Mr. 1 enf upeerer 'Tuf, i, 4. I think the sabject hore in Jupiter nither than Noptupe The etyle af workmanatp abows in itterior hand, but the gerienal dentia romenble the anmeo it Noplem Agod TOF KLFI

Aemman. C.O. Mither Dukmalor, ph
 Oigantornachon: Yelkelyne, Catalogue of the Mariborough Geme, P. 8 Sio. 16, A reanimenos, or perhape modern oupy, it intagilo oo amerdopyx: Mrmeo Borbonion, tom if the. 68, t fine engraving pp. 1-6, Giove che fubnint 3 Granti: Winokelmano, Monumenti inoditi, parte prima parg. 11, tav. 10.

Dr. Hettowr'e manoir shooid be read经 connazion with Dr. Weomer ; it in catitled Juppitermilen (Jovie Hignum coun columan ot ara): T. Werbectionbo
 865-886.

2 Eledderahoin in a ploce so indentfionat thet it will pot bo found in ondinary mape and greotesors, bat it fin ofter mantioned by the Gerwin aroheoologinta, Nothing remains to roward the trooble of a vilt, se all the objectel of internet found in the loculity bive been removed. Foddornholm in dutantisbort 11 leagran from Hombars vor der Höbes the well-known watering, phen nent Frunkfort on the Main, whid mast bo diotingainbed from other town bearing
 Kerts of Omblioher Thuran, p. 11/15 (Hotternheim).
${ }^{2}$ Bet my paper oa Lengree and Bemapon, Architiol Jorin., Beph, 18t\%, vol yifii, $P$ 206, with engreving of Thiomphal Arch, amd erp. Appendir, PP. \$98-24, where Gorit Inceum Florm. tinum, Overbect' At Ane der Griechimochat Kuretmythologie, the Gerwan Report of the Dincoverion at Pwrgmen and other methoritiot are eltad.
tails for those of figh, which differ, as the late Mr. King pointed out to me, in having fewer convolutions; this error has led to anothor-the unbutitution of Neptune for Jupiter.

At Merten, at at Heddernheim and Seltz the capital was ornamented with four human heads, of which two remsin; one male, beardless but not young, the other of an old woman and draped. It has been conjectared, though with little foundation, that the four seasons are here represented. Monsienr Auguste Prost, of Metz, who han published an intereating Memoir in the Revue Archoologique, 1879, estimatea the height of the column between thirteen and fourteen mètres. In the quadrangular base there are niches for four statues $\frac{0}{}$ to $\frac{8}{4}$ lifetize; in the octagonal pedestal the seven figures are reliefs and $\frac{1}{2}$ life-size, one side having been left blank for the inscription; the former series cannot be identified, the latter are probably the deilies who rule the days of the week. ${ }^{1}$

The Museum at Metz contains many other objects of the Gallo-Roman period, which, though less important, are interesting, and should not be altogether passed over. No. 9 is a fragment of a tomb with an inscription in which we read the name Secundinus, well known as that of the family to whose honour the Igel column was erected.' No, 35, also sepulchral, has traces of red
1 1. Anguty Prut prote fin the
Rove Arobioiogicas, 1878, vol. 5xiv,
par 200 mq . and 597 sq , two notion of
fi. Dtoonvarte do Merten ; they are
Ilinstrated by Finte III at the rod of
tha meroe vol, coptanining a retorntion of
the columa, and arap of the mistboer-
hood that fowe the poition of II artem
relatively to Mete nod Trereen. He aloo
sefors to papers on stimilise monamenta
UYI MM. Brotere and Beoolt to the
Chemoires do him Societe d'erohtologio
kornine, tomes riii, 1868, and tome xyiii,
1868.
M. Prout's proliminary Actioles wew
soom followed by a muen more dlaborate
treetrenent of the cabject, which appewed
in the Revue Arehfol., 1879, vol, xixivi,
Pp. 1-20 and 65-es. His any is divided
tion du monument, III Repproohements
et inductions archeolopiquen, IIS Con.
ciderations hintoriques. Eight tfure
wre Etracolateit in the taxt; twe fullpage Pletem we aloo appoaded, int p. © tad fist $p$. 128. The formor mperivate the colu in more nocurntaily rwetored, the group at the rop aod eaptal on a hare nonle, and a meotion; the parte aheded aro the firgmenta that rumpin, the rats hoe beoo copplind by conjectares. In the lutter wo hive draving of sir heeda: No. 1 il remprtablo beceuce a triw's hoof in ploeed on the top of the
2 I bave followed the pumerntion as giren in the Gatalogre da is Gulorio Arohsologique (Museot do la rille do Mets) redies per M. Loorain, Comerve. teur, profode d'vae Notice hintorique par M. Abel, 1874.

The name Secundinur aloo oceurs in a regiva far remate from Trivies and Xote: see the Appendix to my paper on Toursine and the Coatral Pyrencees s.t., Archeol Joarn, Fol. yiv, P. 857, 18R8, whare an ineoription it quoted, whigh
colour still distinctly visible. No. 37, a man and woman stand in a niche: the hasband holds a balance with scales like those now used, the wife a purse of great size: These accessories seem to symbolize the form of marriage called by the Romans cormptio (purchase). ${ }^{2} \mathbf{A}$ vine is also added as an emblem of fecundity. Nos, 67-70 are inscriptions devoted to Mercary, the deity epecially woruhipped by the Gauls, as I have remarked in former papers. No. 67, deo yercurio er rosmrztaz, should be compared with No. 79, where we see the god holding a caduceus and the goddess a cornucopis. I will only remark that the mythology of the ancienta was distinguished by its social character; their deities go in pairs, male and female, presiding over the exarcise of a passion or some department of human activity. In No. 79 the letters IN. H. D. D. in honorem domus divins, i.e., the Imperial family, occur : they are also found at Treives, vide Leonardy, Panorama von Trier und dessen Umgebungen, page 85. Nos 23 and 27 are small portable altars consecrated to Epona, a Gallic divinity, whose name, akin to irwoe and equas, sufficiently indicates her character; she appears sitting sideways on a horse. Books on the antiquities of Reims, Trèves, and the römische Grenzwall (Teufelsmauer) between the Danube and Rhine will supply references abundantly.' No. 89 presents a

[^129]3 Bee my Paper on Amtur, Aribnol. Journ., vol II PP 95-37, and fook-notes sumont other suthoritien I have thers referred to Mr. T. Hodg-in's Pfohlgrebern P. IV is is full-page engreving of Epoga For the Romen Wall fin Crmany concolt Gibbon, chap sii, edith Smith, vol ii,p 46 mq., Wall of Erobue ( 0 colled) "It montrared ruins, univorally earibed to the power of the Detrion, now mirve only to oxesty the wooder of the Inwhian paperat." Baedeker's Bhoinlanis, Pp. 18, 893.

Steiner, Grochiohte and Topogaphit der Meirybiotas und Bpenmint tinter dom Romern, tion, with map, 18=as Dermintadt 1884.

Eduard Panlua, Der romione Garmo vill (IMmed taterhamana) vom Hobeouterfon bit an dan Main, with Mep (Arebäologiache Karto), ov lary mete, Bvo, Stattyart 1888.

Ermat Hertiog Dis Vrmetrung de rivenicohoa Grungall in vinom Inut duroh Wirtimobers 8ro, Btaterorts 1880, THE L 5
curious scene, three children squatting round a large bowl whose contents they share with a dog, cum collusore catello, words of Juvenal which are illustrated even better by No. 103, where a boy playing with this animal is sculptured on an arched pediment. ${ }^{1}$ In No. 89 another child enlivens the mael by a masical accounpaniment on the double flute, an instrument mentioned in the notices prefired to Terence's comedies (didascalise).: Thus, almost at every tarn, the classical tourist, allured and instructed by the light of antiquarian research, reverta with pleasure to the authors who seemed so uninteresting in his achool days, and whom, through the fault of his tenchers, to use Byron's words, "he hated so."' No. 99, a tradesman is seated in his shop, and transacting businees with a customer. This illustrates a remarkable device at Langres, where boxes, bottles and shoes appear to denote articles for sale.' Lastly, No. 165, is an altar to the Dese Matres, who were venerated in our own country as well as in Gaul. The bas-relief represents them as three women standing and wearing long garments, with a kind of veil on their heads, that is attached behind and leaves the face uncovered. The following inscription is engraved on the triangular tympanum:

The hate Mr Jomoen Feten wrote a vilumble Paper oe the Zinvo Rlactiom and Itwe iveimicenaver for the Koweacle reoting of the Arehecologionl In titate (1852). Bot the monk importmat trention an thin sarjeoct in the ruonat wort of Colonel A. won Oohnamo, Der rumeobe Grweswill in Deateohined, two rola, the flate containing the Text, and tho mocond 58 plate.
1 hig routions infors,
Oam matre 4 enalif at collume enalla.

Sctite ir, v. 60.
Sure jooder foonte, with tho child whe beed,
The dog thetr playrante, and their litile med.

Gifired's Tramelation, edit, 1817, rul, ii, p. 374.
Y. Heinrich's copious note on Tr. BO62 In his edition of Juvenal, Ekklmerung pp. 868-366. Cump. Böttiger's Sabini, Taf. xii, Na. 1 (fromi Tourpelort) facing p. 178, wheres ing is mevo lesping up to a child, whe leeng fonward to carest the animal ; p. 256, Ertlirung doe Kupforte-
thin, Der Kmabe sa don Fition ive Ifuttar mit dom Heurlhando mipidt,

- K, g, Andris, pride panti dermit
 Bioh, Compmaion to the Latia Diot, wooderta inerted in Artiolen Thbia Nos. 6 end 9, Titiona, Tibioina
- Megitroram colpse penitonignonney; Bentley, Do Metrin Trermitionis LXIMALAzMA.
Then farowell, Horsen ; whom I hated non, Not for thy frulth, bat mina

Childe Ifarold, Chato iv, Genasa Ixurit
4 I htwo herv followed M. Brocurd's explanation of the bw-reliet at Langrte in proterenoo to that given by M. Comrmavlt: tmy Paper on Lanprow, and Beens. con, Arohnool. Journ., vol. siliii, p. 106 sq., eap. footerte on p 107, where there in a refersince to a memoir and engraviag publinhed in the Proosedingt of the loonl Antiquaring Socisty, tomo iii, p. 281 eq-, 1 et June, 1885. With the chooe sbovementioned comp. Montímucon Ant. Rupl. torne iii, part $i, p$. 85 ; PL XLIX, No. 3 , Inscription, Mtagiatri vid mandalinien (roo dem Cordonnime).

# IN <br> HONORE DOMVS DIVI NAR DIS MAIIABVB (mio) vicani vici pacis. 

Nos. 400-650 belong to the Middle Agee; many of them are religions sntiquities; others are domestic, such as mantal-pieced ornamented with heraldic emblems. The gallery includes many inscriptions in old French, and in Gothic as well as Roman characters.

Nos. i-1xcrii-Greek vases, lamps, statuettee, \&c.come from the collection formed by the Marquia Campana at Rome, which was purchased by the French Government and distributed among the provincial Masoums. ${ }^{\text {a }}$


#### Abstract

2 The fanhbuncte of the Brarot of Puen (Roo de la Pais) wive conevereted this monumont to the Dees Matris, in hopour of the Imperial farrily.

There is mome diffrence betwor the Inveription, er copied abowe trom M. Lorrime' Cutalogise and that whink eppear in the Beodictias Hutory, Pite Vll, for 1. The lestre han in monomis (i.e honorem) ad marubve Is condianty diotionaria the wod viomay In trenolated $s$ villager from vians a Fllage; bat thim rignibcetion if alenty frepplienble ther, and the dafivetion collowe the other meaning of rion, vin, a treat

Inay opinion laye bow expromed overeraing the orixin and furstion of the Dowe Mitaw; ope witter idontilen than with Sein, Sogution and Tutoling yoddene who praided over the oulti-  Angetion, Do Civitato Dul, Hhiv, ive.   vol, sh, p. 4 . pe, mg. noto 2, whe 

The moond engraving in Plato YII oloo showi a group of thren femnele ; they tre mociptured in beo-ritiel upon a tone dion cormed in tifging the foundetions of a Guurch at Yife W. hove bote the Parese-a mobjeot of whioh snoinat art promente bat fow examplen Owo ocoure on the tringular attar of the tredow Code, from the ville Borghete, in the Louvre ; there the Moire (Hzen) epperr exrying naves or scoptrees, in the low   Holopite 90 Remi Na 92 ; Glerna Yuew de Eculptare, Phanolys, tome fi,


 170-181; Hith Mrealow Eidmep p.
 of aod tab. xii, 9. The contral thans in ceated, the two of tree are manding; they bave conteribotet the dimall, rindla, and ure to hold the lote or tablets on which the paren of mortale sre imaribed. Bint de Yete, rol. t, pa. 72-76.

It well formely mppomed (oo M. Pront informed me) that the throe noena A. 1 wise the throw Merim forting the groap thatetood by the arou of our Lerd.
 to be, were mocented by the fitthfol untif the mintato wos found oat, and arme birbop pot an ood to the protion.



 anoond panion hore mactioned we probubly the wife of Clopen (Alphnera); oar enthorind wiom hy Cipoplas, bet ther thingourate: : Bmith'i Didetoery of the Jibia, vol ii p. 254 m .
? IL Abel, in the Introduction to the Catalopue do Is Galorio Arcthologique Ph xi-xin, reletan tho lifo of Jean-Jeog Boward (bore at Berpan ibss, digh at Yete 1002) a" lo artutsur de l'moblologin maine" He was a Protutant mod mom to have taken rutarg at Kich thintion it wa a ploop whe hio rotion woold bo tolvented mowe then in many others. Boinerd atodiod the moperments oopied thrun, and foomed collaotionan. A paintingloy him, which repementm Japiter dintributing good and ovil to martals, forme the fromtiopiece to the Benatiotio Hintery. The dity with engle nad thandiatolt tor atteibation is fintod bor.

May I be permitted now, before concluding, to express an idea which has often crossed my mind, or rather has been auggested by my ususi occupations and surroundinge $?$ In our Universities the systom of classical teaching has hitherto, for the most part, dealt with words instead of things; it has been verbal not realistic. Philology ahould on no account be undervalued and cast aside; but Archwology, like a twin sistar, should advance hand in hand with it. Such Societies as the one I have the honour to addresa promote a more comprehensive knowledge of antiquity than is nsually acquired by Collegiste Studenta, and render an important and patriotic service by supplying a deficiency in the higher education of our country.

## APPENDEX.

I add rome refersencen mapplementary to thowe already given in my Tert, with the view of aenisting the reader who may wish to inveatigate Treviran hintory and antiquities.

Pomponii Melee De Chorographia, libri tree, edit. Parthey, 1867, iii, 2, p. 66, Aquitanorwm clarisaimi munt Ausci, Coltarum Haedui, Belgarum Treveri, urbeaque opulentissimae in Treveris Augusta, in Beoduir Augutodunum, in Auscir Kliamberram. Among ancient wathon Mals is the firut to mention Augrett Trevirorum.
In the pamage of Strabo quoted above, lib. iv, cap. 8 , $\{4$, tor Tpyovipor we heve the various readinge Tppoṽorpon Tpeovorpous Tpyotaypos.
Ptolemaei Geographis, edit. Oar. Mallor, 1888, lib. ii, cap. 9, § 7,


 the editions Top'ßupor from conjecture: T. Mialler's note.

Eamenins, Panegricus Oonstantino Auguato dictus (A.D. s10). This speeoh is No. vii in the Delphine edition, by Jaoques de in Beane, of the Penegyrici Veteres; it containe twelve, beginning with

[^130]> Whare bie volaminoom writinge tre anmertiod.

> Boimard in froquently cited an an tomportant authority by later witures, a e. Bottiges, opealing of the reprosentatiot of a merried pair : Belego hiorta in Menge findet man in dea aun Boimard entiohnten Abbildungen alter Sarkophageol in der Griviumjechen Aumgibe dee Gratereobea Tremarua. Sabina oder Morgoorsmea in Putzaimmer einer raichen Römerin, aniter Theil, Anmerisungion, p. 97, of taxt: p. 71, P. 71, ${ }^{1}$ )
that delivered by the younger Pliny in honour of the Fimperor Trojan. From chap. xiil we infer thet this oration of Erumenius wae pronounced at Trodves; ubi jam plurimos heusit amnee (Bhenus), groe hic nouter ingeas flavius, et barbarua Nioer, ot Maenue invarit (i.s. Mocolle, Necter, and Main). Two of the mont romartable puanges for our present purpow are those in which the Panegyrits montions the alaughter of oapaivee in the amphitheatise and publio buildinge recently eceoted. Ohap. xii, Puberes qui in manus - ventrunt, quorum nee perfidia aratitapts militise, nee ferocie recrituti, ad poonas apeotecolo deti, meorianten bectias mollitadine aus fetigarunt; chap. xxii, video hano fortunstimeimem civitatem, exjus
 ut ge quodammodo gavdeat olim corruime, auctior traic fectia beneficiis; video ciroum maximum, aemulum, oredo, Romeno; video becilione of forum, opera regita, redemque juctitine in tantam eltitndinem cuncitari, it te eideribus ot coolo digne of ricina promittenk.

Bee Traduotion den Disoours d'Eumdne par M. L'Abbe Iand riot et M. L'abbe Rochet, accompagnée du taxte, Prébdée d'une notioe historique, of suivie de noten critiques et philologiques sur le taxte et d'un préoin des faity genéraux par M. L. Abbé B.-J. Roohet (Pablioation de la Sociéte 'Eluenne). Autun, 1854.

Decimus Magan Ausonius Burdigelensis floruit AD. 350. In the tourth century Treves ranked very high among the great aities of the Roman entipire; sccordingly Ausonias gives precedence over it only to Rome, Constantinople, Carthage, Antioch and Alerandria: Ordo Urbium Nobilium (xviiii), p. 99, edit. Schenill; Claree Urben, edit. Delph., p. 212, §288, พ. 28-94,

Armipotens dudum oelebrari Gallia geatít Trevericaeque urbis solium, quae prozime Rheno
Pacie ut in medise gremio secura quieacit, Imperii vires quod alit, quod vestit et armat.
Lata per extantom procurrunt moenia collem;
Largus trenquillo praelabitur amse Moealls
Longinque omrigenne veotans commervin Terrea.
He unen the phrase "throne of the Treviran city," beosune no many Thmperors reaided there; and to express its necurity, though so near the German frontier, he auys that it rests on the bosom of peace as it it were in the midet of the Roman dominions.

But trom an antiquarian point of view, es illustrating the exiating monuments of Treives, the most important pareage in Avmonius is that where he demaribee the Baths, Moeella, v. 387 eeqq.

Quid quas fluminee subetructa arepidine fument
Balnea, ferventi oum Mulciber haustur operto
Folvit anhelatas tectoris por ceve flammae,
Inalusum glomeranis nestu expirante raporem?
Vidi ego detemos multo eudore lavicri
Fastidisee laous et frigore piscisarum,
Ut vivis trueruntur squia, mox ampe refoton
Plaudenti gelidum flumen pepulisee natatu.
The Bathe were built on the river's bank, and whem persons were oxheacted by the heat and vepour of the thermal chamber, thoy
sofreshed themoolves, not in an artifioial pool of cold water, bet by owimming in the trowh ourrent of the neighbouring atream. In the words cerieric por ceses the poot refors to the walle fittod with fiuesintra parimen tabi emat onvi undiqua, per quos ex hypocenato erruret gmann : goto in leas, odit. Dolph. Rinoh, Diotionery, s.r. Balneac, p. 74 eq., ground-plan and dewcription of the double set of bathe at Pomptic, ep. Denthrinu for men, and G tepiderin. for momen. If the bocel aroheoologivet had paid due attontion to the cloar atetmoneat of Amocrixt, they nover would heve pleood the Browan Bathe at the Bonth-Zatan corror of the city, more than halt a mile from the ธัve.
A in iler, but mose stritiog, aramplo of the mavaer in whioh sacieat authoritise have been neglocted, and of the long-ocminaed ifporanoe thence revalting, is furniched by the femoon Temple of Diene ('Aprquirion) at Epheren. So lite ar 1865 Mr. Fergemone semarted in hin Bintory of Architocture, vol. i, pp. 224, 24t, that it site wan a matter of dirpate, and that not a ventige of it had oom down to our days. But since that time the parages relating to the sabject in Xenophon, Vitravius, Strebo, Pliny, Pancanine and Philontratun, have been carofully atudied, and exonvations medo in the localition which theeo writert indicuted. The anocem attending Mr. Wood's recearches is well known, and the Britich Musoum pomemes the aculptares and architectural tragments that have beea disinterred. No better proot can be required to show the importaco of constantly bearing in mind the closo comenaion that mubaists botreen Art and Literature.
J. T. Wood, Discoveries at Epheanc, pp. 17-22; Plan of the Raink with the wite of the Temple of Diand to tace p. i, and references in the foot-notee of chap. ii. Paumaning, lib. vii, oap. ii, § 6. $\Delta$ círwreas
 To 'Oגyurwiov. Philoutratuc, Vit. Sophint, lib. ii, rap. 28, p. 20\%,


 Oqperáovras defore voch Pliny mentions tho marnhy gnound, and Xenophon the rivar Solinus. Conybeare and Howson, Lito and Epirten of 8t Peal, Bro. edit., 1857, rol. it, Pp. 84-87; Edra. Fllener, Eqpheana and the Temple of Dianm, 1662, eep. part ii, with mapm. These two book, though antecedent to the divoovery of the reporine of the Temple, contain much usetul information.
An earlier pasage in the same work of Ausonive han epecial attractions for the nataralint, beomuce it eaumeratem with many dotaile the fish of the Monalle, e.g., trout, anlmon, berbel, perch and gadgeon. For the mont part, they appear to be the same an thone now ocught in the etream. Enneat Deejardine, Le Gaule Romaine, vol. i, p. 457 eq., chap. is G6ographie physique.- § s. Prodnctions. Poincone d'ent douce, where the French equivalenta for the Iatin nemee will be found. "Le poëte semble enfin se piquer do n'en oablier aucun depuis le milurwe, enturgean ou sterlek, . . juequ' au goajon, gilio,
 This poem maty be read with pleagure, for, notwithetanding the funts of, declining age, it still remains the beat that hes over been componed ox the beautiful river, which is inseparably moociatod with the fortanes and scenery of Anguate Trevirorum.

Sahviani Maviliensie Presbytari Do Gabernatione Doi ot de jumpo penerentique ajus judicio Iibri viii. In xeniom oblati inolyta dominorum Sodalitati cub titulo B. B. V. Mariae ab Angelo calutateo in Owemarso et moedemioo Sociotatis Jeau Oollegio Iincii oreoteo et oanfirmeteo ano e parte Virginic ndounrmi. I have copied the title in actana, as a literary arriocity. This edition we printed at Lins in Upper Anstris, on the Denubo. Brunot, Bupplóment sa Manual de Inbraire, Diotionneire do G6ographie, Areduth, Areintum, Geoodum, Inatiom, Iincien, Linoium; hodio Iinte or Lias Jantin ocoure in the Notitia Oocidentich, edit Böaking, cap. mociii, Dex Pennonice Primes.
 [ 8 momele] Italione Partis Inforioria Leatise; p. 718* Annot. and eap. p. 739." Leatin whe in Norioum Bipense. W0 Alud aleo the form Lince, and Kopler'a Epitome actronomise Coparniongeo in detod Listiin ad Denebiam, 1618.
Selvimane flourinhed in the lettor hatf of the Atth oomtory, henco he wis posterior to Jerome and Augutin. Ho denoribee, an an oyo witnoes, the dreadful culferinge outued by the inroads of the berberiens, and ceararee in the atrongeet torme the corraption of mennors them provailing; but the violenoe of hio denanciftionat maken thent molined to recoive his etatemente implicitly "Salvien paceo pour l' 6orivein lo plat moroue ot lo plue doolamatour do con ribole et, ai vertueux qu' il fut lui-méme, on peut aroire que won contemporaina n'gtaient pes lee gras sbominmble qu' il dopecint;"Julion Beoneg, Histoire ancienne de Laohon, ahap. vii, p. 47. He is suid to have beed bomn near Tritroe, and upealy an one well soqunintod with ite inhabitants, who ane blemed in hie writings, epecially for thair pamionato love of public smumanta. Lib. Vi, sdit. citut., p. 193, Vidi aiquidem ego fpeo Trevecoe domi nobile, dignitate mublimes, liset jam apolinto etque ratatos; minus tamen overtion rebun faime quam moribut. P. 194 Denique axpagata out queter urbe Gellorum Trever opuleotimimm P. 198 Jacobent ciquidem pasim, quod ipeo vidi atque
 avibue canibunque laninta Laten orat viventium, foetor funorous mortaorum, mort do morto exhalabetar. P. 200 Ludiars ergo poblice Trever petio ? ubi queceo exercende? an cuper bueta at cincrea, super one of manguinem persomptorcm P Quce enim urbis pars his milis omnibas recat $p$ Ubí non cruor tana, abi non corpore, abi nom conciborum mombxs leoorate f Obique fries oeptes urbis, abique horror onptivitetis, abique imago mortia.

As we read Aneonius and Salvianus, wo manot but be atruck with the contrat between the propperity of Trives in the tourth contury and its fallen oondition in the fifth.
A whore-house of knowledge conoerning thin city during tho Middle Agen will be found in Parts, Monumealia Germnnise Hintorioe, tom. $x$, Sariptorom tom. viii, 1848. Table of contonta, iii-viii. Geata Troverorum, Pp. 111-260; Praetatio, p. vii, "Gente arehiopicooporum Trevirensium ineditis antee Geatis Alberonis matricis amote, tertum mistunt ope oodicum plurimorum integritati of fidei priminae reotitatum" the. Introduction to Geate Troviror. by Prof. (A. Weiter pp. 111-129. Index rerum anotore Rog. Wilmana, Ph. D., P. 688 mq ., a.v., Treveris, Troverin eocleain, Triverica (wic) hidtoric, Trevis. epitoopi et archiepisoopi, beginaing with Recharius, Trovar. popalat.

Ibid. tom miv. (1879), no liii, pp. 868-488, Geath Treveroc. continumba Grate Arooldi arohiop, Hearioi arohiop. of Theoderici abbetis, Boemundi arohiep. tha.

For tho Biehops of Triver comp. Augut Potthect, Bibliothece Eistorion Medii Levi, Wegweisor durch die Gesohiohterwertso dee
 Robmenchen Pixpete, der Deutrohem Kriver und Könige, cowie
 E-rbinobrte won Trier, with a prefmes on the history of the ace, and many foot-noteen The cwrice of arohbinhoge is continued down to 1867.

Gowhichto dar Treviser unter der Ferrmohatt der Biomee, vom $J$. Bianiages, Trim, 1846, exteadis from the time of Juliue Oecerer, B.e. 68, to the conqueat of the country by the Franke, 4.D. 464. Two twotul maper are appended, Treviri oum popalia finitimil sab Homanorum fmpurio, Tabules Peptingerianoe part bxhibens Treviros. Eteiningw tho wiote Geochiohto der Treviree unter dee Herrsohntt der Frunken, 1860.

Geachiahts des Trierisahen Iendes und Volkes, in sieben Büohoen, nach deen bestea Quellen bearbeitot und bis in die nouente Zsait fortgofiuhtr von Johann Leomardy, Trier, 1877 ; 8vo., pp. 1,024, dowely printed. This in the most comprehensive work on the subject, ats tar as I bnow ; it commences with the earlient notion of the Caltin and Germans (Herodotan, ii, 83 ; iv, 49; Fasti Capitolini for the year 222); it ende with the politioal dirturbanoem thet geve an onhappy notoriety to the year 1846.

The Inecriptions at Nennig have produoed an merimonious controveray, in which some dintingaished echolara have takea part, and used reary strong language. They are rejeotod at eparious by Brambeoh, Mommea and Hübnor; but the loon antiquariew-Wilmowiky; Leonardy and Hasonmüllos-maintain that they are gemuina. 02 amn. Die zenniger Inchriften Kaine Füleahung. Fundberioht, Frosimilo dor Inechriften, und Versuch einor gratinsung von Jom. Hecenmillear, Dr. phil, mit lithographimahen Abbildungen, 1807.
I subjoin two of the Insoription-m.

DOMVIEREX. ETBE
OVITDINO sreUREO
PREF. TREV. DOKI. DED.
Expransion
 prometiocto Trevervaram dono dedit.

Tramelation
The Rmperor Mrrous Ulpiun Trajanus arected the house, and gave it as a present to Secundinum Securum, governor of the Treveri.

Cass. TRAL. AITPBITH. Y MD ET COND. Restas. MODE STO B. BRC. PREAF. a AVG. I NPRER, O. TRAI. PRM, VRA AT. DRD.

Reparnion
Chemare Trainno smphithentrom fundabam (fondatam P) et conditions ont a Saccio Mrodosto; Beoundinus Beourus praefeetur colonise Ane gatee in preceentia Caeasris Traiani primas venationen dedit:

Tramelation.
In the reign of Trajan the amphitheatre wat foomded and buils by Bmonins Modectul ; Secundinus Beotrus, goyernor of Colonis Augucte, in the preeence of the Inmperor Trajen, exchiluted the firet oembeta of wild beets.

It will be obeervel that both these insoriptions contrin the givese of Becundinnes, which we have already notioed on the Igel column; and that the word anntio corresponde with the monaion direovered at Nemnig. A monmary of the disoungion referred to atove is given by Leonarity, Panoramavon Trier und demen Umgeburgon, Pp. 185-189,

Keny inscriptions have beem found in Thivem itself; 7 . Corpou Inecriptionum Rhenenarum, edit. Guil. Brambeah, 1867, Boruain Bhenana-Regierunge-Besirk Trier, Colonis Angusta Trevinorum, mubdivided into 16 gections, Nos. 769-829, pp. 158-167. Seot. 16

 With a military stamp on them have beem found in onr own Metropolies: Roach Smith, Illugtrations of Boman London, p. 81, No. 18 Een. ION,--P.PRI.LON.-P.PR.LON.-PPRE.LON. EC.; Prima (Cohons) Brittonom Iondinii, of. pp. 112-116.

Brambanh's work is severely critimised by Leonardy in a broehwre entitled Dis angeblichen Trierischen Inschriften-Frilsohungen ilterer und neuerer Zeit, 1867. He aays that this Oollection whas prepered too hastily (anfitallende Fille), and recommende all who use the book to bear in mind the spophthegm of Epioharmus, whioh Brambooh himself had applied to the Nemnig Insoriptions.

7. Pretace (Vorrede).

I quote the following as an example of correction: Brambach, Op. citutu, No. 788 gives

> D. BECOMDATVB
> TAVENA // COR

For theee two lines Leonardy cubetituten

> D. gEOFNDETAR, IH.

TAFRNAE. OONIVCI
As the Constantine period was the golden age of Thitves, $s 0$ its mintit during the fourth contary dipplayed the greateot aotivity, and oupplied - large portion of the money that circolated in Wetemn Ruropes our own country included. The fect is proved by the initial lettern yz (Dreviris) ocourring oo frequently in the ereargue: my Paper on Roman Ooins found neer Woodbridge, Buffolk, Aroheool. Journ., rol.
 Lettres, nombree et symboles qui se rencontrent for les mbdaillon de

 ibid. p. 212, Constantin II le Jenre.

The coins of Aufreta Treveromim are expoielly intornatigy, beouno they illustrate thoee of the Londoo mink. It ahould be borno in mind that the Britich copital was aloo collod Augueta, and heoce arions cono deager of attribating money inoorrecily. Mr. Do Shatim in the Archneol. Journ., 1867, vol. zix, P. 169, remarkt that nome very rexe gold molidi of Magna Maximas with the legend noronu avoe asd
 Thives, probebly beloag to Loodou. This is interrod from the ebences of te which appene on eimilar coina of the mume murper, When wo moo both mapi and moon. Ibid, p. 151, it in mettod that the nint wer edeblinhed in the former aity at the time of tho monctary rebrem by Dioclotion.

I cannot leeve this mabject without edrartiag to the very tmous fold ocin folly deecribed by Coheo, Moud. Imp., vol. vii, p. 870 mq ,
 p. 103, No. 68s, T.D.0. i.e., fleur de ocin, perfectly proserved. It in Well whowe in the socompanying photegrowios, and efill bettor in Mr. Reedy's olectrotype, al areot tecimile; obv. nce. convintrive P.J.


 4.v. Constantinus Magnua, vol. viii, Pp. 84, 90 eq. The principal fentare of the Roverso is a geto currounded by four towers; above it wo see the etatue of Conatantine the Great, ctanding in military contume and mantle (malinimontran). Some heve aupposed thit geto to be the Porta Alba; but, it the medel is geavine, thin cannot be the case, becuuse the Porta Albe, called in Geriman Aluthor, did not exis in Roman timon, but was constructed at a latar period out of tragmente of rains in the Imperinal Palecen improperly mamed Therrane. It is than deearibed in the Geote Treverorum, Poste, Scriptorum, tom. viii, p. 181. Boounde deisde ports ad ortom tolit com tarribus specionais ant eedificuten, ad quam victores do bello revertenten tocine (sic) civitatis ocorrutu excippobentur of laotitis, of ob hoc Albe ports mominata. Dooording to the mame authority the other three gates were built fucing the north, couth, and weat reepectively. Comp. a cois of Lodolf, Archbiahop of Thdrea, 998-1008, II marqua in
 Incowel, Numistantique de Mojen-Age, vol, ii, p. 198, planohe xic, No. 2.

Below the gata, which oen monroely be identified, wr ece the Mooelle and a bridge over it. Gemman nomiemeticta have remarked that the letters ryan do pot occur on any other gold onin of Trives, and hence they infor that the piece in quention is spurious, bat the Freoch comnoiseere do not edmit thin ergoment ta conolvaive. The prico marted for this unique medal in Cohen in 2,500 franos, but the bibliothdque Natiomele paid more that 10,000 frenot for it at the welo of the Collection d' Ambeourt, 1887.
I extract trom Iolowel, Op. citet, vol iif Pp. 193-199, some details concerning the medieeval coinage of thit city. The Archbinhopa have mitre, crosier and book, probably Gospel, for chareoteristion ; as chief of the Teatonic church they appear to have taken the lomd in imuing monoy independently. Thierrn, 965-975, firut of the numimmatic seriee, has ois the obverwe a arom and round it reode....., on the revere mat ani ; PL, xir, 1. From 1016-1158 wo so0 the epiecopel postrait)
on the ooln, and mometimen anmin, Reme in the logoed, FL xir, \& 4 hand holding two keye refore to 昨. Peter, the pateon of the town; the dovion if arranged so a to mergent the cocnimenot of tho latames
 epontle'm mame. The arobbinhope aloo had a mint at Oonincotin, Coblens. This wete the flatet peciod of the Thoviran coinge; stermarde Feight and type degenerated. Sue Lelowal's Tablen Chronologiquen Iee ehnagamons erxivis dans 10 type den dinérenten monnies du
 entiled-Naimenoe, Baint patron, Profil Grioopel, Pemege pet nouvenu. Fariatien in the dovion aro certaily enumorated, and anigned to the Frelatel who introduced them. Othar minnecoe will be foand in the Ifder at the end of the work.

Thow who with to invendigete furthor chould and Bohl, Die Trioricohe Mümeon, quoted above. The logend anomate oconeg
 in full. Bohl's denciption do not alwey corretpond with his platem: beny vay little about Romen monery bat sive the
 of Tritre dom to 1812.

Brann, Civitatem orbis tarrerm, Hb, i, No. 84, chown en Thyem in the sixteonth oentury: Typus so ritur entiqui-imse ot preceipase Medionatrioum civitatis Treviramin; hare there is an error, to the Mediomatrici ware e Gallio nation diatinct from the Treviri. In this ald plate we tee the walls of the town and towert on the bridge; it may be compared with mothor, and mach finer ong, in the empo mort, vol v, No. 17, Pourtrait de la vile ot cito de Bainten, Onef de is Comtt de Baintonge on Guienne, 1560. Tho bridge is conmpiowous with housen, water-mille, tower and Bomen aroh of it Thewe andy woodonta are mont valuable as dommouts hirlorifme, repromanting fathtrlly 00 many monameation that have been dectroyed by acoident and Whr, or levalied to mate way for to-anlled improvementes A good illumation of thin rumarle is rupplied by Bran's fint Plete, double-dolio Eiso, Londinum, whioh arhibite the tall tpire of old Bt. Pande, tho houen on London bridge, St. Gylen in the fyolde (io) the The followngs enetenoe in the deacription, (live that in Taciton, Annels, Iiv, 8s) if appliomble oven now; LJdrad Begni metropolis ot sedeo hebetort, viris, pocentín ot opibab reliquat wrbe antocedín divitiin quoque ot roligus folicitate omne urbe occidentem mpeotanten focito saparat. Tho engraing of Trdvee is ecoompanied by an historional atetch by no means treo tront error; it oommences, ith the mome logend the tho Gocta Treviroram, and gives an abetad date for the loondation of the city. ..a. 1947 "temporibus Abrahes"; it ende with the flight of tho arahbinhop and the reooption of a Preach gacriom in 4.D. 1689; bat this jear cannot be corseot, because Brean't Prefico wis witten at
 Bruin.

Conoarning the tomale toilat and mode of wearing the hair we heve abundent information derived from moulpture, vere and ooing. Penofica, Bilder Antiken Lobenn, Tatel xix, Pravenleben, No. I. Women with tho orafis (rpatuls) and $\lambda$ frovog (oil-botklo). No. 6. A lady in an arm-ahair is painting hatralk with a pencil, whioh har right hand refiea to har fiom, while the late holds mixtor.



 woll wom Mrat Gubl und Wilh. Komer, 1864 ; $\$ 45$ Dio Trechte-Dio Weilliche Yopftedeotung and Heartecolt, Pp. 194-108; p. 195, Ifo.
 sloo p. 505 Eq . wo of paint for the feon, and mirror in chapt lito a
 from the tombe at Thangth, which here yieded the rehent fade of

 by Protetor J. H. Madleton, rol mizii Pp. 190-105; T. eqp. p. 191
 come onese the lady. . . is looking in a circular mirroe." The shetegrevern ta the Ontalogue of the d'Anecoart Oolloction (Momenies a'or Bomainee ot Byatines) aftord aumemon and variod ammples of the moden in whioh women dremed thoir hir, frow republiona timen down to the Fatam Rmpire: men maper on Toartine, bon Areheol. Joarnh, ral str, p. 88\%, noto 1 ; ibid. Appendir, p. 268.

Catalogte of Grook and Etracoen Vereon in the Britioh Muemm, rol. i, No. 7as, Eydrin. Femalo figure meated is a chnir, in her right hand an troortain objeot perhepe a mirror seme obliquely: No. 788 a famele etteadent mads batore her holding a mirror. Vol ii, No. 1,865, toilet of Aphrodite (l) . . . © the right a youthfol melo figure (cf. Ovid, Art. Amak. ii, 916 mq . Neo tibl terpe pate, qummis tibi turpe pleobbit, Ingenua apeculum mutinuime mana), Adoain ( 1 ) etande behind the meatod ligure holding in hin right hand a mirsor. Seo General Indar, Toilot-Boenes.

Ceyluc, Becuen d'antiquith Beyphiennes, Fitrugquen, Greoques,
 vi, and mep vol. V , Pp. 178-176, FL. LXII, No. 4. Componition dem

 Apiegels bedient ioch dio Deme, walohe ia Abbildung 1776 (Terse-
 and Tumia by gir R In Playtatir, ed. 1807, Fhroursion from Thein to Carthage, Pp. 280-298 ; Mucom p. 289, Objeote of the Roman pariod.
 prtacipal cosapetions of a Boman ledy's day-toilot, work and rachises.
Of all the modern authorition toe the Bomen toild, Bottigwis Sebins ritil runcins tar tho beot, though pablinhed more then 80 years aco. It in both entretaining and instrootive and han been jouly deeribed an a "charmant opacula, numi mpiritaol qu' trudit" X Prench tramestion appeared in 1802, entitled Sabine on Matinso d' une deme rometine il ha fin du promier cibcle de $\mathrm{l}^{\prime}$ dre Chrtieana. The following parts of the book will bo found motul, as illuctrating the rolief trom Neomagea : -rol. i, pp. 111-137, Zweite Eleaco. Hurrochmïakerinnen, Salbee, Hearfirborey, Bpiegoh, Hearnedoln; Pp. 180152, Anmerkurgen; pp. 15s-17s, Seilago sur Zweiten Beace, Ferschiodeae Arten dee Ctearpatree und der Schmuoknadeln bery den Romerimen; Pp. 283-306, Vierto fronc. Gramamkiten gegm
 into Gumeth, proming the original metres Ovid Art. Amat, siti,

285-243; Id. Amonet i, 14, 18-10; Martial, Npigrams, $i$; 66 : Juvennl Satires, 7 i , 485-500; the lat two pasagea have been quoted above, For the nee of mirrors ree exp. vol. i, p. 134, Bie (die alten Bomerinnen) hatten lebendige Sipigelhalter, Elrerinnen, deven einsigen Geechiz blow darin bectand, daye sia, wïhrend sie rich vom den tubrigen Harsahmëpkerinnen lriveoln nod aufsotien lieasen, mit einer kunnt miveigen Gewandheit den Bliok ihroe Gebieterin bewtohen and ihr den Epiegel bald 50 , beld 50 vorhniten manton, of. Tat 欮, iv; Trilettenliketohen.

To previons citations I add bwo more-ane from ${ }^{\text {a pook and the other }}$ from a philpeopher.


> Delioineque meas Iatris, oui nomen ab tum od No epeculam dominae porrigut illa nover.
 on mirrors and denouncing the larury of hin own timen; osp. xin, vol ii, p. 658 eq, edit FMrevir. Pontem reram jam potiente lururis, epecnis totis parin corporibns amo argentuque cealste eunt, deaique gemmis edornata: ot pluria noum ox hie feminee constitit, quam antiquarum doa fuit illh, quee publice dabatur imperatorum pauperem filiabus.. Jam libertinorum virgunculis in unam opeoulan non sufficit ille doe, quam dedit senatus pro Scipione.

A dinproportionately lerge eye in conspiouous in some asins of Phaselis, a seat-port in confinio Lyoine of Pamphytias (TAVy, mxxir, 28). On the obverse in "the prow of a galley fashioned like the fore-part

 with apluatre and the legend $\boldsymbol{\Phi} \mathbf{A \Sigma}$ in en irregular inouso square: B. V. Head, Fiatoris Numorum, Bearal of Greak Nemismation, pp. $578-580$; Hanter's Catalogite, PL, XLIII, Noa. 8-18. M Head eays that the types are epproprinte to a maritime city... and confirm the beliet of the ancients that prift galleyt called $\phi$ donhos took their name trom this town; but moat euthoritiee explain the derivation by the resemblance to the pod of a kidney-bean, pheselns,
 word, 7 . Profeenor Key's Diotionary, "fmalus, teceolns, better forms of $\mathrm{ph} . "$ For the position of Phasalis and its marromndinge oonguit Conybeare and Hownon, Life and Epp. of St. Panl, odit. 8vo, vol, i, Pp. 198-4, and map at the and-Countrie adjeoent to the morthentern corner of the Mediterrenenn: and for the coins, Fakhal, Doot. Num. Fea, tom iii, p. 5 eq.

The open work on the bulwarks of the Neumageen bonten yeny be illurtrated by reforence to Froehner, It Colonne Irajane, p. 67, No. 1. Deux annota . . . appartanant il flotille danebienne, of deanine a transporter lem provisions de 1 ' ambe; they are therefore analogous to thooe deeoribed in my tert. Lo aidge du timonier (gubernator) . . a pour decoration une petito baluetende in jour. O2. ibid. Plate opposite p. 97, No. 28.

In this subject, an in many othens, Montiaucon, the greateet of Prench antiquaries, affords raluable amistance: tome iv, partis il, live ii, qui comprend Is nevigation, la manidre de conatirvire len vimonas, of leur diltórento lorme, Pp. 20s-288, Ehs UXXXTI.

OXXXVII tolio cise, exp. OXXXII Bonte on 'Epencen, Aplusten.

 danx grand geax fanoiont que toate is prone avoit is figare infores
 Maten
 Proned to give the formant pleoe to thet in the Iocres, with Viotory dencing an it Formaty the gtere and the vead weat
 at luad of a thir-onco loading to gallories of antiquifee. A full soovent of the mongment is given by Benmaister, a.v. Boowroen, wol.解, pp 1681-1084; Abbildangea 1688 Prone Fon Bamothrele, 1094 A, Dive orilitt (Avmann). P. 1652 Den Whreiohnte und suver. jimagete Sohinabild den Klamieahen Altertane. The atiolo oondaing retorenow to Oonse, and A. Owratald, Bur la trike Athlainan, er, thell cuir la monuments mentiquer-Mcomment peblite par I Areociation doe ituden greoquen. A rumoration, on a redeoed reily,
 Antiquarian Bociets.

The three goothe at e table, in the Noumagen wolich, weer the agmon, which was eqpecially a military codume, but aipo the dove of alleve and poor personts: v. Diotionary of Gr. and Rom. Antt., av. They have round thoir nook the foomia, the subjeot of an epigman by Mactial miv, 142,

Si recitaturus dedero tibi forto libellam, Hoc locale thas amorat amricula.
L.e. gatard againt the hearing of bad verwen, Bmith's Int. Diok Apowor,

I heve mentioned the use of the ram's hend an an artirtic ornemeat; Charse apppice an example, Mubio do Soulptro ancienne of moderne, PL. 117J, No. 3s2E; Text, t.ii, p. 1191, 232, E. Uraes cingraires de Elonique, the yan heeds at the corpert are connected by a featoom. Oomp. Engraings from Ancient Marblew is the Britioh Mueorn, Part x, Pinte LVI, fis 2, Bepulahral aippus, of whioh the tront and gidee are hown. This in a better illmatation then that given hy Dereitoberg and Beglio, a.v. Ars, Tome i, promitare partio, p. 852, fig. 486 ertal d' un herow eippe rond. . orne do guirlanden eurpenduen a des patlres, qui alternent avec dea tetes de bofiers.

The head of horned animals-rame and goate-at the uppor coornors of hoethem altars, may remind ut of the Soriptaral phrece, "horm of the altar": Brodus, Exii, 2; mic, 12; Ievitioun iv, 7 eqq; 1 Kinge, 1. 50 ; ii, 28. They were projections of shittim mood overind with bisen, to them the rietim fras bound when ebout to be eacrificed, Pralm exifi, 87 ; Amith' Diotionary of the Bible, Artiolen $A$ lime and, EOTM.

Beniden the apporite referumoen to Olareo gives in the preoeding notem, consult the Nollowing for a full disonmion of the Amerons-their history and reprenentatiom in art. Phenche tome ii, PI. 118, Achille Finquotr de Penthérilé. P1. 117, 115A, 117A, Oombat d'Amanone\%Earoophage de Belonique. PL 1170-J. Ben-Raliot de, le trico du Tomple de Diaqe Leroophrye it Megrenie err la Mónaler, with explanatory tart, tome 11 , première partio, Pp. 688-646; moonds pertie, Appendice, Pp, 1168-1223.
 Aupphon, Eat Weoklain, 18ed, v. ges eqq.
\& mernxain firs mip' at prone
opace.

 Iiamood in his Lerioon to the author anss "cammibal," bet thin is



 Periogeten, p. 110 dit. Btephons. Geogrmphi Greaci Minorte, dit One. ratlar (Didot), vol. ii, p. 165, Dionysii Orbin Denoriptio, F. 884, ilid. p. 368, Enetath Commentarii. On the other hand, tho mamo is umally coplained at coming from a and maje (mame), becanos the right breat wat cet off "that it might not intedere with the noe of the bow; which, however, ceoms to have been elater addition to the noth 4 thind aymology hes bean propowed: 0 nom derive de maes, qui vout dire lune dane la langue troherlieno (Ciroman): R. Finct, Ev. Amanonos in Deromborg of Saglio's Dictionary. Por the reforence to Reohylus I men indebted to my colleagre Protomor Ridgeway:

I exhibited a bentiful intaglio, nard, from the Onbinet of the Rev. 8. 8. Levis, bearing an Amason on hotebeok, astride. This porition is refy rure, if not unique in gema. Her latt hand holde the roins, and hor right the biemmir; the action of the hore is very epirited, and the atyle of morkmanhip indionten a good period of at

Mr. Edward J. Hopline, Organit of the Temple Ohoroh, Iondon, heo oontribated an important artiole Organ to Rir Croorge Growe'a Diot. of Music and Mutioismo 1060, vol, ii, pp. 578-608. Ho begins with the neo of this inatrumeat by the Jown, Gronke and Bomana, and give illowations trom a monument in the Muroum at Ariow, and L.om the obelink of Theodosius (ob. A.p. S95), which hat bean photographed, at Oonataritinopla But I have not fowad in hin masy any notioe of the remarkeble roprenentation at Nannig. Sew atso a memafe by the num anthoe, The Engligh Medioval Chorch Orgat, Areheool, Journ., vol IIV, pp. 120-187, continued ibid, 488-440. Banmeister' deborete ecoonnt of the hyrinmelis forms a part of the art. Kibtin, vol. i, Pp. 565-669, 7. fig. 600-602, and trp. $608{ }^{\circ}$ Orgal mad Pomane beim Cirkue-quiel (Toarit), Noch Wilmowily, Bonis, 1065, $\delta 1$ Blesebalg und Windlemeol, $\delta 2$ Die Tratator.

These recont publiontions have not suparseded the eroelliont Eirboty of Mutia by Dr. Burney, 1782, 7. vol. i. p. 490 eq., Befleotion on the condruction and nee of sotpe partionitr mumion instrumente of Antiquity. Fe relates the invention of the orgen by Oreribine in the timo of Ptolemy II Enorgetes, and citen Clindinn, Athenneus and Vitruvius; the fine medallion of Valentinian had not esonped him. Ibid. vol. ii, p. 65, he givee at length a Greok epigram attributed to the Bonperor Julian the Apontato (ci. Arohaeol. Journ, vol. zlv, p. 183 an.) and at p. 66, a pamege from Cesiodorit who fourishod ondter Ging Vitiges the Goth, and wnd Contul of Bome 4.D. E14. For
 FOK 8LTI
 Yille Ea Nonig Ed ihr Komil; p. 11, soto 10. Upoa thie dimelt chaptar "innumeable cocumentetors" have pertared.

1r. Ocil Bowith han frrourod mo with the followint pamew;
 EL XI (ron ibid. tome it P. 40). The reliel on the Theodotion Oolernan chowing the cegeti in fa the lowetr row of firures, and abow the Intia faoription; two yoithe are eterding on the bellown. Diedion

 with a large mombly of peopla looking at aome daucuat: lomos the ceym in appoprintery introdeced The eogreviag, if our. paral with the photography will be found macournto ill doterion]. Orealoget of Regreured Crome in the Britinh Mucoum, No. 1792, Watier
 Working the permpa. Tho latter aro aboent from the momic at Neonig; otherwion, the two decigne mamble enoh other olowaly. The Iov. $\mathbf{O}$. W. King, Antique Geme and Ringe, vol iii, pl. xuriii, if 8 (Arim-

 Sohwrighecomer, Gr. and Let., vol. iti, p. 176, Ked rd Mipaviuily 81
 1-60, 8, V. Orgen, for modiovel orgens.

The inquirer will dorive great advatiage trom wowding the Wetdenteche Zoiteohrit fir Gemohichte and Kuant. Heranagegoben voe Dr. F. Fetterer und Dr. K. Lemprooht, commenood in 1802.
It coatrina not oolly many intarenting artioles (orf. Jahrgang iv, Hat if PP. 119-154, Romivohe Mäpmohatafunde in dan Rhainlenden ron Mucomedinstor Hottner ; epp. P. 189, coins probably atruck in Iondinium.) but eloo aribioal notioes of reoent publicutions, erpecinilly thoen imend by local 8ocietion, uhowing great eotivity in arohecolo-

 Agen, a Modern, D. Looal historion I Art, I. Gearral oultury ; II, Bacials that have appeared in Wexcern Gornany and adjoining constries. Mucoprephit has aloo beer included, and here we have a ocpions rwood of gew aequientions, a.s, Jahrgang 7, Hent m, 1887, pp. 206-817.
 be obtwined trom Lins whoe emtrblithment in near the Bibliothok and Trierischer Hof; the coels is 1:25,000; roads and oven footpathe, moode, rookr, ahorochen to are marked on it, wo that the pedeatrinn will find it ver matul in hie orcourions. 4 large plan of
 Thitus, cloo pablinhed by Jins Re has an arooptionally good atook af entiquarinn woths on anlo, and will procure ochertit pomible.

I have onitted, or only roforred to, the Imperial Paleos, Porte Mrigre, Banilise and Cathedral, beoane these buildings are described in the handbooke compilod for the une of travellers, and copione information cocoosrning detailr is aftronded by the anthorities citod above. The Roman Oourt of Juatice has bean converted into a Protestent choroh (die Erlöerrhincho) : V. Die Besilika in Trier. Dersm
 Fincle am 28 Soptambor, 1857, ge. 4. It is ill-nuibid for promehing
 eltended Divize cerrios there. For the Okthedral moe Der Doun su Trier in exinen drei Eauptparioden: der Römieohen, der Frintinchen, dar Bomanischen beechriebea und duroh 26 Thefoln ecliateat voa D5. J. N. van Wilmowaly. The fine coloured Fintes are of folio cise.

Montieur Viotor Simon wrote nome arnalleat Memoirs on the Antiquition of Mets which sppeered in the Tranmections of the Aondzmie Roycle (efterwarde fmperiele) of that city: they weep epecially recommended to mo by Montiour Aagute Proots, and I foond them very neoful. In one of theoe pablications entitited "Notice sor une Ménilin do Valens, eta (anndo 1859-1840), he dineomes the pariod when the Aquedoct was built. Ox eceocut of the atyle of mamonry it hes bean acaigned to the Uppor Fompise, and Drumen is usually mamed as its anthor. For them atatowente I believe there is no foundation in the worts of any ancient writer ; they rest ouly on conclusiong drewn trom the stones ated in building. But euch ovidenoe by itrolf would be ingafficient, at the arohitectore of the Romans, unlike the moulptare, continued for a long time arbotantially unchanged; come confirmation therefore would bo required to support moenly a date. In this cace the proof of another Find pointe in the opposite direction. A amall copper coin of Valens War dicoovered September 1839, enclowed in the oement of the floodgate at the Enest end of the archee: it bore on the obverse the Emperor'e head to right, and on the reverse a Victory. This circumetance would lead un to pleoe the construction of the aqueduct after Constantinean opinion which the history of the time renders probable. "I'intéret que le gouvernement d' alors avait de a'essurer de la fidélité de touten les villee menacées de $P^{\prime}$ irruption dea barbares, dut engager a leur procurer dee avantages camesiderablea . . . Il (l'aquedact) dut etre condrait ou sous Valentinion In et Valens, ou sous Gratien, on sone Velentinien II et Theodose I"w, ou coun Arcedian et Honorius

The following brochure by M. Victor Bimon will intered the clnaical antiquary:-

Nolices Arebéologiques, année 1842, planche.
Notice arr lee SApultures dea Anciens, 1843-44, plamehe.
Notive Archóologique sur Metz et wes Environa, 1856, 2 plunches.
Notice sur une utatuette trouvdo pren de Gorzo, \&e. 1858, planche.
Doermente archeologiques aur lo Département de le Mowello 1859 ().
In the lest pamphlet the author hat given a good anmmary of the etatirtics of this region, classifled under the beading--Caltic period; Roman pariod; Middle Agea and mubeequent times M. Simon's remarka aro eminently mugentiva. 'Epoqua romains is uub-divided as follow: : Voien, Bornes millinires, Mure, Fortificution, Chmps, Ponte, Arce, Aqueducs, Théàtre, Amphithélitre, Cirque, Temples, Autale, Pahio, Tombes, Edifices privé, Statues, Mardelies, Inscriptions, Objets d'art eo brouze, Poteries At page 5 wo learn that there were other aqueducte besiden the one described above. Un a decouvert un antro aqueduc qui passait à environ sept kilonètres de Mets, par Longeau at Chuzelles. On a trouve à Metz des aqueduca dens la roe dee Bona Enfante et dans la rae de la Tate-d'Or.

To the paragraph on Walle, page 3, I add the words of a very diatinguinhed Archmologist, M. Robert: "C"ent en nombre prodigiear qua ies incariptions et autree débria antiquee existaient dony jee romparis,"
gooted by ML Lonis Audiat in his oppacolo," La deto des mume Gellotromaina de Seintas," page 10.

I have referred to the absurd derivation of Motin (Mota) from Mareas Mettime This name is given in Cohos's Mednilloe conmolvitw, Gens Mottin, p 815 sq, No. 104. The type of Juno Soepits thowa that Lenuviem wai the bercoas of the femily, and Vtruen Niobphore alituden to the divise origin and viotorien of Jaliua Camar.

Is accoinntin of the monamonts of thin divtrict the towns Senderge Searionin, and Searbeficken ofton occat, and muat be corefully distingridhod. As the remes imply, all threo are riturted on the rivor Bary, on aflueat which falls into the Moodle at Cons, nout Trobere I have meationed thom in their geographical order, proceeding from north to couth.

Aftor an that has bean sid eboat Neptune or Japiter on the Morten cotuma, it is quite powiblo that we have hare cone locel divinity. It dowe not follow becmuse groupe like the one described above ocsur oaly in Roman cetilemeate that they belong to the mythology of that nation, for we how how reedily the conquerons aulmitted the gode of rabjugated nuces into their comprahensive pantheon. It would be eany to multiply ozamplen in ancient eculptare of the rider trempling on a prowtrate foe: vide Lindennchmit's Tracht und Bewnftiung dea Römiachen Heerom, wihrend der Kaisersait mit bewondenar Beriekeichtigung der Rheinischen Denkmale und Fundetúcke, Tafel vii, No. 3: Loxt, p. 23. Ibid, Taf viii, No. 1, p. 24; and Die Alterthiumer unserer beidnischen Vorseit, Heft iii, Taf. 7, Noa 1 and 2; Heft xi, Taf. 6, No. 3. Compare $=$ coin of Trajen eareering over Decobalua. On the medals of the Congtantine period this type sppare often, one might say too often, ce it in a very cruel one.
The etadent of the entiquition of Mots will come morom Venantine Fortanalue who mentions the Sulia (Beillo), in tributary which the Mosolle receiren immedintely bolow the city. See Migno's Patrologis, tom. Irxxiii, lih. iii, cap. xiv, $\Delta d$ Villicum epiccopum Mettenmane. Mettenaie arbis citam at ejua ammaitatem dencribit, sec,
V. B. Hine daxtre de parte fluit, qua (ver. lect, qui) Balin fintur Flamine med factus panperiose trabit. Ibid, Lilh. vii, cap. iv. Isare, Sars, Chares, Sehaldim, Saba, Somenc, Surn, Boen qui Mettin adit do Sele nomen habens,

He aloa priven the productivaneen of the noighbouring country.
Certalur varia fertilitate locum.
A rimit to the market at Metr, woll supplied with frrit and vegetebles, will prove that the same encomium is deverved at present.

This writor, who flourished in the sixth contary has roceived more attention than his intrinsic marita could renoonably adaim, pechaps becanse he wan the lact of the Letin poets in GauL. He wrote eleran books of poeme, some in the figure of a croos, square, or losenges so that in this reapect thoy resemble the Idyl of Porphyrius on the Orgen. His neletions with Baiste Redegonde are particularly noticod by Augurtin Thierry, Récits des Temps Mérovingians, towe $\mathrm{ii}, 5^{\mathrm{mon}}$ et 6 meo Récit In the Pideen juatificatives at the ead of the volume, moet readers will find thoir curiosity concorning his style abundently gratified.
From the titlo-page of the Histoire de Mota par dea religienz Benp-
diotina, one would mappowe that this publication was anomymons, bet the memes of the authorm Dom Jasa Hrapois and Dom Nia. Taboaillot appear in the Privilege at the end of vol $i$

In eddition to the booke quoted above consult for the himory of Mets, Path, Indaz to tome viii, and tome criv, pp. 489-649, Hittorim Mottentis monument varis; and for the Cathedral, Histoire et Deocription Rittoreeque de la Cathédrale de Mets, ete, par Rmile Begin, 1 vole, 1848, with many illustrations

Huaher, L' Art Gaulois, on len Gadois d' aped lourn Médaillen, gives some secount of the cointage of the Mediomatrici in part i, page 41, but
 plus immediata arec les Grees of les Romaine, ont adopté anerf fondralomont lay typee monetairey do cee peuplee. On page 70 thare in a wood. cut of a coin, No. 102; lequan modom, 1 and I boing in ligeture. Obverse, head, with a coifjur apparently of braided hair; Reverte, cingod grifin that has a hooked beak, and winge ending in a volate which in the most remactable part of the dovioe; it is rething to the right impetnously.

For the medimpal coins of Mots see Lelowel, Numiamatique du MoyenAge, iti=ne partio, pp. 199-212, Table rxxi (A.D. 960-1360): Barthélomy, Numismatique du Moyen-Age et Moderne, pp 285-288, and Table den Ateliers monétairee; Notice enr une Trouvaille de Monnaies Lormines dea xii" at xiiie siòcles fnite a Seulxures-lés-Vannes yar MM, A, Bratague of E Briand, pp. 16-21; axtrait des Mémoires de la Société d'Arehéologie Iorreine pour 1884: F. de Sauley, Monanies de la ville ot des évéques de Metr.

In Archmology, as in many other subjecta, Germany hat led the wry, and is still pre-eminent Bo far back as the Seseion 1826-27, the Programme of the Univenity of Bonn inoluded two conress on Chriation antiquitieg, one by the Protectant, the other by the Boman Catholic Profegoor. Lestaren ware aleo delivered on Greak and Romen Arehitectore; and Art in the age of Periclen wes explained with apmeial raference to the EAgin Marblet.

Amongat the apparatos employed as ancillary to Academical inatrootion we find Gypeotheos ed illuatrandam hintorian artia antiqua, anm Museo antiquitatum acedemico. Any proupectus of the Berlin Uaivernity, imued during the lat decade, will nhow what advances have been recontly made, and to what extant clasees for these atrdies have been sub-divided. As an erample of progreas I may refor to the magnificont collection of Cects which Profecwor Mioheelis showed me at Btrmentrg lact September, oceupying 14,300 equare feet.

Though erne time must alapee before wo can ovortake the moats learned nation in Europe, it is anaisfactory to know that oor countrymen are at latt endeevouring to remove the reproach of neglect to long and to devervedly cent upon un At Orford Mr. Fortnom's coilection, rich in broazes and other relice of clasaical antiquity, is now added to the Asbmolean Musoum. The Rev. Greville Chenter has deposited there Orieatal remaing-Phrenician and Hittite-also Gresk and GracoRoman gems, "perfect examples of Hellenic workmenship". Mr. Flinders Petric and his coadjutore lave exhibited and, in some aam, presented, objects found in recent excevations, and thus the Eepptinn cariee vies in intereat with other departments. The C . pros sxpontion

Fund han eoatribated slem jowallory and raver ; Bicily, tno, han yiolded up trumasen by whiob both the drame and looel corruite att are happily iillostritel All that tbe Univerrity ponemees in the shape of Grwak and Roman seolptaron asd inseriptions fin now colleoted in oes place; the Gallorim also will soos be axtended at a coot of 23,000 . Leoterve on armakey tre dolivend by Profenor Pany Gerdner arwy ters, ead are memerely attended. Parther detesile will be foadd in the Oyford
 1802.

At Combition geveral antiquities and thow of the meighbonibood ane lodard in the man building sa the Comioal Cmen, Fery withaito Colibotion, whioh is socomptiniod by an Axehwologionl librery of aboat 2,600 rolumen in juxtepontion with it. Prow the pabliahed wotion it Ia arideat that the lecturves pay das atteation to the commection between at litentare asd hietory, whieh is opecielly raquidte in a Uxivecrity, and that thay aloo illectrate thair subject by commaniontiog to Bredenta the reendts of the mot moent disooverim. For come gears the Antiqearian Committen hen nhown great eotivity; getharing objocta together, provervig and artinging them, and rendering them socemible to the poblie. Thair annual Reporte give an cocount of scocemiona to the Masmen cherifiod under the following heeda: I Prehistoric; in Roman; un. Saxom; N. Chritian Antiquitien; V. Ethnologion ; Vn. Vation; NI. Books; VII. Portraith, Photographe, Dravingen ta 1 Cataloges nivoore of the Cuta has been edited by Dr. Waldetein

Nor bar the Metropolin liegod behiod the ofd Univervitices In 1878 the writar of this Memoir, at the requent of tho Council, grve a counm of Lectares on Clamienl Areheologe at Univwility College; bo bolieven that an ettompt was then mede for the fint time in Londoe to treat the
 ebair emdowed by the leto Mr. Jamen Yatwoin bequent Mr. Btonat Poole beas now sacoesded to thin appointasent, and divoharowite dation will the aid of dintinguienhod collaboraderes. The instroction in ampplemanted by demoostrutionay at the Britich Muspum, no that "the beet achool of Grook art in the woidd " offers to the clems edrantegw not to be obmined oloowbers. From the Prospeotos for the Bomion 1889-90 I infer that promipence will be giren to Mediaval Art, both in the cat and in the west, down to tho Ranaimeace. Daring the oarnot per Mr. Tulfoud My bee aloo loctared ca bis Thevein in Groee at Onivourity Eall.

We cennot now pares to isquire whether the promet adocetional ragion in good or bad; bat while it late, we munt deal with sotudition. An a sula, andergraduaten will etudy nothing beyood what they are poing to be axamined apon Uader theoe circometenoer, if wo wish thom to lene thinge an well meorden we should not rmot mbieffed till Archaolopy in made a necomenry and indirpenemblo part of the highere Clewical Lraninations in all oar Univeraition

It only remaios for met to exprese with gretitude my obligation to Dr. Hettner of Trovie and M. Auguete Proet of Mots, from whow writings I have transcribed many doteila : for information malating to Orfond and Cembridge I am indebted to the kindsom of Profowor Pesty Gerdone, aod of my Brother, the Rev. 8. B. Lewin

## ON BOME FUNERAL WREATES OF THE GRACO-BOMAN PERIOD, DISCOVERED IN THE CEMETERY OF HAWARA:

By Prect E MEwBerdy.
Through the kindness of Mr. Flinders Petrie I am enabled to exhibit here this afternoon a series of ancient funeral wreaths and plant remains, which were discovered by him last year in the cemetery of Hawara, Egypt. They form but a portion of those which were exhibited last summer at the Egyptian Exhibition, Piccadilly, but as they were not then arranged in glass cases, ant as the space at Mr. Petrie's disposal did not permit of their being properly set out and arranged, they attracted but little attention. At the close of that exhibition last July the whole collection was placed in my hands to be botanically examined and divided into sets and arranged for the museums of Kew, South Kensington, and Leyden. The Kew set, which is by far the most complete one, I took (at the request of Mr. Thiselton Dyer, the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew), down to the Bath meeting of the British Association last September, and read a paper on it before the Biological section, which has since been printed in astenso in Mr. Finders Petrie's Havoarn, Biahmu and Araince. In that paper, however, I only dealt with such points as I considered were of peculiar interest from a biologist's point of view, and did not touch upon the archaological value of the collection. Interesting and, indeed, important as this is, I shall only be able to briefly touch upon it in the present paper.

I have lately heard from Mr. Petrie that he has made a further discovery of wreaths and renagins of plants

at Hawara. When these arrive in Bngland I shall immediately begin to work them out, and when I have done $s 0$ I hope to publish a complete monograph of the whole collection, illustrated by photographs or antotypes of the wreaths, and botanical drawing of the plants.

In the present paper therefore, I shall confine myself to giving a deacription of some of the more interesting objects, and point out the light that they throw upoa the writings of classical anthors.

It may be well, however, at the outset to mention that they were all found in coffins, which, from the style and manufacture and the decoration of the mummies found in them, Mr. Petrie attributes to the first century, B.C. "It was in this period," he writes, "that the decorstion of the Havara mammies came into the hands of Greek workmen" and that a colony of Greeks settled at Hawara.

This is interesting, for, as I shall endeavour to show, not only did the Greeks assist in making the coffins and in decorating the mummies, but they also clearly had a hand in the manufacture of some of the funeral gariands. Several of the wreaths, such as those of narcissus flowers, roses, and lychnis flowers, are undoubtedly of Greek manufacture. These flowera are not indigenous to Rigypt, and, with the exception of the rose they must have been introduced from Greece. The manner in which these wreaths are made, is also quite different from any that have been previously found in Egypt, and coincides more with the pattern of the Greek and Homan examples described by Athenwus and Pliny.

There are, however, several kinds of wreaths in the Hawara collection which have undoubtedly been made by Egyptian hando. This type, for instance, is, I believe, made on a parely Egyptian pattern. It is true that no wreaths like it have ever before been found in the tombe, but a garland made on a very aimilar pattern is represented in a tomb painting of the eighteenth dynasty at Thebes. Another wreath found at Hawara is made on a pattern which frequently occurs in the ancient Egyptian tombs I have not the wreath here (it is now in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington), but these fragments, of

[^131]another wreath of the same pattern (which were discovered in a tomb of the Ptolemaic period at Thebes, and which Dr. Pleyte kindly forwarded to me from Leyden), will serve to illustrate the style. Another kind of wreath-the immortelle-discovered at Hawara, also appears to be made on an Egyptian pattern, but of this I shall speak more fully further on.

The wreaths discovered by Mr. Petrie may therefore be classed under the two following divisions: those made by the Greeks and those made by the Egyptians, I will first describe those of Egyptian manufacture.

1. The most ancient type is most probably this ones for as I have already remarked, wreaths made in exactly the same manner have been found in tombs of the eighteenth dynasty. It is made of mimusops and olive leaves. The mimusops leaves are, as may be seen in this fragment, folded length-wise in the middle, then folded again in the contrary direction over a strip about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch wide of a leaf of the date-palm. In the fold of each mimusop leaf, olive leaves (which, it is interesting to note, are not leaves of the common olive but of a rare Nubian variety) are inserted in such a manner that they are fixed in the leaf as in a pair of pincers. Then with a finer strip of the leaf of the date palm than the central one, they are stitched through and securely fastened together in long rows side by side and all pointing in the same direction. It is probable that these are the "socalled Egyptian Evergreen Garlands" which are alluded to but not described by Plutarch, Athenæus, and Pliny.

The second garland to which I would call your attention is made on a very complicated pattern. It consists of a number of small nosegays (about eighty gp to the foot) bound by atrips of pith on to a thick stem about 4 ft . long of the Egyptian papyrus. (Only a portion of the wreath is here exhibited for it has been cut into three pieces.) The nosegays are of two sizes. The smaller ones merely consist of a piece of papyrus stem about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round one end of which are bound rose petals. The larger ones are more complicated abd appear to have been made in the following manner: a plece of pith about two inches long by a quarter of an inch

[^132]in diameter is first taken and round one end of this a rose leaf is so fastened as to cover the end entirely with green. This forms as it were the foundation of each bunch. Around the same end again a thin slice of pith about 21 inches long by tinch wide is rolled so as to form an inverted cone. $\mathbf{A}$ number of the scarlet berries of the woody nightshade are then taken and threaded on thin tripe of the lesves of the date-paim, the ends of which atrips are turned down and fastened (thus) 80 as to secure the berries from alipping off. These little bunches of berries were then placed immediately outside the inverted pith cones, and fastened by another thin band of pith around which again a row of pink lychnis fowers were fired. These amall bunchea and the manner in which they are secured on to the papyrus stalk may be well seen in this apecimen. ${ }^{1}$ These very complicated garlands are, I believe, nowhere mentioned in classical or in native Egyptian literature, but the lychnis flowern, of which some of the small bunches are composed, were among the Greeks favourite garland flowers. They are mentioned as having been used for this purpose by Theophrastus, Athensens, and several of the old Grecian poets. The nightshade berries, too, it is intereating to note, are mentioned by Pliny as having been used by the chaplet makers of Egypt. "I wish," he writes in his Natural History, "that the garland makers of Egypt would never nse this plant in making their chaplets." Why he wished so be does not alay.

The third kind of Egyptian wreath, though made on a far simpler pattern than the two former, is no leas interesting. It is composed of the flowers of a species of immortelle, and is believed to be one of the immortelle or helichrysos wreaths which are mentioned by Pliny, Plutarch, Athensus, and several other writers. The flower, or rather the plant which bore the flower, of which these famous wreaths were made, is thus described by Pliny, a description which coincides exactly with the species of gnaphalium. "It has, he writes," "small white branches, with leaves of a whitish colour, and the flowery, which grow in clusters, glisten like gold in the rays of the sun. They are never known to fade" he continues, " hence it is that they make chaplets of it for the gods, a custom

[^133]FUNEHAL WRHATHS OF THE GRECCO-ROMAN PERTOD. 431 which is most faithfully observed by Ptolemy, the King of Egypt " (Hist. Nat., zxi, 96). Pliny elsewhere writes respecting these wreaths,-"According to the Magi, the person who crowns himself with an helichrysos chaplet will be sure to secure esteem and glory among his fellow men." He does not mention, however, that they were used for funeral purposes, but perhaps they were worn by their owners during life and interred with them in their coffins after death. There are one or two other wreaths which are probably of Eqyptian make, such as this one ${ }^{1}$ composed of flowers of the date palm threaded on strips of twine, and another of date fruit, and this of seeds of some plant which I have not yet succeeded in identifying.
2. Among the wreaths which are probably of Greek origin the narcissus ones are perhaps the most interesting. A strip of papyrus stem forms the foundation around which the flowers are simply bound by very thin strips of papyrus pith. Garlands made of this narcissus, the polyanthus narcissus of our English gardeners, and the "clustered" narcissus of the ancient Greeks, were much prized in ancient times, and are often alluded to in classical literature. Sophocles tells us, in his "Edipus Coloneus," that it was of this flower that the "ancient coronets of the mighty goddesses" were made. "And ever day by day," he writes, "the narcissus, with its beauteous clusters, the ancient coronet of the mighty goddesses, bursts into bloom by heaven's dew." Another Grecian poet, one quoted by Athenmus, also alludes to the use of the narcissus in the manufacture of garlands. He is writing sbout the garland makers of Athens, and says-

> Nor did they scoma
> The dewy cups of that ambrosial flower Which boasta Narcisous' name.

Another flower much used by the Greek garland makers was the rose, and two styles of rose garlands have been found in the Hawara cemetery. The first and commonest kind is made on the same pattern as the narcissus garlands; the flowers simply bound round a piece of papyrus stem. The use of the papyrus stern in these rose garlands may, perhaps, explain a passage in Athenæus. That author is discussing a line of one of

432 FUNHEAC WREATES OF THE GRAC0-ROMAR PERIOD.
the odee of Anecreon, in which.a "Naucratite" garland is mentioned, and quoting all the writera who have spoken on this subject. "Some may," he writes, "that it was a garland made of roses, and of what is called by the Egyptians boblus (papyrus), but;" he continues, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ what plasure or advantage coold there be in having a ceown pade of biblus with roce. One might of well have a garland made of onions and rowes." If Athensour had seen this wreath he perhaps would not have been so hasty in ridiculing it The second style of roee wreath is composed of rose petals threaded by a needle on to stripe of twine. It is chiefly interesting from the fact that it illustrates a pasage of Pliny. "Recently," he writes, "in his History of Garlands, the rose chaplet has been sdopted, and luxury has now arisen to such a pitch that rose garlands are held in no esteem at all if they do not consist entirely of petals sewn together with the needle" (Hist. Nat., xxi, 8).

There is one more wreath to which I would call your attention. It is made of twigs of the sweet marjoram (the amaracus of the Greek, the aampsuchion of the Egyptians) and lychnis flowers together with thin coils of copper tinsel. It must have been when fresh one of the most lovely of all the funeral wreaths found at Hawara

Besides these funeral wreaths a large quantity of seeds, fruits, leaves, and other fragments of plants were discovered last year by Mr. Petrie. Many of these, such as the peach stonea, dates and date-atones, walnat shells, curranta, pomegranates, plums, figs, chick peas, garden peas, and beans, evidently represent the remains of the old funeral feasts held in the cemetery. Among the other plant remains one which was found in the interior of a mummy crocodile is of special interest for it allows In to determine the species of plant of which the writing pens of the ancient Egyptians were made. A number of writing pens exist in the British Muveum and at Leyden, but until now the grass or reed of which they are made has not been identified. I have examined some of these and find that they are undoubtedly made out of the stems of the infloresence of the Egyptian Sugar Cane, the Saccharrum Egypticum of botanists.

## THER PAgGJARD.

Adational Note, by the Hoe. E. \& DILLON, FBA (me p. 189),

In writing of the incorrect wee of the word pasguand, for the upright platem on the ahoulder-pieoes of fitteenth and airteenthoantary raith, I omitted what eoems to be a thronger argument than any there wed against the use of that tomm. It is pretty cortain that in no representation of any lind do we see theee upright platee with linings, nor are there eny traces on existing specimens of rivet holes for the atteohment of the strips of leather to which linings could be fastened. Neither could there be any use in lining or padding auch portions of the armour. But we bow that linings of padded or quilted materials were uned with many piecee of the suit, in order to proteot the body and limbe of the wearer from the effect of a blow on the $\begin{gathered}\text { burface of the hard metal. In the list of payments in con- }\end{gathered}$ mection with the jonsts held Oct. 20, 1519, there is one for " 9 yards of Cheehire cotton at 7d. for lining the hing's parguard, grand gerde, great mayn de for oca" In 1521 there is again a charge for two yands of yellow estin at 7s. 4d., for lining two head-piecee, two pair of tageen, parguard and two maynd fers. In March, 1522, four ponnde of fine ceddin wool were bought for lining three head-pieoens three collars, two panguards, one main de fer, and throe ganetlets, and three jards of crimson satin at Os. were bought on the mame ocoasion for lining a head-piece, a pacguard, and a main de ter and two gavitlets.

Here we have the material for the padiling of portion of armour, all of which would be in conteot with the head or limbs of the king. The wool would require to be quilted in order to keep it evenly flistributed over the inside eurface of the armonr, and we nee in the MB. of Melisdus in the Britich Museum instances of this arrangement on the inside of ahielis, or, at least, that part of them whioh would preas on the arm. The handsome targets and roundels of the uixteonth comtury are continually deouribed in inventorien at lined and fringed, and eome still exist with their linings. Of courme with the highly ornamented armour of the sixteenth cemtury the lining of some parts, mach as the pouldrons, served also as a proteotion from ohafing for the parts of the suit over which the pouldrons would continually rub with every movement of the arm. All this was reasonable and useful, but the npright ahoulder platem the Eo-ailled panguaris, could have no suoh capue for being lined or podded.

#  Instttute. 

June 8, 1889.



Mr. Fiarthorns moat paper "On the Mommentel Infigion in Coberley Church, Glowouterehire," firit treating of the oxteat to which muh memporinh have muflered through negleot, removel from thair original sites, and "remtoration" a protent being entered against the continuance of the proceme, whioh involver the violent dislocation of the continuity of local history. As to the effigien in question, Mr. Fintahorne gave a general deecription of the milititiry harness of the time of Edward II., oxemplified by the fine Enightly figure at Coberly, pointing out more partioularly how the bascinet, the suroote and the ganatlet had gradually growt trom antior forms, and, as gradually, lapeed into later onet; the femele figure, the civil effig, with its exuberant hair, and the rase diminulave efigy were almo deneribed.

The Craraca, reforing to Mr. Bartahome'n remarte on the prectioe of moving and altering amoient monnmonts, oalled attention to the misohist now going on at Weatmingter Abbey, and expecially to the dectruation of the painted glemy in the now window in the north tranaept, and to the answer which was considered suffient whom s quection wan anked lately sbous it in the Houes of Commona; that glam, he adided, was of musual value and interect as being an ahmoet unique extmple of ginepainting of the early part of the eighteenth oomtury. It was good in itrelf, and fitted its place very well; but now it is to be dentroyed, ouly becune it will not itis new window which 3Yr. Pearnon wiahem to pot in its pisoe; and when some, who velued the glam, objoot to its dectecoction, they are told that it is to be adepted to the new vindow, and are anked to mocept the mangled and rearranged piece as the equivaleat of the whole.

Mr. Andihorno's paper is printed at page 168.
Mr. P. E. Nmweray reed a paper "On come Funeral Wreathe of the Greeco-Romen Poriod, dicoovered in the Cemetery of Haware, Egypt," pointing out the light which these interesting leaf reourds throw upon the writinge of classioal authorn and that the Greal colonists at Hawars not only assisted in making the coffins and in decorating the mummie, but alno had a hand in the mannfincture of tome of the garlanda.

Mr. Nenberry's peper it printed at page 427.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Hartshorne and Mr. Newberty.
The Rev. Greville I. Chester exhibited a pieroed soarabeoid of bright red sard, obtained by him last winter at Damascus. The following desoription of this fine gem has been kindly contributed by Professor Sayoe. "This seal is a very fine specimen of a Phoenician intaglio. The forms of the charactars engraved upon it are those of the seventh and sirth canturies, s.c. The face of the stone in mainly ocoupied by a winged coarabsus with a star over it and what is apparently a orreceent moon reversed below. (This many be a lotas flower and atalk).

Below the latter is a line of ineoription which reads לnת CKhandx, "belonging to Khanîn or Hanno, a well-known Phoonician and Hebrew name. Under the form of Hanen it appears in Chron. xi, 48, as the name of one of David'e officers, or an Hanun it was the name of a King of Ammon. (2 Sam., i, i.) Khanun or Hanao was King of Gasa in the line of Sargon eocording to the Asmyrian monuments and the Oarthaginian Hanno is a familiar figare in history."

## Entiquities and 解orks of grt exhibited:

By Mr. Hartshoras.-Full-sized drawinge of portions of the military effigy at Coberley.

By Mr. E. P. Newurery.-Funeral Wreatha.
By the Rev. Grarpine I. Caserrr.-Phceniciar moarabmoid.
By Admiral Tremuetr.-Photograph of a silver patera.
July 4, 1889.
The Farl Prect, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.
The Pereideres spoize of the loss which the Inetitute had sustained by the death of Mr. J. O. L. Stahlechmidt and proposed a yote of condolence with his tamily. This was seconded by the Rev. F. Spurrell.
Prof. B. Labuts read a paper on the Roman antiquitios of the Middle Bline, in the courte of which he treated of remains in the following places:-(1) Mayence. The museum here contains a colleotion of Roman sepulahral monuments which specially illustrate the armour and weapons of that nation, and is moat usaful to the entiquary on account of its admirable claseification, due to the learning and induatry of the director, Dr. Lindensahmidt. The Eigelstein, probably erected in honour of Drusus, and the arches of the aqueduct at Zablbach, near the aity, were also described. (2) Wiesbaden. The most remarkable objeot here appears to be the Mithraic tablet. In this basorelief the principal group was shown to be the same as that of whioh we have two examples in the round at the British Museom, vis., Mithras sacrificing a bull. At Wiesbeden, as might be expected from the different mode of representation, there are many acoessories, not only the two uaval figuree of youths, one holding an upright and the other an inverted torch, but also the signs of the zodiac, the sum in an ancending and the moon in a descending car, medallions of the four winde, \&o. (3) Homburg. The objects disoovered by excavation in the castrum ot Saalburg, having been removed hither and arranged in a hall of the Kurhaut by Col. von Cohausen and Herr Jecobi, ane now easily accossible. The collection in rich in iron and bronee quengils,
tools of trades, fell and garian impleanation books and beyp. (4) Derwated Apmeting crecerelly, it appoared that tho ontiquitice ionlude tow objecte of intareat for the alewionl stadent, bat the treet momis, tra gath loog and meven wida, trom a Rocan beth at Fitbol, form is triting ascoption. It wen pointed aut by Mr. Iewin that the aim of the derige wat to arhibit in an alloporion form the plencury thet the Remene trok ia bathing. Ovetaren of two alames roal and
 Treter chacom

 esoarntions in the Faym. The dinoorwies in chronologion oader ary as followe: Oufo and Ooptio lettove on papyras; tires layp hyel
 tajured; Grwoo Roman papyr, a lerge guantity of Ptolomsio papjrs
 reovered from the oxtonagee of memnion; oolle of Ptolanaic cop; a apleadid on of amalota, many in ohnaed gold, inhid, and a huadred

 cther cele of amuloth lew rich, all sbout the twenty-ixth dyatery; ancoophegi aad ocmas of the tweaty-Afth dynety, onasoelly fine work: and manay other collina, beade, tha, of tho tweaty-intent and twants-itath dynatin. A tom of the nincteonth dyracty has supplied a lergo guantity of toole, pottery, too. Two harge bromse pana, inporibed, ware foand hores, ad much archrio Grook and Oyperiote pottary, and lotsont of varioua alphabecta incined on both native and toreign pottory. In the tombe of thin ege weee throe woodan atatuotion of fine work, nooklacos, beede, to. The coflie of oue of the Terehe rece, nateralined组 Rejpt, we aleo sound of the trolth dyandy the promid at Esware wis opanod, and the funcral vaoes of Amenomhat fif and his deaghtor Ptalnate wore found, with a beactitul altar of oferinge fat alabenter. Tombe of thin ege fialded many slebs of mollpturem at Inahon two tomples ef the pyrumid of Ueartoon II have boen das
 dlopoit hen cioo beve almed. The towe of the pJrumid beildeas han bonn motty mocerated; arches of briok wore alwhe wed for the doors wer Domes of papyri of the twelth dyancty ware obtained, and potimy, beads, took oarpoastry mork, and many boxen in whioh infinto had boon buried in the room The Oppriote alphabat in also fonid lome, lattess being incied on the Rgypaia pottory. The collootion will be echibitad thie sutame at the roome of tho Inditate. Both tor Eaptian and Gront archmology the reaulta are of the groestant reloa.

IG. Preme mid that the objeots he had collected in Rgopt, flling sinety bores, hed not yot arrived. They would, howore, be arhibised leter in the pear in the roome of the Intitation end a papor apon them will appent in due couree fe tho Jownal.
Vatos of thenke wore peoned to Proflemor Itwis and Mr. Petcio.

## Sntiquitief and ente of Jet Exhihital.

By Profomor Lesren.-Fhotographa and coins in illutration of hie pepar.


Andrwes. Conowring thir rolic Ir Ohater contributed the following notee :-

By the Kindecm of my aophow Mr. Howard F. Pugeh of Elitord, Anariordehire, I am able to orhibit to tho Institute the Ring of the great Lenoolot Androwes, Biehop of Winohenter, as Prolabe of the Ordar of the Gerter.

This moet learned and mintly Biahop wat born in Thamm Stroot, Lavdou, Buptember 25th, 1555, consocrated Bishop of Ohichentor in 1605, tremiated to $\mathrm{E}^{2}$ in 1609, and egata to Winchentar in 1618,: whore he died on his birthdey in 1690.

The Ring I now wahibit bolonget to tho lattere poriod of hir lifo, wher, ie virtue of hin holding the mee of Wiechentor, ho wei evepteio Prolete of the Gartar.

The Ring in of marive gold ; it weighe bon dwh. ton gnin, and is riohly anamolled. The onter surtece roprementa the Garter in deep bluo conacel, the buoklo being enamalled white, and a amall cirelet of grese maneol is introduced with exoollont eilect at the end contrary to the buokle. Upon the rich blue sarface appeer in gold a small rowetta-
 the plece of the mixuing lotter in the leat word being oocupied by a equare gold besol containing a dinmond. Withimido the Bing in ed meull is white and black onamel, with the initiale of the owner his for Lamolot Andrewes and the Latio motto Mrmerere Nowisuin in bleck. The plato-mart the lettor o within an angrailed bordar moeme. to be the asme an that recorded by Crippe as oocurring on "The: Cookayne Cup" of the 8kinnere' Company with the dete 1605. The, dete of the prement example, however, cannot be befor 1618.
This magnifiont oxample of ald Enslinh goldemith's work wat the. property of the late Biahop" Bagot of Beth and Welle, who, whon Binhop of Oxford, wat Chanoellor of the Gartar, and wha, om his deocens, loft it to him Chaplain the Into Rev. Pravoin R. Pagos, Bector of Eftord, the well-known writer, finther of the preceat owner,

By the Rev. E. 8. Dunick.-A MS. Horm ef mom Sorns formenty in the ponemsion of Mr. Makell and Mr. Beredord-Hope. Ather notioing mome pointu of intaremt in the contenks of this book Mr. Dowick called attantion to the birth entrien on a Ay loat at the end of. the book. The moet interesting io as follow:-"My coane Btephem. was borne the xije day of June betwine ix and $x$ of the oloke in the: forenone the wich wat the moro aft' anjat barmaber day boins: mondey in the yeury of our lond god 1559 and in the fyrat yare of the Reype of Quene Rlisabeth his godtethers my brother Stophin, veughan and Mr. hardyng and Mre. my ledy harpar alderwoman gedry mother and his untle Thomes Wirman humhipped hym
"All thil was before mydromer and at mydeomer all hithon anary" Wee left and Englye brought in to the Chirohen"
[In a later handwriting] "writem by jour mother Zlimenth, Koyncam."

Mr. Dewick identifed "my ledy harpar alderwoman" as the wife: of Sir William Harper, Lord Mayor of London in 1581-2, who wee aloo the founder of Bedford Grammar Bchool and is ofton mentioned. in Mechyn'e diery; bat ho esked for halp to. arplein the wood "hueahipped."

## ARIUAL MRETHGG AT NORWICE.

Aractoth to Aagus 14th, 1809.

## Truedy, Augue 6th.

 the Coppotica amablod at moce in 8e, Androw's Hill, end reoivod the Predeat of the Meotice, Hin Groen the Dute of Notolt, and the following Promidenta and Vion-Previdantr of Bections, and membece of the Cooncil:-The Rov, O. R. Mapaing (Presidont of the Antiquarian Gectice) the Bov. W. F. Creng, the Rov. J. J. Laven, the Pov. F. Bpuroult, the Rov. 1 Jumop (Proident of the Efirtorion Bection), tho Zev. Probendery Soarth, Mr. J. Willin Clark (Proident of the Arehitetaral Bectica), Dr. Bandy, the Bov. H. J. Bigso, Mr. W. F.

 Mr. L. Ertwhowe Mr. T. H. Bajlion Q.C, Mf E Grem, Mr. H: Joan and Mr. J. Hilitoa and a lare numbar of mombert of the Intitute, aed Vioo-Proidenate of the metioge

On talaing the chefir the Moyor of Nionwioh wroloomed the Intitute ea belinif of the eisy and coonty. He alluded to the namber of charchen the cention, and the houmen in the diytriot which ware so well vorthy of the attention of the Instituta, mod apoke of the face of Norvich in bygase daja for ber toxtile fabrion. He expreesed his regret at the umacidable sbomet of the Enar Percy on scoount of important barinem, and, cimilarly, that Bir F. Boilesu, the Prosident of the Norlolk and Norwich Arohmologionl Bocioty, wat proveotod by illinem fiom takiag part in the meoting. The Mayor concluded by
 promet, to teke the dhuir.
In form ${ }^{1}$ y socepting this poition Mr. Mioklethwito condially thenked the Yayor, on bohalf of the Institute, for hin kind worde of Folvenem, and hourtily endorsed what had fallen from him sa to the high friterect of all that they would mot both in aity and comntr, during the meatiot. It Tas a dintriot famed for the rpleadour of itt churohes, and they boes witsom to the fret that there way plenty of money crailable at the thine they were built, owing to the purnuit of the tadertrien to which the Mayor had referred. The ohurohes of Norfoll and soutiote could not only compare with thoso of any other country, bet surpaned menty all His businem, however, now was, not to detenia them terither, bat to introduce the Preaident of the Meoting,
 to take the chnir.
In tating his pleoe as President of the Meeting the Dole of Nonsorf nid: "I fal very keenly the ponition in which I am plaoed before to divingunhed and eritiol an andieaon. It ha beon announoed in priat that I have oome here to deliver an addroes, but I oan emare you that I fatead to do nothing of the hisd. Although I have beon anked to folfil the dution of prevident toe the wook, I do not foel that that entitles mue to pat myoulf in the position of one who underntende the topion whioh wif come betone an. I am here to lourn and not to proeoh, and it


In the Art place $I$ donive to roture our sincore thenke to the Meyos for tho walome he hes give un to thin anciont and intereeting dibs. It is a vory sreat plomenro to feal that the civio chiat of Norwios has met et in so friendly and cordial a spirit. The gear 1047 Fin the lat cocasion on which the aity wet virited by the Intitnte. Howrrie ancomeltul that vioit may hove beon, thore if ono clament coanectod with thin virit that will mako it meoh more interecting. The epeoinl oberas of the rubjeld we inveligato are their antiqnity, and, thorefory, it it A mettor for congretalation that ampe the late vilit of the tociety newly hete-anatury hat boon edded to the age of the objocti Thich we ere ebout to view. The lapee of time alvo ilsome the vitalits of the Inctitete, and it further illourate the thot that the Ioctitate was induoed to viait Norwioh egain beonese the formar ribt wes co fuli of pleanent memorion. I nowd not improse upon rou the pleacure end importang of coagrimes of thi sort. All mand foel whan trevollint about the conntry very lean regret at sening how manh dentreption hee taltan place among our anoient monumenti and rocords, how deons if ocatinully furthor impairing thom, and how thinge which ought to be oarofulity chroaioled aro slipping into oblivion. this arione vop mwoh from tho ignoranoe prevailing in the lomelition-Arom a want of mowledge se to what in intoreating, and a weat of approcistion of locel traditions and mooumont. It is, therviore, oxtrumely veloublo to locelitien that congremees of this kind chould be hold in them wothat they ahould be viaited by those underntanding and intoreated in tuah subjeote. It must aloo be an encouragement to locel antiquarion Who dovote mueh of thoir time and attantion to much topics, eppecielly en they vary often find it diffeult to atir up aufficient intortas in them amongat thoee living around them, to be viated by guol a body an the Inotituta. As thair work is often made moch hardar throagh din conragomentio of varions kinde, they munt teel oheared whon people from all parten of the country come to hoar what thoy have to any on lool monuments. Than it is a grentar beaofit to vigitort to ocme amonget lool antiquarion. Though it is powible to grope among rolige of the peot and try to loarn whit thero in to be learned, got it is imponsible to lmow and fully undaretand their apecial chareternintion unlan there is a guide bottor indruoted than thoumalvoe. Thaplo aro, therefore, epecinily due to thone who, on oocmions of this kind, bring batore of the realt of the lebours of many yene thet we min chare in their dinoovarios, and in the intereating oberrvetions they have mada. Without suoh aid it is imponniblo to otedy with advantegt. We mighs Wette our time in looling for thinge in places where they are not to be found, and min that which chould rivet our attantion. It is gratitying that Norwich should have beon solected for thi moeting, at it in one of the citien rioh in enciont reoonds, expecially rainting to the mapioipelity. It he bean only too ittromely impreened apon all out mind how grant en interant thare in in the quention of locel govainmant, That boing soit is interesting and instruotive to coasoh the seoprd of the pant rolativg to that quantion to tee what leamons ane bo darivod trom them. Norwich is eapecially fortanate in this rempect for it her very waluble recorde, and Mr. Hudson has shown ceal, weerig, and ability in olucidating then. I also noto with plegeur the inquirine baing made into the monentio lite of tho pest, s errbjeot which hat been dingrantully nogloctod. If ham boom to otthapproachod fn agicit of
projudion, though it is ano Thioh commande, and will ruper! carmel chady. Puhape the croebent incontive to popular intoredt is Chis melter Fir the rery ablo papar by De Jeneopp oa "Daily Life in a Medinval Tloantros." Thet paper armated groet intarnot and coanation, and no Coubt tended viry muoh to dirwot the misde of peoplo to the tabject Fhen Mr. Bx John Hope hen beor uapurthing the buriod romeine of many monemorion thef the ground plane anay be compared with the
 twally wes the deily life in maneatorion. If in right aud attiag to take
 hamaten of moanteries hndiar on the torch of learniag thet wo aso dble to mequiry kuorilader. It is e matistotion to mo to have the vary hige honowr of raprementing this Institate, which hen dose no manch in the peak, aod which will do a erreat deal in the future in the fortheranoe of thoot moek interemting and important topios of eschmoloto which in the bestle of lift rua a ahanoe of being ovilooked"
:Mr. Korrmar then geve en ootline of the hintory of the Dominione dharech in which the membaris were amonbled, and Mr. Mooctfawars pointed out the dirloranos, arohitecturally and in otber ineppect, botwean a aharoh of trians and ane of a Bonediotiae foundetton. The triars, he mid, waro not mors monke living toethor for the bendeft of their owe conle, but ware perions who were supponed to benefit othor cinmen of peopla. Their ohurches were more or lene pnblic, and as the triars gave themedres epeoinlly to the dutien of premehing, their buildinget partook more of the matare of groak eudience hille. When their marriose ware perfoctly private thay wore Fold in the choir. Bleoldrians'-hall, sdjoining Bt. Androw'whall, we not ued es a chencol in ocanootion with this nero. It was almont entinaly oet off trom the pave by the tow which previounly axisted With the triars the doister was not tho living plece en with the monls, who had no celle, whilo.eech triar had his apparato chambor.
: The ohcir having beac incpocted, en edjournment wa mede to the dicters which agein illuetrated the difterenon between the lith of the monls ead the friars the oloistor in the letter ous having coend to be the ploce wher the daily lifo of tho cooroat whe conried on and liaving beoome a mare covored way from one part of the atrbliphment to the othe.
: At two pm. the mombers amambled in tive mave of the cethedrel wher Mr. J. Willin Curte gre an able lecture on the himory of the buitling, his dicoours being, in thot the opening of tho Arohitecturel Section. The apalarar wat ablo to illmantio his remarka by the plans fed actione medo by hir arolo the lete Profmeor Willie whan he deacribed the outhedrel to tho Institate at the formor moting in Norvich in 1847. Mr. Oint arranged hin loctare in a somewhet difermatt form and was able to add a littlo to it is concequeace of decoratione ho had mado on the rite of the Ohapter House; and emosrationes made since Profeseor Willin's time anabled him to lay hatore his cudience a oorreot ground plan of the enat and of the church. Mr. Clark semarted oertain parts of his address for the farticular festures in the outhedral which mecoesively eame undor. notion in the perembulation which followed; among themo may be epreciplly mantioned the romains of the opiecopal etone throno ${ }^{2}$.

[^134]From the Cuthedral the maenbere went to the Biehop's Palnoe and inspected the vaulted nabatructures. The Gremmar Bchool, originelly a college of sooular prients, was aloo seon, and a vinit wan then paid to 8. Gilos's Hoopital ander the guidence of Dr. Bannly, who read a paper deworibing its history and errangemonta At 8 p.m. the Bor. O. R. Manning opened the Antiquarinn Beotion in the hall of the Chanch of Engignd Young Mea's Bociety. Thin is printod at p. 245. Mr. G. E. Fox followed with apeper on "Bomen Norfolt," whioh is pristed at p. as3. Votee of thanks wesp pamed to the adthose of theme papers, and the movting adjournod

## Wodreminy, Argaty 7.

At 10.8 a large perty woat by apeciel train to Swnitham. Owrieg wis Were hare in rominem to convey the antiquariey to Ontilo Aores. Proceediag to the cantlo the mombert amombled within the Normantholl koeg, upon itn ectarn side, from whenoe a complote viow of the extencive carthworte could be obtained. Here Mr. Aferthorre read a paper, which vill appear in a foture number of the Jownel doelints macomivaly with the work of thres pariode and three peoples, the Romen, the Saxom, and the Norman. In the disoumion which followed Profemer E. O. Clunr apoke to to the poowibility of the merioct earthworke being pro-Roman, and alluded to the Romen pottery that had been fonm in corroboration of the views he nuggented. To this Mr. Hurtoromns roplied that auch pottary wat very brokem and limited in quantity, and he quoted fromis unpublinhed paper by Mr. G. T. Clarl' in mapport of the opinione he hed edvanced in reepect of the pariode of the earthworka Mr. F. W. Harmor made some obearvetione regarding the artificial condition of the mound and Mr. Pox spoke of the capecity of the camp and the arrangemente which would have been anrried out by the Rlomens lor its defecco. Mr. Brathome then alled sttention to corthin toeturws which deverved aloeor inepeotion, inoluding some evidanoen of the late Normen ahnrecter of the buildinge in the middle of the outor ward, which mome alight arcovetions by Mr. Hope had lataly revealed

Aftar lanobeon at the Ontrich Inx, the Perpendioular ohurob, muah " gotorod" in evil days, wat looked at, and the mamben made tuoir way in a heery rain to the Cluaice priory, whars thoy wese takon in hand by Me St. John Hope. Hers, in preparation for the visit of the Institato, the Earl of Leicentar had caused some ezcervations to be made updar Mr. Hope's direction; theee works hed been carried oat so fer that he wes eble to point out a groet part of the axtomive ground plen: of thin monectic etablichmant, and with much olemrnem of deteil to indicete the diftrertat parta and unen of the boildinga, $a$ the olointer, church, infirmary, chapter horen, dortar, levelory, refeotory, dec, came reocomively undar noticer?

Learing the Priory the members continued their journoy in cenriages to the woll-known pre-Norman church of Great Danham, from whence Framabem atation was reached, and the mambere rutarnad to Norwioh at 8.10 .

[^135]At A. 15 p.en the Antiganiea Boction aghis mot the Rev. O. R Meating in the ohair. The Rov. J. J. Revon reed e peper on the Winth Iter of Astonine, whoh brought thout an intarecting divorevion; the paper will appear in a futurs Jownal. This was followed by : mening of the Architoctural Beotion. Mr. J. IL Andrf reed a pappr on "Ret Angtion Pappodiviler Arobiteotare" which is
 Xadrd end the memting edjouried.

## Thuseday, Angets 5.

At 2.40 amp the Gram Asaun Yoeting of Menben of the Inotitute wis held hat the hall of the Churoh of pactend Young Men's Bocinty, Mr. J. T. Mieklech writa, V.P.. in the dheir.
Ir Gomesian rad the following report tor the pest year:-
In brineing before the members of the Institute the Ansual Ropart, the Couscil douire to wes that they look beck with metinfoction to the agramble meeting at Lmaingtom lent year, including an it did on vinit of mach intrent to Lriouter and its aeighbowrhood

Daring the pact your the Oouncil swooired an iavitetion from that of the Bocicty of Antiquarioe of London to esad dolegaten to a meoting callod together hor the parpowe of coanidering how bett to bring about a unity of sotion of the diflerent looal anchwologion uociotima Biece them corvel meotinge heve bese held at whioh the Inditute whe represeated by the Preaident, Mr. J. T. Mioklethwite, Mr. E Q. Hulme, Mr. J. Hilton, Mr. Juatice Pinhey, and Mr. EI Gomodin. The Councal have overy hope thet the recult will be to pat the otudy of archmologe in Big hand finto a more wiantifo form than has hitberto been pomibla.

The Council have to congritalete the Inatitete on the sacsem of the citation in which they took part for the promerration of the Charoh of 8. Mery lo Btrad, bet rogret that tho matoe mocem hes not attended the opposition to the mindaliam which has boen perpetrated in the Abbey charches of Wetminder and Bt. Albans. The Oocmeil, howover, visw with matiofection the continged growth of an improved feoling in suppect to the treatment of Ancient Monamente which is doe not is Hetle to the Socidty for Protection of Ancient Roildinge

At the requeen of the Council Mr. Frentent Joner and Mcr. H. Comelin trpenmated the Inditate at the recent Congrem of the Bocidto Frangioe d'Arubsologie at Errear (Eure). Thoy were mont courteonuly recoived by Y. In Comte do Many, President of the Society and Cougrom, and by the otbar membern of the Fronch Society. Ercourviona were mede to Loavins Len Andelys, Concheo, Boo-Hallonin, Vernevil, Drear, and other pheose of interest. The hintorical connoction of nome of them in shoout e groet with Eogland math Frioos

The hoaneray libraisa reporter that the libraty consicte of eboats 2,550 bound rolamea, and a large quantity of pariodicale and othor printed mettie of archmological interest, whiol woold make a for hendrod more volumes The menescript entalogue of the whole in finiohed, and in constant une. The Council having determined to problish it arbecriptions were invitod by as cireuler to the membern, for a fond to defrey the expeasen; thin wait well roponded to and appplo. marted by a hadeome donation of $\mathbf{2 5 0}$ from our precident, Fart Pascy. Entimetee for the printing have beon obthined, mad the Coomeil
expeoter to inere the sopise rabecribed for about the end of the present year. It is metinfinctory to motion that our lint of Forvign Comeoponding Societien for interohango of publiontions hat incravod, frewell at that of our home antiquarian eoctetion. The Coancil would take thits opportanity of thanking the Rov. Greville I. Cheotar tor the gift of a viluable serioe of mandard worka on arohsology and kindred tabjecte, M. to Conto Marin do Nahuyn and M. Le Baton Alined do Lie for valuable colloctions of pamphlots, and aloo to General Pitt Bivers for a promined collection of his nomerows mientifle papera on prothietorie arohasology. It may be at well to maind membere that the booke in the librery are aviileble for londing oat, under manal reskrictiona and payment of expenme thet may be incursed.

The Conncil in agmin reforing to the voluntary mervicon of our honorary librarian, Mr. E. C. Hulme, moknowledge with cordinl thanka his continued lebour is proparing the manueaript cateloguo and moparintending the printing.

The Jownal continges to be ably conducted by the editor, Mr. Fartahorne, whose antiquarian tanter and knowledge are devoted to the wort introuted to him on bohalf of the Indituta.

During the month of June and July an interecting exhibition of Ioelandic Antiquities, ander the superintandence of Man. Erike Mageíssen, was held in the roome of the Intlituta
The Council have happily not to regret great lomes through death of mombara duriag the past year, but the early removal of Mr. J. C. L Stahlechmidt from among un leaves a gap which will not ensily be fillmid.

The members of the governing body to retire by rotation are se follows: -The Right Hon. the Earl Porcy, Premideut; Vice President, Mr. J. T, Micklothwaite, and the following members of the Council-Mr. W. M. Flinders Potrie, Me. Soment Clarko, Oolanal Pinnoy, Prof. Middleton, Mr. A. R Grifithes, and Mr. J. Bain.

The Comeil would recommend the reelection of the Right Hon. the Tarl Peroy nal Promident, the appointmoat of Profemor Middeton an na Hocorary Vice-Preeident, and that of the Worshipfal Chancellor Fergueon man Vice-President, the election of Mr. W. M. Minders Petrie, Mr. Somert Clarke, Colonel Pinney, Mr. L. E Grifithe, Mr. J. Bain, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. Herbert Jonet, and Mr. E Green to the vacant places on the Conncit, and of the Rov. R. M. Bhaticton a Junior Eonomary Amditor.
With regard to the finemcial porition of the Inatitate the Honosary Treasures, after giving a general account of the income of the society during the lant twenty years, stated that the belance sheot now presonted compared favourably with that brought forward at the Laumington Moeting, innmuah me balance is now on the right nide, albeit the revenue of the Inetitete still remained in need of improvement, so that the number of illastration in the downah, whe mentioned in the zoport of lant year, may bo incromed. And, elthough the Sooiety cannot bonst of financial proeperity, ite lisbilitioe are no more than the current rovenue is able to meet, while it is confidently believed that the Inetitute's limitod income is expended by the Council to the beet advantage.

The edoption of the Report wat moved by the Rev. C. R Marsinua, moconded by Mr. S. Riorarda, and arried ananimoualy. The adoption of the Belance Bheot (printed at p. 457) wat propoed by (Manc, T
 erpencen britg withia the anotipta; this wes soonded by Mr, B K Woon, tho kindly took oovecion to intimeto that imenagh a he had
 Bunct whe then maninourly perend

A ditaraion took piace m to the frandal porition of the Inciftetive fa which the Bov. F. Epandl, tha Bev. Gir Talbot Baloe, Mr. Mition, Ye. J. Battom, Ye T. B. Bajin, the Chirnan, Me B, 8. Pregamon, Ma W. Rowloy, and tho Bov. J. Fint took part; thelly Mr. Pmanoon propoed, and Mr. Bowns mopded, "thitt the Cownoil be raquened To take into conefleration the dvinbility of inomening the lifo con-


The folloning mew sambers were cleoted: Mr. J. E. Bwallow, phopoed by Mr. J. N. Dictons, mooaded by Me. W. Bowner ; Min. Peilen, propoed by Mr. J. Hidrov; Miv Promer, propoed by Me. J. Become Bown ceooded by Mr, H. Lomadis; Mr. P. IL Back, proponed by Mr. J. Morrant, moonded by the Bov. C. B Malmac

With regard to the place of reoting in 1890 a gemeral divemaion took plene in the courn of which Ediabarth, Cambidger Plyworth, Reeding, and Glocemer were apoten of Mr. J. Morray then proponel, and Mr. E. I. Troor mooadod, a motion that tho metter be riformed to the conerderation of the Conacil in London.

Mr. Ronrer celled stantion to the incomvonionet of the annual meoting beginnigg on the day following a Bank Holiday. The menting then came to an end.

At 10.45 the Rev. Dr. Jemopp opened the Hittorionl Section and delivered his addres to a large audience. Thit in printed at p 869.

Yr. Wrasm Chans then read a papar " On a Sculptared Slone with a BunioInveription is Cheohis," by the Rov. Profomor G. Y. Browne. A thot dincomion enoned in the courso of which Profomor In C. Cuan ${ }^{\text {alloded }}$ to the pepar an s conapienona triumph of petiont and wholady angaits. Votes of thanles hering bean peared to Dr. Jemopp and Profonoce Brown (whom papar is printed at p. 395) the moeding broke ap to monmabib at midday within the dimmentled walle of Notwich Cadia

Eere the party were taken in hapd by Mr. Hantrionnr, who read a peppe upon the Coeth, illoedruting it by lagge plang. This ia peinted at $\mathrm{p} \mathbf{2 6 0}$. A considemble dimention arone. Mr. Mockrewaris maid be wes gind thet the intantion wat not to retore the bailding by malking it 8 modern

 from an archeologioal point of viow, that it might be zuthor bettre doae by lesring the wall pectionlly untouchod. Tho whame wat to baild an arende in a mot of peoudo-Norman style socom the middle pet a gallery round, roof it over, and gue the whole plece es a Masonn. It would be a grat pity to pat mpe gellerg. Would it not be better to losve the building an it wht, pating over it a ninateenth centary iron and glem roof, oven if people mid it world be lize that of a raibwey atation, and to ueo the ground Hoot coly at a museumit Suppoing that coold be done withont touching the wall , it would onable anjone coming into the Koop to tee at a glaneo what the old building had to say.

Mr. Chancellor Fracomors aid it wain not oftea that the toor of a great. Feep Fasecleared ont, and be would therefors mows "That this meeting of
the Royl Archnological Inetitate deaires to improme upon the Myor and Corporation oi Norvich and the lool Archnologioal Society the dexirebility of making aydemetic axcarations in the beop of the Koap of Noevich Coutle with e riow of cloering up quedions as to it history." Thin wa saconded by Precentor VErancrex

Dr. J.msore thoaght that if the move and mooedor had lrowe what had been done they would comicily have moved the revolation. The quection on whioh the mambors of the Inetitate wes acted to exprom an opinion had bean belowe a body of axperta for meveal montha, and all thome matten had boen divonmed over and ovar agnin

Profemor Cunar mid there wat oo intention to dictate the contep which ought to bo talen, but only to axprome etrong foeling on the invered and importance of the quation which might bo molved by aroeration.

Mr. E. Boazbmir, who oxhibited a quantity of drawiages mid thet plans were prepared arnotly in the menner naggetod by Mr. MiokloChwita But thare wa a strong feoling ageinat them. One rmon why the premant plane were adopted wet thatit there are ovidencen of tho former poof. The aroside ranning ecrove the Keep woeld be in terst ootte, $\infty$ that it could not be misundentood. The new roof would indicate the height of the side malls, and hide nothing of archmoological interect. The galiery, carried round the level of the first floor, would enable viaitom to wos the chapel and other pointer of interest that would otherwise be difficult of nocom

The Rov. C. R Masmina, who mid that ovary attantion woold be given to any suggeotion, moved the previous quention, which wat meoonded by the Rev. W, F. Caworr.

Mr. F. W. Hanmer etatod that aftor a great dowl of discumion cometain plens bad been epproved. The gellory would enable viaitore to oxamine the Cuetle better than thyy could do from the ground foor. The plans were approved a month ago, and though it was docided to commence operntionat at onoe, yot it was felt to be demineblo to delay the work tull after the viait of the Inatitato, that madrice might be obveined at to whothor it wat decireble to clear away all the mado noil, which wat nomething like eight feet or ton feet highor than the lovel of the mound ontside, or to adopt the present foor line for musum purpoese. If the woil were ceared out there would bo more difficelty in gotking light. Shaft had been cunt in various parts of the interion of the Keep and nothing had been foond. Ho chould be gied if the reoolution were not paceed, id the committoe who had given yours of attontion to the matter might think it a litte annecomery. Bat he wen eure attination would be given to this expremion of opinion.

Mr. Chancollor Frwaveor wiehed, efter what had been mid, to with draw his motion, and Mr. J. Barram moved, Mr. T. H. Barme, meconded, and it wea unanimounly revolved, "That the members of the Royll Archmological Inditute desire to exprean to the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich and the archmologists of Norwich their cordinal apprecietion of their labours with regerd to the pretorvation and excaval tion of the Koop."
Mr. Hannse axhibited a grological seetion of the mound and rend nome extrecter from a paper, showing, from the ovidence of borings, thet the mound was artificinl to a depeh of thirty-three feen, and ho bad no doobt
that it wee medo groond througtoot. ${ }^{2}$ The large meoting then broke Up.

At 9 Pm., nader the obliging guidence of the Rev. W. Hadeon, the mamber risited Bt. Grogory's ehusch, from thenoe they proceeded to Strangen' Hell, whoee Mr. M. Knighter reed a paper, suggeding that it may have beon the hall of the Guild of Bt. George, and that it took ith nawo from the Wallooe atruagore amembled there in the axteenth combary. At the Guildhall some oberrationn wene mede by Mr. Hodeon, and the Rev. W. F. Brooninat deveribed the ohareh of BL Poter Meaoroft. Mr. Beck's beeatiful sixteenth enatury mansion, known en Curat' Howes, wat firelly vitited, and the membern took carriaged at 4.15 for Carrow Priory. whest the antiquarion were received with mach ondinlity at ten by Mr, and Mre. Colmen, in the garden at the betk of the lodginge of the prioreme

Aveembling later apon the site of the ehuech Prcoontor Veranitiagave - good deacription of it, illentrating his remarka by the foundations and rencine, which wers happily compicuont, owing to the care with which thay have been uncovered by Mr. Colman. Precontor Voseblee did not fatil to allede to the tragic end of Philip Sparrow, and thanked Mr. Colman, on the pert of antiquaries generally, for the procervation of the raina.

An edjournmant wes now mede to the Priory, where, in the beantiful Jibeary gathered together by the munificonce of Mr. Colman, Mr. Waltar Rye read a capital paper on "The unpablished material for a History of the Connty," which will appoar in a futare Journal. A amart disenmion cosued as to whether the elerxy did roverently take care of and approciato their Parish Registers, Atier wonde of the rinitort hat evailed themselves of the opportenity of inupecting the charming rollection of pictures of tho Norwich School, here brought together, Bir Tarsor Bares oftered the thanke of the memben to Mr. Colman for his hoepitality end courteny.

At 8 pre. brillinat conversazione wis given by the Mayor in 8t., Androw's Hell. Thin wan very laggely attanded, and the coble building was moat tantefully decorated and lighted, forming a acene to be long remembered. A collection of the municipal regalin of Norwich, Yarmouth, Lymp, and Thatford, forwed the taxt of a lingthy addrew by Mr. 8t. J. Hors $\Delta t$ intervale daring the oreaing a moction of iastramental and yocal muric of the beet kind wis givea, and the Mayos's hoopitality in the Bincktinas Fill wan unbouaded.

## Fridey, Angust 9th.

At 2.65 the mamben and their friende, forming a very largo perty, went by rail to Yarmouth. Here they were met by the accomplinhed Mayor of Yarnouth, Mr. Y. Danby Palmer, who took charge of the visitors and proented each member with a copy of "A Yarnoorth Ramble," epecially prepared for the visit of the Inditute by himoalf. With thit coucise and unoful guide in their hand the membera were able to follow with ense the deecriptiona which Mr. Palmer geve from time to time as the placee of interwit ripidly succeeded each other.

The greast charch of St. Nicholan, the largeat parish chureh in England, wen firet inopected. After a few prelinginary remarks by the Vionf, Pre-

[^136][^137]contror Vemablen gave a long and interescing dematption of the building, the mocount of some of the vioisuituder it had gone through being mo extreondinary that the sarrative almont monnded ocoasionally lite an oriental tala. It wat with a feoling of astinfection that the membern listened to Precontor Vonabloo mdmizable rimumb and of thankfulneme that they noticed how thin grand chanch had been aaved and gradually brought beck, unoer the chmataning iofluence of a great and malanchnly local catantrophe in 1845, from misappropristion and dishonour to ite prosent condition of beanty end fitnoen: it is oortainiy - good accmple, on the whole, of what "reatomation" car do whan rightly directed.

From the chureh the members prooeeded to the hall of the Benodictine Priory now unod ar a achool; the early wall flanking the Nonconformint cemetary; the "Rowe;" the Star Hotal; the Town Hall, whers the Chartors and a fine Monteith were sean; the Tol House, asved from destraction by the intercession of antiquaries, and to many other plecen and sites of interest which Mr. Danby Pilmer pointed out in the conses of the perambulation. After luncheou at the Amembly Room the party went in oarringes to Burgh Castle. Arrived at the church the membere Tere compelled by etrees of weather to take refuge within it, and Dr. Raven well occupied the time by reading a paper on "Gariononum." A chort walk saboequently brought the party to Burgh Ceatle itwolf whese in a limited amount of time Mr. Fox deacribed the fortress, Returning to Yermouth, Norwich wha again reached at 6.45 .

At 8.30 p.m. the Architectural Section met, the Rev. C. R. Menning in the chnir. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth read a papar on "Tho Temple of Gallic Mercury in the Puy de Dome, Auvergue, which is printed at p 368. This was followed by a papor by the Rov. J. J. Reven on "Medinval Instructions for Bell Founding." Votee of thenke wars passed to Mr. Scarth and Dr. Baven and the meeting adjoraned.

In the Historieal Section Dr. Jesoppp occupied the chair and the Rev. W. Hudson read a paper of great importanco "Tracen of the Karly Development of Municipal Organization in the City of Norwich." This is printod at p. 293. With a vote of thanke to Mr, Hudeom the meeting sopartited.

## Satardey, Augrat 10.

At 10.35 the members went by special train to Holt. Here they were met by carriages, and the large party drove through the boantifal undulating country olirting the Gleven valley. Pasaing the semi-rained church of Glandiond the grand church of Cley wes soon reenched. Mr. W. H. 8tJohn Hors here took charge of the party, and gave a careful deacription, from which it appenis that the earliest part of the church is the inside of the tower, which atande at the north-went cornos, and apon its eastern side part of the weather moolding of the old nave is virible The parishioners seem to heve resolved to reconotruct their original church. They began, es umaal, at the east end and bailt the chmacel. As time weat on they got more money, and arected the beartifal pave. Next they took down the old church and added situlem of the mano denign as the nave. They began transepta, but bofors these portions and the sivlea were completed the Bleck Death came, in 1349 , and more than decimated the population, so that thete wat no ned for wo luge
a charch, own if the monery could have bona nimed to complote it The mortelity ameeg the primbrood in the diocese of Norwich weal cmormone Mr. Hope pointed out that in conerquasoe of thin tmetel mortelity the anfinibed trunamin wes aboedoend, and windowe which bed boen perpared tore oontiantalioe of the aivera wow pat into the welle thich eat theo of from the sheadosed trasoptia. The nides anem to have remeinad uncomploted sill the Pospondicalar period Monamiin the pate of the charch med would be the alorool, nive, and
 trayont. More prosparone times came, ast io deooted by the Pacpodionler priod Theo the aidm warv comploted, the Droonted wotk being incorponted with the Porpeodioule. But the roofere truample weov late e at the Ricet Dosth Their walle and tho bopatifol taosery of o anow complesed wisdore ang fa the toile of the ivy. The tow wes improved by the eldition of a bettemen the socth-met cormer; and new windowe woo tinserted in the uppor storsy. Mr. Hope drow empoinl adtentione to the riaham of the ornamentation of the intariof ; the denentory, with cinquefoil wisdows almareting with mall nerrow lights ; the riohname of the wret doorwiy; sud of the couth porch, with ite atreags misture of cbiche with arworial bearigge and mared and mecular aymbola.

Blakeser eharch wea the pext point reohed, end hare Agrin Mr. Hope was the eficient gride. The Rarly Eagiinh valted obsocel, with ite emat and retaining the uscommon ceven lancoth, wexe commeatel upon, at well
 well in agost areh rith grooven for sholres, and on oither side in an elaery. Gape in the atring courno along tho eide welle prove that the
 cocapying the intervening opeoc: On tho north ide, by the prienta doce, en the ramsias of an Entor nopulobses. At the north-mat coence so weir baeda up to a bittle beecon towar. Whathor the chaircase origioally hed to acch a towne in uboartio-at say rete, it led to a apece over tho chenoel vault, which war meod as e doveoct In the Porpuadicaler pariod the tornot wie robuilt At the mat ad of the mote above the low chenoal erch, Me Bape potaned oat the rood boem atill in sibu.
 ing in illosteting what in $s$ athos obeours point, vis, the grometh of the nesedoe Atare erigionlly stood free, and continued to do to in come charehoe until comperetively late times. The rarvon, es Ared ornsmeas manes dut to have bean applind to minoe ollact, some of which hed ut at morly m the twelfth onatory, be wet not owery of an favence of a smedon for a high altar of co corly e date. Bat hece, he thought, we had ovidence that at the time the chencel wes bailt there weatho intontion to mike a rarcolos, and not to have as mare collection of eurthina. The mudoe melly gree out of the eartaiga. Bat at the time thin chanool we
 which ctood some foet from the east will. The window on the coath cide would throw light on the altur ; bat metrord of it is a Allied ap leaeet wiodow, the parpon of whick, m Mr. Hope augenoted, wem to light tho vectry bohind the roredos.

Aftar a plain lonchoon af the Oddfellow' Hinll tha joomey wis continnod to Binhem Ptiory. Mr. Eope deworibed thin very triking beilding as of fromont of olargor church. It wat foreded by Pwe de

Faloineo, a nephew of the Conqugror, before 1093-7; bat the endowment appoar not to hape been completed till $\mathbb{1 0 1}$. In 1107 the charch wat dedicated to the Blemed Virgio, and made a oell to the groet abbery of 8t, Alban's, to which it had to pay a mart, besiden perviding for the recoption of the abbot, annually. The foundetion abator mye thore wero not to be lees than eight monts. In 1821 the namber had been iparsesed to thittean berides the priof. Binham remained a coll to St Alben'r ap to the mappetesion of monantation in 1540, when it had six monkt, and the value of the houso was entimated et $\mathrm{E150}$, equal to aboot 23,000 of oar money. At Norwich (the Cathedral) and Wymandham are cimilar oxemples of a divided church; the eartarn half belouged to the monke, and the wetcorn halif to the parish. That wast the case at Biahem. At Norvich the Benediotíne convent wat replaced at the trappremion by a doan and chapter. At Binham at Wymondham the monatic community wees awopt away. At Norwich the whole church remnined, becanas these whe e conmunity to canty on the continuity; but at Binhum the monkr part of the church wae destroyed, bockuen there wan no commonity requiring it. The parich wes too poor to do what was done at Tewkesbary, SL, Albanis, and aleo-Whore-bay the part of the church which had belonged to the monks and tranafer the parochial sarrices into it. Thus the axieting weetern pert of the charch is simply that which had belonged to the people. The original choreh wha not contracted, an at prement It now consista of ceveli beys. Structurelly the nave had nine beya; but the two entornmoet bays belonged to the Benediesines, not to the parich. The lower part of the wall which conatituten the eant ond is the Normen will of partition, betweon the church of the monks and that of the parish. The wodilim ars in the mual porition on the sonth mide. The thoor hes boon ruieed sbont three feet, than dwarfing the aroben and causing the eodiliz to have their meats Jevel with the ground. In eddition to the nave the parish part of tho ohorch had aialen up to a cortsin point. The sonth sisle appeart to have boen deatroyed at an early period and some window: tranaferred to the triforium opeainge and to the Norman arches. The sinle on the north eide wa palled down in the leat contury, and the windown fitted into the formen archen. Thare in convidenblo variety is the ompmontation of the Norman work all down the charch, and the triforium and clerectory beyond a cortain point show trioes of change. The date of that cbange Mr. Hope hud been fortunato enough to recover from an entry in Mintthew Paris, which appeare to have encaped the notiot of Mr. Harrod, who wrote an exoellent account of thin prioc. Metthew Parie secorde that prior Richerd de Pareo (1226-44) "did them honourable thinge in buildinge ; be bailt the front of the church from the foundetion to the roof ; he covered the cloieter with lend; he built the lardor anew; he aleo made the now infirmary, with its chapel ; aloo $\pm$ new atable ; alvo e ctone wall from the gito to the chapel of BL. Thomas ; also a wall of earth outvide the anciant diteb, which he aleo filled up in the oireuit of the ewria or outer court" In 1244 prior Richard was trannated to Tyoemouth. Thus we munt accribe to Richard de Paroo the beatifol weat end and the altorationa in the baga adjoining it, The airlen were lighted at the weet end by the lower purt of a fine trensom window ; the uppor part lighted the vailted paisige over the invo. In abbot

Whotohampatend's Regiter there in a curious account of the appointmeat an prior of Binhuta of Henry Halstead, ex-prior of Wymondham. HNatoed acked for the appointment, and promind to rebnild and repaix the montr" docter, which wha "collaporsm at ruinownm," no muitably and honeetly that the brethrea conld once more tloep in it. He was mexie prior in 1454, and althouge we have no arohitoctural ovidence of the Imot Te may bope he kept kin word. The soal of the abboy $\rightarrow$ meal and conetrareml-hes on one cide the Blemeri Virgin meated uador a cumopy, and on the other a rexy graphie pictare of the mariyndom of SL Alban.

After weing the remains of the monactic buildings the cerrisges were seacined, and drivigg on to Malton attion the membert arrived at Norwich at 5.30 .
At 8.0 pm . the Archrtectural Beotion mot, Mr. Micklethwaite in the chir. Mr. G. E. Foz mad a papar on "Painted Roofz and Sereans in Noffolk," illastrated by a meries of beatiful drawing. This was followed by a paper by Mr. E. Lomades on " Engligh Ironworl of the Thirteenth Contary." This producod a good diceramion an to whether or not modern workmen can prodnce angood work an the old. Votes of thanke were paceed to Mr. Fox, and Mr. Longden, whose papers will appear in due course in the Journal. The meeking then broke up and thus concluded the work of the sections.

On Supday the mombers of the Institute asuembled in the Chorinters' School-room, and accompaniod the Mayor and Corporation to Service in the Cashedral. The germor wes presobed by the Rov. J. J. Raven, D.D., from Palm lexviii, 5.

## Moday, Augut 12th.

At 10.35 a apocial train convoyed a large party to Cawston where the great charch was describod with moch fullnese by Mr. Mrorwarsware The members continued the journey in carriages to the fine church of SAll, where Mr. Micklothwaite was again the exponent. These two pleces wes 50 remarkabis, oven in Norfolt, for their richnees in anciont fittinge and ornamenta, and for the corppletoneth with which thay hava presarred their old arrangementa, thet it is intended to make them the cabject of a paper in e futare numbor of the Journal. Before leaving Sall Mr. R. H. Wood called specinl attention to the condition of the roofe of both charcheen It cannot have emcaped notioe, he exid, that the rain came through in many placos, and inammuch an mach buildinge partook of the neture of national monamente he trusted the consty would come to the arintance of the parishet in making such repairs an wers necessary.

The party weat on in the rain to the pictaresque village of Hoydon, where they wers welcomed by Genemel and Mrs. Bulver. After lunchoon in a marquee the church was viaited. Mr. Miozwerinwariz calliod attontion to en example of the "nine-hole" game cut upon the seat of one of the fifteenth-sentory pewa The font base wat deecribed of the thirteenth century; the capecious bowl, which looks like noventeenth centary wotk, may well be of the mame period, but in rether pozxing.

General Bulwer produced for inapection the two gilt hended meoes that were formerly carried before the Lord of the Manor of Cawston when bolding his courta One in heeried with : brazen hand or gountlet, the rebas of John of Gaunt, Dake of Lancaster. The hand greapa a ploughwhase of iron to donoto that the manor is held in free socuge and not (in
eapith. The top of the othor muce rapreeantas fertherod anrow, indicating that part of the town in hold in free cocige of the lond. The preseat chafte of the manow wewo fited up in 1637, and edoraod with the arme of Earmas Firte, Begeantet.Law, who pomened the manorn of Soll, Carroton and Haydon. Ko died in 1007, and is hore buried undor a bleot marble slat of ezoeodiag thiokpom.

At Blickling Hall tho mambere were neoived by the Marchionoen of Lothino. Tho long library, with ite bomotifal plater ceiliag, and the otber mete rooms were mean. Among the numeroas objecte of interent the roliet of Anaa Boleyn had a apecial attraction, and not hem so the gardene of whioh the phan and arrangoment reonlled the deocriptions that have beea loth of thoae at Kirby and other large Risabethan hoaen. Tee wac oflered to the meonbere in the dining room, and, batore leeving, Bir Taumor Batese oftered to Indy Lothien the thenke of the mombery for her findnemes and hoopitality. The charoh was than mann, and, driving to Ayleheme, the party got beok to Norwich at 0.46 .

The genaral coneluding meoking wat hold in the Griildhall; the Rov. Bir Tarsor Barm took the chair ead moved "That the mambers of the Royal Arehseologionl Inatitute decire to record thoir beat theakst to His Grece the Dute of Norfoll, K.G., for previding over the Meeting of the Institute in Norwich." This wet seconded by tho Maron of Nonnece, and adopted with sockmention.

On the motion of the Cenamar, seconded by Mr. Chanoellor Menocson, it wai rmolvod "That the beat thanke of the nembart of the Intitate be given to the Right Wormipful the Major of Norwich, for his gracioun reception, for his houpitality acourded to the Intaitute in Bt Aadrev's Hall, and for bis attention in promoting the iateromt of the menting." Sir Tulbot Baker upoke of the groat number of objects of intereat to be nean in Norwich, to which more time wils devoled by the member then wan manily eceorded to a city. Bat much more rometined to be moa. Thoy had eoen throe Boman cenmp, and there wes still another near, at Coliter, they bad not coen. Mr. Fergeson and that the brillient acene of Thuredey leat in 8t Androw's Hell woold long live in their mambrace, an would aloo the matelly paresotry with which the Corporation antared their magrifieent anthedral on Sandey. Ho alro thanked the Mayor for hie houpitality, and added that though the Mayor coold not attend the axcuraiona, mambers of his family had dons so, and bo had no drubt they would end by beooming archnologista

The vote having beos carried with soclamation, the Maros mid that it had given him great pleneure to reosive, on behalf of the Corporntion and citisona, the mombore of the Inotitate, and to do all in hin power to fecilitate the objectry of the memborm.

Mr. T. H. Bathas moved, Mr. C. Warrond moonded, and it was unanimounly resived, "That the wase thenke of the Rojal Arebmological Intitute be given to P. Denby Palmer, Eeq., Mayor of Yarmonth, for the intaruat he han taken in the Norvich meeting, for guiding tho members of the Inatitute throngh Yarmonth, and for writing and proenating to the mambers \& pamphlet on the entiquities of that hown, and eleo to J. J. Colman, Req, M.P., for his hoapitable rocaption of the merabares of the Imetituts at Carrow Abbyg, and him premalaioe to tham of on illuatrated pamphjot oo Cerrow Priory."

desires to plece on record ita thenke to Dr. Bensly, Mir. F. W. Harmer, the Rov. W. Hadeon, Mr. J. Mottram, Mr. R. H. Pelgreve, Mr. J. Qainton, and Mr. J. Reev6 for the disinterested morvicos readered to' the Institate in connection with the Norvich meating; sico to Mr. IH. B. Miller, the Town Clork, the members of the Sorwich Corpontion, and the elergy and gentry who have opened thoir churchon and hooses for the inepection or the Inctituta." Thin was ecoonded by Mr. 1 . Burnizonare and unanimouely adopted. Dr. Beascra, Mr. Honeon, and Mr. Morran replied. Mr. Hudion in his remarka spoke of the great work which Mr. Mottramp had done in connection with this meeting and Mr. Mommen mid that he had been aided in hin wotk by thow who had been mentioned, and by many others.
Prolemor Crinke moved, the Rev. J. Hrest meonded, and it wam unanimounly reoolved, that a vote of thanks be given to the procidents of mectione, Mr. J. Willie Clart, the Rev. A. Jeasopp, D.D., the Rev. C. R. Manning, and to the readere of papors, for thoir valuable worvioes readered to the cause of archeologe. Mr. Clatke apoke in high tertue of the mdiremee which had boon delivered and the papers which had beon read, and mentioned Mr. Hudeon's paper as a valuable contribution to hidory, at weil at made Dr. Kaven's paper at Bargh and Mr. Foz's deacription. He also tbanked Dr. Raven for hia mermon on Sundas. The vote of thmaks was z̨cknowledged by Mr. Marnnse.

Prebendary Scabti moved a vote of thanken to the committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Library, for placing their rooms at the diapoeal of the Inslitate. This was soconded by Mr. Mortrin, and unanimonaly adopled.

The Maron mid that befors the uneoting mepareted he desired to obtein some information. $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{p}}$ mecordingly read the annual proclamation at Ararday Crow:-

## Oyas I Oyen ! Oyes !


 upoon th Qumant Kojucty river of Wroson, lot him rapars unto the Right
 the rodrem therotic, and be chall be heard.

God Elava the Queme.
Hir Worahip ecked the meaning of "nbeume" and "porfy." He also pointed out a peculiarity in the oath taken by every froeman that he will be "bexom" to Mr. Meyor.

Profomor Cuarix said that "baxom" meant obedient, obliging "Purfy" in connected with parview ; pour voir. It probably meane to look after ; to make it one's businome "Abeame " moat cleariy refen to the old technical word "sboumpait" It meant that the perwon engaged, or who looked upon himsolf as engaged, or made it hil brainees, shall bring into Court or prosecate any action.
Mr. J. Batress proposed that thes all respond to the prochamation, and say "God save the Queen and the Mayor of Norwich." Thin was received with acciomation and thas this moat rucceasful meeting came to an end.

In consequence of the numerous objects of interest in Norfolk it was thought desirable to meke arrangementa for two further daya excursions How mach this wat appreciatod wat cufficiently chown by the large
nember who mol by mil on Tumdey, Axpen 13th. Cheriager bese noth the paty, the lirst stap baing at Barton Tart ohuroh 4 huadred joan ago this wes oae of the moot benutiful ahurohon in the Rectora Countime, with its "ay widom and painted angel roote" Ite save and obncol were deconted 00 en to represent the oburoh in giory and the chareh nilitatit on erth. In 1793, during the sbopece of the rwotor, the ebarohwardens at eboot meking the drareh "bouatital." Whet they did deatroyed it, The motor motoroed ouly in timen to proveat the rood maven boing painted over. The choroh hio of fourtoonth emataty dete, mach altered is the fftecath, all ohurohee wese in peopparowe mighbourboods. It in the eosean which is expecially worthy of notion On the north side ars ffgurne repeseanting Eecephim, Dowinions, Virtues, Powent, 8t Zits, and 8t. Appolonis, and on the couth eide Charabing Principalition, Thromes, Arohangole, Anpha, and SK Barbana.

Me. Moortitawarri drow particular altoation to the thrse favalo midth. St. Zith, who curriod mome keys, was the miat to whom, ecoording to Sir Thomen More, houmbeupans suade supplication whem they lont thair kejn. 8t. Appolonia pervided over toothache. She is ahown with a prir of pincers with atroik in them. St. Bartare wat aleo a very favourite mint. The popalarity of many miata had to do with various maladies concerning which their intercomion wes sought On a side merven in the conth ailale are flgares of 8L Edmund and Bt. Edward, King Heary VI, and 8t. Olave. Edmund and Edwand nearly alwhy oocar togather bocanse Weatminster and Bury were looked upon an sintor abbeys. It is a aingular reoult of the apecial veneration had for Henry VI that his body should have completaly dimppeared. The chanod contains the old choir fittings of a very plain cort. The church needs every improvament from the eccloanation point of viowe and Mr. MicklethWite hoped that when the work in thron in hand it will be done with ores, and that the altarations will be arch an not to deatroy what remnine of antiquity. In many churchen tho windows have boan apoiled with "cethedral gine ;" it was better to koep the old white glase than heve that dredfal atoif. Wo archeologint loft the church without eeeing the tomb of Anthony Norric, the femous sntiquary and coilector of Norfolk M8S, Tonated church way next vieitod. The windowa hare, Mr. Marimese mil, are romatisble opecimena of the change thom the Decomed to tho Pappondioular. The nat wiodow has boen blociked up. The moot earions featare in the charoh is a chambor below a platiotim the beak of the alter. The plationm in approechod on the north side by a fight of half a domen atone itepe On the month aido in an entrunce leadigg down to the chambar under the phatfortm. The chembar is lighted by a greting in the form of a pletform. Wan it a macristy, is phos for the doporitory of the relice of a mint, or anod to ropermant the renurection in come kind of mytury I Mr. Mickloth waito's opinion is that the platiform wam the base of a very almborate roredoe and that the mtope were for convasionoc in getting to the romedou to mreange the ornamonta. There wie not anough light edmitted into the chamber for a morinty. Pather Hinat and Dr. Dualet were, wo bolieve mether of opinion that the plationa what uned tor the exposition of the hoor, at the churoh in a vary large ono, and that the obmaber below may have bean a confentio.

On the way to North Waleham the momorial of the Peamantu' Rovols wan seen, scrom marting the tpot whese "The King of the Commong"
fell. Ather luschoon at the King'e Aros, North Waibban, the perty visited North Walnown ohuroh, which consinte of ampe and ainies
 difllarent type of oharch trom any they had hitherto ane. It it a vary cood ernmple of the teadoacy of the later charuhen to develop tha pint which wes like that of the bavisis. Arohitodarelly nothing ovald weil bo move difirent from the levizios, bat it it cation how similar cedition brought abous a mimilar plan with totelly difterent
 a sooumodeting larys confregation who took a waro or lap irtelligwot pat in the cervioe Leter on, whe the langange is whin tho corvico wan und boceme hardly undertood, the arrang amento of
 rithis range of the higt or one altar. Leteretill the people toliowell the ritanl, thoagh they did not undentand the morde of the wervices ead then wes idenire to come moee within the renge of the high sltior. Firce there is no chrooal aroh, and the nave and ninlem run withont brout from East to Weat, the olhanoel and ohapel haring been formel caly by cereens. The lowor part of the rood morens rosesint, with peintinge on the panden two of thean ropremating the Anaunoiation. At the back of the adill, in tho south well, in a broed arch thet wan usod as a aquint for people sitting on the fur side of the sorth obapol, that they might eoe the high altar. It wee doubtime the intention of thowe who built the aroedem to put up 8 olarestory, whioh woold have made it a very lofty churoh.

There is a curione and merly wood altar, now disued; upon ita rim in the inscription "The body (and blood) of Our Lond Jawn Chrien, which was given for theo promerre thy body and coul unto ceariesting lifo. Amen." Tantworde "and blood "heve been raparadded. Mr. Yichlethwaite is of opinion that thin table wan not originally intondod
 Powioly somoone thinting it world exre an a communion table gevo it to the ohurek. It ought not to have been ramoved trou ite pleob.

A curion and probebly unique hintorionl ralio in a board on which on oue ride the arms of the Commonwealth (Bagind and Iroland) are peinted, and on the othor thom of Charies IL. Both are dated 1660. The economical North Walnhem folt of thow daym, having put up the arme of the Btate were coon aftor colled apon by the tone of antire to put up thoee of Oharden II. Instaed of obtaining a new board they fad the arms painted on the beok of the old cope. Pertape they thougtt the arme of the 8tete might be in requisition again. Mr. Minalothwaite hed no doubt that old boards were thas used in meny oharchen, though ho hen nover betore cean an arnmple of it

The seax poist in the exeurnion wea Trunch oharoth, which has become well known to cocleciologiena from various foutures in it having bean dearibed and illuatrated. The principal objeot of interwat hoes, ex Mr. Masmmo pointed out, in a vory reve and alaborate piecs of church furniture, the baptictery, or mald-mapporting font-oover. It is vory richly carred in oak, and wees tormerfy ormmanted with oolour and gilding, and in, in finct, a covor aot reating on the font itmalt, in the usual was, bat cupported by slender woodea pillare outtide the foak so as to form a harigonal inclosore, beneath which the baptiemsi sarviot may be administared. Thip form of \&ant is extramaly reve. The oovar,
of late Perpendicular date, if almont too minatoly ornamented for errect deamiption.
Knaptom ahurch, next visited, is famous for the grandeur of lts double hammer-beamed nave roof, on every point and augle of which is placed an angel, mot of them coloured. The angala number sbout 120. Mr. Gilbert Scoth, in his report on the proposed reatoration of the nave, anyl:"This noof is the especial glory of the church, and is a perticularly fine arample of the double hammer-beam construction, while its interest and its beauty are enhanoed by the admirable coloured decorations, of which the greater portion remain intact." But thir roof must be meen; it can hardly be debaribed in a manner to give an idea of the effect of the numerons angels looking down from equidietant receding pointa upon the floor of the nave. The font here also is entmounted by a cover, which originally, by the adjustment of a balanoe weight, descended from a beam to which it is now atteched. Leaving Knapton the party proceeded through Pastom, and had a glimpee of Bromholm before again reaching North Walsham in time to cetch the train to Norwich.

## Wednenday, Augut 13.

On this the final day of the meeting the members went by rail to Wroxham, and from thence, after some delay, by steamer to Ranworth charch, whioh they found in a neglected stata, though it contains the great medimpal art treasure which so many had come from all parts of the country to nee.

Mr. Mickliminwatry said that here are to be meen what were the arrangements of an ancient amall parish ahurch. All the old parish churches from the eleventh to the middle of the cisteenth centary had at leest three altars, and this church, consisting of nave and chancel, showe clearly the situation of the minor altars. The high altar with the raredos occupied its usual position; the other two altars were worked up in the acreen within a parclose. Arrangements for the old worship are here left, as Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out, that are to be seen nowhere alse in Rngland. Thare is atill the rood loft and the rood sareeen, with its covered canopy and panela filled with figares of sainth. Projecting from it into the nave severll feet from each wall is wort in charuetor with the ecreen that formed the inner side of the little chapel Behind the sareen are the original atalls. Painted on the walle juat where the screen is placed are two dedication crosess; originally there were twelve of them in the charch. Attention was also called to an ancient lectern, which has two deaks, one above the other. It was originally intended to stand in the chancel Underneath one side of it is a representation of St John with the opening worlis of hir Gospel, "In principio arat verbum." On the other aide is a lower deak, and above it vertically a dosk with the Doxology, with the music from the andinary metrical hymas, wo that should the man who wes singing forget the worde of the Gloria he had them before him. Mr. Micklethwnite hoped that great care will be taken of this curious lectern.

In describing the screen Mr. Fox said it wha by far the finest in Norfolk, and nothing could erceed the beauty of its details. He then gave an account of the process by which the fipsues were painted and
intormation sbout the arifth who worked in Norwioh during the fifteenth century, all of whom were Ingitinmen. Mr. Foc's rematian are embodied in the peper whioh he reed in the Arahiteotural Section on Returiny evening; thin will be duly printed in the Jemmak.

The apparannoe of day-light through eoveral holes in the rook encouraged the mombers at the inctaroo of Mr. Gontenhofer to metice a collection to zemedy this will. The party then returned to Acies, and Necwigh being regained the menbeas dirpeured.
Dr.
OASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YRAR Ending sin DECBMBER, 1888.


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##  Lanlen, T. (1*0)

When death fast leid hin iog hand apon man, when Abol's blood cried from the ground and the murdorve was cursed from the earth Which opeaed her mouth to rwoive the docily tream, these wat no socroing, but Abel's place was eupplied by Beth. Loags aftor it it rooorded that Abrthem oame to moure for Sareh, and this in the carlien motioe of the eretom which forms the subject of the book before un
It woulh requiwe e comiderable work, almont a librery-to comprie the whole hirtory of mounning from the time of Abreham to the precont day, and, se the title of his book implies, Mr. Davey het undertaken no much imposible tank. What he han done is to give us, upon this moot human of all preotion, a sorios of ohaptars; but they are uritortanetaly without any hoedinge, and, at we onnsot well have the one without the other, we naturally find no table of contents which is What one firut looke for after consuing the title page of any book.
In tho recorded and depioted himory of the mourning of the world at no chapter is 10 curly so none in 00 completo an the Egyptien, and Mr. Devoy ahow hin appreciation of it by hip uratul nomera. As he truly cayn" it woold require a rolume to give an idee of the uinguiar fturarel onrumonink of thin poople, with whom death wha regerded, mo to opent, tas a opecielity; tor their roligion was maialy deroted to the vilum of the departed. The reseerchen of thowe ncoompliched atruiente Mr. Ioftio and Kr. Findeas Potric have of late years made this wondeful poopha, to whom all clemionl learning mont be treood, mone dirrectly faniliar to 口a, and we gather that Mr. Davey has striven, and not withont meomen, to woek hin rubject up to the mowledge of the letent date-a mattor of no emall difficulty, for Egsptologg has, within the leat tore pears, moved with rapid oteph. Wo ahill obwarres, with pegand to thin ohapter, firmtly, thet wo bolieve the builder of the great Py remid to be Bhootoo, and not hin prodeceseor Bneferoo, the Suphiin of Innetho, to whom our author attribatee the greut wort; and, ceocondly, that the mole authority for the common attribation of the Third Pyst. mid to Menkeoo-ra (or Myourinus) appeare to be Herodotare, -an Mr. Loftio han remarked "cee of the mont ontruatworthy muthorition in a metter of thin kind."
When the marophingon was dicocvered by Vyee the lower part wets lowt of Oerthegenn out the royage home. The lid, now in the Britinh Macoum, bears indeed the cartouche of Menkeore, but even thin doen not cettle the question, beomuse the oartouche of this particular hing is almort axcotly the mang ant that of Nitoorin, a suppowed quesn of

lenen It in with this mem that Mr. Dever connecta tho building of the thind Pyramid, he it vary properly cantion not to eny "quon"" broanca, wo doubt he in amare, it in not ountain it Melare whe a quase, sod, furthor, it is thought by at leand ooe authority thet the Pyramid in quention has been robrith, end costalaod two mpulehres.

The complioationt of this one quation, -pertly owing to the variety in the apoling of the names of the Fingh and somowhat recalling the sropingt of the horenima Bolcoui in the narrow pathe, the dana sad deftrene of the Rgoptian tombe-forne s good intanee of the difiloultion which attand the etaly of a higtory of a time to thr rwoored trom our own: the mamed alons, to my rothing of the deter, ase caorgh to corre the humdram atudente of an antiquity that had soavo begon are this primeral nation hed pemed away.

Aftir. a fow romarts apon tho tuneral ouctoms of tho Ohineet, Jepanoes, Indian, and othar oriontal netione, we como to 1 ohepter which we thould have liked to have found longre, and wo could have borno with come illustrations of Grout aculpture with its suppering boenty. From this weome naxt to the Romane and than to the vary brial considaration of the marly Chriatisas and the oatecomber.

With the amergeane of the Ohurch from theae dreary colle, funorel eoremonies gredunily beceme more alaborate and we may ralor to the burial of the Fmprem Theodolinde in 595 at a ranowned example, with ite attribato, the well-lrown relion the "han and chiokens," and the famour "Iron Crown" of Lombardy; the funeral of the Confemer, of which a ropresentation lives in the "Stitohwort"; his shrine by "Potrus aivir Romanus"; the aromes of Elennor and hor triking funeral; - theme are tnmiliar to un and conspiovoun among the countlem funeral pageanta, mooumanta, and momorinle of this lons and brilliant poriod. It would be an impomiblo at it is unneoemery to mamerate is tythe of those that ocour to us yot wo may linger s momant longur tor the friondly office of corrooting two alipm of Mr. Devey's pee. 1-The dead body of Queen Elensor would not have hoon pleoed apon tho high altar of any of the churohees where it reated in ite progreen trom Blardby to Weetminotor; that wore ahooking deenceation. Tho words of the Chroniole of Dunstable are, "in medio chori," that in to atay, before the high eltar. \$-The atetue which now cocupies the site of Charing Orom is not that of the "menry" monarik with the cardonio countennace, but of his ill-teted fucher.

Amoag the many ghatly ovente of the middle agoe fow can be mare dreadfully dramatic than the murior, in 1356, of the beartitol Ises de Cuatro, wite of Dom Pedro of Portugel, at the inctigation of the Prinow's athor, Alphonso IV., and agrinut whom the diutreted podro at onoe took up arme. He asonded the throne fin 1357, and than ocourred what the contemporary chronider Frey Jno' dan Beglas truly allls "an ovent anique in hivtory." Ho continues "the body of Inos wan lifted from the grave, pleood on a magnifioont throng, and orowned Quean of Portagal. The olergy, the nobility, and the peoplo did homage to hor corpea, and hissed the bonen of her hande. There ent tho doad Quean, with hor yallow hair hanging like a veil round har gheetly torm. One feehiom haod hold the woeptre, and the other the orb of royelty. At night, attor the coronation ooromony, a procamion wat formed of all the ology and nobility, the roligione ordars and contratarnition, which esteadod ovar many miles, molh parto
holding a flaring torch in his hand, and thus walked from Coimbra to Alcobaça, encorting the crowned corpse to that royal abbey for interment. The dead Queen lay in her rich robes upon a chariot drawn by black mulee and lighted up by hundreds of lights." The chronicler apeake of the procemsion at led by the grief-stricken king and as seeming "rather a phantanagoria than a mality." What a sight for the romantic and Bwarthy mone of the country of Camöens!
The corpse was now laid to rest in a tomb with an effigy which is said still to exist, and is here depicted. The costume should interent us, not only because we know very little of apecial Portuguese drese of thin period, but also because it has in ite decoration something in common rith the civil habits of persons of distinction in this country, anch as are shown, for inotanoe, on the effigy of William of Hatfield at York, and in those veluable contemporary illuminations in the Deposition of Riohard II. ©o well reproduced in vol. $\mathbf{x x}$ of the Aroherologia. It appears that in thin country " cut work," to call it by one of itu numerous namet, wat almost confined to the habits of men. The effigy of Inez would be an early example of the use of this decoration by a ledy, it the figure is really of her time; but we are rather disposed to think that it is somewhat later than the period of her death Garments so decorated were worn by ladies in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuriee in Italy, Germany and Holland.

We should have liked to wee an illustration of the efflgy of Inez's husband which is also said to exist: it might perhapa have helped to clear up a further difficulty which has arisen in our mind, namely that, in Planche's Hictory of C'ortomes, at p. 120, he givee, as an example of the practice of "dagging" mens' garments in Spain, an illustration from "Icon Espainola" of this very effigy of Inez which he calls "Sancho de Roxas, 1437." Lacroix, in his "Vie Militaire," p. 206, gives this actual woodcut before us under the name of "Sancha de Roxas, Morte en 1487, portant 1 ' Echarpe, ensigne de l'ordre militaire de ce nom," and he gives an acoount of this, the only military order for women. The charaoter of the costume, the string of beads, the arrangement of the hands, and, more particularly, the heod dress, lead us to the conclusion that a lady is here represented. The same figure cannot have served for a Portuguese Queen who was murdered in 1355, a Spanish hidalgo who died eighty years later, as well an a Spanish lady, and we do not understand by what particular archesological process Mr. Davey hag-with Lacroix before him-been enabled to re-name this effigy: under such perplexing circumstanoos we gladly present the illustration to our readers and loave it to their judgement.

## Kecharine of Valois.



Lying in State of Efizabeth of Yeik,


If romaine to sdd thet Aloobogen wes seokod by tho Pronoh in 1810, the tomb of Ines opeaod and hor alkeloton found in a atate of provorvetion, with hair azoeeding long and giomy, and on the hoed a crown of pold eot with jewela, -it counde like a mory of Bohoher mede-whioh, In igmorence of its velua, wan kioked about by the coldimes. It was nftewerde ropleod ead the remaing ocee more rovernatly antombed, with military bonourne by ardar of the Duke of Wellingtom.

To the cartanaies obeorved at funerits of greet prosconem in the Middle Age Mr. Devoy doritee os ohapter whioh bo cowewhat mert by as ill-magined illuetretion, which we rather think we have moga belore, of the funorel procemion of Etang V. What a mal in sempor which, if it is of any period at alf, if late Trdor-mets to do with thin procomion, and etrugglint with a tilting lenot, of the time, any, of tho Wardour MS., we are quite at el lons to ocacaiva. And in this illnetration wo do not clearly resognian the belmat which John Daunt medo for the funeral pageant, not that permonal relic now in the Abbey, "that very oneque that did attright the air at Agincouxt" Whow outline is co temiliar to Wememinuter boge. Bat we got some information, though not axectly in chronologioal order, of the decuife of a prective that heve been so often touched upon in the Areinalegnoll Jommal that wo noed not dwoll at length upon tham now. The author omite to mention that mplendid funeral cerricee were oolobrated for Henry $V$., when the body roatod at Ronon, Cantarbury and St. Paul', en wall as thone at Paris and Weatminater, to which he alluden, juas at thore wore aervicen and olaborate hersen at four churches when the corpee of Ange of Bohemis paeeod from Wandeworth to Weatminetar. Wo mhould heve liked to havo noen some notice of these particular harnee in the book before no. The documonts conoerning thom are pristed without comment at the and of ral. i, of Googh's Somidirad Momb. smente, but their arplenetion forman an valuable part of Willin's Archistectural Nomencletare of the Middle Ages, a rolume of tho highout intorest, the wort of an antiquary who, hite Way and Potria, pablished but a emall tythe of what he koow.

Wo give in illactration of Katherine of Valoins, said to bo, upon the authority of a MS. of the period, in her vidow'o drem. Aluraly the baris wace alrendy in use in 1429 P Philippe duchere of Yort, who died in 1483, wears momething vary lire it in hor oflif in the Abbey. Her firat huabend Rdward Flantagonet fell edt Agincontt in 1415, and we believe the cecond aurvived has. The tumeral of Blizaboth of Yart, which Mr. Davoy chortly demribee, was, as he sayh of graat magnifiosoce, and we give an illustration of har lyigg-in-atate ; bat wo are apt to think that the obenquien of Katharine of Arugge, not ouly equalled bet surpemed it in eplondour. Mr. Daves drave bis information on thia poiat from two Bpeninh soarcen which, el might be expected, go no furthar then to imply or ey mopectionly that it was fairly bandeomes or mese and ahably. Now, we hoow orsocly what took place trom our own Publio tmoonde and trome thene it is quite clear that "that monstor Heary VIII.,"-who, by the by, seeme to be beooming leas of a monatar evory das, 一miny cortainly be vindicated from any nogleot or illiberelity on thin acooumt. Beo 4 raheolagieal Jowrech, rol xi, pp. 358-866. Upon the fanerale of the othor queess of Hemery VIIL. Mr. Devey dom not dwell, though thove ha bean mach intorseting informetion proward conoarntias
thes. The evernonien followed ench othor comewhat repidly, for Henry, at wo ase all cware, had no objeot is muoh in viow the story of God, the walines of the ralm, and the triumph of truth. Bot two of them at hent wero monat and painful pagoarth, and to ono
 "a crown of Ebjudrm."
goom the hing in his turs "haid oold th hin oley," tuat oar author benoly montione hin obroquien The whole ceremogy is deecribed in Engpin Mraorick. Hearg's youthtul succomor, at the age of tan, Che timidly reocede the troat in his Jownal :-"Also in thin time the len King wen buried at Windsor with much Solemaith, and th' ofliouss broke thair mave harting them Into the grove"-and, like a child, be side, "batt thai have remored to them whan thai onms to the Towara"

We enasot halp contrating the simplioity of thin cocount of effanal whin the quare permatare viedom on quito a diflerent ocomion of a dill moe jrethful moenerh, Jemoe VI of Boothand. When thin juvenile oddity, at the ape of fonar, wee eurried tato the croet huil of Etirling curth to opon his partiment, after grively reciting his apech the littio ocmeture, who had erpied a hole in the roof, edded, with the momo sorionkmane, and to the constanation af all proesat, "therv is ane hole in this pertinmant" See Striekland's Queana of England, vol. vij., p. 314.

Mr. Daroy does not mention the funoral of Edward VI; it appanst not to have bean very aplendid parhape oa socoest of the difrarence in his nietter'I religion. The body was borne to the Abbey in a car coverod with cloth of gold, rarmounted by the uemal wir effigy, and leid in Henry VII chapel with the sarvice of the reformed cherech, thon for the Girit time med for the sovaraign. "The greetent moan was mado for him marur wio heard or sema; to the lementatione mant indeed have beon considersble. With "Calnis oo her heart "the body of Mary came five yeurs later to the tomb. The foneral wer not, as Mr. Divey says, a dimple one, bet mont gorpooss the wax efigy hy apose a pull of blate cloth of gold which coverad the cofin, and sothiog momen to have beem oraitsed at thit the lat state fremen of tho Roman ohoreh in Englend. The strango gading of the curmony was that whon the offloers broke thoir ctaym nad flong thom into the grave, the proplo took thin action as a cigoal for m goenal scamble tor the armorial braringe and hangioga in the Abbey, "and every cae toes him a piece es lerge as he could cutch its"

Mr. Davey gives an intermting illatration of the funoral of Blimboth end we lum from Stowe, whore the quoten, that whon the popaleoe
 groming and weping an the like heth not boon men or known in the memory of man." Bat it in not that inopiritiog figure, mor anthor jangixes, whioh is now proearred in the Abboy. In 1708 the ofligy of Elinibeth was droesd ir "the munnapts of an old dirty raff, and nothing ale to cover her." What now axide in the figure that wan made in 1760, the afligy of Charico II. boing the earliet original one amoog thom peoperved in the Abbep.
It in to the bosour of Jawes L. that he moved the bouse of his mothor from Poterboroagh to Weatmianerr, and canaed ber atetaly tomb to be ermeted. Mr. Davey given anotice of the colemn funernl at Poterbonough, The minute ad curion mooont in the Harlaian M88. in set forth et learth in Gaptoo', Pderlorough, and agein in Bonneg's, Fotheringhay, The fungml erinon we precehed by Wiethem, Biahop of Lineoln, whan





probably having an oye to the mourity of the teanporalition of his me, prudealy contlod himeolf to gracralitien upon the vanity of all amb, and only mentioned the quew in theo dixarat word--" Lat we give thanter for the happy dimolutios (che waw executed neerly cir mooths betore) of the hige and mighty Prinown, Mary, lite Qumo of Sloollend, and Doweso of Frace, of whow tife and death, at this tima, I have not much to my bocese I wem not mequainted with the oue, noithor wea I prevert et the other." Wo give an illuteration of the quorin woll lmown "deeth watob."

Mr. Daver hen monething to my choat fumel ouatoran and moarafay hebita in Frasoe, and giver an illoutration from Focelio, here rupeoducos, of a ledy of the cirteonth eentory in the grootal droen of a widom. The charetor of this contarus in mid to bo identical with the white mourning drem of Mery Todor, whan che married the Duke of Safiolk in 1617. It will be remembered that Mry Quean of Seote woev white an widow of Fancis II. min mbown in the drawing by Janot which has ben well reprodued an a froetiepicoe to thin book. Wo alto have
 Deowber 99th 1568. It is estimeted that aighty thourand periont walked in the proverinn, and that it took aix hourt to pan any one poims. The erocmpanying illuctation of a abip, intended to typify the mar tine progreen mado in the reign of the monarch, hen a special intarent, - abowing the form of a vemol of the prriod, recelling that of the "Mary Rom" and the "Grath Harry" of our own Navy af the time, and of which drawinge are proworred in the Papeain Librarg. The cramplo ander oar notios was dregged along by six blaok horian, and followed by suprmentatives of the anvies of Belgiam and Spain. Not lem intarenting, bat more sombere and approprinte for the oocation, by that part of the pagmant which rapsement Philip II. walting with meororod tred "in inky cloak and solomn black," and sach ginvity and deoorzu, as chiof mourner.

To turic to abothar part of the book we gut a little information-juat anougt to mike on want moore-about the guilde and brotheachoode the dratile eriese, and othar ofiliciale who concerned thamealven with burient, -
 The deap damp maits the derforen, sod the worm"
The monententh centary denth watch would ery obito about the town or perinh and ank for preyore for the wool of the decumed. The pall which wo illartrute is a very lete orampla, rominding wer, perhape a littlo too redely, of our kindred with compaption, and adding rather to the terroe then the edification of the valear christien; for what ean be in worme inte than a pell, for coch a aso, ornmented with a maies of grinoing Ealles gowing humae bonos ! Than "man make a deeth which meture never made."
Thase is much more in 4 Etiffory of Mourning which balonge nthar to the peranat than the part, axd many illoatritionst up to our own time inelading ove of the mperb funaral procomion of the Greet Rapoison es it descended the Champt Elyowet on Decamber 75th, 1840, and the frisg-inetate of Viotor Hugo under the Are do Triompho whioh han a fine Froteh dramatic deb.

Wi take it as a good rign that a firm like that of Mreas. Jay heo pabliched thir book, and tho anthor many, apon the whola, bo congratubet apoe tho way in which he han doop hin wet in a feld in whoh
 dafiecency it the boginning, and now at tho end of tho book wi find
 that a moond Edition will soos apponr, if only to roundy thin trat
 labour, bat in thin ano it is inpoction, and we tiont Mr. Dever wili lowe so time in booding hiroulf to it

And when the mew Fidition domen appeor mo doalk Mr. Derey, edvined by re, will add a list of the aumarom illactentions whith which the book
 worke bave provided so meny viluble aurilistion to the tart Toe mot ingortant and relinbie of the woodenter are from the aroo blooke cothoee ased in Ineroir's aroatimat volumes, and is in not captione efiticina to take thin opportanity of alluding to the inconvorimee that
 tind, the sourcoe of their pietorial information. This doea, the books, in a now odition, might thate ite plooe amoery unful onet of the mane mitars. We of the proment day do not feel compelled-apenting $\alpha$ consm, in an archnological mano-to take enjose at his wond; we wat to follow up and werify overy quedion of armoor, comame, or ourtone, and it, owing to the omisxioss to which we have referred, this ceanot be doos a book may becouse rathor a hiadrace thas a botp to the froe coume of intalligant enquiry, and, the wodd might, is many cmon, be better withous it

 Brether, Jompal Omen, 1800.)-By paroil poet is. 8 L .
The Oraberiand and Weotmoriand Amtiquarian and Arohmologion Bociets tarted a very grat nowbell rolling, when they lamohed upen the woid their antaloges of all the Charch Ptate in the dioose of Oarlinh. Whe arample is being followed in all parts of Ragiand, and the contagion han extended to Bookland; but the remite ace two atten buride fo the obecurity of lool trenvections; thus Garon Boct Bobertion's papere on Ohureh Plate in Kent are comonaled in the cirtarath and eoventeeath volumen of Araioniogis Oambimen; the Chureh Finte of the diopene of Durhan and Newonklo in alowly, but earutully, bein dribbled (we mean sothing dirrompeotitul) through the pagn of
 moch good morl by the Rev. O. R. Manoing matt arict embalmed in the Norfolt and Norwich Arahmologioal Boaiet'a Tranmotions. One of two independent volumen have aloo appeared, and a list of the Englinh countien that here publinhed, or are about to publinh, ecoounte of their Churoh Plate was printed in April latt in 27 Bolizury Vol. III, N.E. p. iii, by Mr. B. O. Hope Mr. Hope dow not mention anythins about Sootland but the Old Bcottinh Commanion Piete oxhibitad in the Edinburgh Intermetional Exhibition of 1886 was deveribed and illustrated by the Rov. Thoman Barnen in come papers in a pariodioal called Lifo and Work a parinh magacine inued at the poblication offices, in Edinburgh, of the Church of Booland. Theoe papers heve been expanded into a volume- Fruterionl


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The volume now before us is the first instalment of a syatamatic attempt, undertaken at the instigation of the Bishop of Saliabury, to obtain autheatio retarns of the Oharoh Plate belonging to every parinh in the diocees: it deale with the Ohnorh Plate of the county of Dorset, which is conterminous with the Archdeeconry of that name, and whon we mention that it is edited by Mr. J. K. Nightingale, all exparta in silver plate will know that the woald-be fault-finding oritic will find his melf-imposed teatz a froitless one: to all who keow Mr. Nightingale's work, hic name is a guarantee of acouraoy and axoallence.
In his protace Mr. Nightingale gives one velumble piece of advice. And hare it may be mentionod, for the guidanos of any futare explonens in tine Hme Ald, that too much muat not be axpeoted from grocral "return"" of Churoh Fhete whare the object, in archsologienl. When powible the shortent ead mont Eterfoctory way in to vidit melh parith, Crippa in hand, and note tho detrile on tho -pot.
Thit agreen with out experienco; we do not believe in the sanding oat of circulars, and we should like to know how many clergymen answared at ill, or enswered accurately, the eleborate and searching circulam about Charch Plate, sent mund the diocesed of Centerbury and Lincoln! Very few we fancy !

Lat un proceed to the consideration of Mr. Nightingale's finds Finst of all-the number of medisevel pieces of Church Plate now remaining in Dorset, which ware in use before the Reformation, and are atill dovoted to the aame purpose, amounts to only three, vir., two chaliees and a paten. This last belongs to the parish of Buckhorn Weaton; on the rim is a mark which Mr. Nightingale describes aa "a circle, in which is a croad with a pollet between each limb, but withoat any border or shiald"; his angrever makea it a cross moline voided. In the text Mr. Wightingele suggests that this is either a maker's mark or a town mark but in his preface be sayit:-
 any booil machionty for meaying piate and pontrolling ite quality, it muket s meond mark, because an ementinl part of hall marting in that the matrer chall mank it fint and the hall countermert it.
In this case the solitary mark in undoubtedly a maker's, and the chalice to which the paten belonged, would have in all probability of complete set of London hall marke, as the Londion assey office was frequently content to only assay and mark the chalice; thus B. Mary's Church, Carligle, possesses chalice and paten each with maker's mark of ap eacellop, but the chalice alone han the other marics, thowing it to be London of the year 1685-6. Mr. Nightingale asaigns the Buckhorn Weaton paton to between 1510 and 1520 . The depression thereon is sexfoil with engraved spandrals: devioe the sacred monogram in amall black letters within a cable moulding.

The second piece of pre-Reformation plate in Dorset is ahalice belonging to Coombe Keyneg. It is a beautiful example, quite porfect, and axceedingly well preserved, an will be eeen by the Allustration, which we here reproduce. It is thu deecribed by Mr. Nightingale.
The dimencions ere: Heights of in.; dimmoter of bowh, 4 in.; depth, 2 in.; marroweat part of the mullot-mbuped bees, 8 in. ; wident part to the points of the knope [anc.], 64 in The bowl in brond and conical ; the womowhat alonder stame ie bargonel and quite plain, with oges-moulded bands at the junotiona, The mot [atel]





It in Inell to bo moweted that Mr. Niphtingele hat abandonod hin earlier anco and tollowed Moves. Hope and Follow in thoir now preation of onlins the papjection on the gem of a chalioe the "knot," freted of the "rocp," and of tranepritict tho latter mane to the toon of the took. Tro labe Mr. Outaviv Mongen long ago wrote:-


In thin tonse the wood "lwop" has been tead in pepers in the Arainolori, which have beenno ciomieal authoritien on the subject, end the noedlome changy in a raitak, whinh we hope will be epeodity almulanit.

The Coombe Eoynee chalies bua no hall marka, but mas beiouigned to the year 1800 or thareabotes. The other pieoe of modisorel Chmoch Piste in Doract is a chalice at Eturminetor Marehell; it in mot in it original oondition, to the original haregonel atam has bean roplaced by \& plain circulir one, whioh its but bedly into the old orecting round the upper part of the toot. It is romartable that both the bowl and
 1536, the loopard's heed arowned, and the malrer's mark, T. W., in a chiold, noticeable at the marlient arample of a maker uning tro lotters of the alphabet for his mert, inatend of a device. The chulioe in it original condition, probebly moch romembled, though plainer, the wellbown one at Wylye, Wilto. Our anthor thinke it must have bean intentionally dataced during the raligions troubles of the airteanth enetury, but it is diffealt to meo what there could have boen on the knop or twa moce offagive to Protedant sealote than the Orucifigion, with figure of Mary and Johs, atill rmaining on the foot. The latble sot of hall-marte woald noen to indicete that bowl and foot weto ameyed an mparate pieos, and pent tog ther after amay.

The eperial featrant of the Dornet Ohurah Finte in the large nomber of chaliee or rather communion oupa of the wall known Elimbethan type, no lew than one hondred and foor, baing ef full third of the Whole nomber of parisheg in the country : mont of theow rotain their original patim coviant. Of theoe, novents-lour oxamplea bear sithar hallomaried daten or incribed dites: the earlient in a single oup marked 1862, the latett two of 1591, while by far the larger numbor as of 1570 to 1574. About thirty of theoe communion cupe (twenty-itht cape and two patens without oupe) bear the onlmown provincial mart, of which an illurtration is here given. The mejority of theo have incoribed diatem varying trom 1878 to
 1678, but bbout half ate of the jear 1674 . This munt marl a period of ectivity on the part of some Puriten bishop of Bristol, in whowe dioceme Dornet wher then inoladed. The minate afee of the crom to the cinister of this mart is curious and suggente that it may be workehop mark, the mark of the aotual couftrpines, who made the oupe, while the monogrem is the mater's. mark of imitials and the ens-pointed ctar is the mark of mome provingin toech. Is there any tom in Datot or Wilts with e eis-




Pates Whichurch Cemonicorum (t tivo)
pointed star in itr ehield of arme, or that used such a mark to verify it wrighta asd moceuren P Oarliale used the rowe from its arms as a universal stamp for rilvor and anytning olse. Enquiry at Donohester might have reculta. Chumeh Plate with this mark in distributed nearly all over the county with a alight proponderanco in the south. The other provincinl mark found in Dorset is one of whioh the ennexed illuntration it given. Pourteen oups are found with it, and four others unmarked are clearly from the same afblior: it connints of aoven palleta or perhape roundela, with an oncloaing circle of pelleta and must be a maker's mark whose wares oirculated in the north of the county in the left bank of the Btour. Two only of these cups have inecribed dates, vis. 1574 and 1607, but all of the undated oned are probably of the firat date. In type they revert to a pattern in vogue under Edwand VI., in whioh the stem hat a flange instead of a lnop, as will be seen by the illustration of the deted cup and paten oover, those of Gillingham.

In his Appendix ii Mr. Nightingale printa the Return of Church Goods made by the Dorset Commiesioners of Edwand VI, 1552. From this return we gather that each parish was then, in 1552, left with one medispal chalice ; the " worst chalice" in all cases where a parish had two or mora. Speaking roughly, ont of about three handred parishes in the county of Dorset over one hundred retain their Elizabethan chalicen; in the present reign some fifty parishes have made away with their old plate and got now, probably discarding many Elizabothan and soventeonth cantury capa. Everything pointa to some Elizabethan bishop of Bristol, in whose diocese Dorset then was, baving taken very atringent measures to get rid of the maning chalices and aubstitute communion capo.

It is imponaible here to go throagh all the Church Plate in Dorsot ; the county possesses some examples of unusual design. We give an illustration of one at Skipton Gorge, of undoubtable provincial work of Wlizabethan character, date probably the end of airteenth centary. Mr. Nightingale says this has been formed out of shpet metal. Whitchurch Canonicorum posessees another provincial piece, hammer worked, out of thick plate silver, probably by an artist who had qualified as a "blackamith, whitesmith, goldsmith, and ailversmith, ${ }^{n}$ as did the members of the guild of smiths at Carisile. Winterborne Whitchurch (s)
ohalice a pery handsome porringer of the sear 1653 ; it was probebly not given to the chureh until long attor that date, as it is clearly a
piece intended originally for secular usa Iatton Cheney has among its pite one of the small shallow circular bowls with a flat handle, called "t tanters;" it is used for privaty communion. Mapperton has as "bleeding bason," which is used *s an alm dish. We muat own we do not quite know how to discriminate betwean " "tester" and a "bleeding basin." In the size the criterion 1 Crippe is not very clear on the point.

Sturmineter Marshall possess a second chalice, tha work of William Gamble, with a cont of arms on it, which was probably ongraved by his apprentice, Hogarth. Two pariahes have massive services of ailvergilt, viz., chalice, two patens, and flagon by Paul Lamerie, given by Mrs. Strangwaye Horner between 1737 and 1748 ; later, she also gave each parish a steel bread cutter with silver-gilt hatt and sheath. One parish alone possesses a silver-spoon. No paine has been spared to make the book perfect; is is full of heraldic and genealogical information that mast be most intereating to Dorset people. We hope Mr. Nightingele, to whom we are indebted for the loan of the wood blocks uned in this notice will speedily complete a :imilar drolume for WIIs

We will conclude by reproducing Paul Lamerie's recoipt for cleansing git plate, a copy of which Mr. Nightingale found with plate of his make at Etainaford.
Clean it now add then with only warm water mod noup, with anange, and them whe it with cimn witer, and dry it very well with a woft lianean oloth, and keop it in a dry place, for the damp will spoyle it
Here in another receipt from the reconds of the dean and chapter of Carlisle, written the the foot of a list of the plate given to that body in 1680 by Dean Smith.
Directions for clounning the wid plate: Be corutal to wipe it with s cleen moft Ifnnen cloath, and, if there chanoe be any stains or spottr that will not earily come off with a little water (the clonth being dipped thereip), and no rubb tho lagonn and cheliow from the top to the Bottome, not crowwive, but the Bazon and pateoa aso to be rubb'd roupdwise not acromes, and by noe menns use wither chalk, sand or mith
These directions should be rubbed into the back of every pariah clerk and batler in the British Kingdom; hundreds of pieces of plate are daily being epoiled by having the delicate chasing and engraving of artists like Lamerie ground awey by plate powder in the endeavour to produce a high polish ; the most shocking eight we over saw wes the rast and high-polighed collection of plate in the plate room of a certain limile.

Fo at opition that is it a coavenionot to havo the prioe of a protionlar book, ench asthin if, montioned in a motice of its And we tave had the low morcple in edding this intormation to the hoeding
 Pwhape the betw wey for antiquariot to chow thair appeniation of his chorte woald be to tal re depe to place co omrutul and moderate e woik on thoir chelvea without dales.

##      Covent Gram, 18\%i.

Theme eany were originally publiched in the Britioh Magaing the fintin Marok, 1835 (Vol. III.), and the latt in Pobrenry, 1838 (Vol. X.) At which time the periodion alladed to wan edited, an it had beea frome its commencoment, by the late well-nows Bev. Hugh Jamm Rom, who, it the fint of theee cifted volumes, called the attention of the readers of the magatine to the great value of thig corien of eneng They wexe reprintad in one volums by Doctor (then Mr.) Maithen 1, in 1844, ated tivee one or two other editions have prosed throagh tha preas. Them have all for some yen re bean out of priot-and a new edition hat long been deaired-and the peblic onght to feal greatly obliged to the peblisher, Mr, Hoalgon, fot thie impeoved and handrome volume.

It will be well that the mader chould bear elearly in mind the pariod of history embenced in the anthor's ent of the Dart Agee. It catooded from 4.D. 800 to A.D. 1200 ivclative. When, therefore, the Dari Aga begon the Eoptarchy in Eoglend otill oxieted and when it alowed the Conqueet of Iraland had bean accompliahed, and, althongh we powne but ecanty recorde of the eocial condition of the counkry at thia period, we all know that very great changer had been wrought, to that the Aget Fere sot quite 0 deri an mome people rappose and as come preiudioed writars have ropemented.

Contemponary mecolar works in the earlier centarien of thin wem ate almont nonexident and coneequenty it is apon Eealoriation moords and religion treatisen that we must chielly rely for information. The Church in Fogland at that period held the doctrinen of the Papacy, and in these later daye popplar writers on history, so-allied, blinded by thair bigotry and intolatance, conld aee only ovil and ignorance in the mow holy, mast alf-denying, and mont learned men-men whom literary attaibmente would ceace theos shallow writers to blonh with chamo-it they could buch. By vague goneral chargem, misquoting the wathoritios they cito, or eareleametis in not verifying their references, they heve abuned the pablic mind, and if not perpetrated have perpotuatad the coseat libele Thew sandalons mineprementations, not only of individuals but of whole clasem, Dr. Maitlaod has taken opon himbelf to countarect by a curaful, unbianed and impartial aramination of authorithen and by bhewing what really were the doctrine and the lifo and converation of the age and permona so ahamelemely defaned.

In the apece at our dirposal it would be imposaible for un to totlow Dr. Maitland through his examination. Hie courne hat been to axtrect from the worke under his notion the allegetione mede by their enthopt
of the low insollectull condition of the country during the Dark Ages, the illiterate charecter of the clargy, eapecially their ignornano of the Holy Scriptures, and, contreating their matemonte with the setual taxt of the worky which thoy cite as their sathorities, pointing out how the exarnets have bean gueblot, or the plain menee of the writere didetorted, for the evident purpooe of mirloeding the memior. Dr. Maitiend'I treatment of the sabjoet in torse, witty, powerfol in rensoning, pious in epirit, and profoundly loamed; and his selection of topion amablom every rewder to jodge for himsolf of the grom mireopeceantations which have boon promulgated by thowe popalar writork, whot in Profowor Amyth's wonde, have hitborto given the tone and the lew to the pablic mind.
Dr. Mnitland mane the purpoes he has in viow in to furnich come materiala towarde forming a right judgment of the real state of beorning, knowledge, and literature during the Dark Ages, in othor wonde to shod some light on the derknew of the pariod in quection, and in thin objoct ho has been emineotly succemenul.

The anthore whoee worke are chiefly commanted upon are Robarteon, Jortin, Moaheim, Meciaine, and Whita, bat there are othors who ano equally untruatworthy, among them Humo and othere of equal popalerity and greater name; asd hintorical atudents, after reading Dr. Maitland'a work, will, it is hoped, be vory cuntions how they place any relience upou the statement of such writers, and will verify their roferences.

## Mrchacelogical Kintlligetre.

Tes Riout to a Pambi Rnoierpre.-It is not otten that the proceedinge of the motropolitan police courta have any archeoologicel interect, but the following report from the daily papert of Jan. 9th, 1890, may with sivantage be enabrined in the 4 rainaologionl Jowrnal.
" Mr. Heriy Gray, a bookseller of Leiceeter Equare, was aummoned at the Marlborough Btreet Police court yenterday, by the Rev.J. M. Rees, Cwis, Flintshire, for detaining a ceartain manusoript, on vellum, consisting of a true note and terrier of the globe land and tithen, sigued by the minister and primeipal inhabitants of the village of Owm, in the year 1781, and the baptismal and burial reginter of the years 1791 to $1812 .{ }^{\prime}$ -Mr. Arthur Gill appeared on behalf of the Treenary to mupport the cummons. The Rev. Thoman Major Reen said that he produced regiaters which were continuous up to 1820, except for the years 1791 to 1812. They bore the Eignatures of the Rev. Peter Whately, who was then vicar of $\mathrm{C}_{\text {win }}$. About three years ago a man called upon him and asked to be allowed to the record of the burial of a person who died in the year 1810. On going through the registers the one containing the records of thast year could not be found. Three or four weeks ago extracts from the catalogue of a eale at the defendent'r promicen, were forwarded to him by some triende, and in consequonoe of their containing a description of the miessing book, he communioated with Archdeacon Williama.-Adolphus Fimery, olerk to Mesers. Dalciel and Beresford, Solicitort, of the Strand, said that on the 13th of November he went to the defendant's plece of basinen and served upon hima a
amand for the relinquishing of the book.-Mr. Grwy, cleotins to be eworn, aid that he purohaed the book in the gear 1830, from in bookweller onrrying on businom in the Goowell Rood. Ho had put the price 85 ba apoa it in his ontaloguo, but had offered to socopt 82 10a.-Mr. Bnonay: You cee what is urged in that in 'marlot ovart ' you conasot become pomeneod of a regitor belonging to a parith.-Mr. Gill: Curohes in ramote parta of the country are unproteoted, and it may trequantly happea that old registant would be removed without the fonowledge of the perichioners. If a parsoreconld well tham to ho ohowe there would be no reoovaring them-Mr. Hammy (to Mr. Graj): I think I mant hold that Mr. Gill it right, and order the dolivory up of the book. - Atter some furthar proteot, the book whe handed over."

The thanke of antiquaries are duo to Mr. Roen tor his publio rpirtt in bringing forward the matter, and it is an additional prook, if any wore noeded, that the deress of the prewent day tate comothing moro than "an intelligent intorent" in the regiatore of thair parinhee, whatover they may be auppoed to have done in the paik. Wo oun, in imagination, draw a picture of the amount of offloinlinm and rad tape that would have intorrened if suoh saces as the above hed erion and the proposel to remove all the parink registers of the lingdom to ose contral deponitary in London had bean oarried outs. The mattar of the miming Cwim regietore was juat a oase whare prompt sotion, like that of Mr. Reen, wis sboolutoly neceseary, because, at any momant, they might have beon cold to a itrey namaliont purchmor, and cerried off to a dietant region of Greeter Britain, or abeorbed into coms oalleotion: in America-that grave of the Old World'a antiquities-aovar agsin to return to the parith of whoae human record they formed a part.
 Gardiner, reha.' has undertaken thin work, with the approval and amietanoe of the Warden and Fallowh It will presont the reoond of all persoas who have belonged to Wedhem siace ith foundetion. Part L. 1618 to 1719 will shortly be publichod, prioo \&1 10., to Submaribart 124. We need hardly reier to Mr. Gardiner's woll-known "Admisaion Registers of St. Paul's Sohool" in evidecoe of his ospabilities for the lebour he hae cot hin hand to. The pariod contained in thil volome is full of interest, inaluding not only the Foundetion of the College, bat the important University Epoohs of the Civi War, the Perlimmentary Viritation, and the Revolution of 1688 ; for the explanetion of which s Tuble of Deten will be profited.
Namen should be wont to the Author, 8 , Gliddon Roed, Weet Konsington, London, W.
 with a Prestoo, by Mr. Arthor Fionas, rene.-It is propomed, if 150 Bebecribers be fortheoming, to publish a complete Index to the Prerogelive Wille of Ireland from 1536 (in which your the firot is rocorded) to 1810, alphabetioally armaged, giving the remidence and description of emeh tectator and date of will. It in unnocesary to draw attention to the graet importanoe of anch an Indaz to Francelogith Historians, and Archmologiten at large, who find in Wills one of the moet fruitful coorcen of information, and if the Author moote with the encorragoment ho so well deserrea, we hope ho will continue the cerime se ho contempletes.
 Author, ere of Mr. R. Poncoaby, 116, Grafton 8treet, Dablia.
 Krowis, Notmanton, Reripton, Rothley, Pectington and Tymore, in the Conutiee of Yort, Nottinghmm, Oxford, Devon, Deiby, Leicoctor, and 8tafiord. Compind from the Bothloy roll of 1647, the Derbyuhire and other vinimtiona and collections, the Hadsian MSS, and other reoonde, pablic and privnta. By the Rev. M. D. Babington, in 1813, and G. T. Chrot, in 1847 and 1888. Thin is a noble contribution, copione and claborita, to county historien, privitaly printod is a geand tylo by ono whose pame alone is cafficient ganrantee for aceurncy and rewerch. The mio line was of Dedhick and Kingeton, and an the family iatermarried with the betgentry, this recoed the a good deal of Midinad intereat Mooh credit io due to the printor, Mr. Willinm Lewis, Duke Btreet, Cardif, for the edmirable manser in which be hate lmadied the sabject, and mo accuntely fittel togethor and set forth mo much information in capitel clour type. And when it is ctated that tho pedigree occupien a sheet memaring 6 ft. 7 tin. wide by 6ft. loyn, nome idee may be gathored of the care that has boen used.

Knempail Abser.- It is good newn to hoar that tho Leeds Corporation have obtwined the advice and amistance of Mr. Bt. John Hope reopeoting the preservation and reparation of this Abbey. It is chearing to know that the Chuirman of the tub-committee appointed to superintend the wort has given ordent that the whole of the Iry is to be cut dowa. This good work already begun, it may be hoped will have many imitatoma throughoot the country.

Yapwotte Notre. - Mr. F. Danby Palmer, whome archeological habours in his native town are well known, has collatod from the file of the Norwich Mercury, from 1830 to 1872, these waful itemes of intersent It will be remembered how much of antiquarimen intervat has perished in Yarmoath during this psriod, and how many buildings of a Jike kind have been happily saved from deatruction by local antiquaries. We may add that the "Notee" in question can be obteined at Mr. J. Weckle', 36, King Streeh, Great Yarmouth, price 3s. 6d.

## INDEX.

## A.

Andre, Mr. J. F., his memoir on Ritralintio Rooleniology in Morfott, 186 rond 887 on the Perpeodicular 8tyle in do. 877.
Andrewn, Mr. W. W., his memoir on cup and circle markinge in Warwickentire, 158.

Anirswen, Bishop, Gartar ring of, exhibited, 43a
Amenfological Imtelinames:-Calorतar of the Revorde of the Corporation of Cloucoster, Rentel of all the Housot in Gloucester in 1455, oditod by W. H. Stavensom and the Rev, W. Bereleg, 194; the Church Bolls of Sufitk by the Rav. Dr. Raver, ib. ; a Guide to Printed Booke and MSS. rolating to Englinh and Foreign Hecaldry and Genealogy, by G. Getfiold, ib.; Cromer Patit and Prement by W. Rye, 195; the Churoh Plate of the County of Dorsot, by J. Nightingale, if. Northemptonshire Place Names, by the Rev. R. \&. Baker, is ; the right to $a$ Parinh Reginter, 470; the Reginters of Wadham Collogn, by the Rev, R B. Gardiner, 471 ; index to the Preeogetive Will of Iroland, 1586 1810, odited by $A$ Vicurs, ib, Pudigres of the Eabingtone by G. T. Clark, 472; Kirkitall Abbey, so, Yarmouth noten, by J. Daniby Palmer, in.

## B.

Babingtons, the, Pedigree of, by Mr. G. T, Clark, 4...
Bain, Mr. J., communicates original Dooumente of William do Porcy, 78 ; bin memoir on Chestle of Fogeres and ita Lords, 120, rend, 286.
Beker, fiev. R. 8., him propowed work on Northmptonshire Plece Nemes, 195.

Balnnos Sheot for 1888, 167.
Basoley, Ror. W., see Stophoason ; Mr. W. H.

Brow, Bev, Prof., hin momoir on Rumio Stose from Cheeblio, \%95.

## C.

Crgeame:-Rev. Prof. Bnown's mapotr on Ranio Stone Irome, 805.
Cleater, Rev. G. I., exhibitw Greak somen, Ec. 287 ; Phosnician intaglio, 485 ; Ghiter ring of Buthop Agdrowes, 488.
Clatte, Prot E. C., him memoir on the Warwich Vaee, 7.
Clurk, Mr. G. T., his memotr on Bambargh Cuatle, 95 ; hin oontribution townde a complete list of Mouted Mounds or Burks, 197; his memoir on Curtla Aore, 292; hil Pedigroo of the Babingtonn, 478.

## D.

Davey, Mr. R, hin Hintory of Mourning, noticed, 468.
Denton Rev. W., bis Englend in the Fifteanth Contary noticod, 88.
Drvosshass :-Mr. W. Joned memoir on Baxon font at Dolton, reed, 76.
Dillon, Jon. IL, hin memair on Pagaurd and Volant Piece, 129, 488.
Documatr Oatotalaz:-Of Willinm de Poccy, died 1245, communicated by Mr. J. Bain, 78.
Domart :- Kr. J. Nightiogelo's Churoh Plate, in motiond, 104

## E.

EOFPs-Mr. W. M. F. Petaia's momofr on Roman Lifo in, 1 ; Mr. P. IS Nowberty'i memoir on Puneral wreathe from, 427.

## F.

Ferguan, Min M. J., her Hogumental Inscriptions of the Church and Churchyard of 䵢 Cuthbert, Oerlindo, noticod, 192.
Fonblnnquo-me Percy.
Fortaum, Mr. C. D. E., oxhbits and prowents lithograph of St. Abani: Abbey, 75.
Fox, Mr. G. En, hir memoir on Porunim
remein in Incontery 40，do mad， 75 ；escibitut plane aod drawlegen it； When mancir on Roman Rortoll， 831 ． Fhater：－lif．J．Belm＇i memotr oa Canto of Pousertes mad ite Zopia， 120；Env．Prath Boarthit da on Rotem Tumple oa Puy－de－Dowa， 0 0n．

## G．

Gmpect Rov．F．A，be Eory FIII，mad the Eaginh Mometrim，rol．B， motiend， 177.
Oeteld，Mr．A．，his gride to Bocket and M8s．relation to kndith and Forvere Haldry and Clomiong， 184
Gusifor，Ror．R B．，hio propoed Beain tere of Wedhem Collop， 471.
Gatty，the hete Mra A．，her Book of Sua Dinan，sotiood， 188.
Criboos，M．A．，Mis erty Unoole Wilin notiond， 77.
 momotr on Yoanmental Enigen 血 Coberleng Chuteh， 166.

## H．

Herrionn，Mr．J．P．，hin remarke of Mrine of 8t．Finderwide，Eto， 76 ；exbibith photographe，ib．
 in Coberley church，105；exhibite drawingt 485 ；hin memoir on Nor－ wich Cathe，260：axhibith and do－ ecriben coat of Meit，286．
Eavefiold，Mr．F．，hin noter om Roman Britelis， 65.
Hingutor－Randolph，Ror．F．C．，hle Registers of Walter Bronetuombe and Peter Quivil，notiond， 290.
Erut，Rov． $\mathrm{J}_{\text {，}}$ hin Opening Addrome of the Antiquarian section at the Im． anington Moething， 12.
Hope，Mr．W．H．8e J．，hin monotr on Carmellite Priory at Eulat read 170 eshibit plane olda，is．
Hedrong Bov．W．hio mannoter on Trites of Enity Dowiopment of Manicipel Orgwitation in the City of Norrich， 8 O.
Ealme，Mr．E O．，hin notes on Goid Salnta，171；wxhilith da，in

## J．

Jamen，Mr．E．，orhibite apoozes 171.
Jemopp，Rev．A．，his Opening Addrese of the Eivtorical Section at Xorwich， 206

Jones，Mr．Wh．Mis papre on Heron Foet at Dolton，Dovos，rami， 74
1.
 Romm Remelot fo 48，men， 178
Lowim Prol B，tin mourer ome the Aatlquitime of Thives and Jets，214， HOE
 abloc＇mamotr on operiag of twatb of Binkop Oiver Butteng 114，remd 236
Lowell，Mr．W．，his maceotr on Delbary Crom， 150.

## K

Mun Gibbon，Mr．D，Mh Arohitedere of Provepce asd bhe Rivima，sotiond， 87， 175.
Medideb，Mr．F．W，a Dictionary of Roman Colne（commesced by 8 ． W．Stovenoon，revined in part by C． R．Smith，and complated by him）， noticed， 288.
Maitland，Rev，B．R．，hia Dart Acoes， noticed， 469.
Manning，Rov．C．R，hin Opeaing Addrem of the Antiquarina Section at Nor－ wich， 216.
 of EAgebill， 8 a

## v．

Nowbury，Mr．P．E．，his macootr on Fapowal Wroeth of the Grweo Romas period，497，reed，484；ex－ hilvita funeral wreathen， 485.
Nightingale，Mr．J．，his Charoh Plato is the oounty of Dorret，195，noticed， 464.

Nonvotic：－Mr．J．L．Andrefs memoir on Pitanalitie Beoleciolocy in， 184
 Opening Adrem of the Antigurien Section th the Norwich Meetings 245 ；Mr． 4 Earthornn＇a menotr oo Norwich Cartio， 200 i Rev．Dr． Jenopph Opening Addrem of the Hirtorial seotion th the Norwich Muetint，969；Mr．G．T．Glart＇u memoir on Cutlo Acre， 282 ；Hor． W．Eudeon＇s do．on Munioppal Orgunimation of Noewich，298；Mr． O．E．Fox＇s da on Roman Norfoll， 881 ；Mr．J．L．Andri＇s do．on Per： pendioular 昒教 in， 877.
Nozwion ：－Roport of Annull Yioting at 488.
Nommunarinto：－Mr．G．T．Clertis memoir da Bambrough Ourth，98． Mr．W．K．8t J．Roppememe mis． of Hulae Priory tud，170．
0.

Otiver, Mr, A, culnibite antiquition, 287. Oxpondugis : -Rov. G. Militer's memoir on Bettio of Edgehill, 80 ; Mr. W. Lovelry da, sa Pambury Cruen, 150.

## P.

Polmer, Mr. F. Danby, hin Yerreoth Noten, 472
Proook, Mr. Es, communinaten moter on Church of Eirton in Lindeoy, 75.
Perey, Anpile of the Howeo of, by E. B. do Fonblanqua, notiend, 70.
Potrie, Mr. W. M. F., his memoir on Romen Lifo in Reapt, 1.
 oxenvetions in Cranhourn Chene, rol if, noticed 78.
 Ĺncoln will by $A$. Gibboun 77 ; Theonations in Crmabourno Chmes vol. it, by Lioutenant-Goaeral PittRivers 78 ; Aanela of House of Percy, by E. B. de Fonbladque, 79 ; Fingland in the Iifteenth Contary, by the Rov.W. Deatom, 88; the Architeeture of Proveace and the Riviares by D. Yno Gibbon, 87, 178; Henry VIIL. and the Manglinh Monamorice by the Rov. F. A. Gaquate, rol in 177 ; the Book of \&un Diale, by the Into Mrat Alfred Gatty, 188 ; Monuweental Inseriptions of the Chareh and Churchyard of 84. Cutbberti Ourlide, by Margeret J. Fergunoa, 192 ; a Dictiopary of Roman Coinas compiled by F. W. Mrdden, 288 ; the Regincte of Walter Broneecombe and Fotwr Quivil, sco, by the Bov. F. C. Hingenton-Rendolph, 200 ; A Hietory of Mourning, by $\boldsymbol{R}$. Devey, 458; Charoci Plato io the County of Dorest, by J. Fightingale, 464; the Dark Agen, by the liov. B. I. Krithand, 469.

## $E$

Ravee, Rev. J. J., his church belle of 8offoll, 10 L.
Romar Antiodive:-Mr. W. M. F. Potrin's manoir on Roman Lifo in

Ropt, 1; Mr. G E. Fox's do, on Roman remaino in Incole, 46 ; plage and dravinge of do. achibited, 75 ; Mr. Haverichl's aotee on Romme. Britiniu, 65 ; Proemptor Veanbles: asoount of Soman well latoly dire eopered at Licoolu, 76 ; pian ot da. achibitud, thy Proc is Lemin's smemotr on Roman antiquition of Thirem and Mekz, 218, 000 ; Mr. G. E . Fox's do. on Roman Noriolt, s81; Rev. Prob. Sourth's da on EnglinhRoman Tomplo on Puy-de-Dome, 36
 195.

## $s$.

Boarth, Bav. Prob, hin menotir ton the Grallio-Roman Temple in the Puy-ioDoma, 868
8mith, Mr. C. W., men Maden, Mr. F. W. Spurrelt, Mr. F. C. J., hin memoir on an ancioat bout found at Narth Woolwioh, reed, 75.
Stovenson, Mr. W. H. (end the Rov. W. Becoloy), his celender of the recoede of tho Corporation of OHonowetrr, tce. 194
 F. F .

## T.

Turner, Mr. T., hif memotr on maural doorwing and old obuacheng rued 170.

## V.

Feamble, Rev, Proctator, his socount of Romen Wall letely diecoverod at Linoolo read 76 ; exhibite planes, if ; his momoir on operiling of tomb of Btihop Oliver futton, 114, read 880 ; ©xhibits druming ith.
Vioun, Mr. A, hin proponed indar to Pracogative Will of Irelend, 471.
 mompir on the Warrick Vesp Mr. W. Andrew's da on Cup and Circle markinge on church wall. in 166.

# 程ritain and Irelaud. <br> OXFORD MANSION, LONDON, W. DECHEBTR 1809. 

7xtrens:
EEE MANESTY TEE QUEEN.
H.R.B. TEE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., F.B.A, *a
ncesident:
THE BIGET HON. RARL PERCY, F.AA

## LIST OF MCHERERS.

 by "bape dheir Nemen.)
 br fímen to ais 8oerndary.

ABHis, W. J., R.E. Bumen, Buttiot Burall
 N. W.
 Didlinten Enl, Bradon
 baropag
-Aydrf, J. L, Eurat Rood, Hothem
Anthooy, X, M.D, 3, Growifild Orarant, Edjution, Birniegham
Astion, Mifor Betamonit Poorlth, Cruberlasd
Arten, R. do O. Hood, EDI, 118, Fiomaily
 Brotepton, 8.7.
 5, Brookeide, Cumbrides
Back, P., Haymarket, Noewich
Bock, P. R, Ha maritet, Narwich
${ }^{9}$ Begaher, W. G., Ford Ball, Chapoleo-lo-Fith, Derivy
Being, G. F., 9 , Carmendich Pleoe, W.
Benlite, \& J., Chuter
Bein, S., FSA. (Sex), 2, Leadido Roed, Fulhem, \& W.


Baker, Rev. Btr T. H. B. Bat, MA, Ranton, Bmodford
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Berjow, J. B. Gramethores, Eaymoeth, Bolton
 Brightoe
Bartlotis J. 4., Wetomapor-1Try
Barteclot, B B, Dithon, Toequay
-Getten, J., F.S.A. Aldom, Yeovi
"Bexter, \& T., 17, Vin Val Foais, Flopence

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Bayloy, His Hopore Jwion F.SA. 63, Cmbridge Twrace, Zyde Prí, W.
${ }^{-}$Baylia, T, B., K.A., Q.C. 14, Peerhmat Gerdions, WF.
Bock Row. J., M.A. FRA (Som), Bipdeton Bectory, Ipwioh
Beicher, J., E, Adelaide Plaon, Lonion Bridse E.C.
Eill, G., Yort Strwe, Covent Garden, W. 0.

Bell, W. H., Clowe Hoome, Slow, Xeltraham
 ntantop

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-Berrington, A. D., Pant-y-Cloitres, Abergureany

- Boven, A. T., Bemede Green, Sormonite Bown, B., Bury Si. Eimanda
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Bhekith, T, Lamion Connty Coumeil, Spring Gardens, 8.W.
Bowrdman, E., Nowmartet Rond, Noswich
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Broghton, Bir O. H. Rormo, Burt, Downton Kill, Ludlow
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Burrel, J. E., 82, Glonter Romd, Kow
Butterworth, J. W, 45, Rumbll Rood, Kenaiugton, W.
Bary, Mine, 10, Colville Gardons, W.
Buta, The Inrquen of, Cordif Chitla, Chnllat

Culverloy, Ror. W. S, F.8.A., Appatris Curfind
Condew, Rev. G., M.A, The Wilis, Eent Lyta Beate
Owrlingtond, The Iord, Chewion Priony,

Chelitis, Bytht Rer. the Lood Bithep of Bom Cutle, Contimp
Oirtar, J., Patt Oury, Cumbindise
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 Nowhem Hoome, Cumbidgo
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Cooke Ein Honour Judge F.B.A. As, Wimpale 8treet, W.

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 too
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Davies, C. J., 8, Higher Ternos, Toro quay
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Dowict, Bov. E. 2, M, A, 8, Oxford 8quent.
Dowith, E M, 16, 2ratoos, Twaby, South WCh
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Dobeone C, Broome Purt, Batcheroth, Re: 6
Dodd, $\mathrm{E}, 10 \mathrm{H}$, Tingo Roed, Cumilm Tow, 17. .
 Neth Devon
 Prines Clarion, E, W.


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Eycitom, The Lerd (of Twutton), 7, Bt Juromen Squers, 8.7 .
Elwill A B., Union Glub, \& W.
Eyy, Right Rer, the Lond Bisbop of, The Palues, thy
Emertion, W., F , Epactany, Weakingter
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 Lowther Stret, Curtinio
Ftoulten His Howour Judge Wyane, Old Northgate Housa, Chouter
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Froury, The Count de 制, Arente do In Crand Amblo, Pain
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 mare fill Hopes, 8tanione
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IVbetold, Fery Rof, the Dem of, D.D. Dasery, Lichiold
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Loog Col, Woodlende, Clourereburs, Somertor
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Mrolet, Colomel E, 18, Eguton Gardion, 8 . 7.
Manaing Rev, C. R, M.A., ERA, The Reoter, Dive
yeriow, If, Coder Conct, Alariage Whinn
Marthin, R. D., Cumberieg Manop, Keo widk
Mertimees, J., Hectriald, Wiochandd
Yeritions P. M, E-bor, suriny
Yretin, $C$ Trion B.A, FRL, Pobis Feoord Ollon, EC.
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 4. 7.

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Miturnil, F. J. LS.A, Dentreche Grans, Crailoon

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＊Bowley，W． 12 Int O．E．P．8． F．G．B．，Aldertill，Menanrood，Leeds
Roditer，F．W．，Yucenm of Geotog， Jermpa 8tret，8． F ．
Betleys，J．In，8，Grent Nowport Stroth， Long Aove，W．C．
Ejley，T，Junior Cariton Club，8，W．
Selintury，Right Rot，the Lood Bthbop of，the Paleos，Salimbury
㩆 Devid＇s Vory Rovy The Dmen of M．A．Cathedral Clows，8t，Devid＇
 Gardens，Kemengtom
Scarth，Rev．Probendery，MA，Wring： ton，Brintol
Books．J．O．，Blunt Foove．Crogdion
Belfo，R．Curt，10，Whitobil Plece，只W．
thatileworth，J．，Withington，Mancher． ter
gibbeld，J．G．E．，Admirelty，Whitohall， B．W．
Bilver，Mr．，Buckland，Outlande，Way－ bridge
Simpeor P．，Fernholme，Enas Roed， Eantbourne
＊Simpeon，Rov．W．Sparrow，D．D．， PSA， 9, Amen Court，ERQ
Skrine，H．D．Glaverton Manor，Beth．
8mith，Ledy，so，Berteley Squares W．
Smith，Rev．A．C．，Y．A，Old Part， Derisem，Wiith
Smith，R H．Soden，M．A，F．8．A， South Kentington Muceum，8．W．
Sopwith，Mru，18，York Mantions，Buth－ oton Gate，South Kemingtom，S．W．
＊Bpance，C．J．，The Bank，Nowourtlo－0a－ Tyne．
Spiller，W．H．，Firilight，Emmpatend Hill Gerdeos，N：W．
Spode，J．，Hawitayard，Park，Rugeley
Spurrell，Ber．Fr，KA．，Feulibourne Rectory，Withmm
Bpurrell，F．C．J．，Belvedere，Kent
Steoge，Ret．J．，M．A，Bhevwibery Horpital，8hoefold
Stepbens，Rov．W．R．W．，M．A，Wool－ boding Rectory，Chicheeter
Stephenton，KL．，81，Purchmors flowd Thoratom Heath，Surrey
Stovene，Vep．C．R．，B．D．，F．S．4．（8coh）， T．RG．S：，286，Crease lreave， Brooily口，U．S．A．
Stewart，Rev．D．J．，MA．，71，Morring－ ton Roed，N．W．
Swallow，Rer．E．J．，M．A．，Branoopeth， Durbam
Swillow，J．H．Cromley Strent，Enlify
swinton，A．C．，Fimmergange Dateo， N．B．
 Brow Yater
Sy, W, Rodtentra

Tutioch Ifin, 10, Prikeques, Iogoath Pet 17.7.
Tyin, Fi FiAh PiRGS, Padnexth Pat Hill, Crodion
Enjer, H, PhA, Oumon Fret, Oreater
 Const Rond, \& F .
Cumer, R W, MA, ILE, FRA, Bayerth Py左 Berton-on-H Eumber
Thom, J. L, Phi, F.RG.E, 3, Chomener Buntme Pimlioo, \& W.
Thoorpeos, Tro. W. J. Mrow, Lethere land
 Ene? ${ }^{2}$ ton
 58, 1bterive Rod, Krouington, W.
Tollares, J., P.8.4, Glabrookt, Bectehan
Tocolter, Ber, E. G., M.A, Pert Lodien Weiton-9uper-1 lane
Tooth, F. Put Fara, Eovemonke
Tradegos, the Lerd, Troiget Pork, rompoty Yem.
Trogilos, W. H. Wer Ofics, Hone Ovars 8. F .
tremetat, Rav-Admiral F.S. Bollo Tue, Tanbidge Will
Trition, I. J., Ewall Eoume, Ewall, 8urny
"Trolloper Rev. 4 , MA, EAth Wemon Rectory, sterilond
 bourne

Tywa, E. Tr, Merport
-7riey, Min E, 4, yaimay Grove, Bfifhary
Vaugha, H., P8.A, 28, Cambainad Trrean, Ragetil Pirk, N.W.
Femblen, Ber. Precotor, M, the Prumotory, Limeolin
-Thtag, Bight Eorr Biabop, Bitioburgh Rond, Portmoth
 Hali Moon Bereoh, W.
Whita, O. D. $^{2}$, Oid Burington Stent w.

Waldroe, C, Lrmint
Wildy, tov. J. Z. M, M, Cinverton Embloty, Beah

Wellood, E, MA, 2, Eyde Put MesHon,
 Et Joha's Wood, X.W.
Walter Rof. H. A, MA, Buet Bex. molt, Oolohenter
Walminloy, E., 2s, Abrgion stent, 8.W.
 velon, 1 Wax
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 wich
 rege, Wure Ferta

- Witeon, G. L., Dookindan Gmeth, Stamiond
Way, Fion. Mrs, Cumale Houce, 生 John's, Ser miontion
Weir, A. M.D., 84 Mangoom, Malvere Lfok
${ }^{*}$ Wet $0 .$, M. D. 55 , Hariay Berene. W.
- Wratminiter, fill Grace tho Dulte of K.C. Bation Hall, Cienter

Wetwrood, J. O. M. Oxford
Wiotheri, H., Strood, Rooketer
WWikinoon, Mim, 2, Put Eide, Cun. bridge
 hall, Worconter
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Winwood, Bov. KL Z diabl Cresoent, Beth
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-Wartuburs J., H., Clstering Hormen 2, De Gros Boad, Loods
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 Onice: Onder on the Chering Orow Of os, sddrvend to Eollier Gomolin, Buq, Recivery, Oxford Manion, Leodit
 JovedaLs, dolivored grabuitounly. In arder to obvite dimppointontent by nou-delivery
 and to mond information at to any change is thoir tedreene, or any ianoouracy whioh wer have ooourred in the forerofigt list
 to Jauany lat of the enauing geac, otherwive he will be epanderad liable is pay hit
 mand will be reanoved from the Viet of Itembere.

All peowong depiroun of beooming Mambers of the Itatitubs, and of nogeiving tha Publiontiong of the fociety, are requented to communionte with the Slocrebay,. It fir required that ench Oandidate ahtill be proponed by a Meabor of the Oouncil, or by two Membert of tha Inatituta.
*Amoointed Membert" ant aloo sdmitted to all the privilegen of ondimery enberiving



Oxpoen Marment,
Den (1)


[^0]:    

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Bond w Warwiak Cuble, A equat oth, 188.

    I I exppose thin wes the second Rer Beooke and Warwick wha, acoording to Weat, writes thus of the work of art and fin prevent locality: "I built a nobin

[^2]:    greenhores and inlled it with benutiful plantin I plaped in its, wio coneidernd to be the fineet 'remain' of Grecian art for ite cise and beanty." Quary, the Fat's or Wertio witing f

[^3]:    

[^4]:    tDe. Jobmana

[^5]:     mys Groter, do not ho fin until long ntiar the dite of the tind poocied OHympind, or 776 B. ; and then paretty of attected fincts for two contari alter that date in
     Io diovwlowe note dotrs the Theogeny

[^6]:    of IE-iod to the hall omotury procoding 700 B.C., and bo notion ith dietinot bearing, in the portion which reqpecta Ekekati, upon prement lifo and cuatume, an traod in the alluyione to Orete and Delphi. (Ch. I, notol.

[^7]:    1 "Eocoth" mpe Crote, "in hil leored mort Ertite, he collocted all the information attainablo, reupecting the enriy infuesco of Parggis, and Ania Minor upon Krêto : nothing mommo meverthinable, execpt the geoperil tuot; all the partionler evidencea ave lamentably vegue." (Ilistory, vol it p. 16.)

    The canal dug by onder of Xerres tarom the promontory of Mount Athons and the cailing of the Porring fleot through it, are foats in themolvet of

[^8]:    wery improbabio, that thy at shonged
     Gropian reonderity :
    Fellicoman Atho etiqudquid Gracin mendar
    Audet in hitonia ! (9at $z$ 178-78)
    Fintoritus lave yov do doubt of the oseurratice and the Daric dimeovernd in the woil during the present year, afrond archnolicgioal confirmation of our himtoric certitoude.

[^9]:    I A an old pupil of 8. Sulpion I have allowed myeff to adopt thin peran aboet Nineveh from the wrots of ons at

[^10]:    1"Whm tho dity of Exreon we foonded a centary and a hair efter the 然t Olympind (776 B.C.), it we difloult to tiad anywheo Grot notipator who hed ovor ridited the eanot of Leger" (Grota, Bion. 1I, p. 101, of Elerod IV., 151.)

    Tbe endmracperia of Crote, poted by Eecodotes, Thuopdides, Arfitoth and Sterbo, in an underiand coincidenos, in point of date with whit we cre told by Egyptian monumeots as to the veriona invitions of Tourrian and Polente from over tho mater, which Regpt saffored during the IVth and XIVth cepturiat B.C., that fis from tho reiges of I Bmower end of hil fon Soth I, surpunmed Míphteh (the Grook Sethos), of the XIXth तymist, to that of Renoer III, hoed of the XXt

[^11]:    1 Too manch pine erpolt be fiveo $t$ the menprive forphought, and onveldinen moll for the true lnterely of
     of the Givet inholutant of Crota, which
     1875. A pepoial meed of jatite 䐆 due to Dr. Onat laith, who, fince 188s, hat bon th tho thed of this litaraty and colentiti in titotion. But for hif permonel intarreation and maperiot lotring the dinoovition while have now to reoord mould move porhupe lave thla pioce, or, to luth, wrold not have mo dirootly end soflly comp to the krow. podige of the arowetr of Europe. Some tden an be gined of the rapid dowalo-
    

[^12]:    which has ahnady doop mench to enr the gratitute of ill lowern of itt and medionts of history, form the taot that at the amanal foncl modioy loid in
     coroliti, boinging ap their manber to a hundrad, and cubedia wou nolnowe ledged from the Aroboologlen Sooioty of datrocen Wirth granted them 4,000 trane, and from the Goremor-Getirel of Crien, who had anizod then a
     ai the Society durins the pant Feer lixd beoo 78,170 pintre, ted the eqpecint in soquiting antiquition, travipoting them and placing them in their newly-founded
    

[^13]:    1 the croot menurement, Farlan gave wily betwen 0.650 end 068 , the thioknese of the thind erenty turpaing is of millimertere in the middie and 1 millimoter at the edres Only two whiolda depert from theme proportione, one
     chle 0.3in
    

[^14]:     (Panain, Demeriptio Grevio 1 il o x. $\mathrm{fi} 1,7$.

    In Perrot and Chipiecta Fint of Axt fa
     can be mon the tigne of a temple of Armonith from ebovrelief of Bargon, with Ite fagede furmed of piledere, apon which banc votive shicld or taryos

[^15]:    2 Compare the di-tar or plathers trondi
    
     Yol II, P. $887-984$, f6, 917 from Leyardh, laving three gonee of animaly, thy irme fowive, the nooced a boll, prolls, an bug a-d s wingod trinin, and in the thind sono 14 hanve enmbed bulle utwo
     the adornment of goch a mertioce, in arithety in the sifiti of Angrian deocte.
    
    

[^16]:    I Acoonding to Grote, Ireypt Arit beemie oppodit to the Grethe during the mike at Pmamatichosenbout 660 B.C.
    Io the 4th Ed- of Prellorin Griontione
     modombt in lett that "Aplodite i

[^17]:    Whoty arival from the Shrin Phab
     ahipping " no poddrew are to Femus and
     with Oriental religion" (V. Prol. Barm
    

[^18]:    The shild dinonvered in 1880 by
    

[^19]:    180e in the Journal of the Ariatio Socioty (Tul. XIY, p. 653) Prof. Rayco' account of the bronze ahiokder from the ruined temple not far from Keratach, pear Ventan, south of Van, purchered by Sir A. H. Leyard at Constantinople, and now in the Britinh Museum. The in. scription which zuns round the shiold akewit it to have belonged to Rínea, ton of Ermenna, the conteapporary of Amar-

[^20]:     Augnt 8th, 1888

[^21]:    1 Mook probibly tha John Wahington wio emigrated later on to Americe with his tife and two *on, and who Fan the dirwet anentor of Geosge Wehington
    

[^22]:    ton, ol Solfreve, whotmriod 1Fin Lith, hairem of Baduay, The chrin of evidetres in reterace to thin aubjeot I ahall publinh chatily.

[^23]:    ${ }^{1}$ Read at the Monthy Meoting of 4]e Inatitute, Nownber Iet, 1888. Tiso tol. lowing paper doen not protend to deal with all the Roman Anchitectaryl Antaquition tound in lotoeter, but opis with thoe promerved in the Mumpoms.

[^24]:    T The riforenep mumber given in this paper are thowe beses by the objecte tranoelven in the manoan, and are

[^25]:    ropented it the plen and pinto sooconperajo ing this papte

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ Fol. III. Pout 4. 1874. p. 3:

[^27]:    ; Seo Hirtory and Antiguition of the Tunen of Jeicenter, by John Nichols,
    F.8.A., p. 9.

[^28]:    Thas is the tragment So. 7 in the
    tentere of thin gevemat, Mr. Peul con. Muecom $A$ to the matcointy of the dider that the white remambers phid

[^29]:    Hiad of chalk much an that nood as buildint meteriol in the interior of BMy Outbodist, and that tho blue or rather blue groy and the Jotlow (oullad above brown-pink) may have bewe obtained in Leiontecihire.

    The etoce for the ocmpon groyinh drab foch mqure bomern und in groed quati.

[^30]:    tim in the other and conrear floors, ho myn, "would omily be got from the cond monautw of Latoetonhire ar Darty whine" I think it very pomible that the blulwh. grey and bleck temern of the Loturter paramenta may, on further orenpination, prove to be of Berrow lingontome ( $I$ () (

[^31]:    

[^32]:    I In the Yreorm at Crienceater, and in the Ropon bethe at Buth, onay be mewa expitals of thin type in ite most perfocted form.

[^33]:    - Bee L'absobdire or Rudiment diArci6olegio Re Gallo.Romeine, pur M. A. de Cutmont, p. 95.

[^34]:    3 This, not Drioonium, seem to be the corroot rpelling

    - Annels, 㫩, 81.

[^35]:    3 The reaiting mabarn given in the Englinh tranintion of Mommera, Roman Provinom, i, 178 nt is a minprint:

[^36]:     remerte on thin point (4rol. Jowrel)

[^37]:    

[^38]:    ${ }^{1}$ It is to be regrotited that Doglinh
     ser's motterent of the quartion, and $\beta^{0}$ on refering the Britioh dapptond of the Aloticis to 400 LD. The mefn bult of

[^39]:    the Noarlic, no ioorla, bellonge to the inter data.

    1 The crin thide at Chickentr range (roughly) betwem 4.D. 50.270, thowe at Perving totwhen 송. 280-380.

[^40]:    

[^41]:    (Red at the Monthly Yenting of the Intettute, April 4, 1889.

[^42]:    

[^43]:     Muroun had beare engraved in blook and

[^44]:    ${ }^{1}$ The ruifod gare at Enet Boctham, hen two aromen in ita ant will, a chapoel arch, and a amanime openins worth of if

[^45]:    1 Incot permonat and elaboreta er
     the exportion of melty in proved by the Hracturl fonturts enfing at the wan end of Iepmorth Ohneth, Werwiachntios of whoh a dentrition and emgraving are
     If the greting in the chember at Junfitend is modion, perchaps wother theory may be advenod an to tho probable ues of the apartinet, nomely that it awrod on an Eeter meprolare, the chalioe und host befos pereed through the apenture at Dantr, and bores down the bore

[^46]:    1 The acoter of an altar so pioced at Rollomy, moald be arrouts commond ad by e equint mill ramefning in tha north aile of that ohurel.

    St the provent dey the Germate pilgrim to the Churoh of 倝 Apolinere, crected on the high bill north of Bemoben, on ranching the difoe find, "

[^47]:     prict then talke the moin whoh of the chall of E. Apollinaris enoued in an artictial tholl eot with gold and proplong chones, and hold it over the hoed of ench pilgrim, sfter bo or that hot roverwity binod te" Cath Thom, Jely 976, 1888.

[^48]:    1 At baptim in the Greek Churop, the child 嗨 carried thriee roand the lont, and at marring the atrily wedded peir

[^49]:    Fulk three thesen round the trappongy altar exoted in tho charoh

[^50]:    1 The beve moaliting of the trumes me frequenthy orribed by flith paral noct, beering the emblema of initiols of the patron Hinta of tho churohed to which they bolong At Bt, Jomer, Bonth Beppes, the soallop shell of the Apoutlo fin introdseed and maving trecery, sed at E. Getry's Efindopeitone tha enoned $G$, and a forinted coum are rimilniy placed. The lower part of the toner at Coithhall beare the crowrod I for 今. John the petion of that chureh. At North Reppe the corniow over the wet door has parils sharged with IFC. and M.R, eltermately.
    ${ }^{1}$ Cromer ponemen thise porchee, north, moth, and enth
    Ctise mooden foor of the parvive at FOL. XL

[^51]:    of Puritandol timen, tacomed in a quad. Fanguler cpeos with aeata all around inod asoommodiation for knoellag" Arih Jenemal, voL xvit, p. 363.

    At Withon, Norfolk, the rexedos of the high alter is mid to rumain, with palationg of 8S. Jehn Evangolint and John Baptict,

[^52]:    the high ittar at Broonethorpe, hen a Fory beatitiol Perpendienlar plocins, with two trefoiled arohes on marble shafis, and s therd crich in the piny of the mindon whom lowned sith form the ardile; thers is a boem under the weatorin arch but noce in the entarn, which thus formed the shelf for the cratit At ©. Nicholat, LyBn, there in a pidoina without ay sin'-ing, but mimply tour hoien piaroed thuung the ciah beneth the rocen, a Tery miucul er

[^53]:    1 Our Indy of Pity ocopre on the tome bowl at West Ditytor, Middeanes, upot which there are aloo the Coucrition, and a frobolical reptequatation of "the woce Whe at the root of the tree." The atem of this remartabie font if pieroed in ats nimioual bat olegapt manner.
    ${ }^{2}$ In the Previa Quowe book fit canto $x$, wer read-

[^54]:    ${ }^{1}$ The pecsonal popolarity of Heary VI, mult hate been reay great in Rest Anglis, ecpecinaly if the polition tondencies of the people in that part of Eaghad, whe in fatour of the Forkints, an they are maid to have been. Many willo give directions for pilgrimagen to be made from pluces in the Butexn conntion to the ining's temporary burial pleen th Chertany; that of Margaret Bat, of 8 Martio's-iv-the-Bailey, Norwich, dnted 1484, providen $n$ eum to tande a man to go for her "on pylgry*

[^55]:    mage wnto yo Abbey of Cherkney thor ne King Henry lyeth." Norf. Archmol, vol. iv. Abothnt will, that of a Lady Darcy, anjoina her eorvant Marguerote 8tamford to go a pilgrimage to "Seint Willinm of Rowchenter, and to King Henry." Eeser Arch. Trana, vol. iv, p. 6. These vicarioul pilgrimangen were not confined to Christinaity, but the Moham. medan rules alon commended that "themn who cannot go themsolves mutut hire noms other to go in their room." Sale's Koran, p. 44, in

[^56]:    1 The rood-benm at Sutton bear. text in trodern lettering, perbspa replecing a forther inacription, At Shoplund, Ensbex, the rood wal antried on a tio-beem of the roof (there being no chapoel ancth), the mortise for ith ingertion being very

[^57]:    clearty menh. At Beilhoues and Soarning the Sanctus bellis are aid to bo utili langing from the mareonin
    $s$ Thil mathod of construoting the rood-loft ntaineste pocurs aloo( ak, B, Mj, chail', Ormenty, ahd elsowhero.

[^58]:    2 There in alno a beff miar at Findotveraton; in all the inmanoes cited the towere in which they are met with have wertern doors, blowing that thooe gellerige weec intended to farilitate the panary of provedions through the

[^59]:    Wertern entrancel whilht the belle were being ruaf:
    ${ }^{3}$ At Aargham, near Attioboreugh, thero in a well at the beck of one of the modilig, which it pieroed through; "this opsaing wernt to the out ide of the will,

[^60]:    teature appearn at Doddington in Xeat. An engraving of this peculinity it given in Glynne's Churchee of Kent, p. 200. An Article on Medieval Conforsionals will be found in Reliquary, vol, xxiv, p. 128.

[^61]:    I At Whathom, Norfoll, is ar Almalour dated I689, with toxt "Remomber the Puure" it in frhiooed lite a bult

[^62]:    At Long Stratton, Norfolk, the open mata are atated to have nearly ${ }_{[ }$a bundred dirareat patterns on the fininh.

[^63]:    ${ }^{1}$ In 1808, a carnary or charnal-house wre buite in the churchyard of 8. Nicholys, Great Yarmouth, hy a widow Sybille Flath, with a chapel over it, and endowed by her for two priests to conduct divine merrics in it. In 1588, it wn pulled down and one of the cits towers, King Henry III tower, converterl to a receptacle for human remaina

[^64]:    

[^65]:    ${ }^{1}$ Boed at the Yoethly Moeting of the Intituta Jaly Fth 1869
    ${ }^{2}$ The Trwowi are froqueadely meotioned by Julime Game. Thay eppour tor the firt thon in He Commenteries, Bell ChII, 1, 87, imploting hin sid erainet the Boni; bet the moticuan conowning tham fin the lettore part of thin woek are much more dation and important Book $\nabla_{3}$ on 8 and 4 cout in an tocoome of tho Arpato betivene two rivil chifin, Indotion Frus and Cingterix. Itid., ©e 65-58, a formideblo fircrisotion of the Treven
     Footenant Intimas, and Indotionaruy wat aleh. Thio pownitul and warifoo tritbe celcie formed a lengeo to oppoen the Boraph, and were astin defoeted by the
    

    Anothrandatiomarn oconrain Ciove: lo man ectict of the Allobrogite and gave dideoce eginet II Fontrieg, who whil tried for mel-edmennetretion of hio pro-
     tion D5, 10.
    Fivehere, L'Art Ganlofe on ben Gaoloia duyes buw Madeillow Put I, p. 41, ans On rwosoateo obos low Trofiriek bis melrilit, drepect toat romain,
    
    

[^66]:     Berper do Montanlt in the Inteoduction to their wort entitled Io Trteor de
    
     Graithe" I can tedily from percomal experienee thet Dr. Hettenter equally alerve thin landetory opiluth

    For the sitention of Neumasen F.
     Kobleos nook Trior, p 988 eqgodit. 1880 : th in an the right bank of the Mowilla, thout ATe luyped North of Trimap; F. Yap 8, Dis Ifond won Thier bid Koblenc, Baibtucken-Itia-Laremburg Fionbah, cpocite p. 976.
    the Bromit name of thin plaoe wit Norionagus, ad Ayronien cills it Contrentinete fort in the beginaing of hil pown Mowila (XVIIL), p B, edit Gebobl, Beclim 1868,
    Tranionam celerem nebutiono fumine Navam (Nah)
    Adolibs mitutus pateri now monnin Fingo (1070

[^67]:    Die Neumagoer Moummento von Fits Hetmoer.
    ${ }^{3}$ The but arampio in that at Ital; that amonl apperarase and the detcils of ornamentation are well abown in the Aollowing worte :- Benchreibuas der Altarthitme in Thier and donen
     uad roumionhen Pariode in swat Theilen voe Frindrich Ouedom, Triar 1**0, Phe IX-III : The Strangria Gulde to the Zomenn Antiquilime of the oity of Therve, from the Garimar of Proforore John Hugh Wyttenbech, edited by Demion Turam, London, 1889 : and ara Das reminche Deokroll zu Igel woo Profenor Dr. Frans Kugle, mall cinot Kupfertafol, in, Thier, 1816 . The Piatio,
     ndon of the mocumant

[^68]:    1 In the pmane Dryden's tracelation anase on the whote preferable ; but the experion "Preces the chief" may mifleed, boonveo dbe in inferior to tbo nilare mantioned bolow Al directivg the other tira
    1Y. 497, Pet in coumilio matronas, mimotengue limi:

    Emoriti quas camet 80
    This in the tert of Buperti, bat it woald be better to coletitate the varione ruading malcerre for metrons, at Otto Jahn hol dooe in hir edition, 1851, followin's the beit manusaript of Juvenal, Codex Pithompan Xetersti would menn that TOS XLIVI

[^69]:    will derive great bencilt from woralefers the older and larger bookte on the enbjeot; he must not not sutiotied with
     Winctelmann, Monumenti Anticil Inecitit, 1891, in one of the bect authorition for ancient gilloys: Purto Qutith, Cupitalo XV, Bireme, tom. II, pp 272-231, be oxplaine many dotail and Greek merme for parte of a chip, solio Plate, No. 207, of 这 marble foand th Paleurias ; it in copied on a reduoed goale in the Diotionsry of Antiquitien, $p$. 784 : comp. Kontinnows, Ant Bept, Tome IV, ph II, Livre II qui comprend It merigation, le maniêre de coctraire las
     208-296; PlL CXXXII-CXLIIL, emp, CXXXIII, Roptra ou "Bperons, Apluetre, though the illurtentiong in thin work do not adequately corrompord with the orudition of the texth

[^70]:    1 The Fitto eamod fin to be in.
     egtent of than ruing, which are 172 miture lons and 107 wide; the hall merked A wn the Pbon \& $58 \cdot 78 \mathrm{~m} . \times$ $10 t 0 \mathrm{~m}$. In a fow minuter wall be will gopas to the Bdizo-ducerving attention beotare ith pi ware milt partiy Bomen Mr. E A. Promas in the Britioh Qarartriv Roview, July, 1875, Val. Ixii, Art. if, A ${ }^{\text {anata }}$ Troverom, Pp, 18 and 82, abp then Coralia and Civitio mot In buthlo (4.D. 62) upou the Bridee whow found that mpport the moderin mendeture. Bat thin in very doobtful: the bridga whore the tountht wer in this anithbourbood, mothion farther chould be peritively nactul. It in macte probeble that then foandation wers laid in the fuarth erme tery when Trifen remohed the toue of Mar propwity, ted mont of the building vere erected whoo mine sotoninh un by thotr sio as moltity. Wytumbooh, Roman Antiquitian ox Trives, Boz Tramatation, $p$ 105, auribe the bedde to Acripps, belt ine onily ramoon in thet the miniter of Augeter had Gaol for Mix proviace and planoed the smat highFity from Throut to Coiorpo. Quedrown Buebreibung der Alterthimer in Trier, 1820, ention the date till further beol into the Gllo-Belgic period, and twien ( $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{p}, 14,14$ ) tarte that thi meructare is more them 8000 Feat old 1 Ottan Mare 1 bad oocngion to olberve that the exagoration, to which local entiquarime are 0 proon, voold land us in flatot obenulition

    Quodoon, Ope elthe, Britelse thar die

[^71]:    ITre arat till of Dr. Eettor'b Menotr in mintown Die rimiachen
     Amprebongabricht mít diven Plan. vo Brorangened Baurat Befith Von Mremmodirector Dr. F. Hettace in Trior.

    ITb richert Trimers are thome of Colopen, ITobourg Aix-le-Chapelle, Mats I. Garmany i of Milab, Monsm, Aregui, Bari it Italy ; of Luow, Trojet Stan Reins, Nancy in Prace: Puluntre and Bartier da Montantes ope eltan, Introdoothion, $p$ I, whers masm mecoumt in diven of thene Coitections meompared, or rether contruted, with the obfectr of at prounved in the maridy at Therch. The phemar at Monas is one of the moot important, and eqpecinly so on account of the retion of Quen Theodolinda : ancy aumptoon wort demaribing it, with coloared plates, hat bewa pabliobed by the Abte Rock.
    Mech curioaninformation relating to art th the Middle Agen will be foupd in the Inveature do Trimor du Seint-Si68, nown Bonifine VIII. (1295) publid pmir tmile Moliniar, Pari, 1898, 800 alco the writiogs of Moume C. de Linat
    ${ }^{3}$ Phlowte and Barbint do Montrolt begis thotr creplemation of the detaila of

[^72]:    ${ }^{1}$ In them innertytion I have tolloned the teat of Bumberh, 1887, for want of may better muthority: 7. chap. on the Columper Mitleriag in tis Corpus Inest.
     Mercoangum, Nos, XII 108\% XII 1987; be refen to Rlain in Rheinimohe Yanaum, Vol. XY, 2. 490, 4, and 491, 4. For the moond incuription aee Oralli' Collection, vol L, p. 199, Na. 859.

    - Prancike Zur Geachiohto Trajans, Kunot und Genchmack, p. 594.
    
    

[^73]:    ${ }^{1}$ Frin another point of viow thean coulpturea are interenting ; wo moldom and coustrabnioes co expremive and groupe to atrilfolly arrugged in anch poor imatariala as mendetone sid limestone. Dr. Hettoer, Rbeinichet Musoume für Philologio, Neme Folge, Vol, $\times \times$ xi, $p$. 485, detrilisig the dincoraries int Neumagen Eayy, Ea bamen eine grome Nenge Quedera san Sandateda, wio of an der Sever bricht, und aus finem, golbem Kalketein, wio or aich in der Umgogend von Metz findet, zum Vorsabein. Comp. Führer durch dae Provinzinl-Musourn su Trier. Zweitd Antiages p. 7, by the came author, Steinmonumeute ans Neumagen 2d. Mowol.
    ${ }^{2}$ The engroing in Wiyttenbech, Fing. Tranol, p. 143, copied frum Quedoow, PI. xii, doen pot quito agreo with the large copper-plato appended to Kugler'a
    
    nuart be incocurncy comentume. Grull und Koner, Das Loben der Griedien und Rümer, Zwaite Avilape, 1804, p. 681, thisk thet tho oarriage figured here might be called comam or cirime (Ci. Wyttonhach's note, Op. eitat, p. 136, and quotution from Auconiut, Epitio 14, v. 11 Bod cisium aut pigrum cuntus anncoende vornedum,
    Nop tibi cit raodea, non amor socter equai
    Tarodery, a rase word, is mid to be derived from velo and the Geallio rede; V. Martial, xii, 14 ; xiv, 80). Ibid., pp. 458-456, they give me ecoount of the monument at Igel with engraving, and ramark that atructures siailer in atylo and parpoes have been foupd in the purt of Northern Africa called by the Romans Syrtion Tripolitana: v. Heinrich Barth, Reiom and Bntdectungen, Fol. is Pp: 128, 182

[^74]:    ${ }^{1}$ On seconeidering the incoription, I luve coees to the conclusion that L here in equivalent to leugac This meserre in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ thomen mile or 1500 paces, no thet four lengac would make dis Roman milon, whieh if nearly the dietance betwoen Triven and Ipel. Moreover Orelli, Op. citht, Na. 1019, Vol. i, p. 229, supplian an example of $L$ as the ebbretistion for leuge: conft ibid. No. 504s, Yol, if, p. 450.
    Wyttenbmeb, los. citat, my that Aler.

[^75]:    ander Wilthoim read CLIII Entead of LIII (de) The French word liere evi. dently comen from lerge, but has a dierorent meaning.

    S Our own opuntry aftorde numiconatie illatrations of the Itet-montioned figure; see Rram, Anciont Britiah Coinn, with engroving by Farhoit, pp. 211, 258 eq. and 851 ; Phtes V, AO, 2 ; VII, Not. 9, 10 ; XIII, No. 7. At p. 268 the enthor meationm a winged hippocempet

[^76]:    O8, Zuri der fangen Mobopea Tom gei. Cunt D. Depria, Handbook for giny (Muregh 1864, p. 87, Peformo-Onitweiti- letopes from 太olinus, No. X. Boreolen and Hippolyte ; Cition and Cenctition of Etroith ford ed., 188s, VoL İ, ppe $8-102$, The Amaron Borco-
     mone bo by a Greok artitt; Doto is p. 115, betiole of Greoks with Amacoon,
    
    
     Toen L, pert 1, columns $801-610$.

    On the when ide of the Prethenon the mabjoct of the Mectopen is probebly - betile with Amatores, though nome Wittre explain them otherwine: me Ad Micherlin, Dar Partbenon, Text, III
     metopen, Pp. 148-151; Platen, TMI. $\overline{\text { F }}$ Noer I-EIV; notioe of Ampmons at Afared elowires p. 149. Jaburbuch den Kaver. Dertechen Areblitologinahem InEtisuth, 1886. Art by Ad. Miohedin,
     yancige in the teat, and Ply. 1-0 and the

[^77]:    1 Yerions explonations have beeo propand to scocoms for thin whoke of artThe apciant eritice mid that Timnathes had manartod his revourcen in painting the ochar fifures, and we neable to ecprese the intenity of Agamemmon'a Triv. Cicmor, Onitor, cap XX, 174,虔 denique pietor illo vilit . . otvolvodiam cupot Agamemannis -10, quotion furman inlom luctam paricillo
     a.v. (Timacthen), edit. Piderit, Quintlian Institutionen Oratocime, 1ib. III, cup. XIII, edit Burmann, Congmptin auboctibns, non reperime quo digne modo patrís vultam powe exprimere, velavit ojus cofut, of tue crigre abjmo dedit semtimpadan. Pliny, flite Nat XXXV, 10, a. 3646 : 8itig, Chatelogus Artilloum, Pp. 417-s and note Perhape the artit covered Agmemnon's bend, beonusp thin pernonty whe only an ncomery, and

[^78]:    tomp. C. Poach Santh, Illurtations of Ropap London, 1859, P1s VII-XII, mondly ouloured, ahowing theothted parernents dinoowered at the Ereina Orice, Broed gltreet; under the Rreach Protetent Church, Tirremareedte Street; and in Leticolall Strout: they tate demoribed pp. 19-69, with reformaces to Monice in other plaper, 7. Indean, p, 160.
    ${ }^{1}$ Ch. Jotiquet, Momiques trouvere it Reime 186, XVII Plancher Pl. IV oolouted: PA, FuXVII are lithofraph of madallion ; PL XYII, facing p, HE, stepreacoty the whole Homesie of the Promenada in tif preveat oondition, the petis doetroyed or burnt boing onpefully Indicated: my Papor on the Callo-Roman tronmerete of this eity, Archeol. Joarm. Fol, sli., pp. 118-191.
    ${ }^{2}$ Wilmowny, Tefl FI, Die Glediantoren mit dom Vainh, which lue olls dan Glanmpanikt des Ganeen; ef. Tezt, pp. 8-10. The ponition of the Laviet bie cortropooda with that of the umpits (Amplow, latar Ampontis, of. Horton Curni. III, 20, 11, 4rbiter prgane) in tho Grai*n gamece A largo Pamathenaio Vave, whith is a enmpiouos objeot in

[^79]:    
     Wheh on sococant of the mentry it inadrimibl ; Baparti properily fochad is is in opiona Inder; beante the acooutiswounte (hubtion at atme) of shio dath of gindintorn are moathoned by the sethor, 80. If, 14 meq.; VIII, 100 . 210. Tritin wen tho moed: Prition to the moond hook of bin Biftamet bern honter, by is ritiog prove: Dunique
    
     provitio onthe 'magiat impockel
    

    Yyrieth for minnile, is the for angted by otto Jan in he edtetion of
     the Codin Pithonenn hu ghat YI, 81
     thia word in manily durived trom mprowe 8 tatith, which took the ptoce of
    
     Fervit Oppingus, Einfieuticn I. 100 Do Vit prefers to conneot ayraite with the Mrimidoes, andine of Achillom or with Minas mimet (formiat) beatace then thadiatotet weat elowly fire antal Etymong wa not the trod point of Focceltin, no mote in lt at hip noct exise: lat the latter her doan ded

[^80]:     "ficherrg" improperly inearted in the Authoriced Vertion, in opaitted by the
     s tamio worn over abother. Campbell on the Four Gompele, Tranalated with Frediminary Dimetationa and Notea, edit 1889, Vol, in, Pp. 405, 512 m. "Girt on bis upper gormenten Tymis, not

[^81]:     vons XLII

[^82]:    

[^83]:    ${ }^{1}$ Head in the Firtorical Section at the Annual Meeting of the Inatitiota, 㔚 KTorwich, Augat 9th, 1889.

    VOI ILVI (NO. 184.)

[^84]:    stall forther, by lam of tranklodge.

[^85]:     Norwinh, Angurt 6th, 1889.

[^86]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sourn. Brit. Archwol, An, Fol mexifi, 1892, p. 110, 1 pL of illumbitiong voL 41 LL .

[^87]:    1 Other gimilar chefte have been found in di...rant locelities motebly at Betrembourne, in Kedt, and perhape aleo et Politetow, in Sufioll. Mr. Cooto cone adined them Boman Survegor' marlas.

[^88]:    1 Theer antiquitien, together with the pottary from the interment at Felminghata, previonuly mantioned, are now in the pomemion of J. Postle, Eeq., of 8malibrogh Fith, Norfalk Soo for otole-

[^89]:    inge of the variout objecta of the latter find, Leoture on the Antiquities of Now folk by the Hov. Richard Eert, 18t4, two piater.

[^90]:    IPotiers' lifing have bow forind et Tirhy Gane, Eedenhem, Ghem Tovy Wagboume, Caigter mer Vorwich, and Cnintar noer Yarmonth, and in the Poetbumons Worta of git T. Brown mention in maie of a dinoovery of mome mitructave at Boxter noar Brampton, whioh ean ocroeky be agything the bat a kiln. That barped Doctor Eay, "What wort
    

[^91]:    ${ }^{1}$ Originen Coltion by Edwin Guent, LL.D., toc, vol. in, p. 158.

    Thit camp has been called the " Ad Tann" of the Peatingerian Tablen, a mame which might with more properioty be given to the dation et Cainter, at the FOL 2TML

[^92]:    latter in alow down open the thean of the Tan, which the former not Coold Vente Icemormm huve reocived e recond mane (Ad Thum) during the erarre of its oecoppation I

[^93]:    The moand and fom of North Bmbam haw been elvimod by WoodFand at Boman, and the eemetory thent bor bat with donbtiol litrothoot

[^94]:    Biometald's demeription of the tmede to the lattor, would indicate Angition rulber than Romap intwmeato.

[^95]:    ${ }^{1}$ The mabject of the roeds which conEacted tho fotations, or carved as a mann of apmmanication throughout the dife triet in too large if not too obecare to bo evin touched ruph in thin oosery. The enare ma botid, lwo with repeot to the truce: of the Roman etmbankment? oo promiment a fenture in the fenfand of the writarn tide of the county.

[^96]:    ${ }^{1}$ Burgh, or Bargh Cantle (Giariacoauna) at the moath of the Wavency whan it falla into Bregidon Water, in notanilly in genfolt but is this attition formed no

[^97]:    treportmet a part of the defooces of the river vallige of Nortolle it enmot be onitted from any iomaription of thone difencer

[^98]:    12he present conet tine form Fire borano to I uradeley where the rec comed clom to clifir and high land. Eut this pertion of the oonent her boon subjeoted for aft to the enaronalumenter of the an

[^99]:    and doen not tranamet the goen line of Roman times.
    ${ }^{2}$ See Blomateld Eitat Nort Voly. 1800, p. 20\%

[^100]:    

[^101]:    
    
    
     Gallin Arvionin proman dacm Fig. COCO yruiphtio

    Penteruem atio nill artam opprobe
     Anotentan Thips crinotpin stmoleram Coloprem fat CO pedum lonitadian
    

[^102]:    
    
     Cn io Syllano avincolo ofe provetan
    
     cent artin quantoque major fh Eroodoro poontantio fult tato mand dipouberl ere oblituratio potitu

[^103]:    ${ }^{2}$ Fincroct from Gi Gregor: Puin : Twro nanein Eithoria Praneorum, Lib: 1; Exz
    [Printed at Iatetis Purionam xDeriox by Francinco Muguet]
    "Figueimo \$ept lo00, Valorinnthe * Chill wors Rom, Imperium mant adepti, quifi gravem oontra Chriotiabon pernecttivera aug tempore commoverant. Tuno Boman Cormolius Coprimus Carthefinom folici Eanguine ilutarant Earum tempore " of Chrocos ilie Alamannornm raz commoto exercita Galline pervagevit Fi. antem Chrocus multes drosentio ferter fuime, qui oum nomall inique peosiont, per cuntitiow, at siunt, matri:
    míqua, colleotam, (rt divimus) Alaman: arum gontem univernes Gallin pervagatur Cunctieque Aㄹde ques antiquition inbricntre fuerunt a furdmmentis fubvetth

    Fenions vero Avernos, delubram illod, quod Gallice lingua'Vano, Chatate voonts, inomadit, diruit, atque mbertith Kiro oum opere fatom fuit atques firmatom, caju pariol dapiex ernt, sb hotan enim do minnto lapides loris vero gradris
     paries ille ericituditnem pedes turginth. Intrisecus raro mermore so monivo variatam erach Pavimentrm quoguo
     piambo tectirm. ${ }^{20}$

    * Curod iruphomein miti groculi quinti fritio componts

[^104]:    1 Bepart of Conninion to the Comen Canat of the tuy dat Doen

    - In Joly, $1877_{1}$ at the frot erestaliont ther, tound that all the upper part of the
     thich covied the gronnd The gread trircere of the primeiplo fixwion sppered under the robbih.
    " They impodintaly applied thementer to rwoumotes and to dotermine the entapt of the dillot the cinand the Aepode enompened of beatiful out etone aciflly mothed with peroery fotio valy

    Thit entaded or 40 metans ( 18.184
     tilneliond afigtily tomards the nowth Fits; and thy touad in the midalle of Ave friciar celbetroctione whele they totomed oter a layeth of pecily 30 antact (5018 Bepinh (ot)-lorminy probably
     and thre mroopheng oan of whoh var in pion Sone beantitul hoilowed er moocped tat frovetione, [adigeted they vincer the coudut of the rate timern.
     contrugted on a moentela oompletely denived of tprize webry but tino frind to dimoover the its, and the arival of tho had manon ancoed the ronenchen to be brike of

    In 1074, the comaithen dacided to coocriteste ther twmarohe on the puint Whete they cond puintute, foiloping the bute eoaditions finto tho soterion of the etiftom.

    Tha indienlan of a othireme fored at the topt of the lateral fapede, eluorred moreover, that an moctice wat to be found
    

[^105]:    vios or poroh of this hill had mother door $\mathrm{by}^{\text {which aceem wis given into }}$ another room edjoining the preceding one, and where thoy fevuod a purticuler arngement consinting of meny ceamicincaler appen conatructed in worked stone called in the Fremeh Domita.

    A gallery projected over the lower well efimilarly corvered with the "opus quad.

[^106]:    matom" the airenithtion thov min wry and commanded the mente $A$ fourt hemyogcle wan found 10th Ootober, and they diecovered threo days aftre a anit belonging to 0 fifth exedre. This hall of anoh curioun arrawgement exteaded without doubt to the foundution or bottoin of the buiding.

[^107]:     Nownich, Augnt 7th, 1889.

[^108]:    3 The medisol anchiteves divided the widthe of their pointed archen into equal parte, and struck the ares from two of thene divinions ; they litewion formod theiriour owatred opanioge by Arat find upoe the ceotree for the mprequing or mind tres, nod thea finding the ouptrout

[^109]:     ploved upon vericillingeinem frome the centres of the cuter arces. Many modern four-centred arches have beep contriected in complete ifsorance of the groper method.

[^110]:    ${ }^{2}$ The Hittle church at Motton he a tower the weet wall of which forman part of the eacloware of the churchyurd, $\infty$ that it being impowible to have a weiteril doorway, there ere north and wonth archen end the entrance in formed in the enet whl of the mave; thin in of creat thick-
    

[^111]:    it leading to a gollery abo condructed in the wall, and arohod ower. At Rust Bergholt, Sultill, the statop of the wert tower if dimilarty pleced apon the boondary will and litro Motton, achibtite north and sooth archen on doee simo the tower at Dedham, Emat,

[^112]:    II trow of noee with thres wisdown - We fiod in Sowertht, at Axbrides Cheddar, and Wincoombe. The detached or tying pinneclen to compisuoun in come wertera belfries, are about in
    
    apalogoras in the double pianacien at the corners of the tower at Ingham. The piensed stume copenion of trofoiln or quatretoilh eet in dingoenal equarre, in aleo a weat of Kngiani fenture unfamilar in the antr

[^113]:    There me sumbrien within the tovere at Balaugh, Coltimall, and Xelbrigge,
    ${ }^{2}$ Theto ciroular tower whe doubalen doigned of round form, an beit cuited for atrength, for phee of refuge and atonte for valuable doring robelions and riotu; the arrangeneptin in tome equare towerpoint to the mane unes, thulat Filhy the late8econd Pointed one hns as internal door to the stais turret strongly banded with from end secured by esten padlocks; at Farbioton, in Saanax, thore ife similar iron bound door with complicated lockworis, evideatly for making the bolfry a piteot of accurity, thongh popularly muppoed to form part of an engins for torturing horoticu confled in the chamber

[^114]:    sbove That cirnalar toman wne 60 formed in preferenoe to equare opee from an bileged dificulta in procoring etone appeni to me abourd, and the three Suteor erample hole to dingrote thin theory, for thay aro all aiturited on the river Oows, and have an ecroellent pavigeble water-mey from the teen, which, whilht tit poold enable thoe to be encily mpplied from Ceon, would on the other hand, axpoos these plage to pirutical attacian from the Fropah, an eventorality, Which in after timee frequently took place along the coutherr const,
    ribee towers are eometimes ollifition, n at Rollonly, which in wider freto worth to eonth, then from, wint to Fith () () ()

[^115]:    2 1horgh gocmionally the medivarel baidan dinglayed s rediloes daring in bailding conatruction, at other times thoy aoted with o carefulnem which would now be considered superfuous. Thus in the ente of Fangland where on the eont the mont destructive rind come from the porth and eert, ther made thooe siden of their chundes etronger than thome fang the wath and weath For this romore at Southrold the clerestory win.

[^116]:    window whitever. On the eontrous, naer the wouth cont of England, where the wind blows etrongent from the wemt, met often fand the month doorkey omitted, iphtaress of thit oceur in Burgex, at Claytan, Dremfeld, Priton, Hombin,

[^117]:    Ifield, Mremidi, Walberton, and Yepton, Leotnin terneed tower hen the peopuliarity of a morth docrwey, and the weitern entrance it aboltered by porchen at Boerte, Rudigewick, Rustrytonnad Yaptoen,

[^118]:    1 The pamber of aysolis figure fintroduced into the ormateratition of theo horomer bean roofe is oftion very re martebie, thup at Grundisburgh Butholk, each peir of prinefpels hafive full lengeth nngola atached to it. Probably thoo rerementation were intanded chiofy to ajimbotin tho havrealy bout, whilt the argioe of the minto were confloed to

[^119]:    niokes in the wrin to difaify the " How tomen "boilt up into the fabric of tho myatio church. This I think wam the iden intended at B. Nichoin, $\mathrm{Lymn}_{\text {, ench }}$ intermediate refter having two full langth angele, whint in the elereatory wili are come forty niohes to emalurime calintly perions.an.

[^120]:    ${ }^{1}$ A ${ }^{\text {d }}$ J Jovington, Furitmonoserax and Willingdon.
    Aporling is hin Osureh Falls in
     Eitlingion, "A procioaly dimilar one ocour int Enppifbragh, Xorfolk. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ It in of

[^121]:    a vary common Rut Angline pattorn, altermite figures of neated Hona and mood: houme embellieh the stem, whilat the octagonal bowl ham demi-sigeta and the otragelatio aymbole

[^122]:    * FIDDOTTH FOTEATHELEU ** *-

[^123]:    ${ }^{1}$ Read in the Hintorical Section the thanal Meeting of the Inatituté at Norwioh, Angul 8th, 1889.

[^124]:     4.3. Wioh bowever aoly glvee the arobes thet trevere the high romd through the
    
     8ndio, tome 1, Prominc Partio, p. i42, stite notioing the aquadrot at Segovis, the Poat du Gard, Aquas Adarandriom, thet of the Anio above Tivoli, and thet at Carthege, conolude the pargeraph by demeribing the ope now under comotientine: LAquedec do Meta, ent on briquen,
    
     era, plan lucyan que caux des axturaition, sont antrmontes d'un rang d' aros phas petite to plat sombreax Not ond of thoes amaller archee if now Fitible, the enatrel part of the equeduet heving been derroyed long ago; and their former ex. ftence and only be oogjeotured. a Is hatear prodigiocue gre olle (le archem
     avit ou qu' un moul rang of le pen d'erpece qu' ellen auraient linint pour In punge da emas, a illen avient ets den (W) mimet propartions que collen qui
    

[^125]:    
     Jo antro, oopme cellem du pont du Gard dans lo Ianguadoo Eite de Mete, vol
     the moconth of the oonitrugtion of the aquoduch ani traco all the vertions of
     180-161 ; of La Curt Toperraphime, en 16 figurn in Plate Evili.

    Moothacoa mpromer in toog tern him engiration of the loter bides that ocoved a beond river, and orried the whert trom ope hill to asother ; bo juothy ramily that the ariting ruming have, at woll an at Nimes and Eegovin, far zorpers anything of the bind to the tovirons of Roms iteber: loa eltat, p, 20\%. Beridet this peraco, be dovotes in his appile nont, tome iv, liney 7 , the whole of the bixth chapter to a drexiption of thin equeduct, illuatented by a Plate repromatins the arober on a lup scale, No. yliv, top ing p. 108, and covering $\$$ ivo tolio pager. At hir requent the Prior of St. Arnoul at Mide obteined sooprte monareanalia of the mooument and ititonation oondert. fing ite detans

[^126]:    1 Xouinat, Dathot Anow and Ara on the latt bagk of the Towile-Jow, Orly Angy, Mrecath, E4 Privat apd Moutfay on the stith bank ase locelitive throuth withet the aquedeet pamee ; they Fill bo focped in the folloniag mapeJoname, Grider Diament Forew, A meen
     1.de, p. 276; Bacanker Ethanlends, - ition 104, Yep 27, Dis Sehlehtefde nm Mote p 801 ; Dis Kriag-Operet-
     tate: 1: 50,000, Aailnge 1888, (Ruiva der Rime wreverituans).

    9 Divoduram senam to man two Fitere, the formar part of the word being equivelept to the Celtio Da; comp. Enement dwau, Grock 80 tim, ArgioSeroes and Sootch twa, hes, Dha sepirato form of Da : Arpatronfe Gealio Dictionary; wee alo thid. Englinh Geelic Part,
    
    

[^127]:    ) In my fourcy bo the Buinouland, Soptomber 180, I mol with two !milar eflamen on for the Munde Larrin at Wacoy, of which M Chtrien Copranalt in the eonerritioar; the ocher at Propkfort on the Main in a bailding oulled the Archivpobivio, oppodte the Cathedral. Ite former fin deraribed by Iucima Wincor, Cutaloge der objete ilitt et dramiquiti, $0^{-2}$ (ition, 1887. Thocia Callorlowine p 19, No. 147, Figure Gquatre tricination monetre, groupe * greh trouve i Hommert (IEurth), Io mopidre a la tite of lo biate d'ux homme, main ls corph am termine on tete de meppent. . . Cotte reprienentation rape pertowt aillems, wait frqueato on Lotraine. . , I racit kei dun mythe relifonx propre 1 bow contrios. Bee Dr. Wogners Articls, loo citat, pe. 86.49 , Nepten im Cigntenlonpl aficminohen Teprmanten

[^128]:    
    
    
    
    
    
    
    

    * Wit have have probably ath ellowion to the nume of the city. Putidene Doraiser is in Dorio Derwify, mit in
    
     Fipy's Greak Grammar, p. 108, Chanich of [etter by the dinlecta; Buttenamis Iargee Civet Gremmar, Englinh tronletion, edit E F. Barier, (16, Coneomonnith 8, Ob, 1, 2, P. 81.
    D. Wugoer his thlea hi illustrations trow "Operbect Griechinolue Kunetory thologio, it, I, 8, Nimetait 17, Nr. of enf promer tat 1, 息" the lueter it

[^129]:    wes found at Ghut, and in now proworred in the Yuceam of Toulouse; Becench Eirtoiry snciepna de Lachon, Monumeste seligieux (sippee votift), p 22, No. 20.
    ${ }^{2}$ Oozemptio, at ated with reapeot to marritse, 5 , thin axplained by Forcellini, s.r., Se nzor et maritus invicam coëmebent per formales illat: Fions mili anow
     facilites f He edds a parage from Verro, aped Nomiam, xij, 50 , which illustrette tee group at Xete, Xuliter nabeen tran ad voum antes forto woidbat. . tortiam in encoiperio (muxrentipe, at beg for a parro) cum condidieset: Adem'S Roman Antiguitien edit. Boyd, 1884, p 400 ; 8 mith's Diet of Anth, $p$ 741. As in thit oane, 10 in miny otherr, the eopalchril etones rbow a pair of buate or fulllength figures Seo Hint de Kots, Plates at the end of vol, $i$, from viii to xvi; eap. xii, No. 4, 6, 7, 8 ; and xiv, Nos 1, 4-7. Some of the Insoriptions are given by Grater, P. cocolsti, No. 8, to. in the marginal noten of the Hilt do 1早㡎 p. 79 roqq.

[^130]:    tweas two arse bearing the foneriptions Matos and ranom ; at hin ide in ain oper book, of whow pagte we reed IVETI Iove ancthart. Moatimeon derived from Boimard'e drainge come unedited Antiquitien of Metr notebly amonget them a buerelief of Sieptripe erectod by the Concuberwium monlarwim of the Rhine: Aot. Expl. 8applt, tomo i, p. 67 sq., RL.
     comme antiquaire Boimend jofgnait eno core on trimet remequable pour la poenio
    

[^131]:    ${ }^{4}$ A wronth wis bope chowe by the Autive

[^132]:    ${ }^{2}$ Epeotmen arhiblted.

[^133]:    ${ }^{1}$ Epectiona erhibitod

[^134]:    
    
    
    D. Etomet (Mrom Momoonde hete

[^135]:    1 Pripted at pr 202
    SWe dball hope on a tutart ooction to sive in the Jivined a copaplotepoount
    

[^136]:    2 It may be etated that inoe the Cunte Fan riefted by the In fitutes lage portion of tho fatecioc hat bowe arownatid down

[^137]:    to the original lovel, but so further light hat bow int prowent throw upon 10 1940ry:

[^138]:    Woe hereby certify that we have prepared the above Account for the year 1888, and that the mane agrees with the Cash and Bankers' Pass books of the Institute. Further we have also examined toe sundry perymenta made during the period with the rouobers taser KIRBY * BRANTfORD,

