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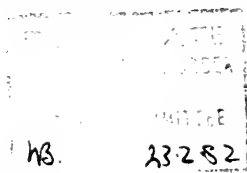
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* This woodcut has been given through the obliging permission of the publisher of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," Mr. Mason, Tenby.

† This and the following illustrations of the investigation of the "Picts' House" are kindly presented to the Journal by Mr. Rhind.

‡ For the use of this and the following four illustrations, the Institute is indebted to the Hon. R. C. Neville.

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pp. 264, 268.

Five Woodcuts from the "Original Papers," published by the Norfolk
Archæological Society.

* * The five folded sheets of Pedigrees of the Courtenay family are to be placed
after page 52.

The Illustrations marked thus * are in the letter press. The remainder are to
be inserted at the pages indicated.

CORRECTIONS.



The bronze axe in the Museum of the Hon. Richard Neville (described at p. 171), was found at
Akeley, Bucks.

The spot where the collar exhibited by the Rev. John Webb (see p. 257) was found, is situated
in Herefordshire.

Page 373, line 28, for Madden, read Manning.

* For the use of this woodcut we are indebted to the Norfolk Archæological Society, through
the courtesy of their Secretary, Mr. Harrod.

The Archaeological Journal.

MARCH, 1853.

ON THE ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION OF NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

AT the close of the year 1851, I gave a slight sketch of the history of the British Room and its contents up to that time. It may be of some interest to the members of the Archaeological Institute to learn the subsequent progress of the collection.

This is the more necessary, as the progress of the British Collection depends in no small degree on the support of societies like our own. The lover of classic art may, with money at his command, soon form a considerable collection of the antiquities of Greece or Rome. The history of these nations is indelibly recorded by their historians. It is examples of their art, and the illustration of what is already known, that the student seeks : to him it is of less moment whether the bronze or terracotta which he admires be found in Athens or Pompeii.

How differently must the British antiquary investigate the fading footsteps of the past. He must traverse the ages which elapsed before the Roman conquest without the guide of a written record, or the assistance of a certain starting point. The objects for which he seeks the fragment of bronze, the flake of flint, or mouldering urn, become of little value unless the circumstances of their discovery are recorded. He must look then for assistance to the country collector and the zealous archaeologist, not to the ordinary dealer, who cares little for the objects he sells, or, if necessary, invents a fable to promote the sale of them.

It is gratifying to find that, during the past year, the British collection has had donations made to it by no less

than thirty-three persons, while the number of objects added amount to about five hundred and eighteen.

Among the additions made to the primeval antiquities, the most interesting are two of the flint knives found in the cavern known as Kent's Hole, near Torquay. They were embedded with bones of extinct bears, hyenas, and other carnivora, and together with them sealed in by the thick stalagmitic floor of the cavern. The valuable observations made by Dr. Mantell, in a former volume of this journal,¹ render it unnecessary for me to enter into the question of the antiquity of these remains. Frequent observations prove how little we can trust to mere juxtaposition; it should, however, be observed, that these implements must be of very considerable antiquity, as *above* the floor by which they are covered is a layer of earth containing human bones and fragments of rude pottery necessarily subsequent in date to the knives, though so primitive in manufacture. These two implements were presented by R. A. C. Austen, Esq., and resemble the rude weapons found in the early British barrows of Wiltshire and elsewhere. Four other flint weapons, of somewhat similar appearance, have been presented by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. They were discovered in a tumulus at Driffield, in Yorkshire.

The collection of celts has been enriched by a very fine one of flint, found near Reigate, and presented to the Museum by R. Clutton, Esq.² Apart from its high finish, this object was a very desirable acquisition, owing to the great poverty of the collection in stone weapons found in England. Three other stone objects have been added, found in the parish of Barton Bendish, in Norfolk.

To the Rev. S. B. Turner we are indebted for a bronze dagger-blade, found at Boston, in Lincolnshire. It is of the ordinary type, but is of interest, as there was no weapon of the kind in the collection found in that part of England. A very curious celt-mould has been presented by Sir Walter Trevelyan, found near Wallington, in Northumberland.³ It is of a coarse sandstone, and appears to have been intended for casting the flat cuneiform bronze celts, which Mr. Dunoyer has placed in his first class.⁴ It exhibits three

¹ Arch. Journ., vol. vii., p. 340, *vide*
also Buckland's *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ*.

² Arch. Journ., vol. ix. p. 194.

³ *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv., p. 107.

⁴ Arch. Journ., vol. iv, p. 2.

holes of different sizes for casting celts, and one for casting a ring, into which the metal was simply poured and afterwards hammered into shape. It resembles, in many particulars, a celt-mould found near Belfast, and published by Mr. Dunoyer.⁵ To the same gentleman we are indebted for three Celtic urns, one of them discovered at Jesmond, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the other two found in a cairn at Black Heddon, Northumberland. Portions of another urn, of a curious pattern, were presented by C. E. Long, Esq., discovered at Beedon, in Berkshire.⁶

These appear to be the only acquisitions which seem to belong to purely Celtic workmanship, with the exception of two very curious sets of objects found in Suffolk, which, though they do not appear to be of Roman workmanship, cannot be long anterior to the occupation of Britain by that people. The first series consists of a spear-head, hammer, knife, gouge and awl of bronze, discovered with one or two socketted celts, in a gravel pit at Thorndon, in Suffolk. The hammer is curious, and of great rarity in form; it resembles a socketted celt, but does not taper off at the point. The lower end is cut off square, and is very solid. It is not unlike an object found some years ago with a gouge and several celts on Roseberry Topping, in Cleveland, Yorkshire.⁷ The knife is provided with a socket into which the handle was fixed by two pins. The gouge is of the ordinary type, and resembles those found with celts at Carlton Rode, near Norfolk.

The other set of objects was discovered at Exning, in Suffolk, and have a still more Roman character than the last. Among them were socketted celts, spear-heads, a gouge, some curious bullæ, and a pin with a chain, all of bronze. The form of two urns found near these objects is very similar to that of Roman urns, but the material is coarse and badly baked. All these curious remains were collected by the late Mr. Davy, of Ufford.

The additions to the collection of Roman remains have been numerous. I should especially mention some interesting stones discovered during the course of last summer in digging the foundations of a house on the East side of the Roman

⁵ Arch. Journ., vol. iv., pl. vi., p. 333.

⁶ Arch. Journ., vol. vii., p. 66.

⁷ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv., p. 53.

wall behind Trinity-house Square. They consist of an architectural fragment in the form of a scroll, a portion of a very large inscription, and another inscription which, from its worn condition, is difficult to read. The similarity of the first object to the scroll at the ends of the lid of the sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus render it likely that this fragment may have been similarly placed on a gigantic sarcophagus, into the side of which the large inscription may have been inserted. The inscription, which is represented in the accompanying plate, records—Fabius Alpinus Classicianus,—who must have occupied a position of some importance to have required so splendid a monument. The second inscription is likewise monumental, and appears to commemorate A. Alfidius Rombo. This inscription is so faintly cut, and the stone is so much injured, that I must defer the consideration of it to another opportunity. These interesting remains were presented by W. J. Hall, Esq., on whose premises the excavations were being made.

The researches lately made on the site of a Roman villa at Boxmoor, in Hertfordshire, have furnished us with some curious flue-tiles, stucco, and other fragments, presented to the museum by the proprietor, George Davis, Esq. It would be superfluous to say much of these objects, as Mr. John Evans, to whose zeal the excavations are mainly due, has prepared a careful paper on the subject, which will shortly appear in the *Archæologia*. A perfect flue-tile, ornamented in a similar way to some found at Boxmoor, has been presented by Mr. Way. It was found, with several others, near Reigate. We are indebted to the Rev. J. W. Burgon for a fine Roman brick, found under the Post Office, and stamped with the inscription P. P. BRI. LON.⁸



Tile-stamp. London. Half size.

I should also mention a very valuable present from Sir Walter Trevelyan: the curious enamelled bronze cup discovered at Harwood, near Cambo, in Northumberland.⁹ The great rarity of enamelled vessels of the Roman period renders this a great acquisition to the National Collection, more

⁸ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. iii., p. 69.

⁹ *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. iv., p. 102.



Separation, inscription found at the base of the Roman Wall, London.

Length, 3 feet, 4 inches; height 2 feet 6 inches.

especially since the melancholy destruction of the curious enamelled vessel found in the Bartlow Hills by the fire at Lord Maynard's house at Little Easton.

With regard to Roman sepulchral antiquities, I should mention some vessels presented by the Dean of Westminster, and discovered near Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow, in 1848.¹ They consist of a large globular amphora, the neck of which has been broken off, and within which was discovered a small urn, with a lid, containing burnt bones. It appears that the Romans frequently employed broken amphoræ for sepulchral purposes. The neck of the oil or wine jar must have been purposely broken off, as it would be too narrow to admit of any other vessel being placed inside. An interment from Colchester, almost identical with the one under consideration, is recorded in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* (vol. i., p. 238). In this case, an urn with a lid was placed inside an amphora, the neck of which had been broken off and replaced after admitting the urn. An amphora was also discovered within the walls of the Roman station at Chesters in Northumberland, containing bones and a coin of Hadrian. Five sepulchral vessels, discovered at Hoo St. Werburg, near Rochester, have been presented to the Museum, by W. H. Nicholson, Esq.² They consist of a large amphora, perfect, with the exception of one of the handles, which had evidently been broken off before the deposit was made. In the neck of this amphora was placed a cup, of fine black varnished ware, almost equal in lustre to Etruscan vases; at the side of the amphora was placed a bottle. A fourth vessel (an urn of black ware, ornamented with tendrils in relief,) was found in a second interment, and appeared to have been contained in a large broken vessel; with it were the fragments of a Samian patera. The fifth vessel is a Samian patera, bearing the potter's mark CINN, and formed part of a third interment. A square Roman glass vessel has also been presented to the Museum, by the Earl of Verulam, discovered at Messing, in Essex. It is of a type frequently found in sepulchral deposits, being tall, quadrangular, and with one broad handle. The glass is of a bluish green, and, as usual with glass of this texture, scarcely exhibits a trace of corrosion.

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. vi., p. 76.

² They are engraved in *Journ. of Brit. Arch. Ass.*, vol. iv., p. 339.

One of the most curious discoveries during the past year was made in the New Forest, to the east of Fording-bridge. Over a tract of some extent were found scattered the fragments of Roman vessels, the greater part of which proved to be cast away from a potter's kiln. The Museum has secured about fifty of these vessels, of various sizes and shapes, of which a small group is represented in the accompanying woodcut. The greater part of the vessels consist of upright urns, with six indentations in the sides. Many of the pieces are remarkable for an iron-red glaze, due probably to overbaking, and they are all more or less cracked and warped. The excavations have been made by the Rev. J. Bartlett, under the superintendence of Mr. Akerman. The latter gentleman is preparing a paper on the subject, and I should not therefore wish to anticipate him in the particulars of a discovery principally due to his exertions.



Pottery found in the New Forest.

The additions to the Saxon antiquities have not been very numerous, and that branch of national archæology is the most deficient in the whole collection. The principal objects are, a curious buckle, several spear-heads, and other remains, discovered near Ringwold, in Kent, and presented by the Rev. J. Monins;³ a fine saucer-shaped brooch, found at Stone, in Buckinghamshire;⁴ and a leaden brooch, dis-

³ Arch. Journ., vol. ix. p. 304.

⁴ Archæologia, vol. xxx., p. 545, *vide* also Arch. Journ., vol. viii., p. 96.

covered in Cheapside in 1844, ornamented in the centre with a lion.⁵ The similarity of the last object to one now in the York Museum, and another found in London, and of undoubted Saxon workmanship, enables us to assign it to that period.

One of the most interesting acquisitions of the year in Medieval art, was included in a collection of various objects presented to the Museum by the Rev. George Murray, at the desire of the late Rev. H. Crowe. This is an enamelled roundel, slightly concave, 7 inches in diameter, and resembling a small dish. It consists of two semicircles, united by small plates on the back. On the upper half is represented a bishop prostrate, and carrying a large rectangular object in his hands. Under this figure are the words HENRICVS EPISCOPVS. On the lower plate are represented two angels, swinging censers; round the margin of both plates appears a double line of inscriptions; that on the upper half reads:

+ Ars auro gemmisque prior prior omnibus autor
 Dona dat Henricus vivus in ere Deo
 Mente parem Musis et Marco voce priorem
 Fama viris mores conciliant superis.

The inscription on the lower plate reads:

+ Munera grata Deo premissus verna figurat
 Angelus ad eelum rapiat post dona datorem
 Ne tamen acceleret ne suscitetur Anglia luetus
 Cui pax (pax) vel bellum motusve quiesve per illum.

These inscriptions may be translated: + Art is above gold and gems: the Creator is above all things. Henry while living gives gifts of brass to God; whom, (equal to the Muses in intellect, and superior to Marcus in oratory.) his renown makes acceptable to men, his morals to the Gods above. + The servant sent before, fashions gifts acceptable to God: may an angel carry up to heaven the giver after his gifts. Let not England, however, hasten this event, or excite grief: England, to whom peace or war, movement or quiet, come through him.

Engravings of this curious enamel have been twice published; the first time in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1813, without any particulars of its history, or any explanation of

⁵ This brooch and the two others mentioned here are engraved in Journ. of Brit. Arch. Association, vol. ii., p. 313.

the inscriptions ;⁶ the second time by Mr. George Isaacs, in the Journal of the British Archæological Association.⁷ It has been suggested by Mr. Isaacs that the person commemorated on this object was Henry of Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and we shall see that to no one but this influential prelate can the inscriptions allude. They record the gifts of a Bishop Henry, with whom the destinies of England rested. The character of the workmanship fixes the date to about the middle of the twelfth century ; and we do not find any bishop of the name but Henry of Blois till 1190. Henry of Blois, Abbot of Glastonbury, was made Bishop of Winchester in 1129, and died in 1171. This is a long period, but the inscriptions will enable us to approach much nearer to the date of our enamel. Stephen, the bishop's brother, acquired the throne in 1135, and died in 1154. During Henry the First's reign, the bishop was in a great measure dependent on his uncle, and after Henry the Second's accession he was more or less in disgrace, and took no part in public affairs. The enamel must therefore have been made during the reign of Stephen, when the Bishop's influence alternately caused Stephen's or Matilda's party to triumph. We might even, with some reason, conjecture our relic to have been made during the six years of Henry's greatest power (1139-1146), when, as legate, he took precedence of no less a person than the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The next question is, for what purpose were these plates made ? They evidently record one of the numerous gifts made by this munificent prelate to every church in which he was interested, and must have formed a portion of that gift, the form of which is determined by the rectangular object carried by the Bishop. It would seem too large for a book, nor could the plates have formed part of a book-cover. It has been suggested that the Bishop carries one of the chests which he caused to be made to contain the bones of the Saxon kings and bishops interred in Winchester Cathedral.⁸ These chests, however, are recorded to have been made of lead ;⁹ whereas the gifts are by the inscription mentioned to be *in ære* ; nor do the verses which are said

⁶ Gent. Mag., Dec. 1813, pl. ii., p. 545.

⁷ Vol. iii., p. 102. Mr. Isaacs' translation of the inscription differs considerably from the one here given, especially in the fourth lines of each inscription.

⁸ By Mr. Isaacs, *loco citato*.

⁹ Milner's Survey of Winchester Cathedral, p. 52. Rudborne, lib. ii., c. 4. Henricus Episcopus posuit in sarcophagis plumbeis reges cum episcopis, &c.

to have been inscribed on the chests at all agree with those in question. It is not likely, moreover, that so laudatory an inscription should have been put up under the Bishop's immediate superintendence, or the chests be described as "*Munera Deo.*" It seems more probable that the object represented is intended for a super-altar, or tabula, made out of the Bishop's bounty, though not under his own superintendence. An enamelled altar-piece existed till 1790 in the abbey church of Grammont,¹ which was made between the years 1165 and 1188; and we find *tabula Lemoritica* given to a church in Apulia, in 1197.²

This brings us to a third question, and that is, as to the place where this enamel was made. The great similarity of the work to German miniatures of the twelfth century,³ would induce me to attribute it to a German rather than a French origin. It has been the custom to ascribe most early enamels to the workshops of Limoges. The constant presence, however, of small enamels as accessories to German metal-work, especially in the neighbourhood of Cologne, has obliged one or two writers on the subject to allow that there must have been a Rhenish school of enamellers;⁴ and it is this school, I am inclined to think, that produced the enamel under consideration. This is a point, however, which rests on such slender evidence and such minute details, that I will only at present offer it as a suggestion. I should mention that it is very doubtful whether the two semi-circular plates ever occupied the relative positions that they now do; the rivet-holes along the central division do not correspond, and the angels must have originally formed the uppermost part of some subject, while below them must have been some figure which they were censuring. The plate of the prostrate bishop could only have formed the lower part of the design.

The principal additions made to the collection of seals are the four following matrices:—1. The seal of Boxgrave Priory,⁵ which has excited so much interest from the peculiar triforiated appearance which the impression was

¹ Texier, *Les Emailliers de Limoges*. Laborde, *Notices des émaux du Louvre*. p. 34. Two of the enamels from this altar-piece are preserved in the Hôtel de Cluny at Paris.

² Ducange, *voc. Limogia*.

³ Especially the illuminations of the Cottonian MS. Nero., C. 4.

⁴ Labarte, *Catalogue Debruge-Duménil*, p. 153.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 375.

originally intended to exhibit. 2. The seal of the Lepers of St. Radegund "de Locover'," found with the last. We owe to Dr. Husenbeth (the author of the useful Manual of the Emblems of Saints) the suggestion of *de Locover'* being the town of Louviers, in Normandy, better known under the name of Lupariæ. The probability of this is confirmed by our finding the church "de Locoveris" constantly occurring, to the exclusion of Lupariæ, in the deeds relating to the Abbey of St. Taurin, at Evreux,⁶ to which Louviers belonged. 3. The seal of the Hundred of Walshcroft, in Lincolnshire, which is here represented. In the centre is the name of the hundred, spelt WALCROST, which approaches



more nearly to its name in Domesday, Walecross, than to the modern form. This seal is evidently of the same date and workmanship as two belonging to the county of Cambridge, and has not, I believe, been hitherto published. 4. The seal of William de Flamenville, who is supposed to be the person of that name recorded as living in the 1st

year of King John.⁷ It consists of an antique gem set in silver, on which is engraved the inscription. This interesting object was presented by W. Wilshire Smith, Esq. To the Rev. J. M. Traherne we are indebted for a silver ring-brooch, and a gold ring with a merchant's mark, both of which were exhibited in the collection formed during the meeting of the Institute at Bristol.

The wooden crozier discovered with the body of Bishop Lyndwood in St. Stephen's Chapel, has been deposited in the Museum, by Lord Seymour, H. M. Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

The additions to the collection of encaustic tiles have been very numerous. The most important are some from Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire, presented by the Rev. J. Ward, which are the only remains of the splendid pavements that have been recently so well engraved by Mr. Shaw. The others consist of several from Harpsden, Oxfordshire, from the Rev. I. K. Leighton.⁸ Three with patterns in relief, from Birkenhead Priory (Mr. Pidgeon). One from Eynsham,

⁶ Gallia Sacra., vol. xi., pp. 55-139.

⁷ Minutes of Soc. Antiq. London, vol. ii., p. 256, where a representation is given.

⁸ Arch. Journ., vol. ix., p. 297. These have likewise been engraved by Mr. Shaw.

Oxfordshire (Mr. Westwood).⁹ A fine wall-tile, from Malvern (Mr. Way); and one of the wall-tiles discovered at Monmouth, presented by Mr. George. This tile was described in the ninth volume of the *Journal* (p. 298), where the name of the person recorded is given as Coke. The great similarity of the arms (3 towers) to those of Callis,—*Ga.*, 3 towers or., on each a demi-lion ramp. or., would seem to suggest the true reading to be the cognate name, Colie.

The only other object which it remains for me to mention is an earthenware dish, which appears to belong to one of the early English manufactories. The front is ornamented with a sun, surrounded by sprigs in the form of fleur-de-lis; on the back is inscribed JOSEPH KING .c.w. 1664. The letters following the name would suggest the possibility of the dish having been made by some churchwarden in the potteries for an alms-dish.

I think we may congratulate ourselves on the promising commencement of the British Collection. The existence of such a collection is mainly to be attributed to the exertions of the Archaeological Institute. To the Duke of Northumberland it is under special obligations, as the antiquities discovered at Stanwick were the first and most valuable contributions to a British collection; and one of the most important Egyptian tablets in the Museum was, according to his promise, presented by his Grace on the completion of the British Room. It is sad, however, to compare our own scanty beginnings with the magnificent series of National Antiquities which the Danish antiquaries have formed. The law of Treasure-trove, as it exists in this country, has no doubt caused the destruction of many interesting relics, and led to the concealment of many more. It is chiefly, however, the backwardness of our own countrymen, the lukewarmness of public establishments, and the neglect with which the antiquities of this country were regarded at a time when they were to be procured, which has led to this state of things. It is to be hoped, that in a few years a collection may be formed which, if not as good as it might have been, may still be such as to enable us to form some notion of the nations which have successively occupied the land which we inhabit.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

⁹ Arch. Journ., vol. viii., p. 211.

INVESTIGATIONS OF ROMAN REMAINS IN THE COUNTY
OF ESSEX, BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A.

IN THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1852.

THE following notices of recent excavations at two sites of Roman occupation, hitherto unexplored, relate to a locality, on the borders of the counties of Essex and Cambridgeshire, of singular interest to the archaeologist, on account of its proximity to the remarkable tumuli examined so successfully by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode.

The remains first to be described are those of a small villa, of which the examination, carried out under my superintendence, was completed early in September last. The building in question is situated in the parish of Ashdon, Essex, on Great Copt Hill, a part of Great Bowsers' Farm, the property of Lord Maynard. It is little more than a mile distant from the Bartlow Hills, also on Lord Maynard's estates; and the site commands a complete view of those striking sepulchral tumuli. From Sunken Church Field, Hadstock, the distance is about four miles.

Such a locality was well calculated to inspire me with sanguine hopes of success: the villa at Hadstock is not more than three miles distant from the spot, so that it is altogether a Roman vicinity. I experienced no slight disappointment on finding, as the excavations advanced, that the walls of the villa, in addition to injuries sustained from the modern agriculturist, had been so rudely dealt with by the last inhabitants of the site, that sufficient vestiges only remained to indicate, with tolerable accuracy, the ground-plan, as shown in the accompanying representation. It is possible that the site may have been occupied even in Saxon times, and that the complete destruction, which the building had finally sustained, may have then taken place; since a coin of Alfred the Great was discovered in the field some years since.¹

Although much must necessarily be left to conjecture, I think that a pretty accurate notion may be formed of the

¹ This coin is now in the possession of the late tenant of the farm, Mr. Soward, who states that he removed a large quantity of

building materials from the spot, and especially the remains of the piers, &c., in the central part of the hypocaust, No. 4.

general arrangements and capacities of the house. There are no appearances about the foundation-walls which would lead to the conclusion that it had been luxuriously fitted up : there were, however, numerous fragments of painted stucco, presenting remains of varied decorative patterns. No tessere were found which would show the existence of mosaic pavements. Yet, from the lower tiles, the only remains of piers, still here and there discernible (No. 4, plan), so low had the edifice been razed, and existing *in situ*, where such piers were requisite for supporting the floor, it is beyond doubt that a *suspensura* existed. The hypocaust (No. 4) appears, indeed, to have been of considerable dimensions ; and the flues and furnace for diffusing heat (No. 5 in the plan) are the only tolerably perfect portion of the remains.

The interior arrangements may be thus briefly described :—The building, which is long and narrow, measuring about 52 ft. by 17 ft., seems to have been nearly equally divided within ; the larger half having been warmed by heated air, and the smaller (consisting of the two compartments, 6 and 7 in the plan,) unprovided with any hypocaust, having rudely-formed pavements of fragments of pottery and broken brick rolled into the natural clay, which apparently would have been on a level with the floor laid on the tops of the piers in the adjoining compartment, when those supports were in their complete state. This coarse flooring of broken brick still remains ; it may indeed have been possibly the work of the latest occupants ; for it is hardly to be supposed that such rude internal arrangements can have originally appertained to a structure, the larger portion of which must have been so superior in constructive appliances and accommodation. It had unfortunately happened that a land-ditch has passed through what I imagine to have been the channel of communication, diagonally, between the smaller and the main hypocaust, shown in the plan (Nos. 2 and 4). The question may therefore arise, whether the breach in the foundations is entirely owing to that recent injury ; or, whether the labourers, having met with obstacles in the foundation-walls, in cutting their drain, may not have shaped its course to the part where there was least impediment, which would naturally be where the passage for the flue existed.

It frequently occurs, in the examination of sites of Roman villas, that many foundation walls are presented to view,

running parallel to each other at short intervals, or otherwise difficult to explain, consistently with any reasonable supposition as regards the original arrangement and dimensions of the chambers above. Some of these foundation-walls may, as has been suggested by Mr. Buckler, whose practical knowledge and discernment has frequently aided me in researches of this nature, have been intended only for strengthening and binding together the principal walls of the fabric, and they may have never been carried up above the ground-line, or flooring.

The building stands north and south. Only one coin was exhumed, a third brass, quite illegible, discovered amongst the ashes, in the supposed furnace (No. 5. in the plan). Numerous scored tiles were found, with fragments of pottery and glass; also an iron implement resembling a knife; and a broken *ligula* of bronze, an instrument sometimes regarded as having been used in mixing colours, or as a surgeon's probe, was brought to light in digging a trench four yards to the east of the building. One, found at Caerleon, not dissimilar in form, is figured in the *Journal*, Vol. VIII. p. 160.

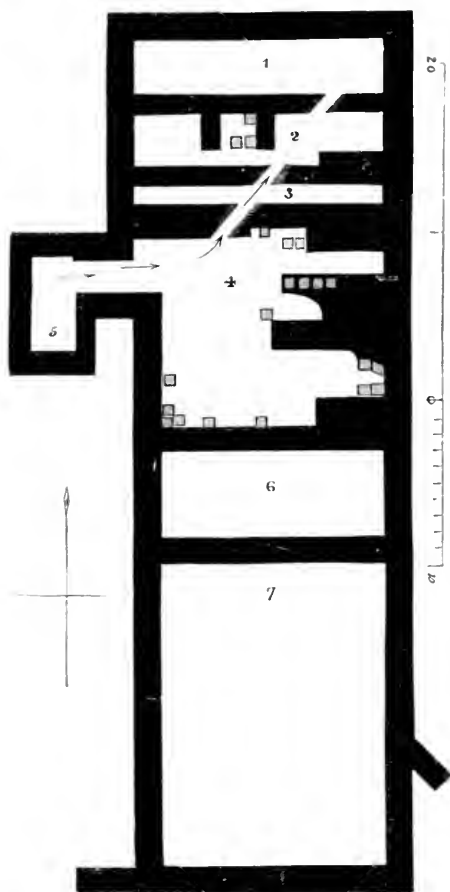
Near the south-west angle of the villa appeared a portion of masonry, projecting diagonally from the face of the western front, as shown in the plan. I could not, by trenching, find any indication that this offset had ever been continued further than it is here represented. The only mode of explaining the intention of this wall, appeared to be this,—that the western wall of the house, on the outside, was skirted all round with a sort of pavement of pebble-stones, evenly laid, corresponding in width to this stump of wall, which seems to form the boundary of the paved walk, towards its southern extremity.

I have ascertained, by cutting trenches, that no other remains of buildings exist in the neighbourhood.

The following notes may be acceptable, in further explanation of the accompanying plan :—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, Narrow compartments, over which appears to have been a chamber or chambers artificially heated; the remains of piers are seen near the partition walls; there is also a diagonal passage, connecting these compartments, as appears most probable, with the larger hypocaust, No. 4. Unfortunately, the land-drainer has shaped the course of a channel through the aperture, so that, as before stated, the question arises whether the breach was part of the original intention of the designers of the building.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN ESSEX.



Plan of the Roman Villa, on Great Copt Hill, the property of Lord Maynard.

Excavated by the Hon. Richard C. Neville, September, 1852

As, however, the sides of the cutting through the walls are smooth and finished, and there appears no other passage of communication for the heated air from the furnace No. 5, and the larger hypocaust No. 4, to the smaller compartments, I am of opinion that the only reasonable explanation of the plan is by supposing this passage to be part of the original arrangements.

No. 4, The large hypocaust ; a considerable number of tiles remained, at the corners, and especially at the western side, indicating the position of the piers : in the centre they had been removed by the late Tenant.

No. 5, This appears to have been the furnace, which, when opened, was full of burnt ashes and soot, and it was connected by the main flue with the largest and central hypocaust, No. 4.

Nos. 6, 7, Two compartments, composing the division of the dwelling, not artificially heated ; they were paved with fragments of pottery, &c., rolled into the clay, the level of the floors being 30 in. above the bottom tiles of the piers, in the adjacent hypocaust.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXCAVATION AT BARTLOW, ESSEX.

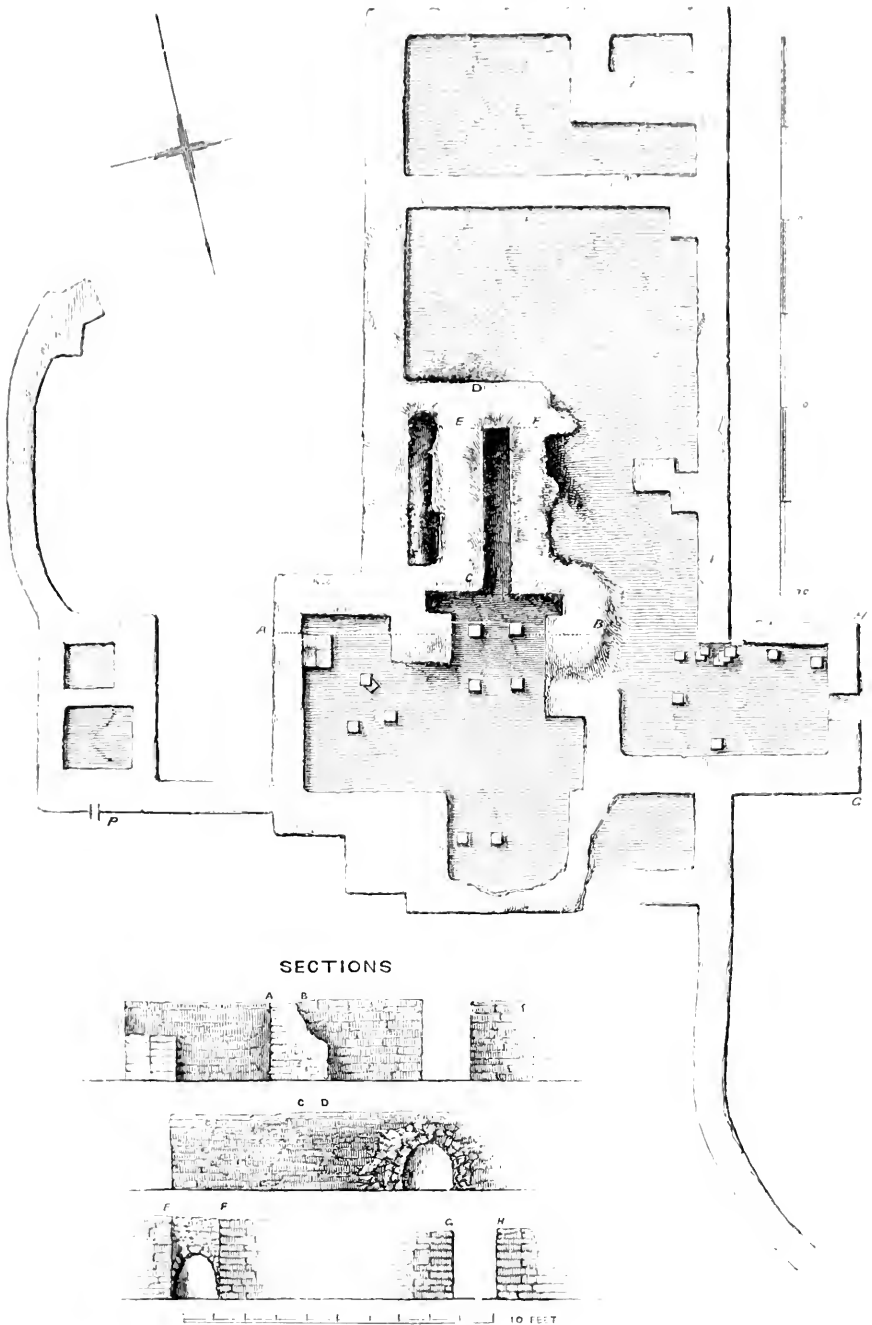
Deeming the neighbourhood a likely one, I commenced digging in this parish, on the 13th of last October, in a field, the property of the Rev. Mr. Dayrell, within 100 yards of the north-eastern base of the celebrated tumuli. My labourers immediately came upon, and commenced excavating, a circular black hole ; this, although at first I was surprised by the discovery of an infant skeleton about a foot from the surface, I supposed, from the numerous fragments of Roman pottery and bones of bullocks within it, to be one of the deep pits so frequently occurring in my excavations at Chesterford, and in those at Ewell, in Surrey, examined by Dr. Diamond. In our downward progress, however, it soon became evident, from the change in the nature of its contents, to large Roman flanged roofing tiles, and scored tiles encrusted with mortar, as well as great flint stones with large patches of painted fresco upon them, that we were opening an old well, which had been filled up with the ruins of an adjacent building. This eventually proved to be the case, and at the depth of thirty-one feet, we at length reached the water. The stones and tiles continued all this time as thickly as before ; in fact there was but little earth intermixed with them.

Our search for the building thus indicated proved very short, for within 3 ft. of the brink of the well, on the southern side, we came to the outside northern walls of the house ; an accurate plan of which, by Mr. Cracknell of

Saffron Walden, accompanies this account. This building, not being very extensive, occupied four men little more than ten days in clearing; when laid open it measured from north to south 48 ft. across, and from east to west 43 ft. 9 in. in length. It exhibits most of the features common to Roman structures of a similar character; the walls are composed principally of flint, and are irregular, varying from 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness. In many parts, however, they are evenly built, the furnaces entire, and the angles of the hypocausts strongly constructed and turned with tiles. The short cross-wall of the western end is also entirely composed of this material. The two principal apartments have been warmed with hot air, and provided with pavements, which is evidenced by the remains of the piers for supporting them, still *in situ*; of these there are twelve visible in the larger, and eight in the smaller, hypocaust; they appear to be less regular and at greater intervals, than in former villas excavated under my directions, and are unaccompanied by any tesserae or cubes of mosaic flooring. Many remnants of painted fresco prove, however, that the walls were ornamented; and in the two small compartments at the north-eastern end, which are floored with red mortar, the mouldings round the base are still very perfect. These two compartments, as well as the arrangements of the one furnace for heating a double hypocaust, are the only features in this edifice which call for any remark; as the remainder, though on the whole perfect, is in many places made up with chalk, and in others materially injured by time, or the original destroyers of the building.

I shall first notice the former of these compartments. From the discovery of a lead pipe, fixed in its original position in a groove in the floor of the outermost and larger of these, with its end even with, and slightly projecting over, the outside walls, it seemed that they were designed for baths, or cisterns, or for some purposes of washing. The only objection to the first appropriation is their size, the larger being only 3 ft., while the smaller is only 2 ft. 6 in. square; the space would therefore hardly admit a man, unless in a squatting posture, or standing upright. The pipe is 6 in. in length, and 2 in. in diameter; it is marked P, and its position shown, in the plan. The inside end is broken, showing it to have been part of a much larger tube. The existing portion, however,

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN ESSEX.



Plan of the Roman Villa, in Church Field, Bartlingwell. Excavated by the Hon. Richard C. Neville's, Oct. 1852.

seems formed to fit the groove prepared for its reception. No traces of anything of the same sort occur in the rest of the building.

The furnace, which is well and strongly built, and entirely composed of tiles, consists of three passages, or compartments, 8 or 9 ft. in length, 1 ft. 6 in. in width, and 2 ft. 6 in. in depth; the central one of these only has an aperture at the back for supplying the fuel, in the shape of an arch, as shown in section E F; the other two on each side are closed behind, but unite with the main passage, the one by an arch in the partition wall, section C D, the other by a similar aperture in the same, through which, from the slanting direction of its course, as visible from the remains of its outside wall, here broken, the hot air seems to have been conveyed to the smaller hypocaust, at the western end of the building. The opening in the brickwork here, section G H, can only be accounted for by supposing it to have been designed to promote the draught, or current through the above-mentioned channel. The evident pains bestowed upon it, as well as the regularity and strength of its construction, are sufficient evidence of its being designed for some essential purpose, and unless we suppose the house to have been at some period continued further in this direction (westward), which is disproved beyond doubt by the nature of the surrounding undisturbed chalk, it is difficult to assign to it any other use. This wall itself is 2 ft. thick, 3 ft. 9 in. in height, and contains 12 courses of tiles; including the opening, it is 9 ft. 9 in. across from one side of the apartment to the other, and in fact closes this end of the house, which is very narrow. The remarkable feature here is, that there is no masonry on the two sides which it connects, as they are simply hewn out from the solid chalk; thus presenting a specimen of most primitive architecture, rendered more striking by the proximity of well finished work. As, however, they have been smoothly faced, judging from the stucco on the plain flints, found in the well adjoining, they may probably have been fitted in a similar manner.

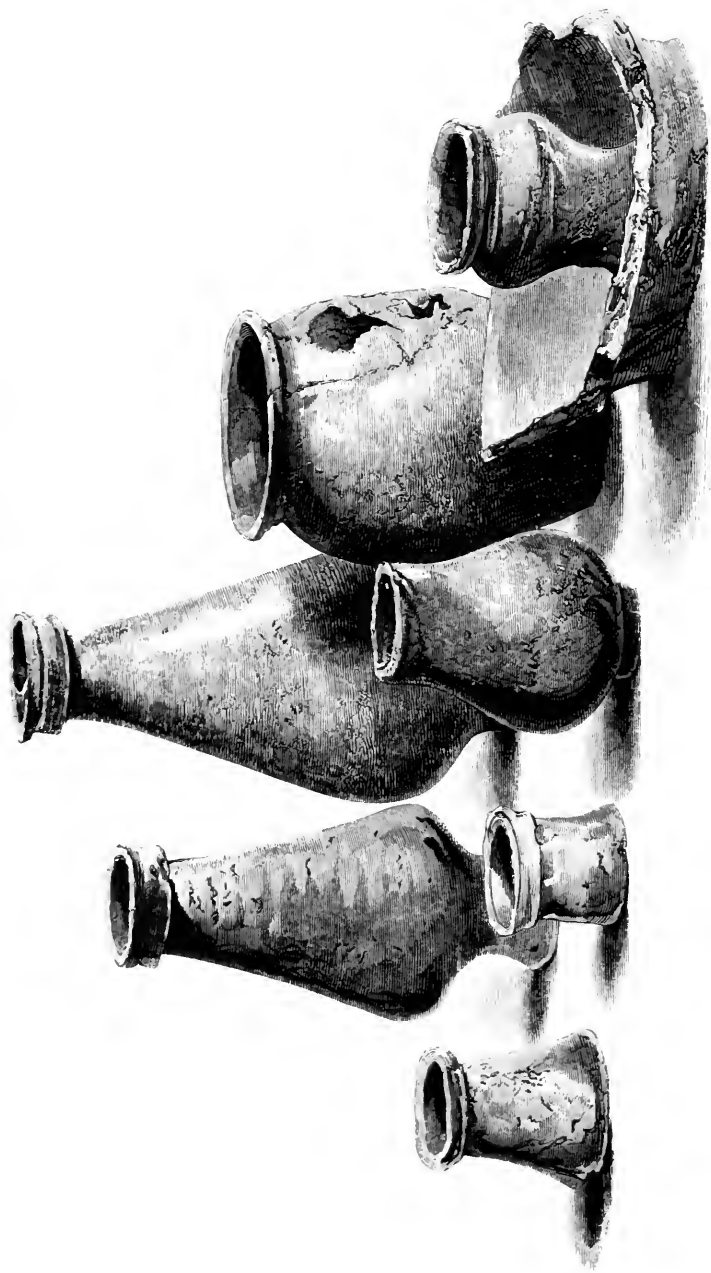
It will be seen by the plan, that the building extends beyond the furnace to the south and south-west, where it abruptly terminates in an imperfect wall; but in this part as well as the single wall on the north-west, the work is so irregular in shape, and so rude, as to lead to the conclusion

that these portions of the edifice were the additions of later and more barbarous occupants, and not the work of the original and civilised founders, whose connexion with the edifice I am inclined to limit to the central rooms to the north of the furnace; these may thus perhaps have been on the outside of the house, for a sort of trench, into which the arch E F opens, has been cut here in the solid chalk to receive the fuel to be consumed, and this would hardly have been done in the interior of the dwelling. This trench was filled with black ashes, and near it was discovered a small bronze *ligula*. Besides this, very few relics were obtained in this excavation; the usual amount of broken pottery, one bottom of a vessel of Samian ware, with part of the potter's mark—G I N I . . . fragments of iron and glass, some small coins of the Constantine family, a silver denarius of Julia Augusta, a first brass of Hadrian, a second brass of Domitian, and a small coin of Decentius with Christian reverse (X. and P. combined), comprehend the entire list of remains discovered. Since the completion of this excavation, I have been trenching in the immediate vicinity with considerable success, for, in the course of three weeks, I have found 350 coins; these are almost entirely of the lowest Empire, many being exceedingly small, and probably imitations of the Roman money by the contemporaneous tribes, while a very large proportion are entirely defaced; among those distinguishable, nearly eight out of ten are of the Constantine family, many of Valentinian, and among the rest one second brass of Domitian, one of Faustina sen., one first brass of Trajan, one of Hadrian; small brass coins of Salonina, Julia Helena, Theodora Flavia, Magnentius, Claudius Gothicus, Tetricus, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, and many City coins with the wolf and twins, which I believe belong to the Constantines. Numerous bronze and bone pins and needles, iron styli, fragments of pottery, and one piece of bronze, a foliated ornament terminating with an acorn, which, together with a silver and a bronze ring,² the former with an imitative intaglio of blue

² This remarkable ring may possibly have formed part of an armlet, broken off and fashioned to the size of the finger. The width is $\frac{3}{8}$ in. One end represents the head of a serpent, dilated and strongly marked: the scales are distinctly shown, and the metal is firmly patinated. The other end shows a fracture. Another broken serpent armlet was found at Ickle-

ton; *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 17. The serpent's head appears on the gold rings from the Brumell collection, *Ibid.* vol. viii., p. 37; and this favourite type of ornament is well illustrated by a pair of silver armlets found at Castlethorpe, Bucks, about 1830, figured in the *Journal* of the Brit. Archæol. Association.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.



Diminutive earthen Vases, found with the remains of young Children at Chesterford, Essex.
In the Hon. Richard C. Neville's Museum, at Aulley End. (Height of the largest vessel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of the smallest, 3 inch.)

paste, the impress apparently being heads conjoined, have been obtained in this work, and have been exhibited at the Meetings of the Institute.

I cannot quit this subject without calling attention to the finding of the infant skeleton in the mouth of the well, almost under the eaves of the house, or *suggrundaria*, as coincident with those discovered in the Roman buildings at Ickleton, and Chesterford,³ at the latter place in two instances; and that these were buried there by the Romans, and not casually, or by their successors, I hold to be proved, by my having in one of them found fifteen bodies of small children interred at intervals alongside a wall in the Borough-field, at Chesterford—with a corresponding number of tiny Roman Vases, which are now in my collection, and practically exemplify the old adage—“*Parrum Parva decent.*”

The accompanying representation of these curious little relics, will be viewed with interest by those who take pleasure in investigating the antiquities and usages of the Roman age in Britain.⁴

ACCOUNT OF AN ANCIENT KILN, EXCAVATED IN THE PARISH
OF ASHDON, MARCH 22, 1852.

This building is situated in a large field, called Oak Field, the property of Lord Braybrooke, two miles and a half east of Saffron Walden, and just within the boundary of the parish of Ashdon, which runs through the next enclosure. My attention was first drawn to the spot last spring, by numerous fragments of Roman tiles and pottery scattered about the surface; this induced me to examine the ground by cutting a trench in search of foundations; my labourers almost immediately came upon the remains of the construction, a faithful representation of which, by the accurate pencil of Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, has been laid before the Institute.

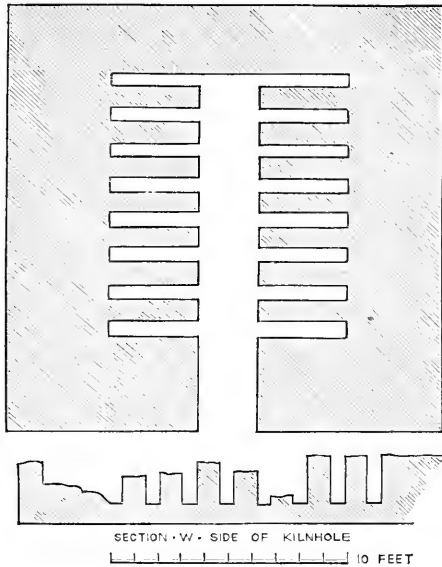
The building, which appeared to have been a kiln, used by the Romans for the burning of pottery, or more probably of bricks, stood north-east and south-west, and was of a square form, being, as nearly as could be measured, some

³ Archaeol. Journal, vol. vi. p. 21.

⁴ The height of the largest of these

vessels is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., the smallest is three quarters of an inch in height.

allowance being made, in consequence of its rude construction, and the irregularities of proportion in the component parts, 18 feet by 18, inclusive of the outer walls. The furnace, from the quantity of charcoal, and black ashes found therein, appeared to have been at the south-west end, immediately communicating with the central and largest flue. This measured 2 ft. 6 in. across at the entrance, 2 ft. along the whole length, dividing the structure into two nearly equal portions, with eight lateral flues, 7 inches wide, diverging opposite to each other on either side; it was



Plan of the Kiln, and Section of the Side.

closed by the north-eastern end-wall, very carefully constructed of Roman tiles. These, as well as the flanged tiles, laid one within another in the piers dividing the flues, had evidently been used in some former building; and though much care had been bestowed upon the lateral passages, their ends were closed only with fragments of brick, worked up with stiff clay, which, however, hermetically seals them, and formed the rude outer walls. These lateral flues were respectively 3 feet long, and sloped upwards towards their extreme ends; their depth, from the top of the partition piers, where they join the main passage, being

1 ft. 8 in., and at their backs 1 foot. The depth of the main flue, from the tops of the piers, was 2 ft. 8 in., so that it was a foot lower than the smaller flues at their junction with it. Its bottom was peddled with clay and bricks worked up as the walls. The width of the partition walls, or piers of the side flues, was 11 in.; and the thickness of the outer rude walls of the entire fabric rather more than 3 feet, on the southern and western sides, but on the northern and eastern sides they are of much less solidity.

The following statement will show the dimensions of the inner, or kiln, part of the building :—

	ft.	in.
Total length, from pier end to pier end, inclusive	14	11
Length of central flue, which projects at the furnace	15	0
Length of side flues.	3	0
Width of central flue, at the mouth	2	6
Width of do. at the end	2	0
Width of side flues	0	7
Width of piers dividing the side flues	0	11
Depth of central flue, from the pier tops	2	8
Depth of side flues, from do.	1	8
Do. at their backs	1	0
Depth of central flue, below the side	1	0
Total length of the construction, including 3 ft. outer walls	18	0
Total width, rough measurement	18	0

Although this was one of the rudest buildings I have examined, it must have been well adapted for the purposes intended; closed in as the kiln was on every side by clay, tightly rammed down, the heat from the furnace must have been very great. This was also shown by the tiles, composing the piers and partition walls of the side flues, being completely blackened and cracked by the intensity of the fire, as ascertained on removing the building from the soil, for the benefit of the tenant, after the examination, and the annexed plan and drawing had been completed.

The number of relics discovered in this examination by no means answered to the expectations raised by the quantity of fragments originally found scattered upon the surface; for, on breaking ground, scarcely as many were obtained, and nothing approaching a perfect vase was met with. The appearance of the fragments denoted them to be parts of well baked and long finished vessels, probably

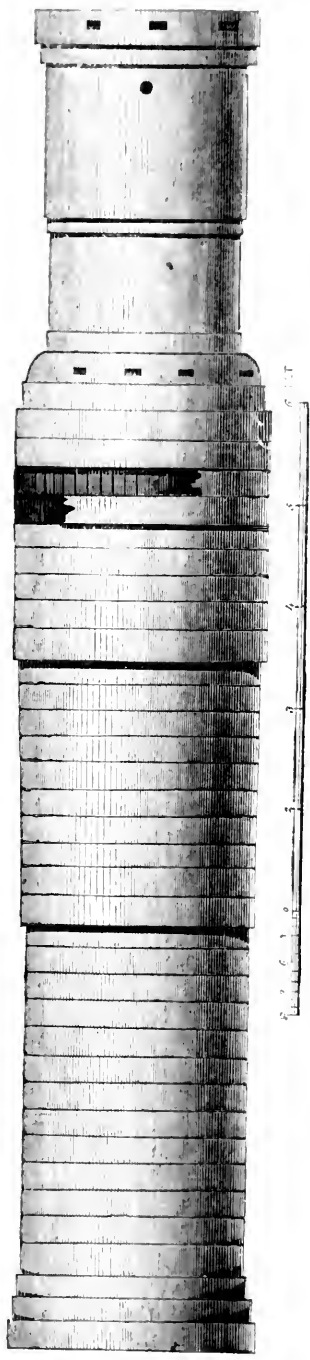
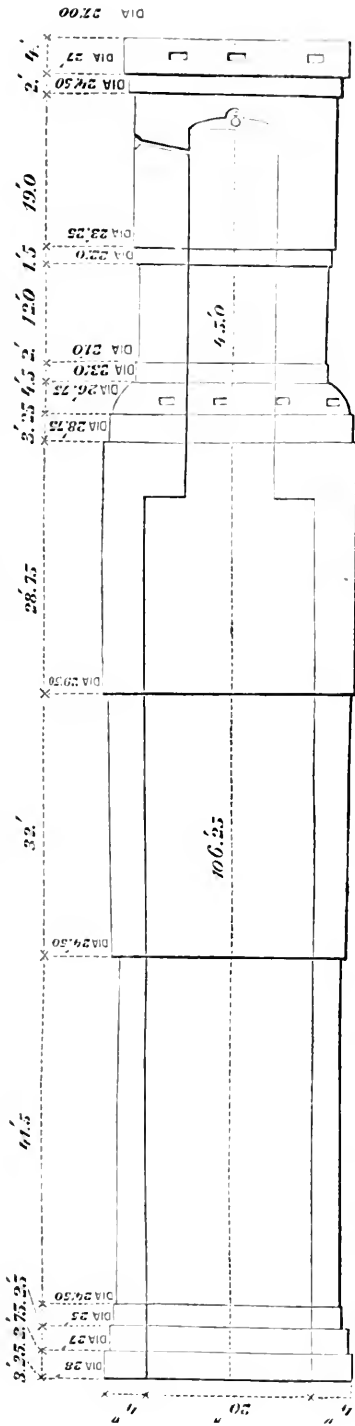
broken in use by the occupiers of the spot. The clay, used in plastering up the kiln, was taken from the soil of the locality; and, judging from the appearance of the ground, a great quantity had at some time been dug out, probably for the manufacture there carried on.

If this manufacture was of pottery, it is at least singular that no unfinished productions of that nature should have been exhumed; the only relic obtained, which might appear to have served in fictile manufacture, was the tine of a deer's horn. This had been shaped into an implement, slightly curved, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, forked at both ends, and it seemed not ill suited to produce the marks upon the scored tiles, so numerous in all Roman buildings, occurring also in abundance in the Villas lately opened in the adjoining parishes of Ashdon and Bartlow, as well as that in Sunken Church Field, Hadstock, in 1850, only five miles distant from this spot. This tine, together with three or four third brass coins of the Constantine family, an iron knife, and other fragments of iron, were all the relics obtained in the excavation now described.

The ground was carefully trenched all round in search of further foundations, but without success.

R. C. NEVILLE.

ANCIENT ORDNANCE, PRESERVED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.



Mors Meg used at the Siege of Dumbarton, 1489, and at Northam, 1497, in the reign of James IV. (King of Scots)

MONS MEG,

THE ANCIENT BOMBARD, PRESERVED AT EDINBURGH CASTLE.

CANNON, constructed of iron staves bound together with hoops of the same material, were in use for so long a period that it becomes very difficult, in the absence of written testimony or well-authenticated tradition, to assign a date to any particular examples that may have come down to us. Of the great gun of Ghent, which, except in its dimensions, is almost identical with *Mons Meg*,¹ Captain Favé has recorded his belief that it is in all probability the very "bombarde merveilleusement grande" mentioned by Froissard as employed by the citizens of Ghent against their neighbours of Oudenarde.² And that cannon of this fashion were still in use in the days of Henry VIII., is a fact familiar to us all from the well-known operations upon the wreck of the *Mary Rose*.³

Famous guns, like famous nations, begin their history in the faltering accents of tradition. The early days of Mons Meg are chronicled in a Galloway legend; which, however, had so much weight with Sir Walter Scott that he wrote to Mr. Train, a distinguished Scottish antiquary, who had communicated to him the local story with such corroborative facts as he could collect: "You have traced her propinquity so clearly as henceforth to set all conjecture aside."

The legend in question has been preserved in Wilson's "Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time."⁴

"The Earl of Douglas having seized Sir Patrick M'Lellan, Tutor of Bomby, the Sheriff of Galloway and chief of a

¹ A representation of this bombard may be found in the *Vade Mecum du Peintre*, par Felix De Vigne, Gand, 1844, plate C.

² Du reste, il existe encore aujourd'hui à Gand une énorme bombarde qui, selon toute probabilité, est celle dont a parlé Froissard."—*Du feu Grégeois*, &c., p. 174.

³ Of the wrought-iron bar-and-hoop guns recovered from this vessel, sunk at Spithead in 1545, several very perfect specimens remain. One is preserved in

the grounds of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich; another is in the Tower; and a third is figured and described by Sir Charles Lemon in the Reports of the Royal Institution of Cornwall for 1844. All these retain their wooden carriages, with the blocks by which the chambers were wedged close to the chase.

⁴ Vol. i., page 130.

powerful clan, carried him prisoner to Threave Castle, where he caused him to be hanged on 'The Gallows Knob,' a granite block which still remains, projecting over the main gateway of the Castle. The act of forfeiture, passed by Parliament in 1455, at length furnished an opportunity, under the protection of government, of throwing off that iron yoke of the Douglasses under which Galloway had groaned for upwards of eighty years. When James the Second arrived with an army at Carlingwark, to besiege the Castle of Threave, the M'Lellans presented him with the piece of ordnance now called 'Mons Meg.' The first discharge of this great gun is said to have consisted of a peck of powder and a granite ball nearly as heavy as a Galloway cow. This ball is believed, in its course through the Castle of Threave, to have carried away the hand of Margaret de Douglas, commonly called the Fair Maid of Galloway, as she sat at table with her lord, and was in the act of raising the wine-cup to her lips. Old people still maintain that the vengeance of God was thereby evidently manifested, in destroying the hand which had been given in wedlock to two brothers, and that even while the lawful spouse of the first was alive. As a recompense for the present of the gun, and for the loyalty of the M'Lellans, the king, before leaving Galloway, raised the town of Kirkcudbright into a Royal Burgh, and granted to *Brawny Kim*, the smith, the lands of *Mollance* in the neighbourhood of Threave Castle. Hence the smith was called Mollance, and his wife's name being Meg, the cannon, in honour of her, received the appellative of 'Mollance Meg.' There is no smithy now at the 'Three Thorns of the Carlingwark;' but a few years ago, when making the great military road to Portpatrick, which passes that way, the workmen had to cut through a deep bed of cinders and ashes, which plainly showed that there had been an extensive forge on that spot at some former period." * * * In addition to this, (adds the correspondent of Sir Walter,) Symson, in his work written nearly a hundred and sixty years ago, says: "The common report also goes in that country, that in the Isle of Threaves, the great iron gun in the Castle of Edinburgh, commonly called *Mount Meg*, was wrought and made."

To the above tradition the sober-minded archaeologist will

probably object that it is of somewhat too melodramatic a character. "Brawny Kim," and the Tutor of Bomby, King James and the rebel Douglas might have passed; but the shot of retribution,—as heavy as a cow, and impelled by a peck of powder,—passing through the walls of the Castle, straight into the banqueting-room of the Fair Maid of Galloway, dashing the wine-cup from her perjured lips, and carrying off her hand; that very hand which had been given in wedlock to two brothers, and given moreover while the lawful spouse of the first was alive: all this smacks too much of the minnesinger's budget to be readily accepted as true history. The transition too from *Mollance* to *Mons* is sufficiently violent, besides having no voucher in contemporary records. But worse than this is, the Lady of Mollance, Brawny Kim's wife Meg, being called in to stand parcell-godmother to the great gun, when we know that in all the ancient records in which it is mentioned, the name *Meg* never appears: the piece is simply called *Mons*, and the first writer who applies to it the name of Meg is Drummond of Hawthornden.

While, however, we hesitate to give full belief to the tradition as it stands, let us remember that we have it in an accumulated form; and that, divested of the marvellous incidents with which three hundred years' currency among the gossips of Galloway may have embellished it, there is nothing in the simple history itself that may not possibly be true.

The first appearance of Mons for which we have a cotemporary voucher, is on the expedition of James IV. to besiege Dumbarton, when she was brought forth from Edinburgh Castle and carried to take part in the attack. In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland of that period, under date of 10 July, 1489, we have:

"Item, given to the gunners to drink-silver when they cartit Monss, by the king's command, xvijj shillings."⁵

In 1497 the great gun was again withdrawn from the Castle of Edinburgh and carried in solemn procession to Holyrood House, from whence she was taken by James IV. to the siege of Norham Castle.

⁵ Tytler's Hist. of Scotland, vol. iii., Note U. Third Edition.

In the Scottish Treasury accounts of this time are many interesting notices of our bombard. She was mounted on a new carriage for the occasion, as appears by the following entries :—

July 24, 1497. “Item, to pynouris to bere ye trees to be Mons new cradill to her at St. Leonard’s quhare scho lay, iij sh. vi d.”

July 28. “Item, for xij stane of irne to make graith⁶ to Monsis new cradill and gavilokkis⁷ to gu with her, xxx sh. iiij d.”

“Item, to vij wrights for twa dayis and a half ya maid Monsis cradill, xxij sh. iiij d.”

Among other entries of the same period we have :—

“Item, for viij elne of canwas to be Mons claiths to cover her.” Another item is for painting the canvas.

“Item, to the Minstralis that playit before Mons doune the gait, xiiij sh.”⁸

In 1501, 1527, 1532, and 1539 various payments are recorded for the well-keeping of Mons and her carriage. On one occasion she is “ourelaid with reed leid” and her “quheles and extreis creischit⁹ with Orkney butter.”¹

In 1558, on the rejoicings consequent on the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France, the great gun was again in request ; for, on the 3rd of July in that year, we find this payment made by order of the Queen Regent : “To certain pyonaris for thair labouris in the * * * of Mons furth of her lair, to be schote, and for the finding and carrying of hir bullet efter scho was schot, fra Weirdie Mure² to the Castell of Edinburgh, x s. viii d.”³

In 1578, among the “Towellis, Plenissingis,⁴ Artaillierie and Munitioun within the Castell of Edinburgh, pertening to our Soverane Lord and hienes derrest Moder,” our bombard again appears as “Ane grit peice, of forgit yron, callit Mons.”⁵

In 1633, when King Charles I. visited Edinburgh, Mons

⁶ Gear.—*Jamieson*.

⁷ Iron crowns.—*Ibid*.

⁸ Tytler, as above ; and Letter of A. Macdonald, Esq., Curator of the Museum of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland, to the Board of Ordnance, Oct. 1835. See also Sir Walter Scott’s “Provincial Antiq. of Scotland,” vol. i., p. 21.

⁹ Wheels and axletrees greased.

¹ Macdonald, as above.

² Wardie is fully two miles from the castle.—*Wilson*, p. 131.

³ Macdonald.

⁴ Furniture.—*Jamieson*.

⁵ Macdonald.

was found unfit to join in the salute which welcomed His Majesty from the Castle : “ Item, to * * * * for rining and wining of the tuich hole of the iron peice that had beene poysoned thir many yeares by gane, iij * * * .”⁶

At the surrender of Edinburgh Castle in 1650, Mons appears under a new style and title : “ The great Iron Murderer called Muckle Meg ; ” and in another document she is denominated “ the Great Mag.”⁷

Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall, in his Historical Notices of Scottish Affairs, records that in October, 1680, “ the Duke of York having visited the Castle of Edinburgh,—for a testimony of joy, the gun called *Mons Meg* being charged by the advice of ane English Canonier, in the shooting was riven ; which some foolishly called a bad omen. The Scots resented it extremely, thinking the Englishman might of malice have done it purposely, they having no cannon in all England so big as she.”

In Maitland’s History of Edinburgh, published in 1753, we read : “ Adjoining to the fourth or innermost gate of the Castle, *on the ground*, lies a huge piece of ordnance denominated *Mount’s Meg*.” By the phrase, “ on the ground,” it would appear that Mons was at this time without a carriage.

In 1754 our venerable bombard, riven, rusty, and carriageless, was sent to England ; but she does not seem to have quitted the land of her glories without a plunge, for in the Tower books of this date we find John Dick applying to the Board of Ordnance for compensation “ for injury to his vessel and lawser on shipping the great gun at Leith for conveyance to the Tower.”

In 1829, on an application to George the Fourth, in which Sir Walter Scott was prominently active, Mons Meg was restored to Scotland ; and in her march from Leith to Edinburgh she was “ attended in grand procession, and with a military Guard of Honour, to her ancient quarters in the Castle.”⁸

Under date of June, 1835, the Officer commanding Royal Artillery at Leith Fort informs the Board of Ordnance that “ the large gun called Mons Meg, placed in the Battery in the Castle of Edinburgh, fell down with a great crash.” The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland also report the wreck

⁶ Macdonald.

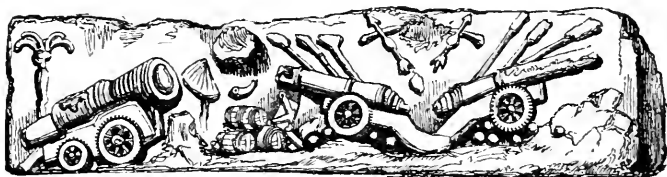
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

of "the old wooden carriage, which had crumbled almost to dust," and pray the Board to grant the supply of a new one. In accordance with this wish, a new carriage was constructed at the Royal Carriage Department at Woolwich, and forwarded to Edinburgh in 1836. It is of cast-iron, and still supports the honoured remains of *The Great Murtherer*.

The name of *Mons* borne by this bombard is generally attributed to its having been fabricated at the town of that name in Flanders; and this probability seems to gather strength from the circumstance of the great gun of Ghent resembling it so closely in model and construction. Hall tells us besides how James II. of Scots in 1460 besieged Roxburgh Castle with "his newe Bombarde lately cast in Flaunders, called *the Lion*."

At various periods of her career, the appearance of Mons Meg has been preserved by the arts of portraiture: by the sculptor, the modeller, and the engraver.



An ancient sculptured stone, apparently of the close of the sixteenth century, which once formed part of a gateway in Edinburgh Castle, and is now fixed over the entrance to the Ordnance Office there, exhibits the figure of Mons mounted on one of her old "cradills." In the "Memorials of Edinburgh" is an engraving of this stone, which, by the kindness of the author, we are enabled to place before our readers. The appearance of Mons, when forming one of the "Lions" of the Tower, may be seen in the model which is still preserved in the Tower Armories.

The engraving at the commencement of this paper is from a drawing also preserved in the Tower; the one furnished by Lieutenant Bingham, R.A., for the purpose of constructing that new carriage which, we have seen, was supplied in 1836. On the technical accuracy, therefore, both of forms and figures, we may entirely rely. The Commanding Officer of Royal

Artillery, in forwarding this drawing from Scotland, communicates also the traditional account, that "the fracture disclosing the longitudinal bars took place the last time the gun was fired." It is scarcely necessary to say that the bursting of the cannon may be attributed to the increased strength of the powder of the seventeenth century as compared with "a peck" of that of the fifteenth. Of the extraordinary charges used anciently for various kinds of *gounes*, there is no more curious instance than that cited by Captain Favé (*Du feu Grégeois*, &c., p. 158), from an old treatise of "Canonnerie," of unknown date, printed at Paris in 1561. To charge your "baston de canonnerie :"

"Vous devez mesurer la longueur du baston par dedans, depuis la bouche d'iceluy jusques au fond, et icelle longueur diviser en cinq parties égales ; desquelles l'une sera pour mettre le tampon, et l'autre sera vuide, et les autres dernieres doivent estres chargées de bonne poudre." That is, the charge of "strong powder" is to occupy *three-fifths* of the barrel.

The mode of construction of the Scottish Gun is plainly shown at the point where it has been "riven." Longitudinal strips of iron are ranged like the staves of a cask and welded together ; and then a number of rings or hoops, also of wrought iron, are driven tightly over them. The thickness of the bars is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; that of the hoops, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is no core beneath the strips, as in some early bar-and-hoop guns (for instance, Nos. 118 and 119 of the collection at the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich) ; but the welded staves themselves form the concave cylinder. The magnitude of this engine, the contrivance of its parts, and the nice proportions of its outline, show that it is by no means one of the earliest efforts of the gunsmith's art. Cannon at first were conical in form, a curious example of which will be found in a Sloane manuscript in the British Museum, No. 2433, vol. B, fol. 113 ; figured by Strutt in his *Dress and Habits*, and by the Emperor of the French in his *Études sur l'Artillerie*. When first made cylindrical, the gun would probably be of equal thickness throughout. The next step would be to strengthen the portion near the charge. Further experiences would show that the action of the powder on the various parts of the piece would be best met by a graduated construction ; and thus we arrive at the plan

of the gun before us ; consisting of chamber, first and second reinforce, and chase. To such a model one can scarcely accord a higher antiquity than about the middle of the fifteenth century. The apertures shown at the base ring and at the upper end of the chamber are of unusual occurrence ; but they are found in the Great Gun of Ghent, and appear also in the figure of an ancient pierrier given by Ufano. The purpose of them, according to the local tradition (for the communication of which we are indebted to Robert M'Kerlie, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper at Edinburgh Castle), was "for moving Mons Meg from her bed or 'lair,' when that was found necessary, by means of iron levers."

Monstrelet, under the year 1478, has an amusing account of the trial of a "grosse bombarde," carrying a ball of "cccc livres de fer," made at Tours ; which may be consulted by those who find interest in the details of the early days of "Canonnerie."

J. HEWITT.

TABLE
OF THE
ANNUAL ASSAY OFFICE LETTERS.

USED IN THE MARKING PLATE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF THEIR USE
TO THE PRESENT TIME,

TOGETHER WITH A REFERENCE TO THE VARIOUS PIECES OF ANCIENT PLATE
WHICH HAVE BEEN ADOPTED AS AUTHORITIES FOR THE SAME.

THOSE Letters only are given which have actually been found on pieces of plate, or copied from the books of the Goldsmiths' Company ; the blanks being left to be supplied as fresh examples may occur—with impressions of which, in gutta percha, I should be glad to be furnished, in order to complete the Table, which will then be printed in a separate form. It is to be observed, that though the size of the letters varies with the size of the pieces of plate, the form of them remains the same ; small and slender pieces of plate not admitting the use of punches of a large size.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN.































ALPHABET I Lombardie.		ALPHABET II Character unknown.		ALPHABET III Lombardie letters cusped inwards and outwards.		ALPHABET IV Church text small letters, split tops, no lion passant.	
h	A 1438		A 1458		A 1478		A 1498
	B 1439		B 1459		B 1479	b	B 1499
	C 1440		c 1460		C 1480		C 1500
	D 1441		D 1461	B	D 1481		D 1501
	E 1442		E 1462		E 1482		E 1502
	F 1443		F 1463		F 1483		F 1503
	G 1444		G 1464		G 1484		G 1504
	H 1445		H 1465		H 1485		H 1505
	I 1446		I 1466		I 1486	i	I 1506
	K 1447		K 1467		K 1487	k	K 1507
	L 1448		L 1468		L 1488		L 1508
	M 1449		M 1469		M 1489		M 1509
	N 1450		N 1470		N 1490	n	N 1510
	O 1451		o 1471		o 1491		o 1511
	P 1452		P 1472		P 1492		P 1512
	Q 1453		Q 1473		Q 1493		Q 1513
	R 1454		R 1474		R 1494	r	R 1514
	S 1455		s 1475		s 1495	s	s 1515
	T 1456		T 1476		T 1496	t	T 1516
	V 1457		v 1477		v 1497		v 1517

The letters were changed annually on St. Dunstan's day, and therefore commencing on or about the 19th of May in the year given, were continued to the same time the following year.

ALPHABET V Lombardic letters cusped inwards.		ALPHABET VI Roman capitals, with lion passant.		ALPHABET VII Black letter, small letters in an escutcheon, lion passant.		ALPHABET VIII Roman capitals in Escutcheon, lion pas- sant.	
A	A 1518		A 1538		A 1558	A	A 1578
	B 1519		B 1539		B 1559	B	B 1579
C	C 1520		C 1540		C 1560		C 1580
	D 1521		D 1541		D 1561		D 1581
E	E 1522		E 1542		E 1562		E 1582
F	F 1523		F 1543	f	F 1563		F 1583
	G 1524		G 1544	g	G 1564	G	G 1584
H	H 1525		H 1545	h	H 1565		H 1585
	I 1526		I 1546	i	I 1566		I 1586
K	K 1527		K 1547	k	K 1567		K 1587
	L 1528		L 1548	l	L 1568		L 1588
M	M 1529		M 1549	m	M 1569	M	M 1589
	N 1530		N 1550	n	N 1570	N	N 1590
	O 1531		O 1551		O 1571		O 1591
	P 1532		P 1552	p	P 1572		P 1592
Q	Q 1533		Q 1553	q	Q 1573		Q 1593
	R 1534	R	R 1554	r	R 1574	R	R 1594
	S 1535		S 1555		S 1575	S	S 1595
	T 1536		T 1556	t	T 1576		T 1596
	V 1537		V 1557	u	V 1577	V	V 1597

Alphabet VI.—The Lion passant first appears in this alphabet.

Alphabet VII.—The letters of this, and all the subsequent alphabets, are stamped in a regularly formed escutcheon or shield, whereas the earlier alphabets are without it.

ALPHABET IX		ALPHABET X		ALPHABET XI		ALPHABET XII	
Lombardic in Escutcheon, letters cusped outwards, lion passant.		Italic small letters in Escutcheon, lion passant.		Court hand in Escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.		Black letter capitals in Escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.	
	A 1598	<i>a</i>	A 1618		A 1638		A 1658
	B 1599	<i>b</i>	B 1619		B 1639		B 1659
	C 1600	<i>c</i>	C 1620		C 1640		C 1660
	D 1601	<i>d</i>	D 1621		D 1641		D 1661
	E 1602	<i>e</i>	E 1622		E 1642		E 1662
	F 1603	<i>f</i>	F 1623		F 1643		F 1663
	G 1604	<i>g</i>	G 1624		G 1644		G 1664
	H 1605	<i>h</i>	H 1625		H 1645		H 1665
	I 1606	<i>i</i>	I 1626		I 1646		I 1666
	K 1607		K 1627		K 1647		K 1667
	L 1608	<i>l</i>	L 1628		L 1648		L 1668
	M 1609	<i>m</i>	M 1629		M 1649		M 1669
	N 1610	<i>n</i>	N 1630		N 1650		N 1670
	O 1611	<i>o</i>	O 1631		O 1651		O 1671
	P 1612	<i>p</i>	P 1632		P 1652		P 1672
	Q 1613	<i>q</i>	Q 1633		Q 1653		Q 1673
	R 1614	<i>r</i>	R 1634		R 1654		R 1674
	S 1615	<i>s</i>	S 1635		S 1655		S 1675
	T 1616	<i>t</i>	T 1636		T 1656		T 1676
	V 1617	<i>v</i>	V 1637		V 1657		V 1677

The authority for Alphabet X, and those which follow, are the entries in the minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company, where many of the letters are given, and the verification of them by pieces of plate is also added.

ALPHABET XIII XIII		ALPHABET XIV XIV		ALPHABET XV XV		ALPHABET XVI XVI	
Black Letter, small n Escutcheon, Lion passant.		Court hand in Escutcheon, with Britannia and lion's head erased.		Roman Capitals in Escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.		Roman small letters, in Escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.	
a	A 1678	A	A 1696	A	A 1716	a	A 1736
	B 1679	B	B 1697	B	B 1717	b	B 1737
c	C 1680	C	C 1698	C	C 1718	c	C 1738
d	D 1681	D	D 1699	D	D 1719	d	D 1739
e	E 1682	E	E 1700	E	E 1720	e	E 1740
f	F 1683	F	F 1701	F	F 1721	f	F 1741
g	G 1684	G	G 1702	G	G 1722	g	G 1742
h	H 1685	H	H 1703	H	H 1723	h	H 1743
i	I 1686	I	I 1704	I	I 1724	i	I 1744
	K 1687	K	K 1705	K	K 1725	k	K 1745
	L 1688	L	L 1706	L	L 1726	l	L 1746
	M 1689	M	M 1707	M	M 1727	m	M 1747
	N 1690	N	N 1708	N	N 1728	n	N 1748
o	O 1691	O	O 1709	O	O 1729	o	O 1749
p	P 1692	P	P 1710	P	P 1730	p	P 1750
	Q 1693	Q	Q 1711	Q	Q 1731	q	Q 1751
r	R 1694	R	R 1712	R	R 1732	r	R 1752
	S 1695	S	S 1713	S	S 1733	f	S 1753
t	T 1696	T	T 1714	T	T 1734	t	T 1754
		V	V 1715	V	V 1735	u	V 1755

Alphabet XIV. and those which follow have long been published, and are well known and authenticated, but as many of the Court-hand letters of XIV. are ill-formed in the published table, I have thought it right to correct as far as possible from the actual marks.

ALPHABET XVII		ALPHABET XVIII		ALPHABET XIX		ALPHABET XX	
Old English capitals in Escutcheon, leopard's head, lion passant.		Roman small let- ters, after 1784 with Sovereign's head.		Roman capitals, Sove- reign's head.		Roman small, Sove- reign's head.	
A	A 1756	a	A 1776	A	A 1796	a	A 1816
B	B 1757	b	B 1777	B	B 1797	b	B 1817
C	c 1758	c	c 1778	C	c 1798	c	c 1818
D	D 1759	d	D 1779	D	D 1799	d	D 1819
E	E 1760	e	E 1780	E	E 1800	e	E 1820
F	F 1761	f	F 1781	F	F 1801	f	F 1821
G	G 1762	g	G 1782	G	G 1802	g	G 1822
H	H 1763	h	H 1783	H	H 1803	h	H 1823
I	I 1764	i	I 1784	I	I 1804	i	I 1824
K	K 1765	k	K 1785	K	K 1805	k	K 1825
L	L 1766	l	L 1786	L	L 1806	l	L 1826
M	M 1767	m	M 1787	M	M 1807	m	M 1827
N	N 1768	n	N 1788	N	N 1808	n	N 1828
O	o 1769	o	o 1789	O	o 1809	o	o 1829
P	P 1770	p	P 1790	P	P 1810	p	P 1830
Q	q 1771	q	q 1791	Q	q 1811	q	q 1831
R	R 1772	r	R 1792	R	R 1812	r	R 1832
S	s 1773	s	s 1793	S	s 1813	s	s 1833
T	T 1774	t	T 1794	T	T 1814	t	T 1834
U	v 1775	u	v 1795	U	v 1815	u	v 1835

After 1784, the profile head of the reigning Sovereign is added to the other marks.

The alphabet now in use is old English capitals.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE ARTICLES OF ANCIENT
PLATE,

WHICH HAVE SERVED AS AUTHORITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE FOREGOING
TABLE OF THE ANNUAL LETTERS.



ALPHABET I.—1438—1458.

- H. 1445. Spoon of Henry VI. given by the King to Sir Ralph Pudsey in 1463, after the battle of Hexham, and now carefully preserved, together with his boots and gloves, at Hornby Castle, Westmoreland.

ALPHABET II.—1458—1478.

No known example of plate of this time.

ALPHABET III.—1478—1498.

- D. 1481. Anathema Cup, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, bearing a date, 1497.

ALPHABET IV.—1498—1518.

- B. 1499. Sir Thomas Leigh's Cup, belonging to the Mercers' Company—Spoon at Alnwick Castle.
I. 1506. Bishop Fox's Spoons, with owls at the ends of the handles—Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
K. 1507. Bishop Fox's Golden Chalice and Paten—Corpus Christi College, Oxford—Also Cup and Salt-cellar given by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, to Christ's College, Cambridge, which she founded in 1506.
N. 1510. Mount of Mazer-bowl, A. W. Franks, Esq.
R. 1514. Copied from the mark on an ancient piece of plate.
S. 1515. Silver gilt Cup and Cover, ornamented with Pomegranates, and other badges—Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
T. 1516. Bishop Fox's Spoons, with balls at the ends of the handles—Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

ALPHABET V.—1518—1538.

- A. 1518. Salt-cellar in form of an hour-glass—Ironmongers' Company.
C. 1520. Cup—Christ's College, Cambridge.
E. 1522. Spoon at Alnwick Castle—Salt-cellar, Ironmongers' Company.
F. 1523. Silver gilt Cup, given to the Barber Surgeons' Company in 1540.
H. 1525. Mounting of St. Thomas á Beckett's Cup—Philip Howard, Esq., of Corby.
K. 1527. Chalice and Paten at Trinity College, Oxford; given by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, said to have come from St. Alban's Abbey.
M. 1529. Mazer-bowl—All Souls' College, Oxford.
Q. 1533. Silver gilt Cup and Cover—Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

ALPHABET VI.—1538—1558.

- R. 1554. Sir Martin Bowes' Cup—Goldsmiths' Company. In the minutes of the Goldsmiths' Company is the following entry:—"June 26th, 1561, Mr. Alderman Bowes' freely gave to the Company for a remembrance, a faire gylte standing Cup, weighing 80 oz. with a Byrall in the body, in the foote and in the cover, with a manikin on the cover holding a scutcheon, whereon his arms be graved in an enamel plate of gold." This cup is marked with the lion passant, and shows that it was used as early as 1554, but throws no light on the reason for its adoption; this entry I discovered after the account of the marks had gone to press. It is the only piece of plate of the Alphabet I have found.

ALPHABET VII.—1558—1578.

- F. 1563. Chalice at old Alresford. Hants.
 G. 1564. Chalice at All Souls, Oxford, and new Alresford, Hants.
 H. 1565. Chalice, Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings.
 I. 1566. Mount of stoneware jug, Messrs. Garrard.
 K. 1567. Engraved silver plates, belonging to Earl of Denbigh.
 L. 1568. Similar set of plates, Messrs. Thomas.
 M. 1569. Similar set of plates, Messrs. Thomas.
 N. 1570. Ancient Chalice, bearing date 1571.
 P. 1571. Silver gilt Tazza, form of a Venetian glass—Christ's College, Cambridge.
 Q. 1573. Chalices at Rodney Stoke, and Mark in Somersetshire. The Paten covers of each bearing the date 1573.
 R. 1574. Silver gilt Tankard in Ashmolean Museum.
 T. 1576. Chalices and covers at Christchurch and Carleon in Monmouthshire, each bearing date 1576; and Simon Gibbon's Saltcellar—Goldsmiths' Company.
 V. 1577. Chalice at Magor, Monmouthshire.

ALPHABET VIII.—1578—1598.

- A. 1578. Silver gilt Cup belonging to the Drapers' Company, bearing the date 1578.
 B. 1579. Chalice and Paten at Crawley, Sussex, dated 1579.
 G. 1584. Mounted stoneware jug, belonging to A. W. Franks, Esq.
 M. 1589. Chalice, Messrs. Garrard.
 N. 1590. Spoons. Octavius Morgan, Esq. and R. Ford, Esq.
 R. 1594. Salt-cellar—Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
 S. 1595. Ewer and Salver—Corporation of Bristol.
 V. 1597. Communion Flagon—Christ's College, Cambridge.

ALPHABET IX.—1598—1618.

- A. 1598. Parcel gilt Salt-cellar—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
 B. 1598. On an ancient piece of plate.
 C. 1600. Gilt Spoons, Messrs. Thomas, Bond-street, and Rev. Dr. Nicholson, St. Albans.

- D. 1601. Salt-cellar; the gift of Richard Rogers — Goldsmiths' Company.
- E. 1602. Spoon.
- F. 1603. Chalice—Trinity College, Oxford, ornamented with roses and thistles.
- G. 1604. Cup belonging to the Burgesses of Westminster; the cup bears the date of its presentation, 1588. It may, however, have been remade in 1604 from some cause, and the original date of its presentation replaced on the new work, as was frequently done on such occasions. Apostle Spoon, John Rolls, Esq., Beaker—Mercers' Company.
- H. 1605. Spoon. John Rolls, Esq., Beaker—Mercers' Company.
- K. 1606. On the silver-gilt foot of a curious ancient Glass Cup, belonging to the Founders' Company.
- M. 1609. Senior Warden's Cup of the Carpenters' Company, given in 1611, by John Ansell—Silver gilt Tazza, Christ's College, Cambridge; and Chalice at Sporle, Norfolk, dated 1609.
- N. 1610. Spoon. Octavius Morgan, Esq.
- O. 1611. Master's Cup of Carpenters' Company, given by John Reeves, 1611—Spoon—Octavius Morgan.
- Q. 1613. Middle Warden's Cup of Carpenters' Company, given by Thomas Edmonds, 1612, probably made in 1613 in consequence of a sum of money given or bequeathed in 1612.
- R. 1614. Salt-cellar belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.
- T. 1616. Flagon—Queen's College, Oxford.—Spoon, R. Ford, Esq.
- V. 1617. Junior Warden's Cup,—Carpenters' Company—given by Anthony Jarman, 1628.

ALPHABET X.—1618—1638.

- A. 1618. Silver Cup at Messrs. Lambert & Co., and Spoon, R. Ford, Esq.
- B. 1619. Plates of the Communion Service.—All Souls' College, Oxford.
- E. 1622. Spoon—R. Ford, Esq.
- G. 1624. Paten—Mark, Somersetshire.
- H. 1625. Paten—Priory Church, Brecon.
- N. 1630. Chalice—Queen's College, Oxford.
- O. 1631. Chalice—Broomfield Church, Kent.
- P. 1632. Chalice and Paten—St. James's Church, Dover.
- R. 1633. Flagon—Corporation of Bristol. Spoon—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
- S. 1635. Paten—Rye, Sussex. Communion Plate, Christ's College, Cambridge, dated 1636.

ALPHABET XI.—1638—1658.

- A. 1638. Salt-cellar—Mercer's Company.
- B. 1639. Chalice—St. James' Church, Dover.
- D. 1641. Ancient Chalice.
- N. 1650. Spoon—John Rolls, Esq. Silver Cup—Mercers' Company.
- O. 1651. Ancient Chalice.

- S. 1655. Silver Cup, once belonging to the Blacksmiths' Company, now in possession of Ralph Bernal, Esq. Spoon—Octavius Morgan.
 T. 1656. Spoon—Messrs. Thomas.

ALPHABET XII.—1658—1678.

- C. 1660. Embossed Caudle Cup and Salver, which was given by James II., when Duke of York, to Ann Hyde, whose arms it bears. Altar Candlesticks—Christ Church, Oxford.
 E. 1662. Embossed Caudle Cup and Cover—Queen's College, Oxford.
 F. 1663. Loving Cup of Goldsmiths' Company.
 G. 1664. Silver-gilt Cup and Cover, bearing arms of Dr. Lucy, bishop of St. David's.
 H. 1665. Loving Cup of Goldsmiths' Company, called Mr. Hanbury's Cup.
 I. 1666. Embossed Caudle Cup—Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
 K. 1667. Spoon—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
 L. 1668. Rose-water dish—Queen's College, Oxford, bearing date 1668.
 M. 1669. Two-handled Bowl and Cover—Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.
 N. 1670. Porringer—Queen's College, Oxford, bearing same date.
 O. 1671. Communion Plate, plain service—Westminster Abbey.
 P. 1672. Tankard—Queen's College, Oxford, bearing same date.
 R. 1674. Large embossed silver Vases and Covers, at Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings.
 T. 1676. This T of peculiar form is given in "the Touchstone" for gold and silver wares, as the letter for this year—Tankard at All Souls' College. Tankard—Corporation of Oxford. Silver Toilet-box—John Rolls, Esq.
 V. 1677. Spoon—Octavius Morgan, Esq.

ALPHABET XIII.—1678—1696.

- A. 1678. Tankard—Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings.
 C. 1680. Cup and Cover of solid gold—Corporation of Oxford. Alms-dish—All Souls' College, Oxford.
 D. 1681. Two-handle Bowl and Cover—Messrs. Garrards.
 E. 1682. Two Tankards—John Disney, Esq., the Hyde, Essex.
 F. 1683. Silver Toilet Service—Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. Spoon—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
 G. 1684. Two-handle Bowl and Cover—Jesus College, Oxford, given 1685. Embossed Communion Plate, Westminster Abbey.
 H. 1685. Tankard at Messrs. Garrards'.
 I. 1686. Spoon—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
 O. 1691. Embossed Altar Candlesticks—Westminster Abbey.
 P. 1692. Cup—Jesus College, Oxford. Bowl and Cover—Messrs. Garrard's.
 R. 1694. Tankard—Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings. Loving Cup—Mercers' Company.
 T. 1696. Minutes of Goldsmiths' Company.

ALPHABET XIV.—1696—1716.

- A. 1696. Minutes of Goldsmiths' Company
 B. 1697. Minutes of Goldsmiths' Company—Small Court B.
 C. 1698. Tankard—Messrs. Harvey and Co.
 D. 1699. Candlesticks—C. H. Leigh, Esq., Pontypool Park.
 E. 1700. Silver Mug—Octavius Morgan, Esq.
 F. 1701. Silver Cup—Corporation of Chester.
 G. 1702. Spoon—Richard Ford, Esq.
 H. 1703. Spoon—Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings.
 I. 1704. Paten—Rye, Sussex.
 K. 1705. Minutes of Goldsmiths' Company.
 L. 1706. Candlesticks—Messrs. Garrard.
 M. 1707. Spoon.
 N. 1708. Spoon and Goldsmiths' minutes.
 O. 1709. Paten—Messrs. Harvey—old Sugar-caster.
 Q. 1711. Chalice—St. Mellons, Monmouthshire.
 S. 1713. Candlestick—C. H. Leigh, Esq., Pontypool Park; and
 Tankard, Ironmongers' Company.
 T. 1714. Chalice, at Peterstone, Monmouthshire.

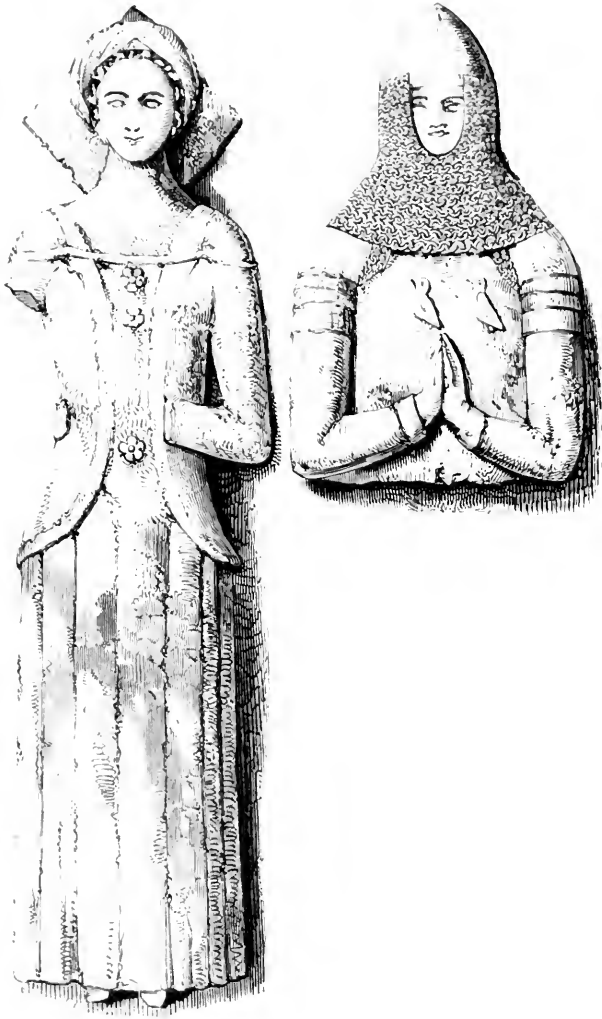
AN ACCOUNT OF TWO MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES FOUND AT
CHENIES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THE rural village of Chenies is romantically situated about five miles from Chesham, on a lofty ridge, from which is seen a beautiful landscape seldom surpassed in English scenery. This parish, originally called Isenhamsted, received its present appellation from the Cheney or Cheynè family, who resided there, and possessed the manor and advowson, from about the middle of the thirteenth, to near the close of the fifteenth, century.

Leland, who visited this place, thus describes the manor-house: "The olde house of the Cheyneis is so translaid by my Lorde Russel, that hath that house on the right of his wife, that litle or nothing of it yn a maner remaynith ontranslatid; and a great deale of the house is even newly set up, made of brike and timber; and fair logginges be new erectid in the gardene. The house is within diverse places richely paintid with antique workes of white and blak. And there be about the house 2 parkes, as I remembre." (Itin., vol. i., fol. 122, begun about 1538, 30 Henry VIII.)

A considerable portion of this house still remains, and presents some interesting specimens of various styles of architecture. But my attention was particularly attracted to two monumental effigies which lie in the cellar of this house, and which have been "so translaid by my Lorde Russel, that litle or nothing of them yn a maner remaynith ontranslatid." It may be well, therefore, to preserve some memorial of them before they are translated into concrete or paving stones. They consist of the effigies of a warrior and a lady, boldly sculptured in hard, close-grained stone. The effigy of the lady is in the best state of preservation, but it has lost the right arm and both hands, and has in other parts been very much rubbed and worn. The head, which rested on a lozenge-shaped pillow, now separated from it, is attired in a caul encircled by a fillet ornamented with rosettes; and buttons, similarly ornamented, fasten the robe from the neck to the waist. Above this garment is worn that singular jacket with which ladies adorned or disfigured themselves at

MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES AT CHENIES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.



Mutilated Effigies, removed from the church of Chenies. Date, about 1400.
Supposed to have been the memorials of Sir John Cheyne, and
a Lady of the same family.

(From a drawing by Mr. W. Slater.)

the commencement of the fourteenth century, and which some have supposed to be the dress designated by the term, surcoat overt. A band, which doubtless fastened a mantle, still remains across the chest, but the mantle is entirely effaced. The dress altogether closely resembles that on the effigy of Joan of Navarre, second wife of Henry IV., king of England. The queen died in 1437, but her effigy was doubtless made soon after the king's death, which occurred in 1413, and to about this period the effigy before us apparently belongs.

The head and chest alone of the warrior remain, but they clearly indicate the date of the effigy. His pointed bascinet, mail gorget, and emblazoned surcoat, present the usual characteristics of knightly effigies at the close of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century. Of his heraldic bearings two martlets alone remain, which occupy the middle and sinister chiefs.

Had we no other evidence than their apparent date, I should not hesitate to assign these degraded but interesting monuments to the Cheynè family; but I have collected a few historical notices of them which place the matter almost beyond a doubt. Leland, in continuation of the passage above quoted, says, "The Maner Place stondesth at the west ende of the paroche chirche. In the paroche (church) on the northe side of it, as in a chapelle, be 2 tumbes of the Chaynes Lordes of the Manor ther, and the smaull [vil]lage bering their name." About twenty years after Leland's visit, viz., in 1562, a large sepulchral chapel was built for the Russell family at the north side of the chancel, and the Cheynè tombs, together with the chapel containing them, must have been then removed, and were probably destroyed, for they no longer exist. Two of the effigies, however, seem to have been spared, as appears from existing notices.

The Gentleman's Magazine, for 1790, contains a description of the Russell Chapel, in which we are told that "in arches of the north wall are very old figures of a warrior and a lady."

Lysons, in his account of this parish in 1813, says, "In the church are some memorials of the Cheynes. Two ancient tombs, which are now in the adjoining chapel, are supposed to belong to the same family." A gentleman, who visited Chenies in 1837, gave a friend this animated

description of the monuments there. "The chapel adjoining the church is now the burial-place of the Russell family, and is full of the gorgeous, painted, and gilt monuments of Elizabeth's and James's days. There, too, lie the ancient lords of the soil—but see the changes and chances of this mortal life! Its vicissitudes are not ended with the grave—men, honoured in their generation, 'who loved the church so well, and gave so largely to it, it should have canopied their bones till doom's day,' have been shoved away into any hole and corner to make way for their powerful successors. One figure is built into the wall, and another is cut in two by the superincumbent weight of a huge Russell monument, his clasped hands raised in prayer, as if appealing against this degradation." This degradation, however, was not even yet completed. On its being observed, that some of the Russell monuments had become tarnished from the dampness of the chapel, it was deemed expedient, as the clerk's wife informed me, to remove, not the accumulated soil from the outer wall, but the ancient effigies, in order that the recesses which held them might be built up. And, although there is abundant room in the chapel for fifty such effigies without interfering with the other monuments, these interesting memorials were altogether cast out of the sacred edifice and deposited in the cellar of the adjacent manor-house. There they lie, forgotten and degraded, on the cellar floor of that house, where the personages whom they represent, lived in feudal magnificence, and probably entertained the reigning monarch of their day.¹ The mutilated warrior is evidently the figure which has been so graphically described, and there can be little doubt that these effigies belonged to the Cheyne tombs mentioned by Leland. They evidently belong to a period when the Cheynes were lords of the manor, and the figure of the warrior may be assigned to Sir John Cheyne, Knt., who was lord of the manor during the latter half of the fourteenth century. His predecessor, Alexander Cheyne, died between 1325 and 1359; probably soon after the first date, which appears too early for the costume of the effigy. His successor, John Cheyne, probably his son, is styled *domicillus*, and appears to have died in youth. On his death the manor and advowson passed to Sir John Cheyne, of Drayton Beauchamp, who was buried in Drayton Church in the year 1468, under

¹ Lysons says, Edward I. and Edward III. occasionally resided at Isenhamsted.

a slab, bearing a fine double-canopied brass (now destroyed), commemorating his own death and that of his first wife, Joan, daughter of Sir Robert Fitz-Marmaduke. The mutilated effigy of the knight must, therefore, as before stated, be assigned to Sir John Cheyne, who was Lord of Isenhamsted, during the latter half of the fourteenth century. In 1359 he presented to Chenies Rectory. (Browne Willis's MSS.) In 1372, he was sheriff for the counties of Bedford and Buckingham. (Fuller's Worthies). In 1379, and 1382, he paid ten marks towards the expenses of war. (Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vii. 211-341.) In 1395, a royal letter, given at length in Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol. vii. 807-8), is addressed to him as Deputy-Constable of England, respecting Thomas de Beverley and Walter de Strathern, two knights, who were bound by a penalty of a thousand pounds, English money, to give satisfaction by the ordeal of battle concerning a charge of treason preferred by the former against the latter, and Sir John Cheyne was commanded to enforce the mandate. This is the last notice of him I have met with; and in 1401, John Cheyne, *domicillus*, was in possession of the family inheritance, from which we may conclude that Sir John Cheyne died between 1395 and 1401, a period which well suits the apparent date of the effigy.

A few words must now be said respecting its armorial devices. The Cheynes of Drayton Beauchamp bore chequy or and azure, a fess gules, fretty argent; and as they are known to have been nearly related to the Cheynes of Isenhamsted, the martlets on the broken effigy may seem to militate against assigning it to a member of that family. But this objection is unimportant. Indeed, persons seem often to forget the difference between the usages of heraldry in mediæval times, and those at the present day. At present the several members and branches of the same family take a pride in strictly adhering to the arms of their common ancestor. In former days, when heraldic devices were more significant, and were badges of distinction in the battle field, warriors sometimes acquired new emblazons, and thus appear distinct from the rest of their family. Distinctive bearings could indeed only be acquired by some signal achievement; by an alliance with the heiress of a family entitled to bear arms; or by a grant from the Sovereign, as a special mark of his favour.

Consequently a multiplicity of arms borne by the same family may sometimes be a proof of superior dignity; and, perhaps, few families acquired a richer assemblage of armorial honours, than those which have been attributed to the Cheynes. From fifty to sixty distinct coats were borne by them, even while heraldry was subject to such laws. No less than eleven of these contained martlets, and from the situation of those on the effigy under consideration, they might belong to at least five out of these eleven, but to which it is not easy to decide. An early Buckinghamshire branch bore, argent a fess between three martlets gules; and Lipscomb speaks of having seen these arms on a piece of old carving, now lost, in the church at Drayton Beauchamp. Probably these were the arms on this effigy, but it is impossible to speak with confidence. It is evident, however, from what has been said, that the martlets on the effigy are not any evidence against, but rather in favour of, its being a Cheyne.

The variety of arms borne by this family, and the numerous branches into which it was divided, all occupying nearly the same position, have caused no little confusion and perplexity among genealogists and county historians. I will endeavour to correct some of these discrepancies respecting the branch before us. Lysons, in his account of this manor, says, "It had long been in the crown, previously to the reign of Edward III., to which monarch Thomas Cheyne, the first of the family who settled in this county, was shield-bearer." Lipscomb, in his *History of Bucks*, likewise calls the Cheynes of Isenhamsted "a branch of the Cheynes of Drayton Beauchamp," conveying the impression that the former had issued from the latter; whereas it is highly probable that the Cheynes of Drayton sprang from the Isenhamsted branch; and that Thomas Cheyne, whom Lysons supposes to be the first of the family settled in this county, was in reality a younger brother of Sir John Cheyne, to whom we have assigned the effigy at Chenies. (See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. vi. 357.)

This Thomas Cheyne of Drayton, who was first valet-de-chambre (*unus valectorum cameræ*), and afterwards esquire (*scutifer*) to Edward III., received from him in 1364 a grant of the reversion of Drayton Manor, &c., after the death of John Lord Cobham (*Cal. Rot. Pat.*, pp. 174—179.) Lord

Cobham died in 1377; consequently, the manor of Drayton was not in the possession of the Cheynes till that period, which was long after the manor of Isenhamsted had been in the family.

As no consecutive account of these early lords of the manor has been published, I will subjoin a brief notice of them, which must, however, be premised by a few words on their name.

Every antiquary is aware of the difficulty of identifying ancient names, owing to the various modes of spelling and contraction used by our ancestors. No name has suffered more from this "epidemical disease," as Fuller calls it, than the name of Cheyne. It is said to be derived from the French *Chêne*, or *Chesne*, and is commonly Latinised by *De Querceto*, *De Caneto*, and *De Casineto*; but its English contortions are endless, and have occasioned no less confusion than the variety of arms borne by the same family. The name of the same individual may be found thus variously written, — *De Chednoy*, *De Cheney*, *De Cheigny*, and *De Chyngnic*; while his ancestors, lords of the same manor, are written—*De Kausne*, *De Kan*, *De Shaine*, *De Cahaignes*; and his successors, *Cheyne* and *Cheney*.

Browne Willis, Clutterbuck, Lipscomb, and other county historians, consider *Cheindyt*, or *Chenduit*, merely another variety in the same name.² Certainly, the Cheynes almost invariably succeeded the Chenduits, and if they are one and the same family, we may trace the Isenhamsted branch, though perhaps not uninterruptedly, from the Conqueror's reign, as I now proceed to show.

Ralph, whose immediate successor is termed "the widow

² I cannot concur in this opinion for the following reasons:—

1. Both names occur in the *Battle Abbey Roll*.

2. The armorial bearings assigned to the two names are invariably strikingly different.

3. Both names occur coterminously in ancient records, but are never in such records, as far as I have seen, applied to the same individual; or in any indubitable instance to the same family. Both names are found strangely varied and contorted, but never entirely losing certain indications of original distinction.

4. The Chenduits of Langley held lands in the counties of Hertford, Bucking-

ham, and Northampton, during nearly two centuries, and retained the same name the whole time in the several records of these different manors; but as soon as the lords of these manors are called Cheyne, the name Chenduit finally disappears, except in the instance of Isenhamsted, where Sir John de Chedney appears to have acted for Sir Stephen de Chenduit in his absence.

These reasons appear to me conclusive against the identity of the names. The mistake, if mistake it be, has doubtless arisen from the Cheynes inheriting the possessions of the Chenduits which was probably the result of a matrimonial alliance.

of Ralph de Chenduit," held lands at the Domesday Survey in Langley, Herts, and in Cheddington, Ashridge, Pitstone, and Elstrop, a hamlet of Drayton, in Bucks.

Ralph de Chenduit held the same lands after his mother's death. (B. Willis's MSS.)

William de Chenduit received from King Henry II. a grant of "lands in Langley, Pitstone, and Ashridge, which Ralph his father held." (Willis's MSS.³)

Ulion de Chendit, in King John's reign, gave the manor of Ashridge, with Pitstone, and other appurtenances, to Richard, Earl of Cornwall. (Chauncy's Herts, and Lipscomb's Bucks.)

Ralph de Cheinduit, in 1205, contested a suit with Roger de Sumery, respecting the patronage of Shenley church (Chauncy's Herts, vol. ii. p. 452). In 1233, and in 1235, he paid for one knight's fee in Cheddington, and for another in Hysenhamstead (Testa de Neville, pp. 146, 258, 261). In 1242 he attested a royal mandate (Rymer, vol. i. p. 405), and died the next year (Matthew Paris, p. 536). He had frequent disputes with the Monks of St. Alban's, and was more than once excommunicated, which may account for Alexander de Chenduit presenting to the rectory of Isenhamsted in 1232, while Ralph was certainly in possession of the manor. He was the first of his family who possessed Isenhamsted, and appears to have resided there.

Stephen de Chenduit probably succeeded Ralph; but in 1257 he was with Richard King of the Romans in Germany (Rymer, vol. i. p. 622). He was probably abroad also in 1264; for in this year, Sir John Cheyne, or Chedney, presented to Isenhamsted rectory; but in 1267 Sir Stephen de Chenduit presented to it. (B. Willis's MSS.)

Sir John de Chedney was Sheriff of Beds and Bucks from 1279 to 1283. (Fuller's Worthies, and Willis.)

Bartholomew Cheyne was patron in 1296;

Alexander de Cheyne in 1325; and

Sir John Cheyne, to whom we have assigned the broken effigy, in 1359.

John Cheyne, Domicillus, was patron in 1401; and

John Cheyne, Esq. (probably the same as the following), in 1415.

³ See Leland's Itin., vol. iii. page 195, for some account of the Chenduits of Langley.

Sir John Cheyne, *knt.*, of Drayton Beauchamp, presented to the rectory in 1461. He bequeathed the manor and advowson to his second wife Agnes, daughter and (after her brother's death) sole heir of William Cogenhoe—not Nicholas, as stated by Willis,—Lord of the manor and advowson of Cogenhoe, *co.* Northampton. (See Bridges' Northampton, vol. i. p. 52.)

This Agnes, widow of Sir John Cheyne, married Sir Edmund Molyneux, but retained the name of Cheyne, and dying about 1494, was buried in Chenies Church, under a double-canopied brass, commemorating her own and Sir Edmund's death. The brass still exists; but the date of Lady Cheyne's death is effaced. The following extracts from her will, which is dated 20th November, 1494, may correct some mistakes which are found in various historical and topographical works. "She desires to be buried in the chancel of Isenhamsted Church, and bequeaths £20 for 1000 masses; to each of the churches of Chenies, Drayton, and Cogenhoe, 20s., and an annuity of 10s. to the Prior and Monks of King's Langley, and their successors for ever, according to her husband Sir John Cheyne's will; and the residue of her estate to her nephew Davy Philips and her niece Anne his wife, and their heirs; and in default of their heirs, to her cousin Guy Sapcote; and in default of his heirs, to John Cheyne of the Bois and his heirs. And as to her manor and advowson of Cogenhoe, *co.* Northampton, she wills it, if John Cheyne of the Bois will let her feoffees and executors perform her last will, and her husband Sir John Cheyne's will, to him and his heirs; but if he disturbs, vexes, or troubles her feoffees and executors, she then wills and directs the said manor to be sold, and the money thereof coming to be disposed of for the wele of her soul, Sir John Cheyne's soul, his father and mother's souls, and her father and mother's souls, and all Christian souls." (Browne Willis's MSS.)

By virtue of this will, Chenies became the property of David Philips and Anne his wife. In 1498, David Philips was Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Bucks; Anne his wife died in 1510, and is buried in Chenies Church, under a slab with a handsome canopied brass, displaying her effigy and this inscription:—"*Hic jacet dñā⁴ Anna Phelyp vidua quondā*

⁴ This word is an interlineation in the original.

uxor David Phelip militis domina d' Thorno in Coni. Northampton et Isenhamsted Cheyne in Coni. Buk, que obiit primo die Augusti, Anno Dni. MCCCC decimo, cujus anime p'piciet Dè Amē." Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Guy Sapcote, succeeded Lady Philips in her manors of Thornhough and Isenhamsted. She married Sir John Broughton of Tuddington, Bedfordshire, and subsequently, John Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford, who, in her right, became Lord of Isenhamsted. (See Hutchins' Dorset, vol. ii. p. 329,⁵ and Collins' Peerage, vol. i. p. 247.) A doubt having existed as to the right of Sir John Cheyne or his widow to alienate the manor of Isenhamsted, for greater security, John Cheyne of Drayton, the heir male of its ancient proprietor, conveyed it in 1560 to the Earl of Bedford, in whose family it still continues. (See Lysons, p. 584.)

Clutterbuck, in the endeavour to correct Collins, seems inadvertently to have fallen into an error, which it may be advisable to point out. In his History of Herts, vol. ii. p. 529, he says: "Sir John Broughton of Thornhaw, Northampton, married Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir Guy Sapcote, Lord of the Manor of Thornhaw, (in Collins' Peerage erroneously called nephew and heir of Dame Agnes Cheyney, of whom he was in reality the Grandfather)." We have seen in Agnes Cheyne's will, that Sir Guy Sapcote was her cousin. Clutterbuck has confounded that lady, who died in 1494, with Anne, daughter of Sir John Broughton, who married Sir Thomas Cheney of Shurland, in Kent, and who was living towards the close of the sixteenth century.⁶

W. HASTINGS KELKE.

⁵ At page 336 the Russell monuments at Chenies are fully described.

⁶ For the drawing, from which the accompanying representation of the effigies

at Chenies has been supplied, we are indebted to the pencil of Mr. Slater, architect, London.

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Sir THOMAS Courtenay, of Southpool, Knight, d. 1356. MURIEL, daughter and heir of John de Meolis. ELEANOR, wife of John de Grey. ELIZABETH, wife of Bartholomew de Lisle.

W. Lord Hugh, d. MARGARET, wife of Thomas Peve- MURIEL, wife of John
Knight, r Thomas young, rel, by whom she had Eleanor, Dinham, by whom she
ht. s. p. afterwards the wife of Walter Lord Hungerford.

r of Sir young. ANNE, or AGNES, wife of Oates MARGARET, wife of Sir Robert
She left p. m. Champetownne. Cary, of Cockington, Knight.

Bishop Courtenay, of Powderham, Knight, ELIZABETH, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford,
92. at name, son and heir, d. 16 Dec., Knight of the Garter. She presented to Powderham on 22 July, 1468.

ow- that re- Sir WILLIAM HUDDERSFIELD, ANNE; license to m. Sir ELIZABETH; license
Sept. Po- of Shillingford, Devon, Thomas Greyfield, to m. James Lut-
ader- at; Knight, Attorney-General, Knight, dated 7 Sept., terell, Esq., in the
wife by, to King Edward IV.; d. 20 1417.—Bishop Lacey's oratory or chapel
and us- March, 1499-500; i. at Shil- Register, iii. 290. [Qy. within Powder-
th. t. lingford; third husband. m. afterwards Sir Wm. Palton of Umberleigh.] ham Castle, dated
13 Jan., 1450-1.

Sir JOAN, daughter of Robert Brett. WILLIAM Courtenay, of Loughtor, in Plympton, whose son Sir Philip d. s. p. QY. ELIZABETH, wife of Edward Courtenay, ninth Earl of Devon. MARGARET; = Sir JOHN CHAMPERNOWNE. He m. secondly, Jane West, of Loughtor.

MARGARET; = RICHARD of Co first w DOROTHY. = N . . . PHILIP. AGNEE. = ANTHONY ACLAUD, of Goodly Priors, Esq.

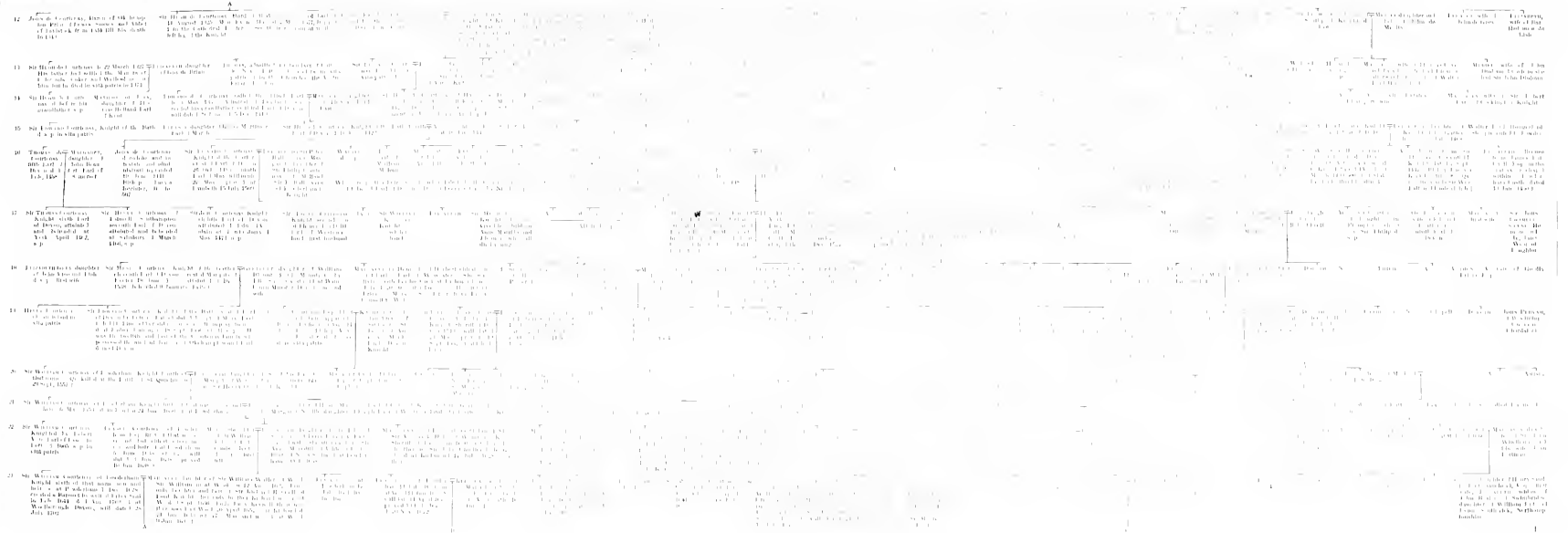
AS, inste- = DOROTHY, daughter of Hugh POLLARD; second wife. CATHERINE. = N . . . Chapell. DOROTHY. = JOHN PERHAM, of Woolmington, near Chardstock.

MES. AM FRANCES, slain at Clistery, Devon, in PHILIP, lived at Molland, 1596, 1602. AGNES. AMISE.

the Syd- ZABETH. = Sir PETER MUDEN, of Butterleigh, Devon, where his wife died, leaving two children. ke, Knig

ET, of G. c. at Powder- = ELIZABETH. WILLIAM JOHN Courtenay, i MARGARET, daughter
von, Knig Dec., 1590.— d heir, as Patent of of Molland, 1669. of Sir John
ry, m James I., April, Windham, and
omas D his wife Joan
omas E Portman.
le, Knig

th, S. JOHN TRE- GLACE. - ARTHUR JAMES. = SUSANNA, daughter of Henry Sand-
MAYNE. ASHROD. ford, of Ninhead, Esq.; first
wife, ELIZABETH, widow of
John Rosier, of Swimbridge,
daughter of William Lyte, of
Lynn, Southwick, Northamp-
tonshire.



MARY POWELL, b. 27 Oct., 1708; she d. 1708; at St. Majors.
 FRANCIS, m. Benjamin Ivie, of Exeter, merchant; she d. 13 Feb., 1740-1; and i. at St. Mary Majors.
 JOHN COURTENAY, b. 1659; d. 1721.
 AMY, daughter of Thomas Clifford, Lord Treasurer; m. in 1681; d. 1693, aged 33.
 JAMES, = ELIZABETH; she d. 27 March, 1683, s. p. Philip Shapcote; and d. 1709.

MARGARET GIFFARD, of Brightey; d. 1745.
 JAMES, d. cœlebs.
 GEORGE, = N. . . . daughter of — Chichester, of Youlston.
 MARY, d. 29 Oct., 1747.
 WILLIAM PASTON, of Horton, Gloucester, Esq.; d. 11 Jan., 1769, aged 69.
 ELIZABETH, d. at Bath 16 Oct., 1766; s. p.
 JOHN CHILSTER, of Arlington, Esq.

MARY KAY, b. 1, c. at Whitechurch 15 Oct., 1740.
 ELIZABETH, b. 31 March; c. at Whitechurch 17 June, 1742.
 ISABELLA, b. 16 July; c. at Whitechurch 3 Sept., 1744.
 ELEANORA, b. 6 Feb., 1748-9; c. at Whitechurch 20 April, 1749.
 ANNAMARIA, m. 21 June, 1748.
 GEORGE, only son of Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart.

St. James's, West at 1741; m. 24 Jan., 1741; stol and of Exeter; in Grosvenor Chapel.
 ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, second Earl of Ethingam; d. 31 Oct., 1815; i. at Beckenham, Kent.
 ANNE, b. in St. George's, Westminster, 13 June, 1751; d. unmarried.
 ANNA MARIA, d. 6 Nov., 1783; i. at Calverleigh, Devon.

ANN, 4th daughter and coheir of Mayow Wynell Mayow, formerly of Bray, Cornwall, then of Sydenham, Kent, Esq.
 ANN, b. 31 March, 1784; i. at Beckenham, Kent.
 MARIA LOUISA, b. May; d. Sept., 1789.
 FRANCES CHARLOTTE, b. 7 Sept., 1790; c. at St. George's, Hanover Square; m. 20 Nov., 1811, Rev. Edw. Bouverie, Vicar of Coleshill, Berks.
 HENRIETTA SUSANNA, b. Nov. 1792; d. an infant.

HENRY REGINALD, b. 11 March, 1823; c. at Beckenham 26 April following.
 JOSCELINE, b. 22 Dec., 1824; c. at Beckenham 14 April following.
 KATHERINE, b. 17 Feb., 1827, at Tunbridge Wells; c. at Speldhurst, Kent, 17 June following; m. at Torr Church, Devon, 3 June, 1851, to Rev. George Carter, Rector of Compton Beauchamp, Berks.

41 William ... [Detailed genealogical record for William, including birth, death, and family details.]

42 Sir William ... [Detailed genealogical record for Sir William, including titles, birth, death, and family details.]

43 William ... [Detailed genealogical record for William, including birth, death, and family details.]

44 William ... [Detailed genealogical record for William, including birth, death, and family details.]

45 William ... [Detailed genealogical record for William, including birth, death, and family details.]

D TREM

*John Deviock, of
Cornwall*

*Jane, daughter of Jo.
Qy. (Boscawen):*

er of Nicholas *Dour-*
dition of Devon lris

burtenay. [✓]
kevell. *Constance,*
wall, su- daughter of
s 1620. Tho. Tre-
t Penke- nance, of
Corden's Lankydrock
(ie.) Cornwall.

maazine. = *Peter* [✓]
of Peter Cour-
of Landr

marriages by the other
Survey of Cornwall by

K.

17

18

19 *Katharine,*
married Geo.
Kirkwich.

20 ried Richard
of Trebar-
rnwall, Esq-
re MSS.
Λ

Ann, married
Gilbert Hol-
combe.—West-
cott MSS.

Alice (Westcott
MSS.) (Qy. married
Trevisa, of Crocuden.)
—Spoure MSS.
Λ

A daughter supposed
to have married
N . . . Bonython.—
Spoure MSS.
Λ

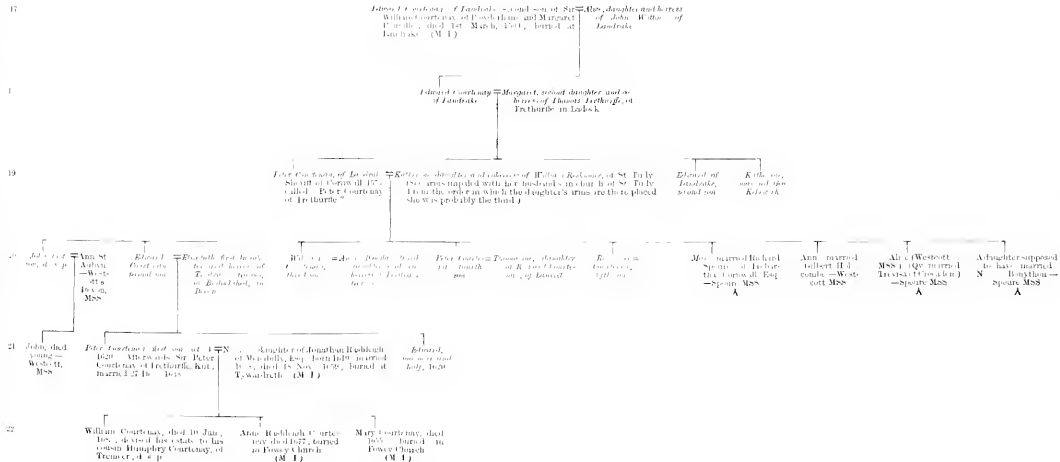
21

22

on.
been published by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.

SUBSEQUENT PEDIGREE.—No. II.

COURTENAY OF LANDRAKE AND LADOCK.



The parts in italics denote the second Feithurghs of the Visitation of Cornwall in 1620. See also MSS. A Book in the possession of Francis Bodd, Esq., Tr. Uthra Hall, Cornwall.

(M 1) Monumental Inscription. Westcott MSS. These have been published by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.

Original Documents.

THE WILL OF KATHARINE, COUNTESS OF DEVON, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD IV.; DATED MAY 2, 1527.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D., AND MR. PITMAN JONES.

AMONGST the muniments at Powderham Castle the original will of the Princess Katharine of York, sixth daughter of Edward IV., and relict of William Courtenay, Earl of Devon, has been lately discovered.

It appears that the princess, sister to Elizabeth, consort of King Henry VII., was married in the presence of that sovereign, his queen and court, to William, son and heir of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon.¹ The date of this event has not been recorded. The king's jealousy of the House of York eventually caused them much anguish and misfortune. The death of the earl occurred on June 9th, 1511.

The will, here first published, was made May 2nd, 19 Henry VIII. (1527), under the sign-manual of the princess. Her death occurred at Tiverton Castle, on Friday, Nov. 15th, following.

Sandford has given an interesting narrative of the funeral obsequies of the Countess of Devon, which took place at Tiverton on December 2nd and 3rd, 1527.² For further particulars regarding her husband and their children, we may refer to the Courtenay Pedigree, which will be given hereafter in this Journal.



To all men to whom this present wrytyng indentyd shall come, the right nobill Prynce, Katerine, Countes of Devonshere, Daughter, Suster, and Aunte of Kyngs, and late Wyfe unto the right honorabill Lord William Courteney, late Erle of Devonshere, sendythe Greeting in our Lord God everlastyng. That where the right Reverent Father in God, Rychard, Byschoppe of

Wynhester,³ Hugh, Byschoppe Exceter,⁴ Lewys Pollard, Knyght, oon of the Kynges Justices of hys Comen Plese, John Speke, John Knyght, (*sic*) John Caylewey and William Merwood, Esquyers, before this tyme recovered at Westm', in the Countie of Midd', before the Justices of our Sovereign Lord, Kyng Harry the Eight, of his Comen Benche, agens us the seid Countes, the manors of Shevyok, Westamton, Portloo, Treverhyn Courteney, and also fourescore mesuages, foure hundred acres of pasture,

¹ Collectanea Topogr. Nichols, vol. i. p. 22. Sandford, Geneal. Hist. p. 419, from a MS. in Coll. Arm. i. ii. p. 22.

² The relation given by Sandford states that the only son of the Countess, Henry, created Marquis of Worcester in 1525, "caused a chapel and a tomb, with her effigies thereon, to be erected by the side of the high-altar of the said church." It appears, however, by the will here published, that the chapel in which her remains were deposited was in the church-yard, and that it had been built not long

before the date of this document, probably at the death of her husband, in 1509. Risdon, in his Survey, commenced 1605, and concluded 1630, describes this chapel and the Courtenay monuments, barbarously destroyed about forty years previously.

³ Richard Fox, translated from Durham, 1500; *ob.* 1528.

⁴ Hugh Oldham, appointed 1504; *ob.* 1519, previously to the date of the above document.

too thousand acres of arabyll lond, oon hundred acres of medowe, too thousand acres of furse and hethe, syx mylles, eight pounds of rent, with thappurtenaunces, in Shevyok, Westaunton, Portloo, Treverbyn Courtney aforeseid, withyn the countie of Cornewall; Also the manors of Sampford Courtney, Challeghe, Whiteford, Kenne, Musbury, Farway, Whitwell, Whympell, Baillifford, Norton Dawney, Cornewoode, Dowlton; And also fyve hundred myses, nyen milles, fyve thousand acres of lond, a thousand acres of medow, thre thousand acres of pasture, too thousand acres of woode, fyve thousand acres of furse and hethe, and fortie pounds of rent, with thappurtenances, in Sampford Courtney, Challeghe, Whitford, Kenne, Musbury, Farway, Whitwell, Whympell, Ballyford, Norton Dawney, Cornwoode, and Dowlton, aforeseid, in the seid Countie of Devonshire; Also the manors of Peryton and Cabelond, and thertie (*sic*) meses, thre hundred acres of lond, oon hundred acres of medowe, thre hundred acres of pasture, thre score acres of woode, foure score acres of furse and hethe, oon wyndmyll, and fortie shelyngs of Rent, in Peryton and Cabelond aforeseid, withyn the Countie of Somerset, by severall writts of Entrie in the post, as in the Recordes of the same plase more at large apperithe, to the only use of us, the seid Countes, and of our heires, in Fee for ever more, for the performans of the last will of us, the seid Countes, by vertue of whiche Recoveries the seid Bischopp of Wynchester, and the seid other Co-recoverors with them before named, enteryd into the seid manors, londs and tenements, and other the premisses, and their of were seased in their demesne, as of fee; and so seased, the same Byschoppe of Exceter, John Speke, Lewys Pollard, Knyghts, and William Merwood, died their of seased, and the seid Richard, Byschoppe of Wynchester, and John Cayleway them overlevid, and held them in the premises, and thereof be now seased in their Demesne, as of Fee by survyvor, to the use of us, the said countes, and of our heires; and so beyng seased, we, remembryng and consideryng our selfe mortall, as all other persons be, and muste departe and change this transitory lyfe, but what tyme certen to us and all other is unknowen, and therefore hit ys necessary for every wyse man and woman to ordeyn for their Sawles, and while they be here in this present and transitory lyfe, and this in soche tyme and season as they be in helthe of body and perfytte mynde, we now be (*sic*) in bodely helthe and perfitte mynde, laudyd be all myghtye God, make and declare our last wyll of and upon the foreseid manors and other the premisses, in manner and forme hereafter followyng, that ys to say; that the seid Bischoppe of Wynchester, and John Colyton, now levyng, and every of them, their heires and assignes, shall pesceable suffer Henry, Lord Marquis of Exceter and Erle of Devonshire, our derest and welbelovyd Sonne, whom we ordeyn and make our Soule and only Executor, to resceve, perceve, levy and take, after our decesse, all the issues, revenues and profytts commyng and growyng of all the seid manors, Londs and tenements, and other the premises, and to dispose the same ysues, revenues and profytts, in forme followyng, that ys to sey; what parcel of the ysues, revenues and profytts commyng and growyng of the premisses to bryng (*sic*) our body, in convenyent tyme aftar hit ys dedde, honorably in the yerth, as hit schall beseme and becom our estate and degre to be, and our body to be buridd in the new Chapell lately edefyed and bylded in the southie syde of the churche of Seynt Peter, of Tyverton, in the countie of Devonshire aforeseid, with all soche solemnpyties and necessary requisits, as it appertenyth to the same

our estate to have. And furder, we wyll that all our counceillers, housold servaunts and officers belonging to us and our seid sonne, to have ayens the same day of our hereall every of them a blaekc gowne or cote, everyche after their degreys, to be boughte of the yssues, Revenues and profytts of the premisses, yf hit may convenyently and resonably be hadd ayens that tyme, and yf not, then at the monethes mynd. And also, that all and every of our housold servaunts, beyng then at the tyme of our deceesse in our wages, and wilbe (*sic*) rulyd and advertysed by our seid sonne, shall have from the day of our deceesse oon houle yere is (*sic*) wagys ; excepte soche of our seid household servaunts in wages as shall please our seid sonne to retayn and accepte to hys service, from that tyme of our deceesse, for the yere then immediatly next followyng the same. Also, we wyll a stondyng household for our seid housold servaunts, beyng of good conversacion, and in wages, and wilbe advertysed by our seid Sonne, to be hadd and kepte in lyke ordynate maner as ys now kepte conseryng mete, drynke, and loggyngs, accordyng as shall become soche a Countes servaunts to have, by the spase of oon moneth immediatly next after our deceesse, with the issues and profytts of the premisses ; and with the issues and profytts of the resydew of all the manors, londs, and tenements of the seid Erledome of Devonshere, yf the money in our Cofers, then at the same tyme of our deceesse remaynyng, wyll not extende to the performans of the premisses. Furdermore, we wyll that our seid sonne and hys executors shall yerely take of the yssues, revenues, and profytts of the premisses, as moche as shall amownte to the clere yerely valor of oon and twenty pounds sterlyng, for the styPend, wages and fyndyng of thre honest prests ; tyll soche tyme as so moche londs and tenements, amountyng to the clere yerely valour of oon and twenty pounds, clerely above all charges and reprises, with soche other londs and tenements as be provyded and optayned all redy for the same entent and use, be by our seid sonne, hys heires or executors, purchasyd, optayned, and hadd. And the same londs and tenements, by hym or them so to be purchasyd or optayned, except londs and tenements to the clere yerely valew of twenty Shelyngs, parcell theirof, schalbe to the seid use and entent, for the contynuall fyndyng of the seid thre prysts for evermore : of the whyche thre prysts too of them were ordeyned and appointyd by the last will of the lord Edwarde Courtney, late Erle of Devonshere, to synge or say masse in the Paryshe Church of Seynt Peter in Tyverton, aforescid, or in the Chapell of our blessyd Lady, stondyng⁵ in the church yearde without the Church aforescid ; and the other pryste, that ys to sey, a thred (*sic*) pryst, we, the seid Countes have by this our present last wyll appoyntyd and ordeyned, to soche use and entent as hereafter in this present wyll schal be expressyd. And the seid londs and tenements to the clere yerely valew of twenty shelyngs, parcell of the seid londs and tenements of the clere yerely valew of oon and twenty pounds, to be for the contynuall fyndyng of wax, bredd, and wyne, for the same prysts to synge withall : the whiche thre prysts and every of them to be eleete, chosen, namyd, and assigned by our seid sonne duryng hys lyfe, and by hys heires after hys deceesse, yf hys seid heires be then of full age : and yf hys seid heires be then wythyn age, then by the executors of our seid sonne. And after the deceesse of our seid sonnes executors, yf hys heires be then wythyn age, then by John, Byshoppe of

⁵ See Dr. Oliver's notice of this chapel, long since destroyed, in his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, vol. ii. p. 105.

Exeter,⁶ and hys successors, for every tyme and as often as the heires of our seid sonne schall happen to be withyn age, and none Executors of our seid sonne onlyfe; and so from tyme to tyme when eny of the seid three prysts deceasythe or voidethe. Moreover, we wyll that the seid thre prysts schall dayly synge or say three masses in the seid too chapells in Tyverton aforesaid, yf cause resonabyll, lawfull, and necessary be not had and made of trothe to the contrary for excuse of the same; of the whiche three masses deyly to be seid in manner and forme aforesaid, we wyll that oon of the seid thre prysts, dayly duryng their contynuans and perpetuyte, schall at eight of the clocke in the mornyng yn the new Chapell aforesaid, lately edyfved and bylded, synge or say masse, and the seid pryst, that schall dayly synge or say masse in the new Chapell aforesaid, schall upon the Sondag say masse of the Trenyte; every munday masse of Seynt Kateryn; every tuysday masse of Seynt Thomas of Canterbury; every Weynesday masse of the fyve wonds; every Thursday masse of Corporis Christi; every Fryday masse of the name of Jhesu; and every Saterdag masse of the Assumpcion of our Lady; Except in the foreseid days, or in ony of them, fall soche festis of the yere as be callyd *festis principalia* or *majora duplicata*; in everyche of the whiche Festis, upon what day soever it fall, the seid pryst schall sey masse of the Day. Also the seid prysts schall oon day wykely come together in the seid new Chapell, and at the Tombe where the seid Cowntes body schall rest, and their to sey together, yf they be at home and have none lawfull impediment, Dirige and Comendacions, Dirige with nine lessons, excepte the tyme of Ester; and, in the mornyng followyng, they or two of them to sey the seven Salmes and the Latnie, with the comen suffrage followyng; and, that done, oon of them to sey forthe withall a masse of Requiem, in the seid Chapell where the Body of the seid Countes schall remayn and abyde. And also, that all and every of the seid thre prysts, after the Gospell at every tyme when they say masse, at the furst lavatory at the auters ende, schall sey *de profundis*, with the Collec of *fidelium* for the Soules of the late Kyng of Inglond and of Fraunce, of famous memorie, Edward the Fourthe, our Father, and Elizabeth his wyfe, our moder, late Quene of England, and for the Soules of the seid Lord Edward Courtney, and the aforesaid Lord William Courtney, his sonne, our late husbond; and for the Soule of Margaret, late wyfe of Henry, Lord Herberd, our daughter, and for our Soule, and all Crysten Soules, and for the good preservation, helth, good and prosperous estate of our seid welbelovyd Sonne, of Herry, Lord marques of Exceter and Erle of Devonshere, longe to endure, to Godds pleasure. Moreover, we wyll that our seid Sonne schall duryng hys lyfe, and hys heires after hys deceesse, for evermore, fynde thre poure honest men dwellyng withyn the Towe of Tyverton, to knele or sytte aboute our Tombe dayly, duryng the tyme and spase of the seyng of the seid thre masses, they to help the seid three prysts to masse, and also they to pray for the Sowlys afore rehersed, and for the good and prosperous estate of our seid Sonne; and that every of the seid thre pour men to have, for and towards their levyng, every of them eight pence by the weke, to be levyd and takyn by our seid son of the revenues and profyts of the premisses, unto the tyme our seid Sonne, his heirs, Executors or assigns, have purchasyd Londs and Tenements, for the

⁶ John Voysey, appointed bishop 1519; he resigned in 1551.

Contynuans of the seid thre pour men, for ever, for their seid Wagys. And yf hit happen our seid son, or hys heirs hereafter, do purchase Londs and Tenements, whereof they may be leyvd too shelyngs by the weke, wekely, for ever, and the same Londs and Tenements so purchasyd to be mortysed, fownded, or made sure and perfytte by the Law for evermore, for the seid thre powre men towards their leyving, in manner and forme aforescid, then the said some of eight pens by the Wyke, for every of the said pour men, nor any parcell thereof, to be from thensforth leyvd of the revenues of the premisses, ne of eny parcell thereof, but that the premisses be clerly from thensforth theirow dischargeyd, and every parcell thereof: the same thre poure men to be named, elctid, chosen, and assigned, in manner and forme as before ys rehersed of the seid thre prysts. And over thys we wyll, that yf any of our Servaunts, or of our Sonnes Servaunts, or of any of our heirs servaunts, hereafter happen to fall in decay, by casualty of warres or otherwise, and be whyll (*sic*) to come to churehe and pray, that then they to be prefarryd before any other to the seid leyving of eight pens awyke, yf thye (*sic*) wyll to pray for the soules afore rehersyd; and yf hyt happen any of the seid prysts or poure men, after they be so prefarryd, fall in decay and not abill to serve, yet they to have their houle wages as before ys seid. And furdernore, we wyll that our seid sonne, hys heirs, executors or assignes, with the ysues, Revenues, and profytts of the premisses, schall content and pay all soche detts as by us shall be dew to any person or persons, at the tyme of our dethe, dewly provyd before our seid sonne, his Executors or assignes, wythyn tyme convenient after our decesse. And furder, we wyll that he see this our present wyll in every behalfe well and trewly performyd and fulfillyd; and in his or their so doying geve hym Godds blessing and ours. In witness wherof we, the seid Countes, to this our present last Wyll indentyd have put our Seall and Sygne manuell. Thes Witness, George Speke, knyght; Humfrye Colles, Esquyer; Richard Haydon; Thomas Spurway and other. Datyd the second day of May, the XIX. yere of the raignof our Sovereign Lord, Kyng Harry the viiith. [1527.]

(Seal Lost.)⁷

(Endorsed.) Be hyt knowne to all men that this dede was sealyd and delyveryd, in the fest of Seynt Michell th'archangel, the XIX. yere of the raig of Kyng Harry the viiith., in the presens of George Speke, Knyght; Peter Carsley, Clarke, Doctour of Dyvynyte, and Chanon of Exeter;⁸ Humfrie Colles, Esquyer; Richard Haydon; Thomas Spurway; Harry Strete, Serjant-at-armes; George Jefforon, yoman of the Kyngs Gard, and many others.

Teste GEORGIO SPEKE, Milete. (*sic*)

Teste HUMFRIDO COLLES.

Teste RIC'ō HAYDON.

Teste THOMAS SPURWAY.

⁷ Sandford, Geneal. Hist. B. v., gives a representation of the seal of the Countess, annexed to an indenture dated Oct. 6, Hen. VIII. It is circular, and bears an escutcheon of the arms of Courtenay and Rivers, quarterly, impaling, quarterly, 1, France and England, 2 and 3, Burgh, 4, Mortimer. On the dexter side is a dolphin, on the sinister, the lion of March;

above the shield, a demi-rose en soleil. Legend. — Katherina Comitissa Devon. filia soror et amit. Regum.

⁸ Called Sarsley, in the account of the obsequies of the Countess, as printed by Sandford. He preached her funeral sermon, on the text,—"Manus Domini tetigit me."

The foregoing will of a princess of the blood royal, allied to one of the most noble families in the realm, must be regarded as a valuable accession to the class of Testamentary Documents, deservedly held by the historian and the antiquary as of high interest. It is unnecessary here to enter upon any particulars of the history of the countess, since we can refer our readers to the agreeable narrative, recently produced by an accomplished writer, in her interesting "Lives of the Princesses of England." We regret that Mrs. Everett Green had not been made acquainted with the existence of the will under consideration, previously to the publication of her last volume. We must here express our obligation to the courtesy of the Viscount Courtenay, through whose kindness this curious document was first made known to the Institute.

There was, no doubt, another, and probably contemporaneous, instrument, viz. her testament, disposing of her goods and chattels; for this will relates only to her lands and other property of that kind. Having been made before the statute of Hen. VIII., which first enabled persons generally to dispose of their lands by will (the previous power to do so having been confined to a few cities and towns), the instrument is in the form of a deed, and is in fact a declaration of the uses and purposes that she wished should be carried into effect as to those manors, &c., which are mentioned to have been vested in trustees for her use, and for the performance of her last will. By such means it was that lands were indirectly subjected to alienation by will before they were legally devisable. The recoveries were peculiar to the occasion. They imply that the manors, &c., had been entailed, and the object of them was to bar the entail, and vest the fee simple of the estates in trustees for her use. A recovery was a fictitious suit, resorted to for the purpose of barring entails. It was originally an action brought on a feigned title against the tenant in tail: who by collusion made no defence, and the successful plaintiff was called the recoveror, and acquired the property freed from the entail. It had, before the date of the will above given, become a recognised mode of effecting its object. The writ generally used in such proceedings was called a writ of entry *in the post* from certain words contained in it; and there were always as many writs and recoveries as there were counties in which the entailed lands lay. Unlike a testamentary gift of chattels, this will did not require probate; and therefore it accompanied the title deeds of the manors.

The autograph of the Princess, of which a representation is given above at the commencement of her will, placed as it occurs in the original document, is not easily to be deciphered. Mrs. Everett Green has suggested that the true reading is—Katyryne Devōs'e: the long s. in the latter word, having the usual mark of contraction, which would give the reading, *in extenso*,—Devonsere. Sir Frederick Madden prefers the reading—Devensere; and it has been thought that there may be an e. after the t. in the Christian name—Katelyne.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

December 3, 1852.

The HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

IN opening the Proceedings of the Meeting, Mr. NEVILLE adverted to the important subject brought under the consideration of the Society, by their noble President, at their last assembly.¹ In pursuance of the resolution passed on that occasion, in reference to the existing laws of Treasure-trove, he desired to inform the meeting that Lord Talbot had requested the Earl of Derby to receive a deputation. On the day appointed, Mr. Neville had accompanied their President, with the Viscount Strangford (by whom the resolution at the previous meeting had been seconded), Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. Wynne, M.P., Professor Donaldson, Mr. Hawkins, and other members of the Institute. The deputation had been received with kind consideration by the Premier, who had given courteous attention to the arguments advanced by Lord Talbot in favour of a special inquiry into the position of the laws, and the frequent prejudice to scientific research thereby occasioned. Mr. Neville further stated, as the result of this interview, that they had received Lord Derby's assurance to this effect:—Although Her Majesty's Ministers would not be disposed to originate any measure in reference to this subject, he did not anticipate, if any member of the House of Commons should move for a committee of enquiry, that the proposition would be met with any adverse feeling on the part of the Government.

Mr. NEVILLE then read an account of his recent investigation of a Roman Villa, discovered by him at Bartlow, Essex, in October last. (See page 17, *ante*.) He laid before the meeting a ground-plan, with two rings and a bronze ornament found in the course of the excavations.

Mr. GERARD MOULTRIE communicated notices of ancient remains in the Isle of Arran. On an undulating tract of heath, surrounded by mountains, and named Tormore, not far from the rocky headland of Drumadunc, on the west coast of the island, there exists a group of stone circles, of erect stones, about 15 ft. in height; also a perforated block, adjacent to three of the tallest of these uprights, and to which local tradition affirms that Fingal fastened his stag-hound, Bran. Mr. Moultrie sent a sketch and plan of these interesting vestiges of a very early period, which were visited by Pennant, and are described in his *Voyage to the Hebrides*. (Vol. II., p. 205.) He communicated likewise a copy of the Runes,² traced on the red sandstone rock forming the roof of St. Molio's Cave, in the Holy Isle, a conical mountain which protects the entrance to the fine harbour of Lamlash, on the east coast of Arran. This inscription has been engraved by Dr. Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 531, with the following reading, "*Nikulos ahane raist*,"—Nicholas cut this cave. Near to it,

¹ See Report of the November Meeting, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ix., p. 331.

² See examples in Petrie's "Essay on the Round Towers," pp. 320—324. St. Molio was the companion of St. Columba, who passed over from Ireland to evange-

lise North Britain, A.D. 565. See another Runic inscription at the cave in Arran, and further particulars regarding ancient remains there, in the "*Prehist. Annals*," p. 531.

nearly covered by fern, Mr. Moultrie noticed a cross, of which he sent a sketch. This cross, as Mr. Westwood remarked, closely resembles those occurring on Irish sepulchral slabs. Lamlash Bay, and Melansey, or Molio's Isle, was the first place where Haco, King of the Danes, touched after the defeat at Largs, A.D. 1266. There are numerous other vestiges of archaeological interest in Arran, of which some notices may be found in Pennant's Tour, and Macculloch's Western Islands. Mr. Moultrie mentioned especially the so-called vitrified fort on the summit of Dunphiu,—the fort of Phiun or Fingal.

The Rev. F. WARRE gave a short account of the progress of his investigations, on Worle Hill, Somerset, noticed on a previous occasion.³ During the last autumn, since the publication of his Memoir in the Transactions of the Somerset Archaeological Society, he had nearly completed the examination of the hut-circles within the area of the fortress; and had found the contents similar to those already described, as also placed in the same order. They comprised human skeletons, showing marks of violence, bones of oxen, which Professor Owen considers to be of the *bos longifrons*, beads of stone and burnt clay, with one bead of blue glass, a large iron spear-head, or pointed ferule, in which is still seen part of the shaft, a large quantity of pottery, including fragments of three vessels which have been restored so as to show their original form, bones of very small horses, and an iron fragment resembling a bridle-bit. By an accidental stroke of the pickaxe a fragment of Roman ware was brought to light, between two of the curious circles; and, on digging within a space of about five square yards, a very large stratum of fragments of Roman or Romano-British vessels was laid open, at a depth of only two or three inches beneath the surface; also numerous glass beads of various colours, iron nail-heads, and more than 200 small Roman coins, mostly in decayed condition, but amongst them Mr. Warre perceived coins of the Constantine family and of Carausius. A discovery had also been made regarding the construction of the rampart, which had excited much interest. In Mr. Warre's Memoir on Worle Camp, to which allusion has been made,⁴ several triangular platforms are described, shown also in the interesting plan of the works, by Mr. E. M. Atkins, and supposed to have been platforms outside the walls, for slingers. On clearing the rubbish, however, from the external face of the rampart to the west of the main entrance, Mr. Warre found that, instead of a plain battering wall of dry masonry, as he expected it to prove, the face, as far as it was cleared, is composed of a series of platforms, each presenting a convex front; they are about three feet deep, and four or five feet above each other, not placed regularly in lines one over the other, but their arrangement may be described as like the scales of an animal. The whole is finished at top by a plain wall of great thickness, forming a breastwork for an internal platform. A large quantity of pebbles, suited for the sling, were found immediately within this part of the work.

Mr. A. NEALE, Principal Warder of the Prison in the Isle of Portland, communicated certain discoveries which had occurred in the removal of materials for the formation of the Portland Breakwater. At a spot about 300 ft. above the sea, on the east side of the island, and adjacent to the edge of the cliff, a stratum of loam and dry chalky soil had been removed,

³ Archaeol. Journ., vol. viii., p. 415.

⁴ Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society for 1851; p. 64.

in order to reach the rock, which it was intended to work by blasting. In moving this soil, in the autumn of 1851, nearly 200 graves were found, at various distances, from one to twenty yards apart, and the place appeared to have been an ancient cemetery. The level soil had presented no indication of these places of burial, which lay about four feet below the surface; each side and end of the grave being formed of a single slab of stone, whilst another slab served as the covering. The head lay nearly in a northerly direction; the length of the cist was not sufficient to admit of the corpse being laid therein at full length; and, from the position of the leg and thigh-bones, mostly found lying together, when the graves were first opened, it seemed evident that the bodies had been interred with the legs doubled up. The bones, owing to the dryness and quality of the soil, were in most perfect preservation; the teeth white and perfect as those of a living person. In some graves were found placed near the head a vessel of black ware, and a patera of red ware, apparently of the Romano-British times. A few Roman brass coins were also found. A stone coffin and cover, worked out of a large block, and weighing about a ton, were brought to light on the same spot: it measured 7 ft. 6 in. in length, and contained the remains of two persons, supposed to have been male and female; the difference of stature, as shown by the bones, having been considerable. No other relics were found in it. Near to many of the graves deep holes appeared to have been made, and filled up with pieces of stone, mixed with bones of animals and birds,—conjectured to have been the remains of sacrifice, but more probably the relics of the funeral feast. There were also noticed four pieces of stone, neatly joined together, forming a square of about four feet, with a groove about two inches wide cut round near the edge, and imbedded in clay brought from the sea shore. It was thought that this had the appearance of an altar, the channel around it being intended to receive the blood of the victims. The stone coffin and this supposed altar have been placed in front of the prison chapel. Mr. Neale stated, that he had sought in vain for any trace of an ancient road or enclosure near the spot: about a mile distant, on the west side of the island, remains of an encampment appear, and roads leading to it. The spot where the interments were discovered is the highest part of the island. Mr. Neale sent a sketch of a small patera, which appeared to be of “Samian” ware, of the usual form, with lotus leaves in relief running round its margin.

Mr. FALKNER, of Devizes, reported the discovery of a leaden coffin, of rectangular form, supposed to be Roman, found in draining a large field at Roundway, near the road from Devizes to Marlboro’, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the former place. It lay nearly N. and S., about two feet below the surface, and had been formed of only one piece of lead, the sides and ends turned upwards, and joined at the angles; the lid had the edges turned down all round, overlapping the cist. Nothing was found within, except a calcareous layer, like stalagmite. There is no chalk near the field, and this deposit may be attributed to lime having been used when the body was interred; or it may consist of the remains of bony matter. The thickness of this layer was about half an inch; and it proved, on analysis, to contain a considerable portion of phosphoric acid. The length of the coffin is 5 feet 8 inches; width, at one end 14 inches, at the other 13 inches, height 14 inches. It is very doubtful whether any solder had been used in its construction. The original thickness of the lead was about a quarter

of an inch. There is a tradition that an ancient road traversed the field in former times. Some vestiges of Roman occupation have been noticed at Devizes, especially the discovery of a collection of nineteen *lares*, found there in 1714, with a quantity of coins, and a remarkable two-handled amphora, measuring 3 ft. in height.⁵ A considerable deposit of Roman coins, Mr. Falkner observed, had been found on the site of the house where he resides.

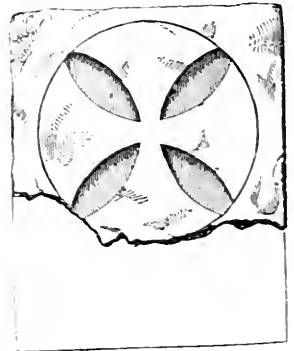
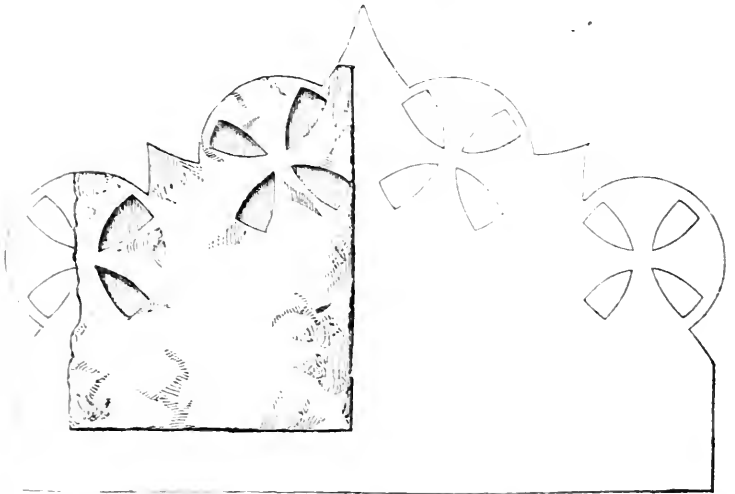
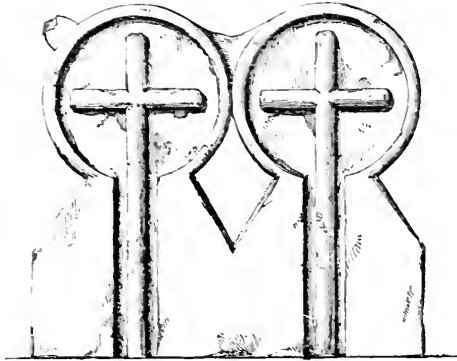
The Rev. C. R. MANNING sent a short account of an interesting specimen of church architecture, hitherto undescribed, considered to be of Saxon date, and lately noticed by him in Norfolk. Other remains of similar work in that country have been described by the Rev. John Gunn, in the *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 359. The church, which presents another example of the same peculiar style, is that of Howe, about six miles S.E. of Norwich. It is a very small structure; the nave and chancel present no feature of interest; at the west-end there is a round tower, having every appearance of great antiquity. The height of this tower is about 40ft., internal diameter, 11ft.4in., thickness of the walls being from 4 to 5 ft. It is built of flints and rubble, laid in regular courses; and at the height of about 18 ft. from the ground there are three windows, in their original state, in the south, west, and north faces. These windows have all the characteristics of Saxon, or at least of ante-Norman, work, being placed in the centre of the wall, with a deep splay both externally and internally, but having a greater width of splay to the interior. The latter measures 2 ft. 3 in., whilst the outside width is 1 ft. 9 in. The height of these windows is about 5 ft. Below those on the north and south sides of the tower, there is a circular window, splayed in a similar manner, but these are blocked up so effectually as to be with difficulty perceived on the outside. Their internal splay is not blocked up, and the diameter of the widest part is 2 ft. 9 in. There does not appear to have been a similar window on the west face, but below, there has been a doorway, now blocked up, and so plastered over as to present no describable feature. It seems, however, to be original. The archway from the tower into the church is of similar antiquity as the tower itself; the jambs are 8 ft. 3 in. in height, and the arch is a semicircle, all of the plainest character, without even a chamfer on the edge. At the spring of the arch there is a projecting impost, slightly moulded. There is no appearance of long and short work in the tower. Amongst the flints, externally, numerous fragments, apparently of Roman brick, are worked in, some with the flange remaining. This fabric appears to present one of the most curious examples of early architecture, as also of the peculiar round towers, in the county of Norfolk. It is strange that it should have escaped the notice of Cotman, owing possibly to the remote position of the village, and its insignificant character. An *aureus* of Nero was found in the parish some years since, in good preservation. A full and illustrated account of the church at Howe will be given by Mr. Manning in the Transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society.

The Rev. E. TROLLOPE communicated a notice of some early sepulchral memorials, found amongst the materials of the walls of Rauceby church, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. "The chancel having lately been pulled down, in searching amongst the materials, much of which had evidently formed

⁵ See Musgrave's "Antiqu. Britanno-Belgicæ," p. 123, where the figures are represented; the amphora is given in

tab. xi., p. 194. The *Lares*, it is said, were deposited in the British Museum.

SEPULCHRAL HEAD-STONES FOUND AT RAUCEBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.



part of an early-English fabric, before they had been used in the late perpendicular erection, this tombstone was found by me. It had been used as a 'Waller,' the lower part, which originally had been inserted in the earth, having been cut off to form a clean face in the new work, leaving the remainder precisely as given in the accompanying representation. The stone measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 19 in. wide. It is of Ancaster stone; the crosses and border are in relief, and this head-stone may possibly have formed a memorial either to a husband and wife, or to two children. There is no inscription by which this might be ascertained; the back is worked in a rude manner similar to the front. On the upper margin of one of the circles there is a broken projection, seeming to indicate some ornament now destroyed, but no trace of any corresponding feature is to be found on the other circle." (See the uppermost woodcut, opposite page.)

Shortly after this was written, several curious fragments of head-stones of similar character were found at Rauceby, under the like circumstances, and of these Mr. Trollope subsequently sent representations. (See woodcuts.) He considers them to present examples of "the most simple forms of the Family, the Marital, and the Individual, memorial." The spaces between the crosses are in these only slightly sunk, like a panel in wainscot-work. There is no inscription, and in each case the back is worked precisely in similar fashion to the front, but more roughly finished. They had all been used as "Waller's," and would have been again built up in the new fabric, had not Mr. Trollope's visit to the church fortunately intervened. Incised slabs with double crosses, side by side, probably for husband and wife, occur at Ayliffe, in Northumberland, St. Peter's at Gowts, Lincoln, where there is also a slab with three crosses incised, and elsewhere; but no example appears to have been noticed of erect head-stones of this description.⁶

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

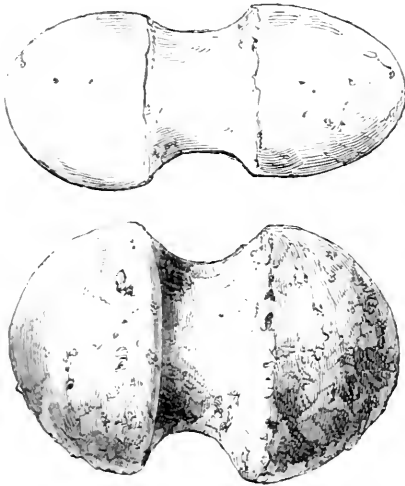
By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Three flat ovoid objects of stone, described as "British hammers," found at Burns, near Ambleside, Westmoreland, in a field close to the margin of Windermere. A stone object, almost precisely similar in size and form, found at "Percy's Leap," is preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Alnwick Castle. They have no perforation for a handle, like hammers and axe-heads of the ordinary types, but are fashioned with a deep groove round the middle of the stone; and thus they may possibly have been hafted, by means of a supple stick, or other handle, bent round the groove, and firmly lashed. This mode of hafting implements has been used by savage people in recent times; in the interesting Museum at Neuwied, on the Rhine, there is a double-pointed axe-head of stone attached to a haft by means of very stout leather tightly fastened round the groove.⁷ The antiquaries of Denmark, however, appear to have regarded oval stone relics, of similar fashion to those in Mr. Brackstone's collection, as sling-stones. (See one represented in *Nordisk Tidsskrift for Oldkynd.* B. 1, p. 434, plate iv. fig. 47.) Mr. Brackstone supposes that they may have been used by miners.—Also, a stone hatchet, with singular incrustations upon it; found in draining Clonfan Lough, King's County, in 1851.—A fine bronze palstave, found by dredgers in the Thames.—Several Irish antiquities, comprising a bronze spear-head, of rich gold

⁶ Sepulchral Slabs, &c., by Rev. E. Cutts, pl. 5, 12, 13.

⁷ A like expedient for attaching the

haft is shown in Worsaae's "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark;" translated by Thoms, p. 12.

colour, found in ploughing at Clontarf; a massive bronze hammer-head, found in county Donegal, and considered unique; a singular bronze relic found at Killaloe, in widening the Shannon; it is much broken, but appears to have been an implement with teeth, like a fork, at each end. It may have served as a comb. Two bronze spouts for ewers, one of them in fashion of a dog's or wolf's head;⁸ the other, found at Cavan, described as a rude figure of a stag. An axe-head of iron found near Dunshaughlin, precisely similar in form to the simplest type of bronze celts, without any raised margin or stop-ridge. A bronze brooch, found, 1852, in ploughing on the east-side of the Navan Rath, near Armagh. It bears resemblance in general form to that from county Meath, figured, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 200; but the ornamentation is



Stone hammer, from Burns, half orig. length.
(Side-view and Profile.)

much more curious and elaborate. Some years since a human skeleton was found in the same field, with a brooch lying amongst the ribs. This is now in the Museum of the Roy. Irish Academy. Also, a fine sword and a large key found in cleaning out the moat around the old manor-house of Fitzhurst, at Langley Kington, near Chippenham, Wilts. The hilt is richly inlaid with silver; the guard is formed of two scallop shells.

By Mr. W. WYNNE, M.P.,—A stone object found near Graig y Castell, Llansilin, in Denbighshire, of the class of objects considered by M. Worsaae to have been used for crushing grain. It is of depressed-spherical form; diam. 3 in. Similar objects have been found in the North of England and in Ireland.⁹

By the Rev. E. WILTON.—Several relics of bronze, of the Romano-British age, found by the flint diggers on the Wiltshire Downs, near West Lavington. They comprised portions of armlets, an enamelled stud or *bulla*, of curious workmanship, and other objects, coated with fine uniform *patina*.

By the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.—Coloured drawings, executed by Mr. T. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, representing numerous fragments of fresco painting, vestiges of mural decoration, the colouring of which has been little changed by time. They were found during the excavation of the Roman villa at Hadstock, under Mr. Neville's directions, in Sept. 1852.—An hexagonal drain-pipe of fine red clay, well burned, measuring 19 inches in length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter at the larger end, $1\frac{1}{2}$ at the smaller end; diameter of the bore, 2 inches. It was found with the remains of a Roman bath, in digging foundations near the Mount, at York, outside Monk Bar. (See woodcut next page.) Lysons has described a Roman tile of rather larger

⁸ Several objects of this kind are in Mr. Neville's museum at Audley End; they have been repeatedly found in the bed of the Thames, and are probably of Medieval date.

⁹ See Report of the Soc. of Northern Antiqu., 1836; Wilson's Prehist. Annals, p. 139.

dimensions found at Gloucester. It was presented to the British Museum.¹ Mr. Neville exhibited also a massive axe, or hammer-head of coarse-grained sandstone, found near Malton, Yorkshire. It is perforated to receive the haft; one end is blunt, the other shaped to a cutting edge. The form



Roman drain-tile, from York.

closely resembles that of the second example given by Dr. Wilson, *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, p. 135.

Mr. FRANKS produced sketches of two drain-tiles preserved in the British Museum, intended for similar purposes as that shown by Mr. Neville. Neither of these tiles, however, corresponds in measurement to that described by Lysons. One was from the Townley collection, and is formed with a piece at one end fitting into a socket in the joint adjoining, in the same manner as the tile from York is constructed. This tile, as also the other in the British Museum, is of cylindrical form, not multangular, like that shown by Mr. Neville. Gough, in his additions to Camden's "*Britannia*," has given an account and representations of some drain pipes found at Lincoln, supposed to be of the Roman period, and of a conduit pipe discovered at Paris, of which Count Caylus has preserved a memorial.² A cylindrical earthen pipe, without any adjustment for fitting the joints together, was found at Castor by Mr. Artis, and is figured in his *Durobrivæ*, plate ix.

By Mr. G. DUNCAN.—A collection of relics of various periods, found in excavations on the site of Kilburn Priory, near London; consisting of fragments of pottery in great variety, some of them resembling Romano-British wares, and conjectured to be of that period; small vials and relics of ancient glass; a cylindrical drain-tile, some having been there found measuring in diameter not less than 6 inches; a portion of an inscribed scroll of brass, part of a sepulchral memorial; a considerable number of leaden tokens and Nuremberg counters; and a brass vessel of good fashion, similar in form, as Mr. Franks observed, to one found in Guernsey, and engraved by Mr. Lukis amongst his examples of Church Plate. Mr. Duncan exhibited also numerous decorative pavement tiles, found at Kilburn, comprising several designs of good character.

Mr. WESTWOOD exhibited a series of fac-similes, from some of the most elaborate and intricate illuminated manuscripts of the Anglo-Saxon and early Hibernian Schools; amongst these beautiful reproductions was a complete series of the illuminated pages contained in the Gospels of Mac Duran, in the Lambeth Library, consisting of figures of the Evangelists, and the pages containing the commencement of each of the Gospels, together with figures of the Evangelical Symbols. Two of the figures of these evangelists have been engraved in outline in a former volume of the *Journal* (vol. vii. pp. 17, 19), but the ornamental details of the marginal borders are extremely minute and intricate, and, as the Primate would not allow tracing to be employed, which indeed could hardly have been made available, Mr. Westwood had been obliged to draw each

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 443.

² Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gough, vol. ii., p. 366.

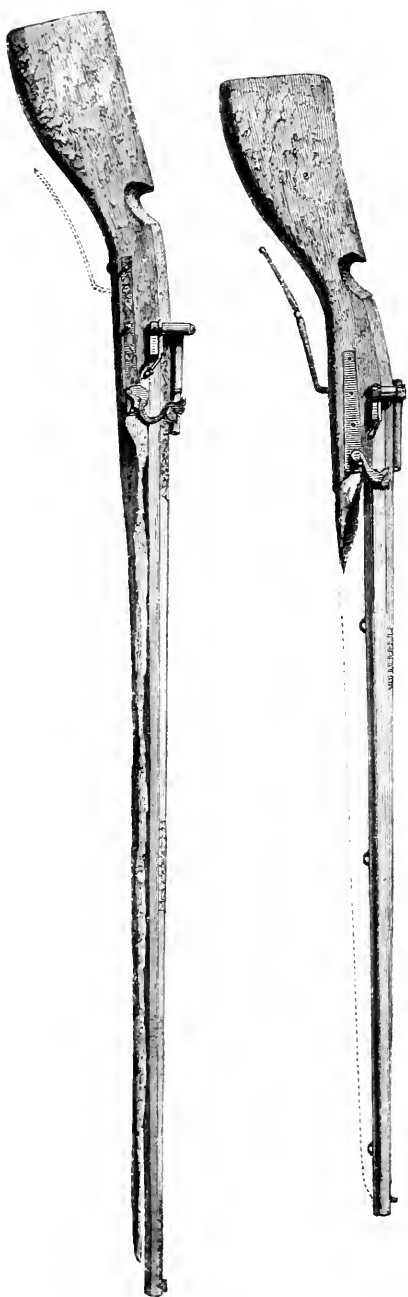
separate ornament, by the aid of a magnifying glass, on an enlarged scale, and had then reduced it again to its proper size in his fac-simile. By this means, however, he had obtained a satisfactory acquaintance with the principles of design adopted in each ornament. Another fac-simile was from one of the fine tessellated cruciform pages in the book of St. Chad, preserved in the cathedral of Lichfield. The ornaments in this extraordinary page consisted almost entirely of monstrous animals, and birds with elongated tails and top-knots, introduced in a marvellously intricate but symmetrical manner, there being upwards of one hundred and twenty such animals in the page, the whole forming a mass of rich but intermixed colouring, more like a XIIIth century stained glass window than a drawing in a MS. Fac-similes were also exhibited of two of the illuminations in the scorched Cottonian MS. (Vitellius, F. xi.), being a very early Latin Psalter, of the Irish school. The figures representing David playing on the harp, and fighting with Goliath, have been engraved in outline in the *Journal* (vol. vii., pp. 23, 24), the ornamental borders are extremely elegant, although far less elaborate than those of the book of Mae Durnan.

Mr. HEWITT remarked that the remarkable MS. at Lichfield, commonly known as the *Textus S. Ceadde*, had been, as he believed, sometimes attributed erroneously to that Saint. Dr. Harwood, in his *History of Lichfield*, observes that the designation has been assigned to it only because it belonged to the church of St. Chad, at that town. It appears to have been brought from Llandaff, and is thus described by Dr. Smallbroke; "hodie vulgo dictus Codex Sti Ceaddæ, sed olim Landavii in Wallia—in altari, ad jusjuranda et donationes confirmandas, adhibitus, id quod ex marginibus liquet," &c.

Mr. CHARLES B. ROBINSON presented two small ring-brooches of lead or pewter (?) found at Hoylake, Cheshire, at a part of the coast about half a mile in length, remarkable as the site of a forest, now submerged. Numerous relics of various periods have been found there at low water, exposed to view on the surface of a stratum of black earth like turf-bog, at one time apparently the actual surface of the land. A considerable number of these objects are described and represented in "The Antiquities found at Hoylake," by the Rev. Dr. Hume. The spot is directly to the seaward of the hamlet of Great Meols, near the mouth of the Dee. The brooches given by Mr. Robinson are figured in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1851, pl. 1, p. 14. They are probably of the XVth century, one of them, presenting the bust of a young female, with her hair enclosed in the *crepsine*, shows on the reverse the *acus* by which these little ornaments were attached to the woollen cap, or other part of the dress. The other is a flat ring, with eight projections, like beads, round its edge, and was doubtless set with imitative gem, or colour like enamel.³

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A horseman's hammer of steel, possibly Italian, with a flat handle, a hook near the head, for suspension to the saddle-bow, and a perforation to receive a cord, which might be twisted, as Sir S. Meyrick observes, round the hand, to give a firmer hold. This was also an Asiatic practice. Compare one in the Goodrich Court Armory, described as of the time of Edward IV. (*Skelton*, vol. ii., pl. 91.)

³ See Mr. Roach Smith's curious memoir on religious signs or tokens, "Collect. Antiqua," vol. i., p. 81, where a great number of these little pewter or leaden ornaments are represented.



MATCHLOCK MUSKET, and CALIVER.

Of the class of the sixteenth century. From the Armory at Penshurst Place, Kent.

(Length of the musket, 56.51 in.; of the barrel 16.24 in. Caliver, 46.10 in.; its barrel, 36.64 in.)

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A curious jug of white ware, partly coated with mottled green glaze: found, in 1788, in a vault under the Steward's office, Lincoln's Inn. Height $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Date, XIVth century. (?)—A table clock, fabricated at Nuremberg, about 1525-50.—A cruciform watch, of the close of the XVIth century.—A *bonbonnière* of French porcelain, with delicate ornaments of gilded glass attached to it.—A Cingalese MS, written on leaves of a tree, and taken from a temple in the Island of Ceylon.

By Mr. FORREST.—A reliquary of crystal, in form of a cross, enclosing a fragment, as supposed, of the true cross; and bearing an enamelled figure of the Saviour, of beautiful workmanship.—A fine *plaque* of enamel; an enamelled cross of gold; and an enamelled badge of an Austrian Order for noble ladies, known as the *Croix étoilée d'Autriche*. Date, about 1688.—An ivory *rappoir* of French workmanship, XVIIth century.

By Mr. HEWITT.—Two curious examples of hand fire-arms, from the Armory at Penshurst; the earliest existing specimens, possibly, showing the distinction between the caliver and the musket. There remain twenty-eight of these curious weapons; some having round barrels, some canted to the muzzle (See woodcuts). Several have the barrels chased with scroll patterns; and on three is to be seen the date—1595, chased on the barrel. Of these one is more richly engraved than the rest, and has on the barrel the following inscription in relief.—RIENS SANS DIEV. 1595. This is the motto of the Petre family. The musket was of greater size and weight than the caliver, and was fired by the aid of a rest. See Sir Samuel Meyrick's observations upon hand fire-arms, *Archæologia*, vol. xxii. pp. 71, 78.

By Mr. FERREY.—Several drawings executed by Mr. Dollin, representing some very interesting wooden houses at Chiddingstone, near Penshurst. Mr. Ferrey observed that they are excellent specimens of that class of building; less ornamental than the well-known examples at Coventry, but most effective in design, and well deserving of a visit from the antiquarian tourist. Also, an elevation of Hever Castle, in the same locality, an architectural example of well-known interest.

By Mr. SCHARF.—A collection of views of Ratisbon, including an admirable panoramic portraiture of that ancient city, and representations of certain relics, stones with Hebrew inscriptions, &c., attributed to the period of the early settlement of the Jews on the Danube. Mr. Yates, at whose request Mr. Scharf kindly produced these interesting productions of his pencil, observed that Ratisbon might be designated as a city of castles; every dwelling seemed to be a fortress: he offered some observations upon the so-called Roman Tower, of which a curious view was before the meeting. A considerable collection of Roman sculptures and antiquities are preserved in the Museum at Ratisbon.

By the Rev. ALFRED WIGAN.—A brass signet ring, found in the vicarage garden, at Wrangle, near Boston, Lincolnshire. The metal had been strongly gilt; the impress is a capital letter I. traversed diagonally by a minuscule b. or v. Within the hoop is the posy—*en bon an*. Date, XVth cent.

By Mrs. BOURNE.—An oval object of metal, in form of a seal, set with a piece of close grained black stone, upon which is engraved the bearded head of an aged man, apparently in imitation of the antique intaglios

inserted in inscribed metal rims, and used in medieval times as privy seals. Around the margin is inscribed,—CAPVT : SERVI : DEI : S : C : The letters read from the outside, contrary to the usual fashion of medieval seals. This, which came casually into the possession of Mrs. Bourne, not long since, from a person who described himself as a dealer living at Hull, is obviously a modern fabrication : on the reverse is the Christian monogram, composed of the letters X. and P. It was stated to have been found in digging a grave at Spilsby, Lincolnshire. It is here thus minutely described, with the view of calling the notice of collectors to the recent occurrence of many such anomalous objects, sold at prices which appear no adequate remuneration for the forgery, and presented mostly by some itinerant dealer with an attractive story. A second instance was produced at this meeting, by the obliging permission of Dr. Dimsdale, through Mr. J. Bailey Langhorne, Local Secretary at Richmond, Yorkshire. It was purchased from a man who affirmed that it had been lately found in the ancient fortress known as Maiden Castle, on Stainmoor. It is an oval piece of black stone, closely resembling the material used for the fictitious intaglio represented to have been found at Spilsby. On one side is rudely cut a lamb, an eye, and a dove, with the inscription—TRIA IVNCTA IN. VNO. IVRE. DIVINO. QVIS. SEP. On the reverse, a monstrous face, a saltire and a crescent.⁴

January 7, 1853.

JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S, in the Chair.

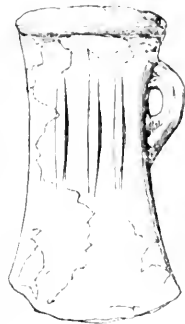
Mr. WARDELL, of Leeds, communicated the following account of a tumulus in Yorkshire, which he had recently opened. This Barrow is situated on the western side of the Wolds, in Rookdale, in the Township of Winteringham, East Riding. It measured about 80 yards in circumference, and 20 yards in diameter, but was only 3 or 4 ft. above the surface of the ground, its height having been diminished by the plough. A circular excavation was made in the centre ; and at a depth of rather less than 2 ft. a number of large stones were displaced ; they were of limestone, with which the district abounds. Beneath this rude covering of stone, eighteen skeletons of men, women, and children of various ages were found, occupying a space of several feet in extent. They were laid in different positions ; the majority were placed with the head to the north, and with the knees drawn up to the chin. Scarcely any bones could be removed entire, some of the teeth were, however, in good preservation. So far as could be ascertained, the race, to whom these remains had appertained, appeared to have been of the average modern stature. Search was made for urns or other articles accompanying the deposit, but nothing was to be found, excepting a rudely formed arrow-head of flint, of the more simple

⁴ Mr. Langhorne stated that an itinerant seller of spurious antiquities had been going about the North of England. The objects above noticed are very probably from the same hand as the fictitious seals of jet lately brought under the notice of the Institute, and apparently suggested by the inspection of a seal of that material in the Whitby Museum. Such spurious

seals have lately been denounced by Mr. Urban ; see *Gent. Mag.*, Feb., 1853, p. 177. It is very desirable that such malpractices should be checked, and antiquarians are indebted to those who, like Mrs. Bourne and Dr. Dimsdale, have the kindness to call attention to the fraud by giving an opportunity of examining these objects.

form, without any tongue for attachment to the shaft.⁵ (Compare fig. 1. Irish arrow-heads, as classified by Mr. Du Noyer, *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 283.)⁶ The lower jaw of a dog lay near the arrow-head, and it suggested the conjecture that the person, with whose remains they were found, had been addicted to the chase. There were no marks of cremation, the bodies having been merely laid on the surface, and covered with stones and earth. Mr. Wardell considers this interment to be of the early British age; and the barrow may probably be regarded as a family burial-place.

Mr. J. FOWLER, of Winterton, Lincolnshire, sent notices of the recent discovery of a deposit of bronze celts, in that part of the country. Through his kindness a considerable number of these relics, with other antiquities, had been collected from various persons into whose possession they had fallen, and were sent for examination. On Dec. 17, last, a ploughman in the service of John Burkill, Esq., working on his estate at West Halton, in a close known as the Old Cow-pasture, near the sand-drain, which falls into Winterringham Haven, and north of the road to Winterton, turned up seventeen bronze celts, with three other metallic fragments, much corroded. The celts were all of the hollow, or "socketed," type, according to Mr. Du Noyer's classification, with a loop or ear at one side; and the opening of the interior cavity, as usual in English celts of this kind, is almost square. They vary in size from nearly 4 in. to 2½ in. in length, and present many minute variations in the moulding round the mouth, and the parallel ribs which, in several instances, run down the two faces of the celt. Some of the most marked examples are here represented. The seams left by the mould in casting are strongly marked, and appear imperfectly trimmed; a circumstance, which, connected with the discovery of metallic fragments with these celts, might lead to the supposition that the place of deposit had been a spot where a foundry or manufacture of such objects had existed. These fragments were much corroded, but two of them appeared to have been portions of a bronze blade, like a sword. (See woodcuts.) Such fragments, broken up seemingly to be ready for the melting pot, have been found in other instances with celts, in a more or less finished and perfect condition. Such a deposit was very lately brought to light at Romford, in Essex, and brought before the Institute by Mr. Brailsford; the celts in that instance, being chiefly of the socketed form, with a loop, like those at West Halton; and with them was part of a massive cake of crude metal, broken palstaves, spears, &c, ready for the crucible.⁷ The deposit, as Mr. Fowler observes, appears to have been little more than 6 in. below the surface, and the ploughman informed him that his attention was arrested by the ploughshare sticking amongst the celts, as they were all "candied" together. On visiting the spot with this man on Dec. 19, Mr. Fowler picked up another celt, making eighteen in all: it was of rather larger size than the others, and lay upon a ridge, as if washed



⁵ A representation of this arrow-head may be seen in Mr. Bowman's "Reliquie Eboracenses," part iv., just published, where a more full account of the examination of the tumulus may be found; as

also interesting notices of other antiquities in Yorkshire.

⁶ *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. iv., p. 6.

⁷ *Ibid*, vol. ix., p. 302.

bare by the late rains. Subsequently to the first discovery, also, a boy found a small broken specimen, and a forked piece of bronze, apparently a jet, or waste piece, cut off after the casting. A fragment of precisely similar nature was lately found in the deposit at Romford, to which allusion has been made.⁸



Bronze Celts, and a fragment of a blade, found at West Halton, Lincolnshire, Dec. 1852.

That the Britons had settlements along the valley of the sand-drain, may be inferred, Mr. Fowler observed, from the chain of barrows extending from the Humber into the interior of the country; as also from various flint arrow-heads and relics found a few miles further inland. He sent for inspection two stone celts, by the obliging permission of Mr. Des Forges, of Burton-upon-Stather; one found in Flixbro', near to the river Trent; the other at Old Park, near Crossby; also a broken specimen, skilfully polished and sharpened, lately picked up by Mr. Burkill on his farm at Winterton Cliff.⁹ The relics of bronze have passed into the hands of

⁸ The fragment, with four teeth, found at Llanant, Cornwall, and figured, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 2, is probably a waste-piece produced in like manner, in the process of casting.

⁹ Dr. Hibbert, in a communication to the *Antiquaries of Scotland*, in 1823,

pointed out the resemblance between certain stone weapons found near the Humber, and those from Orkney and Shetland. He considered these to be vestiges of Teutonic invaders; *Gent. Mag.*, 94. part i., p. 69.

various persons in the neighbourhood, and it is due to the obliging exertions of Mr. Fowler that these scattered relics have been brought together, and transmitted for exhibition to the Institute. He sent at the same time a fine bronze celt, of the same type as the others, found at Ashby, about nine miles from the Humber, with another much larger and differently formed, which has been destroyed.—Also, two Roman vessels,—a bottle of cream-coloured ware, and a small vase, found in draining at the upper part of the Cliff Farm, Winterton; and a fragment of a third, of dark grey Roman ware, in which were found thirteen rudely formed disks of lead, varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to five-eighths of an inch in diameter, and from an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Some of the larger specimens are perforated near the edge. Many vestiges of Roman occupation, it will be remembered, have been brought to light in the neighbourhood, especially the important remains discovered by Dr. Drake in the last century, and the bath subsequently opened by the late Mr. Fowler, with mosaic pavements of rich design. About fifty yards south of these, foundations and a tessellated floor was not long since discovered on the estate of W. H. Driffill, Esq., with fragments of decorations in fresco, of vivid colouring, pottery and flanged tiles. About three miles to the east of Winterton is Horkstow, the site of a remarkable villa and remains of Roman times.

Mr. BURTT read a memoir illustrative of the Life and Times of Queen Eleanor of Castile; comprising valuable particulars derived from unpublished documents. It will be given in a future *Journal*.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER read some notices relating to the frequent employment of Irish prelates as suffragans to the Bishops of Winchester.¹

MR. TUCKER communicated a notice of a remarkable mural painting lately brought to light in Exeter Cathedral. It was discovered by one of the vergers early in December last, and is to be seen on the north wall of the north tower, at the end of the transept, occupying the space between the great clock and the eastern wall, about 10 ft. from the ground. Below it had been another painting, of inferior character, now so much defaced as to render the subject unintelligible. These two paintings were apparently separated by a cornice of wood, carved and gilt, which, as well as the lower painting, seem of later date, and coeval with the Chantry chapel of William Sylke, sub-chanter of Exeter Cathedral, by whom it was founded in 1485.² He was buried there in 1508. The lower painting formed the decoration of the side-wall within this chantry, which is in the north-east corner of the tower. The painting recently discovered evidently extended beyond its present limits, but it was cut away, or defaced, by putting up the great clock, which occupies the centre of the north wall, and was constructed between the years 1372-3 and 1376-7. During that time large expenses were incurred, as appears by the Fabric Rolls,—“circa Cameram in boreali turre pro Horologio, quod vocatur Clock, de novo construendam.” As those works defaced a portion of the painting, it is clear that the date of its execution was prior to that time. The character of the painting, however, might fix the date of its execution as early as about the middle of the fourteenth century. Again, as it cannot be seen well within the

¹ See *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. ix., p. 358. The curious subject of Suffragan Bishops will be resumed on a future occasion.

² Britton describes this chapel as in a

lamentably defaced condition, and the effigy mutilated. It remains in a most neglected state.

chantry, and as the extended square projection of the chantry prevents the design being well discerned from without, it seems most probable that the wall was decorated before the chantry was erected, in 1485. If the work had then been fresh and new, the sub-chanter would not have constructed his chapel so as to obscure the painting. The composition is good and effective; the colouring forcible, and even now in many parts very fresh. It seems to have been executed, not in *fresco*, but in *tempera*, to use the Italian phrase, on the plaster, and the colours appear in some parts to have been applied or mixed with some kind of medium composed of wax. In the centre, there appears an open sepulchre; the figure of the Saviour is seen stepping forth, his right foot being over the side of the tomb. His right arm is extended, with the hand in the gesture of benediction; the left holds a tall staff terminated in a cross botonnée, with a pendant of the red cross on a white ground. The figure, about 5 ft. high, is partially draped in a mantle, fastened on the neck by a lozenge-shaped morse, and bordured all round; the body is bared so as to show the wounded side. To the right, in front, reclines the centurion, holding a halbard; he wears a red cloak over a dark green garment; the legs appear covered with buff-coloured leather; and on his head is a *salade* surrounded by a *bandeau*, with a jewel in front. He is awake; and behind are two sleeping soldiers in armour, with similar *salades*, one holding a military fork, the other a lance. In front, but beyond the tomb, is a fourth soldier, raising his hand to his forehead, as if just awakened. To the left of the tomb appears another soldier sleeping, his legs crossed, and apparently armed in gilt mail; a falchion lies by his side, and a small buckler with a highly peaked *umbo*. Around his *salade* are six gilt rosettes; his red shoe is of the peaked *poulaine* form. Behind him is a sixth soldier, with a shield of Italian fashion. On one corner is placed the linen cloth; and at the open end of the tomb, seated on its margin, is an angel in white, with wings upraised. In front are the three Marys, all in white, with coverchiefs over their heads, and in converse with the angel. These figures are only half the size of the soldiers. Beyond, is seen the garden, with the appearance of our Lord to Mary Magdalen. In the distant back-ground appears Jerusalem, with embattled walls and towers, churches with spires, &c., and a conspicuous multangular building, with a cupola above the walls, probably intended to represent the Mosque of Omar. On either side are green hills, with roads leading towards their summits; that on the left having been, as far as can be discerned, a representation of Calvary. Here, however, the picture has been damaged by placing the great Orloge, behind which was originally a round-headed Norman window, occupying much less space than the clock, and of which the form can be still seen on the outside. The painting probably extended as far as the window. On the other side of the clock are also traces of painting, much damaged; and hitherto these have not been sufficiently examined. The Dean of Exeter, Mr. Tucker observed, has caused a careful delineation of this painting to be executed; and another is in course of preparation by Mr. Ashworth, the architect. One of these drawings, he anticipated, would be sent for the inspection of the Institute.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. THOMAS HART.—Several ancient relics, believed to have been found near Reigate, and formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Ambrose Glover, the Surrey antiquary. They comprise a flat oval stone, perforated:

dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, seven-eighths.—A large bead of horn-coloured glass, spotted opaque white.—A massive bronze ring, diameter internally, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; and two of the peculiar looped armlets (?), of the same type as those found in Sussex, on Hollingbury Hill, preserved in the collection of the late Dr. Mantell (*Journal*, vol. v., p. 325), and a pair found on the Downs, between Lewes and Brighton (Sussex Archaeol. Coll., vol. ii. p. 260). One of the specimens produced by Mr. Hart is very massive, the other is of slight proportions. These curious objects are formed of four-sided bars of metal; and the patina is fine and highly coloured, but they are much broken. The precise locality where they were found has unfortunately not been recorded. Mr. Hart sent also a small bronze figure, or *lar*, representing Priapus, holding a garland of fruits and flowers; the back of the figure is draped; on the head is a kind of Phrygian bonnet, with *infulte*. Also a singular folding hat, like a small parasol, formed of thin strips of ivory beautifully plaited, and long preserved in Mr. Glover's family as having been worn by Queen Elizabeth.

By the Rev. R. YERBURGH.—A remarkable collection of relics of the Saxon period, bronze brooches of the same type as that found in Warwickshire, figured in the *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 179; bronze tweezers, buckles, ring-brooches; the iron *umbo* of a shield; a fine urn of the same age, beads of amber, crystal, and vitreous pastes of brilliant and varied colours; also the lower part of a bronze vessel, possibly some kind of ewer. All these relics were found at Quarrington, in Lincolnshire; they bear the closest resemblance to the remains discovered in Cambridgeshire by the Hon. Richard Neville, and represented in his beautiful work on "Saxon Obsequies." Mr. Yerburgh also sent for exhibition a stone axe-head, found a short distance east of Sleaford; a bronze palstave, found, 1818, at Sleaford, in cleansing the bed of the so-called Old River, about a quarter of a mile south of the church, where an ancient way, called the East Lane, crossed the river; and two thin blades of bronze, of a type rare in England: they were found at South Kyme, Lincolnshire, 1820: length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. The Rev. J. TORRENS KYLE presented to the Institute, at the Newcastle Meeting, a remarkable Irish bronze blade, closely resembling those found in Lincolnshire. It was found at a depth of 10 feet, in a bog in the parish of Inchigeela, co. Cork, in June, 1852. Length, $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. He stated that no example, precisely similar, exists in the Museum of the R. I. Academy. (See woodcut.)



Bronze weapon, found in co. Cork.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of a remarkable collection of gold armlets, rings, and objects of unknown use, found together in co. Limerick, 1845, and formerly in the collection of Mr. John Abell, of Limerick. (See woodcuts.) The curious ornaments found with the rings, are of a type hitherto, as Mr. Hoare believes, unknown; he conjectures that they may have been worn strung upon the rings; and, whilst the central perforation appears to indicate that they may have been worn like beads,³ the peculiar penannular formation which they present, in common

³ Although they may appear of dimensions ill-suited to be worn as beads, it

with so many Irish ornaments of gold, shows some adjustment to which it is very difficult to assign a purpose. Mr. Hoare pointed out the identity in form observable in the curious gold beads found in Dorset, and now in Lord Digby's possession. (*Journal*, vol. vii. p. 65). Those beads are comparatively of diminutive dimensions; but their adjustment, both as strung upon long tubes of gold, and attached to them at intervals by their edges, well deserves consideration in endeavouring to assign a purpose to the curious capsules found near Limerick. It may deserve notice also, that such gold beads, namely, in form of a truncated cone on either side, instead of the spherical or ovoid fashion, have been found in other instances, especially those presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, by the Duke of Northumberland. They are fifteen in number, slightly graduated in size, and were found under a cairn in Ridsdale.⁴ It is further remarkable, that, when found, they were, as stated, strung upon a bar, which was unfortunately lost. A string of similar beads, found in Prussian Saxony, is figured by Kruse and by Wagener.⁵ About two years since, in excavations near Alnwick, Northumberland, a bronze socketed celt was found, and several portions of thin gold plate, exhibited in the Museum formed at Newcastle during the meeting of the Institute. They had been disunited through the recklessness of the finders, so that their original adjustment could not be ascertained; but the two larger portions were obviously shaped so as to assume a flat conical form, and they were probably united by narrow rims or bands (found with them), so as to present the same appearance as the objects here shown. The penannular ring, found with the Irish armlets, is of a rare type, having pointed ends: another almost similar, was in the collection of Mr. Anthony, of Pilltown, now in the British Museum; and it was figured, *Numism. Chron.*, Jan. 1844, in a memoir, by Mr. Hoare, on "Celtic Ring Money, similar to the African Gold Ring Money."

By Mr. VULLIAMY.—Casts from the fine Town Seal and Counterseal of Ipswich, exhibiting a remarkable illustration of ancient shipping.

By Mr. BURTT.—Selection of casts from English and foreign seals, part of the collections made by the late Mr. Caley. They comprised the seal of Elizabeth, Countess of Holland, daughter of Edward I.; she married, 1, John, Earl of Holland and Friseland, and, 2, Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Sandford gives this seal, not very accurately, and copied from Vredius.—Seals of John de Stutevyle, 8 Edward I.; Will. de Campo Ernulf; Richard Tempest, *chiv.*, and Thomas Musgrave, *t. Edward III.*; Ralph Lumleye, *chiv.*, 10 Richard II.—Several Great Seals of the kings of Spain, that of Rupert, King of the Romans, 1400; the seal of the Order of St. Michael; seal of the Admiral of France, 1510, appended to the Treaty of Touraine; and a magnificent admiralty seal of Maximilian of Burgundy, 1543.—Seal and counterseal of Guy, Earl of Flanders, 1251; seal of the Duchy of Gueldres, with several Italian and other interesting foreign examples.

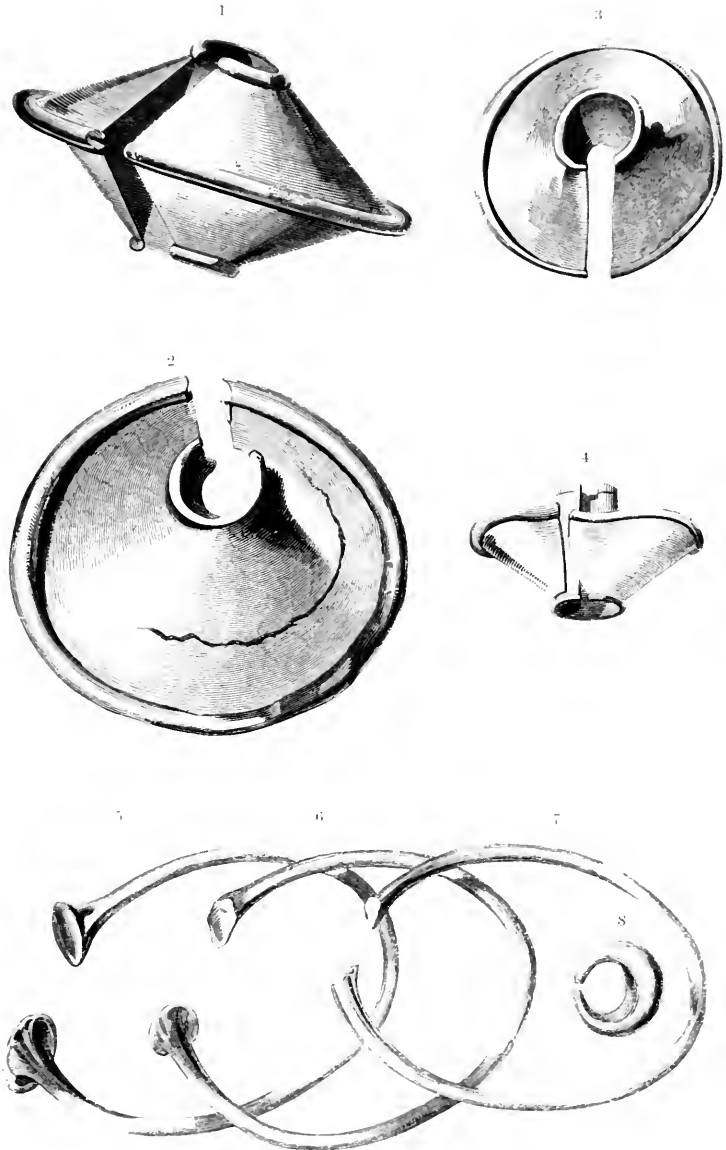
may be noticed that such ornaments of much larger size have occurred in Ireland; for instance, the string of eleven balls of thin gold plate found near Carrick, the largest measuring 4 in. by 2 in., the smallest, 2 in. by 1 in. *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1834, p. 144. One of these is in

the museum of the Roy. Irish Acad., and another in the Duke of Northumberland's museum, at Alnwick Castle.

⁴ Engraved, *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. i., p. 1.

⁵ Kruse, *Deutsche Alterth.* Wagener *Haubuch*, pl. 110.

IRISH ORNAMENTS OF GOLD.



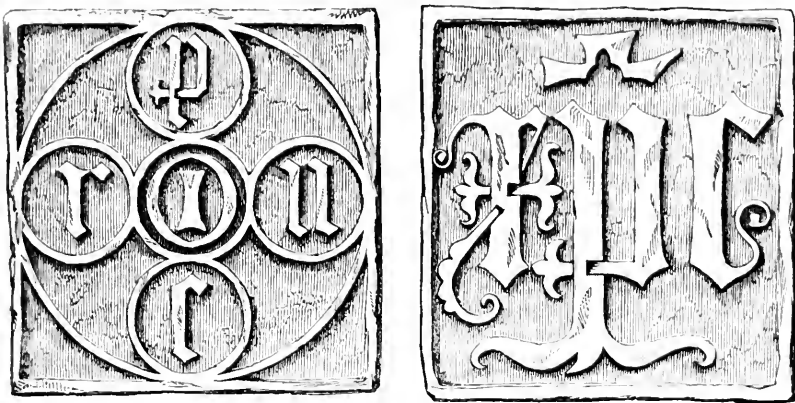
Orig. size.

Gold Ornaments, Armilla, &c. found together in co. Limerick, in 1845.

Formerly in the Collection of Mr. John Abell Limerick.



By the Ven. ARCHDEACON HALE.—Three casts from the carved panels of the font, in Dunsby Church, Lincolnshire, displaying the sacred monograms I H C, and X P C, and a singular combination of letters, probably anagrammatic, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given. (See woodcuts.) They have been conjectured to read, *O prius*,—possibly the commencement of a hymn or prayer, appropriate to the rite of baptism.



Carved panels of the font, Dunsby, Lincolnshire.

By Miss KENSINGTON.—A cast from a singular ball, in the form of a death's head, perforated, as if intended to be affixed to a staff, possibly the fool's bauble, or *librilla*, of medieval times. The original is said to be of granite, and is stated to have been found in a field at Whitestone, three miles from Exeter, on the old Okehampton road, and belonging to the Rev. Charles Brown. The field is called "the Castle Field," but no ancient remains exist near the place, and no stone, similar to that of which the ball is formed, is found in the neighbourhood.

By Mr. FORREST.—Two roundels, or *rotellæ*, of Limoges work, enriched with enamel, and formed with dragons and lions, curiously chased in relief: date, thirteenth century. A chalice, of Siennese workmanship: fifteenth century. A presentation cup, of gilt metal.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A remarkable crucifix, of the fifteenth century, with the evangelistic symbols, each represented as a draped figure, and other curious details of Christian symbolical art.

By the Rev. W. GUNNER.—A silver chalice and cover, from the deserted church of Lainston, Hants. The year mark is *l.* (1628.) Several documents, to which are appended impressions of the seals of the following Bishops of Winchester:—Peter de Rupibus, consecrated 1205; John de Pontissera, 1282; Henry Woodloke, 1305; Adam de Orleton, 1333; two privy seals of William de Wykeham; the seal of the College of St. Elizabeth, Winchester; and the seal of John, Bishop of Ardfert.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A head-piece and gauntlet, portions of a funeral achievement, formerly in West Drayton Church, Middlesex, and thrown out during repairs some years since. Blade of a partisan, richly ornamented

and inlaid with gold, but now much decayed. It bears the device and motto, *NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR*, taken by Louis XIV. in 1666.⁶

By Mr. T. H. BAYLIS.—Impressions from sepulchral brasses at Hedgerley church, Bucks, presenting a remarkable instance of the practice of working up old memorials of that description, and engraving a second design upon their reverses. About 1843, the plate under a figure of Margaret Bulstrode, in the chancel of that church, having become loosened from the slab, the reverse was found to bear a Latin distich commemorating Thomas Totyngton, Abbot of Bury, who died 1312.⁷ In November, 1539, the surrender of that monastery took place, and its spoliation speedily followed. The inscription records the death of Margaret Bulstrode in October, 1540, less than a year after: it is possible, however, that the plate might have been removed from Bury at a previous time, or that the Bulstrode memorial may not have been executed at the actual period of the lady's decease. This curious "Palimpsest" has been refixed by the care of the present rector, Rev. E. Baylis, and so adjusted with a hinge, that both sides may be seen. During recent works of restoration under his directions, the figure and other plates became detached, and proved to be likewise "Palimpsests," of various periods. On the reverse of the effigy was to be read part of an English epitaph in metre: the figures of Margaret's children had been engraved on part of a richly ornamented figure of an ecclesiastic, robed in the dalmatic and chasuble, and apparently holding a pastoral staff, with the *infula* appended to it. A portion of an escutcheon, with the arms of Bulstrode and Shobbington, impaling—a bend, charged with three cinquefoils, was found to have been originally part of a spirited representation of the resurrection.

By Mr. TROLLOPE.—A curious bronze pomel of a coutel-axe, or a hunting sword, with foliated ornaments, and a lion's face. Found at Lincoln.

By Mr. HENRY GREEN, of Knutsford, through the request of Mr. YATES.—A model in relief, representing a section of the ancient residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, Mayfield Place, Sussex. Mr. Green received it from a relative, Mr. Gorely, formerly of Burwash, in that county; it had been many years in the possession of his family. It was stated to have been the work of a gentleman living about six miles distant, a person of weak intellect, who, during six or seven years, while employed in preparing this model, walked almost daily to survey the ruined structure, and by the aid of a knife carved out his work upon a solid slab of oak. The remains of the stately hall and adjacent buildings at Mayfield are very interesting: the progress of their decay appears to have advanced rapidly since this model was made, which, however, cannot be regarded as minutely accurate. It shows the "Queen's Chamber," and more modern buildings, wherein Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Thomas Gresham, into whose possession the mansion had passed.

By Mr. GARNCL.—A lady's sampler, with several beautiful patterns for the elaborate open-work which ornamented the falling collars of the reign of Charles I. It bears the name and date—RUTH VELLY, 1654.

By Mr. R. CATON.—An oriental weapon, having engraved on the blade a passage from the Koran.

⁶ Compare Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 89.

⁷ See the account given by Mr. Way, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 121.

FEBRUARY 4, 1853.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

A communication from the President was read, stating the progress of his arrangements for the Exhibition of Antiquities in Dublin, connected with the Great Industrial Exhibition. Lord TALBOT observed that from the enlarged scale which the proposed undertaking had assumed, it had been found necessary to make a considerable addition to the original design of the building; and accordingly Mr. Dargan had kindly agreed to devote to the Department of Arts and Antiquities a new wing, measuring 300 ft. by 40 ft. Arrangements were nearly concluded with the Royal Irish Academy, whose entire collection would be exhibited, with the whole of Mr. Bell's museum, which attracted much attention at the Meeting of the British Association, at Belfast, as also many other antiquities exhibited on that occasion. Every day, Lord Talbot observed, some fresh stores illustrative of the antiquities of Ireland are offered by the owners; and many objects of essential value, both for purposes of comparison, and as remarkable examples of art, had been promised from collections in England. Much importance had been attached to the assembling together a fine series of casts and models, in cases where the originals cannot be made available. The two sculptured crosses of Monasterboice, one of them 20 ft. high, had already been moulded; a large model, with a minute section, of New Grange, is in progress. Casts will also be taken of the crosses at Kells and Tuam, as well as of those at Clonnaoise, and a selection from the best examples of that remarkable class of early Christian antiquities, in various parts of Ireland. Of the curious frescoes in Knockmoy church, county Galway, as perfect a facsimile as possible is in preparation, as also casts of the most remarkable mouldings and architectural ornaments in the domestic buildings at Galway, and from a remarkable doorway at Maghera, county Derry. The execution of these casts is in progress under the superintendence of some of the officers of the Board of Works; and Lord Talbot regarded, with warm satisfaction, the zealous co-operation which he received from Captain Lareom, late of that Board, and Mr. Commissioner Griffith, both veterans in the service of Archaeology and Science. Models will be prepared of the Rock of Cashel, Kilmallock, St. Dolough's, &c. Some curious casts have been promised from the museum of the Antiquaries of Scotland. The remarkable Shrine of St. Manchan, the elaborate workmanship of which is much in the style of the Cross of Cong, has already been received, and Dr. Petrie has promised a dissertation, shortly to be delivered before the Royal Irish Academy.

It is proposed to bring together adaptations of ancient examples to modern purposes, in like manner as in the "Medieval Court" at the Crystal Palace. It is also intended to form a select exhibition of paintings, both ancient and modern, and a number of fine productions of art have been promised by Lord Charlemont and from other collections; as also specimens of works of the most distinguished artists of the British school, and of the painters of France, Belgium and Germany.

Lord TALBOT then gave an account of a recent visit to Kilkenny, made with the view of furthering the objects of the Archaeological collections, preparing for the exhibition in May; and he took occasion to express the cordial gratification which he had derived from witnessing the good results

produced by the efforts of the Rev. J. Graves, Mr. Prim, and the zealous supporters of the Kilkenny Society. Besides the interesting remains of ecclesiastical architecture in that locality, he specially commended to the attention of those English antiquaries, who might visit Ireland next summer, the remarkable collection of monumental effigies and monumental crosses, existing in the Cathedral of St. Canice, at Kilkenny. Their striking state of preservation is due to the hard quality of the beautiful material employed—the black Kilkenny marble. There are six male, and two female, effigies, deserving of close observation from the peculiarities of armour, costume, heraldic decorations, &c. The dates are mostly well ascertained; and Lord Talbot stated the remarkable circumstance, that they appear full a century later than the fashions of their coevals in England. Lord Talbot visited also the convent of Kells in Ossory, founded by Geoffrey Fitz Robert, who espoused Basilea, sister of Strongbow. Eight fine sculptured crosses were examined; they have no inscriptions, but are profusely ornamented with interlacements, animals, curious sculptured bosses, &c. The most curious were two at Kilerispeen, county Tipperary, near Carriek-on-Suir. These are surmounted by caps, like caps of liberty; amongst the devices on one, are four figures placed diagonally, with their extremities intertwined. The base of this cross is covered with subjects in low relief, one representing seven bishops; another a procession with a cross in front, followed by a headless body stretched on a horse. At Kilkieran there is a very singular cross, with a long shaft and very short cross beam, so as to resemble a sword with its scabbard. It is very remarkable, that although no material could be more suitable for such sculptures than the limestone of the district, all these crosses are of a siliceous sandstone, supposed to have been brought from the Slieve Bliwm Mountains, in Queen's County.

This remarkable class of early Christian monuments, will, it is hoped, speedily be better known to Archaeologists, through the skilful pencil of Mr. O'Neill, whose projected publication was noticed in a former *Journal*.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated an account and representation of an ancient Roman kiln, excavated under his directions, at Ashdon, Essex. (See page 21, *ante*.)

Mr. EDWARD LAW HUSSEY read a memoir on the cure of diseases by the Royal Touch, according to the belief in the hereditary virtue possessed by the Sovereigns of England, as also by the Kings of France. He produced several Touch-pieces, of various reigns, such as were presented to the diseased persons at the Healing. This dissertation will be given in a future *Journal*.

Mr. G. W. GODWIN, of Bristol, sent a notice and representation of the font, and some Norman work, existing in the church of Ditteridge, anciently Ditchridge, Wilts; also, of a portion of mural painting, discovered some time since on the north wall, near the east end of the nave. The church is a small structure, which would arrest attention only by its picturesque aspect; but on examining the interior, the antiquity of the fabric is perceived. The church consists of nave, chancel, and south porch, with a bell-gable over the chancel arch. The south doorway is Norman, sculptured with foliated ornaments, and a dragon, with long intertwined tail, with a pearled line along the whole length, is seen on its west impost.^s The font

^s Compare fragments from Westminster Hall, date 1097, and capitals in the arcade, Canterbury Cathedral, of the same period.

has a circular bason, raised on a short stem, which stands on an octagonal base. The mural decoration appears to represent an ecclesiastic, with his right hand raised, but the design had been mutilated by the insertion of a monumental tablet.

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX, in reference to inquiries made at the previous meeting, regarding the means employed in cleaning some ancient hand-pieces and armour, exhibited by him, offered the following useful practical directions:—

“In order to clean long-neglected rust from old armour or weapons, the best method is by using muriatic acid: that acid will only attack the oxide, and leave the metal untouched. But in using muriatic acid, much care is required; for if the muriatic acid, or the salt that may be formed by it, be not thoroughly removed, the deposit that remains will continually attract moisture from the atmosphere, and produce rust with twofold rapidity. It is therefore expedient to use the following process:—First, in order to clean any piece of rusted steel or iron, make a strong solution of alkali, such as common soda, and then lay the article therein, so that all grease or paint may be removed from the surface; and as there are often many coats of old paint to remove, it may take several days if used cold,—but the alkali will act more rapidly if hot. If the paint is very thick, an occasional scrubbing with a hard brush will facilitate its removal. When satisfied that all paint and grease is removed, prepare muriatic acid in the proportions of about one pound of acid to a gallon of water: the acid may be used stronger or pure if wished, but then the fumes are very unpleasant, and the above-mentioned quantities will be found sufficiently strong. Immerse the metal to be cleaned, and leave it in the liquid for a day or two, using a whalebone or other hard brush occasionally: the whole of the oxide will thus be removed. It is then essentially requisite to remove or neutralise all remains of muriatic acid. To effect this, immerse the metal in the strong alkali, and thus create a neutral salt. Then wash the metal well in water; both alkali and water are best if used hot, for the metal dries better, and when hot they are more searching. Lastly, when well dried, rub the metal over with a little oil or grease, very thinly; if the metal is warmed first by being placed on a stove, or by any other convenient mode, the oil will run and spread more perfectly than when cold, and penetrate into the little crevices from which the oxide has been removed. The same process may be used for copper and brass, the muriatic acid removing the green oxides of either; it may not, however, be required so strong as for iron.² If it should be required to clean very fine copper-work, or bright copper only tarnished, nothing can be better to use than spirit of wine (pure alcohol), adding four drops of muriatic acid to each ounce of spirit; immerse in this, or apply it with a soft linen rag, and wipe the object dry afterwards. Spirit of wine alone serves admirably to wash any fine metal-work with; it evaporates quickly, and then leaves the surface washed with it quite dry.”

Mr. G. GILBERT SCOTT desired to invite the attention of members of the Institute to the formation of an Architectural Museum of casts from Medieval sculpture. The object of this undertaking is to bring within the reach of architects, and of sculptors engaged on works accessory to

² “Do not let the fumes of muriatic acid metal; it is best to use the pickle in the circulate in any place where there is open air.”

architecture, the best authorities, English and Foreign, comprising not only casts from sculpture, effigies, mouldings and ornaments, but also rubbings of Sepulchral Brasses, tracings of stained glass and mural paintings, pavement tiles, and even original work, where the removal, as in the case of portions rejected in course of works of restoration, might not be a spoliation. Also, metal-work, seals, and minor objects of the best periods of Medieval Art. A commencement, Mr. Scott said, had at length been made towards this desirable object; and extensive premises had been secured in Canon-row, where objects of large dimensions might be conveniently deposited. The object was, he observed, Architectural rather than Archaeological; but the committee hoped to claim the cordial goodwill and co-operation of such societies as the Institute, since the series contemplated promised to present to antiquarian students the first complete display of a class of middle age art, replete with information connected with their pursuits. It was proposed to present as perfect a chronological Series as possible, even from periods prior to times, in which we might desire to seek models for imitation. The collections formed by Mr. Barry, he observed, for the special purposes of the works at the new Houses of Parliament, embraced only a very small period, not including that which might be characterised as of greatest perfection in taste and execution, namely, the latter part of the XIIIth, and the early part of the XIVth, century. The Architectural Museum, thus proposed, he remarked, was not calculated to interfere with any of the collections, in some degree similar, now contemplated in connexion with the "Crystal Palace," or any public Institution. Their tendency was to arouse interest and give popularity to the object, whilst the scope of the collections, which he now sought to promote, was more truly of a practical nature,—they were not so much for exhibition to please public curiosity, as for study. Mr. Scott, in conclusion, suggested that members of the Institute, and other antiquaries, might occasionally, in their travels, cause casts to be taken for their own gratification. He would remind them how valuable duplicates would be for the object now brought under consideration.

Mr. LE KEUX expressed how fully the value of such a Museum would be appreciated by the architect, and still more by those whose talents were devoted to the reproduction of Medieval designs, accessory to architecture: they had long laboured under the difficulties attending the search for good authorities, scattered far and wide in cathedrals and churches, and the impracticability of examining any chronological arrangement of such models. He was in possession of a large collection of casts, chiefly from York Minster, prepared at the time of its restoration; and these he would gladly offer as a contribution to the Museum now opened.

Mr. WAY, with a like feeling of cordial interest in Mr. Scott's object, requested his acceptance of casts of the Early Norman Fonts at Winchester Cathedral, and at East Meon, Hants, for the series in course of formation.

Capt. WILSON was desirous to call the notice of the society to the advantages which would accrue to the Institute, from the formation of collections of another kind; this, as he believed might readily be effected through the co-operation of their members, diffused as they were through all quarters of the kingdom. He alluded to Topographical Illustrations, and he would suggest that a series of drawings, prints, maps and plans, should be formed, arranged by counties, and comprising graphic memorials of all vestiges of antiquity. Capt. Wilson would take this occasion to

present to the Institute the entire collections of that nature, which he had been many years in forming; and he wished moreover to offer his services in the arrangement of all such contributions as might be added from time to time by other members. The thanks of the meeting were cordially voted to Captain Wilson in accepting these liberal propositions.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A collection of vases, from the Roman potteries lately discovered by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, in the western parts of the New Forest, midway between Fordlingbridge and the spot where William Rufus is supposed to have been killed. The site of the works was marked by irregular mounds, in which lay fragments innumerable, and a great many entire vessels; all of them such as were rejected as being over-baked, warped or cracked by the fire, which had produced on some examples a semi-vitrified surface, probably an imperfection, from excess of heat, no such appearance having been noticed on Roman ware. No implements were found, and only a few defaced coins. The vases consist chiefly of *popula*, of various sizes, of a type frequent amongst Roman remains in England: the ware of ashy grey colour, occasionally approaching to a dark brown, and of coarse quality. The sides are pressed inwards, so as to form a series of cavities round the vase. This form is shown in the collection from Litlington; *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., pl. 45, figs. 15, 17. There are also a few narrow-necked bottles, or jugs. See Mr. Franks's account of the specimens now in the British Museum; *ante*, p. 8.

By the Rev. J. BIRCH REYNARDSON.—A ring-brooch of silver, or white mixed metal, gilt; engraved with interlaced ribbon-ornament, and set with four carbuncles (?). The reverse is plain. Found at Castle Bytham, near Stamford, 1850. (See woodcut, original size.) The interlaced work closely resembles that on ornaments found at Caenby, Lincolnshire, in the tumulus opened by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis. (*Journal*, vol. vii., p. 36.) Saxon beads, of various colours, chiefly of blue and green glass; some marked with spots of opaque paste, or zigzag lines; and others of brick-red colour, resembling terra cotta, highly fired. Found at Castle Bytham.—A small object of jet, with two perforations, and a ring of metal, possibly an ear-ring, formed by twisting together the extremities of a piece of wire. Similar rings have been repeatedly found by Mr. Neville with Saxon remains in Cambridgeshire and Essex, usually with tweezers and other small bronze implements appended.—The left incisor tooth from the lower jaw of a large beaver: one end is set in metal, apparently as if intended to be worn like an amulet. The peculiar orange-brown streaks upon the outer surface of the tooth are still distinctly preserved; and, by comparison with recent specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Quekett was enabled to pronounce this little relic to be unquestionably a beaver's tooth. It was found, with the jewelled ring-fibula, the ring and piece of



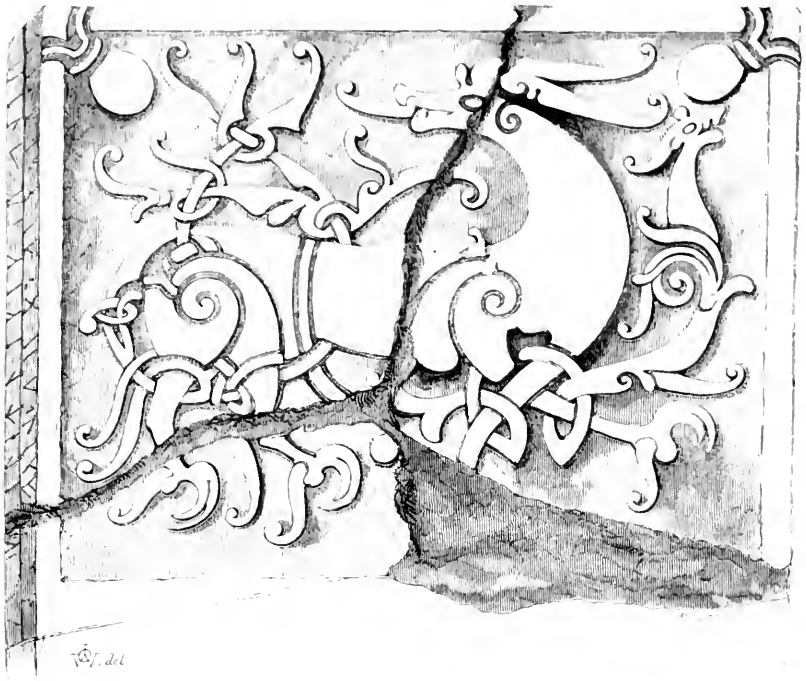
jet, on a skeleton discovered at Castle Bytham. Also, part of a horse's tooth, found at the same place. It had been rubbed down so as to form a small conical object, the form of which suggested that it might have been intended as a chess-pawn. There is a perforation through the apex, by which it might have been worn, suspended to the neck of the person, with whose remains it lay. Similar relics have been found with ancient interments: amongst those examined in Livonia by Bähr, the tooth of the bear, claws of a wild beast, and birds, &c., were found with numerous little amulets of metal, &c., worn appended to chains for the neck.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing from the slab, bearing Runic characters, and curiously sculptured in a style which Mr. Westwood designated as wholly differing from Anglo-Saxon art, and truly Norse. It had been found, in 1852, in excavating the foundations of a new warehouse, on the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, at a depth of twenty feet below the surface. Mr. Westwood has supplied the following description of this curious relic. "The stone, which measures 24 in. high, 21 in. wide, and 4 in. thick, was found in an upright position, forming the head-stone of a grave, composed of stone slabs, and it was consequently, without doubt, intended as a memorial of the person who had been buried at this spot. It had also evidently been intended to be placed in an upright position, as its lower portion was less smoothly worked than the upper or exposed part. The ornamental carving and inscription also occupied only the upper portion. Except that the upper part of the stone had been broken into two pieces, it is entire round the edges; so that the Runic inscription, at present remaining on the left edge of the stone, is entire, the upper and right edges being plain. One of the faces only is ornamented; the ornaments consist of a monstrous long-tongued, long-clawed, and two-horned quadruped; the remainder of the face being occupied by an ornamental interlaced figure, terminating at one end in a small animal's head, with a single horn, and the other end branching into several interlaced scrolls, having a slightly foliated appearance. The outlines of these designs are extremely graceful, as may be seen by the accompanying woodcut, engraved from a drawing made by the camera lucida. The fracture of the stone prevents a portion of the interlacement of the design from being clearly made out. The work is quite sharp and fresh. Being composed of animals thus interlaced with each other; the engraving might be regarded as the work of an Anglo-Saxon artist, such being a very usual style in the ornaments of the Pre-Norman period; but a single glance is sufficient to show the difference between this design, and those of the Anglo-Saxon school. In fact, I remember no ancient carving found in this country in which such a style of ornamental design is to be found; neither is any such to be met with in the beautiful plates of Scotch crosses and other carved stones, contained in Mr. Patrick Chalmers' fine work. This opinion is also quite confirmed by the Runic characters engraved on the edge of the stone, which differ in several respects from those found in various parts of England, Scotland, and the Isle of Man.

"The left edge of the stone is divided down its centre by a straight incised line, which forms the base of the two rows of Runic letters, so that the two lines are opposed to each other; the inscription commences below the

Bähr, *Die Gräber der Liven*, Dresden, 1850, taf. 3, 10, &c. The relics figured in this curious work are now in the British Museum.

RUNIC INSCRIPTION, FOUND IN ENGLAND.



k i n a l i t l i k i a t
 : Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
 : A U V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V
 i k n x n a i s u i p u i

Sepulchral slab, found, Aug 1852, on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, London

Dimensions, 24 in. high, 21 in. wide. From a drawing by Mr. Westwood.

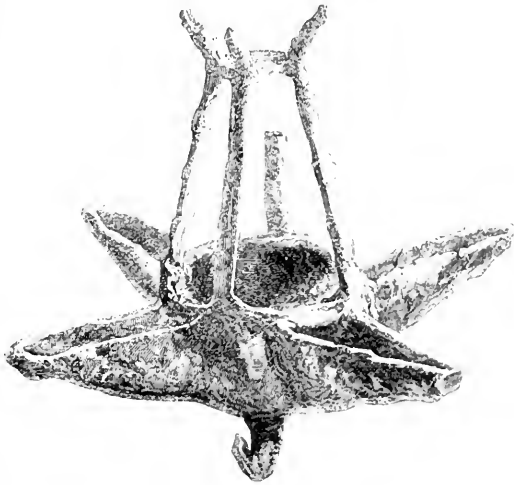
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crack on the outer portion of this left edge, extending along this outer portion, and then running along the inner portion of the left edge of the stone. I have supplied, from Hickes' Thesaurus, what I suppose to be the corresponding Roman letters above their corresponding Runes, the double dots indicating the finish of each word: thus the inscription will run,—

kina lit likia stin dinsi auk luki (or tuki?)

The first word may, in all probability, be the name of the person buried in the grave, or who erected the stone, which is indicated by the word—stin. I am indebted to Mr. James Knowles, jun., for an opportunity of making rubbings from this interesting stone, which, as I understand, is intended to be built into the wall of the chief room in the warehouse in course of erection over the spot where it was found." Mr. FRANKS observed, that he had used all endeavours in vain to obtain the original for the National Series at the British Museum, where no Runic inscription at present exists. However laudable might be the interest in its preservation, near the site of discovery, shown by the person into whose hands this remarkable monument had fallen, it must be a cause of great regret to all archaeologists that so valuable an example should not be deposited in a position where its value might be fully appreciated.

By Mr. TROLLOPE.—A bronze lamp with four burners, intended for suspension. (See wood-cut.) It was recently found at Lincoln, 9 ft. below the surface, near the Stone Bow. Although this curious object has the character of greater antiquity, the lamp has been regarded as of the Medieval Period. It presents no feature by which its age may be precisely fixed.

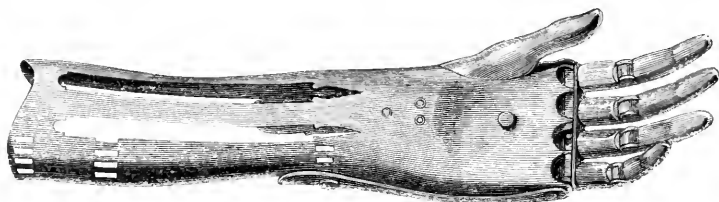


Bronze Lamp, found at Lincoln.

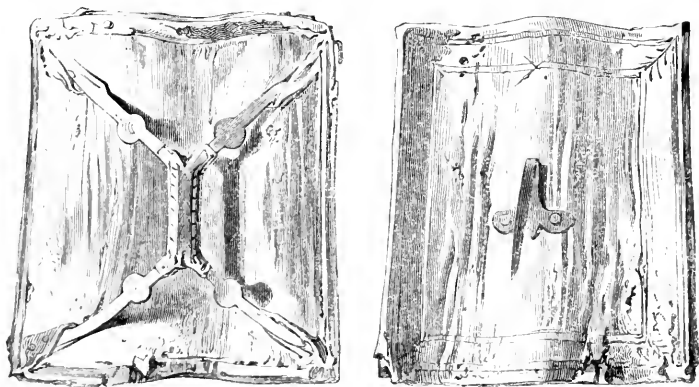
By Mr. G. GODWIN.—A piece of ivory, carved on one side in low relief, the subject represented being the Nativity; the surface of the reverse is slightly hollowed out, leaving a narrow raised rim. This cavity was intended to be filled with wax, this object having been one of the covers, or outer leaves, of a set of waxed tablets (*pugillares*); date, early XIV. cent. The usage of writing with a pointel, or *stylus*, upon such "table books," was long retained; a set of these tablets is rarely to be found complete, and the disunited covers are sometimes supposed to be parts of diptychs, or folding tablets, of religious use. A complete set of ivory waxed-tablets, of XIV. cent., the covers sculptured with subjects from the *Lai d'Aristote*, was in Montfaucon's Cabinet, and it is figured, *Antiq. Expl.* tom. III., p. 356. It consisted

of four leaves, and two sculptured covers. The portion in Mr. Godwin's possession was obtained from Ypres.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—A hood or cap of chain-mail, retaining its leathern lining.—A false hand of iron, of Italian workmanship, XIV. cent., and constructed with great skill and ingenuity, to supply the loss of the hand. In the Goodrich Court Armory is preserved an entire iron arm, of later date and less complicated construction,⁴ the fingers



having joints only at the knuckles, whereas in this hand each joint moves, and is supplied with a catch, so that when bent, the fingers would clench the weapon. The iron hand, preserved by the Clephane family in Scotland, was exhibited by the late Marquis of Northampton, in the Museum formed during the Salisbury Meeting; a representation of it is given in Scott's *Border Antiquities*. The most renowned production of medieval armourers, of this description, is the iron arm of Gottfried of Berlichingen, who died in 1562, fabricated at Heilbron.⁵—An Italian fencer's target, of wood, strengthened with iron, and covered with red leather: it has a hook in front, for suspension to the guard or scabbard of the sword (?) This appears to be the *targa di pugno*, as designated by Achille Marozzo, of Bologna, in his "*Arte dell' Armi*," Venet. 1568. In the Goodrich



Small Fencer's target, in the collection of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun.
(dimensions, height, 11 in., greatest breadth, 10 in.)

Court Armory there are two small targets of this form; one Italian, the

⁴ Skelton, *Goodrich Court Armory*, pl. 67.

⁵ It was preserved at Jaxthausen, and has been described, with several plates, in a volume published at Berlin, 1815. We are indebted to Mr. Burges for refer-

ence to the "*Art du Serrurier*," by Mathurin Joussé, published at Pont de l'Arequ, in which representations are given, not only of an iron arm, but of a leg, and other curious mechanical appliances.

other of steel, with a grating to catch the point of the adversary's sword.⁶ The curious objects exhibited by Mr. Curzon were obtained by him in Italy, and are preserved in his collection at Parham Park, Sussex.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A round slightly convex buckler, XVI. cent., formerly at Gilston Hall, diam. 18 in.; formed of thin wooden laths, placed side by side, in three layers; each layer in a transverse direction to that below it. The laths are compacted together by rivets through the whole, and by metal rims, towards the margin. By this arrangement great lightness and elasticity were obtained. The outer face is covered with thin leather, curiously impressed; the outlines cut with a sharp point as if engraved on the leather. The ornament is of Italian character, interlaced, as seen on the bindings of the Maioli and other libraries of the period. There is a convex iron boss in the centre, covering the handle of the buckler. Around the boss are introduced four circular compartments, with the following subjects:—A female on the back of a dolphin, raising a sail to the wind;—a mounted knight;—a personage seated in state, before whom is a kneeling figure, presenting something in a dish. The fourth subject is lost. Near the rim is inscribed, + CON + SV + MA + TVM + EST +.—LA FIN. FA. EL TVTO CHE. IN OMO [*in uomo*] SE CONFID(E MALA)DETO. SIA. — STA. SALDO. HE. NON. FVGIRE CHADVN. VEN. MORIRE. Around an inner circle, near the boss;—ONIA. GRANFATO EPOCHO. VNO. CORO DESPOSTO. There is a short hook just outside this circle; as on the Spanish Buckler, Skelton's Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 63. This hook may have served to hang the buckler on the guard or scabbard of the sword: it has been supposed, however, that it might have been used to hold a small lantern in nightly combats, and thus to dazzle the eyes of the opponent.⁷ The words "*Consummatum est*," uttered by Our Lord in his dying agony, were regarded as having some talismanic, or cabalistic, virtue. The phrase occurs in charms in the "*Grimoire*," as Mr. Bernhard Smith pointed out, as in the following.—"Pour arrêter une perte de sang.—Ecrivés avec le sang INRI sur un papier, et l'appliqués au frond. Ou écrivés, CONSUMMATUM EST."⁸—Also, a steel lion-faced visor; supposed to be of Spanish workmanship, partly gilt; and a rapier obtained at Woodstock; the pommel and guard elaborately chased; devices and mottoes engraved on the blade, as on that of the sword, recently exhibited by Mr. Crow, bearing a head of Oliver Cromwell.⁹

By Mr. LE KEUX.—Two head-pieces, portions of funeral atchievements, one formerly in the church of Hayes, Kent, thrown out during repairs many years since. A portion of the crest remains, formed of wood, apparently a bird with the breast upwards, having been struck by a hawk, which has been broken away. Mr. Le Keux stated that, as he had been informed, there was not many years since an hauberk in Hayes church, but it had been conveyed away.—A gilt helmet, formerly in West Drayton church, Middlesex.—A breast and back-plate, such as were worn by the heavy cavalry in the times of the Civil Wars. These belonged to a person who served in Oliver Cromwell's, or the Huntingdonshire, Regiment of horse; and the actions in which he was engaged are thus inscribed

⁶ Skelton, Goodrich Court Armory, pl. 64.

⁷ A circular target, with a lantern fixed in the umbo, was on sale at a dealer's in London a few years since.

⁸ Edit. Roma, 1660. Regarding the *Grimoire*, see Collin de Planey, in his *Dictionnaire Infernal*, in v.

⁹ *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 306.

within the plates,—Lowestoft, Grantham, Gainsboro', Siege of Lynn, Horncastle, Marston Moor, Naseby.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A small sculptured bust of stone, a portion of a vase, and fragments of ancient glass, from the crypt of Gerrard's Hall. Also, a fac-simile of marks upon a stone lately found at the same place, one of them apparently a mason's mark; the other is one of the complicated medieval monograms usually described as "merchants' marks." (See woodcut.)—Also the original Pardon of Samuel Desborough, of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, with the Great Seal of Charles II. appended. He was one of Cromwell's Commissioners in Scotland, in 1655, and Keeper of the Great Seal of that country. He made the required declaration of submission, and received pardon, at the Restoration.¹



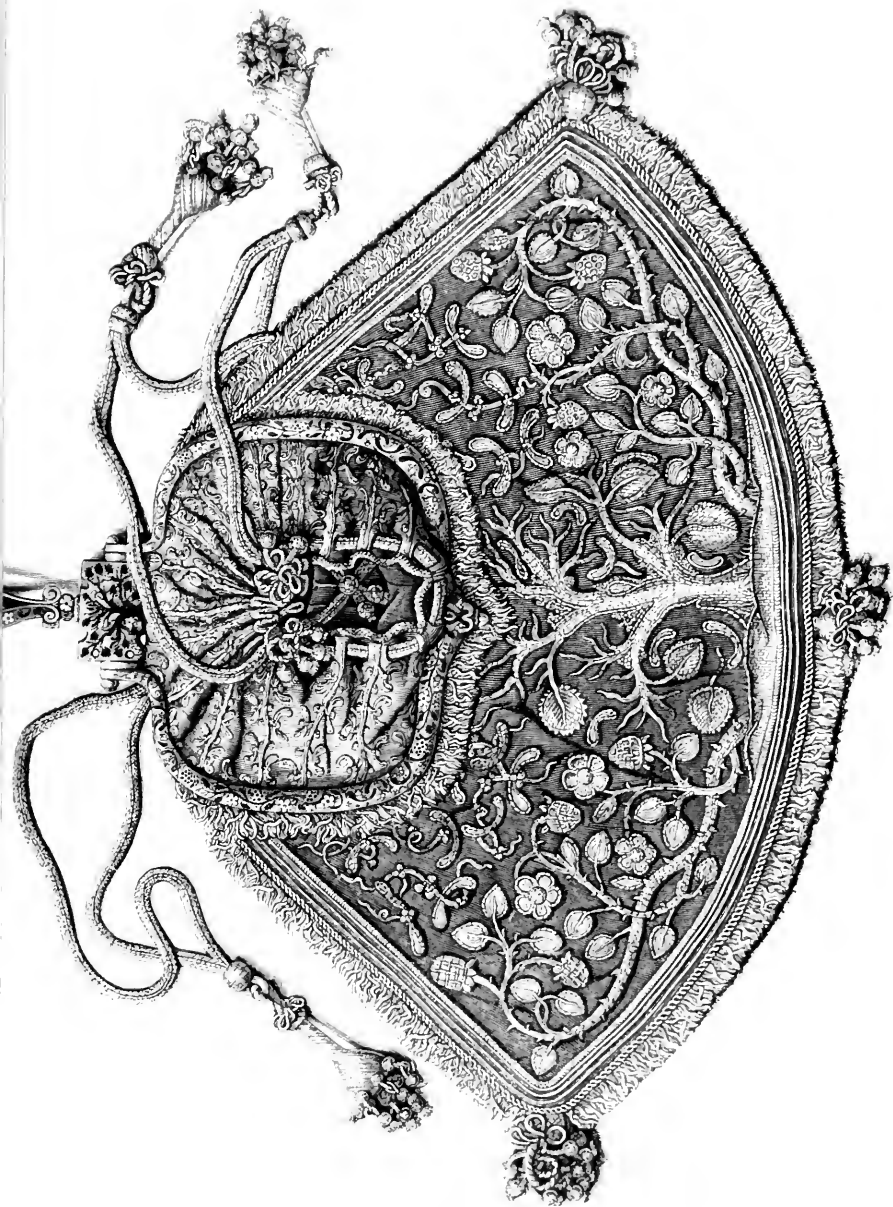
By Mr. EVELYN SHIRLEY, through the kind permission of the Lady NORTH,—A beautifully embroidered hawking pouch, attached to a mount, or frame of silver gilt, beautifully enamelled;—a lure, and two hawking gloves. The design, both of the embroidery and the enamelled ornament, presents a branching pattern formed of the mistletoe and the blackberry in fruit; appropriate, possibly, to the autumnal season, in which the sports of falconry were most in vogue. The date of these objects, long preserved as family relics, may be assigned to the times of Queen Elizabeth. The *gibbecière*, or hawking bag, is curiously formed with innumerable little receptacles for the jesses, the lunes and tyrets, the hood, creance, and the sonorous bells of Milan, with all other appliances of the favourite disport. See the accompanying representation of this beautiful object, admirably delineated by Mr. Henry Shaw.

By Mr. BURTT.—A further selection from the collection of English and Foreign seals, formed by the late Mr. Caley. It comprised several interesting foreign monastic seals, of Treport, Lonley, Bec, Lyra, Seez, &c.; the seal and counterseal of the Order of Premonstratenses, from a document dated 1258, in the Duchy of Lancaster Office; the seal of Cardinal Ottoboni, and several French and Italian episcopal seals. Also, an impression from a matrix, representing a mitred figure, with the legend,—“Sig. fraternitatis s’ei loiari(?) Jerl’m in Anglia.” It was given to Mr. Caley by the Rev. G. Gorham, and the matrix is believed to be still in existence at St. Neot’s. A similar matrix, but not identical, found in Suffolk, is figured in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII., p. 425; the legend reading,—“sc’i lazari”; and it was supposed to have been the seal of the Hospital of Burton Lazars, Leicestershire. This unusual instance of duplicate seals does not appear to have been noticed.

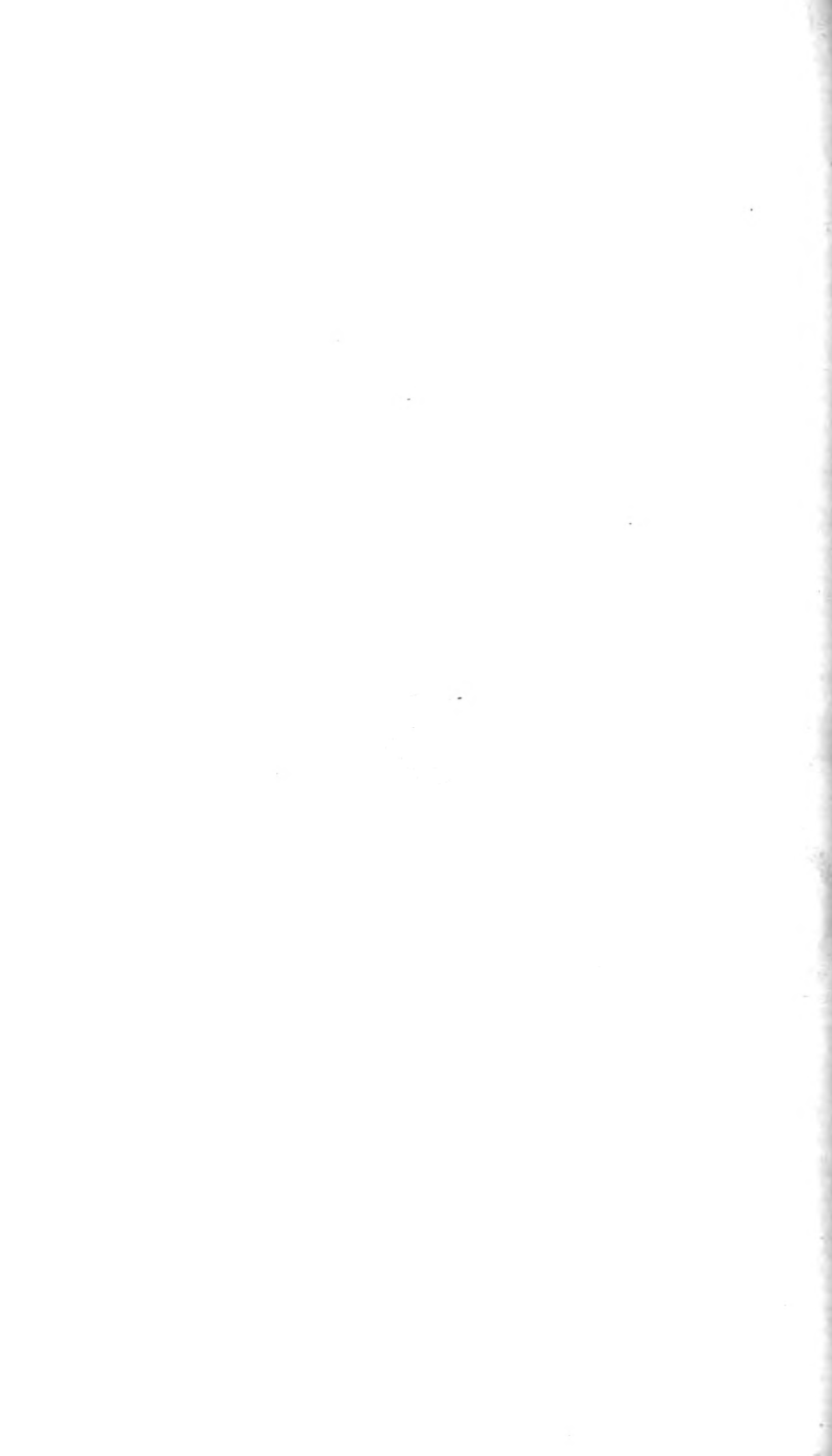
By Mr. S. TUKE.—Rubbing on black paper with metallic-coloured wax, from one of the fine Sepulchral Brasses at Cobham, Kent. It was shown as a specimen of an improved process for taking fac-similes of such engraved memorials.

An inadvertent error occurred in printing the cut of the carving in Eastry Church, Vol. ix., p. 389. It ought to have been placed so that the G. in the outer circle should be placed at the *top*.

¹ See Noble's "Life of Cromwell."



Reproduced from the collection of the Louvre, Paris. The rug is a reproduction of the original.



Notices of Archæological Publications.

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE ART OF WRITING; A connected Narrative of the development of the Art, its primeval phases in Egypt, China, Mexico, &c. ; its middle state in the Cuneatic systems of Nineveh and Persepolis, to its introduction to Europe, through the medium of the Hebrew, Phœnician, and Greek systems, and its subsequent progress to the present day. By HENRY NOEL HUMPHREYS.—London, 1853. Large 8vo. 176 pp. With numerous plain and coloured plates and woodcuts.

The somewhat lengthy title-page of this elegant volume explains, to a certain extent, its peculiar character as well as the views of its author. He has taken up and endeavoured to work out, so far as a popular view of the subject will admit, the theory of Champollion, that the primeval state of the art of expressing ideas was simply pictorial; that subsequently these pictorial representations took the form of ideographs, expressing more complicated ideas or sentiments in addition to objects; that this was followed by the first step towards the representation of sounds, instead of objects, which was assumed to have been followed by the gradual creation of a complete set of signs, representing the sounds of languages—in fact, of a more or less perfect alphabet.

The first half of the volume before us is therefore occupied by an enquiry into the nature of the writings of those countries in which alphabetical characters were not, or only rarely, employed, and taking the above system of development as his guide, we find the picture-writing of the Mexicans placed at the head of the descriptive portion of the volume, their mode of writing never having progressed beyond that of simple pictures; this is followed by the ideographic system of the Chinese, the hieroglyphic, hieratic, and demotic writings of the Egyptians, the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria, Babylonia, and Persia, and the phonetic literal writings of the Phœnicians. In treating the subject in this manner, the author has brought together a mass of interesting matter, which will doubtless be new to many of his readers. We cannot, however, adopt so universal and regular a mode of development. The want of all traces of pictorial writing in the early monuments of Judea and other parts of the East, and the simultaneous employment in Egypt for many centuries, of the three distinct kinds of writing, seem sufficient proof that, in some countries at least, certain marks or figures were invented to represent sounds produced by certain peculiar movements of the lips and tongue of the speaker, just as in musical notation; and if, as has been supposed by some writers, the earliest languages were monosyllabic, the difficulty of combining some of these marks (arbitrary in their origin, but fixed in their application) so as to form such monosyllables, does not seem so very great.

Having arrived at a real alphabetical system, the writings of the Hebrews and Samaritans,¹ followed by the Greeks and Romans, are investigated; to the last of these, as the parent of our own modern letters, scarcely sufficient

¹ It is to be regretted that greater space has not been given to an examination of the rock-inscriptions of Mount Sinai.

space has been allowed. The opinion is adopted that a cursive hand, in which the letters are conjoined together, was not employed in the time of Augustus, and the writing found scribbled on the walls of Pompeii favours such an idea; but the inscriptions in the catacombs of Rome, and the charters of Ravenna, evidently show, from the occasional junction of the letters, that the Roman tachygraphers were not ignorant of its use.

The author has devoted considerable space to the writing of our own country, and he has given an extensive series of illustrations from the earliest period to our own times, a number of autographs of eminent persons being added to the plates representing earlier specimens of writing; those of the middle ages, of course, allowing the introduction of fac-similes from illuminated MSS. of various dates, which have been executed by aid of chromolithography; and thus the work is brought out at a moderate price. One of the fac-similes from the famous Anglo-Saxon book of the Gospels, written at Lindisfarne (MS. Cotton. Nero, D. IV.) is remarkably well executed. It might be wished, however, that a little more care had been bestowed on some of the fac-similes of plain writing, many of them having too attenuated a character.

The latter chapters of the book are devoted to the origin and use of punctuation, of capitals, writing materials, writing instruments, inks, &c.—We must, in conclusion, notice the very elegant cover of the volume, representing carved and pierced ebony, fixed on red velvet, and displaying a most attractive appearance.

THE HANDBOOK OF MEDIÆVAL ALPHABETS AND DEVICES. By HENRY SHAW, F.S.A. London: Pickering, 1853. Imperial 8vo. Thirty-six Plates, printed in colours.



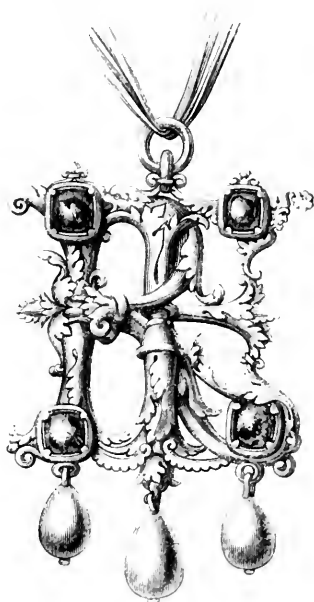
On several occasions the attention of our readers has been invited to the illustrations of Mediæval Art, Costume and Decoration, produced by Mr. Henry Shaw in his various attractive publications. The useful Manual which we would now recommend to their notice must prove highly acceptable to the antiquarian student, and not less welcome to those who may seek, for practical purposes, the information which is here conveyed in so pleasing a form. A volume

of more costly character was published by Mr. Shaw, in 1845,* with a similar character, but more costly and elaborate in its execution, and not sufficiently within the reach of many by whom such a series of characteristic examples of Middle-age Palæography, available for

* Alphabets, Numerals, and Devices of the Middle Ages. 48 Plates. Imp. 8vo.

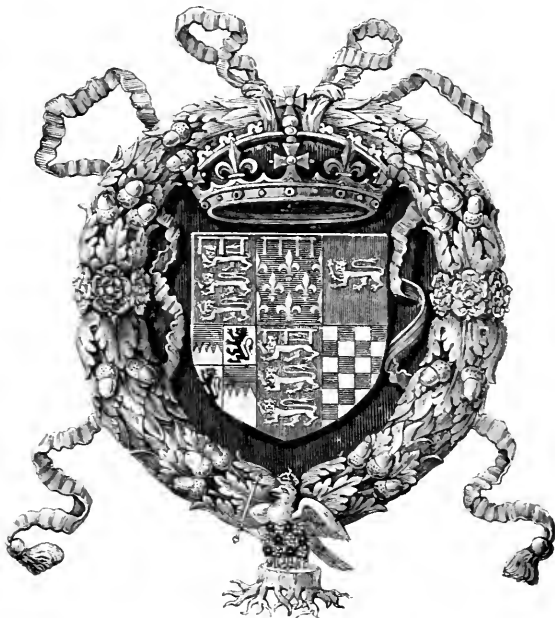
the requirements of Architectural or other Decorations, had been long desired. In the useful work of reference under consideration a selection will be found, comprising the examples in Mr. Shaw's larger publication most calculated to prove extensively useful; and with these are combined sixteen new plates, displaying an assemblage of subjects, beautiful as decorative designs, and interesting to the archaeologist.

We may advert especially, in the volume before us, to the illustrations of the forms of Arabic Numerals, to which the attention of our readers has frequently been called, through notices of ancient examples, described at various times in the *Journal*. Mr. Shaw has supplied several authorities from ancient MSS. and inscriptions, commencing from the thirteenth century. Amongst the richly varied forms of Letters will be noticed the graceful and quaint "Riband," and the Branched or Floral, Letters of the sixteenth century; the eccentric grotesques from early printed books; with examples of this description, there are here given numerous specimens of monograms, combinations of letters with diapered or other decoration, and the quaintly involuted scrolls which abound in mediæval works. Mr. Shaw has enabled us to display here a pleasing sample of his illustrations, in the pendent jewel, composed of a monogram, and supplying a beautiful example of the



favourite kind of device so much in vogue in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The fashion prevailed, indeed, to such a degree, that the entire dress and the trappings of the charger were not unfrequently wholly *semés* with letters allusive to the name of the wearer, or to some conceit of gallantry. A remarkable and early example of such *vestes literatæ* is presented by the effigies of Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Shaw has augmented the attraction of his

volume by some choice heraldic devices ; and one of these he has kindly permitted to be here given. It is taken from a volume once in the possession of Anne Boleyn, whose arms and badge it displays ; and the drawing has been attributed to Holbein. A more elegant design of this class could scarcely be pointed out : the picturesque mode of treatment by which the artists of that period gave a graceful originality to such subjects, renders them not less valuable as decorations than as associated with the bygone memories of interesting historical events.



Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

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SUGGESTIONS ON THE ANCIENT BRITONS : Part I. London : 1852. Svo. J. Russel Smith.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, PROCEEDINGS. Vol. V., part 2, Dublin, 8vo.—Containing Reports of Meetings from Nov. 10, 1851, to Nov. 8, 1852 ; Notices of antiquities presented, and of recent discoveries ; Stockaded dwellings or artificial islands ; Report relating to the plan proposed by Dr. Petrie, in his Catalogue of the Museum ; Scottish coins found in Ireland ; Report, by Mr. Mulvany, on antiquities obtained by the Commissioners of Public Works, in operations connected with Drainage, &c.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, JOURNAL, No. 32, Jan. 1853.—Architectural History of Southwell Church, Notts, by Rev. J. Dimock ; Archaeological Gleanings at Lincoln and Southwell, by J. R. Planché ; On the antiquity of marking weights and measures, by T. Brewer ; Coins found at Newport, Isle of Wight, by Rev. E. Kell ;

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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES, &c., exhibited in the Museum, Belfast, during the meeting of the British Association, Sept. 1852. Belfast, Archer, 8vo.

THE ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHEOLOGY.—No. 1, Jan. 1853. Origin and Characteristics of the Population, co. Down and Antrim, by the Rev. A. Hume, D.D. ; The Island of Tory, and the Monastery founded there by St. Columba, by E. Getty ; The Earldom and Barons of Ulster ; Ogham Inscriptions, by J. Windele ; Ancient Crosses in Ireland, by J. Huband Smith ; King William's progress to the Boyne ; Introduction, &c., to the Annals of Ulster, translated from O'Conor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, to be given with the Ulster Journal ; Lithographs and woodcuts. Small 4to. Belfast, Archer. London, J. R. Smith. To be continued Quarterly.

ARCHEOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS. A Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches ; and the Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. 8vo. London : W. Pickering. Tenby : R. Mason. New Series, No. XIII. January, 1853. Commencing Vol. IV. New Series. The history of the parish of Carno, Montgomeryshire, by Mr. T. O. Morgan ; Leominster Priory Church, by Mr. Freeman ; Ancient Names of Great Britain, by Rev. John Williams ; Stokesay, by Mrs. Stackhouse Acton ; The Poems of Taliesin, by Mr. Stephens ; Roman inscription found at Segontium (Woodcut) ; Correspondence : Notices of Roman coins found at Acton Scott, &c. No. XIV. April, 1853. Breselu Hill, Pembrokeshire, with a plate of a fine sepulchral Urn, by Mr. Fenton ; Newton Nottage, Glamorgan, by Rev. W. Hey Knight ; Wenlock Priory, by Mr. R. Eyton ; Mayors and Bailiffs of Tenby, by Mr. Hore, with views of the fortifications of that town, &c., five plates.

A GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIALISMS IN USE IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, by William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. Second edition. London : J. R. Smith, 12mo. 1853. The first edition, privately printed, has been for some time exhausted, and the author has reproduced this interesting contribution to the collection of Provincial Glossaries in an enlarged form, in compliance with the frequent demand for this hitherto rare volume.

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Archæological Intelligence.

THE proposed formation of an "ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY," noticed in a former *Journal*, has been carried into effect, with the fullest promise of local encouragement. A considerable number of members have been already enrolled; and Mr. Disney, well known to our readers, through the friendly part he has constantly taken in the proceedings of the Institute, has been elected President. The rules and statement of the objects of the Society, in which the formation of a Museum at Colchester is included, may be obtained from the Secretary, the Rev. E. L. Cutts, Coggeshall. Mr. C. G. Round, proprietor of Colchester Castle, has consented to grant to the Society a long lease of the eastern court, as an appropriate site for their Museum. The spot is now occupied by small tenements; and their removal, for so desirable an object, will present a very satisfactory pledge of the influence which this Society may exercise, in a county abounding in objects of archæological interest.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Feb. 14, 1853. The Rev. J. Fenwick in the chair.—Mr. C. H. Cooper communicated extracts from the Kerrieh MSS., now in the British Museum, concerning the stone coffins found near Cambridge Castle, in 1785, and in one of which a brass plate with an unintelligible inscription, is stated to have been found. The coffins were of the ordinary form, with a separate hollow made to receive the head.

The Rev. C. Hardwick made some remarks concerning an unedited matrix of a seal bearing the legend,—

Sigillum indulgentie plenarie concessæ in subsidium civitatis rhodi.

and the device of a hand holding a cross, having two horizontal bars, the extremities being of the Maltese form, and above it the keys of St. Peter. He knew of no record of these indulgences; and therefore this seal is of especial interest. Date of the seal 1522.

Mr. C. H. Newmarch read a paper, to show that the cause of the fresco painting in some of the Roman houses at Cirencester, was their liability to floods, requiring the original floors to be raised.

Feb. 28, 1853. The Rev. C. Hardwick in the chair. Some current Spanish coins were presented by the Rev. T. Field, from which it would appear that the pieces struck by the titular Charles III. (Archduke) were so altered by erasure, as to present the semblance of those of Charles II. The only alteration was the removal of one of the figures to convert III. into II.

A cast from an impression of the recently discovered seal of the dissolved Hospital of St. John, at Cambridge, was exhibited, from the Society's collection. The original matrix appears to have been a work of the twelfth century.

Mr. John Rigg read a paper upon the Orientation of King's College Chapel, tending to prove that but little confidence is to be placed in that theory of the Ecclesiologists.

Mr. C. C. Babington read a description of a Roman wooden causeway

discovered in Cambridge, in 1822. This will shortly appear as part of his "Ancient Cambridgeshire."

Mr. C. H. Cooper offered some observations, proving from ancient deeds that the street, called Petty Cury, in Cambridge, derived its name from the old Latin name of *Parva Cokeria*.—*C. C. B.*

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting for 1853 will be held at Breeon, commencing Monday, September 12. Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., M.P., *President*. All communications should be addressed to the Rev. W. Basil Jones, University College, Oxford.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—March 16, 1853.—It is proposed to give extension to the efforts of this Society, by including a larger district within the range of its operations. It will be henceforth designated as the "Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society." It was determined at this meeting, that 100 subscribers of ten shillings annually being found, a volume should be produced each year, comprising historical and antiquarian matter, to the publication of which the existing small contribution of members (five shillings per annum) is wholly inadequate. The numerous memoirs communicated to the Society will thus be preserved and rendered available for general information.

The Rev. J. Graves read a notice of silver "ring money," of which an example had been added to the Museum; part of a hoard found in the cuttings for the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, but unfortunately dispersed or lost, with the exception of this ring. A considerable quantity of silver, a collection apparently similar to that found at Cuerdale, described in this *Journal*, had been deposited on the rock, and covered by a stone. There were numerous small ingots and pieces flattened, possibly for coining. The silver had become so black by oxydation that it attracted little notice. Mr. Hitchcock gave an account of a singular sculpture at Annagh, co. Kerry, representing a mounted warrior; it is regarded with certain superstitious notions by the people near the spot, but no tradition of its history has been traced. Mr. Prim read a Memoir on the Olden Popular Pastimes in Kilkenny, especially the Mysteries, or religious plays; and the exciting, though barbarous amusement of the Bull-ring, which from an early period was much in vogue in that part of Ireland. The sports of the Kilkenny *arena* were under the special control of the municipal authorities, and directed by the "Grand Council of Bull-ring," the chief-constable being styled "Lord of Bull-ring," a similar designation being also retained by the mayor, subsequently to the charter of James I. in 1609. Mr. Prim gave some curious details regarding this and other diversions, as illustrated by the Corporation Records. Mr. Hitchcock read a Memoir upon the Round Towers of co. Kerry, giving a minute account of all particulars relating to the examples existing, or recorded as having existed, in that district. He invited the aid of Irish Archæologists, to compile a complete description of these remarkable structures throughout Ireland, observing that the best list hitherto published is that given with the Map of Ireland, produced in 1845, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

A numerous accession of members was announced, and several interesting antiquities, as also antiquarian publications, were presented to the Society. Those who may feel desirous to aid its proceedings, or to be enrolled amongst the subscribers to the proposed annual volume, may communicate with the Rev. J. Graves, Secretary, Kilkenny.

The Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1853.

QUEEN ELEANOR OF CASTILE.

SOME NEW FACTS, ILLUSTRATIVE OF HER LIFE AND TIMES.¹

I HAVE to submit to the notice of the Institute some particulars relating to Queen Eleanor of Castile, taken from original documents of which no public account has yet been given. The circumstances of King Edward I.'s sincere and well-deserved attachment to his first wife,—of his intense grief at her decease,—of the manner in which he publicly manifested those feelings at her funeral,—how profusely he arranged for the performance of services for the soul of her “whom living he had dearly loved, and being dead would not cease to love,” and how he engaged all the artistic talent he could obtain in showing his determination to do honour to her memory,—are well known to all. Those who wish to read what modern antiquaries have written upon the subject will find all the incidents fully stated and the arguments arising out of them discussed, in a paper written by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, and printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix.; and in the introduction to one of the publications of the Roxburghe Club, supplied by a gentleman whose name and talents are as well known as his loss is now deplored—the late Mr. Hudson Turner.² The documents which form the groundwork of the two memoirs I have referred to, are the accounts of the executors of the Queen Eleanor, and in them numerous references are made to certain “*Auditores querelarum.*”

The chief auditor and his associates are mentioned in the Rolls, payments being made to them for performing the

¹ Read at the Monthly meeting of the Archaeological Institute, January 7, 1853.

² Illustrations of Domestic Expenses in England. Presented to the Roxburghe Club by Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P.

duties of their office, to the Queen's bailiff who appeared before them on her behalf, and to certain friars preachers and minors, for assisting them in it. What their duties were, however, can only be partially gathered from those accounts; they were the only documents relating to the subject which had then been brought to light, and great obscurity still prevailed respecting those officers. The discovery of a large portion of the proceedings of the auditors themselves has lately been made among the miscellaneous stores of one of the public record repositories. They were found in the very building, whose walls for upwards of 250 years, had heard, on each returning eve of St. Andrew (the day of the Queen's decease), the solemn reading of the magnificent grant made by the sorrowing King to the monks of Westminster, on behalf of the soul of his loved consort.

The memoir by Mr. Hunter, to which I have referred, was the first which showed that the King was with his Queen during her last illness, and at the time of her decease. The arrangements of the funeral, and the erection of those beautiful works of art where her mortal remains last rested on earth, were doubtless devised by the King himself.

Throughout those accounts of the executors, to which I have alluded, it is evident that the King's wishes were largely acted upon. I must not, however, omit to refer to the doubt that prevails in the minds of some as to the circumstances of the erection of those crosses. The fact of the payments for them having been made by the executors of the deceased Queen, has been considered to overturn the argument which would ascribe them to conjugal affection. But such an ascription could surely be well maintained by the consideration of other circumstances as quite consistent with those payments being so made. The sole ground for the objection in question is, that the crosses were directed and paid for by an authority independent of the King. There has as yet, however, appeared nothing to show fully who the Queen's executors were. The Chancellor, Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath, is referred to as chief in the executors' rolls. But the documents now referred to, show that the King himself was the chief executor; and they will thus, I trust, be the means of restoring to him the credit of those beautiful erections, even in the minds of those who previously had any doubts upon the subject. And they

show that in his anxiety to omit nothing that would make his Queen's memory universally honoured throughout the length and breadth of the land, he went even far beyond this. He knew that the course of justice had long been tampered with; that the rights of the poor suitor or claimant had not availed with many a superior and subordinate officer unless there was wealth to support or maintain them. At the very time of the Queen's decease, inquiries were going on as to these acts of oppression and corruption, by virtue of a Royal Commission.³ Supposing such acts had been committed by the officers of his deceased Queen, they would be known only to the sufferers themselves, for her very virtues would be made to hide them. What would avail the sculptured stone, the engraved brass, or even the solemn services for her soul, to the feelings of the oppressed vassal and wronged neighbour, if any injustice done by her officers was by her decease placed beyond all hope of redress? And it is surely some sign of the degree to which the King was affected by his loss, to find such a disposition as his so moved.

Very speedily then after the Queen's decease, instructions appear to have been given for proclamations to issue, calling upon all persons who had any cause of complaint or claim to make against any of the Queen's servants to appear and support it; and, if any could be proved, ample amends should be made. I say such would *appear* to have been the case, for I have been unable to find any such Commission recorded as might be expected to have been issued; but so much may be gathered from several passages in the documents now brought under notice. These consist of four rolls of pleadings before Ralph de Ivingho and his associates, in the 19th and 20th years of the reign of Edward I. The cases on one of the rolls relate to the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridge; on another, to those of Chester and Flint; on the other two to divers counties. In important cases the Queen's executors were represented by Hugh de Cressingham, well known from his fate some years afterwards at the battle of Stirling. He had been one of the Queen's bailiffs, and about the time these proceedings were completed, he was at the head of the justices itinerant for the northern counties. I will now extract some of the cases

³ See the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1852, p. 265.

entered upon the rolls, which will be found illustrative of the period to which they refer, and will give some idea of the proceedings.

NORFOLK.—Robert de Petra, of Ayllesham, bailiff at Caus-ton, was attached at the suit of Cecilia and Beatrice Cleynkenayl, for taking away a writ of right sued by them. After pleading, the fact was confessed, and the bailiff was committed to prison, but released with a fine of £10.

William Kydeman and Cecilia his wife, complain of the abstraction of certain rents, due from lands which had come into the Queen's hands. This was done unjustly, and to the peril of the soul of the said Queen. They were recovered against a subordinate bailiff, with 20s. damages. The expression, "to the peril of the Queen's soul," is often used in these proceedings. It often occurs in the executors' accounts, and is commented upon by Mr. Hunter.

The Vicar of Ayllesham complains, that he and his ancestors having right of fishery at Puntingworth, John de Ponte and his sub-bailiffs had ejected him therefrom. John de Ponte admits that he had not allowed him to sell the fish he caught, but allowed him to fish for himself. The jury decide, that the vicar had the right to dispose of the fish as he pleased, and the vicar graciously remits damages for the sake of the Queen's soul.

The executors of Oliver de Ingham, claim part of debts due to Jews from Bartholomew de Redham, which the King had assigned to the Queen. The said Oliver held Redham's lands, a portion of which had been demised to the Queen in satisfaction of the debts to Jews, and yet a large part of these debts had been assigned by the Queen, and levied by the assignees upon the goods of the said Oliver; so restitution was prayed. Inquiries were made into the levying of the money; the Queen's own letter of assignment was produced, and the sum so levied was ordered to be returned. This order was not attended to, however, as there is a petition upon the Parliament roll of a later year from the same executors stating the facts, and saying, that "though the King had ordered it, it was not done."

SUFFOLK.—Edmund de Hemegrave prays the auditors, for God's sake, and that of the Queen's soul, that he have remedy for the injury done him, viz. : after he was of full age, and had held his lands two years, he was ejected there-

from by William de Boctone, bailiff of the late Queen, soon after her return to England from her last voyage but one ; and that he was obliged to pay 300 marks to the Queen's treasurer to get restitution. Hugh de Cressingham says, that the 300 marks were justly taken by the Queen as the value of the marriage of the said Edmund, which the Queen had committed to Richard de Ewelle, but which he (Edmund) had disregarded. The said Edmund says, it is true his marriage was committed to the said Richard by King Henry, but not by the late Queen ; that while under age and in the custody of the said Richard, he was never offered marriage ; but after he was of age the said Richard offered him his daughter Eleanor, to which he was not bound to consent, being of age, and so nothing was due from him. A jury was impanelled, and their verdict was, that the offer of the daughter of the said Richard de Ewelle in marriage to the said Edmund was made after the said Edmund was of age, and that he had a right then to refuse her—that the damages done by occupation of plaintiff's lands were eighty marks—and that the fine of 300 marks was levied in the third year of the King's reign. Afterwards the complaint was recited before the King, and John de Berewyk alleged that the 300 marks had, since the Queen's death, been paid to Eleanor, the daughter of the said Richard de Ewelle,—so she was to appear and show why the money should not be returned to the said Edmund. On a certain day all the parties came, and a general release was made by the said Edmund to the said Eleanor on condition of her giving him 100*s.* These were delivered into the just hands of the chaplain of Ralph de Ivingho, to be kept till the said Edmund should have made proper letters-patent of release to the Queen's executors, and to the said Eleanor.

As might be expected, there are several instances of complaints that appear to have been utterly groundless—the court of the auditors constituted for the relief of the slightest injury would present a last chance to a desperate claimant, and a prospect of gratifying ill-will against the Queen's officers, who had only done their duty.

Here are a few instances :—

Thomas de Rystone complains of having been unjustly fined 100*s.* and one hundred linen cloths of Ayllesham, worth 16*s.* His complaint was rejected, and the fines were

maintained as being properly imposed upon him for having done many things against the King's crown and dignity, while rural dean of Ingewurth.

The Prior of Ixning complains, that having sent cattle to pasture in the park of Ditton, four years last Easter, they were detained by the Reeve, and never returned. A jury was impanelled to try the matter, and their verdict was, that the Prior delivered the cattle to the park-keeper and directed him to sell them for the Prior's creditors, which he had done, and paid the Prior what was over.

John le Noble complains of being imprisoned by the late Queen's bailiffs till he paid a fine of 30s. But the jury who tried the case, said that the said John was indicted at the Court Leet, for attempting, with the help of other servants of the parson of Aldeburgh, to carry away the daughter of Robert Hereward, and that he paid the fine in question rather than his master should know his offence.

Kendal Gogh complains, that having duly satisfied the Queen for all services due from his land in Hope Midechait (Flint), he was, nevertheless, ejected by the Queen's bailiff. The bailiff says, that the said Kendal was ejected because his land lay uncultivated for three years, and it was surveyed and let to other tenants who could perform the services charged thereon. This answer was confirmed by the finding of the jury.

I will now select a few more instances in which the plaintiffs succeeded in establishing their cases.

Richard, the son of Adam the baker, of Newmarket, and Agnes, his wife, complain that the late Queen's Reeve of Ditton came with others to Newmarket, where they had a tenement, and when they left the same, the said Reeve entered it and held it against them, accusing them of having broken into the Queen's house and stolen iron and other goods; and that they imprisoned, beat, and otherwise ill-treated the said Richard and his wife, till they gave a release of their tenement under peril of their life. This was denied by the Reeve, and the release said to be voluntary. The finding of the jury gives the following particulars of this extraordinary case. They say, that the said Reeve came with others to the house of the said Richard, and finding two persons in bed they turned them out, and would not let the said Richard and his wife enter the house. Then, holding

the house in the Queen's name, they reported that the said Richard and his wife had broken into it, and stolen certain goods therefrom, and they showed a little hole in the wall, through which no larger animal than a cat or a little dog could enter, by which they said it had been done ; they then levied hue and cry thereon, and took and imprisoned the said Richard and his wife in the castle of Cambridge, for eight days or more, till they made the release aforesaid, though their neighbours wished to bail them. As soon as the release was made, they were set at liberty without any trial ; but they were not beaten. They had been ejected five years. The judgment was, that they were to recover twenty marks damages, and the Reeve was to be committed to prison during the King's pleasure.

Madoc Cam and others complain, that the Queen's bailiff at Bangor,—who having taken the moiety of the fish caught by them in the Dee as the Queen's share, ought to have left the other moiety at their disposal,—had, when he had received the Queen's share, professed to buy theirs at the lowest valuation, and directed his wife at one time to carry away 10*s.* worth for 12*d.* ; at another time, a mark's worth for 2*s.*, and half a mark's worth for 6*d.* This was denied, and it was alleged that the fish was taken at the value fixed by the appraisers of Bangor ; but the jury completely confirm the complainants' statement, and adjudge them 40*s.* damages, and the bailiff to prison.

The free tenants of Hope Midechayt (Flint), complain that they had been ejected from their share in the mill of Rual. Hugh de Cressingham says, the mill is near the Castle of Hope, and the Queen had bought the shares of the tenants therein, except those of the complainants ; that the mill was burnt in the war, and rebuilt at the Queen's expense because she had the greater share in it, and the complainants had been deprived of their liberty to grind there, because they would not pay their share of the building. The complainants reply, that the mill ground well enough for them before the repair, and they ought not to be excluded by that act. The jury confirm the complainants' right, which they are to recover.

In the next case it would seem that the Queen's auditor had tried to advance the fixed rents to a level with the increasing value of money.

The poor tenants of Causton complain, that having hitherto paid only 1*d.* for every rent hen that was due, the auditor had directed 1½*d.* to be taken, and had taken it for ten years. It was alleged that the hens ought to be given, and not the penny, and that the hen was worth 1½*d.* This was denied, and the surcharge being made on the auditor's own authority, he was directed to pay five marks, and the tenants only 1*d.* in future.

Many of the proceedings are of a mixed character, and show that the suitors often appealed to the equitable powers of the late Queen's executors. The next case is given at some length, as it affords some particulars of the Queen's personal interference in a delicate affair, and sets out her conduct to a poor and wronged maiden in an exemplary manner.

William, the son of William de Pateney, prays the favour of the Lord the King, that the lands of his father, to wit, two carucates of land in Uphulle and Crucheston (Somerset), may be restored to him—from which Walter de Wymburn ejected his father by means of an inquisition which he took upon the complaint of one Agnes de Sparkeford, without the King's writ, and adjudged the same to the said Agnes, who demised them to the late Queen, and she held and occupied the same lands unjustly, and they are now in the King's hands—whereupon he prays remedy.

And the King directed his writ to his justice, Gilbert de Thornton, commanding him to certify to the auditors appointed to hear and examine into any offences committed by the ministers of the late Queen, concerning the record of a complaint made upon the King's writ to the said Gilbert by William de Pateney against the said Queen. And the record was returned and the proceedings set out. But as the auditors were unwilling to proceed to judgment in the premises unless the truth thereof had been more fully inquired into, an inquisition thereon was taken by a jury. Who say upon their oath, that Agnes de Sparkeford demised to William de Pateney her land in Uphulle to farm for two years, during which term she enfeoffed him thereof absolutely for the sum of eighty marks. And the said William being so enfeoffed, having resided there a year, and desiring also to have the land of Crucheston, contracted a marriage with the said Agnes (though he was elsewhere

married), and on account of this contract the said Agnes gave him the land at Crucheston, and gave him a charter of the land, both at Uphulle and Crucheston, for 200 marks.

And the said William quietly continued possession of the land for eleven years, during which time the said Agnes frequently demanded and entreated him to make her his wife, to which request he would not and could not consent, as he was married elsewhere : and therefore the said Agnes being reduced to the greatest poverty came to the Queen at Clarendon, and gave her to understand how she had parted with her land, and how by the falsehood of the said William she was disinherited. Whereupon the Queen being moved by piety came and showed the King this deed and falsehood, and he incontinently directed Walter de Wymburn to call the parties before him, and do in the matter what right and reason demanded. And the said Walter attached the said William to answer touching the said deceit by the King's marshals. And he answered, that he was enfeoffed of the lands by the charter of the said Agnes, without any condition whatever. And issue being joined, the jury say that the said Agnes recovered seisin of her land before the said Walter de Wymburn. Being asked if she received the 200 marks alleged to have been paid her, they answer, no. Being asked if the said William was married when he made the contract with her, and if she knew it, they answer, he was married in the county of Southampton, but the said Agnes was entirely ignorant thereof. And they say, that the said Agnes afterwards gave the said tenements to the lady the Queen, and enfeoffed her thereof—and the Queen gave her for seven years while she lived, ten marks a-year for food and clothing.

Shortly after this the record becomes defaced, but there is little doubt that William de Pateney is put out of court.

The two next cases show the equitable principles with which both the auditors and the Queen's executors were actuated in the settlement of matters.

The Prior and Convent of Ledes, pray that justice may be done them, and the late Queen's will be fulfilled in this matter ; that the said Queen had promised them forty marks annual rent to found a chantry for three canons in the chapel of the castle, to which the King and Queen bound themselves by writing, and the service has been daily

performed, and only twelve marks has been received. Being asked what authority they have for the promise, they say the Queen's letter, which they show to the above effect, dated at Leyburne, in Gascony, 24th October, a^o 14. The justices obtain certificate of the value received by the said prior, and the claim having been recited before the King, they are to recover twenty-eight marks rent out of the Queen's lands, and hold the same for ever.

Michael de Ellhurst complains, that the water running to his mill at Merdon (Kent), had been diverted by the Queen's bailiffs, and his wall broken down so that he could not grind. The bailiffs allege that the former holder of Bokyngsand, of whom the Queen had it, bought the water of the said Michael's ancestor, and yet he had raised his wall to the injury of the Queen's mill. This answer is confirmed by the jury; but as the water had washed away the earth from the said wall, and more water flowed to the Queen's mill than usual, it was directed that the wall be repaired, and the said Michael recover seisin.

The roll of proceedings in the counties of Chester and Flint, is full of curious matter, especially to those locally interested: but besides the extracts already given from it, there are several other entries which appear to possess general interest.

The first case is remarkable as one in which an admission is made that will bear an unfavourable construction upon the late Queen's conduct.

Richard de Stokepord, Knt., complains, that the lady the Queen, caused twenty marks to be levied upon him by her bailiff, because he had not presented John de Cam at the Queen's request, to the Church of Stokepord; and this he could not do, as he had made the presentation before he received the Queen's commands. And the Queen's bailiff said in secret, that he well knew that for the reason alleged, the said Richard had been distrained and ill-treated till he had paid the said fine. And as the Bishop of Bath (Robert Burnel, the King's chancellor, and one of the Queen's executors), was said to know this was true, entreaty shall be made thereon to the Queen's executors.

Madoc, the son of Griffith Vachan, the son of Griffith Ab Madoc (who has been traced by a Welsh gentleman, well versed in these matters, to be the lineal ancestor of Owen

Glendower ; and the spirit displayed in this case is certainly that which characterised his celebrated descendant;) complains that from the time when he ought to have had the inheritance of his late father, it had been taken into the Queen's hands "by force," and he himself claimed to be in custody till he attained full age, which he says, "is a thing that was never imposed upon any Welshman, nor should it be, because it is not the custom of that country." Since the Queen's death his inheritance was in the King's hands, whence the youth has nothing for his support but six marks a-year. He prays inquiry may be made if ever any Welshmen have been in custody, or ought to be. Hugh de Cressingham replies that the father of the said Madoc was enfeoffed by the King by barony and other military services which give the King custody. Madoc denies that any Welsh ever were or ought to be in custody, and says his father held his lands as his ancestors had held them, and none of *them* ever were in custody. The Baron of Edernion was also enfeoffed by the King, and his heir though under age, had been restored to his inheritance.

The case is not decided, but is to be referred to the King. If it had been, we should know whether Edward I. succeeded in imposing upon the Welsh all the incidents of feudal tenure, which were so profitable to the King, but irritating to the tenant, against the chief of which Madoc here so strongly protests.

The next instance is one of family fraud and oppression, but corrected in consequence of the Queen's officers' conduct being questioned.

Tangwystel and Wentilyan, daughters of Yovan Gough, complain that they claimed the inheritance of their father, but the Queen's bailiff refused to grant it them, and delivered it to Yerefret Fyllok. The bailiff answers, that the uncle of the said daughters had seisin of the inheritance before it was claimed by them. But the jury say, that the said Tangwystel and Wentilyan are the right heirs of their father, and on the day their uncle (Yerefret) came into court to claim the inheritance, they also came to do so, but their said uncle so threatened and otherwise terrified them, that they were afraid to make their claim.

There are two cases, which show how the late war in

Wales had affected two persons in very different positions ; and with these I will conclude my extracts.

Hugh de Venables complains, that his father being about to sell certain land to the Queen, the execution of the deeds was stopped by the commencement of the war in Wales ; but the Queen was in possession of the land. After the war, the Queen refused to give up the land, but promised to pay for it. This had not been done, so his father had died from poverty, and he was in debt £100. No proceedings took place, and it is recorded that entreaty should be made to the King, as the complainant can only refer to promises.

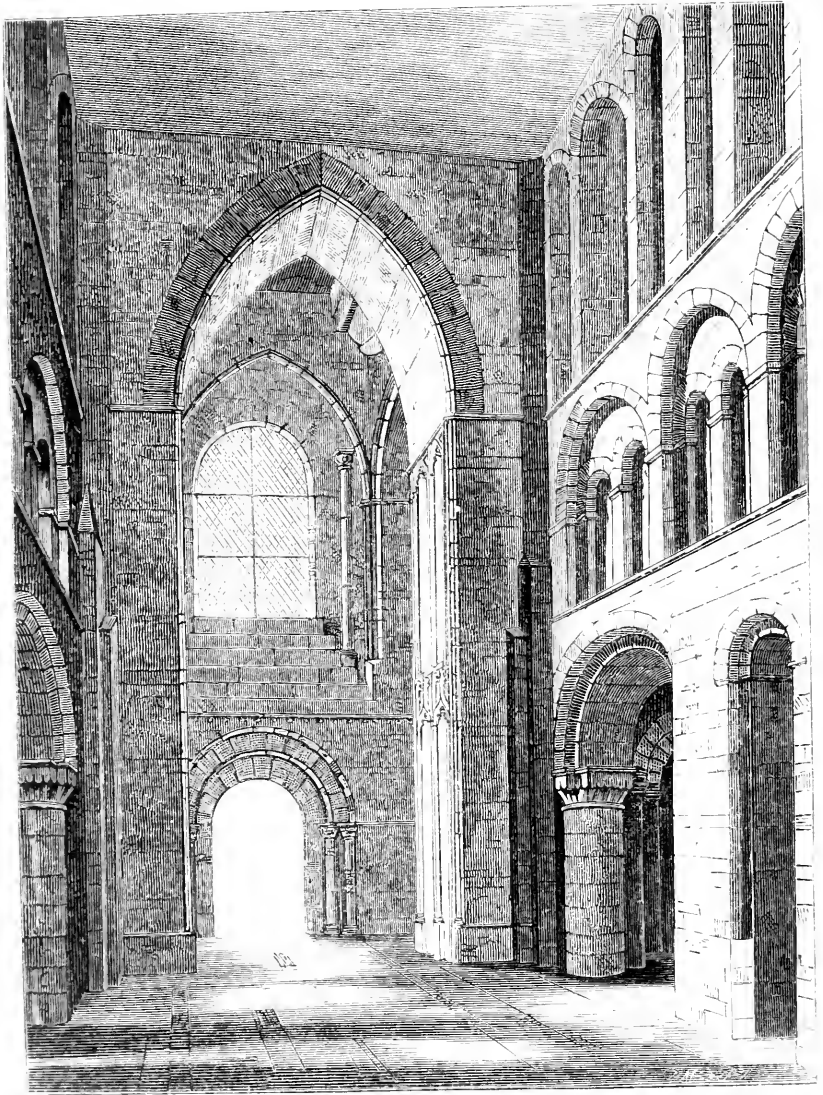
The Bishop of St. Asaph complains, that the Englishmen of the parish of Hope and the towns adjoining, who came there since the last war, would not obey his citations or appear before him out of their parish, and in this they were encouraged by the Queen's bailiff ; and what was worse, the tithes and customs due to the bishoprick they refused to render, wishing in this and other things, to hold a higher place than the Welsh and natives of the land. The King is to be spoken with and prayed to remedy it.

And it appears by several proceedings here recorded, that after the war in Wales, the King had induced Englishmen to settle where the Welsh had left or been driven out, by proclaiming such settlers to be rent free for ten years ; although that promise was said to have been disregarded by the Queen's bailiffs in some places. But it is only in one instance that the complainants substantiate their case, and the bailiffs are punished.

That the King's own directions greatly guided the auditors, is shown by many other cases besides those where I have noticed the expression in which their settlement is postponed, till the King could be consulted in the matter.

This selection forms but a small portion of the entries upon the rolls, and there can be little doubt that they are well worthy the consideration of the historical inquirer ; and that such consideration will not in any way lower the already high estimation in which the characters of King Edward I., and Queen Eleanor of Castile are usually held.

LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH



EXCAVATIONS AT LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH.

IN a late number of the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*" I gave a full description of the state of the Priory Church of Leominster, as I found it at the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association in August, 1852, and of the views as to its original extent to which I was led by the existing appearances.¹ I have now the still more pleasing duty of recording the very important discoveries to which that visit has given rise,—discoveries which afford a most conclusive testimony to the value of societies such as the Cambrian Association and our own, and which reflect the highest honour on the inhabitants of Leominster and its neighbourhood.

It may perhaps, be desirable however to give some brief account of the building as it at present stands.² It may be best described as consisting of two churches side by side; the northern one, now disused, consists of what has evidently been previously the nave and north aisle of a Norman conventual church; the south aisle of this has given way to a large structure of the Early English and Decorated periods, which forms the present parish church, the old Norman nave being locally known as "the back aisle." At the east end are palpable signs of the Norman building having extended further, and having possessed transepts and a central tower. This is in conformity with the statement of Leland, that "the church of the Priory stood at the east end of the parish church, and was but a small thing." By the "church of the Priory" he evidently means the monastic portion of the church, the choir, namely, and its adjuncts, as distinguished from the "parish church" or nave. These eastern portions had clearly been destroyed between the Dissolution and the time of his visit. Their extent and form, which before could only be guessed at, have been pretty completely ascertained by the excavations which I have now to describe. They make it clear that the original building was

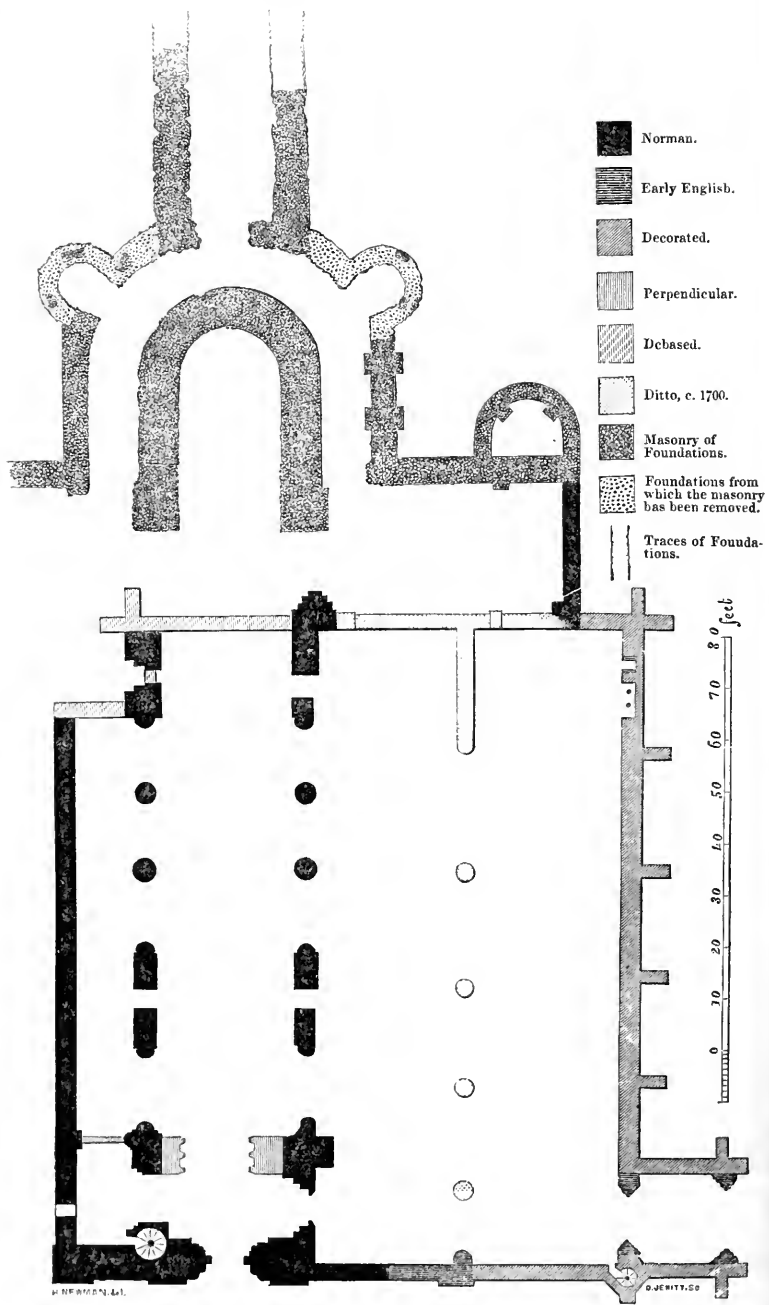
¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, vol. iv., p. 9.

² A good view of the western end of the church, the tower, and great west window, may be seen in Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.*, edit. Caley, vol. iv., p. 51.

a Norman cross church, with both a central and a western tower, but its general outline must have been greatly altered by the large and magnificent addition on the south side.

In describing the actual process of discovery, I will avail myself to a great extent of the account furnished by the intelligent correspondent of the *Hereford Times* (Feb. 5th, 1853), following it up by a technical account of what those discoveries eventually brought to light. In the middle of December last the embankment of the Shrewsbury and Hereford railway began to make its appearance in the meadows a few hundred yards below the Workhouse premises, in which the site of the choir and transept is included. The question of the propriety of lowering and levelling the high ground of the Workhouse-garden having been discussed, it was thought probable that the railway contractors might at their own expense remove any surplus soil to their embankment below. By tacit consent, therefore, a square hole was sunk in the garden, in order to ascertain the nature of the sub-soil. After sinking to the depth of about 5 feet, the workmen came to some rough stone-work which crossed in a direction from east to west the centre of the hole they were sinking. The excavation was continued some 4 feet lower down the side of the stone-work, and the hole when finished was about 5 feet square and 9 or 10 deep. Rumours were soon afloat in the town that a "cell or covered tomb" had been discovered, and the workmen made an effort to penetrate the wall with a view of ascertaining its contents. At this stage of the proceedings I had the honour of being taken into council about the matter. I received a letter from Mr. Gamble, of Leominster (whose acquaintance I had made on my former visit, and who had rendered me some assistance on that occasion), describing what had been done up to that time. On this, I ventured to address a letter to Mr. Bennett, the chairman of the Board of Guardians, suggesting the great benefit that might accrue to antiquarian and architectural students, if the excavations could be continued, and requesting that the subject might be brought before the notice of the Board of Guardians. After some little delay, the Board passed a resolution, granting me permission, on behalf of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, to pursue the investigation under certain restrictions. These last, indeed, amounted to nothing

LEOMINSTER PRIORY CHURCH.



Ground Plan, showing the results of recent excavations.

more than a requirement that when the excavation should have been effected, it should be all covered up again, to admit of the garden being planted afresh. Alone, at a distance, I could have done nothing; but I am happy to state that the matter was taken up in Leominster and its neighbourhood in a way which is a most encouraging sign of the growing feeling of interest as relates to archaeological pursuits. A committee was formed, including persons of various callings and denominations, who have worked with the most praiseworthy zeal, taking it in turn, in all weathers, to inspect the operations of the workmen employed, and which have finally issued in laying bare the most important parts of the foundations of the eastern part of the church. Besides Mr. Gamble, whom I have already mentioned, my thanks, and those of antiquaries in general, are due to the Rev. J. P. Taylor, to Captain Turner, one of the churchwardens, and to Messrs. Watling, Lloyd, and Gilkes; to Mr. H. Newman we are still further indebted for the ground-plan which accompanies this account. During these operations, I revisited Leominster at their request, and delivered a lecture on the ancient church and the recent discoveries. All this time, the fear hung over our heads that what we had so recently explored must be again concealed; but I am rejoiced to be able to add that this fear has been at last removed. The interest felt in these discoveries was by no means confined to Leominster itself. Several of the neighbouring clergy took an active share in the discoveries; and a memorial to the *Guardians*, praying that the excavations may be allowed to remain uncovered, received, besides the signatures of the Mayor and several of the Town-council of Leominster, those of the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Hampden), of Lord Bateman, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, of Lord Rodney, and other influential persons in the neighbourhood. Addresses to the same effect were forwarded by the *Archæological Institute*, the *Cambrian Archæological Association*, and the *Oxford Architectural Society*. All lovers of antiquity will rejoice to hear that the result has been that the *Guardians*, in a liberal and enlightened spirit which does them great honour, have passed a resolution, by the terms of which these valuable remains will be preserved for the purposes of antiquarian study.

I will now proceed to describe the actual results of these investigations. All the conjectures on which I formerly

ventured have been confirmed by the recent excavations. The whole of the south transept and of the presbytery has been traced out, and the surrounding aisle and chapels of the latter, as far as their foundations existed. Owing to the nature of the ground, the north transept has not yet been touched, and it will probably be found impracticable to extend the excavations to that portion of the building.

The shape of the church must have been somewhat irregular, the four limbs not being of the same width ; and more than this, the choir and presbytery, which are narrower than the nave, are put on askew, their centres not coinciding. I had once thought that the central tower was actually narrower from east to west than from north to south, as at Bath Abbey and Leonard Stanley, in Gloucestershire, and had not merely the transept arches narrower, as at Malmsbury and elsewhere. But, on farther examination, I find the state of the case rather to have been as follows :

The evidence existing previously to the excavation supplied us with the fact that a south transept had existed, and that the western and southern arches of the central tower had rectangular piers of several orders ; but, as it has been found that the inner wall of the presbytery ranges with the inner member of the south-western pier, we must suppose that the eastern arch of the lantern sprang from corbels. There must therefore, from this source alone, have arisen a considerable amount of singularity, not to say awkwardness, in the internal treatment of the tower. It differs, for instance, from the case of St. Bartholomew's in London, where the eastern and western arches spring from corbels, while the narrower ones to the north and south have piers ; for there the nave and presbytery are of the same width, and the arches answering to each other were similar. Here at Leominster, the eastern and western arches must have been most conspicuously dissimilar. But, besides this, as the space below the central tower—forming of course the choir—and the eastern limb—forming the presbytery—were both narrower than the nave, and as the southern walls of the two are nearly in a line, it follows that a still greater difference must have existed on the north side, and the western arch of the lantern have stood quite on one side as regards the nave. It is much to be regretted that, as this arch was completely destroyed (and not, as usual, merely filled up) at the Dissolution, we have only conjectural evidence

as to the manner in which it was treated ; but it is clear that the northern arch of the tower could never have had the usual abutment to the west.

If any one should infer from all this that no central tower ever existed, I ought in fairness to help him to the fact that no foundation could be discovered running north and south at the point where the eastern arch would have sprung ; and to remind him of the instance of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, where the nave and two transepts have three arches exactly like those of a lantern, but where the fourth arch to the east is wanting, and apparently can never have existed. But I have the authority of Mr. Scott and Mr. Penson for the statement, that constructive necessity does not absolutely require such foundations,¹ and that instances occur both ways. And from the general analogy of Norman buildings, one can hardly imagine a cruciform and conventual church in that style not designed for a central tower. Probably the Priory Church—"the small thing" of Leland—was commenced on a small scale, which was exchanged for a larger during the process of building, to which extension we owe the increased size of the nave and the second tower at the west end. For this suggestion I have to thank Mr. Basil Jones.

This "Priory Church" must have been indeed "a small thing," as the ground-plan will show ; yet its design was in some respects an ambitious one, as we shall presently see. The space under the tower, forming the choir, must have been unusually confined ; while the presbytery, or eastern limb, is itself so short that the stalls can hardly have run east of the tower. This may be perhaps explained by remembering that Leominster was not an independent Priory, but merely a cell to Reading, and that, consequently, the number of monks present at any one time would probably be small. As the high altar doubtless stood on the chord of the apse, it will be seen that the eastern limb, as well as the space under the tower, was of confined dimensions.

Yet this little presbytery had adjuncts of greater comparative extent than those of St. Georges de Bocherville or the Abbaye aux Dames. I have incidentally mentioned that it had an apse : but more than this, the apse was

¹ No such existed under the eastern towers of Llandaff Cathedral, whose existence, or at least intention, I think I have demonstrated. (Llandaff Cathedral,

p. 66.) I may add, whatever value may attach to the testimony, that an ancient seal of Llandaff, of the thirteenth century, exhibits a church with *four* towers.

surrounded by an aisle, like the Conqueror's Chapel and St. Bartholomew's Priory; and yet again the aisle had diverging chapels, like Westminster or Tewkesbury.

Very great difficulty was found in the excavation of this portion, and very many conjectures were offered during its progress; the final result has been the discovery of a most important example of a Norman apse, with a circumambient aisle and radiating chapels. We have clearly made out the foundations of an aisle running round the presbytery, with apses diverging to the north-east and south-east; and, finally, a projecting chapel has been discovered at the extreme east end, which has not been excavated all round, because the foundations of its eastern portion have been wholly removed. From the length of this chapel I cannot help suspecting that it is a later addition; but if so, it most probably supplanted a mere apse at the extreme end, like the other two. The discovery of these chapels has been made since my last visit.

The best preserved portion is to be found in the south aisle, where the foundations rise so high that part of the plinth of the external basement exists. The outer walls of the aisle have a double range of flat pilasters—a marked characteristic of the church throughout—the inner ones acting as vaulting shafts, the external of course as buttresses. We could not make out the form of the piers, except that there seemed signs of projections towards the aisle matching those in its own outer walls. We may therefore conclude that the aisles were vaulted, and consequently the triforium differently treated from that of the nave, where it is a mere pretence, as the aisle must always have included its full height. The basement on which the arcades stood exists for a considerable extent on the south side, and we could make out the height of the pavement, portions of whose tiling remained *in situ*.

The south transept has been entirely exhumed. It had no eastern aisle, but one of the eastern apses so usually found in that position. A Decorated sepulchral arch at its extreme south was found to be of remarkable height, and exhibited clear signs of mediæval whitewash.² A Norman string above it, evidently *in situ*, which existed at the visit of the Cambrian Association, had been destroyed before the excavations commenced—so easily may important evidence on such points be lost. Whether the transepts had western

² Compare Llandaff Cathedral, p. 52.

aisles is still uncertain ; the fact that the eastern bay of the north aisle was destroyed with them looks as if they had ; there are also some signs of jambs at the east end of the great southern addition ; but it is not yet clear whether they are those of an original arcade, or of mere doorways between that addition and the south transept.

The whole of the foundations discovered seem, with the probable exception of the extreme eastern chapel, to be of the untouched Norman work ; so that any later alterations must have been entirely confined to insertions in the superstructure. It is easy to imagine the general effect of the building, which, with the varied grouping of the two towers and of the numerous apses, must have been one of the most picturesque of its kind. The choir and presbytery, as an example of a very complicated arrangement on a very small scale, seem especially valuable.

The work is not yet so complete but that fresh discoveries may be expected ; and, as I before said, some very important points have been made out since my last visit. I trust I may some day see Leominster again ; in any case, should I learn anything worthy of note respecting the church, I will not fail to make it the subject of another communication to the Institute.

I may add another question with regard to Leominster Church. I argued in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, that the Early English addition included the site of the present Decorated south aisle, on the ground that the piscina and both the doorways of the porch are of the former style. The idea has been suggested to me by Mr. Jewitt, which had also occurred to me independently, that it is more probable that the Decorated aisle was a farther addition, and that these portions were built up again. I am now inclined to accept this theory, on account of the thorough rebuilding which my former view obliges us to suppose within a century after the original addition. The whole work, even in the porch, is, with these exceptions, Decorated from the ground, and not merely, as usual, rebuilt from the window-sill ; while the Early English architects of this very addition retained so much of the original Norman south aisle as suited their purpose. Unfortunately the evidence of the centre arcade, which would have decided the question, is lost, owing to a fire in the year 1699, which destroyed the original arches and the east end of this part of the church.

NOTICES OF MEDIAEVAL SCULPTURE AND WORKINGS
IN ALABASTER IN ENGLAND.

NUMEROUS tombs, effigies, and incised slabs of alabaster, are to be found in most parts of England, more particularly in the Midland counties ; and pits of the material still exist at Chellaston, near Derby, and at Fauld, under Tutbury Castle, which have been worked time out of mind. "Marbellers in alabaster" are also mentioned as extensively employed at Burton-upon-Trent, from an early period, probably, to the end of the reign of Elizabeth. These facts lead to the conclusion, that an extensive and valuable branch of native industrial art, though now almost forgotten, once flourished in this kingdom.

The desire to invite attention to the use of this material by mediæval sculptors in England, rather than thoroughly to investigate so interesting a subject, has induced me to offer the following particulars. It is to be regretted, that in Stothard's beautiful work on Monumental Effigies, as also in many of the County histories, the material of which tombs and effigies are formed has not been precisely mentioned ; and Mr. Gough, who is laudably accurate in such details, sometimes errs in designating the alabaster as white marble, as in the Beauchamp tomb at Warwick, one of the earliest examples, date about 1370 ;¹ but, so carefully selected was the alabaster of that period, for monumental purposes, that it is scarcely distinguishable from Carrara marble.

The earliest specimen of ornamental carved works in alabaster is perhaps that still remaining in the Norman arch of the west doorway of Tutbury Church. "This arch," observes Mr. Garner, "has seven principal mouldings, of which the innermost but one is of alabaster ; all are richly adorned with zig-zag, beak-head, flowered, and other devices."² The most ancient remaining example, it is believed, of a purely sculptural character, is the cross-legged effigy, said to represent Sir John de Hanbury, in Hanbury Church, Staffordshire. Its date appears not later than 1240. The material,

¹ Gough's Sep. Mon., vol i., part 2, p. 127.

² Garner's Staffordshire, p. 143.

however, does not seem to have received much attention till a century or more later ; but from about the middle of the 14th century, it came gradually into very general use. A fine and early example of this date is the Beauchamp tomb at Warwick, with the effigies of Thomas Earl of Warwick, who died in 1369, and his lady, with statuettes around the tomb. About the same period Sir Thomas Poynings, in his will, dated 48 Edward III., 1374, bequeaths his body to be buried in the midst of the choir of the Abbey of St. Radegund in Kent, and appoints that a fair tomb should be placed over his grave, with the image of a knight thereon, made of alabaster.³ Mr. Gough assigns a mutilated effigy in Radford Church, Notts, to Thomas Furnivall, who died 39 Edward III., 1369 ; but it is probably of later date. In the succeeding reigns, those of Richard II. and Henry IV., several fine examples occur, and amongst these may especially be noticed the beautiful tombs of Henry IV. and his Queen, at Canterbury ; that of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and his two Countesses, in Staindrop Church, co. Durham ; and that of Thomas, Earl of Arundel and his Countess, in Arundel Church.⁴ The monument in Old St. Paul's (as described by Dugdale) of John of Gaunt, who died in 1399, was of alabaster ; the alabaster is stated to have been brought from Staffordshire. Tutbury and its vicinity was the property of John of Gaunt ; and in the records of Tutbury Priory, Robert Earl of Derby is stated to have translated the remains of Henry de Ferrers, and deposited

³ Dugdale Bar. ii., p. 134.

⁴ In Bakewell Church is an elegant canopied niche of alabaster, containing the semi-effigies of Godfrey Foljambe, who died 1376, and his lady Avenal, 1383. (Lysons's Derbysh., p. cexxv.) The same author has noticed alabaster effigies and tombs as existing in the following churches: Ashbourne, Longford, Newton Solney, Cubley, Barlborough, Dronfield, Norbury, Aston, Radborne, Kedleston, Duffield, &c.

In Lysons's Cheshire are engraved from Bunbury Church a fine tomb and effigy of Sir Hugh Calveley, 1394 ; and from Barthomley Church a tomb and effigy of Sir Robert Fulshurst and lady (Rich. II. or Hen. IV.), very similar in style and workmanship to the Arderne tomb at Elford, Staffordshire. Sir Robert fought at Poitiers, and died 13 Ric. II. In Notts, alabaster monuments are said to occur

(as I learn from Mr. Davis, of Shelton, Staffordshire,) at Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, Wollaston, Markham-on-Trent, Clifton, Rateliff-on-Soar, East and West Leake, Stapleford, Strelley and Langar. In Staffordshire, as in Derby and Notts, there is scarcely a church which does not contain alabaster tombs or effigies, and the observation may extend to the adjoining counties, the slabs there supplying the places of the monumental brasses of the eastern and southern counties. Ecclesiastical effigies, also of alabaster, of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, abound in most of our cathedral churches. At Tong, in Shropshire, are fine early alabaster tombs of the Vernons ; and at Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, those of the Willoughbys of Eresby. See Gough, vol. i., part 2, pp. 137-139.

the bones near to the high altar, where he erected a tomb of alabaster over them. During the recent excavations at Tutbury Church, in an apsidal east end, were discovered some blocks of alabaster, but without ornament. At the close of the 14th century an interesting fact is presented to our notice, in the exportation of the monument and effigy of John, Duke of Bretagne, first husband of Queen Joan of Navarre, for erection in Nantes Cathedral. He died November 1, 1399. For the honour of our country, observes Mr. Gough, it was executed by three English workmen, Thomas Colyn, Thomas Holewell, and Thomas Poppehowe, to whom the King, Henry IV., granted a passport to carry it over, February 9, 1408. This permission occurs in Rymer's *Fœdera*, and a representation of the tomb is given in Lobineau's *Histoire de Bretagne*, p. 498.⁵ This tomb existed till very lately at Nantes; but by a recent communication from M. Lecointre Dupont, of Poitiers, to Mr. G. B. Davis, of Shelton, Staffordshire, it appears to have been destroyed or removed. In character it was very similar to those of knights in England, of the same period; and, considering that it was executed by order of the Queen, it is not unlikely that the same artists, by whom this work was produced, were employed on some of the fine tombs above noticed. Although no mention is made of the locality in which these workmen lived, it is possible that they carried on their art in London, obtaining their material from Derbyshire or Staffordshire.⁶

⁵ The effigy is described by Gough, *Sep. Mon.* vol. ii., part 2, p. 35. Some notion of the costume may be obtained from the representations given in *Montfaucon, Mon. Franc.* vol. iii., pl. 32; and a valuable drawing of the same subject may be found in the collection of French monuments bequeathed by Gough to the Bodleian, *tom. v.*, f. 40. The passport conceded by Henry IV., Feb. 24, 1408, is thus expressed:—"Pro Tumba nuper Ducis Britannie.—Rex universis et singulis admiralibus, &c. Sciatis quod Nos, ad supplicationem carissimæ consortis nostre, que ad quandam Tumbam Alabaustri, quam pro Duce Britannie defuncto, quondam viro suo, fieri fecit, in Bargea de Seynt Nicholas de Nantes, in Britannia, una cum tribus ligeorum nostrorum Anglicorum, qui eandem Tumbam operati fuerunt, videlicet, Thoma Colyn, Thoma Holewell et Thoma Poppehowe, ad Tumbam prædictam in ecclesia de Nantes in Britannia

assidendum et ponendum ad præsens ordinavit mittendum." It proceeds to grant safe conduct to John Guyehard, master of the said barge, on his passage to Brittany, and return, &c. *Rymer, Fœd.* vol. viii., pp. 510, 511.

⁶ In naming the exportation of this tomb to Mr. Tennant, the mineralogist of the Strand, he informed me that he had observed a tomb and effigy of alabaster in the church of St. Ursula, at Cologne, the material of which he noted as being in his belief British, from its peculiar texture and general appearance. The date of the tomb, however, appeared to be as late as 1659. I would suggest to members of the Institute, who are in the habit of visiting the continent, to note any similar examples; I feel convinced that few persons are aware of the extent to which these alabaster workings were carried on in various parts of England, especially in the 15th and 16th centuries.

A few years later we find that Sir Hugh Burnell, in his will, dated Oct. 2, 1417, bequeathed his body to be buried in the choir of the Abbey of Hales, co. Salop, "under a fayre tomb of alabaster," there prepared by himself, near to the body of Joyce, his wife.⁷

Whether the tomb and effigy of Thomas, first Earl of Derby, are of alabaster, or still exist, I have not ascertained. By his will, dated July 28, 1504, he provides a tomb to be placed in Burscough Priory Church, near Lathom, Lancashire, the present burial-place of the Derby family, with images of himself and his two wives; and he likewise appoints that the "personages" which he had caused to be made for his father and mother, grandfather and great-grandfather, should be set in the arches of the chancel, in the places provided.⁸ At this period, however, alabaster was extensively used for effigies and tombs.⁹ Sir William Compton, by his will, dated March 8, 14 Henry VIII., 1522, orders a tomb of alabaster to be made for his father, and set over his grave, and his arms cut thereon.¹

About this date we have proof of at least one locality where the alabaster was wrought; and, subsequently, through the researches of a talented member of the Institute, we have been made acquainted with the names of two of the tomb-makers, or "marbellers," at Burton-upon-Trent.

Leland, in his Itinerary, thus speaks of the works at this place,—“At Burton are many marbellers, working in alabaster,” an expression from which we may infer that they were not newly established there, but that the manufacture had existed long previously to Leland’s visit, and continued at that time in a flourishing condition.² At a later period, in

⁷ Dugdale, Bar. vol. ii., p. 62.

⁸ Ibid. p. 249.

⁹ Among the alabaster tombs of the 15th cent., are those of Sir Edmund de Thorpe and his lady, 1413; a Fitzalan and lady at Arundel; the De Marmions at Tanfield, Yorkshire; the Stanley effigy at Elford; those at Tong, Salop; a mutilated figure of a knight, finely sculptured, at Bakewell Church, time of Henry IV.; the Arden tomb, in Aston Church, Warwickshire; Sir Humphrey de Stafford and lady, 1450, at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; the fine Beaufort tomb, at Wimbourn Minster; a Harcourt and lady, at Stanton Harcourt, Oxon; the Spencer effigy, in Great Brington Church,

Northamptonshire, and numerous others. In the Midland counties such effigies abound, and in our cathedral churches many memorials of ecclesiastical personages are to be seen, sculptured in this fine material.

¹ Dugdale, Bar. vol. ii., p. 402.

² Shaw, Hist. of Staffordshire, vol. i., p. 13. Sir Oswald Mosley, in a communication with which I have been recently favoured, observes, after stating the difficulty of investigating the subject at Burton,—“The last person who had works of this description at Burton, for toys rather than effigies and tombs, was named Burnett, but the manager’s name was Incey; he came from Suffolk; and after

the reign of Elizabeth. Camden notices Burton as still famous for this branch of native industry.

To the interesting researches of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, and a communication brought by him before the meeting of the Institute at Oxford, as also to the family evidences comprised in the "Stemmata Shirleiana," privately printed by the same gentleman, we are indebted for two elaborate contracts for the sculpture and erection of alabaster tombs and effigies. The first, printed at length in the *Journal*, vol. VIII., p. 185, is an Indenture, dated September 20, 23 Elizabeth, 1581, between George Shirley, executor of Thomas Fermor, Esq., and Richard Roiley with Gabriel, his son, described as tomb-makers, of Burton-upon-Trent, who covenanted to work a fair tomb of alabaster stone, at or near Mr. Fermor's grave, in the church of Somerton, Oxfordshire, with effigies of that gentleman, in armour, and of his wife, according to the minutely detailed instructions regarding the costume and ornaments, the heraldry, and inscription. The tomb itself was to measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 4 ft., its height being 5 ft. The tomb-maker covenanted to complete the work for the sum of 40*l.*, and he received a further gratuity of 40*s.*³ The executors' accounts comprise various entries relating to the conveyance of the tomb to Somerton, for which the "waynman" received 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, as also to the setting up of the tomb, and grating before it, and the painting the said tomb.

This monument, as I am informed by the Rector of Somerton, is in good preservation, and is composed of pale-coloured alabaster.

The second contract above mentioned was for the construction of the tomb and effigy of John Shirley, Esq., father of George Shirley, Mr. Fermor's executor, to be placed in the church of Bredon-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, where it still exists. A representation of this monument may be seen in the "Stemmata Shirleiana," p. 63, where the contract is given at length, bearing date August 9, 27 Elizabeth, 1585. It is between Mr. George Shirley and the same parties, Richard and Gabriel Roiley, of Burton; but the document is not executed. The cost of the tomb, with a single

twenty years or thereabouts he failed, and the works were finally abandoned by a man named Cunningham, who succeeded him, and removed to Derby about thirty years ago. I think it very probable that

the manufacture of sepulchral monuments ceased there during the civil wars, and has never again been revived."

³ Forty pounds may be considered as equivalent to 400*l.* at the present time.

effigy, recumbent on a mat, the whole painted and gilt, &c., was covenanted to be 22/.

These contracts are rendered doubly interesting, as distinctly marking the locality where such works were produced, and the names of the artists employed. Soon after the period of the Royleys, from certain influences, this extensive branch of industry totally declined at Burton and at other localities whence the supply of alabaster had been obtained. Mr. Shaw, the Historian of Staffordshire, who resided in the neighbourhood, observes, after quoting Leland and Camden,—“How long Burton continued thus famous, we are not informed, but certainly there has been no such manufactory here of late years, though alabaster is still plentiful on the sides of Needwood Forest, particularly about Tutbury.” Lysons, in his History of Derbyshire, after stating the annual supply to the potteries and other places from the Chellaston pits at about 1000 tons, observes, citing Pilkington, that another pit existed at Aston; and formerly there were others in the parish of Elvaston, on Ballingdon Hill, near Ambaston, places near Chellaston, from whence the most valuable supply of alabaster was obtained. These pits were, however, closed when Lysons wrote.

There were doubtless other places besides Burton where alabaster was quarried, in former times. Harrison, whose “Description of England,” prefixed to Holinshed’s Chronicles, appears to have been written about 1579, in his chapter of quarries of stone for building, their variety and excellent quality, observes,—“Of white marble also we have store, and so faire as the Marpesian of Paris Ile.—If marble will not serve, then have we the finest alabaster that maie elsewhere bee had, as about Saint Davids of Wales; also neere to Beau manour, which is about foure or five miles from Leicester, and taken to be the best, although there are diverse other quarries hereof beyond the Trent, as in Yorkeshire, &c. and fullie so good as that, whose names at this time are out of my remembrance.” He speaks also of the “plaister” of Axholme, dug in sundry places in Lincolnshire and Derbyshire, used instead of lime to “blanch” houses, and which he considered to be a fine kind of alabaster; adding, in regard to the various kinds and uses of “plaister,” that “we have now devised to cast it in moulds for windows and pillars of what forme and fashion we list, even as alabaster it selfe: and

with such stuffe sundrie houses in Yorkshire are furnished of late.”⁴

The disuse of this fine material for monumental purposes, for nearly three centuries, may be attributable to the decline of the art from want of patronage, and partly to the introduction of gunpowder into the pits in lieu of the mediæval saw and picks; whereby an increased quantity of the material was obtained, but of unsound quality, and unfit for the purposes of sculpture. At Chellaston several indications of mediæval workings have recently been met with (1850-51). Iron wedge-shaped picks have been found, from 8 to 12 inches in length; early lewis holes have also been noticed, and saw-cuts, chisellings and pickings; and at about 16 feet below the surface, a jug of half-baked ware, an oaken ladder, an S. hook similar to those in present use by frame sawyers, and a fine slab of alabaster, 7 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. by 7 in. skilfully sawn and in sound condition.⁵ At Fauld, near Tutbury, not only are there pits in full work, yielding every variety, but pits long since abandoned are in many places observable, extending to the summit of the ridge on which Hanbury stands. This slope is still called “The Castle Haye,” and extends north-east from Hanbury, towards Tutbury. It forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster; and, in a survey of Royal Parks adjoining Needwood, taken in the reign of Philip and Mary, the following statement occurs,—“The park of Castle Haye has been disparked, and the herbage kept for the king’s use. The compass thereof exceeded four miles, and in it were plaster pits, the rent of which, with the herbage, by the year was 5*l.* 5*s.*, a considerable sum in those days.”⁶ Both at Chellaston and Fauld recent demands have again brought the saw and pick into use, and not only have several fine blocks been quarried and remain at the pits, but depôts are being formed in London for the supply of this material for sculpture and architectural purposes.⁷ Having recently, in the execution of the effigy and tomb of the late Earl of Powis, now placed in Welchpool Church, Mont-

⁴ The Description of England, book iii., c. 9. Holinsh, vol. i., p. 235.

⁵ These particulars were communicated to me by Mr Upton, local agent for Messrs. Smith, the proprietors.

⁶ For this information I am indebted to Mr. H. Hill, proprietor of the Fauld quarry.

⁷ Alabaster or gypsum occurs in the

new red sandstone, and besides being abundant in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, it is likewise procured from pits near Carlisle; at Newark, Notts; near Yeovil, Somerset; and at Blue Anchor, near Watchet, in the county last named, there is a fine rock of this material, washed by the sea.

gomeryshire, tested the value of this material, I can speak with confidence in regard to the ease with which it is worked, and the advantage, in an economical point of view, as compared with marble; the chief, and perhaps only objections to its use, are the extreme difficulty of fine finish, and the ease with which it may be injured.

The foregoing observations may, it is hoped, lead the antiquary to bestow upon certain subjects of investigation, connected with the sculptor's art in mediæval times, more close attention than they have hitherto received in England. There are doubtless other points of interest in relation to the uses of alabaster in our country to which I have not adverted in these brief notices. Beside the productions of large dimension—effigies of life size, and stately tombs, to which attention has been chiefly called, there exist various elaborate works of minor proportion—panels or tablets representing groups of small figures, in high relief, sculptured in alabaster, and for the most part showing traces of rich colouring and gilding. Of these several remarkable examples have been produced at meetings of the Institute; and they appear to have originally formed portions of tabernacle work, such as enriched the reredorse of an altar, or the shrine of a saint. Four such tablets were shown in the Museum, formed during the meeting of the Society at Norwich, and another is preserved at the Bishop's palace in that city. Of this class of sculptured relics are those curious representations of the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger, surrounded by figures of saints. One was placed in the Institute's Museum at Salisbury by the Rev. Edward Duke, and there are two in the possession of Mr. Bowyer Nichols. All these appear to be of the 15th century, and as specimens of carving in alabaster, doubtless executed in England, they claim notice, not less than as highly curious examples of symbolism and design at that period.⁸

EDWARD RICHARDSON.

⁸ Four of these singular tablets, representing the head of the Baptist *in disco*, have been described. One is figured in Stukeley's *Palaographia Brit.*, a second by Schnebbelie, in the *Antiquaries' Museum*; and two in *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1824, p. 209. See Notes to the *Bury Wills*, edited by Mr. Tynms for the Camden Society, p. 255.

It may be desirable to mark the distinc-

tion between the true alabaster of the ancients, a carbonate of lime, and the gypseous alabaster (so called), which is a sulphate of lime. The former is hard, and effervesces with acid; the latter soft, so as to be easily scratched, and does not immediately effervesce. See the *Dictionary of Architecture*, published by the Architect. Publication Society.

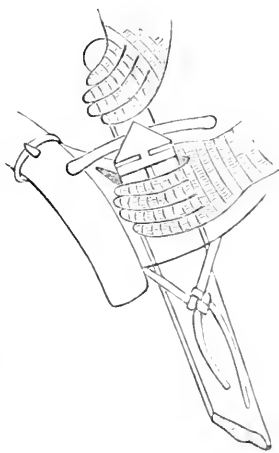
ON CROSS-LEGGED EFFIGIES EXISTING IN IRELAND.

NOTHING is, perhaps, so interesting to the student of antiquity as the investigation of customs connected with the dead, and the universal desire evinced by all races, at every period of the history of man, to keep the departed in honourable remembrance after they had passed away from the busy scenes of life. In this universal custom there is shown an instinctive feeling of the great truth of a future existence for the body, even amongst the most debased tribes of mankind. The rough pillar-stone, the rude mound of earth, the piled up cairn, the ponderous pyramid, the rugged cromleac, and the richly-sculptured Christian monument, though widely different in age and execution, all have the same end in view—the commemoration of the dead. If we take any of the classes of sepulchral monuments here enumerated, we shall find that, although the purpose may be the same, certain peculiarities distinguish the class into subordinate sections; for example, amongst the Christian monuments of Ireland, how diverse will be found their distinguishing features;—the monumental cross, the cross-inscribed slab, the effigial tomb, all have their varieties, and would amply repay investigation. It is but to one variety of the latter subdivision as confined to one locality that I mean at present to call attention. I allude to the cross-legged effigies existing in the County of Kilkenny.—Most persons are familiar with the numerous examples of this class of monument in England, and those who have visited the Temple Church in London, cannot fail to remember the mail-clad knightly figures of this kind, which form one of the greatest attractions of that beautiful building. Perhaps indeed from the existence of this class of monument in the famed church of the Templars, the opinion may have become prevalent, that by the crossing of the legs was indicated the fact, that the individual commemorated had taken upon himself the cross, and had joined in the crusades, or at least was under vow to do so at the time of his death. The discovery, at Cashel, on the site of the Franciscan Abbey, of

three *female* effigies of the XIIIth century, sculptured in the cross-legged position, as described and figured in the interesting memoir by Mr. Du Noyer (*Journal*, vol. ii. p. 121), appears to show the unsoundness of this assumption; and the opinion which seems least open to objection is, that the position of the limbs was designed to be symbolical of the Christian faith of the deceased.

I have observed that such figures are common in England. In Ireland they are very uncommon; in a note to the paper already alluded to, Mr. Du Noyer states that, in addition to four monumental figures at Cashel, "one other effigy only has been described as existing in Ireland."—namely, that on the south side of the nave in Christ Church, Dublin, supposed to represent Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul, surnamed Strongbow. This statement is, I believe, correct. None others had up to that period been described—but some exist, like too many of Ireland's antiquities, unknown and undescribed. In the County Kilkenny two examples are found, a notice of which cannot fail to be acceptable to the student of Monumental Antiquities.

The first of these interesting monuments hitherto unnoticed is a cross-legged effigy, sculptured in high relief, on a slab which has been inserted in one of the walls of the ancient Abbey of Graigue-na-managh, now used as the Roman Catholic place of worship of that parish. The figure, which is very rudely executed, is larger than life, and represents a knight clad in a complete suit of mail, over which a surcoat fitting closely round the throat is worn; the right hand grasps the sword-hilt while the scabbard is held by the left; the left leg is thrown over the right, and the entire attitude gives the idea of one starting forward prompt for action, and in the act of drawing the sword. A broad belt, attached by curiously contrived straps to the scabbard, and buckled in front over the hips, sustains the sword. A fracture extends across the waist of the figure, and from the deficiency of the lower portion of the slab towards the feet, the spurs



Details of sword-belt and scabbard. Effigy at Graigue-na-managh, co. Kilkenny.

are not visible to assist in fixing the date. The effigy has not been represented with a shield in this instance, so that heraldry does not, any more than tradition, serve to indicate the family to which this monument belonged; but from the character of the armour, it may be assigned to the early part or middle of the XIIIth century. It should be observed that the hood or chaperon of mail conforms to the globular shape of the head.

The wood engraving, which accompanies this account, gives a faithful representation of another example of this class of monumental sculpture, afforded by the County of Kilkenny. The old church of Kilfane, in the Barony of Gowran, appears from its existing sculptured details to have been built at the close of the XIIIth century, or commencement of the XIVth. On the erection of the present parish church, the older structure became disused as a place of worship, and served as a school-house; and I have been informed by several individuals who some thirty years since attended as children at this school, that this sculpture lay on the floor, and that the punishment for idle or refractory urchins was a compulsory kiss bestowed on the stony lips of the "*Cantwell fadha*," the Tall Cantwell, as the effigy was traditionally named in the Irish language. Subsequently the figure was buried beneath the surface to save it from injury, and so it remained for many years. In September, 1840, I well remember working hard with spade and shovel to disinter the knight for the purpose of obtaining a drawing: when the rubbish was cleared away I saw at once that this was no common monument, and the necessity of doing something for its preservation strongly presented itself; accordingly a subscription was entered into, and an attempt was made to remove the slab to the aisles of the Cathedral of St. Canice at Kilkenny; from several causes, however, the project fortunately was not put in execution. I say fortunately, for from the mode of transit contemplated, and the immense weight of the slab, it is extremely probable that some injury would have resulted to this valuable monument. From the period alluded to, down to the summer of 1852, matters remained as before, and the knight lay safely beneath the protecting rubbish. Several circumstances, however, combined to force on the committee of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society the importance of saving

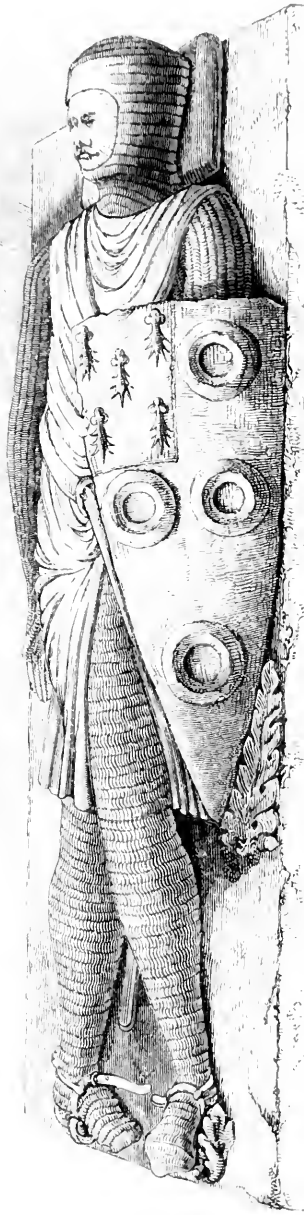


Fig. 1. A female figure of the Carrigan family, at Carrigan, in co. Wickliffe.

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the sculpture from possible destruction. It was accordingly determined to obtain a mould from the effigy itself, as the most effectual way of perpetuating its peculiar features; this has been, by the kind permission of the Archdeacon of Ossory, effected; and four casts have been made therefrom, one of which was exhibited at the National Exhibition at Cork, and rests finally in the Museum of the Royal Cork Institution; a second has been transmitted to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin, and has there elicited much interest; a third has been executed for the Court of Irish Art, in the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1853, now open at Dublin; and the fourth has been reserved for the Museum of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.

These measures have been undertaken by the committee of the Kilkenny Society as calculated not only to preserve a curious, and in Ireland almost unique, relic, but also as tending to make the Society favourably known to the Irish public, as being alive to the importance of saving the monuments of the past from demolition.¹

The Cantwell, or de Cantaville, family was amongst the early Norman settlers in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary. Thomas de Kentewall is one of the witnesses to a charter granted by Theobald Walter, first chief butler of Ireland, to his Town of Gowran, in the reign of Henry II. The Cantwells early possessed large property in the county of Kilkenny, on which stood the castles of Cantewell's Court near Kilkenny, and of Stroan and Cloghsreg in the immediate neighbourhood of Kilfane. That this monument represents a Cantwell is proved by the evidence of Heraldry. The shield is charged with a bearing, which, without the tinctures, may be blazoned as—four annulets, a canton ermine, the bearing seen on the seal of John Cantwell, attached to a deed of Walter Fitz Peter de Cantwell, and Peter Fitz Peter de Cantwell, dated 46 Edw. III., and on the seal of another John Cantwell, affixed to a deed dated 15th Henry VII.² Probably this effigy was sculptured in memory of Thomas de Cantewell, who, by a writ dated at Thomas-

¹ A special subscription has been commenced to defray the cost incurred, which the ordinary funds of the Society are inadequate to meet.

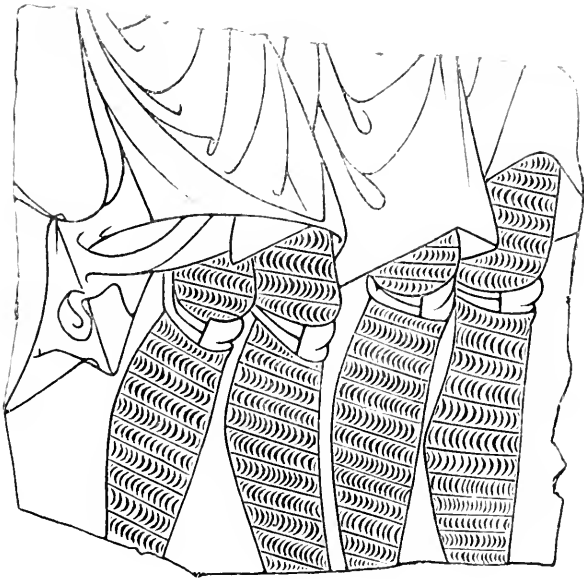
² These documents are preserved in the

Record Room, Kilkenny Castle, amongst the Ormonde MSS. Burke gives—Gules, five annulets, and a canton erm. (another, six annulets or), as the coat of Cantwell, in Ireland. General Armory, &c.

town in the county Kilkenny, in the year 1319, was exempted from attending at assizes, on the plea of being worn out with age (Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II., No. 33). Tombs, it is well known, were occasionally erected by persons before their decease,—perhaps such was the case in this instance. A suit of mail, without any portion of plate, defends the body, the head and throat are protected by a chaperon of mail which falls over the hauberk; the chaperon is flattened at top, presenting the appearance of a slightly elevated cone; a long triangular shield, very much curved, and charged in relief with the arms before described, is supported on the left side by the shield-strap, passing over the right shoulder, and some acorns with oak leaves are carved in the stone as a support for its point. A surcoat is worn over the hauberk, confined by the sword belt at the waist, and the sword lies under the body, the end appearing between the legs; the right arm (the hand being bare, and the mailed gauntlet hanging by) is extended by the side; and the right leg crossed over the left. The feet are supported by well carved clusters of oak leaves with acorns, and the spurs are broadly rowelled. The effigy is well sculptured, apparently in Kilkenny marble; the contour of the head and neck is fine, the legs and feet are well formed, and the folds of the surcoat are disposed with considerable elegance; but the shoulders are narrow, the chest flat, and the right arm badly designed. The entire absence of plate armour prevents us from assigning this effigy to the successor of Thomas de Cantwell, as the latter was not dead in 1319; but as he was an old man at that period, the broad rowelled spur forbids us to assign it to his predecessor, who must have died early in the XIIIth century, and the character of the oak-leaf foliage would also point to about 1319. It is carved with the marked vigour and truth to nature, characteristic of the Decorated style of architecture which then came into vogue. It seems also probable from the style of the building that this Thomas de Cantwell was the founder, or at least re-builder, of the ancient church of Kilfane.

In addition to the two remarkable relics of Monumental Sculpture, which have been described, I am desirous to bring under the notice of the Institute a fragment of a very singular example of early Irish art, likewise to be seen in the county of Kilkenny. It is a portion of an engraved

INCISED SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS IN IRELAND.



Fragment of an incised slab, discovered amongst the ruins of Jerpoint Abbey,
co. Kilkenny.

(Dimensions about 2 ft. square)

slab, possibly sepulchral, resembling the incised stone memorials of frequent occurrence in England, and it exists at Jerpoint Abbey, where it at present serves as a headstone to the grave of some peasant, there interred in recent times. This curious specimen of incised work exhibits, as will be seen by the accompanying representation, the lower portions of two figures, of dimensions rather below life-size. They are armed in mail, represented by parallel rows of rings, according to the earlier mode of indicating that kind of armour, as seen on the effigies of the XIIIth and early part of the XIVth centuries. In this instance the chausses, or hose of mail, are fastened below the knee by straps of a very peculiar kind, formed with a broad piece in front, and narrow double thongs passing round the limb behind. I am not aware that any representation of such an appliance of military costume, resembling a garter, at this period, has been noticed, either in works of Monumental Art, or illuminated MSS. An able writer on Costume, indeed, in his curious remarks on the origin of the garter, and its choice as a knightly symbol by Edward III., affirms that he had doubted whether any garters were worn by men in those days, no indication of such an article occurring upon any monument or in any illumination.³ The feet of the figures, on the curious slab at Jerpoint Abbey, are unfortunately deficient, and the upper part of the slab has likewise been broken away. In its mutilated condition it is difficult to ascertain the precise intention of the design, and posture of the figures; but I may mention that some persons, who have examined it with care, have entertained the notion that one of the figures is represented in the cross-legged attitude, and that this slab may be added to the list of examples of that peculiar conventionality in the earlier Sepulchral Memorials of Ireland.

JAMES GRAVES.

³ Planché, *History of British Costume*, p. 146. In the later edition of 1847, the author observes that he had found men-

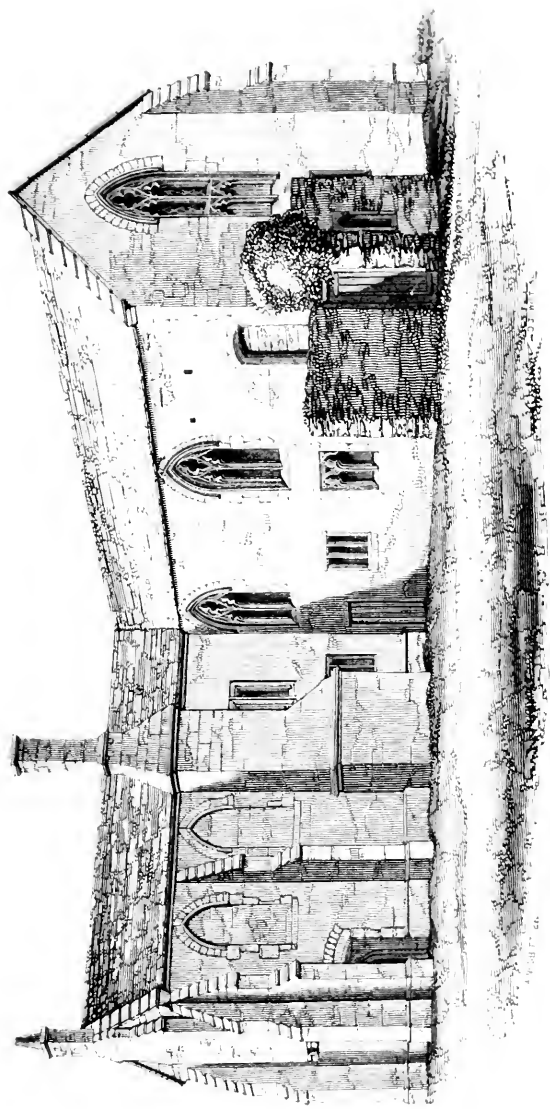
tion of garters (cintolini) in Boccaccio's *Decameron*, written in the times of Edward III.

ON THE MANOR HOUSE, MEARE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

WHILE the churches and chapter houses, the cloisters and refectories which were erected by the religious communities formerly existing in this country have justly engaged a large share of attention, the humbler buildings which they raised on their rural possessions have been comparatively neglected. Yet the same union of architectural taste and good construction is to be found in either class; the remains of their manor houses and granges, their barns and dovecotes, abundantly show the application of the same principles to which the durability and beauty of the more important structures are due. Among the examples to which we can still refer, for the illustration of their architecture in connection with rural economy, there are probably few now in existence more deserving of notice than the buildings erected on the lands once belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury. Though a few fragments but faintly indicate what were the “*ampla et perpulera maneria*” of Wrington, East Brent, and Sharpham, there still remain the Barns at Pilton, at Doulting, and at Glastonbury itself—the last of which, as has been said, is a structure far more beautiful and monumental than many a modern church—and also the remarkable buildings, of which I propose to give some account, viz., the Manor-house of Meare and the small house near it, traditionally known as the Abbot’s Fish-house.

Meare is about three miles west of Glastonbury, situate on a small piece of firm ground rising slightly above the marshes (or, as they are called in Somersetshire, moors) which surround it on all sides. In consequence of its situation, it is in early times always spoken of as an island. The name is obviously derived from the mere or lake which existed on the north side of the village until the beginning of this century. It came into the possession of the Abbey of Glastonbury in the seventh century, and on account of the abundant supply of fish furnished by the mere, of the facilities afforded by its position for the swanneries, heronries, &c., in which our ancestors so greatly delighted, and of its

MANOR-HOUSE, MEARE, SOMERSET.



View from the North-East.

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nearness to Glastonbury, it appears to have been always greatly valued by the monks. The minute and circumstantial accounts, both of the manor-house and of its various appurtenances, which have been preserved, enable us, with the aid of the existing remains, to form a very good idea of what our ancestors deemed a "right goodly manor."

According to the legends of Glastonbury, St. Benignus, the successor of St. Patrick in the see of Armagh, and afterwards in the Abbaey of Glaston, passed the latter part of his life as a hermit upon this island, and the mere is said to have been formed at his prayer. Passing, however, from legend to history, we find that the mere and the adjacent islands were among the earliest donations to the Abbey of which we have any apparently authentic record. Kenewalch or Cenwalla, King of Wessex, granted the fishery with other property in 670 to Abbot Beortwald, or Brithwald. This charter of donation is a curious example of the turgid style which the Saxons affected in the composition of such documents, and the anathematising clause is very singular. The more important parts of the charter are as follows:—

"Ego¹ Cedwalla terram que dicitur Ferramere unum cassatum Beortwaldo Abbati libenter largior, necnon duas parvas insulas, hoc est cum captura piscium in utraque parte stagni cum paludibus, silvis paseuis apium et omnibus ad se pertinentibus dabo ei ut habeat diebus vite sue et post obitum suum cuicumque volverit derelinquat. Corroboravimus nunc crueisque signo confirmato hoc donativum stabili jure gratum et ratum decerno durare quam diu vixero (et ?) poli terras atque equora circa ethera siderum jussu moderamine volvet (volvent ?) — Si quis autem nisus fuerit hujus mee donacionis testamentum confringere, aut adimere conatur ipse acrius multatus sit infernalis ergastuli pena demersus quam eo demon vel diis dampnatorum paravit. Ego Cenwalla basilleos Westsaxonum proprie manus subscripeione sancte crueis designavi effigiem nemo qui se regeneratum in Christo noverit hujus largieionis donum presumat."

Here follow the names of the witnesses.

In this charter the island is called Ferramere, and in a charter of King Ina, in confirmation of this and other grants, Ferlingmere. In later times, however, these names seem to have been restricted to the lake, the island or the manor being called simply Mere. Under this name it appears in

¹ As Kenwalch was then King of the West Saxons, this most likely is an error of some transcriber, the name in the subscription being written Cenwalla; and

there are evidently other inaccuracies in the copy of this charter given in the *Monasticon*, i., p. 47 (last edit.), whence this extract is taken.

Domesday (tom. i. fo. 90) as an appendage to the manor of Glaston, and is there thus mentioned :—

“To this manor [*i. e.* Glaston] adjoins an island, which is called Mere, where are 60 acres of land. The arable is one carucate; and 10 fishermen, and 3 fisheries, which pay 20 pence; and 6 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of wood, and 2 arpents of vineyard. It is worth 20 shillings.”

The great wealth of the Abbey of Glastonbury excited the cupidity of its neighbour, Savaricus, Bishop of Wells, and he in 1193, availed himself of his relationship to the Emperor of Germany to procure, as one of the conditions of the liberation of Richard Cœur de Lion, the annexation of the Abbey to his Bishopric. The Abbot, Henry de Swansey, was summoned to the continent, and met the King at Hagenau in Alsace, where all the conditions of this bargain were arranged. The Abbot's consent was purchased by the promise of a bishopric, which was given him shortly after, on the vacancy of the see of Worcester. The papal sanction to such annexation was also obtained. The monks of Glastonbury, however, were refractory, and a series of disputes commenced, which lasted until 1218, and are narrated at very great length in the chronicle of Adam of Domerham (*De Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus*). The whole controversy presents a curious picture of the manner in which a question involving ecclesiastical rights was then litigated, one side obtaining decrees from the Pope, the other opposing to their execution prohibitions obtained in the King's courts. Adam of Domerham bewails the unhappy state of the monks: “*Quos nunc regionum jacula præceptorum confodiebant nunc apostolicorum turbines mandatorum supra vires concusciebant. Quo tempore tam monachi quam Savaricus citra ultraque mare continue discurrentes utrique suæ parti suffragancia indefatigabiliter impetrare nitebantur.*” These proceedings were diversified by an occasional recourse to armed force; the Bishop in the first instance made a forcible entry into the Convent and confined the refractory monks in the infirmary for the whole day without food. On one occasion some of the retainers of the Abbey were killed by the Bishop's men, in taking forcible possession of one of the manors, and the Abbot elected by the monks, William Pica, is alleged to have been poisoned at Rome, where he went to prosecute his suit. Commissioners were at length nominated

by the Pope, with powers to settle the dispute, and by them the Manor of Mere, with eight others, estimated as one-fourth of the possessions of the Abbey, were assigned to the Bishop; but the Convent was to retain the right of fishing "in the water of Feringemere," conjointly with the Bishop. The monks, as may be supposed, were most unwilling to acquiesce in this spoliation, and appealed against the decision of the commissioners. In 1218, a final arrangement was made, by which the Bishop gave up Meare and five other manors, retained only three, and renounced his claim to the Abbacy.

Abbot Michael de Ambresbury, elected in 1235, was active and successful in still further recovering the ancient rights of the Convent, and Adam of Domerham exultingly relates that "*Dictus Michael paulatim et prudenter ac sine strepitu memoratum episcopum [i. e. Bishop Joscelin] jam senescentem et debilem dissaysivit, successoremque suum Rogerum, viz., episcopum virum simplicem et senem ac hujus (modi ?) negociorum inexpertem omnino exclusit, et Glastoniam ad pristinas libertates restituit.*"—His proceedings were not always of so quiet a kind, as the chronicler tells that the possession of some of the alienated property was recovered "*non sine vi armata.*"

In consideration of these eminent services when, in 1252, on account of age and infirmities, he resigned the Abbacy, a residence within the Abbey precinct was assigned to him, and the Manor of Mere was granted to him for life as a country house; the fishery being reserved to the Convent; it was provided that the monks should maintain at Mere a *custos* or warden, of the fishery, moors and bounds.

In the course of the XIIIth century disputes arose between the Convent and the Dean of Wells, relative to their respective rights in the moors surrounding Meare, and in the account of one of these quarrels given by Adam of Domerham, the "*custos moræ*" is mentioned as seizing and detaining the boats of the Dean, which were unduly intruding upon the waters of Ferlingmere. These quarrels were at length settled, and a deed made at Westminster in 1275, by which the rights of the disputants were clearly defined as to the Mere and other matters. The Abbot's right to the manor and the fishery was fully acknowledged, but the Dean and his tenants were to be allowed to navigate the waters

from sunrise to sunset ; this restriction to daylight being no doubt introduced in order that nocturnal voyages might not afford opportunities for illicit fishing.

Adam de Sodbury, who became abbot in 1322, and died in 1335, obtained the appropriation to the convent of the rectory of Mere, and Johannes Glastoniensis relates of him (p. 267), that, “*Capellas et cameras apud Mere Pulton et Domerham fecit construi speciosas cum aliis sumptuosis ædificiis. Ecclesiam parochialem de Mere fecit dedicari et curiam ibidem lapideo opere communiri cum vinariorum [vivariorum ?] delectu.*”

It is not quite clear whether this passage is to be understood to mean that this abbot built the manor-house as well as walled it about, but as its style, as well as that of the chancel of the church, corresponds very well with the date, it seems probable that both were his work. The fish-house, being identical in style with the manor-house, may also be attributed to him.

Collinson (*History of Somerset*) says the manor-house was built by Abbot de Cancia, about 1300, but he gives no authority for this assertion, and the style of the existing building does not appear to admit of so early a date.

No notice of any interest, connected with Meare, occurs from the time of Abbot de Sodbury until that of Abbot Richard Beere : the latter abbot added considerably to the manor-house. In 1517 he made a perambulation of the estates of the abbey, and caused a terrier to be compiled containing the results of this survey. This, and the survey made by “*Richard Pollard and Thomas Moyle, esquyers, generall surveyors of the king’s highnes landes,*” in 1539, contain a very full account of the manor and its appurtenances ; the one frequently furnishing particulars wanting in the other. In the terrier the house and its outbuildings are thus mentioned :—

“*Est ibidem perpulerum et amplum manerium antiquitus fundamentum et per Dominum Abbatem nunc cum novis cameris ornatum cum stagnis piscinis et pomeriis infra procinetum ejusdem manerii muratum ex magna altitudine et spissitudine murorum lapidibus fortiter circumvallatum, continens infra muros prædictos 111 acras 1 perticam.*

“*Item grangea cum bartona ibidem et domus exterior vocata Wodchouse in australi parte manerii prædicti continens 111 perticas dimidiam.*

“*Insuper gardinum et pomerium in orientali dicti manerii 1 ac 11 pertie et la Botchaye cum virgulto ibidem continens 1111 ac 1 pertie.*

“ Est ibidem domus columbarum quæ non existimatur lic quia columbellæ inde provenientes expenduntur in familia Domini, tamen reddere solebat xx s. per annum.”

The other survey notices the house as follows:—

“ The seite of the Manour. The seite of the said manor is of an auncient building having a fayre large hall, thone halfe whereof is covered with leade and thother with slate with viii fayre chambers, a propre chapell, with a kytchyn; buttery and pantrye and all other howses of office very necessary. Finally, the house is fit for a man of worship, but thayer thereof is not very wholesome saving to such as have contynued long therein, whereunto are appertayning iii fayre orchardes, well replenyshed with fruteful trees, with iii large ponds in them conteyned, full of all maner of fysshe which is not here put in value, untill the king's highnes pleasure therein be known. n. l.”

No details are given in this survey as to the outbuildings, but the Mere is mentioned as follows:—

“ Fysshinges.

“ Also there ys apperteynyng unto the sayde manor one fysshing called the Mere which ys in circuite fyve myles and one myle and an halfe brode, wherein are great abundance of pykes, tenchs, roches, and jeles, and of divers other kynde of fysshes which hathe allwayes ben kept to the use of the house, and is worthe by the yere to be letton to ferme xxvi li. xiii s. iii d.”

In Abbot Bere's terrier the mere is said to be one mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth: the difference between these estimates may have been caused by the first having been made in winter, and the second in summer, as Leland says of it that it was “ in winter a 4 miles in cumpace, when least $2\frac{1}{2}$, most commonly 3.” The waters of the mere were enlivened by a flock or “ game ” of 40 couple of swans.

Besides the mere there were four wears, at which were fisheries, two of which were let, one at 20s., the other at 13s. 4d.

Woods are mentioned in which the herons made their nests, and are stated in the terrier to have produced annually about 100 young. The later survey also mentions a “ game ” of sixteen pheasants in these woods.

At that time vast parts of the manor were almost valueless, about 85 acres on the west of the mere, being frequently under water, and on the north side was a moor containing 3300 acres which was chiefly covered with heath, and only available as producing some pasturage. This is now entirely

reclaimed and valuable land. Besides this there was another moor called Southheathmore, some parts of which, I believe, still remain in their original state. Two quarries of "lyas" are mentioned in Bere's terrier; from these the materials of great part of the house and church were no doubt taken.

The survey of Pollard and Moyle estimates the number of tenants and other "able men recyant and inhabiting within the sayde lordeship redye to serve the king" at the number of thirty. In an old chest in the church a number of breast and head pieces are preserved, which perhaps served for the arming of these "able men." The whole annual value of the manor was estimated by Pollard and Moyle at 94*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* Abbot Bere's terrier contains no general estimate of its value.

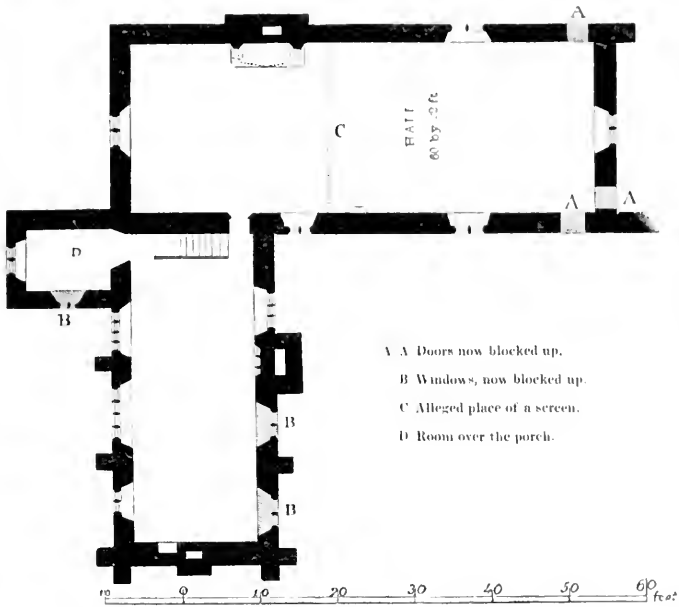
The remaining history of the manor may soon be told. In 1547 it was granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset, on whose execution it escheated to the crown, but appears to have been afterwards regranted to his descendants. In 1758, Charles, Earl of Northumberland, sold the manor-house and estate to Peter Taylor to whose descendants it now belongs.

The most important event, in the modern history of Meare, is the drainage of the lake. Before the dissolution of the Abbey great care was taken to keep in proper order the watercourse called the March Yeo, which was cut in very early times from the Brue into the Axe, and which discharged the superfluous waters of the Mere.

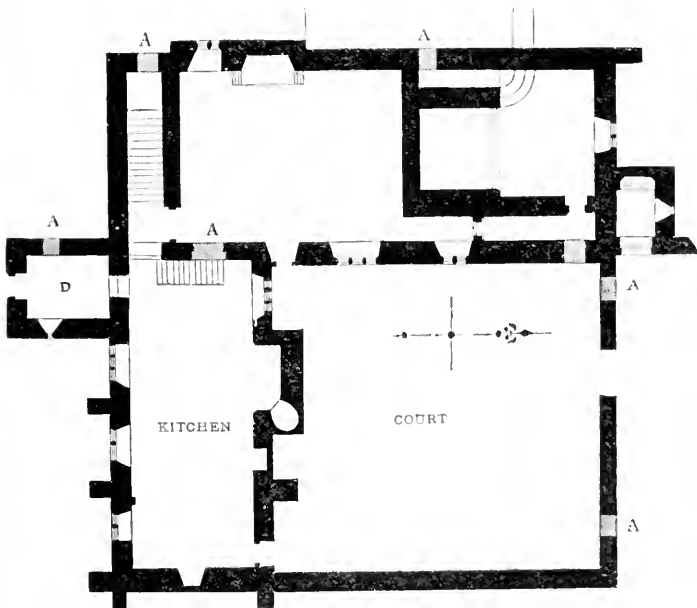
When the lands in Meare, and in Brent Marsh had passed into different hands, the due maintenance of this cut was neglected, and the lake extended itself over the neighbouring moors. It was not until 1801 that effectual measures were taken to drain this district; an Act of Parliament was obtained, and by deepening the outfalls of the rivers, and digging new cuts, a complete drainage has been effected. The Mere has entirely disappeared, and its bed is now rich meadow-land. The only existing memorial of it, and of its once valuable fishery, is the house to which tradition continues to attach the name of the Abbot's fish-house.

The manor-house in its present state forms two sides of a square, the two other sides being walls.² A small court is thus enclosed. The house occupies the western and southern sides; its front being to the south. From this, which may be called the south wing, a porch, with a room

² In the woodcut of the exterior the wall is omitted.



Plan of the Upper Story.



Plan of the Lower Story.

(11)

above it, projects, and at the north-eastern angle of the other, or north-wing, is a small projecting building which also appears to have had an upper floor, now destroyed. A line of wall extended from the house to the west, and in this remains a doorway with decorated mouldings. This wall seems to have connected the house with the barton or farm-yard; the barn, dove-cote, and stables remained until 1837, when they were pulled down, and nothing of them now remains except one or two archways.

The additions which Abbot Bere made to the house have entirely disappeared, and I have been unable to ascertain the plan of them with any accuracy. The whole of the existing building appears to be of one date, which, as I have said above, is the earlier half of the fourteenth century. Excepting the alteration of the windows of the front into square-headed ones, the insertion of some modern doors and windows, and the blocking up of some of the windows, the house has been but little altered externally. Internally, the changes have been greater, and the original distribution of the space is now difficult to trace. The only rooms which retain their original fire-places, or anything of their ancient appearance, are the large hall at the north end of the building, and a room now used as a kitchen, which is below the southern part of the hall.

The house it will be seen is of two floors throughout; the lower rooms are about ten, the upper about sixteen feet in height. The upper floor contained the principal rooms; those on the ground floor are, however, not mere store-houses and cellars, as in the house of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, but well-lighted rooms with fireplaces; with the exception of one small part there are no stone vaults, but the upper floor rests on strong beams supported by plain corbels. The kitchen is in the south wing, and was entered directly from the porch; an immense chimney remains, but the fire-place has been altered in the inside. Whether the whole of this wing was occupied by the kitchen, or whether its western end was parted off to form another room, cannot now be ascertained. The southern end of the north wing had a room about 30 feet by 22. In this the original fire-place remains; the corbels over it support the hearthstone of the fire-place of the hall which is immediately above it, and the same chimney shaft serves for both fires: the north end

of this wing was evidently used as a cellar and store-house ; a part which is inclosed by inner walls is covered by a segmental-arched stone vault, and had formerly iron doors. In what manner access to the upper floor was originally obtained it is now difficult to trace. I was very positively assured that a broad flight of steps covered by a slanting roof ran up in front of the southern end of the north wing. The wall, however, having been rough-cast outside, and papered inside, no trace of a door-way can be found, and it would be somewhat contrary to the usual arrangement, that a door from the exterior should be placed at the upper end of a hall.³ The lower end of the hall has three doors, west, north and east : those west and east must, I think, have opened upon external stairs, one communicating with the court, the other with the barton. The north door opened to the upper floor of the small projecting building, which was probably either a garderobe, or contained a winding stair. Whatever the arrangement of the stairs may have been, it does not appear that they could have afforded ready access from the kitchen to the hall—a point generally very carefully attended to in mediæval houses.

The principal feature on the upper floor is the large room or hall which measures about 60 feet by 22, supposing it to have occupied the whole of the wing. The window at the end has a transom, and its lower lights, having never been glazed, retain the original wooden shutters ; a projection will be observed on the mullion, made to receive the bolt of the shutter. The fire-place is a fine example of its period ; being represented in the annexed woodcut a description is unnecessary. The curious manner in which the central stone of the mantel-piece is supported will be observed.—Nearly opposite to the fire-place is a sort of shelf or bracket, on which remain the bases of five small shafts ; possibly this when entire formed four niches for the reception of small figures.

The existing roof is modern ; the ancient one was in all probability very similar to that of the fish-house, with, perhaps, somewhat more ornament ; the ends of the principals remain, inserted in the walls in the same manner. The other wing is now deprived of all original character

³ At C on the plan of the upper floor is marked what is alleged to be the remains of a screen. It is however not the usual

position of a screen, and it may be doubted whether it really was such.



Window at the North end of the Hall.

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internally, being diverted into a number of small rooms. It has a chimney corbelled out from its eastern end, but the fire-place is either destroyed or hidden. The windows on its north side are blocked up, and the only remaining trace of what it was, is the stone with three panels of perpendicular work carved upon it which is represented on the plan.

The porch with the small room over it is finished by a singular gable surmounted by the figure of an abbot, which is clearly of fourteenth century work. It will be observed that no trace of the "propre" chapel which once existed is to be found in the building as it now stands.

Of the farm-buildings and other out-offices nothing remains, as I have said above, but very small fragments; it is much to be regretted that no competent observer examined them before their destruction in 1837. Had they been preserved, we should have had an almost complete example of a fourteenth century manor-house with its subordinate buildings.

Of the wall which is so much dwelt upon in Abbot Bere's terrier, only one side remains, that on the north. It is about 150 yards long, and in its present state about 12 feet high. Within this wall are remains of the fish-ponds mentioned in Pollard and Moyle's surveys. One of them was filled up not many years ago by the present tenant of the farm.

The other building which I have alluded to, the "Fish-house" as it is called, is about 150 or 200 yards to the east of the manor-house. The garden and orchard noticed (see p. 16) in Abbot Bere's survey as on the east of the manor, seem very probably to have belonged to this house. If the "Botchaye" were the yard or enclosure in which the boats used in the fishing were kept, it would be very natural that the house of the superintendant of the fishery should be immediately adjacent.

It is a remarkably unaltered example of a house of its date being entire¹ with the exception of a small projection which was once attached to the west end near the north angle.

¹ Since the above was written, I have been kindly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, of Theale, with the following remarks:—"There was at the west-end of the Fish-house, a small room, or cell, traditionally called the 'prison;' it has

been pulled down since 1600, and a person now living states that he well remembers rings and chains fastened in the walls. In the village are five plots of ground, each about one-sixth of an acre in size, which are still called 'Fishing plots.'"

The plan, as will be seen by the view of the exterior, is a parallelogram. The ground floor is divided into three rooms, the central one measuring 15 feet 3 inches by 16 feet 4 inches; those at each end, 8 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 4 inches. The door opens into the central room, and in this is a fire-place divided into three parts, from one of which a small oven opens. These rooms are about 7 feet in height, the floor of the upper rooms forms the roof and rests upon stone corbels. In the western room is a door-way which gave access to the small projecting building now destroyed. A similar door-way led from it into the chamber above.

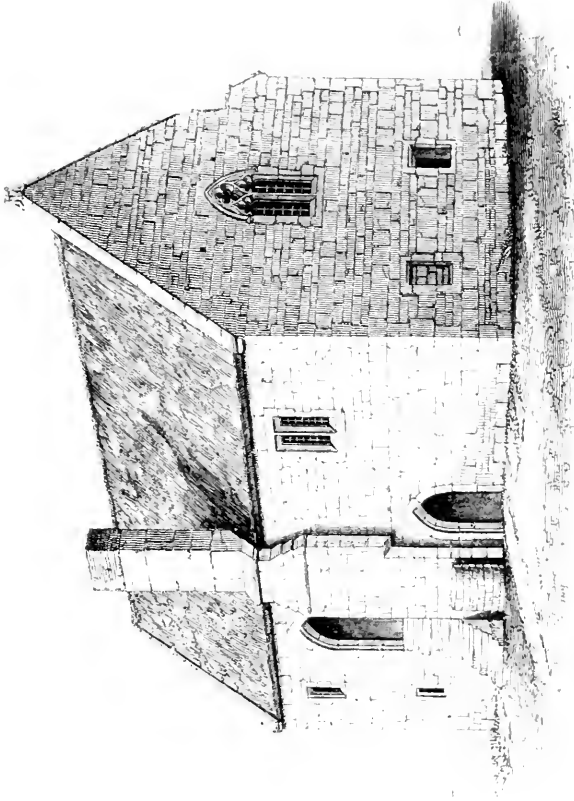
The upper floor is divided into two rooms, the eastern measuring 24 feet 2 inches by 16 feet 4 inches, and the western, 8 feet 8 inches by 16 feet 4 inches. Both are covered by good open roofs of the same date as the house. This room is entered by a doorway at the top of an external stair, as will be seen in the view of the outside.

This building which is very valuable as an almost entire and quite unaltered example of a small house or cottage of its period, was recently in a state bordering upon ruin. Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford, having, however, called the attention of the proprietor, Sir Charles Taylor of Hollycombe, to its ruinous state, the latter has very liberally directed that the repairs needful for its preservation should be made, and as Mr. Parker has undertaken to superintend them, it may be confidently hoped that this interesting relic of the domestic architecture of the fourteenth century will be preserved in its present primitive and unaltered state.

The chancel of the church which is close to the manor-house has windows of very peculiar tracery, this no doubt is part of the structure which was dedicated by Abbot de Sodbury, and probably built by him. The mouldings, though not the same as those used in the house, do not seem to differ much, if at all, in point of date. The roof much resembles that of the fish-house, but is more ornamented. The south door of the nave has some remarkably fine iron-work of the fourteenth century.

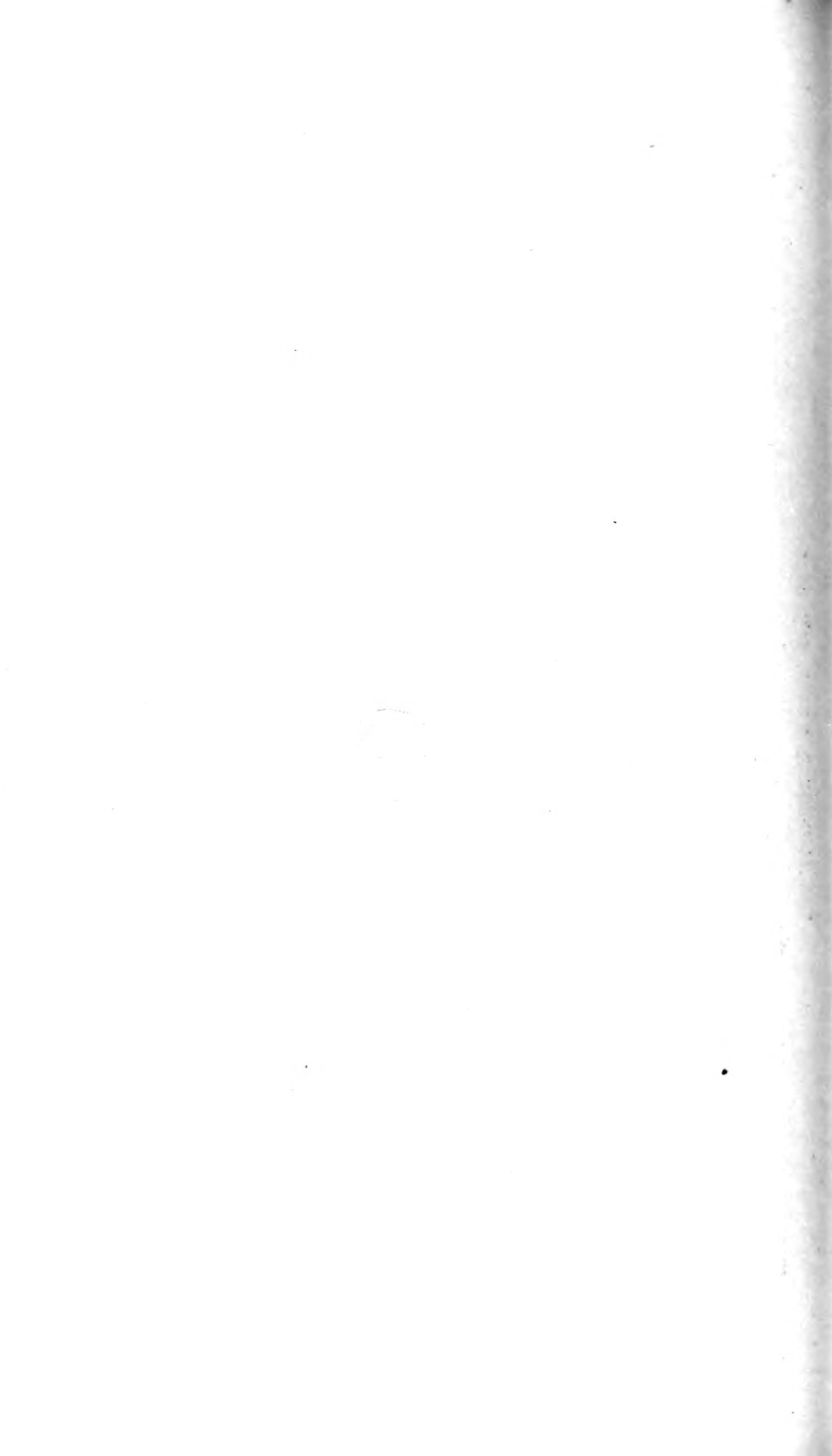
The walling of the church and of both the houses is of lias, no doubt from the quarries mentioned in Abbot Bere's terrier; the buttresses, jambs and tracery of the windows and other dressings are of an oolitic limestone.

THE FISH-HOUSE, MEARE, SOMERSET.



View from the South-East

(Dimensions, about 32 ft. by 16 ft.)



EXAMPLES OF MEDLEVAL SEALS.

IN a former volume of the *Journal* the intention was expressed, to collect from time to time, for the gratification of those who take an interest in Mediæval Seals, notices of such unpublished examples as may be brought before the Institute.¹ A scheme for the general arrangement of Seals was moreover offered, which, as we have had the satisfaction to be assured, has proved acceptable to the student of this branch of archaeology, and tended to encourage the appreciation of the subject, as a valuable auxiliary to general and personal history.² In resuming the proposed collection of materials for the History of Seals, we must advert with pleasure to the increasing attention recently given, both in our own country and on the Continent,³ to a class of Mediæval Antiquities, valuable not less as examples of the progress of Art, than as authorities, of the highest authenticity, and by aid of which, historical truth may frequently be established. The hope may, as we believe, be entertained, that at the British Museum, where so much has recently been done towards a suitable illustration of National Antiquities, an extensive collection of impressions from English Mediæval Seals may speedily be formed, available for public gratification and instruction.

1. Leaden Bulla of Raimond du Puy (del Podio) of a noble family in Dauphiny, *Custos*, or Grand Master of the Order of St. John in Jerusalem, or Hospitaliers. He succeeded Gerard, the first *custos*, on his decease, about A.D. 1121. In that year Raimond addressed letters to solicit the succour of the faithful throughout Europe, accompanied by a Bull conceded by Pope Calixtus II. He compiled the first statutes of the order, and

¹ Arch. Journal, vol. viii. p. 74.

² To the observations, *ibid.*, pp. 73, 74, in explanation of that scheme, the author of it requests to add a further practical direction, analogous to what is there said of seals being assumed to be lay, which do not show themselves to be ecclesiastical; viz. that in like manner all seals must be assumed to be *personal*, which do not on the face of them appear to be otherwise.

³ In regard to foreign researches on the subject of seals, we may specially invite attention to the establishment at Paris, of a "Société de Sphragistique," and to their

monthly *Bulletin*, of which the second volume will speedily be completed. The annual subscription is only 15s., and this publication forms a useful record of all information brought before the Society. The "Sphragistische Aphorismen," by the learned Lepsius, which appeared in the Transactions of the Thuringo-Saxon Antiquarians, at Halle, in 1842-3, well deserve attention; as also the History of Seals in Germany, by Dr. Melly, of Vienna, and the works of Vossberg on the Seals of Prussia and the cities of Northern Europe, published at Berlin.

formed a systematic code for its regulation ; he was eminently distinguished by valour and military skill, in the interminable struggles with the infidel, of which Palestine and Syria were the scene, in the twelfth century. Raimond appears to have been living in 1158, and he died about 1160.⁴ The interesting relic, of which representations are here given, was found under the walls of Norwich Castle, and it is now in the valuable cabinet of Norfolk antiquities, in the possession of Mr. Robert Fitch, of Norwich, to whom we are indebted for its exhibition. On the obverse appears the *custos* kneeling at the side of a patriarchal cross ; the legend being,—✠ RAIMVNDVS CVSTOS HOSPITALIS HIERSALEM. On the reverse is seen a church with three domes, doubtless intended to pourtray that of the holy sepulchre, so represented that the interior is shown, and the tomb of our Lord within the church, a cross being placed at the head, a lamp, or *corona*, suspended above, and an object, possibly intended for a censer, swinging at the foot of the tomb. The legend is :—✠ HOSPITALE DE HIERSALEM. The establishment of the Hospitallers, it will be remembered, was adjacent to the Church of the Sepulchre ; and existing remains of the building are described by Mr. Williams in the “ Holy City,” vol. i., p. 391.

2. Leaden Bulla of Raimond Berengarius, a native of Dauphiny, who succeeded Roger de Puis, in 1365, as Grand Master of the Hospitallers. In that year he commanded the fleet, united with that of Peter, King of Cyprus, in the expedition against Egypt. In 1374, his advanced age



Bulla of Raimond Berengarius, Grand Master of the Hospitallers 1365—1374.

prevented his attendance at the great assembly of the Order at Avignon, where he was represented by his lieutenant, Fernandès de Hérédia, and the Statutes of the Order were settled. Berengarius died in Nov. 1374.⁵ On this curious bulla the primitive design is retained, but modified : the badge of the cross may be perceived, though very indistinctly, upon the shoulder of the kneeling *custos* : at the sides of the patriarchal cross before him are introduced the letters Alpha and Omega ; the Oriental domes of the church are converted into Gothic tabernacles. The recumbent figure beneath the fragment of architecture, intended to represent the church,

⁴ Art de Verifier les Dates, tome II. edit. 1818, p. 106. Statuti del Sacro Spedale di S. Giov. Borgo Nuovo, 1674.

⁵ Art de Verif. les Dates, tome II.

p 112, from Sebastian Paoli and Paci-audi. Paoli, in his collection of the Statutes of the Order, states that he died in A.D. 1373.

EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL SEALS.



Leaden Bulla of Raymond de Puy, Grand Master of the Hospitallers, *circa* 1120.

Found near Norwich Castle. In the collection of Mr. Robert Fitch.



Impression of the Seal of Baldwin de Redvers, appended to a charter of the
Barrington Monuments.

In the possession of Mr. G. Alan Lowndes.



appears by the cross-nimbus to be our Lord's body placed on the tomb, thus typifying the presence of the Holy Sepulchre, as on the more ancient bullæ. The legends are as follows:—Obverse, ✠ F. R. BERENGARII. CVSTOS · PAVPERVM. Reverse, ✠ HOSPITALIS · IHERSVALEM.

The accompanying representations are from casts in sulphur supplied by Mr. Doubleday; and there can scarcely exist a doubt that the original is the identical bulla described by Mr. Addison, as found during the repairs in the Temple Church, in 1830.⁶ His description closely agrees with the details of this bulla; it does not appear, however, that he had seen either the original, or impressions from it: he remarks—"These particulars have been furnished me by Mr. Savage, the architect." The workmen, by whom it was found, carried it off, and it appeared, as Mr. Addison said, to have got into the hands of strangers. The relie passed into the collections of the late Mr. Upeott, and a mould was fortunately taken by Mr. Doubleday, from whom casts may be obtained.

A. W.

3. The Seal of Hawise, Lady of Keveoloc. We have here a personal seal, with an effigy, which may be referred to the latter part of the 13th century. The matrix is of silver, and was found in digging a foundation at Oswestry. The legend in *extenso* is SIGILLVM HAWISIE DOMINE DE KEVEoloc. Who this lady was, is not quite clear. The two escutcheons ought to assist materially in identifying her. From them we should infer that she was or had been married, and that the escutcheon in her right hand displays the arms of her husband, and that in her left those of her father, in accordance with the generality of ladies' seals of that period with heraldry upon them. She has, however, been supposed to be Hawise, surnamed Gadarn, daughter of Owen de la Pole, who married John de Cherlton in the early part of the reign of Edw. II. (See Journal of Chester Architect. and Archæol. Soc., part ii, p. 173.) Her father, who derived his surname from Pool, otherwise Welsh Pool, in Powis, died seized of the Manor of Keveoloc and divers others in 21 Edw. I., leaving a son, Griffin de la Pole, and herself. That manor and two others were assigned to Joan his widow for her dower (see Abb. Rot. Orig. p. 81). Griffin the son died in 2nd Edw. II. without issue, leaving his sister Hawise sole heiress to himself and their father. The arms of De la Pole were *or* a lion rampant *gules*, as appears by the Roll t. Edw. II. p. 91; and we may presume they were adopted by John de Cherlton after his marriage, as the same arms are constantly attributed to him. These agree with the escutcheon on the dexter side. To explain the arms on the sinister side, which are two lions passant, recourse has been had to her maternal grandmother, a daughter of John, Lord Strange of Knockin, but not an heiress. Her husband is said to have been Sir Robert Corbet, and his arms *or*, a raven proper: and Hawise has been supposed to have imitated the example of his son, her uncle, Thomas Corbet, who died in Sir Robert's lifetime, and is stated to have borne six

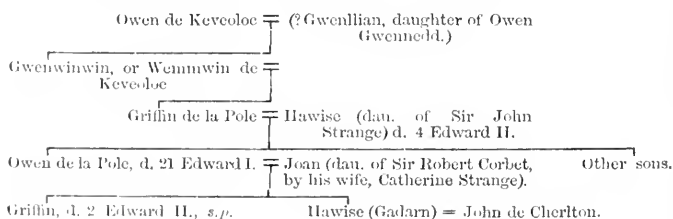


⁶ History of the Templars, Lond. 1642, p. 395, and Description of the Temple Church, Lond. 1643, p. 126.

ravens (instead of one), with his mother's arms, viz., Strange, *gules* two lions passant *argent*, on a canton; but if so, the canton was probably intended only as a brisure, because his father was living: beside which there were other Corbets bearing *or* with ravens proper, and at that time, if a charge were repeated so as to amount to three or more, the exact number was not material. However, that was a very different thing from taking Strange on a separate escutcheon, as in this seal; and for an heiress to have differenced her paternal coat with no better reason, or indeed at all, would have been an anomalous proceeding. The two lions passant do not appear in the glass at Shrewsbury, the donation of Hawise and her husband; who are there represented with heraldic decorations. Moreover, this Hawise was but 19 years of age in the 4th Edw. II. (Dugd. Bar. II., p. 71), and therefore the probable date of the seal is too early for it to have been hers.

There was another Hawise to whom this seal may have belonged, namely, the paternal grandmother of Hawise Gadarn, who however lived till the 4th Edw. II. She was the wife of Griffin de la Pole, son of Gwenwinwin, or Wemmwin (according to the printed record), as appears by the Placita de Quo Warranto, 20 Edw. I.; and that Gwenwinwin is said by the Welsh authorities, and in Cal. Rot. Pat. 3 b., to have been the son of Owen Cyveilioch, or de Keveoloc, and is himself sometimes called de Keveoloc (Cal. Rot. Pat. 2 b.). Seeing the manor conferred a surname on these ancestors, and is found in the family *t.* Edw. I., the husband of this Hawise, who was in the line of descent, was most likely Lord of Keveoloc also. Now it appears by the pedigree of L'Estrange in Blomefield's Norfolk, a family descended from Sir John Strange of Knockin, that a daughter of his named Avice married Griffin de la Pole; and though the authority for that statement is not given, yet, seeing Avice and Hawise are doubtless the same name, this seal corresponds with such a state of facts, and makes the truth of it highly probable; for here is a Hawise Lady of Keveoloc, holding in her right hand the arms of De la Pole, and in her left those of Strange of Knockin. In regard to the Lordship of Keveoloc, that manor may have formed part of the dower of Hawise the grandmother, and been afterwards given up by her, and then assigned as above mentioned for part of the dower of her daughter-in-law, Joan, the mother of Hawise Gadarn. It probably could be well spared by the grandmother, for she had obtained from the king a grant of the manor of Strettondale (see Placita de Quo Warranto, p. 685); and Griffin de la Pole, her grandson, being under age at his father's death, the wardship of his lands held in capite was also granted to her (see Abb. Rot. Orig. pp. 88, 89). Under these circumstances the better opinion should seem to be that this was the seal not of Hawise Gadarn, but of Hawise, wife of Griffin de la Pole.

The following pedigree, which, with the exception of the parts in parentheses, is derived from the published records and Dugdale, may render the foregoing remarks more readily intelligible.



4. Seal of Maximilian of Burgundy. This official seal, of which a cast was recently brought under the notice of the Institute,¹ is a beautiful example of the art in the sixteenth century. It is circular, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The device is a ship of war with three masts in full sail; on the sail of the mainmast is an escutcheon quarterly; I. and IV. also quarterly, viz. 1. *Modern Burgundy*; 2. per pale *Old Burgundy* and *Brabant*; 3. per pale *Old Burgundy* and *Limbourg*; 4 as 1; and on an inescutcheon *Flanders*; II. and III. France modern, a bendlet charged in chief with a dolphin, for *Bourbon-Montpensier*; over all on an inescutcheon apparently a bar on a fess, but probably intended as a fess only, *Borselle*: Crest on a helmet, full-faced with five bars, an owl also full-faced; above are the letters M.B.: Supporters, a lion and another beast, probably a lion also, but the sinister supporter is almost hidden by the mast. The sail of the fore-mast is *semée de flammes*, and on it are two staves raguly in saltire (as they appear on some of the seals of the Emp. Charles V.), charged at their intersection with a briquet; and above is a pentagonal caillon, and immediately below the intersection three pellets, and at the bottom of the sail a gem ring with something passing through it. The sail of the hindmast is also *semée de flammes*, and on it are the like staves in saltire, charged at the intersection with a pentagonal caillon; above is an indistinct object, possibly an escallop, and immediately below the intersection three pellets, and at the bottom of the sail a snail with its shell. On the dexter of the staves is an M. The B, which might be expected on the sinister, may be hidden by the flag next mentioned. On a flag at the stern is a merman in armour, in his right hand raised to strike is a sword, and on his left arm a shield (? charged). Along the top of the hull are ten shields with the arms following:—

1 ? } These are on the forecastle: the charges have not been
2 ? } satisfactorily made out.

3. *Modern Burgundy* with its quarterings and inescutcheon as in the first and fourth grand quarters of the escutcheon on the main sail.

4. A fess apparently charged with a bar, but probably intended as a fess only, for *Borselle*.²

5. Barry of six, in chief three annulets for *Vieville*.³

6. France modern, a bendlet charged in chief with probably a dolphin, for *Bourbon-Montpensier*.⁴

7. Three mascles, a chief paly, on a canton a lion rampant, for *Berghes*.⁵

8. A cross charged with five escallops for *St. Simon*.⁶

9. Three eagles displayed for *Brimeu*.⁷

10. Three bars for *Rambures*.⁸

Five other shields are seen through the shrouds, but without charges.

The legend, which is on a scroll round the device, has the first two letters concealed by a turn of it; but these and some defects from fractures

¹ A sulphur cast from the collection of the late Mr. Caley was exhibited by Mr. Burt, at the Monthly Meeting, Jan. 7, 1853. Casts of this remarkable seal may be obtained, without difficulty, from Mr. Ready, Lowestoft.

² *Borselle* was *sa.*, a fess *arg.*

³ *Vieville*, Barry of 6 *or* and *az.*, on the first two bars 3 annulets *gu.*

⁴ *Bourbon-Montpensier*, France modern,

on the chief *or* of a bendlet *gu.* a dolphin *az.*

⁵ *Berghes* or *Bergue*, *Vert.* 3 mascles *arg.*, on a chief paly *or* and *gu.*, a canton *sa.* charged with a lion rampant *or.*

⁶ *St. Simon*, *sa.* on a cross *arg.* 5 escallops *gu.*

⁷ *Brimeu*, *arg.* 3 eagles displayed *gu.*

⁸ *Rambures*, *or.* 3 bars *gu.*

being supplied in parentheses, it reads thus : (SI)GILLVM : MAXIMILLANI : A : BYRGONDIA : D(OMINI : BEV)ERIS : AC : VERIS : M(A)RIS : PREFECTI :⁹

On the box containing the cast it was stated to be the "Admiralty seal of Maximilian de Burgundy, Admiral and captain general of the sea, to a safe conduct of Charles Emp. of the Romans, King of Germany, &c., 1543." The original is said to be now at Carlton Ride.

This official seal is remarkable for the number of family alliances it displays, and the place they occupy. The Maximilian named on it belonged to one of the illegitimate branches of Burgundy, descended from Duke Philip surnamed the Good, who died in 1467, and whose arms are those on the main-sail in the first and fourth grand quarters. The admiral was Lord of Beves and Vere and some other places, and eventually a knight of the Golden Fleece, but not till 1546; which being after the date of the seal, the flammes, the briquet and caillou are not to be referred to that order, but to the house of Burgundy, and probably the staves raguly also; whatever may be the fact as to the ring and snail. He studied under Erasmus, and was intended, it is said, for an ecclesiastic; but afterwards devoted himself to arms; which change may have taken place after the deaths of his two elder brothers, who died young, had opened new prospects to him. He was the third son of Adolphus of Burgundy by his wife Anne, daughter of John de Berghes, whose mother was Mary or Blanche St. Simon, by Adrienne de Brimeu his wife, whose mother was Adrienne de Rambures; and which Adolphus was the son of Philip of Burgundy by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Wolfart de Borselle by Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier his wife, aunt of Charles Duke of Bourbon, constable of France, who was killed at the taking of Rome in 1527; and which Philip was the son of Anthony, the famous bastard of Burgundy, by his wife Mary, only daughter of Peter de la Vieville by Isabel de Preuve his wife; and which Anthony was one of the illegitimate sons of the before-mentioned Duke Philip. As the father of Maximilian is said to have borne the arms of Borselle, *sa a fess arg.*, on an inescutcheon over all, we may conclude, notwithstanding the peculiarity of the fess on this inescutcheon over all, that only a fess was really intended; and if so, no doubt for Borselle. Mary de la Vieville and Anne de Borselle appear to have been heiresses; but not so any of the other ladies whose paternal arms are mentioned as occurring on the seal. Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier, at least, had not then, according to the rules of English heraldry, conferred any right to quarter her paternal coat; yet that coat was quartered, not only by Maximilian, but also by his father, though it may be presumed for a brisure only, conformably with what was sometimes practised in France. The arms of this branch of Burgundy had been originally the quarterings and inescutcheon of Duke Philip their progenitor, with a baton sinister over all. As Maximilian's grandfather Philip is said to have quartered Vieville, probably the baton was then disused. The dolphin, which distinguished the Montpensier branch of Bourbon, was taken from the arms of their ancestors, Dauphins of Auvergne. The seal

⁹ In the portion of this legend, where a defect in the impression is here supplied, —DOMINI: and—DN'I: DE:—would occupy the same space. Imhof would seem to sanction the reading—DE, but

the usual practice was to omit it, and use either a genitive, or an adjective, at that time. Had DE been used, the words would probably have read BEVRES, and VERE or LA VERE, as in Imhof.

shows that Chifflet and others, who represent the brisure of Bourbon-Montpensier as having been at that date a "baton peri en bande" charged, &c., are in error. If that form of brisure had been introduced, it was then of rare occurrence. In like manner the baton sinister above-mentioned was not coupé, but extended across the shield.—W. S. W.

5. Personal seal of circular form, with a remarkable device, a lion retrogardant, holding in his paws a dexter human hand.¹ The tail terminates in a foliated ornament, similar to the designs of sculpture late in the XIIth century, or early in XIIIth, the period to which this seal may be assigned. The legend is — ✠ SIGILLVM BALDEW . . DE ROSETO. The impression, on white wax, is appended to a deed amongst the Barrington muniments, and was communicated by Mr. G. Alan Lowndes, who kindly presented to the Institute a selection of sulphur casts, taken by Mr. Ready, of Lowestoft, from the more remarkable seals in the large collection of deeds, chiefly relating to the Priory of Hatfield Regis, Essex, and now preserved at Barrington Hall.

The document to which this seal is appended reads as follows (*in extenso*):—

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Baldewinus de Rosei, concessi et reddidi Radulfo de Roset fratri meo, et heredibus suis, in feudo et hereditate, ad tenendum de me et de meis heredibus, terram Hoieseia, quam Radulfus de Rosei pater meus ei dedit, pro servicium quod eadem terra debet, scilicet, xx. den. ad xx. sol. de exercitu regis et scutagiis. Testante Rogero de Toftes, Radulfo de Keneuile, Ricardo Malanusca, Will' de Lechesham, Adam de Rokelund, Rodland de Ridme, Matheo de Roser, Lamberd de Rosei.”²

Scutage or escuage was a commutation in money for knight-service, or the personal service of a knight in war. It may be traced to the early part of the reign of Henry II. As the Roseis do not appear to have held in capite, the scutage mentioned in the above deed may be assumed to have been a contribution to that of their lord, who was probably the Earl of Warenne, as they seem to have been his vassals. According to Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. vii., p. 80, under Roses Manor in South Creek, Baldwin de Rosey or de Roseto, who held considerable lands of the Earl of Warenne, confirmed by deed without date all the benefactions of his ancestors to the Priory of Castle Acre; and under Houghton in the same volume it is stated, that William, the third Earl of Warenne, before 1146 confirmed to the monks of Castle Acre the tithe which Wachelin de Rosei granted them, and that Baldwin de Rosei confirmed the grant of his ancestors by an agreement made before Walter, Bp. of Norwich. For this no authority is cited, but it occurred probably at the latter part of Baldwin's life, since there was no Walter Bp. of Norwich to whom this could apply till 1243; which would seem to be some years later than the probable date of the above deed. In Testa de Nevil, pp. 271, 287, and 354, a Baldwin de

¹ The origin of this curious device has not been ascertained. Another example may be cited, at a much later period. Henry Long, eldest son of Sir Thomas Long, of Drayton Cerne, was knighted in his father's lifetime by Henry VIII. for his gallant conduct at Tirwyn, in sight of the king, who granted him a new crest,—

a lion's head crowned, with a man's hand in the mouth.

² The various modes of writing the name deserve notice;—de Rosei, Roset or de Roseto, Roser. The deed is endorsed in a later hand, “Bald. Rosier's Grant to Rad. Rosier.” Casts of this seal may be obtained from Mr. Ready, Lowestoft.

Rosey or Rosey is mentioned as holding lands in Norfolk and elsewhere. This record furnishes no certain date, but it was compiled from inquisitions taken temp. Hen. III. and Edw. I. A Radulf de Rosey appears in the Great Roll of the Pipe 4th Hen. II., under Cambridgeshire, in connection with the Earl of Warenne. This was probably Radulf the father named in the deed. Two of the name appear as witnesses with Will. de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, to a confirmation by Galfrid de Say to Walden Abbey. (Mon. Ang.) These may have been the father and son, though one is called de Rosey and the other de Roseto; for in the deed itself their names also differ. A Radulf de Rosey witnessed a confirmatory grant by Matilda de Say, after the death of her husband William de Boeland, to the monks of Walden, of a church, which her grandmother Beatrix de Say had given them. (Mon. Ang.) Beatrix died in 1207; but when William de Boeland died has not been ascertained. He was Matilda's husband in 30 Hen. II. (See *Med. Form. Angl.*, p. 217.) Probably he died about the same time as Beatrix. However that may be, the grant by Matilda could hardly be earlier than 1207, and it is not improbable that was this Radulf de Rosey the son named in the deed; for the Earls of Warenne had lands both in Essex and Cambridgeshire, at no great distance from Walden. A Lambert de Rosey is mentioned as a benefactor to the monks in the first two grants by the second Earl of Warenne to Castle Acre Priory (Mon. Ang.) That Earl died in 1135, and therefore this could not be the Lambert named in the above deed, though he may have been one of Baldwin's ancestors whose benefactions were confirmed by him. A Lambert de Ros, probably for Rosey, appears as a witness to the grant by Drogo, son of William Dapifer de Gressinghall, to the same Priory (Mon. Ang.), but there is nothing to fix its date. The churches of Lechesham are mentioned in the Earl's grants above referred to, most likely East and West Lexham, Norfolk; and a William de Lechesham is among the witnesses to a grant by Godfrid de Lisewis to the monks of Castle Acre at Rainham (Mon. Ang.), which is addressed to John Bp. of Norwich, and witnessed also by William Prior of Lewis, whereby the date is ascertained to be between 1175 and 1180. This William de Lechesham may possibly have been the witness to the above deed; but if so, he must have been advanced in years. A witness of the same name occurs to another grant by the same Godfrid, but there is nothing to indicate when it was made.

In determining the date of the document above given, the peculiar form of it is not to be disregarded. Such a deed might be referred to the twelfth century, and can hardly be much later than the commencement of the reign of Henry III.

6. A brass matrix, of circular form, diam. 1 in., bearing an heraldic escutcheon, charged with a coat which appears to be, barry nebuly of five. Around the margin is the legend, s'. SIMONIS : BASSET : The upper part, or handle of the matrix is hexagonal, the extremity being pierced with a trefoil for suspension. It is supposed to have been the seal of Simon Basset, of Sapcote, co. Leicester, son and heir of Ralph Basset, or of Simon Basset, who was the grandson of the before-mentioned Simon, and died about 1328, of whom little is known except that he married, and left a son Ralph. Simon, the grandfather, was summoned in June, 22 Edw. I., 1294, to attend the king to advise touching weighty affairs of the realm; but Sir H. Nicolas questions whether this can be considered as a regular Writ of Summons to Parliament. He was

further commanded to come to Portsmouth on Sept. 1, following, well furnished with horse and arms, to accompany Edward into Gascony.³ He died in 1296: his son and heir, Ralph Basset, was with the expedition into Scotland, 4 Edw. II. The original arms of Basset of Sapeote seem to have been, arg. two bars sa., or Barry undy, arg. and sa., at which time nebully and undy were often the same. It is said that t. Edw. III. they were changed to or, three piles meeting in base gules, a canton vair. The best account of this family is contained in Nichol's Leicestershire, vol. iv., under Sapeote, p. 889, *et seqq.*, where the various changes in the Basset coat are mentioned. In the Roll *temp.* Hen. III., edited by Nicolas, p. 10, it is probable that the word *oundé* is omitted. In the Roll of Arms, t. Edw. III., the entry appears, "Monsire Basset port une dannelsy, d'argent et gules, de vj. peeces."⁴ The matrix was found at Metheringham, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

7. Personal seal, with an heraldic escutcheon, charged with a maunch, the bearing of le Banaster, an ancient Shropshire family of note. The matrix was found on the property of John Arthur Lloyd, Esq., at Cae Hen farm, in Montgomeryshire, and is now in his possession. It is of brass, and bears the legend—*Willems. le banaster.*

An impression was presented by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., who also kindly communicated the following particulars:—"This seal was found in May, 1843, in turning some compost, formed out of an old fence, taken up where a house is reported to have formerly stood. The arms of Le Banaster are, vert, a maunch argent. Blakeway states that the Banaster family was formerly of Hadnall, Shropshire, possibly from the time of the Domesday Survey. The name occurs, amongst the companions of the Conqueror, in the Roll of Battle Abbey. Blakeway asserts, also, that the arms were, arg. a cross potent fleury sa. Mr. J. Morris, of Shrewsbury, states that William Banaster, of Yorton, near Hadnall, who witnessed in 12 Edw. III. a grant by Sir Robert Corbet, of Moreton Corbet, of land in Wem Brockhurst, married Matilda, daughter and sole heiress of Guy de Hadnall, whose arms were, vert, a maunch argent. William, son of this William Banaster, was living at Yorton, 25 Edw. III., and succeeded to the Hadnall Estate prior to 30 Edw. III. He was Escheator of co. Salop, as appears by a document in All Souls' College, Oxford, 44 Edw. III. (13 March, 1378.) Mr. Morris supposes that this seal may have been used by this William le Banaster."



Seal of William le Banaster.

8. Personal seal with a device, a flower of six leaves, resembling the *angemne* or *angenin*, of French heraldry, but having little filaments between the petals. It bears the name of Hugh de Treverbin. A detached impression, on dingy coloured red wax, with the deed to which it had in all probability been originally appended, was found amongst the muniments at Wardour Castle by Mr. Smirke, who communicated it as an example of a form unusual amongst English seals, being an equilateral triangle. This

³ Dugdale's Bar. vol. i., p. 382.

⁴ Roll of arms, about 1337-1350, edited by Sir H. Nicolas, p. 40. This may have

been Ralph, Lord Basset, son of the second Simon above-mentioned. He was distinguished in the campaigns of that reign.

form may probably have originated in that of the shield; escutcheon-shaped matrices of seals are not of rare occurrence on the continent. Heineccius gives a few examples, some with the upper margin curvilinear,



like that of the defence termed a "kite-shield;" more usually the upper edge is straight.⁵ The legend is, s. HUGONIS D' TREVERBIN.

The Treverbin family was of note in Cornwall, and possessed a manor of the same name in the parish of St. Austell. The deed above mentioned is described by Mr. Smirke as a confirmation, by Hugo, son of Odo de Treverbin, of his father's grant of lands, &c., in St. "Austol" to the Prior and convent of Tiwardreth. The *testes* are, Phil. de Bodrigan, Radulph. de Arundel, Alanus Bloyhou, Will. de Roserou, Ric. de Pridias, Walter Ram, &c. The deed is without date, but it may be assigned to the thirteenth century. The grant by Odo, son of Walter de Treverbin, (the same Walter, possibly, who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1223.)

has been printed, from the original in Lord Arundell's possession, in Dr. Oliver's "Monasticon of the Diocese of Exeter (p. 42)."

The varieties of the floral and foliated device on seals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are innumerable, as are also those of the fleurdelys and the cross flory. They occur more commonly on seals of persons of inferior condition, or those who may not have been entitled to bear arms, and the matrices appear to have been very generally of lead, and coarsely engraved. In certain instances the device may have had some heraldic or special significance, such as the five-leaved flower on the seal of Richard de Roseto, *cir. t.* Hen. III., represented in Mr. Dashwood's *Ancient Seals at Stowe-Bardolph*.⁶ In the example before us, some allusion to an armorial bearing might be sought at first sight in the narcissus flower between three estoiles; but it seems to be a mere conventional device, and the arms of the Treverbins were, *per pale, ar. and gu.* three castles counterchanged.

9. Small personal seal, of round form, bearing an escutcheon charged with a device, not heraldic, which may be thus described: In dexter chief an arm clothed in a sleeve tightly buttoned, and striking with a hammer upon an anvil formed with the pointed projection at each end, which caused it to be called a "bickorne" (*bicornuta* or *bicornia*), in modern parlance a beak-iron. An anvil thus named occurs amongst the requisites for the

⁵ Heineccius, de Sigillis, tabb. xi. xii. German and Italian matrices of the escutcheon form often occur, usually displaying heraldic bearings. The seal of Stephen Burstowe, in the Brit. Mus. is an early and remarkable example of the triangular matrix, the angles much rounded. Three small antique gems are inserted in the field. A representation of this curious seal is given in Bisshe's *Notes on Upton de Studio Mil.* p. 63, but the shape is very inaccurately shown, the sides being strongly incurved, which is not the

case in the original impression. Some examples of the escutcheon form of matrix occur in the *Recueil de Sceaux Normands*, by A. L. D'Anisy.

⁶ *Sigilla Antiqua* (privately printed) pl. 5. Other examples of the floral device, as also of escutcheon shaped seals, of which the more truly triangular form, shown above, may be only a variety, will be found in this interesting volume, of which Mr. Dashwood kindly presented a copy to the Library of the Institute, where it may be consulted.

armourer, used doubtless in closing up the rivets, and is enumerated in the "Abilment for the Justus of the pees."⁷ The anvil here is not set in its stock, but the point, formed for fixing it in a wooden block, appears directed towards the middle base point. In the sinister chief there is a large star, possibly a spark from the anvil. The legend seems to be, *p. MARQUIER., of which no satisfactory explanation has been offered: some have supposed that it may denote the name of the owner, Marker, or it may convey some double allusion, implied in the device of affixing a certain mark by the blow of the hammer. "*Merchier—Marquer, noter.*" Roquefort.⁸



This little seal of brass, date fourteenth cent., was exhibited by the Rev. W. Gunner, and had been recently found in an excavation in Colbrook Street, Winchester. A small round seal, apparently Flemish, with a device closely similar to this, is in the collection at the British Museum. The device is an anvil, fixed in a block, with tongs and hammer above it, and over them appears a large spark. The legend is much defaced, and the seal appears of a later period than that found at Winchester. It may probably be assigned to the fifteenth century.

10. Privy seal, of circular form, fourteenth century, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; the device, a lion rampant, with the legend, * SVM LEO FORTIS. Matrix in the possession of the Hon. Mrs. Greville Howard. Impression communicated by Mr. Greville Chester.

We are indebted to the obliging permission of Mr. Mason, of Tenby, publisher of the "Archæologia Cambrensis," for the use of the woodcut of the seal of Hawise, Lady of Keveoloc, inserted among the foregoing examples. It was noticed in the "Cambrian Journal," Vol. III., New Series, p. 70, and Vol. IV., p. 72, with this illustration. Impressions from the matrix have been communicated by Mr. Dawes and the Rev. F. Massie, of Chester.

W. S. W., AND A. W.

⁷ See the note on the word "Byckorne," *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., p. 229.

⁸ In base Latin *Marchia* occurs in the

sense of *nota, sigillum*;—*Marquere—signature*; namely, to stamp a standard measure, &c. See Dueange.

Original Documents.

WARRANTS TO THE KEEPERS OF THE GREAT WARDROBE, IN THE REIGNS OF HENRY VII. AND HENRY VIII.

COMMUNICATED BY THE HON. ROBERT CURZON, JUN.

THE following documents, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Curzon, are preserved amongst his extensive collections at Parham. Although of a class less attractive to the general reader, than some of those original illustrations of ancient usages and manners, brought from time to time before the readers of the *Journal*, these documents merit attention, as connected with the private life of persons highly distinguished in their times; and not less so, as illustrative of the manners of the age, and of formalities of ancient state, extending to the most trivial details. It is scarcely needful to remind our readers, that to such forms, connected with the periodical delivery of garments or other gifts, in royal and stately households,—to the *liberata* and the writ of *liberate*, of which examples are here brought under their notice, the origin of the livery, a term now associated only with menial service, may be traced.

The information which documents of this nature convey, regarding costume, domestic habits, and the manners of olden times, is not the only ground upon which they may be commended to the attention of the antiquary. They may serve, as has been often shown, as collateral aids in ascertaining with precision the more minute details connected with historical enquiry. One of the documents communicated by Mr. Curzon presents an example of this, in the question which it suggests, relating to a distinguished personage of the House of Tudor. Sandford, in his *Genealogical History*, and various later writers, trusting possibly to his authority, have fixed 1498 as the year of the birth of the third daughter of Henry VII. The Lady Mary was married first to Lewis XII. of France, and after his death to Charles Brandon. The assertion of Sandford, for which no authority is given, does not appear to have been questioned; and one of our most acute historical enquirers, the late Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Memoir of Elizabeth of York*, prefixed to his publication of her "*Privy Purse Expenses*," p. lxxxvi., citing Sandford's statement, adds the conjectural remark, that a payment to the Queen's Surgeon, on May 27, 1498, may tend to fix the precise date of the birth of the Lady Mary as having occurred about that time.

But the question naturally suggests itself, in perusing the warrant before us, bearing date June 18, in that year, that the black satin kirtle, the velvet gown, and other articles of dress, which the keeper of the wardrobe was charged to deliver for the use of the Lady Mary, were little suited to an infant of a few weeks old. And although we may seek in vain for distinct contemporary evidence regarding the birth of this distinguished lady, it appears clear from the narrative of Erasmus, when relating his

visit to the royal children, (probably at Eltham,) that the statement of Sandford, as to her birth, must be erroneous. The incident described by Erasmus occurred between the earlier part of the year 1499 and the spring of 1500; as shown by his description of the Prince Edmund, an infant in arms at the time of this visit. The Prince was born Feb. 21, 1498-9, and died in April, 1500. The other royal children present were, Prince Henry, described as nine years of age (he was born in 1491); Margaret, on his right hand, aged about eleven (having been born Nov. 29, 1489), and Mary, at her brother's left, aged four years. ("A sinistris Maria lusitans, annos nata quatuor.") It is therefore evident that her birth took place about 1495, or 1496; and unless it may be supposed that the reward of 3*l.*, given by Henry VII. on Dec. 19, 1494, "to a currier that brought the tidings,"¹ was a largess on the news of the birth of the Princess, it seems probable that the costly preparations at Shene, towards the close of the following year, may have been preparatory to the state ceremony, when the Queen "took her chamber," previously to her confinement on occasion of the birth of the Lady Mary. On Dec. 17, 1495, no less a sum than 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid "for browdryng of two chambres with a bedd at Shene."² The description of the magnificent ceremonial on such occasions, as observed previously to the birth of the Lady Margaret, in 1489, may be seen in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iv., p. 249.

The interesting description given by Erasmus of his visit to the Royal Nursery, accompanied by his friend Thomas More, then a student at law, subsequently eminent in the annals of our country, has been given by Dr. Knight, and the original presents a graphic sketch, worthy of the masterly hand which indited the "Colloquia."³ Whilst we read the narrative, some portraiture, faithful although austere expressed, such as that at Hampton Court, which represents the children of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York at a somewhat earlier time, seems present to our view.

The documents, here subjoined, are printed *in extenso*.

By the King.

H. R.⁴

We wol and charge you, that for thuse of our derrest seconde sonne, the Duc of York, and oure Right Dere and right entierly welbelouede doughtiers, the ladyes Margrete and Marie his Susters, ye deliuer thies percelx ensuing. Furst, for our said Sonne, twoo Cootes, oone of blak dammask, and thoder of blak saten, with suffisant lynyng to the same. Item, a gowne of blak veluet lyned with blak sarcenet. Item, a bonet of erimsin veluet. Item, a paylet Cace of Canvas. Item, a federbed and a bolster. Item, a paire fustians. Item, a Countreyoynt and asmoche blak Sarcenet as shal suffice for the lynyng of a gowne of erimsin veluet. Item,

¹ Privy Purse Expenses of Hen. VII., *Excerpta Historica*, p. 100.

² *Ibid.*, p. 106. The gift of 27*l.* "to the Queenes Grace" on Feb. 1, following, may have been connected with her recent confinement. The palace at Shene was a favourite resort of Henry VII. and his Queen.

³ Knight's Life of Erasmus, p. 68, citing

the prefatory discourse by Erasmus, in the first edition of his works, Basil, 1540.

⁴ Sign Manual of Henry VII., given in the *Autographs of Royal and Noble Personages*, by C. J. Smith, and John Gough Nichols, from Cott. MS. Calig. B. VI. fol. 20. This sovereign occasionally used the signature—*Henry R.* as engraved in the same series.

for the lady Margrete, a kirtel of blak Saten with suffisant lyning to the same. Item, a gowne of blak veluet with an edge of crimsin veluet, and suffisant lyning therto. Item, three elnes Riban for girdelles, at v. d. thelne. Item, two vneces laces for hir kirtelle. Item, oone thousand pynnes. Item, for a paylet for hir women, a Federbed, a bolster, twoo paire sheetes, of iij. bredes, at viij. d. thelne, a paire fustians, and a countrepoynt. Item, for the lady Mary, a kirtel of blak Saten, with suffisaunt lyning to the same. Item, a gowne of blak veluet edged with crimsin veluet, and suffisant lyning therto. Item, three elnes Ryban for gyrdelles, at v. d. thelne. Item, twoo vneces laces for hir kirtel. Item, a bed for the same lady Marie, a Sparver⁵ of grene sarcenet, a paylet Cace of Canvas, a federbed, a bolster, twoo paire shetes, of three bredes, at xvj. d. thelne, a paire fustians, a Countrepoynt, twoo pilowes of downe, and two pilowburys⁶ to the same, at xx. d. thelne. And thies oure lettres shalbee your waraunt in this behalue. Yeven vndre oure signet, at oure Palois of Westm^r, the xvij.th day of Juyn, the xiiij.th yere of our Reyne. [A.D. 1498.]

To oure trusty and right Welbeloued knight and counsaillour, Ser Robert Lytton, oure vndre Treasurer of England, keper of oure great Warderobe.

By the kinge.

Henry R.⁷

We wooll and commaunde you that vnto the lorde Kursone ye delyuer xiiij. yerdes of Crimson veluett for A gowne, and asmoclie blacke boogi⁸ as schall suffice for furringe of the same gowne. Ande thes our lettres schalbe your sufficient warant and dysecharge in this behalf. Yevene vnder our Signet, at our Castell of Wyndesore, the ii^{de} daye of Januarij, the fyft yere of our Reigne. [A.D. 1514.]

To our trusty and welbelouede Ser Andrew Wyndesor, knyght, keper of our great wardrope.

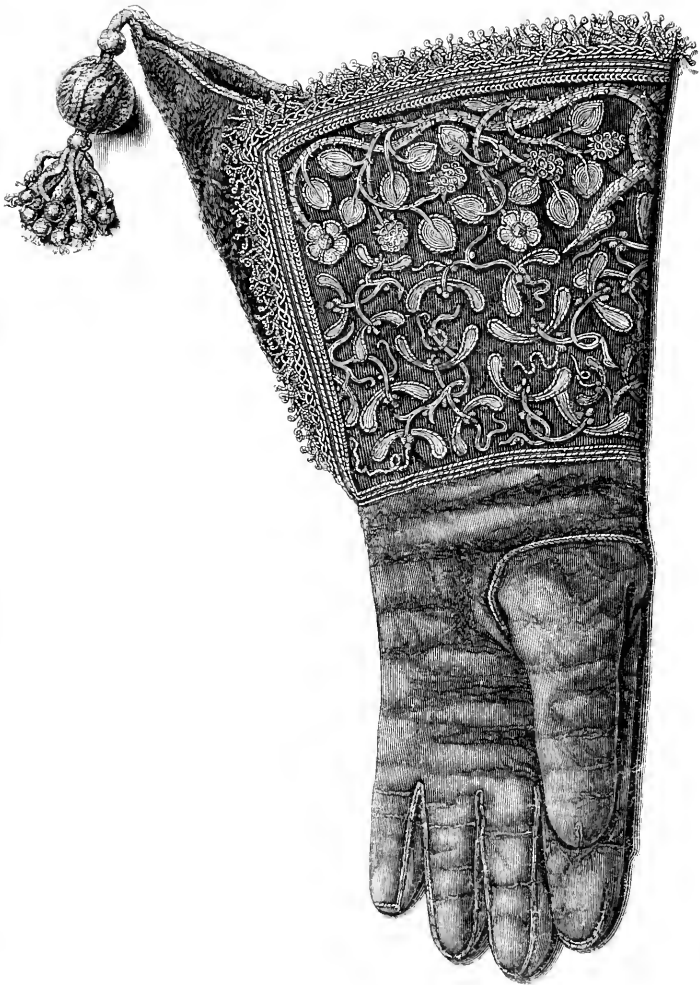
⁵ See Archdeacon Nares' explanation of this term, and the detailed note by Sir N. H. Nicolas, *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 256. The *Esparver* is there explained as being the framework of a bed, to which the curtains, valances, &c., were attached, and not the canopy or tester only, as Naves supposed. The explanation given by that able glossarist is however confirmed by the following passage in *Horman's Vulgaria*.—"Some have curteynes, some sparuers aboute the bedde to kepe away gnattis; *conopeum lecto circumspargunt*." W. Thomas, in 1548, renders the Italian term *Padiglione*, as—"a pavilion, or the Sparviour of a bedde."

⁶ These were apparently pillow-eases. Amongst the *Pertinencia mulieribus*, in a Vocabulary, Harl. MS. 1002, is found,—"Cervicall, a pyilwere;" and, in the *Ortus Vocabulorum*,—"Pulvinar, cervicall

dicitur a pluma, &c.: Anglice, a pelowbere." Palsgrave explains the term with greater precision; "Pyllowbere, *taye d'oreillier*." John Hollibusk, in the Appendix to Turner's Herbal, 1561, gives the following remedy for him that hath his legs cold by reason of long siekness,—seeth oats with wine, and put them "into a soft sack, or pillow bier, halfe an elle longe and broad, and wrappe his legges therein." Chaucer's Pardoner, it will be remembered, carried about "a pillow bere," which he said was Our Lady's vail.

⁷ The sign manual of Henry VIII. has repeatedly been engraved. See the Autographs of Royal and Noble Personages, pl. vi. *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII.*, edited by Sir Nicholas H. Nicolas, p. 7, &c.

⁸ See Sir N. H. Nicolas's note on this word, Index to *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 237.



EMBROIDERED HAWKING-GLOVE, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE LADY NORTH.

(Archaeological Journal, vol. x., page 86.)

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 4, 1853.

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

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL read some interesting notices of sculptured wayside crosses existing in Ireland, and brought before the meeting a series of drawings, executed by himself, in illustration of that remarkable class of ancient remains, in the sister kingdom. Mr. O'Neill observed that the insular position of Ireland, on the extreme verge of the European continent, as also certain local conditions connected with the obscure history of earlier times in that country, seemed to have impressed upon her antiquities a stamp of peculiar and deep interest. Amongst these vestiges, sculptured stone crosses occupy a prominent place. They are very numerous, and vary in their style, from the simple and rudely-formed cross, to those which are covered with elaborate ornament; in their dimensions, also, they present great diversity. The most lofty example is the cross at Monasterboice, co. Louth, measuring about 24 ft. in height; and another cross in the same wild and lonely locality measures nearly 20 ft., both of them richly carved, and in fair preservation. The smallest of the Ullard crosses, co. Kilkenny, measures less than 5 ft. in height, and numerous examples occur, ranging in size between these dimensions. These ancient monuments have suffered much from time, and in some cases from wanton injury, but the original design may for the most part be ascertained; and they form a valuable series illustrative of early art, and of its peculiarities as developed in Ireland in medieval times. These curious sculptures have been commended to the notice of antiquaries by several writers: Mr. Wilde, in his "Beauties of the Boyne and the Blackwater," makes special mention of the crosses at Clonmaenose and Monasterboice, superior in their design, the elaborate character of their sculpture, and in their large dimensions, to any Early Christian monuments in Great Britain, or possibly in Europe. A very remarkable example has recently been disinterred in the Isle of Arran by Mr. Wilde, which may bear comparison with those Irish crosses. Mr. Wakeman, in his useful Handbook of Irish Antiquities, speaks of the sculptured crosses as the most curious examples of early Christian art, of their class and period, now existing; and every antiquary, who has had occasion to become acquainted with these remarkable monuments, must regret that they should remain unknown and neglected, in daily peril of destruction from their exposure to decay and injury.

According to the opinion of Irish antiquaries, these crosses may have been erected between the fifth and the twelfth centuries; in some instances their date has, as it is believed, been determined: the examples at Monasterboice and Clonmaenose are ascribed to the ninth and tenth centuries, and that at Tuam is supposed to be of the earlier part of the twelfth century. There are other Irish crosses, regarded, on evidence

which may be received as satisfactory, as of a much earlier period. Mr. O'Neill proposes to publish by subscription a series of large lithographic drawings of these highly curious sculptures. On the present occasion he produced his representations of the crosses at Killklerspeen, Kilree, Ullard, of two remarkable examples at Graigue, and of those at Dunnamaggan and Killkuran; with various drawings, to scale, representing the peculiar details of intricate ornament.

Mr. WESTWOOD suggested the importance of collecting figures of the different types of Irish crosses from distant localities; nearly all those represented in Mr. O'Neill's drawings being of one type, from the South of Ireland; namely, that in which the four arms of the cross are united by a circle of stone, giving a wheel-like appearance to the upper portion of the cross, the spaces between the arms and circle being pierced, and the ornamentation consisting chiefly of the interlaced ribbon, the spiral lines, and the diagonal Chinese-like patterns, with scarcely any representations of human figures.¹ Mr. Westwood also described several Welsh and English crosses, of which he had brought rubbings, in illustration of the subject. These were—1st. From the great wheel cross at Margam, in South Wales, remarkable for the elaborate and intricate nature of its carved ornamentation, as well as for having an almost defaced inscription, hitherto undeciphered; the letters being written sideways, and not horizontally, as has been hitherto supposed; and also for having figures of two ecclesiastics carved on the stem of the cross, which appears to have been broken, the lower portion being lost. The two arms of this cross are also united by a circle, but the open spaces are not pierced. 2nd. From a smaller wheel cross, also at Margam, of which no description or figure has hitherto been published, interesting for the broad base or stem of the cross, which is elaborately ornamented, and also for bearing a barbarous Latin inscription. And 3rd, from the great cross, or rather monolith, at Sandbach in Cheshire, rubbings being exhibited of three of the sides. This cross is remarkable for the extreme classical elegance of some portion of its ornamental details, and for having the Crucifixion sculptured in the middle of one of the broader of its sides, so that it is most probable that the column, which is of great height, was never surmounted by a cross.

Mr. WYXNE, M.P., expressed the hope that accurate casts or models of these valuable examples of early design might be obtained for exhibition in some public depository.

Mr. HAWKINS desired to call the attention of the meeting to the very praiseworthy example, connected with one of the fine crosses at Margam. Having been broken into numerous fragments, they had become dispersed, and fallen into various hands in the neighbourhood of the ruined abbey; but, interest in the preservation of such ancient monuments having been aroused, these disunited portions had all been brought together, and formed one of the curious objects, to which the notice of the Society had been called by Mr. Westwood.

Mr. W. W. E. WYXNE, M.P., gave a report of the extensive excavations, under his direction, on the site of Castell y Bere, a fortress of great

¹ A curious exception to this latter circumstance occurs on one of the crosses at Killklerspeen, in which a square portion is ornamented with the figures of four men with interlacing arms and legs, the heads

occupying the four angles of the square. Similarly grotesque ornaments occur in the Illuminations of the Book of Kells and the Gospels of Mae Regol.

extent, in Merionethshire. The remains of that castle, where Edward I. sojourned for several days during his campaign in Wales, in 1284, had fallen so completely into decay as to present, with the exception of portions of the walls of two rooms, little more than a few shapeless masses of masonry. It is correctly described by Pennant as having extended lengthways over the whole surface of the summit of a long and narrow rock; and he says that the most complete apartment was 36 ft. broad, and was cut out of the rock on two sides, and adds what might have been said with equal truth at the commencement of the present excavations, "the whole of this place is so overgrown with bushes, as to render the survey very difficult." The researches carried out by Mr. Wynne have, however, brought to light architectural details of more than common elegance, including sculptured capitals, one with the beautiful *dog-tooth* moulding, proving that this stronghold, in its ornamental beauties, was superior to any military work in North Wales. About one-third of the area has been laid open, and Mr. Wynne purposes to resume the work during the ensuing summer; he exhibited numerous relics—weapons, including about twenty arrow-heads (one barbed), pottery, an interesting leaden matrix of a seal, of circular form, the device being a fleur-de-lys, + s' HYSOC : BYLY:—the whole supposed to be of the time of Edward I. It should be mentioned that in a MS. written about the year 1560, amongst the valuable Hengwrt collections, belonging to Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., at Rûg in Merionethshire, the castle of Bere is described as having been a great and strong building now destroyed and levelled with the ground. See former notices of the excavations at this place, *Journal*, vol. viii, pp. 314, 327; *Archaeol. Camb.*, vol. iii. N.S., pp. 71, 311.

Mr. Wynne also produced a flat leaden plate belonging to the Rev. Edmund Bridgeman, bearing an inscription in Hebrew characters. It was found many years ago, in the former house at Garth, in Montgomeryshire. It is heart-shaped, measuring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam., thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in., the letters being pierced through the plate. In the upper line are three characters, which, as Mr. Vaux observed, may be read—בשר, pure, perfect, clean, or—בשר, meat. It is customary amongst the Jews, as he stated, to send presents of pieces of meat, &c., with such plates attached to them. There are three characters below, which may be read—יני, possibly, as Mr. Vaux remarked, the initials of the owner, whose name, for instance, might have been Jusuf ben Yusul.

Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN gave an account of recent excavations at Leominster, by which the plan of the Priory Church had been ascertained. (Printed in this volume, page 109.)

Mr. NESBITT gave a short description of the shrine of St. Manchan, Abbot of Leth or Leith, in the King's County, Ireland, who died A.D. 664,² and he laid before the meeting electrotypes and casts of the greater part of the ornamental metal-work on that extraordinary relic of Irish skill. These admirable fac-similes of the delicate and intricate designs upon this shrine presented a striking evidence of the value of a plastic material invented by Mr. Nesbitt, being a compound of gutta percha with wax, which he has used with great success in producing excellent impressions from elaborate works in metal, ivory, &c. Although this very remarkable

² *Annales quatuor Magistrorum*, sub anno; *Colgan's Fasti Hib.*, vol. i., pp. 150, 333.

example of early Irish metallurgic art has been known to a few Irish antiquaries for many years, neither engraving or description of it has hitherto been published. Dr. Petrie, however, has announced his intention of reading a paper upon it before the Royal Irish Academy, and the original will form a part of the collection of antiquities in the Great Industrial Exhibition in Dublin. It may therefore here be sufficient to describe it very shortly. The shrine is formed of wood, and in form resembles the roof of a house or chapel, oblong in plan; the sides meet in a ridge, and the ends are gables. It measures 24 inches in length, by 15 in breadth and 19 in height. On each side is a cross 17 inches by 16, composed of five bosses or hemispheres elaborately ornamented, and united by arms, each of which contains four plates of enamel; the ground of the enamels is yellow, and a pattern is formed on each by lines of red. The patterns are chiefly composed of straight lines,³ and several of them bear much resemblance to Chinese or ancient Mexican decorations. In texture and colour these enamels closely resemble those which ornament the fine bronze armlets in the British Museum, found at Castle Drummond in Perthshire. Above and below the crosses were figures of men, about six inches in length. Originally it would seem there were nearly fifty of those figures, but now only ten remain; these present many remarkable peculiarities in dress, arrangement of the hair, &c. One carries a small axe, two a short hooked stick,⁴ and one a book. Below these figures, and in the corresponding position at the ends of the shrine, are rows of enamels of the same character as those which decorate the crosses, and strips of bronze elaborately pierced and engraved are placed at each angle; the ends are covered by triangular plates, ornamented in the same style. The ornamentation of these plates and strips, as well as of the hemispheres of the crosses, is formed by interlaced figures of animals, sometimes quadruped, sometimes biped, but never winged. The metal-work throughout was richly gilt. The whole rests upon four bronze feet, and rings are fixed at the corners, through which poles might be passed for the purpose of carrying the shrine in procession.

When the shrine was recently opened it was found to contain some bones, some pieces of yew (apparently parts of the earlier wooden frame of the shrine), and some thin pieces of silver, which it was evident from their outline were fragments of the original plating of the sides of the shrine, preserved by the figures which had been fixed over them.

The character of the ornamentation so closely resembles that of the cross of Cong,⁵ in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which bears the date of 1123, that there is great reason to believe that this shrine was made at very nearly the same period. It has been kept for some years past in a chapel at a place called Boher, near Moate in the county Westmeath. Boher is in the King's County, and in the parish of Lemanaghan, in which are the remains of the Abbey of Leth. The adjoining parish of Kilmanaghan also derives its name from the saint, whose birthday, the 24th January, is still observed in the district in which he dwelt in the seventh century. It does not however appear that he has been regularly canonised.

³ They are such as Humboldt has called rhythmical patterns, which characterise the ornamentation of many nations in a certain stage of civilisation.

⁴ See Giraldus Cambrensis, Top. Hib.

⁵ Casts of which were exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt.

Mr. Nesbitt was informed of the existence of this shrine by Mr. Clibborn, the zealous curator of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy; Dr. Lentaigne, of Tallaght House, has since been able to procure its temporary committal to the care of that society.

Mr. JAMES YATES, wishing to render his account of the Bulla worn by Roman boys⁶ as complete as possible, directed the attention of the meeting to some very interesting and instructive specimens, which he saw last year in the Museum of Antiquities at Wiesbaden, and of which a description by Mr. Habel is contained in the Annals of the Archaeological Society of Nassau.⁷

In the year 1841 a cubic sarcophagus of yellow sandstone, with a lid of the same material, was found in the ancient Roman cemetery near Kreutznach. It contained five glass vessels in a state of excellent preservation, one in the centre of the cavity within the sarcophagus, the others in its four corners. One of these four bottles is nearly 6 in. high, and of a simple form; the other three are 8 or 9 in. high, resembling in form a modern claret-jug, each having a handle, and being of elaborate and beautiful workmanship. The bottom of one of them was covered with a brown substance, the odour of which, when laid on burning coals, proved it to be the remains of an ointment.

The vessel which was discovered in the middle of the cavity, is of bluish-green glass, and does not differ materially in size and form from other *ossoria*. It is closed by a well-shaped lid of the same material, and its contents were very remarkable. It was about half filled with bones and ashes, and among these were found a very beautiful bronze lamp, two bronze coins of Vespasian, and the remains of a golden bulla. The lamp, besides the elegance of its form, is distinguished by being very complete. The chains and hook for suspending it remain, together with the point for trimming and cleaning. The coins indicate very exactly that the entombment took place A.D. 71. The bulla, having been burnt together with the corpse of the high-born youth to whom it belonged, is very much damaged; but fortunately the remaining part is sufficient to justify the restoration of it in Mr. Habel's lithograph, and to prove that in its perfect state it was little inferior in ornament and intrinsic value to those already described.

To his account of this sepulchre Mr. Habel subjoins a notice of some bronze *bulleæ*, found near Wiesbaden. He has represented two of these in a lithographic plate, and they both appear to throw considerable light on this subject, since that found in the Geklestone sepulchre was also of bronze, and the circles, with which one of the Wiesbaden specimens is ornamented (Plate V., fig. 3) agree remarkably with that published by Mr. Yates from the statue at Paris.⁸

Dr. BELL communicated some notices of mediæval metal-work, with reference to the Memoir by Mr. Nesbitt (*Journal*, vol. ix., pp. 213, 339) on the bronze doors of the Cathedral of Gnesen. He sent for inspection representations of the western doors of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, in Hanover; they are of bronze, and were cast A.D. 1015, by direction of Bishop Bernward, as appears by an inscription across the centre of the doors. The subjects represented, in rectangular panels, are taken from

⁶ See *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi., pp. 112, 113; viii., pp. 166-171.

⁷ *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische*

Alterthumskunde und Geschichts forschung, iii. 3. pp. 179-191, plates iii.-v.

⁸ *Arch. Journal*, vol. viii., p. 169.

Old Testament history, on the dexter side, with subjects from the life of Our Lord on the other leaf of the gates. A representation is given, with a detailed description, by Müller, in his *Illustrations of German Art*.¹ In the Cathedral Close, at Hildesheim, a bronze column exists, erected by the same prelate, around which, arranged as a spiral band, are subjects from New Testament history. The engraving produced by Dr. Bell² shows both sides of this column, and also a shaft traditionally considered to be "the famous Irmensäule," and supposed to be a piece of agate, of enormous size, but described by modern geologists as of stalactite. It now bears a crowned statue of the Virgin, and is placed between the two entrances from the nave to the presbytery.

Dr. Bell desired also to call attention to the gates at Novogorod, which are covered with bronze plates, about a quarter of an inch in thickness, and display subjects of Scripture history in twenty-four compartments, similar in design to those at Hildesheim. These gates, according to popular belief, were taken as trophies by Wladimir the Great, in 988, when the ancient town of Cherson in the Crimea was sacked by his troops. F. Adelong, who published in 1823 a description, with engravings of these curious doors, supposes them to have been cast in the North of Germany. At the same Cathedral of Novogorod there are two other bronze doors, affirmed to have been brought as plunder from Upsala in Sweden by the ancient Karelians, inhabiting the Gulph of Finland, and again wrested from them by Wladimir.

Mr. MORGAN expressed the hope that casts from some of the remarkable works of mediæval art, to which the notice of the Institute had been invited, by Dr. Bell's communication, might be obtained for some of the collections now in course of formation in this country. He remembered especially the curious font, at Hildesheim, of the XIIIth century, as he believed.

Mr. G. GILBERT SCOTT informed the meeting that he had taken measures to obtain casts, both from that valuable example of art, and from the bronze gates, for the Architectural museum in Canon Row.

Mr. Morgan stated also that he had seen, in the Sacristy, chalices and sacred ornaments of great beauty, some of them attributed to the time of Bishop Bernward. On the exterior wall of the apse he had noticed a remarkable rose-tree, regarding which the tradition was related, that it had been planted in the time of Charlemagne, and that the Cathedral was erected at the spot where this rose grew, which exists still after the lapse of a thousand years (as supposed) in full vigour and beauty.

Sir PHILIP de GREY EGERTON desired to call the attention of the meeting to the recent publication of coloured lithographs, representing the curious mural paintings discovered in Gawsorth Church, Cheshire, as noticed, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 101. They are executed by Mr. Lynch, of Macclesfield.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A spheroidal ball of stone, of slightly depressed form, the greater diameter being about 3 in., supposed to have been a muller for pounding grain. It was found, in 1852, near

¹ Beiträge zur deutschen Kunst- und Geschichtskunde durch Kunstdenkmale: von Dr. F. Müller. Leipzig, 1837.

² Executed by J. L. Brandes, Hildesheim.

Graig y Castell, parish of Llansilin, Denbighshire. Also a stone celt, of the simplest form, of close-grained green stone, and a bronze socketed celt found with it, near Tyncewydd, in the same parish, in moving an accumulation of stones, which did not, however, appear to have been a "cairn." The bronze celt lay about 3 ft. beneath the surface; the place where these relics were found is called Tangrraig y castelli, on the Tyncewydd farm.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three large beads of an opaque substance, of a rich red colour, resembling *porporino*; place of discovery unknown; the material appears to be a fine vitreous paste, bearing a very high polish, and the surface has become slightly decomposed. Two imperforate beads of yellowish coloured paste, ornamented with white opaque enamel: they were found in the Roman States: a singular seven-sided bead of brown *terra-cotta* (?) from the Forum at Rome. Also a globular bead of rock crystal, through which is inserted a bronze pin; another of opaque glass, with white and blue spots; and three prismatic beads of hyaline coloured glass, six-sided, the sides cut in facets. All these were from the Roman States.

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—Drawings representing several sepulchral urns, recently found in a Saxon cemetery in Norfolk. They were full of burnt bones, and having been deposited very near the surface, and not inverted, as usually the case in interments of an earlier period, the upper parts of these urns had been destroyed by the plough. They are now in the possession of Mr. Robert Elwes, at Twyford Hall, near Elmham. In form, and in the character of the impressed ornaments, the longitudinal ribs and diagonal scored lines on the surface, they closely resemble the urns disinterred by Mr. Neville in Cambridgeshire, and represented in his "Saxon Obsequies Illustrated."

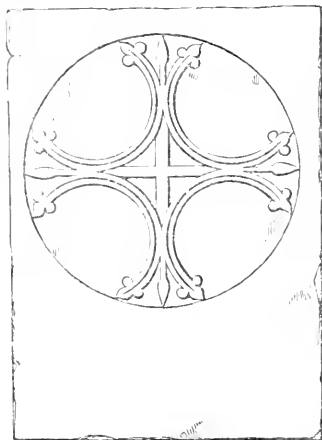
By Mr. RONDE HAWKINS.—A roundel, of the tusk of the walrus, curiously sculptured, and doubtless intended for use as a piece for the game of draughts or "tables." Date, XIIIth century.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Several antiquities of bronze, from Ireland, comprising two sword blades, in fine preservation, one of them found at a depth of 20 ft. beneath the surface of a bog, near Buncrana, co. Donegal; a bronze celt; and a dagger of uncommon type, the handle cast in the same piece as the blade, and open, resembling the Irish weapon represented in Gough's edit. of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. iv., plate 18. The length of this dagger is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. This singular loop-fashioned handle may have served for suspending the weapon to a thong or to the belt. Also, a string of 25 amber beads, ranging in size from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. They are not globular, but resemble in their form the amber beads in Mr. Hoare's collection (represented, *Journal*, vol. ix., p. 303). Between each is a thick brass ring, by which the beads are kept slightly apart, possibly to prevent injury by friction. This fine necklace was found 12 ft. below the surface in a bog at Kilmore, co. Cavan. Mr. Brackstone sent also a remarkable socketed celt of large size, of light coloured bronze, and a massive bronze ring, found with it about 10 years ago in the bed of the Thames, opposite Somerset House. Length of the celt, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; diam. of the ring, $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.¹—The iron key of Headfort Castle, co. Galway, of fine

¹ Although there is no actual proof of the original connexion of the ring with the celt, in this instance, this curious discovery claims attention as compared with that of

design, and a good example of metal-work.—Mr. Brackstone communicated an impression from the seal of John, Bishop of Kilfenora, or Fenabore, in Munster. The matrix is in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Cotton conjectured that it was the seal of John O'Hinalan, 1552. The form is pointed oval. It represents a bishop enthroned, holding a book on his knees.—SIGILL. EP'ALE. IO'IS. EP'I. FENNEB. Under his feet,—fidel. in mi'o. (? *minimo.*) At the sides of the throne are the figures 16—17, showing that it was the seal of John Steere, who succeeded Aug. 25, 1617, and was translated to Ardferit, in 1621.²

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Portion of a sepulchral head-stone, found in the course of restorations at Rauceby Church, Lincolnshire, with



Sepulchral stone, from Rauceby, diam. of the circle, 20 inches.

the curious cross-stones of which representations were sent by Mr. Trollope. (engraved in this volume, p. 62). Both sides of this stone bear a cross fleury within a circle, as shown by the woodcut. The slab measures five inches in thickness. The original form of the stone itself cannot be ascertained, as the fragment had been shaped all round, to fit it for the builder's purposes as a "waller," as in the case of the curious memorials already figured in the *Journal*. The cross is cut in low relief, the area of the circle, which measures 20 in. diam. being depressed. We are not aware that any erect memorial, or head-stone, of this description, has been hitherto noticed.—

Mr. Trollope sent also impressions from two signet rings, of XVth cent., one of them of silver, found at Carlton, Northamptonshire; the hoop wreathed, the other ring was found at Thorpe, in the same county; the hoop is wreathed, with bands alternately plain and beaded. The impress is a small letter—t. Also impressions from a well-preserved counter, struck for France. (See Snelling's *Jettons*, pl. III., fig. 2.) On one side four fleurs-de-lis in a lozenge,—VIVE:LE: BON ROY DE FRANCE, on the other an escutcheon fleur-de-lisé,—GEOVVE OD: DECONCVVO: BEOVGE:—Representations of two decorative pavement-tiles, one of them XIVth cent., of lozenge form; on a roundel in the centre is a wyvern (?) It was found at Pipwell Abbey, Northamptonshire. The other exhibits a design of brilliant colouring, and appears to be a Flemish tile, of the manufacture resembling the Spanish *azulejos*. It was found at Oakley, Northamptonshire.

By Mr. FRANKS.—An impression, worked in the usual mode of printing copper-plates; taken from the fine fragment of a sepulchral brass, recently

a similar bronze celt near Tadeaster, to the ear or side-loop of which was attached a bronze ring, like an armlet, and upon that ring was another ring or bead of jet. *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 362. The representation of this curious relie has been

copied in Mr. Du Noyer's *Memoir on Celts*, *Journal*, vol. iv. p. 6, where he gives an explanation of the supposed use of these rings.

² *Festi Ecel. Hibern.*; by Archdeacon Cotton, vol. i., pp. 500, 503.

purchased for the British Museum, at the sale of the collections of the late Mr. Pugin. It represents the head of a bishop or abbot, date, about 1375; the mitre high-peaked and richly jewelled; the volute of the crozier appears at the left side of the head. Above, is a canopy of elaborate tabernacle-work, with figures in niches. Mr. Boutell has given a representation of this beautiful plate in his "Monumental Brasses of England."¹ It bears close resemblance, in the style of its design and execution, to the sepulchral brass of Abbot Delamere, at St. Albans, as also to the beautiful brasses of Flemish workmanship at Lynn; and Mr. Franks observed, that although the precise place where these remarkable productions were executed has not been ascertained, there can be little doubt that these, and a few other examples of the XIVth century existing in England, were from the same manufactory, if not from the same hand, as this and certain engraved memorials at Bruges, Lubeck, Strahlsund, and Schwerin. He presented an impression to the collection of the Institute.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE. — Impressions from a seal, found by him in the possession of a watchmaker at Cork; and supposed to have belonged to some foreign adventurer, one of those who assisted the Irish, in the times of Elizabeth or Charles, in their rebellions against English rule. Sir W. Betham considers it, with greater probability, to have been the seal of some foreign officer in the service of William III. who had several regiments of French and other foreigners. The seal displays an escutcheon surrounded by military trophies, with two pieces of artillery below it, and charged with a horse-shoe, enclosing a cross-crosslet, with another small cross on the upper edge of the horse-shoe. The crest being, three ostrich feathers, issuing from a marquess's coronet. Sir William had not been able to appropriate this singular bearing to any family.

The Hon. W. Fox Strangways observed that bearings of this character, combining the horse-shoe with a cross, are of frequent occurrence in Polish heraldry. Spener gives a Polish coat of this class, and a Silesian coat, on which the cross-crosslet enclosed within the horse-shoe is fitchy.²

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS. — A rubbing from the brass in the Church of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, being the singular memorial of John Selwyn, under-keeper of the Queen's Park at Oatlands, deceased in 1587. In the Antiquarian Repertory a representation was given, in 1775, with a short account by Grose;³ also found in Manning and Bray's History of Surrey (vol. ii., p. 773). This memorial, now on the south wall of the chancel, consists of the effigies of Selwyn and his wife, a group of their children, and an inscription. Above is a small square plate, engraved on both sides, and now suspended, so as to be taken down for examination of either face; it represents the keeper mounted on a stag, and in the act of stabbing the animal with his wood-knife. The design is slightly varied; the plate may be a "palimpsest," the first engraving not having been approved, and the figure executed anew on the reverse. He is described

¹ Noticed at page 18, and in his treatise on Monumental Brasses and Slabs, p. 10. Mr. Boutell conjectures that it may have formed part of the memorial of Abbot Michael, at St. Albans' Abbey Church; and he considers it to be the finest existing specimen of its class and period.

² Spener, Operis Herald. Pars Gen.,

p. 238. Compare the Polish coats given by Palliot, to exemplify the *Cornière*, or *anse à pot*.

³ Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i., p. 27; first edit. Vol. i., p. 1, edit. 1807. See also Gent. Mag., vol. xlvi. Oxford Manual of Sep. Brasses, p. 148.

as keeper under Charles Howard, Lord Admiral of England, "his good lord and master;" namely, the second lord Howard of Effingham, who held many high offices in the times of Elizabeth, and in 1597 was constituted Justice Itinerant of all the Forests South of Trent.

By the Rev. C. F. WYATT.—A representation of a miniature effigy of a child, in swaddling clothes, the body being closely confined by bands diagonally crossed (in heraldic terms,—fretty), the face bare, a close cap edged with lace on the head, and a falling collar trimmed with lace around the neck. It was found, a few months ago, on opening a *piscina*, which had been walled up, on the south-side of the chancel, at Blechingdon, Oxfordshire. The ledge of the *piscina* was evidently the original position of the effigy, since the wall at either end had been slightly cut away for it; and the opening of the drain being almost covered by the breadth of the figure, a second perforation had been made near the back of the recess. The effigy is of freestone, measuring only 20 in. in length; with the exception of being broken into two pieces near the centre, it has suffered no injury. Small monumental brasses, representing bodies swathed in a chrisom, after the manner of a shroud, are mentioned as of frequent occurrence (Oxford Manual of Sep., brasses, p. xcix.) In the *Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 238, 359, notices of several diminutive monumental effigies have been given: all these memorials, however, appear to be of a much earlier period than the little sculpture discovered at Blechingdon, the date of which may be assigned to the latter part of the XVIth century. In one respect it seems to agree with the portraitures there described, since the proportions of the head and face betoken an age of maturity.

By Mr. JAMES YATES. — Several "pipes or bilboquets," of pipe-clay, formerly used in making the curls of perukes and artificial hair.—(See *Archaeological Journal*, vols. vii., p. 397, viii. p. 93.) Two of them, marked with a crown, and the initials W. B., were found at Highgate, the rest at Gosport Oakfield, near Primrose Hill, 5 ft. below the surface. They were sent for exhibition by Mr. N. T. Wetherell.

Mr. M. A. LOWER exhibited an original design, of the time of Charles II., for an enamelled Badge with a gold frame, of an oval form, measuring $1\frac{1}{6}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{6}$ in., and having a ring of gold for suspension. It consisted of coloured drawings of the two sides. On one side, which was green, there was a shield with the official coat of Norroy King of Arms, viz., *arg.* St. George's Cross, and on a chief per pale *az.* and *gu.* a lion of England, crowned with an open crown, between a fleur de lis and a key *or*; the whole ensigned with an open crown of the last. The other side was white, and on it were four escutcheons and a red and white rose, arranged in cross, the rose being in the centre, and the points of the escutcheons towards it: on the escutcheon above was England, on that on the sinister side Scotland, on that below, France and on that on the dexter side Ireland; and each escutcheon was ensigned with a close crown *or*; and in each of the four intervals between the escutcheons were two C's interlinked, as they are found on the reverse of some of the crowns of Charles II. The history of this design was not known; but judging from what appeared, it is considered to have been prepared for the Badge of Norroy King of Arms, soon after the Restoration, when Dugdale held the office, which he did from 1660 to 1677. The artist was manifestly a German or a Dutchman, from some written instruc-

tions for the enameller. For below the drawing of the side which was green with the arms of Norroy on it, was written in a contemporary hand, "*this Salt Groun mus Bic Klir Gron,*," i.e., this sad green (or ground) must be clear green; and beneath the drawing of the other side, "*de rott Leuen up de Left hant so was de last ei mod,*," i.e., the red lion upon the left hand so (for *as*) was the last I made; referring to the lion of Scotland on the sinister escutcheon. From the attempt to write the instructions in English it may be inferred that the enameller was not a foreigner. The design has been since compared with a portrait of Dugdale as Norroy, at the College of Arms. The Badge in the painting is larger, and evidently not taken from one made after these drawings; and if it be a close representation of any actual badge, it was one of inferior design, and apparently of earlier date; for the crown over the arms of Norroy there differs much from that in this design; which has a great resemblance to the crown over his arms as Garter that have been subsequently painted on one corner of the canvas. A new Badge therefore was probably in contemplation for Norroy; and as Roetier, a Dutch artist, was one of the engravers to the Mint and in favour with the king for some time after the Restoration, he may have been employed to make the design.

By Mr. ROBERT FOX.—Two decorative pavement-tiles, which he presented to the Institute. One of them from Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire, displaying a large fleur-de-lis, date XIVth century, the other from Wendover Church, Bucks.

By Mr. READY. — A collection of sulphur casts from seals, attached to documents preserved among the college muniments at Cambridge, to which Mr. Ready had recently been permitted to have access. They comprise many remarkable seals: among them is that of Tiltey Abbey, Essex, of which the matrix had recently been found at St. John's College by Mr. C. Babington: it is a specimen of singular beauty. With this were likewise found the matrix of the seal of Sir Thomas Bysshe, in the time of Richard II., to all appearance a distinct seal from that engraved in the notes on Upton, p. 53, and that of the Prebend of Dunham, in the diocese of Lincoln, a rude matrix formed of ivory.¹

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A specimen of French white ware, a posset-jug coated with mottled glaze, in patches, the neck terminating in a female head and bust.—A large dish supposed to be of English manufacture, in imitation of Delft. The subject is the Prodigal feeding with the swine. Diam. 21 in. It bears initials, as in the margin, G. and on the reverse, W. F. 1659.—A small silver-gilt box, containing R. A. a set of silver counters, engraved with heads of the kings and queens of England, executed as supposed by Simon Pass, who engraved such counters, as Walpole states, under the direction of Nicholas Hilliard, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

APRIL 1, 1853.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart, Vice President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. H. CLARK communicated a notice of the recent discovery of a tessellated pavement at York. He observed that it is remarkable that

¹ Casts of any of these seals may be obtained with facility. Mr. Ready's address is — High Street, Lowestoft.

scarcely any remains of this class should have been found at a city so rich in Roman antiquities. The accidental exposure of a very imperfect pavement at Clementhorpe some months ago, had accordingly been regarded with considerable interest. During the past month a mosaic floor of unusual perfection in workmanship had been discovered, in Tanner Row, York, on the Toft Green,—the summit of an eminence which rises gently from the river side. The pavement was between six and seven feet below the present surface, and it was found in forming a deep drain. As it lay in one of the streets of the city, the right to this discovery appertained to the corporation; and it had been presented by them to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, in whose museum it has subsequently been deposited. The dimensions are 13 ft. by 13 ft. 6 in.; it is the finest and best preserved example hitherto found in York, but the central compartment, in which appears the head of Medusa, had unfortunately been much damaged. At each angle there is introduced a female bust, and these, as appears by the emblems accompanying them, were symbolical of the four seasons. These are all executed in coloured tesserae on a white ground. An elaborate border surrounds this design. Tracings and photographic representations were taken before the work of removal commenced, and it is proposed to publish a coloured lithograph of the pavement. Part of another, apparently of even finer character, had been also found, separated from that above described by the foundations of a wall; a few coins, ornaments of bone, glass, &c., were found; and an urn of red ware, covered with a thick piece of tile, was discovered below the floor.

Mr. HAWKINS brought before the meeting a selection of antiquities, the results of an investigation of a remarkable site of Roman occupation, on Farley Heath, Surrey, in 1848. The extensive entrenchments, remains of foundations, and popular tradition which pointed out the spot as the site of an ancient town, had long since attracted the attention of antiquaries; it was noticed by Ashmole and Aubrey, although no discoveries of any note appear to have occurred. These remains are situate upon the property of Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of Albury, from whose residence they are distant about three miles. The researches made in recent times, by his direction, were mainly due to the suggestions of Mr. Farquhar Tupper, who resides in the parish of Albury, and had from early age regarded these neglected traces of an important position, in Roman times, with the keenest curiosity. Mr. Tupper has given an interesting summary of the discoveries made in 1848, in a little volume, published at Guildford; with a plan and illustrations.¹ The excavations brought to light coins of forty-five Cæsars, as stated in his narrative, including one of the rarest types of the coinage of Carausius; as also British coins of Veric, the *Bericus* of Dion Cassius, and Mepati, a British *regulus* in the times of Augustus, and several remarkable coins of bronze, of the corrupted charioteer type, common in early British or Gaulish coinage. These remarkable coins have been described in the "Numismatic Chronicle." The ancient relics to which Mr. Hawkins invited the attention of the Institute comprise flint weapons, and objects of stone, highly polished, conjectured to have served as

¹ Farley Heath, a record of its Roman remains, &c., by Mr. F. Tupper. Guildford, Andrews. 1850. In Manning and Bray's History of Surrey, a short notice

of the place is given with a plan of part of the works. (Vol. ii., p. 123.) See also Brayley's History, vol. v., p. 152.

cutting implements, and as burnishers for polishing metal, bronze celts, spear-heads, javelin or arrow-heads, and other objects of the same metal, including some rare types; and more especially a singular variety of forms of fibulæ, richly enamelled, chasings in bronze of unusual perfection in design and workmanship, and two small stands, of beautiful enamelled work, supposed to have been intended to hold unguentaries. As examples of enamel, applied by the identical process, termed *champ-levé*, these relics are unequalled by any discovery made in England, or perhaps in any part of the continent. Amongst objects of ruder character which were brought to light, were roofing tiles, of large size, pottery, broken querns, a portion of a mass or cake of molten bronze (?) found near the bronze celts and other relics before-mentioned; also implements and fragments of iron, much corroded with rust. A potter's kiln was discovered, containing a number of fictile vessels, in fair preservation.

Mr. HEWITT communicated a memoir on a piece of artillery, of remarkable size and construction, preserved at Edinburgh Castle, and known as "Mons Meg."¹

Mr. WAY stated some particulars relative to the recent examination of a wooden door, coated in ancient times with human skin, at Westminster Abbey, a memorable addition to the instances of such savage practices, in which Mr. Way had been enabled to prove the truth of popular tradition, namely, at Worcester Cathedral, at Hadstock and Copford, as related in a former volume of the *Journal*.² Another instance of such tradition is recorded by Pepys, in his Diary, April, 10, 1661, stating that he visited Rochester Cathedral, and — "then away thence, observing the great doors of the Church, as they say, covered with the skins of the Danes."³ Traces of the like barbarous punishment, *in terrorem*, inflicted upon sacrilegious Danes, had been recorded as formerly existing at Westminster Abbey. Dart, in 1723, describing the south transept of that church, gives a minute account of the "old Revestry" beyond it, and adjacent to the old Chapel of St. Blaise, which appears to have been in the transept, but now wholly removed to clear the space appropriated to modern memorials in Poet's Corner. "This Revestry (which is called the Chapel of Henry VIII., for what reason I know not, unless for that he stripped it of its furniture) is inclosed with three doors, the inner cancellated; the middle, which is very thick, lined with skins like parchment and driven full of nails. These Skins, they by Tradition tell us, were some skins of the Danes, tann'd, and given here as a memorial of our Delivery from them. The doors are very strong, but here were notwithstanding broken open lately and the place robb'd."⁴ Dart proceeds to describe the interior of the Revestry, the altar and a remarkable painting, still existing, at the upper (or eastern) end, portraying, as he supposed, Queen Eleanor, but manifestly a representation of St. Faith, with the iron-bed suspended to her hand, the symbol of her martyrdom.⁵ The triple doors no longer exist between the south transept,

¹ It has been printed in this volume. See p. 25, *ante*.

² See Mr. Way's Notes on the Tradition of Flaying, in Punishment of Sacrilege, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. v., p. 185.

³ *Diary*, edited by Lord Braybrooke, vol. i., p. 203, edit. 1851.

⁴ Dart, *Hist. of Westminster Abbey*, vol. i., book 1. p. 64. He calls the tran-

sept, evidently an error, the "north cross," at the south end of which is the said chapel and revestry.

⁵ So represented on a sepulchral brass at St. Faith's, Norfolk. See Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*. The curious painting at Westminster is engraved in *Gent. Mag.*, Dec. 1821, and Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*.

and this building at its southern extremity, occupying the space between the transept and the chapter-house. The door-case, however, preserves the indication of such threefold defence of a portion of the conventual church, doubtless used in ancient times as a repository for precious ornaments of sacred use.

Mr. NESBITT gave an account of some fine engraved monumental brasses of the fifteenth century, existing in several churches in Germany. They comprised the following memorials, of which he exhibited rubbings.

No. 1. Brass of Frederic the Quiet, elector of Saxony, a "plate brass," in the sepulchral chapel at the west end of the cathedral of Meissen; he died A.D. 1464. This brass measures 8 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 9 in.; upon it is engraved the effigy of the elector, of full life size, attired in an ample robe lined with fur, a fur cape or tippet covering the shoulders. In the right hand is held the sword of state, and on the head is the ducal cap, beneath the head is a cushion. There is no canopy, but the whole ground is covered by a rich pattern, such as is frequently found on the ornamental stuffs of the period. The inscription which is enclosed between borders of foliage of the oak and the vine is in black letter, and runs as follows:—
 Año dñi M^o cccc^o lxiiii^{to} feria sexta ī nocte nativitatis Marie vigīs gloriosissime o' ilustris pūceps e dñs dñs frideric' dux Saxoie sacri Romani Imperii armarestallus (archmarshal) e pūceps elector lantgravi' thuringie e Marchio Missenēn cuj' aīa requiescat ī pace amen. At the angles are the usual symbols of the Evangelists. The drawing of the whole is good, but the lines are too fine to produce much effect. It is tolerably well engraved in the Monumenta Landgraviorum Thuringiæ, &c., of S. Reyherus.

2. Brass of George, Count of Löwenstein, Canon of the Cathedral of Bamberg, in a chapel on the south side of that cathedral. He died A.D. 1464. This is a "plate brass" measuring 7 ft. by 3 ft. 3 in.; upon it is shown the Count in the dress of a Canon, holding a book in both hands. The figure is about three-quarters of life size, standing, and turned somewhat towards the right. At the feet is an escutcheon bearing the arms of Löwenstein, a crowned lion standing on a rock; over it is a helmet with the crest, which is the same as the arms. An elaborate mantling, very boldly drawn, extends on each side of the helmet, and fills the space between the shield and the inscription. The rest of the field is covered by a pattern very similar to that on the preceding brass. The inscription is in Roman capitals somewhat peculiar in form, and runs thus, Anno dñi MCCCCLXIII die Scī Laurenci obiit veñlis nobilis dñs Georgius comes de Lewenstein cañeus ecce hujus ac scī jacobī p̄ptus (prepositus) cujus aīa in pace quiescat. At the angles are quatrefoils enclosing escutcheons; on the first of these escutcheons are the arms of Löwenstein, on the second a banner, on the third a figure of a man holding a mitre; the fourth bears party per fess, in chief a demy eagle displayed, and in base three roses (Wertheim?).

3. Like No. 2, is in the cathedral of Bamberg, and though the portion containing the inscription has been lost, there can be little doubt that it commemorates a canon of that church. It is clear from the arms that he was of the family of Schenk of Limburg, several members of which were at various times canons of Bamberg. The proper arms of the family, five clubs,¹ are in the first and fourth quarters, those in the second and third

¹ The name of the family seems to have been Kolb (club), and that of Schenk assumed from their office of cup-bearer.

See Oetter's Wappenbelustigung, part ii., p. 75.



Effigy at Fanberg Cathedral, probably a Canon of that Church,
of the family of Schenk : Lübeck.

Dimensions, 4 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.



being the flames or points (Spizen) which are alleged to be the bearings of the ancient Duchy of Franconia,² and were thus borne by the Schenks, in allusion to their claim to be the hereditary cup-bearers of the Duchy. Although imperfect, this brass is so good an example of the German style of sepulchral brass engravings of the period, that it has been selected as an illustration, and the accompanying woodcut by Mr. Utting presents a very accurate representation of it. Mr. Utting has faithfully copied the manner of execution, which is nearly the same as that of No. 2. It is evident that the two belong to about the same period. The original measures 4 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.

4. The original in the cathedral of Naumburg measures 7 ft. 2 in. by 3 ft. 11. The person commemorated is Theoderic, Bishop of that see, who died in 1466. This differs from the usual plate brasses; in that the inscription is engraved on a broad detached fillet, a space of two inches separating the plate on which the figure is engraved, from the fillet which bears the inscription.

The Bishop is represented as standing under a cinq-foiled ogee arch; a curtain hangs behind him, and a chequered pavement is under his feet. He is habited in alb, dalmatic, cope, maniple, gloves and mitre; in his right hand he holds a crozier, and in his left a book. From one of the cusps of the arch hangs a shield, the bearing on which is a bull's head. At the angles of the inscription are plates bearing the symbols of the Evangelists, these plates are circular at the upper angles, and quatre-foils at the lower, and the style of engraving is very different: the same is the case with the upper part of the inscription,—it would seem that the original upper part had been lost and replaced by work of inferior style and execution. The inscription runs as follows:—Anno dñi MCCCCLXVI, dominica ocli³ o' chō p̄r (i.e. Christo pater) et dñs dñs Theodericus de Buckensfort utriusq̄ juris doctor ecclie Nunburgen eps aīa requiescat ī p̄ a. (i.e. in pace amen.)

5. Original in the cathedral of Erfurt. Of this, probably the memorial of a canon of the cathedral, only the head, a chalice and an escutcheon are in brass; the remainder of the figure and the inscription were incised on a soft stone, and have been almost entirely obliterated. The head is above life size, and represents an aged man, the features very strongly marked. The escutcheon is placed near the feet; the bearing upon it, an arm and hand holding a bunch of flowers is in low relief.

Judging from the style of drawing and engraving, it was probably executed in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

6. The original, in a chapel at the east end of the church of St. Catharine at Lübeck, measures 9 ft. 3 in. by 5 ft.

Although only one effigy is engraven on the plate, two persons are mentioned in the inscription; both are of the same name, John Luncboreh: one who died in 1461 is styled Proconsul (i.e.⁴ Burgomaster) of Lübeck, the

² These arms were also quartered by the Bishops of Würzburg and by several Franconian families; they are the subject of the second part of Oetter's Wappenbestätigung, and are there treated of at very great length.

³ Namely, the third Sunday in Lent, when the introit begins with the word Oculi. Sir H. Nicolas. Chron. of Hist.

⁴ The translations of the Latin terms which are given above, are not quite the same as those of Du Cange, but a comparison of the Latin and German texts of the printed documents of the Hanseatic cities, appears to show that Consul was used as the equivalent of Rathsmann or Member of the Council, and Proconsul of Bürgermeister.

other who died in 1474, Consul (*i.e.* Rathsmann) OX. It is not clear what meaning these letters are intended to bear; if they are to be understood as the initial letters of the name of a town, perhaps Hörter in Westphalia is most probably the place.

The effigy, which is of full life size, is placed below a canopy. A cushion supports the head, and the feet rest against small figures of "wodewyses" or salvage men; the features of the face are portrayed with so much individuality, that it is evident that the artist attempted (and probably succeeded in his attempt) to produce a resemblance of the person commemorated: the crown of the head is quite bald, and the features are those of an aged man; both the head and the hands are drawn with much feeling. The dress is the usual civil costume of the period, a gown of some rich stuff reaching to the ankles, and with rather wide sleeves; it appears to be lined with fur, which is shown at the neck, the wrists and the bottom, where it forms a wide border; a narrow belt is worn round the loins, and from this at the right side hangs a pouch and a dagger.

The supports of the canopy fill the greater part of the space between the effigy and the inscription; almost all that remains is occupied by an elegant floriated diapering. The inscription is in a bold black letter, but not in capitals, and runs as follows:—Anno dñi MCCCC LXI kathrine vg o' procōsul lubesensis Johannes luneborch biddet got vor em (*i.e.* pray to God for him) Año dñi MCCCC LXXIII assũpcionis Maie o' johẽs luẽborch 'sul ox och verlt du hest mi bedrage (*i.e.* Alas! world thou hast deceived me!). At the angles are oct-foils containing the Evangelical symbols. The inscription is surrounded by a border of foliage very boldly cut; the stem of this foliage forms a wavy line, the interior curves of which include grotesque two-legged winged monsters, and the exterior, human heads (seven on each side) wearing crowns; these most probably are designed to represent the progenitors of the Virgin Mary⁵ as a crowned female head, surrounded by a nimbus, is in the centre of the top, and a full length figure of an aged man fills the corresponding place at the bottom.

In both drawing and execution this brass differs much from those usually met with in Germany, but resembles the Flemish works of the same period, as the fine memorial of Martin van der Kapelle at Bruges; the language of that part of the inscription which is not Latin, is however, certainly low German, and not Flemish.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE. — A bronze armlet, and a bronze ring set with an imitative intaglio of sea-green coloured glass paste, the impress is distinct. They were found in March, 1853, in an excavation of the remains of a Roman building on Lord Braybrooke's property at Wenden, in Essex, about a mile west of the Audley End Station. The spot is adjacent to an ancient line of road, supposed to be Roman, and close to a place called "Chapel Green." The labourers had called Mr. Neville's attention to this spot, on account of the hollow sound there noticed, and the thin crop which the soil produced. Numerous fragments of pottery were found, bones of oxen, sheep, horses, &c.; and in the same field a good third brass of Probus lately occurred, now in Mr. Neville's cabinet. — Mr. Neville

⁵ The so called "Jesses," representations of the parentage of our Saviour are well known, but genealogies of the Virgin appear to be much less common.

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLABS.



Slab discovered in 1840 in the ruined church of Hulne Abbey,
Northumberland.

also exhibited several fine palstaves, and celts of various forms, with a remarkable bronze axe-head, from the Stow Collection. It was described as found at Okeney.

By the Very Rev. the DEAN OF EXETER. — A coloured drawing, of large size, representing the curious mural painting discovered, Nov. 30th, ult., in Exeter Cathedral, as related by Mr. Tucker, on a previous occasion (see p. 71 in this volume), in the north-east corner of the north transept. The subjects are the Resurrection, the three Marys coming to the Sepulchre, and Our Lord's appearance to Mary Magdalen in the garden. The white-wash was carefully removed by the senior verger, Mr. Winser; who also has in part laid open to view another painting, which occupied the space immediately below, in Sylke's chantry. It appears to be of the same style and period as that represented by the drawing kindly sent for inspection by the Dean, a copy, on a reduced scale, carefully executed by Mrs. Frost of Exeter. The height of the principal figure, including the *nimbus*, is 4 ft. 9½ in. The dimensions of the entire painting are, 8 ft. 10 in. wide, by 5 ft. 9 in. high. The precise position of this curious work of art may be seen in Britton's History of Exeter Cathedral, plate ix.

By Mr. WAY. — A sketch representing a singular cross-slab, found in Nov. 1849, in clearing the area of the conventual church at Hulne Abbey, Northumberland, by direction of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, on whose estates that curious example of monastic arrangements is situated. The ground-plan given by Grose shows the position and the great length of the church in comparison to its width: the slab in question formed part of the pavement near the middle of this structure. The lines are deeply cut on the surface, and the cross is of the "Tau" form, having only a simple transverse beam, without any prolongation of the central shaft beyond it. No slab with this type of cross appears to have been hitherto described.¹ The chief peculiarity, however, to be noticed in this example, consists in the large nails, which are represented as piercing the cross (see wood-cut), two of them figuring the position of Our Lord's arms, and one below, that of the feet; forming a most simple but impressive allusion to redemption wrought by the sufferings of the Saviour, on whom the unknown deceased had fixed his hopes beyond the grave. The allusion to the wounds of the Saviour, in this triple form, is also uncommon: the number, of frequent occurrence, is five, as in the distich, — "Vulnera quinque Dei sunt medicina mei."²

By Mr. HEWITT. — The remarkable head-piece of the German suit of gilt armour, made for Henry VIII., preserved in the Tower Armory, being a bourguinot, of very singular construction; each portion is adjusted together in a very ingenious manner, without any rivets or permanent fastenings.³ A Spanish *Cuchillo di Monte*, mounted in silver, and ornamented with the arms of Castille and Leon, and an eagle displayed. It bears the name of the original owner, "*Soi de d^e Manuel Monsaluc.*" Date, late seventeenth century. Mr. Hewitt observed that the analogy of form between this kind of Spanish wood-knife, or hunting weapon, seemed to suggest the notion, that it might have been the precursor or original of the plug bayonet: it is even not

¹ At Welbeck Priory, Notts, there is a fragment of a slab with a hand, in relief, holding a *Tau* staff, probably the official insignia of the prior. Manual of Sep. Slabs, pl. 35.

² See Notices of Talismanic Devices and Legends, Archaeol., vol. xviii., p. 306.

³ See the Memoir on this Suit, by Sir S. Meyrick, Archaeol., vol. xxii., p. 106.

improbable that the bayonet may have been originated by occasional use of such a *cuchillo* in boar hunting, by fixing it in the muzzle of the carbine.

By MR. HENDERSON.—A pair of silver snuffers, a remarkable specimen of enamelled plate, of the early part of the sixteenth century. They bear the Royal arms, with those of a distinguished prelate in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., Christopher Bainbridge, Bishop of Durham, 1507, and Archbishop of York in the following year. He was elevated to the dignity of Cardinal by Pope Julius II., in March, 1511, in recompense, as it has been said, for certain diplomatic services, on the occasion of the war between Louis XII. of France and the Roman Pontiff. The Cardinal died by poison at Rome, July 14, 1514.⁴ The curious relic of this eminent man, the predecessor of Wolsey, had been preserved in the family of Mr. Henderson's maternal ancestor, George Keats, the poet, from whom it descended to the present possessor, by whose kind permission the accompanying representations have been prepared by Mr. Shaw. The arms of the sovereign, under an arched crown, the upper part of which is enamelled of a pure white colour, here appearing by the side of the quarterly coat, surmounted by a Cardinal's hat, have led to the conjecture, that this piece of plate may have been part of a service presented to the prelate by Henry VIII., or have been in some manner connected with his embassy to the Holy See. The beauty of the enamelled ornament has also led some to suppose that the snuffers are of Italian workmanship. On the top of the pan, as will be seen in the accompanying woodcuts, the arms of the Cardinal are thus given: quarterly, 1 and 4. *az.*, two battle-axes *or*, on a chief *or*, two mullets *gu.* (Bainbridge), 2 and 3, *gu.* a squirrel sejant *or*. This quartering remains unappropriated. The introduction of the battle-axe and other charges on the side of the pan, and the terminations of the handles, in form of squirrels, clearly shew that this piece of plate was executed specially for the Cardinal. Its weight is 4 oz. 9 dwt. These curious snuffers were twice exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, first on Dec. 5, 1745; and again by Mr. Theobald, on May 12, 1774.

By Mr. H. R. HOMFRAY.—A stirrup-iron of very beautiful workmanship, probably of the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is of open-work of very delicate execution; the eagle displayed and the fleur-de-lys are introduced amongst the ornaments: it may be considered as a production of the skilful German artificers in steel, at the period above-mentioned. A fine pair of stirrups, of similar work, but somewhat varied in form, is preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory. (Skelton, vol. II., pl. 131.) Also two spurs, in the possession of Mr. Duncan, stated to have belonged to Sir Robert Cotton, the distinguished antiquary.

By Mr. FORREST.—A jug of white ware, partly coated on the upper part with motley-green glaze. It was found in a vault under the Steward's office, Lincoln's Inn, in 1788. An ewer of rich dark brown glazed ware, with ornaments in relief; the place of manufacture of this kind of glazed pottery is supposed to have been in the South of France. A curious ring, of silver parcel-gilt, similar in fashion to one preserved in the mediæval collections at the Louvre. The head of the ring is formed of three square pieces pyramidally arranged, each one placed lozenge-wise upon that below

⁴ See Ciaconius, T. 3, 290; Godwin, Pres., p. 699; Wood's Atheneæ; Drake, Hist. of York, p. 448. Godwin writes the

name—Bambridge, and states that the cardinal was of a noble family, of Hilton, near Appleby.

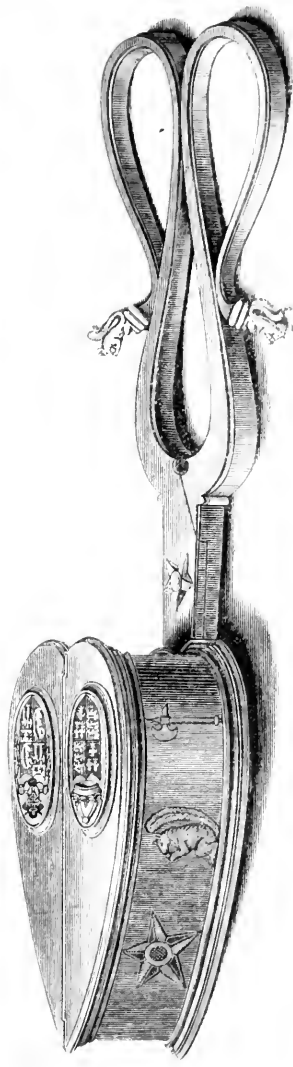
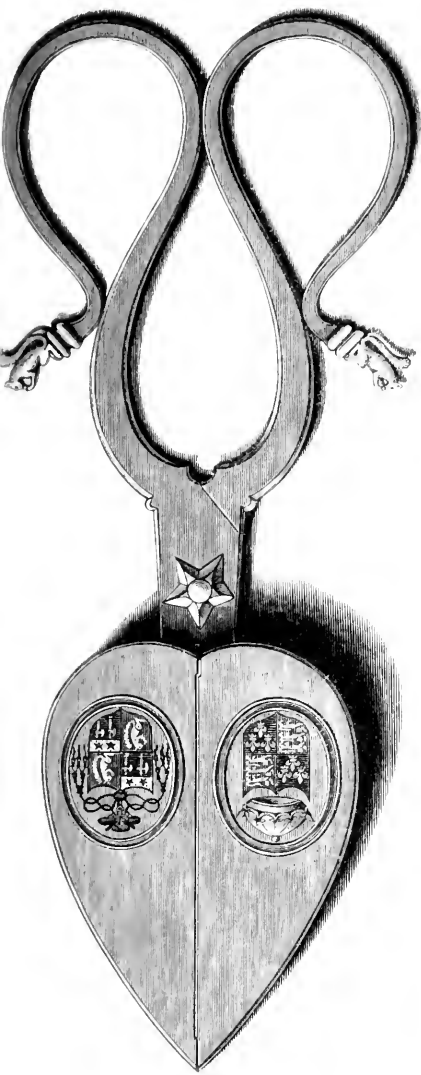


PLATE I. A PAIR OF SCISSORS, IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN HENDERSON, ESQ.
Dated, about 1310.



it, and having clusters of small balls at every angle. A beautifully engraved silver drinking-cup, of German workmanship, dated 1623.

By the Rev. W. HENNAH.—A small vessel of ancient Peruvian ware, of a red colour, ornamented with a quatrefoiled pattern round the orifice: the form is like that of a fruit, rather flattened. Mr. Hennaah stated that in excavations at an extensive cemetery in Arica, Peru, in which children of various ages had been buried, he had found with each deposit one, but generally two hollow balls of this description. Many other vessels were discovered, in which various kinds of food seem to have been deposited.

We are indebted to Mr. FRANKS for a note on the bracteate coin exhibited by Mr. Greville Chester. (*Journal*, vol. ix., p. 388.) It appears to be of one of the Margraves of Meissen, and has been attributed to Henry the Illustrious, who died in 1288. Similar bracteates have been published by Frankius, in his “*Numophylacii Wilhelmo-Ernestini bracteati rariores.*”

Sir FREDERICK MADDEN has kindly pointed out the signification of the combination of letters, on a carved panel of the font at Dunsby Church, Lincolnshire, communicated by the Ven. Archdeacon of London (*ante*, p. 75.) They form the words, *In principio*, the commencement of St. John's Gospel. Sir Frederic also suggests that the correct reading of the legend on the seal described (*ante*, p. 86) may be “*s'ci ioh'is*,” in lieu of “*sc'i loiahi*,” as there conjectured.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 13, 1853.

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

The Secretary having read the account of Receipts and Expenditure, and Auditors' Report, for the year 1852, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that the Report be received.

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, in accordance with the proposition, of which due notice had been given, that in lieu of Rule III.,—“The President's tenure of Office shall be for one year,” the following Rule should be substituted,—“The President's tenure of Office shall be for three years, and he shall be re-eligible at the General Meeting;” also, that to Rule IX., “The Committee shall have the power of nominating Vice-Presidents and Officers of the Local Annual Meetings,” should be added,—“and, in case of necessity, a Local President.”

It was then moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that, in pursuance of the recommendation unanimously adopted by the General Meeting of members at the Annual Meeting at Newcastle, Sept. 1st, 1852, the Central Committee should be authorised by the Society to transfer to the national Collections any antiquities presented to the Institute, which may appear to them of rarity or importance more properly suited to occupy position in a public Museum, the following addition be made to the Rules :

“That the Central Committee are empowered to transfer, from time to time, to the British Museum or any other National Collection, any antiquities which have been, or at any time shall be, presented to the Institute, and shall in the judgment of such Committee appear by their rarity or importance to be better suited to occupy a place in a public Museum.”

The Account, audited and approved, is here annexed.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1852.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s. d.
Balance at Bankers, as per last Audit	182	14 5
Balance of Cash in Secretary's hands	0	10 2
Annual Subscriptions	616	5 0
Entrance Fees	36	15 0
Life Compositions	31	10 0
Receipts for Sale of Books, &c.	110	18 6
Net Receipts at Newcastle	213	11 3
Payments for seats in Suffolk Street, on occasion of the Duke of Wellington's Funeral	21	10 6

£1214 0 10

Audited and approved, this 12th day of May, 1853.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
House Expenses, viz.				
House Rent	160	0 0		
Secretary's Salary	150	0 0		
Insurance	3	0 0		
Stationery	14	8 8		
Mounting Drawings	6	6 0		
Advertising	1	17 6		
	1	17 6	335	12
Publication Account:				
Printing	473	4 6		
Lithography	2	4 0		
Artists	5	4 6		
Engravers	151	18 0		
			632	11 0

Short-hand writer for Professor Willis' Lecture at Wells	3	0 0		
Hamilton and Co., Money returned for Books	3	5 0		
Sundry expenses on account of Books	1	10 0		

7 15 0

Miscellaneous Expenses (netty cash):

Housekeeper's wages	22	18 10		
Messengers' do.	20	14 11		
Postages, Booking Parcels, and Office Expenses	32	6 9		
Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1852	76	0 6		
" in Secretary's hands	161	6 0		
	0	16 2		

£1214 0 10

(Signed)

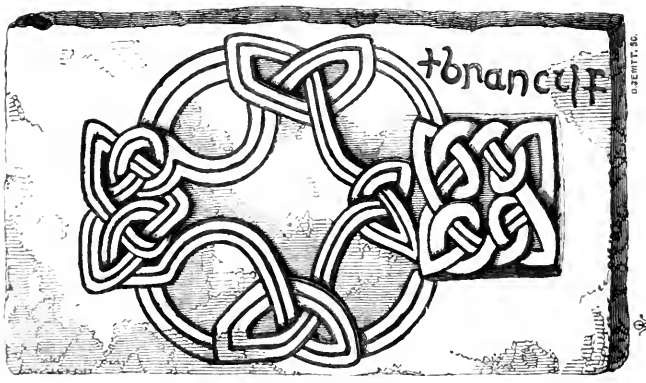
EDMUND OLDFIELD, }
FREDERIC OUVRY, }
Auditors.

ANCIENT INSCRIBED MEMORIALS IN WALES.



The Cross of Grutne, at Mangam, Glamorganshire.

(Dimensions, 38 in. by 18 in.)



The Stone of Brancuif, at Baŷlan Church near Neath, Glamorganshire.

(Dimensions, 30 in. by 16 in.)

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS: A RECORD OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF WALES AND ITS MARCHES, AND THE JOURNAL OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Published Quarterly. Vols. II. and III., New Series, and Nos. 13, 14, portion of Vol. IV. London: W. Pickering. Tenby: R. Mason. 8vo.

WE revert with pleasure to the Transactions of the Archaeologists of Cambria, and to the progress of this interesting periodical, produced in connexion with their Society. In a former volume of the *Journal*,¹ we sought to invite the attention of members of the Institute to this publication, originated, in 1846, by a few zealous enquirers into the neglected antiquities of the Principality. To their praiseworthy exertions has been mainly due that growing interest in the history of Wales, which has subsequently led to the scientific investigation of many antiquities in that part of the kingdom. To the beneficial influence of the Cambrian Association we are indebted for the record of such researches in the periodical before us, and still more for the stimulus given to a more intelligent appreciation of the value of all ancient remains, and the desire for their conservation, as historical evidence.

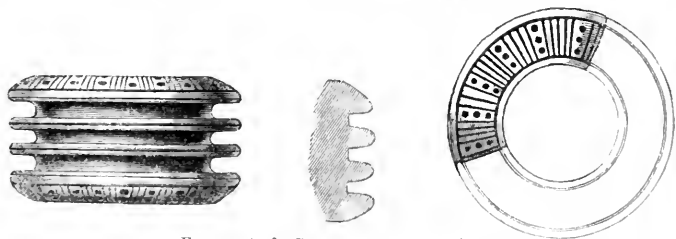
In the volumes comprising the Proceedings of the Cambrian Society, for the years 1851-2, with Memoirs communicated chiefly at their Annual Meetings at Cardiff and Tenby, many subjects are presented, which may well claim the attention of Antiquaries, independently of their special local interest. Among those of an historical nature, we must notice the Memoir by Mr. Hey Knight, on the struggles of Llewelyn Bren against the sway of Edward II.,—describing the concessions by which the English sovereign in vain sought to avert the coming storm, the outburst of which is so vividly described by the Monk of Malmesbury; the defeat of the insurgents, and self-devotion of their ill-fated chief, who although generously pardoned by the king, fell a victim to the arrogant and faithless cruelty of the Despensers. A memorable event of an earlier period is brought anew under our consideration, in the Observations on the site of the last battle of Caractacus. They are accompanied by a map of the country adjacent to the river Teme, where it has been supposed that the great conflict took place with the force under Ostorius. This useful sketch of the position, and the various strongly entrenched works and vestiges of military operations, between Leintwardine and Knighton, will aid the enquirer in making selection from the numerous opinions, here fairly stated for his consideration. The writer has sought to corroborate his preference of a remarkable hill-fortress, known as “Coxal Knoll,” as the position occupied by the British chief, by the fact that numerous iron weapons, &c., have been found near the hill. Amongst these were certain relics, worthy of note, since we are not aware that any positive evidence of the use of the larger *Balista*, in the Roman manœuvres in very remote parts of Britain, has been recorded. It seems hard to comprehend that ponderous engines should have been transported to a great distance, in countries difficult of access, encumbered by forests, and without roads or bridges. Here, however, the proof seems to be presented of that indomitable perseverance against difficulties, which characterised the policy

¹ *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. viii., p. 215.

of the invaders. Large stone balls are stated to have been found under Coxal Knoll, evidently projected by engines, since there was a groove cut into them, probably to keep them steady upon the *balista*. It is to be regretted that the writer had not estimated the weight of these missiles; the *tormenta* which threw stones were of three sizes, projecting balls of half a hundred-weight, of 1 cwt., and 3 cwts., but Vitruvius describes a *balista* adapted to projectiles of only 2 lb. in weight.

The limits of this notice will not admit of any lengthened consideration of the contributions to the history of Welsh literature, by Mr. Stephens, in his series of papers on the Poems of Taliesin. In Illustrations of Architectural Antiquities, these volumes comprise subjects of considerable interest; such as the excellent Memoir on Kidwelly Castle, by Mr. Clarke, and a notice of the remains of Tenby Castle,—those by Mr. Freeman on the Churches of Monmouthshire, Leominster Priory Church, the Castles and other Architectural Remains of South Pembrokeshire. A paper of considerable interest is contributed by Mr. Hore, “on Irish Families of Welsh extraction.”

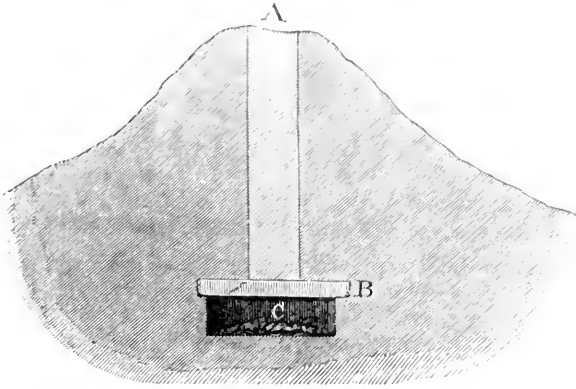
The most striking objects which attract the attention of the Antiquary, in an exploration of Wales, are undoubtedly the grand fortresses, chiefly of the Edwardian age; and with these may be mentioned not a few examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture, presenting features of peculiar local character. There are, however, two other classes of ancient remains, heretofore very imperfectly known, of especial interest as connected with the Antiquities of Wales, and of which these volumes present numerous valuable illustrations. We allude, in the first place, to the vestiges of the earliest period,—the stone monuments and barrow-burials, now almost the sole existing traces of their age. Among the curious facts here recorded, mention may be made of the account of tumuli near Tenby, opened by Mr. Dearden; they are adjacent to an ancient road, known as the Ridgeway. In one of them, called the “Carew Beacon,” a rude cist was found, covered by a slab, situated not less than five feet below the level of the natural surface, and twelve feet from the summit of the barrow. The body had been deposited without cremation; a broken urn, of rude manufacture and slightly scored, was found, with a barbed arrow-head of flint, and a fragment of a remarkable grooved ring of bone (or ivory?) here represented. The use for which this curious little object may have been destined remains unexplained. In another barrow, of very slight elevation, the cist was found situate near the present surface. It was paved or pitched with round



Fragment of a Bone Ring, original size.

pebbles, and contained a skeleton in fair preservation, the head to the W. The notices of careful investigations of tumuli in Denbighshire, by Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, are not less deserving of attention, as is also the Memoir by Mr. Fenton, on Breseln Hill, Pembrokeshire, a locality singularly rich in Celtic vestiges. A sepulchral urn was there found in 1806, unique

probably in the elaborate variety of its ornament, but unfortunately in a very broken state. The original measured about 18 inches in height. By

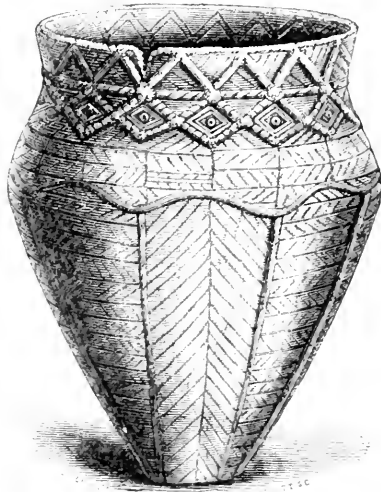


Carew Beacon, section showing the cist.

the obliging permission of Mr. Mason, publisher of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, we are enabled to give a representation of this highly curious relie, as also of certain other objects, described in the volumes before us.

The other class of remains, to which allusion has been made, are the inscribed stones and early Christian memorials preserved in Wales. Much has been done for the elucidation of these interesting memorials by the labour of a very able antiquary, Mr. Westwood, and we find in these volumes valuable additions to his notices of crosses and inscribed stones. They comprise the stone of Brancuf, at Baglan, near Neath, with a cruceiform interlaced ornament, strikingly similar to that of the Irish crosses; and the cross of Grutne, at Margam, attributed by Mr. Westwood to the eighth or ninth century. (See woodcuts.)

Of simple inscribed memorials, probably of an early period, he has given one in Brecknockshire, and two discovered by himself at Tretower, which may be of the Roman period, and had possibly been brought from the adjacent station of the Gaer. One of these stones bears certain letters (see wood-cut) interpreted as VALENT F. The first character, resembling a V placed upon its side, is evidently the sign frequently used for *centuria*. It were greatly to be desired, that a *Lapidarium*, a complete collection of sculpture and inscribed monuments of the earlier period, should be published, chronologically arranged. We hope



Urn found in a barrow in Pembrokeshire.
One-eighth original size.

that Mr. Westwood may be encouraged to undertake a task, for which he is so eminently qualified.

In conclusion, we would cordially commend to our readers this interesting record of the proceedings of a kindred Society, which is well entitled to



more generous sympathy and encouragement than it has hitherto enjoyed. We hope that their Seventh Annual Meeting, to be held in the week commencing September 12th, under the Presidency of Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., at Brecon, a locality replete with archaeological attractions, may be signally successful.

Archaeological Intelligence.

Among the numerous recently formed Provincial Societies for the promotion of Archaeological pursuits, the establishment of one for the county of Surrey, in the course of the last year, claims notice. It is proposed to hold periodical meetings, both in London and in the county; to publish a quarterly journal; and to establish a Library and Reading-room. The field of research which this district presents promises an ample harvest to the antiquarian student; and scarcely any county includes sites of deeper historical interest. Any communication regarding the objects of this Society may be addressed to Mr. G. B. Webb, 46, Addison Road North.

A county Library and Museum of Antiquities and Natural History has been formed in Wiltshire, under the patronage of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. Neeld, and other influential persons. The first step in carrying out this desirable purpose has been the purchase of Mr. Britton's extensive Wiltshire Collections, books, MSS., original drawings, and documents.

The first part of Mr. O'Neill's curious Illustrations of Irish sculptured Crosses has appeared, comprising six large lithographic prints. This important work may be obtained from the author, 66, Upper Seymour Street, Euston Square, or from Mr. Bell, 186, Fleet Street.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 18. The Transactions of the Society for the year 1851 were announced to be ready for delivery. The Rev. J. Graves reported that a considerable sum had been collected for the repair and preservation of Jerpont Abbey, but the fund was still inadequate to meet the requisite outlay, and it was proposed to bring this object more generally before the public. He announced a large accession of members, and numerous presents to the museum and library. Mr. Graves read a memoir on a sepulchral tumulus in the Queen's County. Mr. Hackett communicated an interesting memoir on popular antiquities and superstitions; and among other subjects brought before the Meeting were, an account of the ancient cross of Banagher, King's County, by Mr. Cooke; on ancient Dials, by the Rev. James Mease; and, on the old formalities attending the swearing-in of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, by Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes, Bart.

The Archaeological Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1853.

ON SOME OF THE RELATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY TO PHYSICAL
GEOGRAPHY IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

BY JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S.

IN examining the monuments of ancient man we are continually reminded of the perpetual influence of natural phenomena over every stage of his social condition. Food, water, fuel,—necessary to the rudest inhabitants,—pastures, materials of building, navigable streams for commerce, required by more settled communities,—have such a dependence on physical geography, that, while marking the peculiarities of districts, we are in effect often sketching the boundaries of tribes; while tracing the courses of perpetual springs, we are following the lines of ‘aboriginal’ settlements; and often, while treading the bold edges of long chains of hills, we are on the tracks of the most ancient roads, which were easily allured to their dry open and continuous surfaces, in preference to the woody and embarrassed vales which they overlook.

Accustomed as we now are to the proud stride of the railways over broad valleys, and deep channels of the sea, and to their fearless disregard of the everlasting hills, it requires somewhat of an effort to see the importance of an insignificant ford, marsh, wood, or cliff in the days of the ‘car-borne’ Britons. Yet the effort—always worth making—must be made if we wish to restore the true idea of Cymraic, Roman, and Anglian life.

In the North of England nature shows her boldest aspect.

It is not so much that the hills are very lofty, or the rivers very large. It is rather because the groups of hills offer decided contrasts of structure, and the rivers change their character in different parts of their course. Immense surfaces of heath alternate with broad pastoral valleys,—peat mosses spread widely over ruined primæval forests—clear and perpetual springs run in lines and groups below arid ridges of limestone. What wonder then if here we find more frequently and clearly marked the sites of ancient settlements, war camps, tumuli, and roads ?

As now two railways, so a little earlier two mail-roads, and far earlier two British tracks conducted the traveller from South Britain through the sterner country of the North. This is the inevitable result of the great anticlinal ridge of stratified rocks—our Pennine Alps—thrown up from Derbyshire to the Scottish Border.—This is the ‘heaven water’ boundary of the river drainages ; on the west of it ran the line of road northward from Mancunium ; on the east of it the line from Eburacum ; the former nearly in the course of the North-western, the latter not greatly deviating from the North-eastern rail. Along these lines Agricola divided his troops ; these were the routes followed alike by the Pict and Scot, Plantagenet and Tudor, Cavalier and Roundhead. Wade lay on the east of these mountains, while the Stuart overran their western slopes ; and Rupert swept up the western track to surprise the besiegers of York.

There was yet a third great north and south line of ancient way running northward from Lincoln to the Humber, and thence continued towards the mouth of the Tees. This road runs near the edge of a long line of hilly ground, escarped to the west, and between it and the York “street” lies a broad vale, anciently thick with woods, and encumbered by marshes. Thus we have in the North of England three great meridional lines of road separated by a broad ridge of moorlands, and a broad marshy vale.

No part of these great lines of road is uninfluenced by the physical peculiarities of the country. The eastern lines, which are the most accurately known, appear to have been originally British ways. The Ryknield, coming from South Wales across the centre of England, strikes the Brigantian territory near Derby, and thence its continuation passes

due north, and always on the declining eastern side of the great ridge, crossing in succession all the principal streams :— as Derwent, Dun, Aire, Wharfe, Nid, Ure, Swale, Tees, Wear, and Tyne. Over some of these streams, at points of importance, as at Corbridge, the Romans constructed bridges, but generally the road crossed at permanent fords on rock, or as at St. Helen's Ford, near Tadcaster, on a scarcely varying gravel bed. The larger rivers—as Dun, Aire, Wharfe, and Ure, are crossed by this road near what was in old time the upper limit of the tide.

From Lincoln, on the Ermin Street, the line of road runs due north on the natural range of the "Cliff-hill," toward the Humber. This tide-river was crossed, where it is contracted between two bold banks, at the Ferry of Brough, and, immediately beyond this, old roads led up the brow of the wold, and continued on it to Malton. Thence roads radiated in several directions; one "street" in particular, certainly used by the Romans, led north-westward on the dry oolitic range of Hovingham (Pavement, Villa). From this "street" an old British road, perhaps the true continuation of Ermin Street, ascended the Hambleton hills, and continued along them to their extremity, entering Cleveland and reaching the mouth of the Tees and the fortification of Eston Nab. Thus, in its whole length, it is a hill-road; it has been only in part adopted by Rome.

To make connections between these three great north and south lines must be regarded as an undertaking of some difficulty. From the western to the middle line of road, a traveller might proceed from Manchester, by a devious route, through the wild and lofty region of the northern Peak, and finally emerge from the Woodland country of Sheffield, and strike the Ryknield about Templebrough. There are Roman ruins in this singular way ("Doctorgate"). Another route from Manchester is indicated as an *Iter* of Antoninus, and passes over the high country of Blackstone Edge to the valley of the Calder (Gretland, Cambodunum) and so on toward Eburacum. A third may be drawn from the Roman station at Ribchester through Craven, by Skipton to Isurium, and through Ilkley to York. Roman reliquæ occur in this, which bears in part the very popular name of Wateling Street. None of these roads appears to have been much frequented, the communications being probably slight

between the western and eastern parts of the Brigantian Province. It was most likely the northern route, leading by the great natural hollow of Ribblesdale, which was followed by Ostorius when the Brigantian insurgents required his "intervention." Then, marching from the country of the Cangi, he carried his standards among mountains unknown to Rome. Then over broad pastures, among vast and ancient woods, roamed the wild white cattle; stag, fallow deer, roebucks, goats, rushed up the mountain sides purple with ling—a plant seldom seen by the southern soldiery—wolves and boars sought the shade of stream and cavern, and from the rocks overhead out-flew the startled eagle. Then, perhaps, from the camp of Ingleborough the few defenders gazed with wonder on an array so ominous to their country's freedom; and, as the cohorts won their way by Wharfedale and Nidderdale, some jutting crag might be the altar from which priests of a wild faith imprecated "ruin" on the leader, and "confusion" on his banners.

By the same route, almost 1500 years later, "hot Rupert" led his squadrons from friendly Lancashire, concealing his path in the forests till, from the last and most famous of these (Galtres), he burst like a thunderbolt on Fairfax and Leslie.

One other cross-road, joining the western and middle lines, must be noticed, which, like the others, follows a great natural feature. This is the famous line from Catterick toward Carlisle, which was so often traversed by the sixth legion during their 300 years of glorious occupation of Eburacum. The great depression of the summit ridge at Stainmoor, which gives passage to this road, can never have been overlooked by any people in war or peace. The Brigantes probably had a defensive station on it, as the repetition of *Rha*, in *Verteræ* and *Lavatræ*, appears to prove, and the Roman camps are more frequent in this line of road (at Catterick, Greta Bridge, Bowes, Brough, Kirby Thure, &c.) than on any part of the *Iter* farther south.

Two connections between the middle and eastern lines appear to indicate military objects; for both tend to conduct the troops from the eastern line of Lincoln obliquely across the Brigantian territory toward Carlisle. One of these, from Lincoln to Doncaster, is compelled to cross the great marshy vale; but it does so under the easiest circumstances. The

Trent is passed, near the head of tide, at Littleborough, and the route soon catches the gravelly grounds, and runs on them to Bawtry and Doncaster. By this way the legions passed from Lincoln to Eburacum. Another more northerly connection runs in a parallel direction from Brough-on-Humber by Stamford Bridge to Eburacum. Neither of these appears to be of British origin.

But a truly Brigantian road appears to have left the rising ground a little north of Isurium, to have crossed the vale of York in its narrowest part, and thus to have attained by the shortest cut the hilly ground on the eastern side, and so to have been continued to Malton and by the Wold hills to Bridlington. By this road, and the line from York by Garraby to Bridlington, connections were made from the Lancashire side right across the whole territory of the Brigantes, which extended "from sea to sea."¹

From a careful study of these roads and their connections, I conclude that Eburacum was not situated on the earliest track of the middle road to the north. That track, in fact, went from near Tadcaster to Aldborough, leaving York ten miles to the right. But at the epoch of the Antonine Itinera, the direct route was abandoned, and the deviation through Eburacum (then the capital) substituted. Perhaps we may see in this that Isurium was the earlier capital of the Brigantes, and Eburacum, the later war-camp, which grew to be the imperial station.

On the whole, it appears that the lines of the earlier British roads were indicated by the great features of nature; and that for the most part the Roman ways followed and straightened the old tracks; but that in several cases military convenience was consulted by making deviations and cross cuts. The passage of rivers at natural fords, or easy ferries, is a general feature of the old roads. At these places obviously were gatherings of populations. These were points of contest as well as of commercial intercourse; use has perpetuated their use. The same Castleford and Ferry-bridge which arrested the Romans, and delayed the warriors of York and Lancaster, have given passage to our mails, and our railway carriages. The same Ath² on the Shannon which was reddened with blood in the mythical days of Erin,

¹ Ptolemy.

² Athlone. Ath (Erse) = Vadum = Wath (Tentonic).

was contested by the Stuart, and fortified by the engineers of Victoria.

Without doubt the use of these roads to the Romans was military and administrative. Nor must we, in reference to the wants of the British people, figure to ourselves, except on a few of them, loaded wains, or even the strings of ponies in which the Kymri still delight. But few commodities except those of local production—as the iron of Sussex—the tin of Cornwall—the salt of Worcestershire, required portage along interior roads. The “Salter’s way” commemorates this kind of traffic. The light imports of amber, glass, and bronze, were probably carried up the rivers to certain emporia,—such as Isca Silurum, and Venta Belgarum, and Isurium,—to be there exchanged for the peltry, lead, and other products of the herdsmen, foresters, and miners.

Still by reflected light we read in these roads much concerning the state of the British tribes and territory. For they connect the Roman *Stations*—and these were set close to the sites of earlier British settlements, strongholds or towns (oppidum, *Cæsar*—*πόλις*, *Ptolemy*.) At first *Præsidia*—afterwards softened to *Municipia*,³ they took the names of the British towns which they overawed and defended; as Eburacum for Aber-ach—Olicana for Llecan—Cataractonium for Cathair-righ-dun, &c. Only when new stations purely military were founded, as on the line of the wall, does this etymology frequently fail—the names of these stations unconnected with native settlements being then untraceable to British roots.

It is equally remarkable and significant that these Roman *municipia* and *coloniæ* became in general the centres of Saxon and Anglian strength; and if in this day of the steam-engine their relative importance is less conspicuous, it is still a matter of English history. The Roman rule in Britain is in fact both a clue to its earlier and a guide to its later history, which it is possible to combine with another thread furnished by nature, the hills and valleys—the rocks and minerals—the rivers, the springs, the lakes, the woods.

With these ideas in our minds the land and sea acquire a new meaning for the archæologist. Through all that is present we discern much that is past; we reascend the

3 Tacitus.

stream of time, and drink at the well-heads of unwritten history. From the top of a Brigantian mountain we may reanimate the busy world which has long passed away from life; the jealous boundaries of property disappear; the chimneys vanish; the thundering hammer is silent. From the midst of boundless forests of oak and pine, rise many peaks of rock or bare summits of heath, crowned with monumental stones or burial mounds. The rivers, gliding through the deepest shade, bear at intervals the light wicker boat, still frequent in Dyfed, loaded with fish, or game, or furs. On dry banks above, are the conical huts of the rude hunters, near them the not narrower houses of the dead,—perhaps not far off the cave of the wolf. Lower down the dale the richest of green pastures, covered with the fairest of cattle and the most active of horses. Still lower, the store-house of the tribe—the water-station, to which large canoes,⁴ hollowed from the mighty oaks of Hatfield Chace, have brought from the Humber the highly prized beads and amulets, perhaps the precious bronze, which is to replace the arrow, spear and axe of stone. Returning with the boat we pass through wide marshes, and sweep rapidly with the tide to the country of the Parisoi—the men of the isles and lakes of Holderness, the ferrymen of the Humber, probably very well acquainted with the pirates of the Baltic.

Both north and south of the Humber very different scenes appear on the high and open Wold—within the memory of man many parts of these wild regions were untouched by plough, traversed by bustards, and covered with innumerable flocks. The more we reflect on the remains which crowd this region—the numerous tracks, the countless tumuli, the frequent dikes, the clearer grows the resemblance between the Yorkshire Wolds and the Downs of Wilts and Dorset. On opening the tumuli we discover similar ornaments, and, from whatever cause, consanguinity of race or analogy of employments and way of life, the earliest people must be allowed to have been very much the same along the dry chalk hills from the vicinity of Bridlington to the country of Dorchester. This is the region of the tumuli—on its surface are not unfrequent foundations of the British huts—yet we are not to suppose the main population to have been resident on these hills, or that even the flocks and herds were

⁴ Such are dug up in several parts of the Northern river-channels.

abandoned to a free wandering upon them. This *could not be*—for these Wolds are for miles and miles naturally *dry*. But from below their edges rise innumerable bright streams, the very sight of which excites grateful thoughts to the Giver of all good—pity that such thoughts should so easily stray into idolatry—and suggests ideas of rest and rural enjoyment suited to all time and every phase of human society. By these springs no doubt were the settled habitations, the *Cyttiau* of the early Britons, followed by the Saxon *tun* and the Danish *by*; on the hills above were long boundary fences, and within these the raths and tumuli, the monumental stones and idols. In situations where nature gave particular advantages, one of the grand manufactures of the tribes was established. The fabrication of pottery, from the Kimmeridge clay about Malton, was undoubtedly very extensive in British days, and characteristic both as to substance and fashion; that of bricks and tiles at York was equally considerable in Roman days; and it is curious to walk now into the large brick-yards and potteries which are successfully conducted at these same places on the very sites which furnished the funeral urn, shaped like a *bascauda* of wicker-work, and the perforated tube which distributed air from the hypocaust.

I cannot be singular in the conviction, that in many particulars, depending on natural peculiarities and interesting to human society, the changes of race, language, and creed, have not had so great an influence as wholly to obliterate the things that were; and that among the most powerful aids to a sober and correct idea of the early state of the British people, we must count a large and considerate view of the great physical features of the country in which they lived. *Abest persona, manet res.*

ST. MARY'S LODGE, YORK,

July 9, 1853.

ON THE CURE OF SCROFULOUS DISEASES ATTRIBUTED TO
THE ROYAL TOUCH¹

BY EDWARD LAW HUSSEY,
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THE subject I propose to bring before you is the custom of touching by the Sovereigns of this country for the cure of scrofula, as recorded chiefly by medical authorities who lived during the five or six centuries it prevailed, and illustrated by the observations of historians and other writers of repute. It has scarcely been noticed by enquirers of this century; and it is due to a professional friend,² whose attention had been directed to it, to premise that he first suggested the enquiry to me, and pointed out many sources of information. Such as the facts are, collected from the multifarious works throughout which they are scattered, I have thought they are worthy of being brought together, and that in their present shape they will not be undeserving of the attention of those who take interest in the investigation of our Natural History and Antiquities.

The disease, which is still seen by surgeons in its most aggravated and inveterate forms, though less frequently perhaps than formerly, seems to have been peculiarly the scourge, as it was the inheritance, of the mixed races settled in this island. Its first outbreaks are generally seen in the glands; they swell, become inflamed, the tissues around partake of the inflammation,—matter, the product of inflammation, forms and is discharged through the skin, which opens by ulceration. In mild and otherwise favourable cases, where the patient is young, or free from more serious constitutional disease, the mischief ends here; the wounds heal, the glands return almost to their former diminutive size, and the patient

¹ This paper was originally addressed to the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, and was afterwards read at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute, in London. And this seems a fit opportunity for acknow-

ledging the kindness with which I have been allowed access to the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries.

² Mr. H. Spencer Smith, Senior Assistant Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital,

recovers without any damage beyond the scars left by the wounds as they heal. In all its phases it is of a lingering nature, slow to yield to known remedies, and showing itself, when the constitutional taint is fully developed, by extensive ravages in every part of the bodily system. The name of the King's Evil, or *Morbus Regius*, was not always restricted to this disease. Jaundice, called also *aurigo*, from the golden colour of the skin, was also distinguished by this name;³ and, it is said, the Kings of Hungary had the power of curing it.⁴ Leprosy has also been known under the same name.⁵ But it was to scrofula that the name of the King's Evil was confined in England; and for it alone the Royal Touch was sought, as a remedy in every stage of the disease.

Upon the application of some of the King's nobles, or of the poor themselves who were diseased, a certain day was appointed by Proclamation for a "Public Healing."⁶ Here it may be well to observe, that *healing* and *touching* were used synonymously at that time.⁷ The patients who applied are described as being "young or old, rich or poor, beautiful or deformed," no exception was made:⁸ and that none might approach the Royal presence but those really troubled with the evil, several officers were appointed. Among the most

London, and Lecturer on Surgery; whose intimate acquaintance with subjects of medical literature is well known.

³ Ut mala quem scabies, ut morbus regius urget,
Aut fanaticus error, et iracunda Diana,
Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiunt que poetam,

Qui sapiunt.—Horat. de Arte Poet., 453. Morbus, quem, interdum arquatam, interdum regium, nominant. * * * Utendum est lecto etiam, et conclavi cultiore, usu, loco, ludis, lasciviâ, aliis per quæ mens exhilaretur: ob quæ regius morbus dictus videtur.—Celsus, de Medic., lib. iii., c. 24.

⁴ Regibus Hungariæ arquati morbi (icterum vocant) curationem datam ferunt.—Andreas Laurentius, de mirabili strumas sanandi vi, Paris, 1609, p. 31.

⁵ Vir corpore et animâ leprosus, et interius exteriusque morbo Regio corruptus. Rufinus, Eccles. Hist., lib. x. c. 25. Post aliquantum tempus computruit morbo Regio. S. Hieron., lib. ii. adv. Rufinum, quoted by Du Cange, Glossar. Also Comment. in Isai. xxxviii., 21, and Epist. ad Pammach. lxvi., 5. Pope Zacharias (about A.D. 750) mentions it, Bonifac. Epist. cxlii., p. 213, ed. Serarii:

he writes of horses having it; that it was sometimes hereditary and from birth, and that it was contagious. For these references I am indebted to the Rev. R. Hussey, Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

⁶ The ceremonies are fully described by William Tooker, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, Charisma, sive donum Sanationis: seu explicatio totius questionis de mirabilium sanitarum gratiâ, &c. London, 1597, cap. vii.; and John Browne, Charisma Basilicon, or the Royal Gift of Healing Strumæ or King's Evil Swellings, &c. London, 1684, chap. vii.

⁷ William Beckett, A Free and Impartial Enquiry into the antiquity and efficacy of Touching for the cure of the King's Evil. London, 1722, pp. 33, 34.

⁸ Hath not the French, Dutch, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and English been all happy partakers of the benefits of His Majesty's gracious touch? Hath there been scarce any city, town, or country which cannot speak well of his curative faculty? Has there, or is there scarce a street in this populous city, that hath not found the benefit of his sacred hand?—Browne, Char. Bas. chap. viii.

important of these were the Surgeons in waiting, before whom the applicants were required to appear before they could be presented at the Healing. The first necessary was a certificate from the Minister and Churchwardens that the patient was never before touched.⁹ This had been found expedient, as many unworthy persons applied a second time, rather, it was thought, for the gold given at the Healing than with the hope of obtaining relief from their sufferings: and as counterfeit certificates were often brought, a Proclamation in January, 1683, required "all Ministers and Churchwardens to be very careful to examine into the truth before they give such certificates, and also to keep a register of all certificates they shall from time to time give."¹ For many years such a register was preserved in St. Martin's Church at Leicester. At Stanton St. John's, near Oxford, this entry is said to be in the parish register: ²—

"AN ACCOUNT OF CERTIFICATES GIVEN OF PERSONS HAVING NOT BEFORE BEEN TOUCHED FOR THE KING'S EVIL.

"*Feb.* 25. 1683, 4.—A certificate given concerning Thomas Grant, son of Thomas and Amy Grant.

"1686, *Sept.* 5.—I gave a certificate for Mr. Mason's daughters Alice and Avice, who were touched by the King, *Sept.* 19. as Mr. Mason told me.

"1705, *Mar.* 25.—I gave a certificate concerning Ralph Gilbert's son, Ralph, not being formerly touched for the King's Evil."

At Wadhurst, in Sussex, a copy of an original certificate is preserved in the parish register.³ Probably in other parishes similar notices will be found.

These certificates were taken to the Surgeon in waiting, at his private residence. He examined the patients to satisfy himself of the existence and real nature of the disease, and countersigned the certificates, or gave other tickets to admit them to the Healing; and it was his duty to acquaint them

⁹ Proclamation 1625, Conway Papers, and Nicholls, Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii., p. 499, "Carte," note.

¹ An original copy of this Proclamation is preserved in the Bodleian Library, pasted at the end of a Prayer-Book, folio, London, 1687; and it is printed among the additional notes at the end of

L'Estrange's Alliance of Divine Offices, Oxford, 1846.

² Letters written by Eminent Persons in the 17th and 18th centuries, &c. i. 250. The registers of Stanton St. John's, and also of Stanton Harcourt, have been searched without finding these entries.

³ Nicholls, Literary Anecd.

with the day appointed for the ceremony. It seems to have been the farther duty of Queen Elizabeth's Surgeons to see that any offensive ulcer was covered with a plaster, which should hide the sore without affording any remedy to the disease. The Surgeon's duty was very laborious, and the necessary attendance at his house was often very tedious to the poor people, many of them coming from a distance. Evelyn (Diary, 28 March, 1684) records an unfortunate accident: "There was so great a concourse of people with their children to be touched for the evil, that six or seven were crushed to death by pressing at the chirurgeon's door for tickets."⁴

The Clerk of the Closet, generally one of the Bishops, had charge of the gold distributed at the Healings, and was a check to the Surgeons. Under him was the Closet Keeper, who kept a register, under the hand of the chief Surgeon, with an account of the numbers who were healed, and received medals: he also gave a receipt to the Exchequer for the gold received. He attended the Healings with the gold on his arms ready strung, and presented it to the Clerk of the Closet.

The day being come, which was usually a Sunday, or some other festival,⁵ the time generally after Morning Prayer, the chief officer of the Yeomen of the Guard places the sick people in convenient order. The King enters his chair uncovered, being surrounded by his nobles and many other spectators. One of the Chaplains in attendance then begins the Gospel, taken from the last chapter of St. Mark, at the fourteenth verse—the Gospel appointed for Ascension Day. At the eighteenth verse, "They shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover," the Surgeons in waiting, after making three obeisances, bring up the sick in order. The chief Surgeon delivers them one by one on their knees to the King, who applies his hands freely round and about their necks: ⁶ which done, the other Surgeon

⁴ In the London Gazette, 2180, is a notice, dated Whitehall, 8 Oct. 1686, that "His Majesty is graciously pleased to appoint to heal weekly on Friday, and hath commanded his physicians and chirurgeons to attend at the office appointed for that purpose at the Meuse, upon Thursday in the afternoon, to give out tickets."—Nicholls, Lit. Anecd., vol. ii.

⁵ A Friday—especially Good Friday—was sometimes appointed, Browne, Char. Bas., p. 106, 171; and Saturday, Mercurius Politicus, June 1660, quoted in Rees's Cyclopaedia, "Evil."

⁶ Evelyn, a spectator, observes, "The King strokes their faces, or cheeks, with both his hands at once."—Memoirs, vol. i., p. 323.

receives the patients from him, and passes them on, to be brought up again to receive the gold. The words of the eighteenth verse are repeated by the Chaplain between every healing, till all the sick are touched, which being finished, the Gospel is continued to the end of the chapter. The second Gospel is then begun, taken from the first chapter of St. John, at the first verse. After the eighth verse, the Surgeons, making three obeisances as formerly, come up the second time with the sick people; the Clerk of the Closet then on his knees delivers to the King the gold strung on a white silk ribbon, and the King puts it about their necks, as the Chaplain reads the ninth verse, "That was the true light, which lighteneth every man which cometh into the world," which he repeats as each receives the gold. The Gospel is then continued, ending with the fourteenth verse. The Gospel ended, the Chaplain, with the rest of the people on their knees, pronounces these prayers:—

"Lord, have mercy upon us.

"*Christ, have mercy upon us.*

"Lord, have mercy upon us."

These are followed by the Lord's Prayer, and after it these versicles, the responses being made by those that come to be healed:—

Versicle. "O Lord, save Thy servants,

Response. "*Which put their trust in Thee.*

"Send help unto them from above;

"*And evermore mightily defend them.*

"Help us, O God our Saviour;

"*And for the glory of Thy Name deliver us; be merciful to us sinners for Thy Name's sake.*

"O Lord, hear our prayers;

"*And let our cry come unto thee.*"

Then the Chaplain reads this prayer:—"O Almighty God, who art the giver of all health, and the aid of them that seek to Thee for succour, we call upon Thee for thy help and goodness, mercifully to be showed to these thy servants, that they being healed of their infirmities, may give thanks to Thee in thy Holy Church, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen"—and concludes with the "Gratia Domini."

The ceremony over, the Lord Chamberlain, and two other nobles having brought up linen, with a basin and ewer to wash the King's hands, he takes leave of the people, "and they joyfully and thankfully do every one return home, praising God and their good King." (Browne, 101.)

The form of ceremonies here given is that followed in the reign of Charles II.,⁷ of whose Healings, public and private, we have a fuller account than of any other sovereign's. Although the Healing was always a religious ceremony and performed with prayers,⁸ there is no record of any prescribed form, or ritual, being in use before the time of Henry VII. : and the ritual adopted by that monarch underwent many alterations in different reigns down to the time of Queen Anne, the last of our Sovereigns who officiated. Henry VII. seems to have been the first King of England who established a particular service or form of ceremonies : indeed, we have no account before his reign of any kind of formality being used in conferring the Royal Touch, beyond the giving of alms, or a single piece of money—sometimes with a prayer.

This new ritual was in Latin, the rubric being in English, and was taken partly, with some alterations, from two forms in use in the Roman Catholic Church, the *Blessing for sore eyes*, and the *Exorcismus adversus spiritus immundos*.⁹ After confession and absolution, the first Gospel, the same that was ever after retained, was read ; during which the sick people were presented by the Clerk of the Closet and touched, the King laying his hand upon the sore places, and were afterwards led away by the Surgeon. During the reading of the second Gospel, which continued to be used till the reign of Queen Anne, the sick were again presented singly ; the sore, or the patient's neck, was crossed with an angel noble, which was then hanged about the patient's neck, to be worn (in the words of the rubric), till they were "full whole." A Collect was then said for the sick, the Chaplain first saying—*Sit nomen Domini benedictum*,

⁷ Maskell (Monumenta Ritualia, vol. iii., clvii.) says that the form occurs often in Prayer Books of Charles I. and II. and James II. I have examined all, or nearly all, the copies in the Bodleian Library, without finding it in any ; nor have I

found it in those at Merton, Magdalen, and St. John's Colleges.

⁸ John of Gadsden, *Rosa Anglica practica Medicinæ*, lib. ii., cap. 1.

⁹ Beckett, *Append. iv.*, vi.

The King answering—*Ex hoc, nunc, et usque in seculum.*

Domine, exaudi orationem meam,

Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

Oremus,—Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, salus æterna credentium, exaudi nos pro famulis tuis, pro quibus misericordiæ tuæ imploramus auxilium, ut redditâ sibi sanitate, gratiarum tibi in Ecclesiâ tuâ referant actiones. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. And the service concludes with a longer prayer, also in Latin, “to be said secretly after the sick persons are departed from the King, at his pleasure.”¹

The form used by Queen Elizabeth began with the first Gospel ;² during the reading of the eighteenth verse, the sick were touched, and retired till the Gospel was ended. The second Gospel was then read ; during the reading of the ninth verse, the sick were again presented to receive the golden angel, the Queen first marking, as did her predecessors, the seat of disease with the sign of the cross,³ praying for them and blessing them. The Queen and the whole congregation kneeling then pray,

Κυριε Ελεησον,
Χριστε Ελεησον.

The Lord's Prayer followed, and after it the versicles and responses already mentioned as used in English by Charles II. This prayer was then said, varying a little from those used by Henry VII. and Charles II. Omnipotens Deus, æterna salus omnium in te sperantium, exaudi nos te precamur nomine famulorum tuorum hîc presentium, pro quibus misericors auxilium tuum imploramus, ut salute acceptâ tibi gratias agant in sanctâ Ecclesiâ tuâ, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. The congregation were then dismissed “usitatâ formulâ.”

¹ The Service used by Queen Mary forms the second part of an illuminated manuscript in the possession of Cardinal Wiseman. It was exhibited by Sir Henry Ellis at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, and is fully described in the Minutes of Meeting, Feb. 3, 1853. The only variation to be noticed is that the Clerk of the Closet, not the Chirurgeon, is directed to lead away the patients from the Sovereign. The first part of the Manuscript contains the Office for the Consecration of

Cramp-rings. This I suppose to be the “fair manuscript” from which Beckett copied the Office. (App. V.) He says it was discontinued under King Edward VI., but under Queen Mary it was designed to be revived.

² Tooker, Char., c. vii. It does not appear whether the service was in Latin or English.

³ Numismate, crucis signum, quâ parte morbus est, facit. Tooker, p. 96.

The sign of the cross in giving the gold was discontinued by the Queen's successors,⁴ until James II., who returned to it. He also restored the use of the ritual of Henry VII., except that it was now used in English,—at least it seems most probable that it was so used.⁵

In Queen Anne's reign the ceremonial was again altered. It is considerably shorter, and varies much from any of those hitherto used. It begins with a Collect, the fourth of those at the end of the Communion Service,—Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, &c. The Gospel follows, taken from St. Mark, and after it the Lord's Prayer. The sick are then presented one by one on their knees, and while the Queen is laying her hands upon them, and putting the gold about their necks, the Chaplain says,—God give a blessing to this work, and grant that these sick persons on whom the Queen lays her hands, may recover, through Jesus Christ our Lord. After all have been presented, the versicles and responses are said, the same, except in one or two expressions, as in Charles II.'s form. The same prayer for the sick is said, followed by one of the prayers from the Visitation of the Sick,—The Almighty God, who is a most strong tower, &c. ; and the ceremony concludes with the *Gratia Domini*. This form will be found in many editions of the Common Prayer Book of that period, after the four State Services, and before the Articles of Religion. The earliest edition in which I have seen it, is in 1707, and the latest in 1724, after the accession of George I., the necessary alterations being made for its use by "the King," instead of "the Queen."⁶ It is not generally named with other forms of prayer in the Table of Contents.

The Royal Touch was not always conferred with the

⁴ All along King Edward VI.'s and Queen Elizabeth's reigns, when the *strumosi*, such as had the King's Evil, came to be touched, the manner was then for her to apply the sign of the cross to the tumor ; which raising cause of jealousies, as if some mysterious operation were imputed to it, that wise and learned King [James I.] not only (with his son, the late King,) practically discontinued it, but ordered it to be expunged out of the prayers relating to that cure : which hath proceeded as effectually, that omission notwithstanding, as it did before. L'Es-

trange, Alliance of Div. Off., ch. viii., p. 373.

⁵ The Ritual in English was printed in 1686, by "Henry Hills, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty for his Household and Chappel ;" and it was reprinted in 1789, with the addition of the Office of Consecrating Cramp-rings.

⁶ By what authority was the Service printed with the Prayer-Book, or continued and altered upon the accession of George I. ? Through the kindness of the Secretary of State, I have searched at the State Paper Office, and the Privy Council Office, but without finding any.

accompaniment of all these ceremonies, or the attendance of so many of the required officers. A "private Healing" was held sometimes,⁷ where the number touched was probably small. Browne (Char. Bas., ch. x., p. 177.) mentions the case of a patient of his own, a young child, who was touched by Charles II. "amongst some others," at a private healing at Whitehall, where he alone waited. The three persons named in the parish register at Camberwell, are said to have been touched when the King was on a visit at the house of Sir Thomas Bond in the neighbourhood.⁸ The entry in the register is in November, 1684. 21. Ann. dau. of Georg. King, touched, aged 18 years. (The baptisms of two children are entered; then follows) 26. Barnabas Scudamor touched, aged 9 years. John Davis touched, aged one year.

The patients most frequently presented for healing were those exhibiting confirmed symptoms of the disease, though in an early stage, in its best known and most easily recognised character—that of glandular swellings in the neck and throat. These are among the earliest to make their appearance, and often among the most obstinate in yielding to treatment, in the habit of body then and still known popularly in England as "the Evil," or "the King's Evil;" though at how early a period first called by the name is not clear. Wiseman (Of the King's Evil, chap. 3.) says, "In case of the King's Touch, the resolution [subsidence of the swelling without forming matter.] doth often happen where our endeavors have signified nothing." Other forms of the disease were often presented—such as enlargements of the lips, diseases of the eyes and ears, and joints, as well as open sores in various parts of the body and limbs.⁹ Indeed, the only case recorded to have been touched by Edward the Confessor was of this kind, attended with blindness.¹ The cure of the patient did not always follow immediately upon the Healing; nor, indeed, was it expected. It advanced by degrees, often requiring a considerable time to be completed;

⁷ Wiseman, 251.

⁸ Brayley and Britton, History of Surrey, vol. iii., p. 249.

⁹ Dr. Daniel Turner; Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, quoted by Badger, p. 37; Browne Char. Bas., ch. x., 152, 154; T. Allen, M.D.,

Χειρρολογη, p. 8; Clowes, p. 48; Tooker, p. 100; Wiseman, 248; also bronchocele and melicris, Browne, Chceradologia, ch. iii.

¹ W. of Malmesbury, De Gest. Reg. Angl., ii. 13.

and in many instances it failed altogether.² A second, and even a third healing was sometimes desired by a patient, and approved by the Surgeon; the patient being required to bring again the gold given at the former Healing.³

During the reigns of the later Sovereigns, the numbers flocking to the Court from all parts of the kingdom, many of them ill able to bear the charge of their journey, rendered frequent Healings necessary; although stated seasons were observed—as Easter and Whitsuntide, or Michaelmas. When the Court was in London they were held—at least by Charles II.—at the Banqueting House, Whitehall; at other times at Windsor, or wherever the Court happened to be, as at Langley by Henry VIII.,⁴ at Kenilworth by Queen Elizabeth,⁵ at Newmarket and other places by Charles II.,⁶ at Bath by James II.,⁷ and there and at Oxford by Queen Anne.⁸ The hot season was avoided; Michaelmas being substituted for Whitsuntide by Proclamation of Charles I., as “more convenient both for the temperature of the season, and in respect of any contagion which may happen in this near access to his Majesty’s sacred person.”⁹ This contagion did not apply to the evil itself, but to the epidemic diseases frequently prevailing: in other Proclamations the plague and small-pox are mentioned by name.¹

It was the custom at the Healing to present a piece of gold to each of the patients. This—though said to be “but as a sacred gift and pledge of the King’s charity”²—came afterwards to be thought an important element in the ceremony; and some cases are recorded of the return of the

² Beckett, 24. Browne, *Adenographia*, ch. xiv.

³ Browne, *Char. Bas.*, ch. vii., p. 93; viii., p. 106.

⁴ *Privy Purse Expenses*, Sir H. Nicolas.

⁵ Laneham. In looking through the reprint in Nicholls’s *Progresses*, I did not observe a healing mentioned.

⁶ Browne, *Char. Bas.*, p. 170.

⁷ *Life of Bishop Ken*, by a Layman.

⁸ Tindal, *Hist. of England*, book xxvi. Oldmixon, *Hist. of England*. Barrington, *Observations on the more ancient Statutes*.

⁹ Beckett, *Append. ii.* A similar proclamation by James I. is quoted by Pettigrew, 133.

¹ See Pettigrew, on Superstitions connected with the History and Practice of Medicine and Surgery, 1844, p. 136.

² Browne, *Char. Bas.*, p. 102. Fallopius, Professor of Anatomy at Padua about 1552, gives a different reason for the alms of the French King,—*Rex largitur cuique regro monetam ut seutatum aureum duos et tres pro ratione itinueris longi, quod a patiente fieri debet in redeundo ad propriam patriam. Si verò patiens sit ex Gallis, largitur ipsi monetam argenteam vel dimidiam ut ipsi videtur. De medicam. simpl. Tom. II. tract. ix. c. xix.*

disease upon the loss of the gold.³ Some patients on applying for a second healing, would desire to have a new piece in exchange for that given at the former Healing.⁴ Others, probably soon after obtaining it, parted with it; for the medal was often to be seen in the shops of the goldsmiths.⁵

Edward I. gave a small sum of money, probably as alms.⁶ On the establishment of a ritual Henry VII. gave a piece of gold—the angel noble, a coin then in general circulation—in fact, the smallest gold coin, worth about six shillings and eight pence. This coin had on one side a figure of the angel Michael overcoming the dragon, and on the other a ship on the waves. The coins of the period generally bore some religious inscription, and the angel had, *Per crucem tuam salva nos, Christe Redemptor*. Queen Mary's and Queen Elizabeth's angels bore, *A Domino factum est istud, et est mirabile*. The angels of James I. and Charles I. are smaller in size, and bear a shorter inscription. James I.'s have *A Domino factum est istud*. Charles I.'s—the last which were ever coined—have *Amor populi presidium Regis*. During the troubles he had not always gold to bestow, and he sometimes substituted pieces of silver, and perhaps brass; and he often touched without giving anything.⁷ During Charles II.'s residence abroad, the patients who came to be touched brought their own gold.⁸ After the Restoration, as the attendance at the Healings increased, and the consequent demand for the gold became greater, small medals resembling the angels—which have obtained the name of touch-pieces—were coined specially for distribution at the Healings.⁹ They are much less than the angels in size and weight, and they seem of less pure gold: they bear round the Angel a still shorter legend, *Soli Deo gloria*; which is continued on the touch-pieces of the succeeding reigns. There are two of James II., gold and silver, of the

³ Browne, Char. Bas., Address to the Reader; also ch. viii. and x., Cases of cure by wearing the gold given to other patients. Proclamation, 1625, among Conway Papers. Sir Kenelm Digby, quoted by Moncenys, Travels, vol. ii., p. 20. Wiseman, 247. Bp. Douglas, Criterion, 121.

⁴ Browne, Char. Bas., p. 108.

⁵ Browne, Char. Bas., p. 93.

⁶ Computus Hospitii, in the Tower, Beckett, 17.

⁷ Wiseman, 247. Browne, Char. Bas., ch. viii. x. Beckett, 27. Χειροξοχη, p. 8. Badger, 57.

⁸ Browne, Char. Bas., p. 157.

⁹ Beckett, 47. An engraving of a stamp for an angel for Charles II. is given in Simon's Medals, &c., 1780, plate xxxix.; but none are known to have been coined.

same size, but from different dies, and scarcely half the size of Charles II.'s. There are not any of William III., or Queen Mary. Queen Anne's is of gold, a little larger than James II.'s. The Pretender, as James III., had two, both of silver, small in size—about as large as James II.'s; in one the ship is in full sail; in the other, which is in higher relief and of better workmanship, evidently Italian, the ship is "taken aback." None are known of Charles Edward. Of the Cardinal of York, as Henry IX., there are two; in both the ship is "taken aback."¹ Yet it is doubtful, I believe, whether he ever exercised, or even claimed, the power of healing.

With all the industry bestowed on the investigation of "this curious and not uninteresting object of enquiry,"² by many learned writers of different periods, the origin of the custom continues, and probably ever will be, involved in obscurity. The general concurrence of historians attributes the first possession of the power to Edward the Confessor;³ although but one instance is recorded of his exercising it, and that by a historian (William of Malmesbury, lib. ii., c. 13.) who wrote his history about eighty years after the King's death: he adds however, *Multotiens eum in Normanniâ hanc pestem sedâsse ferunt, qui interiùs ejus vitam noverunt.* Shakespeare, who always makes his picture perfect, often by anachronism, describes him freely exercising the power, and giving gold, which was not in circulation before the time of Henry III., or probably Edward III., with prayers, and attended by a Doctor.

Malcolm (a fugitive from his own kingdom, after the murder of his father, and residing at the court of Edward the Confessor), enquires of the Doctor—

Comes the King forth, I pray you?

Doctor. Aye, Sir, there are a crew of wretched souls,
That stay his cure: their malady convinces
The great assay of art; but, at his touch,

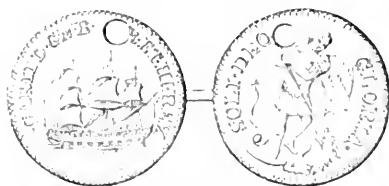
¹ For much interesting information on this subject I am indebted to Mr. Hawkins, whose kindness in communicating information, when engaged in this and other investigations in the Medal Room of the British Museum, I take this opportunity of acknowledging. The medal represented by Pettigrew, figs. 7 and 8, and

described (page 126) as probably a touch-piece of the Pretenders, is a token or counter, and older, I think, than their day.

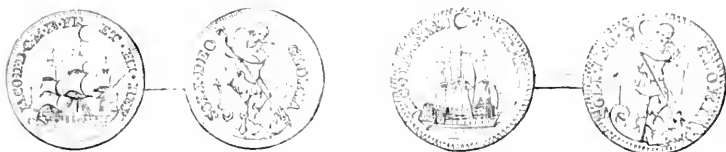
² Aikin, quoted by Nicholls, *Lit. Anecd.*

³ Alford, *Annales Ecclesiastici et Civiles*, ad an. 1062. Harpsfield, *Hist. Angl. Eccles.*, undec. sec., cap. iii.

TOUCH-PIECES, STRUCK FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE HEALINGS.



Charles II. (Gold.)



(Gold.)

James II.

(Silver.)



Anne. (Gold.)



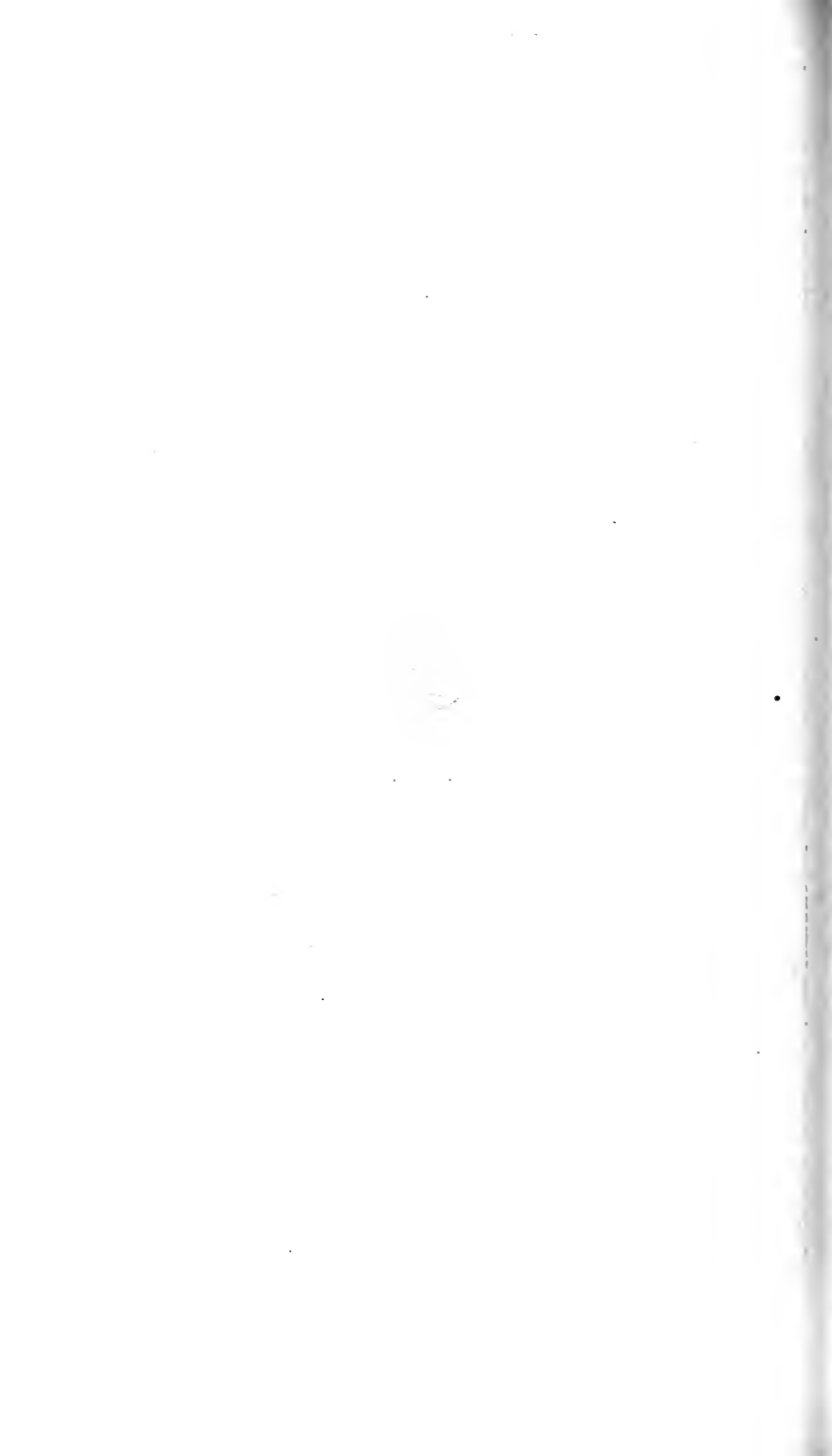
The Pretender, as James III.

(Silver.)



The Cardinal of York, as Henry IX.

(Silver.)



Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand,
They presently amend.

As the Doctor withdraws, *Macduff*, a stranger to the court, asks—

What's the disease he means ?

Malcolm tells him—

'Tis call'd the Evil ;—

A most miraculous work in this good King :
Which often, since my here-remain in England,
I have seen him do. How he solicits Heaven,
Himself best knows : but strangely-visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures ;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers : and 'tis spoken,
To the succeeding Royalty he leaves
The healing benediction. With this strange virtue,
He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy ;
And sundry blessings hang about his throne,
That speak him full of grace.—*Macbeth*, Act iv. s. iii.

Contemporary chronicles, however, do not mention the power ; nor historians who wrote nearer his age than William of Malmsbury :⁴ nor is it attributed to him among his other gifts—*signa ac virtutes*—in the Bull of Canonisation of Pope Alexander III., about a hundred years after his death.⁵ It must have been acknowledged to reside in the King as early as Henry II. : for Petrus Blesensis, Archdeacon of Bath, and afterwards of London, Chaplain to the King, alludes to it (about 1180,) as being notorious : nec in vacuum accepit unctionis Regiæ sacramentum ; ejus efficacia si nescitur, aut in dubium venit, fidem ejus plenissimam faciet defectus inguinarie pestis, et curatio scrofularum. (Epist. cl., ad Clericos Aulæ Regiæ.) After an interval of another century we find Edward I. touching ; he is said to have healed 182 persons :⁶ and the power of healing was fully recognised in him, as it has been in his successors,⁷ being frequently exercised in public and private.

It is said that Queen Elizabeth, at one period of her reign,

⁴ Ingulphus, Marianus Scotus, and Florence of Worcester. Ealred, Abbot of Rievaulx, 1164, in the Life and Miracles of Edw. the Conf., alludes to the history already quoted from William of Malmsbury, Beckett, 14.

⁵ Beckett, Append. I.

⁶ "The accounts of the Household in the 6th of Edward I., which there is scarce a man in England beside Mr. Anstis hath ever looked into."—Whiston, Memoirs.

⁷ Polydore Virgil, Hist. Angl., lib. viii.

did for some time discontinue the touching.⁸ This is the first notice I have found of the Sovereign declining it. Yet she did exercise it at other times frequently.⁹ The virtue of her cures is said by a Roman Catholic writer¹ to be due to the holy sign of the cross used in the ceremony, and not to any virtue proceeding from the Queen. Among the patients touched by the Queen was a Roman Catholic (moribus quidem non incultum.) who having vainly sought relief from medicine, declared upon his restoration to health, that he was now convinced from experience that the Pope's excommunication was of no effect, for if the Queen did not hold the sceptre rightly, and of Divine authority, her efforts could not be blessed with success.² James I. touched the son of the Turkish Ambassador, upon the father's request; and on taking his leave the ambassador thanked the King for the cure.³

Oliver Cromwell, though claiming or exercising many of the Royal functions, never attempted this.⁴ The Duke of Monmouth, claiming to be the rightful Sovereign, touched several persons during the rising in the West of England; and in a newspaper of the day it is said with success.⁵ Among the accusations against him, on his trial at Edinburgh for high treason, for "exercising the functions of royal dignity," he is charged with having "touched children of the King's Evil," and two witnesses prove it, as being done at Taunton.⁶

William III., although pressed to exercise it, altogether abstained; ⁷ being persuaded, Rapin says, (Hist. of England, book iv.,) that the sick would not suffer by the omission. Whiston, who believed (if we may judge from expressions in his Memoirs) in the efficacy of the Royal Touch, says that he had been informed that the King was once prevailed upon to touch a patient. The last of our sovereigns who exercised the power, was Queen Anne; and among the

⁸ Dr. H. Stubbe. the Miraculous Conformation, Oxford, 1666, p. 9. Beckett, 48, 57.

⁹ Tooker. Curatio non tam annua. quam menstrua, ac penè quotidiana est, 18, 98. Multa millia sanasse, 105.

¹ Richard Smith, Bishop of Chaledon. What would he now say were he living, and had seen it done by three generations of Kings without the sign of the Cross? Wiseman, 246.

² Tooker, 91.

³ Sir John Finett, Philoxenis, 1618. Nicholls, Royal Progresses.

⁴ Χειροφορη, 8. Browne, Char. Bas, says, he "tried it," p. 81.

⁵ Harris's Protestant Intelligencer; Beckett, 31.

⁶ Howell's State Trials, vol. xi., 1036, 1059, 1066.

⁷ Sir Richard Blackmore, M.D., Discourses on the Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil, Preface, 61.

latest occasions, if not the last, was that on which Dr. Johnson, then a child between four and five years old, was touched, with 200 others.⁸ An English gentleman applied to George I. soon after his accession, on behalf of his son, and was referred to the Pretender, as possessing this hereditary power of the Stuarts. He repaired to the continent, his son was touched, recovered his health, and the father became converted to the cause of the family.⁹ The Pretender claimed the power,¹ and, indeed, exercised it in Paris, touching the sick in the hospitals there :² and his son in 1745, as Prince of Wales, and Regent for his father, once touched a child in Edinburgh.³

The numbers touched in some reigns were extraordinary : indeed, they almost exceed belief. In Queen Elizabeth's time the Healings are said to have been monthly, and even daily ; many thousands, one eye-witness says, were healed.⁴ The preacher at St. Mary's, on the anniversary of the Queen's accession, 1602, says the number amounted to three or four hundred a-year.⁵ Of Charles II.'s Healings we have the fullest particulars. In his reign a register was kept by the Serjeant of the Chapel Royal, and afterwards by the Keeper of the Closet. Upon the Restoration public Healings were held frequently—three times a-week—till September, 1664, when they ceased, interrupted probably by the removal of the Court upon the approach of the plague. During that period 22,982 were touched. These public Healings, the only ones of which an exact account of the numbers touched has been kept, were resumed in May 1667, and from that time to April 1682, the farther number of 67,816 were touched, making altogether the almost incredible number of 90,798 touched by one Sovereign :⁶ and the historian of these facts adds, that the following year

⁸ March 30, 1714. Nicholls, *Lit. Anecd.*, ii., "Carte," note, quoting "the newspapers of the time."

⁹ Chambers, *Hist. of the Rebellion*, 1827, vol. i., p. 183, 185.

¹ Sir R. Blackmore, *Discourses*, Pref., 67.

² *Ceremonies et Prières du Sacre des Rois*, Paris, 1825, p. 104, note.

³ Chambers, *Hist. of the Rebellion*.

⁴ Tooker, 91.

⁵ A Sermon preached at St. Mary's in Oxford, the 17th day of November, 1602,

in defence of the festivities of the Church of England, &c., by John Howson, D.D., one of her Highness's Chaplains, Canon of Christ Church, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, quoted in the *British Magaz.* Aug. 1843, p. 136.

⁶ Browne, from whose work, *Charisma Basilicon*, all succeeding writers have copied the number (Carr, *Epist. Med.*, xiv., Beckett, 33), calls it 92,107 : but the figures set down to each month in the different years make only 90,798.

“above 6000” were touched.⁷ The years in which the largest numbers were touched, are the first of the series (1660) and the last two: in 1660, 6005 were touched; in 1681, 6007; and in 1682, 8477: the average number per year is 4323. The greatest numbers are generally in the spring; and the greatest in any single month are 2461 in April 1681, and 2471 in April 1682—the concluding months of the last two years. Bishop Cartwright (Diary, 28 Aug. 1687,) records his attendance on one occasion, when James II. healed 350 persons.

The value of the gold distributed must have been in proportion to the numbers touched. But the same minuteness has not been observed in recording it. In Henry VIII.'s reign each person seems to have received seven shillings and six pence, to which the value of the angel was raised in his 18th year (1526-7).⁸ In Queen Elizabeth's time each received ten shillings, the value of the angel.⁹ Fabian Phillips in 1663 (On Purveyance, p. 257,) says the yearly charge was at least 3000*l.*, the gold being of the value of ten shillings given to every one at the Healing. The substitution of silver touch-pieces by James II. rendered the ceremony less burdensome to that Sovereign after his abdication.

The healing power of the Royal Touch thus conferred was universally believed—not by the uneducated, or the poor alone, but by the highest in the state, and the best and most enlightened of those who lived during this long period; and, among that number, by the physicians and surgeons of the day, many of them possessing acquirements far in advance of the knowledge of their age—men who, as Bishop Douglas observes (Criterion, or Miracles examined, ed. 1832, p. 126), “are not very ready in admitting that cures may be effected without making use of the medicines which they themselves prescribe.”

Gilbertus Anglicus, a physician who lived about the time of Henry III. and Edward I., is one of the earliest medical writers, whose work is known, who alludes to the exercise of

⁷ Browne, Char. Bas., p. 79.

⁸ Privy Purse Expenses, 1529—32, Sir H. Nicolas. Snelling, View of the Gold Coinage. The Angel was first coined 5 Edw. IV., of the value of six shillings and eight pence: the noble being raised to eight shillings and four pence. The

value varied in different reigns; *e. g.*, James I. raised it in his ninth year to eleven shillings. Charles I.'s was worth ten shillings.

⁹ Aureo nummo solidorum decem. Tooker, 96.

the power, in words which show the antiquity of the practice. He says scrofula is also called the King's Evil, because the kings have the power to cure it. (*Compendium Medicinæ*, lib. iii.)

John of Gadsden, a Fellow of Merton College,¹ physician to Edward II., remarkable as being the first Englishman who was consulted at Court as physician, advises recourse to the Royal touch in desperate cases, as the Kings have the power of curing it. (*Rosa Anglica*, lib. ii. c. 1.)

Archbishop Bradwardine, writing in the time of Edward III., appeals to the writings of former times, and the concurring testimony of the kingdoms of that day for the cures performed by the Kings of England and France, by prayer and blessing, touching with the sign of the cross, in the name of Jesus Christ. (In *Libro de causâ Dei*, lib. i. cap. 1., coroll. pars 32, p. 39, quoted by Freind, *Hist. of Physic*, vol. ii., App., and in *L'Estrange's Alliance of Divine Offices*, Oxf. 1846, additional notes.)

Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and afterwards Chancellor to Henry VI., writing, upon the accession of Henry IV., in defence of the House of Lancaster, mentions the power as one of the attributes of the Sovereign, though one which does not descend in the female line to a Queen. (Freind, *Hist. of Physic*, vol. ii., App.)

Andrew Borde, a learned man, a physician in the time of Henry VIII., alludes to the power in his two works, the "Introduction of Knowledge," (chap. i.) and the "Breviary of Health," (chap. ccxxxvi.)

Dean Tooker, who, as one of Queen Elizabeth's Chaplains, for several years attended the public Healings, bears witness that many wretched sufferers were restored to their former health, by the Queen's touching, aided by the prayers of the whole Church assembled joining in the solemn ceremony. (*Charisma, sive Donum Sanationis*, pp. 32, 91.)

Clowes, a man of high surgical reputation, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, appointed to attend the forces by sea and land in the wars of Queen Elizabeth's time, afterwards sworn Surgeon to the Queen, and subsequently Serjeant Surgeon to James I., describing the occasional malignity of scrofulous ulcers, says (p. 4), "These

¹ Ad integrum septennium publicus medicine Professor. Ep. Tanner, *Biblioth. Brit. Lib.*, quoting *Pits. MS. Mert.*

kinds do rather presage a divine and holy curation, which is most admirable to the world, that I have seen and known performed and done by the sacred and blessed hands of the Queen's most Royal Majesty, whose happiness and felicity the Lord long continue." After relating a cure by the Queen's touch, he concludes his observations: "And here I do confidently affirm and stedfastly believe that (for the certain cure of this most miserable malady) when all arts and sciences do fail, her Highness is the only day-star, peerless and without comparison;" ending with a prayer, "that she may for ever reign over us (if it please the Lord God) even unto the end of the world, still to cure and heal many thousands more than ever she hath yet done." (A right fruitful and approved Treatise, for the artificial cure of that malady called in Latin Struma, and in English the Evil, cured by Kings and Queens of England, 1602, p. 50.)²

Fuller says, if any doubt the cures, they are remitted to their own eyes for farther confirmation.³ (Church History, vol. i., A.D. 1061—1066.)

Wiseman, Chief Surgeon in Charles I.'s army, and afterwards Serjeant Surgeon to Charles II., whose writings are deservedly held in respect by surgeons at the present day, says, "I myself have been a frequent eye-witness of many hundreds of cures performed by his Majesty's Touch alone, without any assistance of chirurgery; and those, many of them, such as had tired out the endeavors of able chirurgeons before they came thither. It were endless to recite what I myself have seen, and what I have received acknowledgements of by letter, not only from the several parts of this nation, but also from Ireland, Scotland, Jersey, and Garnsey." (Treatises, book iv. c. i.)

Archbishop Sancroft, in the sermon preached at Westminster Abbey, upon the first consecration of Bishops after

² Among the commendatory verses prefixed are some by Thomas Parkin, "Chirurgie Professor," beginning—

"The happy sacred hand of our dread sovereign
Queen,
The princely loving zeal of her most Royal
heart,
Throughout her highness' land, her subjects
all have seen,
To cure, to help, to heal, our eare, our harm,
our smart."

³ See, in confirmation, Heylin's Animadversions, Examen Historicum, 1659, p. 47. "The curative adjunct with a *tangit*

te Rex, sanat Deus, is used in the conveyance of that charism, or miraculous gift of Healing, which, derived from the infancy of the Church, the inaugurated Monarchs of this land so happily enjoy: in which expression of their sanative virtue they not only surpass the fabulous cures of Pyrrhus or Vespasian, of which Pliny and others make mention, but the pretended virtues of other Christian Monarchs." John Bulwer, M.D., Chirologia, or the Natural language of the Hand, 1644, p. 148.

the Restoration, alludes to the gift of healing residing in the sovereign ⁴ (British Magazine, August, 1848, p. 141.)

Browne, Surgeon in ordinary to Charles II., the historian of his Healings, from whose work I have drawn largely in this account, speaking of himself, says, "Having evermore been conversant in chirurgery almost from my cradle, being the sixth generation of my own relations, all eminent masters of our profession ; some of the latter of which have been extraordinary well known for their parts and skill by many of the most worthy and knowing masters of our society. I came early, also, to the practice thereof in this great city, and have for above twenty-four years seen the practice, as well as read the theoretical part thereof; and this not at whiles and intervals, but I had the eye of the hospital as my first and early gleanings ; and since I could write man, the late wars had my skill shown on myself as well as many others who were committed to my charge." (Chœradologia, Address to the Reader.) Yet he did not attribute the sole merit of the cures of which he was so frequent a witness, to the bare imposition of his Royal master's hand : for he says, " Whence it cometh, and what the efficient cause thereof is, whether proceeding from the naked discourse of the words used at the ceremony, or the solemnity of the pious and religious action, or of any created virtue arising hence, I shall presume to offer this as a foundation against all dispute whatsoever. That no miracle was ever done by an inherent virtue in man alone, not this of his Majesty's royal healing, procuring and affording hereby this health to the sick, which we daily see and find they do hereby purchase and enjoy ; but there is and must be God Almighty's hand going along with it, for no mortal's virtue or piety or power hath strength or efficacy enough in it to perform this sovereign sanative faculty: nor can the ceremonies or vestments anywise effect the same." And as a farther acknowledgement of the King's success, he adds, " I do humbly presume to assert that more souls have been healed by his Majesty's sacred hand in one year than have ever been cured by all the physicians and Chirurgeons of his

⁴ " Let us hope well of the *healing* of the wounds of the daughter of our people, since they are under the cure of those very hands, upon which God hath entailed a miraculous gift of healing, as if it were on purpose to raise up our hopes into

some confidence, that we shall owe one day to those sacred hands, next under God, the healing of the Church's and the people's evils, as well as of the King's." — Sermon, London, 1660, p. 33.

three kingdoms ever since his happy Restoration." (Charisma Basilicon, 18, 19. 81.)

Sir Thomas Browne's opinion is shown by his advising patients to avail themselves of it :⁵ one patient, the child of a nonconformist, he sent to Breda to be touched by Charles II. (Char. Basil., p. 187.)

Bishop Bull says, "That divers persons desperately laboring under it have been cured by the mere touch of the Royal hand, assisted with the prayers of the priests of our Church attending, is unquestionable ; unless the faith of all our ancient writers, and the consentient report of hundreds of most credible persons in our own age attesting the same be to be questioned. And yet they say some of those diseased persons return from the sovereign remedy *re infectá*, without any cure done upon them. How comes this to pass ? God hath not given this *gift of Healing* to our Royal Line, but that he still keeps the reins of it in his own hands, to let them loose, or restrain them, as he pleaseth." (Sermon V., p. 133. Oxford, 1827.)

Anstis, Garter King at arms, says, "The miraculous gift in curing this distemper by the royal touch of our King, as well as the French King, is undeniable." (Discourse on Coronations, quoted in Whiston's Memoirs.)

Among Dean Swift's letters the following passage occurs :— "I visited the Duchess of Ormond this morning : she does not go over with the Duke [to Ireland]. I spoke to her to get a lad touched for the evil, the son of a grocer in Capel Street, one Bell—the ladies have bought sugar and plums of him. Mrs. Mary used to go there often. This is Patrick's account ; and the poor fellow has been here some months with his boy. But the Queen has not been able to touch, and it now grows so warm, I fear she will not at all." (Journal to Stella, Letter 22, Chelsea, 8 May, 1711.)

Carte, the historian, lost the patronage of the City of London, for asserting his belief that the power of healing existed in the Stuarts : the Corporation, by a vote in 1748, withdrew their subscription to his work. (Nicholls's Literary Anecdotes, vol. ii.)

Since the Sovereigns have ceased to touch, the history has been examined with care by numerous writers of the last century, of whom it may be sufficient to mention these.⁶

⁵ Pettigrew, 149, remarking on Wilkin's *Life of Sir T. Browne*.

⁶ "Absit ut vim Regiam quasi cœlitus delapsam creditam, et mirâ hominum

Beckett, a surgeon, F.R.S., published a pamphlet in 1722, with a valuable collection of authentic records, to which reference has been already made several times; and although the general tenor of his opinion is against any inherent virtue in the Royal Touch, he seems unwillingly to bear testimony to the cures which followed it. He says, "For although I do not go about to deny that cures have been sometimes effected by the King's touch, yet it will be perhaps impossible to prove them supernatural or miraculous" (p. 24).

Turner, a physician, in 1722, reports the case of a patient of his own, who after defying his best endeavours at relief, was cured in a few days after being touched by Queen Anne; and he adds, "I pretend only to make good the assertion that such cures have been wrought." Referring to the large numbers touched since the Restoration, he says, "It may be objected that among a hundred thousand it would be very strange if divers should not afterwards recover. I answer, that if any of those have been attended with such circumstances that the alteration can not fairly be imputed to any other cause, it makes sufficiently for our position; but instead of one we have many hundreds where the evidence is undeniable." (The Art of Surgery, vol. I., p. 158.)

Badger, an apothecary, who published a pamphlet in 1748, to which I have already more than once referred, says, "I can see no room we have in the least to doubt the certainty of the cure by the Royal Touch. Many hundreds of families in this great city only, are living evidences of what I assert." (Pp. 1, 2, 63.)

Bishop Douglas, in a careful examination of the whole question, quotes the testimony of Mr. Dicken, Serjeant Surgeon to Queen Anne, and says the facts "can not be denied without resisting evidence far from contemptible." (Criterion, or Miracles examined, p. 115.)

The Kings of France, it has been already mentioned, exercised the power, as well as our sovereigns;⁷ and some

frequentia stipatam, in sanandis strumis, vel in questionem revocarem. . . Absit itaque ut tam injuriosus essem Serenissimi Principis nostri prerogative plusquam (ut ita dicam,) humane, vel aegrotantium suorum commodis, ut quemlibet strumosis contactui Regio inhiantem, ab illius contactu dissuaderem; potius vota faciam, quos *Rex tangit, Deus sanavit.* Verbo

itaque expediam quod sentio; Contactus Regius potest esse (si olim fuit,) proficuum; solet subinde esse irritus, nequit unquam esse nocivus."—Ric. Carr, M.D., Epist. Medicinales, 1691. Ep. xiv.

⁷ Tooker, Wiseman, Freund, Allen. See Butler, Lives of the Saints, Edw. the Conf., note.

French writers claim a higher antiquity of the practice,⁸ and maintain that the Kings of England derived the power through them : while English historians, in acknowledging that equal virtue resided in the Kings of France, declare that it sprang first from the Kings of this country,⁹ and that the Kings of France had it only, as they express it, by a "sprig of right."¹ They usually touched four times a year, at Easter, Whitsuntide, All Saints, and Christmas ; and, upon supplication, at other festivals.² The cures are said to have been most frequent under the third race of kings, the Capets. (Menin, p. 197.) The power, we are told, was conferred on Clovis, the first Christian King,³ by gift from Heaven, upon his being anointed with the Holy Chrism, from which he and his successors obtained the title of "Most Christian," and with it the power of healing scrofula. Other writers say that Philip I., contemporary with Edward the Confessor, was the first who touched ;⁴ and it is added that he was afterwards deprived of the healing power on account of the irregularity of his life.⁵ Louis the Fat touched successfully, using the sign of the cross.

The ceremonial, as observed for some generations, seems to have been established by St. Louis,⁶ who was anointed and crowned as Louis IX., at the age of twelve years, in 1226. To the ceremonies formerly observed he added—or restored, perhaps—the sign of the cross impressed on the disease ; that the cure should be attributed to the virtue of the cross, and not to any worthiness in the crown.⁷ On the third day after anointing and coronation, which took place at Rheims, the King went on a pilgrimage to Corbigny, about 120 miles distant, to perform a nine days' devotion at the shrine of St. Marcoul, the patron saint of the church there. St. Marcoul died in 658 ;⁸ he is said to have performed many miracles in the cure of the disease ; and from him the disease was called by some St. Marcoul's Evil.⁹ The sick, said to have been very numerous, and coming from foreign countries as

⁸ Laurentius, Mezeray, Daniel.

⁹ H. Stubbe, M.D.

¹ Tooker, 84. Browne, Char. Bas., 65.

² Laurentius, 5.

³ Laurentius, 10, 170.

⁴ Dupteix, Daniel.

⁵ Guibert, Abbé de Nogent, de Pignoribus Sanctorum, l. i., c. 1.

⁶ Menin, An Historical and Chronological Treatise of the Anointing and Coro-

nation of the Kings and Queens of France, 1723, pp. 64, 195.

⁷ William of Nangis. Laurent, Pref., 15.

⁸ Menin. Butler, Lives of the Saints.

⁹ The Painted Chamber in the Palace at Westminster was formerly called the Chamber of St. Marcoul. Probably, Carte conjectures, it was the place where the Kings used to touch for the evil.—Hist. of England, vol. i., book iv., s. 42.

well as France, after being examined by the King's Chief Physician and Surgeon, were ranged on their knees on both sides of the body of the church—or, if too numerous, in the cloisters or park of the priory—the first place being given to the Spaniards, and the last to the French.¹ The King, uncovered, attended by the Captain of his Guards, the Great Almoner (who distributes the alms to the sick as they are touched), and by the chief Physician, who holds the patient's head, touches them, extending his right hand over their faces from the forehead to the chin, and from one cheek to the other, thus making the sign of the cross, and saying, in French, *the King touches, God cures thee*. Charles VII., in 1422, Louis XI., in 1461, and Charles VIII., in 1483, touched with these ceremonies. (Menin.)

Henry IV. was crowned at Chartres in 1594, and performed the nine days' devotion at St. Clou; the disturbed state of the country not allowing the procession to pass to Corbigny. Laurentius, his chief physician, Professor of Physic at Montpellier, says that Henry IV. healed all who applied (Preface), and that he had often counted 1500 at a Healing (6,182.) Many of the greatest sufferers, he says, were immediately relieved, and of 1000 more than 500 were perfectly healed within a few days (p. 9). Louis XIV. touched 2600 in the park of the Abbey of St. Remy, two days after his coronation: the war with which he was occupied hindering the pilgrimage to St. Marcoul's shrine, the nine days' devotion was continued at Rheims by one of the almoners. (Menin.) He also touched 1600 persons on Easter day, 1686; every foreigner received thirty sous, and every Frenchman fifteen.² Louis XV. touched more than 2000 at his coronation, 25th October, 1722, and not being able to proceed to Corbigny from the impracticable state of the roads at that late season of the year, the shrine of St. Marcoul was brought to Rheims, and the nine days' devotion was continued by one of the almoners. (Menin.)

The King of France, it is said, continued the practice till 1776.³ The authorised ceremonial for the coronation of Charles X., published in contemplation of the event, prescribes the ceremony;⁴ and I believe it was performed; but with what formality I have not heard.

¹ Laurentius, 8.

² Gemelli. Barrington, Observations on the more ancient Statutes, 107.

³ Pettigrew, 120.

⁴ Cérémonies et Prières du Sacre des Rois de France. Didot, 1825.

The power of curing scrofulous diseases by touching was not accorded to the King's hand alone : it has been assumed at different times by humbler hands. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and perhaps at an earlier period, the seventh son of a seventh son, without an intervening daughter, was thought by common report to possess this, with other healing powers ;⁵ exercising it—in France, at least—in the name of God and St. Marçoul, if fasting for three or nine days. The ninth son of a ninth son was also a claimant for the power. We have not, however, any records of their success—at least not any medical testimony.⁶ At the beginning of the present century a farmer in Devonshire, the ninth son of a ninth son, is said to have had success in this way.⁷ He “stroked for the evil” one day in every week, but not all who were sufferers : he picked his cases—a sure way to obtain a certain amount of apparent success.

The Salutators in Spain and the Low Countries professed to cure all outward sores by the touch, and the application of white linen.⁸ The prayers used are given by Beckett (App. 3), and in “Wonders no Miracles” (41—43.)⁹ They were prohibited from their performances in consequence of articles against them in the Ecclesiastical and Civil Courts ; of which the first is, “Because they are a lewd people, and unlikely to have that commerce with God they pretend to,” and the last, “Because they did a world of mischief, and little or no good.”

In the middle of the seventeenth century, Valentine Greatrakes, an Irish gentleman of good family, is reported to have cured many persons suffering from scrofulous and other diseases by stroking with his hands, and one where Charles II. had failed.¹ His success, which did not attend

⁵ Laurentius, 20, 73. *Χειροθεση*, 2. *Traité de la Guérison des Ecouelles par l'attouchement des Septenaires*, Aix, 1643. Thiers, *Traité des Superstitions*, l. vi., c. 4. MS. Julius, f. 6. Cotton Library. See Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, Ed. the Conf., *Wonders no Miracles*, 1666, p. 28.

⁶ R. Carr, M.D., *Epist. Med.*, Ep. xiv.

⁷ *Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal*, iii., 185.

⁸ Stubbe (*Miraculous Conformist*, 9, 10), refers to Delirius, and Rodericus a Castro, *Med. Pol.*, l. iv., c. 3.

⁹ Perhaps Clowes alludes to these as “Exorcisms and the illusions of certain charmes of clowtes and rags, vanities which make a shadow or shew of verity. . . . I have cured both old and young persons, when these charmers of clowtes and rags, with their incredible operations, have failed them, and proved flat foolery and absurdities.” (p. 19.)

¹ Beckett, 30, 31. *Philosoph. Transactions*, No. 256.—Being asked by Mr. Boyle what I thought of the cures of Valentine Greatrakes, with the fame of

all cases treated by him, did not last for a great length of time; and before he discontinued the practice of touching, or "stroking," as it was called, he had departed from his original custom of merely *handling* the patient's head and neck, or limbs, and he had adopted incisions, and some of the other rough surgical practice of his day, administering also internal medicines and local applications.²

Thus have I endeavoured to lay before you in a connected form some of the more prominent facts, as well as opinions, which the records of my own profession offer in illustration of this most remarkable phenomenon. A medical man, in investigating the history of a disease so extensively prevalent, can not shut his eyes to the fact that for some centuries the treatment (if I may use the word) of which the particulars have been given, was believed to be the most efficacious,³ as it was certainly the most agreeable, mode of cure, of this intractable disease. At this distance from the last "Public Healing," it is not to be expected that, unsupported by modern professional authority, any one should attempt either to controvert, or to defend, the position maintained by writers of unquestionable character who lived in the time when this treatment was advised and adopted. And this short memoir will have answered its purpose, if it serves to point out for the guidance of more industrious enquirers who are disposed to follow in the same path, the leading outlines of a portion of our history so well attested, and too remarkable, as it seemed to me, to be forgotten.

which all places rung at that time. I told him my opinion was fixed about those cures some years before they were performed. For, that one Coker, . . . by a very gentle chafing or rubbing of his hand, cured diseases ten years ago, to the best of my remembrance, as Greatrakes did, though not so many and various. . . . But it is in general to be observed, that

although he cured all those diseases, yet he did not succeed in all his applications, nor were his cures always lasting. Henry More, D.D., *Enthusiasmus Triumphatus*, Sect. lviii., Scholia.

² *Miraculous Conformist*, 3, 6, 24; *Wonders no Miracles*, 25; *Philosoph. Transactions*, 256.

³ B. Phillips, *Treatise on Scrofula*, 1316.

NOTICE OF THE EXPLORATION OF A "PICTS'-HOUSE, AT
KETTLEBURN, IN THE COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

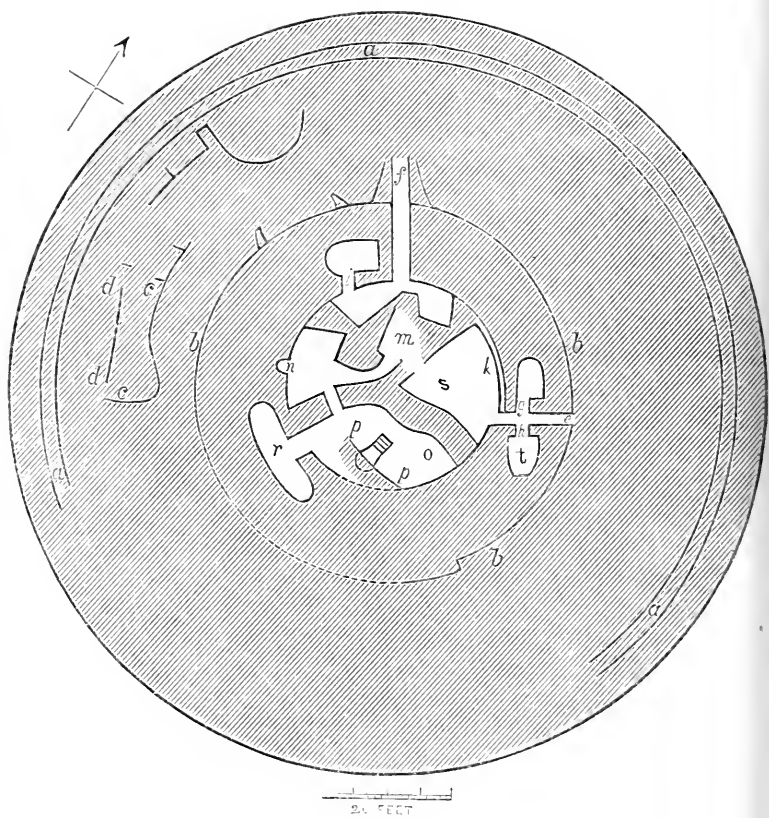
BY A. HENRY RHIND, F.S.A. Scot.

EVER since the publication of Pennant's well-known "Tours" brought the Antiquities of the North of Scotland under general observation, the so-called "Picts'-Houses" have attracted considerable attention and excited speculation.¹ Antiquaries, however, could not agree in defining to their common satisfaction the purpose those structures had probably been intended to serve, and it was even asserted that their popular appellation was a misnomer, inasmuch as the fact of their having been dwellings was distinctly denied. Within the last few years further data have been supplied for determining their real character, and there seems now no reason to doubt that they were in truth the habitations of men. The results too of certain excavations which I concluded early in the present year, tend strongly to confirm this view of the case, if indeed any confirmation were necessary.

The remains in question occupied a rather commanding site, on the brow of a gentle eminence, about a mile from the town, and a quarter of a mile from the river, of Wick; and stood in the centre of a cultivated field, which was indeed the cause of affording me an opportunity for their examination, as the requirements of agriculture necessitated their removal. To James Henderson, Esq., of Bilbster, who found their demolition indispensable, I have much pleasure in expressing my acknowledgments for having rendered me assistance, and every facility for conducting what proved to be a very laborious exploration.

The Kettleburn "Picts'-House," during the lapse of years, has had to contend not merely with "the gnawing tooth of time," but with other destructive influences more active in their operation, and more fatal in their results. The plough has regularly passed over it for at least a quarter of a

¹ See also the recently published Memoir on the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, by Lieut. F. W. Thomas, R.N.; *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. p. 88.



Plan of the Picts-House, showing the remains at Kettleburn, excavated by Mr. A. H. Rhind, in 1863.

century, and a cottage of no mean size built entirely from its ruins, stands in its immediate neighbourhood. It need therefore be scarcely a matter of surprise that many important features in its original design are completely obliterated, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying plan, in which the outmost circle represents the extreme limits of the mound, whose diameter was not short of 120 feet. Immediately within this line a bounding wall *a*, three feet thick and three feet high, rudely built of large unshapely stones, was traced round the entire circumference, except where a breach had been made to furnish materials for the cottage to which I have alluded. From this wall to that marked *b*, the whole intermediate space presented an almost chaotic mass of ruin, and despite my most anxious endeavours and the care with which the workmen proceeded, I could only detect the merest fragments of building at long intervals. It was on the west side alone that walls sufficiently entire to admit of being followed for any distance, could be discovered; but even these were not calculated to enable one to form an adequate conception of the design of this portion of the dwelling. The wall *c* in particular was unintelligible, for although regularly "faced,"—to use the technical phrase,—to the outside, the wall *d* was likewise faced to the outside, and no building could be observed between *d* and *c* faced to the inside to correspond to *c*. I do not mean to say however that such may never have existed: and indeed the walls to which I am now referring, being so imperfect in every respect, should not be regarded as illustrating the plan of the structure further than as evidence, that the space between the bounding wall and that marked *b*, had been regularly built upon—a fact abundantly proved by the character of the rubbish which filled it, and by the substratum of ashes, intermixed with shells and bones, turned up at several points within its area.

After this space was cleared the circular wall *b* was reached, and was found sufficiently entire to the height of 4 or 5 feet, except where it had suffered by the hands of the builder of the cottage. The entrances *e* and *f* were then disclosed, and following the passages which led from them, the workmen slowly penetrated towards the interior. But the labour of clearing the various chambers was tedious

in the extreme, for they were filled with the debris of their roofs, which in every case had fallen in. In fact the passages *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, and *i*, were alone in any degree perfect, as the large flat stones with which they were linteled over, about 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, had, without yielding, sustained the pressure of the superincumbent earth. Although the roofs, as I have said, had in every other instance given way, there can be little doubt, from the appearance of the rubbish in the chambers, that they had been constructed on the same principle as those in every " Picts'-House" which has hitherto been opened—that is, by the walls, after rising perpendicularly to a certain height, having been made gradually to converge until the vault was completed. Assuming this to have been the method employed at Kettleburn, it was plain that some of the larger chambers when entire could not have been less than 9 or 10 feet high; as their walls, which were built of unhewn stones, and without any mortar, did not begin to incline inwards, even at 6 or 7 feet from the foundation—the height to which some of them stood. But even had the cells been thus lofty, they would not have been without a parallel, for those in the " Picts'-House" at Quanterness, engraved in Barry's History of Orkney, measured upwards of 11 feet in height.²

It seems unnecessary to describe each chamber minutely, as an examination of the plan and the application of the scale to it, will afford a better idea of the internal arrangement of the structure than any verbal details could possibly convey. There are one or two points, however, on which a few explanatory words may not be superfluous. For instance, at *k*, in the chamber *s*, a double line will be observed which represents a wall that had been built, so to say, within a wall, but for what reason it is not easy to imagine, unless for the purpose of narrowing the chamber with a view to the construction of the roof. Again, several deficiencies will be noticed, in connection with the chamber *m*, which however I cannot supply, the ruin there having been thrown so thoroughly into confusion, in consequence apparently of some stones having decayed, as to baffle every attempt to trace the missing walls. The circular deflexure at *n* likewise requires some explanation. At this point a large boulder,

² See also plan and sections in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. pl. xv.

firmly imbedded in the soil, protruded a triangular corner a few inches above the surface; and the old builder being either unable, or too indolent, to remove this unwieldy obstacle, raised a little arch over it, rather than use it as a foundation, which its awkward shape would to a certain extent have prevented. There is one other portion of the plan, which may seem obscure, and to which I shall now refer—namely, the wall *pp*, which was tolerably entire only so far as it formed one side of the chamber *o*, for beyond this it failed, the stones having been long since extracted for the utilitarian purpose I formerly mentioned. Immediately under this wall was a regularly built well about nine feet deep, roofed over, so as to afford a basis for that part of the wall which passed over it, and accessible by steps from the chamber *o*. When discovered it was full of good spring water, of which, however, I had it emptied for the purpose of examining its construction, and instituting a search among the sedimentary deposit lest any object of interest might have fallen into it while the dwelling was yet tenanted. My expectations in this respect were not wholly disappointed, for, besides an article of bone, which I shall describe in its proper place, I succeeded in recovering some fragments of pottery, and two small pieces of wood, one of which bears the mark of having been cut by a sharp instrument. It may be noticed that the existence of a well, though an unusual, is by no means an unique feature, for similar conveniences have been found within other “Picts’-houses” in this country; but I am not aware that any have hitherto been met with so well contrived as the example now under view.

The dwellers in the Kettleburn House, however rude they may have been, were evidently not quite insensible to personal comfort, as they managed, by a system of drainage, to render more habitable their damp cells, which were floored with the natural clay in every instance so far as I could discern, except the chamber *t*, which was paved with large flat stones. Their habits, nevertheless, must have been filthy and slovenly, for accumulated heaps of ashes were observed in most of the chambers; and throughout the whole building there were plentifully strewed about, bones—many of them split, doubtless for the purpose of extracting the marrow, which could not fail to have been regarded as an especial delicacy—also whelk and limpet shells, the refuse

of their meals, which the barbarians did not care to remove.³

The spoils of the chase, likewise, were not wanting, in the shape of tusks of the boar, and fragments of the horns of the deer. These last were in considerable quantity, and were no doubt prized as the material whence various serviceable articles could be fashioned; for several pieces bore evidence of having had portions severed from them by means of edged tools. It is quite plain, too, from the great dimensions of many of the antlers, that they must have adorned a head which the noblest stag now existing in Scotland would scarcely have dared to encounter. Fish bones, about the size of those of the haddock, were also found, and considerable interest is attached to this fact, since Xiphiline, in describing the manners of the Caledonians at the time of Severus' expedition (A.D. 208), expressly asserts, that "of their fish, though abundant and plentiful, they never taste."⁴ It must be remembered, however, that Solinus sums up the dietary of the inhabitants of the Hebrides in these words—"piscibus tantum et lacte vivunt."⁵

But there were other osteological remains whose presence was infinitely more surprising than that of those I have already indicated. Four pieces of a human cranium were embedded in a heap of ashes in the chamber *o*, which heap likewise contained several fragments of pottery and the primitive looking comb I shall afterwards have occasion to mention. It is by no means improbable that the inhabitants of the building I am describing, like most barbarous races, might have kept in their dwelling the skulls of slain enemies, as trophies of their valour, and it might thus happen that the fragments in question might have found their way to the place whence they were exhumed;⁶ but it cannot be

³ I have preserved as many of the bones as possible, with the view of ascertaining to what animals they belonged; but having had slight experience in osteological inquiries, I do not hazard any vague opinions where the utmost accuracy is desirable. I therefore wish to submit them to some member of the Institute who has studied comparative anatomy, with the intimation that it would be interesting to antiquarians generally, and personally obliging to myself, were he to append to this paper a note containing the desired information.

⁴ Xiph. lib. lxxvi. Monumenta Hist.

Brit. p. lx. Since writing the above, I observe that, at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Akerman, in making some remarks on a discovery of fish bones in a Cromlech in the Channel Islands, attributed, probably trusting to memory, the passage I have just quoted, to Herodian. It occurs, however, in the work of Xiphiline, the abridger of Dio.

⁵ Sol. c. 22. I may mention here that fish-scales have been met with in a subterranean dwelling of great antiquity at Skara in Orkney.

⁶ Many of the early Celtic nations seem

concealed that there is another possible method of accounting for their presence, I mean by suspecting the occupants of the "house" of cannibalism—a surmise which would be to some extent countenanced, were other vestiges of human bones detected among those dug up throughout the structure. I would wish to remark that the tenants of the "Piets'-house" at Quanterness, near Kirkwall, described in Barry's History of Orkney, have already been branded as anthropophagi by Headrick, the editor of the second edition of that work, in consequence of broken human bones having been found in their dwelling, along with those of sheep and other animals. The author of this impeachment does not seem to have been aware, that he might in some degree have supported his charge by referring to Diodorus⁶ and Strabo,⁷ who ascribe to the inhabitants of Ireland in the first century of our era, a gastronomic affliction for the flesh of their deceased relatives—or to St. Jerome, who distinctly avers, "ipse viderim Attacottos (an obscure Scottish tribe) humanis vesci carnibus," and whose veracity in this statement Gibbon "found no reason to question."⁸ We must not, however, be hasty in stigmatising a people with the infamy of cannibalism except on the most unquestionable authority: nor would it be logical, far less would it be just, to accuse them of possessing so abominable an appetite on the evidence of one or two isolated facts which may have been purely accidental in their origin.

I shall now proceed to notice those relics discovered in the course of the excavations, which may help us, when viewed in conjunction with concomitant circumstances, to form some idea of the progress in civilisation which the inhabitants of the Kettleburn House had attained.

1. A pair of bronze tweezers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ broad. (See woodcuts.) Smaller instruments of this description, and suited for the purposes of the toilet, have repeatedly been found with sepulchral deposits, especially in Denmark; but I do not recollect having observed in any of the museums I have examined, either in this country or on the

to have been peculiarly addicted to the custom of preserving the skulls of their slaughtered foes; and the Gauls, if we credit Diodorus, "fastened the heads of the slain to the doors of their houses, as if

they were so many wild beasts captured in hunting." Lib. v. c. 2.

⁶ Lib. v. c. 32.

⁷ Lib. iv.

⁸ Decline and Fall, Vol. II., p. 531. note. Fourth Edition.

continent, not even in that at Copenhagen, an example nearly so large as the present specimen.

2. A piece of iron, 6 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, flat on one side, and convex on the other, and resembling the point of a thrusting weapon. Not having been present when this object was exhumed, I almost inclined to question its authenticity, and to suppose that it might have been lying on the surface of the mound; but the workmen assured me that they dug it up from the very bottom, and I had no reason to suspect the accuracy of their statement. The probability of the occurrence of iron objects among these remains was afterwards confirmed by the discovery of a small concrete mass, evidently composed chiefly of iron, in the heap of ashes which contained the comb; and another metallic lump, also, I think, ferruginous, was brought to light elsewhere. Nor should it be omitted here, that a ball of bone, to be noticed subsequently, retains a portion of an iron nail which had been driven into it; while several of the cut bones formerly mentioned exhibit markings which could hardly have been produced by tools of any other metal.

3. A bone comb of extremely rude manufacture. (See woodcut.) Indeed, so large and clumsy are the teeth, that one might scarcely imagine this relic had been intended to bring under subjection even the hirsute locks of a savage; but analogy seems to prove that it really was what I have designed it, as an object of the same general form, though fashioned with sufficient neatness to show that it was undoubtedly a comb, was dug out of the ruins of the Burgh of Burgar, in Orkney, many years ago.⁹

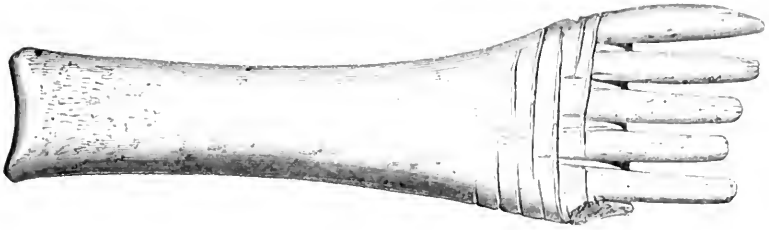
4. The handle apparently of a knife, or some such instrument. This article, whose material I conceive to be deer's-horn, was obtained from the accumulations at the bottom of the well.

5. A carefully-smoothed and tapered object, of bone or stag's-horn, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

6. A piece of stag's-horn, or bone, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having an oblong hole drilled through it, and a perforation in one

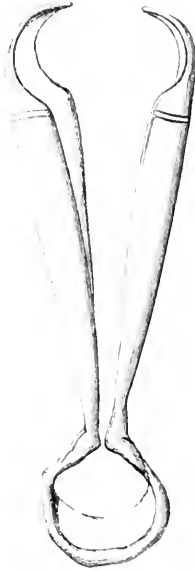
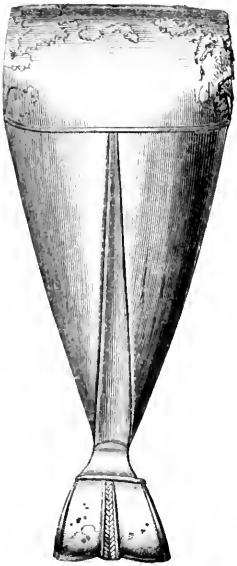
⁹ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iii., p. 39. A similar comb, found with a human skull and several heads of the *Bos longifrons*, near the church at Stanwick, North Riding of Yorkshire, was exhibited in the Museum

of the Archæological Institute at the York Meeting. (Museum Catalogue, York Volume, p. 6.) Another was found in the Roman Baths at Hunnum. Hodgson's *Northumb.*, vol. iii., 319. Another almost



Bone Comb

(Length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)



Bronze Tweezers.

(Length of orig., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.)



end, as if to receive some small implement of which it was intended to be the haft.

7. Two smooth spheroidal bone balls, the greatest diameter of each being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

8. A similar ball, but only one half the size of the others. It is broken; and it here claims special notice, as having been partially pierced with an iron nail, part of which remains in the hole where it had been inserted.¹

9. Two stones, of the type commonly regarded as whetstones. The present examples, however, which are 6 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, respectively, seem rather too hard in the grain to have answered the purpose indicated by that name very efficiently.

10. Seven perforated stone disks, of various sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 2 inches in diameter. Articles such as these are of common occurrence in this country, and are now generally regarded as beads, or buttons—a conjecture not unlikely to be correct, “as very similar objects have been found in Mexico, which have certainly been used as buttons.”² It should be remembered that, though the use of such homely ornaments for fastening the dress would *prima facie* indicate a people scarcely acquainted with the very rudiments of civilisation, this inference would not be borne out by facts; for, to state one instance only, a disk of precisely the same character as those to which I am referring, was discovered, with two massive penannular armlets of bronze, in a tumulus in the Scilly Islands.³

11. The upper stone of a quern, formed in the usual manner, that is, with one perforation for the axis, and another for the insertion of the handle. Broken portions of three other querns were likewise found; and, in fact, few if any “Picts’-houses” have been opened which have not contained rude handmills of this description.

12. A shapeless lump of sandstone, having a cavity in its centre 9 inches in diameter, and 6 inches deep, worn apparently by friction. From the bottom of this cavity a round

as coarsely formed as that noticed in the text, “was procured from the ruin of a Picts’ Borgh in Caithness, in 1782.” Synopsis of Museum, Soc. of Antiqu. of Scotland, p. 23.

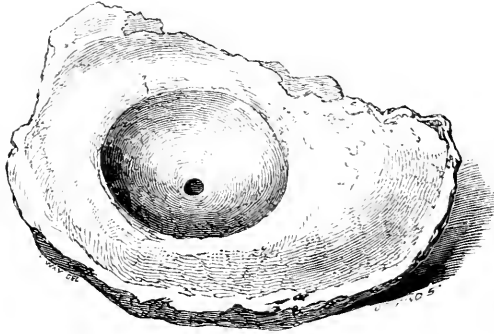
¹ This relic was picked up from the

ruin by the Rev. Charles Thompson, of Wick, who kindly communicated the circumstance to me.

² Mr. Franks, in the *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. ix., p. 11.

³ *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. ix., p. 96.

hole penetrates through the stone, which, I suspect, like the last object (No. 11), formed part of a contrivance for bruising or crushing grain.



No. 12.—Stone mortar, from Pict's house.

13. A large granitic block, pierced on one side to the depth of two inches, by a hole an inch in diameter, near which is a shallow cup-shaped indentation; while on the other side there are two similar cavities. It is singular that stones marked in the same manner have been found in a Yorkshire barrow,⁴ but the use which they were intended to serve does not seem at all obvious.

14. A disk of micaceous stone, 13 inches in diameter, through the centre of which a hole has been drilled. This relic may possibly have been the upper stone of a small quern, to which it bears strong resemblance. The mineralogical characteristics of the stone are somewhat opposed, however, to this supposition. Fragments of two precisely similar disks were also discovered.

15. A small unhewn stone, having on one side two circular cavities of unequal size, each cutting the circumference of the other. These might perhaps have been produced by polishing a convex body upon the stone; but they are shaped so symmetrically as to induce the belief that they were hollowed out for some distinct purpose, and not fortuitously.

16. A water-worn pebble, 7 inches long by 2 broad, slightly dressed at one end, possibly with the view of adapting it for a whetstone.

17. Four disks of slate, each from three to four inches in

⁴ Journal of the Archæol. Association, vol. vi., p. 4.

diameter, and chipped round the edges to their circular form. Similar objects, but very much larger, were obtained by Lieut. Thomas from a "subterranean dwelling" at Skara in Orkney.⁵ He has termed them "plates," with what degree of probability I do not venture to say, but certainly the present specimens are too small to have been so used.

18. Many fragments of pottery, some exceedingly coarse, but none by any means fine, and all without any incision on the surface, or attempt at ornament. Among them were pieces of at least five small vases or cups of the same simple pattern, the chief features in which must have been a curved lip, and protuberating or bulging side.

19. Smooth stones of various shapes and sizes, such as may be picked up from the sea beach, were found in several of the chambers among the ashes and shells. They may have been casually carried from the shore along with the latter, or they may have been designed as missiles, for which some of them are well suited. With these may be mentioned a prettily variegated and polished pebble, which the workman who recovered it from one of the heaps of refuse, unfortunately broke. It is somewhat curious that a pebble of precisely similar appearance, though larger, possessed an extraordinary reputation as a curative agent, until very recently, among the more superstitious of the Caithness peasantry. It has remained in the same family for several generations, having been handed down as a valuable heirloom from father to son; and perhaps it owed the origin of its fame to having been found in a "Picts'-house," whence it would undoubtedly be regarded as a gift from the fairies, to whose revels every green mound was consecrated in the folk-lore of the North of Scotland.

It has been my intention on the present occasion simply to record a series of facts, and I did not propose to make any general observations on that peculiar and distinct class of antiquities to which the Kettleburn relic belongs—the so-called "Picts'-houses." I cannot, however, forbear remarking, that ancient though they undoubtedly are, there is, nevertheless, it seems to me, a tendency among archæologists to ascribe to them a more remote antiquity than existing data will warrant. Dr. Wilson, for instance, incorporates them in the first section of his recent excellent work, "The Prehistoric

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv., p. 135.

Annals of Scotland," implying that they date from the earliest ages of permanent human occupancy ; and Professor Münch of Christiania, in a letter addressed by him to a correspondent in Orkney, and published in a northern journal,⁶ expressly declares that "these buildings belong to the stone-period, or to that mysterious people of the stone-period whose nationality is not yet ascertained." Now admitting the previous existence in Scotland of an allophylian race ignorant of metallurgic arts, such as that indicated by the Professor, what evidence is there for assigning the structures in question to a people so low in the scale of civilisation ? It cannot be that any such inference is fairly deducible from the style of their construction ; for we must not forget that the Germans knew not the use of mortar, and retreated to underground cells at the approach of an enemy, even in the days of Tacitus,⁷ and that, according to Diodorus Siculus,⁸ the Britons at the time of Cæsar's visit stored their corn in subterraneous repositories, which possibly, as in the case of the Germans, either were, or had formerly been, used as occasional places of residence. These facts will show that there is nothing, *per se*, in the formation of the "Picts'-houses" requiring us to regard them as the habitations of men in the very lowest stage of barbarism, that is, in the so-called "stone age ;" nor do I think that any specimens of handiwork hitherto discovered in them would fully justify such a conclusion, while the relics exhumed from the Kettleburn example plainly evince that its occupants were possessed of metallic implements. But here let it be distinctly understood that we can scarcely hope to determine with sufficient accuracy the period at which those buildings were probably erected, by reasoning inductively from the manufactured objects they contain, as these are not necessarily the work of the original occupants, there being strong grounds for believing that many of the "Picts'-houses" were inhabited, if not continuously, at all events occasionally, during successive ages. The relics obtained from them may therefore be the products neither of one race nor of one era. Nevertheless, as no objects characteristic of the remotest times, such as stone celts, axe, or arrow-heads, have been met with in any of them, so far as I am aware, there arises

⁶ John O'Groat Journal of 30th May, 1851.

⁷ De Mor. Germ., c. 16.

⁸ Lib. v., c. 21.

from this source a species of negative proof in favour of the conjecture I have hazarded respecting their age. I do not wish, however, to theorise on the subject, as no good end could be gained by doing so at present, since few dwellings of the *peculiar* type in question have as yet been examined with any degree of attention ; still, without venturing to anticipate the results of future observations, thus much I believe may be safely predicated, in harmony with archaeological data and the statements of the earliest authors, who afford us a glimpse of the internal condition of our country, that the "Picts'-houses," though they may not have been reared by aboriginal workers in stone, had at all events served their day, and probably passed into disuse, ere the legions of Rome invaded the Caledonian tribes.

NOTE REGARDING ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND IN THE "PICTS'-HOUSE."

We are indebted to the constant kindness of Mr. Quekett for the following particulars. Amongst the bones submitted to him, in accordance with Mr. Rhind's wish, a few human remains were found,—the upper end of a *tibia* and portion of the parietal bones of the *cranium*, of an adult ; also molar teeth of a young subject. Bones, teeth, &c., of horses appeared in great number ; the cannon-bones chopped and broken up as if for extracting the marrow ; and doubtless this animal had supplied a large share of the food to the occupants of the dwelling. The species appeared to have been small, larger however than the Shetland pony : there were remains of a horse of much greater size. Numerous horns and remains of large deer occurred (not the red deer), also of roe-buck, ox, sheep of small size, goats, pigs, tusks of boars, &c. The occurrence of many remains of dogs deserves notice ; some indicating a large species, larger than a pointer, others being of smaller dogs. There were a few portions of bones of the whale, and a *radius* of the seal, probably the *Phoca vitulina*. The occurrence of horn-cores with other remains of the *Bos longifrons*, is a fact of interest showing the existence of that extinct species when these dwellings were inhabited. Mr. Quekett states that remains of this species, found in another "Picts'-house," were recently submitted to him by Dr. Wilson. Lastly, the list comprises the jaw of the water-rat, and bones of a bird, probably of the size of the heron or swan. Mr. Quekett has found difficulty in the endeavour to identify the kind of wood, of which a fragment was found in the well ; it is not (as shown by the microscope) of pine, oak, beech, or any of our common woods used in building. He believes it to be hazel. It is proposed to form a collection, in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, specially illustrative of the primeval races, the animals used for food, &c. Mr. Rhind has kindly presented a selection from the remains here noticed ; and those antiquaries who excavate sites of early occupation should bear in mind the advantages accruing to the Archaeologist from such a collection, and they will be induced, as we hope, to contribute towards its formation.

REMARKS ON ROMAN POTTERY, CHIEFLY DISCOVERED IN
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ESSEX.

PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM AT AUDLEY END.

BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A.

THE fine embossed and glazed red pottery, more familiarly known as "Samian" ware, is of such universal occurrence on sites occupied by the Romans, throughout Great Britain, as also in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, that it has become intimately associated in the minds of antiquaries with the vestigia of that people. Several years' experience, during my excavations in different parts of Cambridgeshire and Essex, have afforded me ample opportunity of observing the extensive distribution of this sort of ware under different circumstances. Some of these, with a resumé of the various other kinds of fictilia, which have come



Samian Bowl found at Chesterford

Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Diameter, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

under my notice, may be found useful in facilitating comparison with remains of a similar character from other localities.

The "Samian" ware, from the superiority of its manu-

facture, and the value set upon it by its ancient possessors, is fairly entitled to precedence; but my own experience tends to establish for it a more legitimate claim to priority, as being of higher antiquity. I have invariably found that wherever it appears in abundance, as in the vicinity of Ickleton and Chesterford, and on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Essex, the accompanying coins, fibulae, and other relics, are of earlier date and better workmanship, and, to use an expression of my labourers, everything is "more regular Roman;" they term it, in consequence, significantly, "the best" ware.¹ The above-mentioned localities, extensively occupied in the time of the Romans, teem with every description of their earthenware, but they are more especially rich in fragments of plain dishes and embossed bowls of this finer material. They are the only sites, indeed, which I have examined, with the exception, perhaps, of Bartlow and Hadstock, producing relics, nine-tenths of which are Roman; but at the two latter places the broken portions of "Samian" ware, though of good character, are far from abundant. On every other site which I have examined, at Ashdon, Arkesden, Debden, Heydon, Langley, Saffron Walden, and Wenden, in Essex, Abington, Fleam Dyke, Hildersham, Linton, and Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, specimens of both plain and ornamental pottery of this sort have been occasionally turned up; but where the surrounding remains were rudest, as in Romano-British tumuli and sites of comparatively later occupation, these were of much rarer occurrence. A curious but most satisfactory evidence of the value set upon this pottery by the Romans, is furnished by the discovery of portions of broken vessels which had been formerly mended with rivets of lead; these have occurred in two instances, to my knowledge, at Chesterford, and almost induce one to imagine that this ware could not have been plentiful, even in the early time of its fabrication. Had it been abundantly supplied, the Romans would never have bestowed so much pains in repairing the fractures. The fact proves, at least, that they did value it, and the universality of its dispersion in after ages shows that it was equally appreciated by their successors. But this does not establish that there was a continued manufacture, at least available to this country.

¹ See the Memoir on Roman remains at Ickleton and Chesterford, discovered by the Hon. R. C. Neville, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi. p. 14.

Whatever may have been the cause, whether communication with the more civilised districts ceased entirely, or, as is most probable, the departure of the Roman legions from this island cut off communication with the sources whence the supplies of this ware were derived, it certainly seems to have become more scarce, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging. It is clear that had there been a constant supply at hand, a material, so highly prized, would be found more thickly interspersed with the innumerable débris of coarse pottery with which ancient stations are strewn. Upon spots which have been uninterruptedly tenanted by successive races since the first Roman settlement, a vast amount of all kinds of fictilia must naturally have accumulated, and it is not surprising if the "Samian" ware in such places, though comparatively plentiful, bears the same proportion to the ruder pottery, that the latter does to the former, at Chesterford and other sites occupied more particularly by the Romans.

The paste of the "Samian" is for the most part finer and harder than that of any common pottery; the superiority of manufacture, therefore, will alone be sufficient to account for its durability and its continuance through the Romano-British period, even as late as the cemeteries of the Anglo-Saxons. Portions of this material occurred in tumuli, opened by myself in 1847, near Triplow, and at Abington, Cambridgeshire, in 1848, which were decidedly of the former class; as well as in the burying-grounds at Little Wilbraham, in 1851, and Linton, in the same county, in the spring of the present year. In the barrows near Triplow, traces of "Samian" were found in the shape of several small circular tesseræ, cut out of a flat dish of the finest plain ware; in the other places, fragments of thick embossed bowls were discovered, especially among the Saxon graves. That it should have appeared in the latter at all, and yet in such limited quantity, furnishes one of the strongest arguments against the existence of any manufactory of this pottery within reach, in later times, since the sepulchres of the Saxon period, so lavishly supplied with ornaments of a superior description, abound also in rude fictilia, which present a striking contrast to the richness of the deposits they accompany. Though rude, they were, doubtless, of the best wares then procurable.

The "Samian" ware discovered upon the Chesterford

station very nearly resembles that obtained from other Roman sites, in the close grain, the forms, and the general features of the embossed ornament. This uniformity seems to be universally the case in Great Britain, as well as on the continent, and may be considered as an additional evidence of its wholesale importation into this country. As compared with the finest specimens from London, those which I have discovered, are, perhaps, less thick, and the relief of the figures not so high. In the plain ware I have observed no difference, the forms in the examples of this description are confined to basins, and flat dishes with and without turned-over edges, while those that are embossed appear always in the form of circular bowls. Both varieties have almost invariably the name of the potter stamped upon the bottoms of the former, and the sides of the latter, between the rim and the pattern. This peculiarity is noticed at Aldborough, in the "Reliquiæ Isurianaë." The designs upon their surface comprehend an immense variety of subjects. They are usually



Samian Bowl, in the Hon. Richard Neville's Museum, found at Halstock
Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Diameter, 6.

surmounted with the festoon and tassel, or scroll border, below which, hunting scenes, gods, and goddesses, cupids, or genii, combats of men with each other and with beasts, animals, birds, dolphins, fruit, and flowers are delineated with wonderful spirit and precision. These are frequently subdivided into compartments, or contained in beaded medallions. Of subjects, the chase is certainly the favourite, but I must not omit to add to those I have enumerated, a very

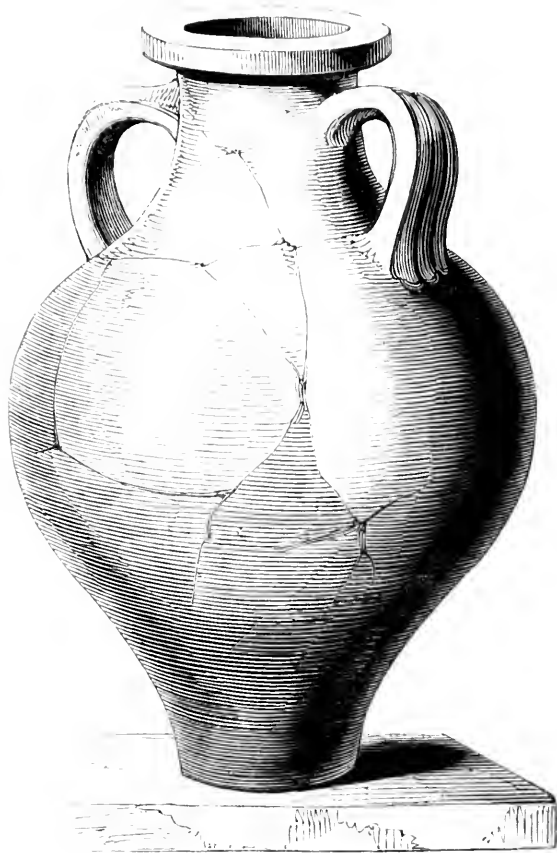
beautiful one from Chesterford, the Caryatides supporting the arches of an arcade.

It is worthy of remark, that while pateræ of the plain red ware frequently occurred whole, or in sufficient fragments to be restored, in no instance have I discovered an ornamented bowl complete. The only perfect example from Chesterford, in my possession, was found some years since, opposite the Crown Inn (see woodcut) ; three parts of one found also at Chesterford, and another at Hadstock, in 1846, are the most I have succeeded in restoring. The colour of the last had been affected by the action of the soil in which it was imbedded, whence it has acquired a brownish hue. Instances of this effect upon Roman pottery are not rare ; a small basin and flat saucer from Mr. Bramston's estate, near Chelmsford, in my collection, have entirely lost their glaze, assuming the appearance of red lead, which comes off upon the finger. A few small patches upon the surface, here and there, alone indicate the original polish. Perhaps, these may have been intended as imitations of the "Samian" manufacture, but they fully equal the real ware in thickness, whilst the only other fragments with glaze, which appear to be fictitious, are of too slight a material to be mistaken. They have, moreover, no attempt at a potter's stamp. The only peculiarity remaining to be noticed is, that the inside face of this fine ware is occasionally thickly engrained with small white pebbles. Although of frequent occurrence on fragments of mortaria and other coarse pottery, in my experience I have only met with one or two instances of this description.

The majority of potters' stamps are the same as those found at other Roman stations.² Of the annexed list of such marks upon specimens in my collection, one is from London, one from Bartlow, two from Welwyn in Hertfordshire, and the remainder mostly from Chesterford : there are a few other stamps from the last place which are illegible. I should here observe that I have never met with any of the marks on mortaria and the handles of large amphoræ, which occur at other places ; several of the last-named fictilia, of similar shape and material to those found elsewhere, turned up at

² An extensive list of marks on Samian ware, on examples found in London, is given by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 150. A list

of marks noticed by Mr. Wellbeloved, at York, may be found in his *Eburacum*, p. 123, and *Journal Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iii. p. 124.



Lagena with two handles, found at Chertsey.

(Height, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest circumference, 3 feet 6 inches.)



Chesterford, have been quite plain. The thick stone-coloured ware of which they are made has appeared everywhere in fragments of large jars and olla, one fine specimen a *lugena*, (see cut) being perfect. The fine manufacture, which has obtained the name of "Castor ware," from the potteries in which it was made, excavated by the late Mr. Artis, at that place, the supposed *Durobriva*, in Northamptonshire, occurred in profusion in a burying-ground at Chesterford, in 1848, and constantly in other places. It may have been intended as a substitute for Samian ware; it is coated with a very fine glaze, and the surface is equally ornamented with designs in relief; of these, hares, hounds, and deer are likewise the prevailing subjects, but it differs from its prototype, in the fabric being slight, and though hard, it is exceedingly brittle. The vessels made of this composition are usually the

tall narrow *pocula* with sides indented to afford a firm grasp. I have never seen it in the shape of a bowl or patera; the colour is oftenest black or red, but occasionally it is grey, and the surface presents a glaze of a copper hue. Some remarkable examples have been figured in the *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 19. To attempt in this notice a minute description of the numerous shapes and varieties of wares of which specimens were brought to light would be impossible. Suffice it to say,

that amphoræ, diotæ, ollæ, pateræ, and pocula have been found in almost equal numbers, but if preference be given to any, the two last were rather the most common.³ A specimen of the large globular vessel, or *dolium*, the fashion of which

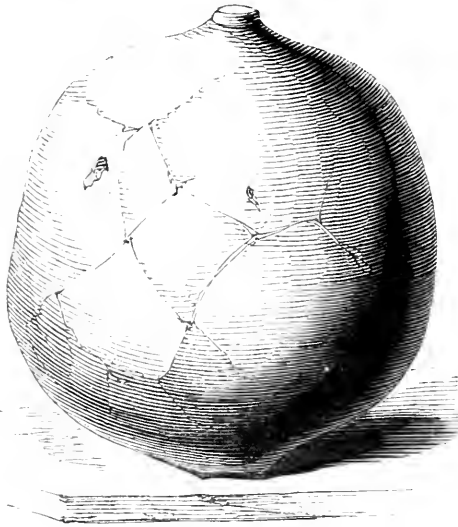


Poculum of Castor ware found at Chesterford.
Height, 6 inches, diameter, 3½.

³ Representations of an *olla* of black ware, a small cup found enclosed within it, and a Samian patera, which served as

the cover, are given in the *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 110.

was possibly derived from the *uter*, or wine-skin, was brought to light at Chesterford—(see woodcut.) These vessels have been repeatedly found in England, as also in France, and occa-



Dolium, Chesterford.

Height, 2 ft., circumference, 6 in., diameter, 20, depth, 22.

sionally were used as receptacles for a large glass cinerary urn and other sepulchral deposits. Such a globular *obruendarium* was found at Lincoln some years since, and may still be seen in the Cathedral Library; another found at Bedford Purlieu, Northamptonshire, is preserved at Woburn;⁴ and a third, now in the British Museum, was found at Southfleet, Kent, in 1799.⁵

Amphoræ and diotæ are chiefly of coarse red, or stone coloured ware, while black and red predominate among the pateræ and pocula. Some samples of the black pottery with glaze, of the ware supposed to have been fabricated at Upchurch, Kent, also occurred.⁶ The only perfect specimen of painted fictilia, a small red amphora, was discovered by the railway labourers at Chesterford, in 1845, having a series of white strokes upon the exterior. A great many fragments, however, with patterns in white, red, and yellow, upon different coloured grounds, have been collected from various sites, but especially from Hadstock, whence one specimen, with a raised white pattern, deserves especial notice. Most of the above wares are exceedingly well burnt, and the vessels are generally engine-turned, and these two peculiarities were, in my experience, the distinguishing characteristics of pure Roman earthenware. Vessels composed of unburnt pottery, and moulded by the hand, occurred constantly in the Romano-British tumuli, near

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. pl. 6. p. 37.

⁶ See an account of this pottery, *Journal Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii. p. 133.

Fleam Dyke and Abington, and were often rudely ornamented with a stick, or other blunt instrument.⁷ The whole of the numerous cinerary urns found in the Saxon graves at Wilbraham were formed by the hand, these last being also burnt. A similar style of ornamentation prevails through them all, and consists of a number of circles punched in clusters, divided by lines scored horizontally and perpendicularly around, and down their sides, which are likewise frequently surmounted with projecting ribs from the shoulder downwards. With one fragmentary exception of red, their colour was uniformly black, the ware universally of moderate thickness, and the shapes approaching to the globular, and certainly inelegant. In these notices of fictilia, urns and relics, discovered in the course of my explorations in Cambridgeshire and Essex, some highly curious objects of terra-cotta must be mentioned, one of them found at Arkesden, in the county last-mentioned, unique, as I believe, amongst Roman remains in England, being a small female figure, 3 in. in height, represented as seated in a high-backed chair, and holding two infants at her breast.⁸ This figure is probably a symbol of plenty or fecundity, and a similar subject appears on the reverse of coins of Theodora Flavia, wife of Constantius, with the legend — SALVS REIPUBLICÆ. A similar figure was found at Rennes, and is represented by M. Toulmouche, in his "Histoire Archéologique de l'Époque Gallo-Romaine de la Ville de Rennes," (pl. xvii., p. 299), and by De Caumont.⁹ Another example has been given by Montfauçon. Another fictile relic alluded to, is a singular little vessel, supposed to be a *thuribulum*, for burning perfumes, in the form of a globular basin, upon a base, formed of four short columns, with a round-headed arch on each side. It was found at Chesterford, with Roman coins and pottery, and is represented in my "Antiqua Explorata." The resemblance in form to that of early baptismal fonts is very remarkable. I must also notice a small vase, precisely resembling a miniature barrel, with two holes pierced in the head. It was found in a shaft, or Roman well, (?) at Chesterford. (Sep. Expos., p. 76.)

⁷ Archæological Journal, vol. ix., p. 228.

⁸ A representation of this curious figure is given in Mr. Neville's "Sepulchra Exposita," p. 41.

⁹ "Cours d'Antiquités Monumentales, Ére Gallo-Romaine," p. 220, pl. xxx. See also Rever, "Description des Figurines découvertes dans la forêt d'Évreux en 1825."

I take also this opportunity of describing some curious objects, which, though not strictly to be classed with pottery, are fairly entitled to notice with the fictilia, as being composed of baked clay. These are thick rings of coarse material and of large dimensions, of which two perfect examples found at Bourne Bridge, Cambridgeshire, in 1848, and one on Byrd's Farm, near Saffron Walden, are in my collection. Halves of three others were also found at the same time at the former place, and part of one at the last-mentioned farm. In dimensions they vary from $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter outside, and that of the perforation from 1 in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. The material is very solid, the girth of the largest being 6 in., and that of the smallest $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Some of them bear deep impressed marks at intervals along the circumference, like the massive similar ring found at Castor, which had been impressed with three holes at regular distances; it is figured in Mr. Artis's work on Roman remains found on that site.¹ No other remains were discovered with the specimens from Bourne Bridge, but on Byrd's Farm a quantity of fragments of Roman pottery occurred around them. Two more from Chesterford, without holes, were shown me by Mr. Green of that place, some years since, and a similar object of like dimensions, found in the churchyard at Hurst Pierpoint, Sussex, was exhibited in the Museum, formed during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.² The example from Castor is designated by Mr. Artis as a weight, and it is difficult to offer any better conjecture respecting it, though the use of the small holes is not clear, unless they were intended to increase the gravity by being stuffed with lead, or iron plugs. Those from Chesterford were much blackened by fire, an appearance which led me to imagine they might be appendages to the kitchens or furnaces. I merely mention the circumstance in order to induce other persons to express an opinion as to the intention of these curious relics, and to record, as I have done, their own experience in these matters.

R. C. NEVILLE.

¹ Durobrivæ, by E. T. Artis, plate xxix. fig. 6. This example measured about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the central perforation rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the thickness of the ring about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

² This relic was sent by the Rev. C. Borrer, of Hurst Pierpoint, who states that Roman remains have been found in the churchyard at that place. Similar rings were found in Whittlebury Forest.

LIST OF POTTERS' MARKS ON THE WARE, TERMED "SAMIAN."

FROM EXAMPLES DISCOVERED AT CHESTERFORD, COMPRISING ALSO SOME FOUND IN OTHER LOCALITIES, AND NOW PRESERVED IN THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE'S MUSEUM.

AC :: MEA

ADN·ADGENI*I. Adn. Adgeni*

ALBVCI

ALBVCIANI

AND :: N IM

? *Auderni manu.*

* A·POLAVSTI

F·AVRICI :: F

BANOLVCCI

The first two letters imperfect. BANOLVCCI occurs on Samian found in London.

BELINICCI·M

This mark occurs in France. Grivaud, *Ant. Gaul. et Rom.*, p. 160.

BONOXUS·F

CASSVSCA

CELSIOM

CELSIA :: M

? *Celsiani manu.* CELSIANI·F has been found in London.

CINTVSMVS·F

On ware with ornaments in relief.

CINTVSM or CINIVSM ? Found at York. Mr. Wellbeloved gives CINTIVSM. and CINIVSM. in his list.

CIN·T·VSSA

CO :: NERTI·M.

? *Cobnerti manu.* COBNERTI·M and COBNERTVS occur on Samian found in London. On a mould for fabricating embossed Samian, found in France, is stamped the name *Cobnertus*. C. R. Smith, *Coll. Ant.*, vol. i, p. 161.

* CONCERTI·M.

* CYCALI·M.

CVNO :: CI or CL.

The latter part very indistinct. Small patera from Arkesden, Essex. *Sep. Expos.* p. 41.

* DESTER·F.

DIVICATVS

DRIPPINI ::

The latter part broken.

G·E·N·I·T·O·R·F

GIINI ::

Found at Bartlow. ? *Genius* or *Gemini*.

GRAATVS

HABILIS·M

IVSI :: I·MA

? *Iusti manu.* London: the name is found also in France. Grivaud.

LVPINI M

MANNA

Indistinct. OF·MANNA has been found in London.

* MARTI·M

* MICCIO·F.

MINVLI·M

OFMONTI? *Of Monti*; found at Welwyn. OF MONTI and OF MONTO have been found in London.

MVXTVLLI

On embossed ware.

NAMILIANI

The second and third letters combined.

- NASS·F Found at Welwyn.
 NASS·I·S·F Patera, figured Arch. Journ. vol. vii. p. 140.
- * OF·NERT
 * IVL·NVMIDI
 OSBIMACA
 OSBV::: Imperfect.
 PATRICI
 PRIMANI
 QVINTI:::IANI M ? *Quintiliani manu.*
 RIIGALIS·O ? *Regalis Officinā.*
- * RIIGVLI·M.
 ROPPVS FE Found at Hadstock. Arch. Journ., viii. p. 34.
 * ROTTLAI·M.
 SABINI·M.
 SACRILI·M
 SACROT·M·S
 SAVRNINI·OF
- SECVNDINI
 SENII·M or SENI A·M
 SHVIIRI F
 SOLINI·OF
 * OF·SVLPICI.
 * TALLINI
 TAVRICI F
 OF·TERT
 VICARVS·F
 VICTORI M

Also at Castor, Artis, pl. 46.

The second letter has a top stroke, as if representing A and T. ? *Saturmini.*

Compare Grivaud, Ant. Gaul. et Rom. p. 149.

? *Severi.* Artis, pl. 46. Grivaud, p. 148.

In France SOLINI·OFI. Grivaud, p. 150.

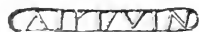
TAVRICVS F. has been found in London.
 Found in London.

Two examples thus marked.

Compare a mark found at Caerleon—IVVIII
 —Lee, Roman Building, pl. 2, fig. 5.



:::VNIS



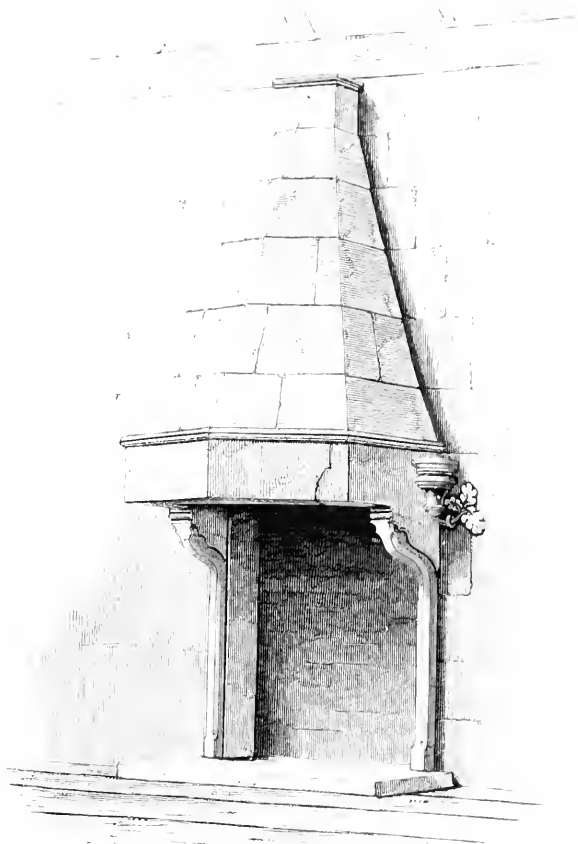
The first letter or letters defaced.

The termination—*unus* appears to be of great rarity, if not unique in these marks.

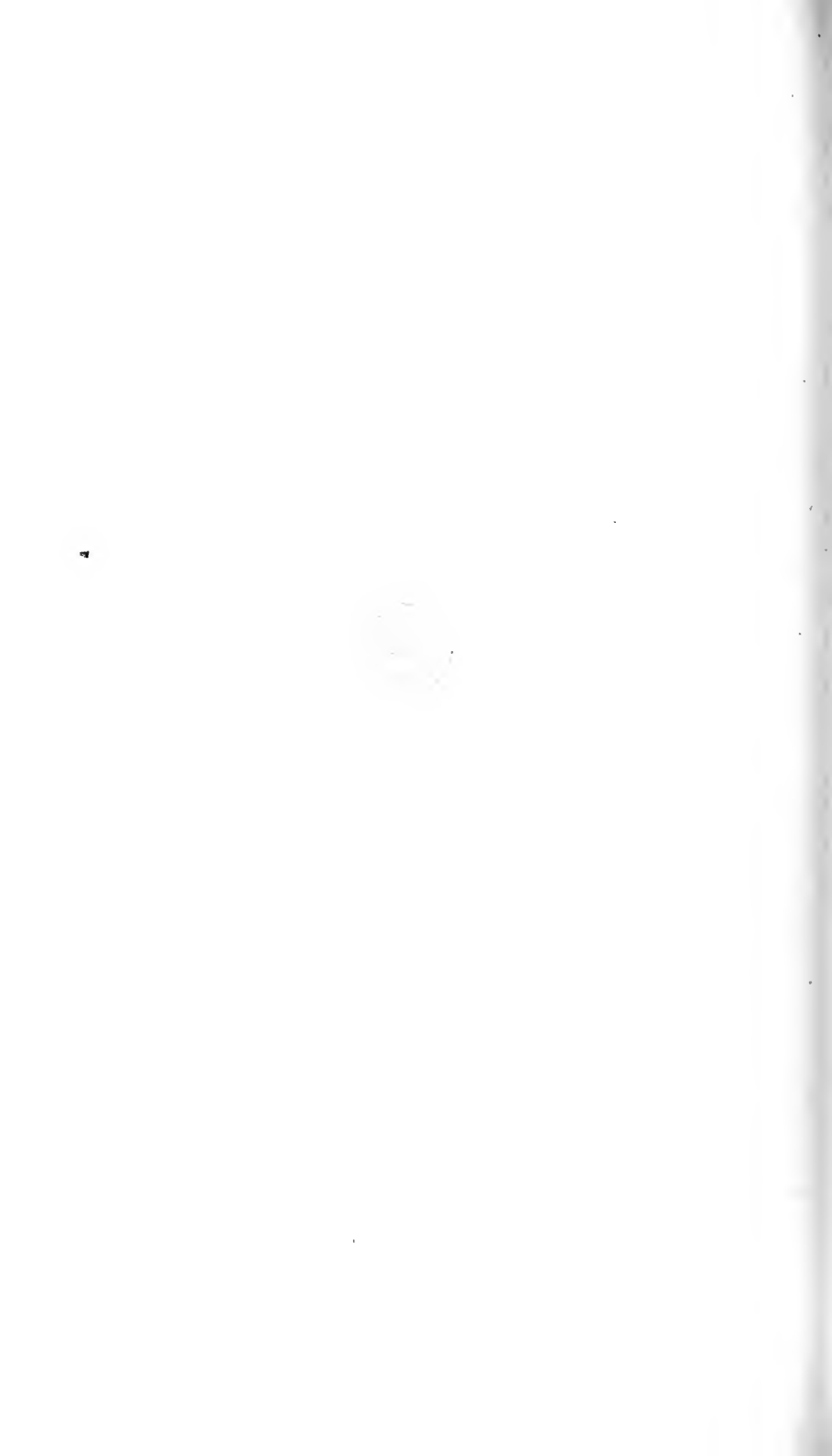
On a specimen of Samian found at Foxcote, Bucks. From the Stowe collection. A similar mark appears on a specimen found in Kent in the late Dr. Faussett's collection.

The marks in the foregoing list, to which an asterisk is prefixed, are those given by Mr. Roach as found at Chesterford. See *Journal of Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. iv. p. 375. They are not in Mr. Neville's Museum.

MANOR HOUSE, MEARE, SOMERSET.



Fireplace in the Hall. XIV. 6. 11



Original Documents.

INVENTORIES OF PLATE, GIVEN TO THE COLLEGE OF WINCHESTER,
AND TO THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, BY WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, THE
FOUNDER, AND SUBSEQUENT BENEFACTORS.

FROM THE RECORDS IN THE MUSEUM CHAMBER OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. W. H. GUNNER, M.A.

JOCALIA donata Collegio Beate Marie Wynton' prope civitatem Wynton', per dominum Willelmum de Wykeham, Wynton' Episcopum, fundatorem dicti Collegii: et per alios benefactores successive, ad laudem Dei, ad honorem dicti Collegii, et eorumdem benefactorum memoriam perpetuam.

In primis, vj. Gobletts cum j. coopereulo deaurat', ponderantes lxxxij. unc.—Item, iij. cipli deaurati, cum j. coopereulo deaurato, ponderantes lxxxiiij. unc.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans xxix. unc. et iij. quart.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans xxvj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans xxvj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans xxj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans xvij. unc. et j. quart.—Item, ij. cipli deaurati cum suis coopereulis, voc' le Rose pec' ponderans xxxvi. unc. dim. j. quart.—Item, j. magnus ciphus cum coopereulo deaurat', ponderans lvj. unc.—Item, ij. cipli stantes cum suis coopereulis deaurat', ponderantes xlvj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat', habens iij. canes in pede, ponderans xxj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus stans cum coopereulo deaurat' ponderans xxj. unc. et dim.—Item, j. ciphus argent' stans cum coopereulo, ponderans xxvj. unc. et j. quart.—Item, j. ciphus deauratus, vocatus le spice dyshe, amylded in fundo, ponderans xij. unc.—Item, iij. cipli arg' cum j. coopereulo, ponderantes cxviij. unc.—Item, j. ciphus arg' cum coopereulo, ponderans xvj. unc. et dim.—Item, iij. cipli arg' cum j. coopereulo, et habent T. et A. in fundo, ponderantes lxxiiij. unc. et dim.

Item, j. pelvis de arg' cum armis domini Fundatoris in fundo, ponderans lij. unc.—Item, j. lavatorium de argento, habens leporem in summitate, ponderans xvj. unc.—Item, j. pelvis cum lavatorio de argento, cum armis domini Fundatoris, ponderans cxv. unc. et dim.—Item, j. pelvis cum lavatorio de argento cum armis domini Fundatoris, ponderans cxiiij. unc.—Item, j. pelvis de argento, ponderans xliij. unc.—Item, j. pelvis de argento cum lavatorio, ponderans liij. unc.

Item, ij. olle de argento, ponderantes xliij. unc. et dim.—Item, ij. salina cum j. coopereulo deaur' ponderantes xxxvj. unc.—Item, iiij. salina cum j. coopereulo de argento, ponderantes lxiiij. unc. et dim.

Item, iij. coclearia deaurata, ponder' v. unc. et j. quart.—Item, xij. coclearia cum pinnaeculis, ponder' xiiij. unc.—Item xij. coclearie, quorum vj. cum margarettis, et vj. cum batt',¹ ponder' xvij. unc.—Item, xij. coclearia

¹ Probably a sort of pearl, but in what uncertain: Du Cange sub voce Batus, batta, respect it differed from the Margareta is says "Papias exponit Batta, gemma."

cum Maydens hedd, ponder' xv. unc.—Item, xj. coclearia cum leonibus, ponder' xj. unc.—Item, xiiij. coclearia cum diamons et funall' in fine, ponder' xiiij. unc.—Item, viij. coclearia cum dymons in fine, ponder' viij. unc.—Item, xxiiij. coclearia, quorum xvij, cum acorns et vj. cum pinclis² ponder' xxv. unc.—Item, iij. coclearia cum diamons, ponder' ij. unc. j. quart.—Item, xij. coclearia cum rounde knappes, ponder' xvij. unc. j. quart.—Item, xij. coclearia cum dymons, ponder' ix. unc.—Item, xv. coclearia argent' ponder' xij. unc. et. dim.

Item, j. Nutt,³ cum a blew knappe in summitate cooperuli.—Item, j. Nutt, cum cooperulo, cum iij. cervis in pede.—Item, j. Nutt, cum cooperulo, habens in summitate a knappe of sylver.—Item, j. Nutt, cum cooperulo, et habet in summitate a rounde knappe deaur'.—Item, j. Nutt, cum cooperulo, et habet j. b⁴ in summitate cooperuli.—Item, vj. Nutts, cum v. cooperulis.—Item, quinque Murre.

Jocalia donata Capelle Collegii supradieti per prefatum Dominum Willelmum de Wykeham, Fundatorem ejusdem Collegii, et alios benefactores, successive; quorum memoria in dicto collegio vivit perpetua, ad laudem et honorem Dei, et omnium ministrorum dicti Collegii consolationem continuam.

In primis, ij. pelves⁵ de argento cum armis domini Fundatoris in medio, cum swages deaur', unde j. habet pipam, ponderantes iiij^{xx}. xiiij. unc.—Item, ij. pelves de argento deaurato, cum armis Anglie et Francie in fundo, ponderantes exiiij. unc.—Item, ij. pelves de argento deaurato, cum iij. leonibus albis in fundo, ponderantes exiiij. unc.—Item, j. pelvis de argento deaurato pounsed, cum ij. leonibus bloduis in medio, ponderans xvj. unc.—Item, j. lavatorium de argento deaurato, enbowed, ponderans xvij. unc.—Item, j. pixis de berillo harnessiat' cum argento deaurato cum cooperulo et pede parvo soluto, cum ymagine Jhesu Christi, et Beate Marie et Sancti Johannis, in summitate, cum iij. lapidibus preciosis, ponderans lxxj. unc.—Item, j. cuppa de argento cum cooperulo deaurato habens diversas bestias in medio, ponderans xxij. unc. dim. et j. quart.—Item, j. alia cuppa de

² This ornament may have been the fircone, *Piniola*, *Pineola*, or *Pignolus*, Duc., in French *pignon*.

³ The shell of the cocoa, Mr. Hudson Turner observes, was imported through Egypt at an early period, and held in estimation. See his notices of drinking vessels, Arch. Journal, vol. II. p. 261. The cocoa-nut was mounted in silver as a standing cup, as was also the egg of the ostrich, fabulously regarded as that of the griffin. An inventory of the year 1420 mentions "quinque Nuces pedatas cum cooperulis." Annal. Premonst. These nuts were considered to possess medicinal virtues, and esteemed as counteracting poisons, palsy, and other disorders. Parkinson cites several old authors who allude to these notions (Theatre of Plants). The largest catalogue of drinking cups is the curious list given by Heywood, in his "Drunkard opened;" in which are included "cocker-nuts," gourds, ostrich-eggs, Indian shells like mother of pearl.

⁴ If this letter may be regarded as the Assay mark, it might indicate either the

year 1379 or 1399, as the date of the workmanship. Cups marked with letters have occurred previously, but it is very doubtful whether these marks had any connexion with the Assay.

⁵ *Pelves*, shallow basins, are constantly enumerated in mediæval inventories, both amongst sacred appliances and vessels of domestic use. They mostly occur by pairs, and one of the pair seems frequently to have had a little spout, fashioned sometimes like a lion's mouth, as in the curious example of enamelled *pelves* in the Douce Collection at Goodrich Court. See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. pl. 8, 9. Amongst those in the list of *Jocalia* of Edward I., in 1299, occurs "unum par pelvium cum hiberone." *Wardrobe Book*, p. 341. In the Inventory of Crown Jewels of Edward III., 1329, is the item, "2 pelves arg' deaur' aym' in fundo de arm' Augl' et France' quarum una cum tuello." *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 247. The precise use of these saucer-plates, and the *pipa*, with which one of them was furnished, has not been ascertained.

argento cum coopereulo deaurato cum bossis enamylde, ponderans xl. unc.—Item, j. Jocale cum berillo in summitate sine coopereulo, ponderans v. unc. dim. et j. quart. j. dim.—Item, iij. pixides de argento deaurato pariter claus'. ponderantes xij. unc. dim. et j. quart.—Item, j. crismatorium de argento deaurato cum lapidibus, ponderans xxiiij. unc.

Item, j. turibulum magnum de argento deaurato, ponderans lxxij. unc.—Item, j. aliud turibulum de argento deaurato ponderans xlix. unc.—Item, j. aliud turibulum de argento, ponderans lxij. unc.—Item, ij. alia turibula de argento ponderantia, lxij. unc.—Item, ij. alia turibula de argento, cum draconibus, ponderans xxviiij. unc.—Item, ij. candelabra de argento, ponderantia iiiij.^{xx} xvij. unc.—Item, ij. alia candelabra de argento, wrethed, ponderantia liij. unc.—Item, ij. alia candelabra de argento deaurato, ponderantia lxij. unc.—Item, ij. alia candelabra parva, swaged, cum ij. foliis, de argento, ponderantia xxxj. et di.—Item, j. navis cum cocleari de argento, ponderans xvij. unc. et di.—Item, j. parva campana de argento deaurato, ponderans v. unc.—Item, ij. parve fiole de argento deaurato, ponderantes xij. unc. et iij. quart.—Item, iij. alie fiole de argento, ponderantes xij. unc. et di.—Item, j. citula⁶ cum aspersorio de argento, ponderans lx. unc.—Item, j. alia citula cum aspersorio de argento, ponderans xxxij. unc.—Item, j. alia citula de argento cum aspersorio deaurat' ponderans xxix. unc.—Item, j. tabernaculum de auro cum lapidibus preciosis et margaritis, cum ymaginibus sancte Trinitatis et Beate Marie in berillo, ponderans xxxvj. unc.—Item, ij. fiole de auro cum armis Anglie et Francie in summitate, ponderantes xij. unc. di. et j. quart.—Item, ymago Beate Marie sedentis in Cathedra cum puero, de argento deaurato, ponderans eliiij. unc.—Item, j. tabernaculum magnum cum ymagine beate Marie cum filio, et ij. angelis ex utraque parte tenentibus candelabra in manibus, et cum ymagine sancti Pauli in summitate, ponderans cxlij. unc.—Item, ij. ymagines, videlicet Beate Marie et Gabrielis Archangeli, et olla de argento deaurato cum lilio, et ymagine Crucifixi, ponderantes elij. unc.—Item, ymago Beate Marie stans cum filio, de argento deaurato, ponderans xxviiij. unc. di. et j. quart.—Item, ymago Sancti Swithuni de argento deaurato, ponderans xxix. unc. et di.—Item, j. magnum monile de argento deaurato, cum lapidibus preciosis, et ponitur in una parte sub berillo Nativitas Christi, et in altera parte ejusdem Salutatio Beate Marie, enamylled, ponderans viij. unc. et di.⁷—Item, j. aliud monile magnum cum lapidibus, in quo ponitur Agnus Dei, cum ymagine Beate Marie engraved in dorso de argento deaurato ponderans xij. unc.—Item, j. osenatorium pacis de argento deaurato, cum ymaginibus Crucifixi, Beate Marie, et Johannis, enamylled, cum signo solis

⁶ Sic, for *situla*, a holy-water vessel.

⁷ The term *Monile*, more properly signifying a necklace, is often used to designate a hanging ornament, such as were frequently suspended around a shrine. Thus in the Book of Benefactors to St. Alban, a figure of Richard II. is delineated, holding a flat circular jewelled ornament, "*Monile aureum*," which he had offered to the shrine. (Cott. MS. Nero, D. VII.) Matthew Paris gave "*monile aureum* continens partem ligni dominici, quod deosculatur die Parasceve, et dependet a cruce aurea per catenam argenteam in

parte dextra" (namely, of St. Alban's shrine.) A very curious *monile* for containing an *Agnus*, the waxen tablets blessed by the Pope and distributed in the first year of his pontificate, and every seventh year afterwards, is in the Collection of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, and was exhibited in the Museum at the Chichester meeting. The form and fashion of *monilia*, such as those described in this inventory, is well shown by the curious example in possession of Mr. G. Isaacs, Journal of the Arch. Assoc., vol. iii. p. 16.

et lune in capite, ponderans xlvj. unc. et di.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato, enamylled, cum ymaginibus Crucifixi, Beate Marie et Johannis, ponderans xvijj. unc.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymaginibus Crucifixi, Beate Marie et Johannis engravyd, cum xxiiij. rosis albis, ponderans xij. unc.—Item, j. parvum osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymagine Crucifixi engravyd, ponderans ij. unc. et j. quart.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento, cum ymagine Jhesu Christi, engraved, deaurato, ponderans ij. unc.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymagine Beate Marie cum filio. cum albis rosis et rubeis, ponderans v. unc.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymagine Crucifixi et lapidibus et scribitur infra cum evangeliiis, ponderans v. unc.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymagine salvatoris, et scribitur infra cum epistolis, ponderans iiij. unc.—Item, j. aliud osculatorium pacis de argento deaurato cum ymaginibus Petri et Pauli, et scribitur infra cum epistolis et evangeliiis, ponderans v. unc.—Item, j. parvum jocale de argento cum religioso, (*sic*) ponderans ij. unc.

Item, j. crux de argento deaurato cum ymagine Crucifixi, cum pede quadrato, cum armis domini Fundatoris, cum baculo de argento, ponderans cxxij. unc. di.—Item alia crux de argento deaurato cum baculo de argento, ponderans cxij. unc.—Item, j. alia crux de argento deaurato, ponderans liij. unc.

Item, j. calix de auro cum patena, cum signo crucis in pede, et habet ij. cruces rotundas in patena, ponderans xix. unc. di. et di. quart.—Item, j. calix de auro cum patena, cum ymagine Crucifixi in pede, et habet signum Crucifixi in patena, ponderans xxij. unc. et di.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, cum ymagine Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis in pede, et ymagine Sancte Trinitatis in patena amelat', ponderans xxvj. unc.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, cum ymaginibus Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis; et habet in patena ymaginem Dei sedentis super iridem, expansis manibus, amelat' et sculpt' pede grossis literis—JHS XRS—et in patena sculpt'—Miserere mei deus—ponderans xxij. unc. et di.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, habens in pede ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis, et ibidem scribitur—Johannes Bedill,^s et in patena habens vernaculum, ponderans xvij. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena de argento deaurato, habens ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis in pede amelatum, cum grossis literis sculptis in pede—JHS XPS.—cum passione Sancti Thome Martiris in patena, ponderans xxvj. unc. di. et j. quart.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato, cum patena, habens in pede ymaginem Crucifixi cum floribus sculptis et vernaculum in patena et—JHS—sculpt' in posteriori parte, ponderans xxj. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena, de argento deaurato, habens ymaginem Crucifixi in pede cum arbore ex utraque parte Crucifixi, et ymaginem Sancte Trinitatis in patena, ponderans xv. unc. et di.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato cum patena, habens ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie, et Johannis in pede, amelat', et in patena ymaginem Salvatoris sedentis super iridem, expansis manibus, amel', ponderans xxvij. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena, de argento deaurato, habens ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie et Johannis in pede amelat', et in patena ymaginem Salvatoris sedentis super iridem amelat' cum iiij. flower de luys, ponderans xxiiij. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena habens ymaginem Crucifixi sculpt' in pede, et Agnus Dei sculpt' in patena, ponderans xvj. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena habens

¹ John Bedill, Mayor of Winchester, 1520, a benefactor of the College. He died 1524.

ymaginem Crucifixi, Marie, et Johannis in pede amelat', et in patena ymaginem Sancte Trinitatis, et sculpt'—benedicamus patrem, etc.—et in dorso patene—JHS—ponderans xxiiij. unc.—Item, j. calix de argento deaurato, cum ymagine Beate Marie cum filio, sculpt' in pede—IHUXPE fili Dei vivi,—et in patena script'—d'ns protector vite mee,—ponderans xix. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena, de argento deaurato, cum pede rotundo cum crucifixo, amelat', Ws. (*sic*) White, cum ymagine Dei sedentis super iridem Blew, ponderans xxvj. unc.—Item, j. calix cum patena deaurat' cum rotundo pede, habens script'—JHS. XPS.,—et in patena script'—benedicamus patrem et filium,—ponderans xvij. unc.

Summa Argenti, MMMDCC iiiij.^{xx}xij. uncie.

Summa Auri, iiij.^{xx}xj. unc. iij. quart. et di.

The foregoing inventories are full of curious information to those who may investigate the fashions and enrichments of ancient plate—a subject of research upon which so valuable a light has been thrown by Mr. Morgan, in his *Memoir and Tables*, given in the *Journal*.

The earliest of the inventories still in existence is of the time of Henry IV., A.D. 1404. The one here printed is not dated; but it is of the reign of Henry VIII. The writing is of that period; and the time is further shown by the mention of John Bedill, who was Mayor of Winchester in 1520, and died 1524, as appears by his brass in the College Chapel.

In perusing these evidences of ancient treasures bestowed upon Winchester College by numerous benefactors, we view with surprise the amount and intrinsic value of the plate once possessed by such institutions; whilst we more fully comprehend the strong temptation, which led, so shortly after this list was compiled, to that spoliation which was not limited to the monastic foundations, then doomed to extinction. No portion of the ancient college plate now exists. An effort appears to have been made to rescue it from the commissioners appointed by Edward VI. to survey and make sale of church goods; and a copy of a letter to them from the Privy Council is found amongst the college records. It is dated May 29, 1553, and conveys the royal pleasure that the college should retain their plate and ornaments,—“so as they convert the same from monuments of supersticion to necessarye and godlye uses for the better maintenaunce of the colledge.” The privilege was obtained too late apparently to hinder the sale. A “Byll,” in the writing of John White, then Warden, acknowledges, on June 11, 1553, the receipt of monies “for certayn chyrehe stuff,” sold by the commissioners, and paid to the Warden according to a letter of warrant from the Council. The amount is not stated. An inventory of 1st Philip and Mary, 1554, exists, showing how short an allowance of plate had been spared for the use of the college and chapel.

In the latter, the slender catalogue includes one little chalice of silver and pareel gilt, “of Mistresse Shelleis gifte,” on the condition that the Nunnery of St. Mary’s should have it, if it were restored and came up again in her time. She was Abbess of the last religious house in Winchester that was dissolved, having been permitted to exist, perhaps through Gardiner’s influence, two years after the rest had been wholly abolished.

⁹ The enamelled paten at Cliff church, Kent, precisely resembles that here described. In the centre there is a representation of the Supreme Being holding the erueifix, and around the margin,

Benedicamus patrem et filium cum Spiritu Sancto. This curious relic of ancient plate is well portrayed by Mr. Fairholt, *Archæological Album*, p. 119.

NOTE AS TO THE HENRY LORD HERBERT NAMED IN THE WILL OF THE PRINCESS KATHERINE, COUNTESS OF DEVON, OF WHICH A COPY WAS GIVEN, p. 53.

The "Henry, Lord Herberd," mentioned in the Princess Katherine's Will, p. 56, as having been the husband of her deceased daughter Margaret, was, in all probability, Henry, eldest son of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Herbert, Earl of Huntingdon, and Baron Herbert, of Herbert; which barony was created by writ in 1461. The Earl, her husband, was twice married after her decease. In 1526 he died, and was succeeded by his son Henry, who, consequently, was Earl of Worcester at the date of the Princess's will. Still it was as Henry, Lord Herbert, that he would have been the husband of Margaret, and best known to the Princess. No mention, however, of his marriage with Margaret Courtenay has been found elsewhere; but, if, as should seem to have been the fact, the union were of short duration and issueless, that is not extraordinary. It is evident a marriage between her and some Henry, Lord Herbert, had taken place; and no other person of that name and dignity, who was her contemporary, has been discovered. Henry, the eldest son of the above-mentioned Earl of Worcester, was Lord Herbert as heir of his mother, or he may have been designated by the second title of his father, which was also Lord Herbert, but of Chepstow, in like manner as was his own son in his lifetime a few years later, viz., in 1542. (See Test. Vetusta, pp. 708-9.) Holinshed, indeed (p. 879), mentions "the Lord Herbert, son to the Earl of Worcester," among those who attended the Duke of Suffolk into France in 15th Henry VIII.; but as this does not appear to be the language of a contemporary writer, it is not alone conclusive that he was called Lord Herbert while his father was living. He died in 1549, and is stated by Sandford to have been about 53 years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, and had issue by her. When that marriage took place, has not been ascertained, but the eldest son is said to have been 22 years old at his father's death; so that he was born about 1527. Margaret Courtenay was living and unmarried in 1509 (see Test. Vetusta, p. 495) and, indeed, according to Cleaveland, (p. 247), in the 3rd Henry VIII., when she is said to have been above 13 years old, and her mother intended to purvey for her a convenient marriage. A letter from the Privy Council to Wolsey in 1520 (Nicolas' Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. vii., p. 339), mentions "the Lady Margaret wif to the Lord Herbert" (no doubt this very Margaret), and also the Countess of Worcester, among the ladies at the court of the Princess Mary, then an infant, at Richmond. Now, between 1520 and 1527, there was ample time for Margaret to have died, and her husband to have married again, and have had a son by his second wife. Until the discovery of the Princess Katherine's Will, the fact of Margaret having been married had been overlooked; and she is commonly stated to have died young, having been choked by a fishbone; and "Chokebone aisle" in Colyton Church, Devon, where she is said to have been buried, and her monument is supposed to remain, is alleged to have acquired its name from the cause of her death.

W. S. W.



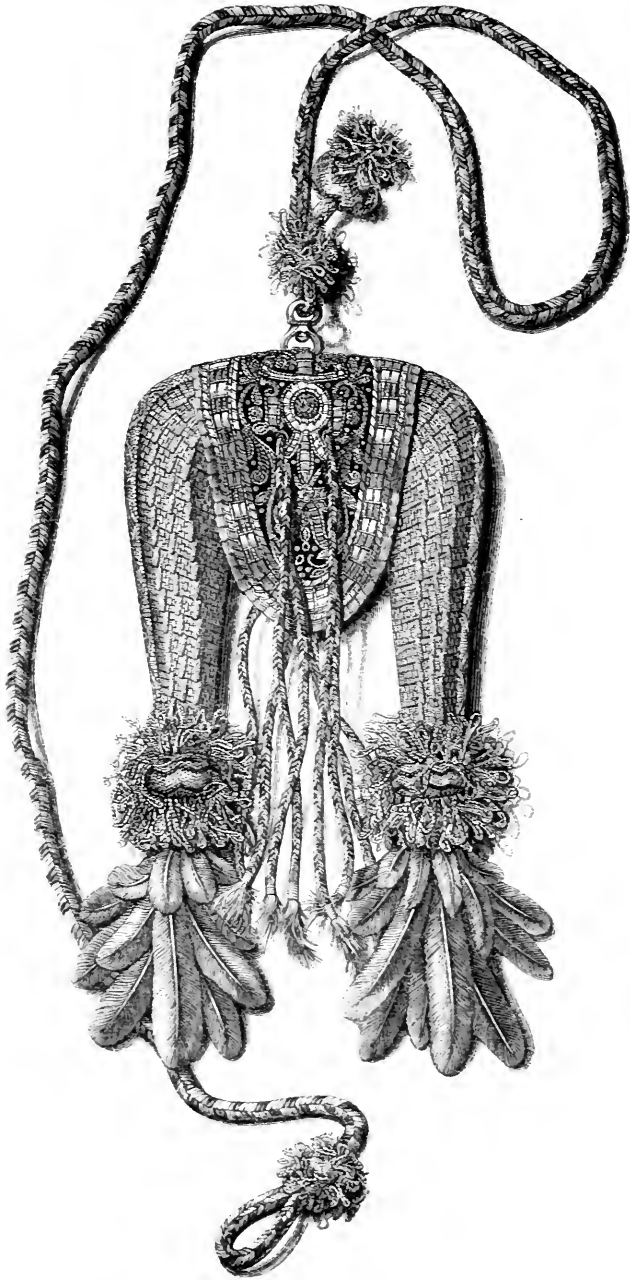
Penny : Henry de Lis. 1154. p. : Winchester.

Brit. Mus., formerly in the Pembroke Cabinet.



Enamelled Plate, representing Henry de Lis, Bishop of Winchester, and two Angels.





Illustrated in *King's Quarters*. In the *Journal*—see: in *the Lady North*

Date, close of the 16th century.

(See *Archaeological Journal*, vol. x, p. 8)

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MAY 6, 1853.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. A. H. RHIND, F.S.A. Scot., communicated a Memoir on his recent exploration of a "Picts'-house," at Wick, Caithness; accompanied by the exhibition of numerous objects and animal remains discovered. (Printed in this volume, p. 212.)

Mr. NESBITT gave the following account of a bronze arm and hand, of Irish work, in the possession of Mr. Fountaine, of Narford Hall, Norfolk, and exhibited on this occasion by his obliging permission. This remarkable object is believed to have been brought from Ireland by Sir Andrew Fountaine, about one hundred and fifty years ago; it is well engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta," published by the Society of Antiquaries, (vol. vi., plate 19), and a lengthened description is therefore unnecessary. It may be sufficient to say that it measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and represents an arm as far as the elbow, with the hand partly clenched. The covering of bronze is fixed upon a solid piece of yew wood, and is elaborately ornamented by inlaying with silver and niello, insertion of gold and silver filagree work and of small round pieces of blue glass imitative of gems, plating with thin gold, gilding and engraving. The greater part of the surface is covered with intricately entwined patterns, some made up of the animals so characteristic of Irish art, the others merely knot-work. These patterns are formed by a narrow line of thin silver, damascened on the surface, and bordered on each side by a line of niello; the surface of the bronze was probably gilt. A large plate of silver, which covers the palm of the hand, retains much gilding on its surface.

Narrow bands, running longitudinally, separate the patterns; on these are engraved inscriptions in the Irish language, now partly obliterated. They have been read (so far as any traces of the letters remain) by Mr. Eugene Curry,¹ as follows:—

Or̄ do Ūael̄rech̄naill u cellach̄aī do ar̄d̄iū̄ uā (uech̄ach̄ m̄u;āu) do m̄iū̄iū̄ iū cum̄tach̄iō.

A prayer for Maelsechnaill O'Callaghan, chief king of Ua (Echach Mumain) who made this reliquary.

Or̄ do ehoim̄ac̄ iūc̄ m̄eic̄ eār̄ch̄aīū̄ do m̄iū̄ d̄aḡa m̄u;āu do m̄at̄ . . . d̄ . . . t̄ . . .

¹ The reading of these inscriptions, and a part of the comments upon them, are borrowed from a short paper by Dr.

Todd read before the Royal Irish Academy on the 13th June, 1853.

A prayer for Cormac, son of Mac Carthy Righdamhna (or next heir) of Munster who gave . . .

Ομ δο ταδδ̄ mc meic capthaj̄i do iij̄ . . .

A prayer for Tadhg (or Thadeus) son of Mac Carthy Righ (or King). . .

Ομ δο δ̄iαμ̄ηαιτ mc meic δεη̄ιτ̄ do com̄arba l . . .

A prayer for Diarmait son of Mac Denise comharb (or successor) of L . . .

According to the annals of the Four Masters, Maelsechnaill O'Callaghan died in 1121. In the Annals of Innisfallen² his death is placed in 1104. Cormac McCarthy was the builder of the remarkable stone-roofed church on the rock of Cashel (Petrie's "Round Towers," &c.), and was murdered in the year 1138, by Toirdhealbhach, or Turlough, son of Dermot O'Brien.

According to the Annals of Innisfallen, he succeeded his brother Thadeus as King of Desmond in 1106 or 1107.

If in the third inscription the word RIG was not modified by any adjunct, it would seem probable that this reliquary was made during the life of Thadeus, as he appears to be styled King, and Cormac, only King-successor or heir.

The letter which follows the word Comarba in the fourth inscription appears to be L, probably the initial of Lachtin (pronounced Lachteen), Abbot or Bishop of Achad-ur, now called Freshford in the Co. Kilkenny. He was a native of the co. Cork, and died in 622. Smith, in his History of Cork (vol. i. p. 84), mentions a reliquary called the Arm of St. Lachteen, which was preserved at Donoughmore, co. Cork, and used by the people to swear upon. The hand of the reliquary now in question is much worn, as it would be in consequence of having been put to this use. Mr. Curry remembers to have met with a person in that country whose habit it was to swear by the arm of St. Lachteen, though he was unable to tell what the arm was.

Though many of the pins by which the bronze covering is fixed to the wood within are not original some seem to be so; as the wood fills almost all the space within the bronze, it is clear that any relic which it may have contained (if it ever contained any) must have been a mere fragment.

Mr. WESTWOOD observed that the design on the silver plate in the palm of the hand appeared dissimilar to any ornament of Irish workmanship, with which he was acquainted. The remainder of this highly curious object he considered to be of the eleventh or twelfth century. The style of ornament bears resemblance to that of the sculptured stone monuments of the north of Europe, and is not conformable to the designs in the MSS. of the Irish-Saxon school of the period. It has been questioned whether this arm had been a reliquary, or intended to be used as an emblem of authority. Examples, however, of reliquaries of this form are not wanting; the celebrated arm of Charlemagne, encased in its rich covering, still exists at Aix-la-Chapelle; and there was formerly a reliquary of the like description at St. Denis, containing, as it was said, a bone of the saint, carried by St. Louis in his expedition.

The Rev. JAMES GRAVES communicated notices of certain sepulchral effigies, in the cross-legged attitude, existing in Ireland. (Printed in this volume, page 124.)

² In Dr. O'Connor's Rerum Hib. Scriptores Veteres. The later and fuller text of the Annals of Innisfallen, is not consi-

dered to be an original authority, but a compilation made at a comparatively recent period.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN called the attention of the meeting to a remarkable example of ancient plate, which he had been permitted to bring before the Institute by the favour of the Archdeacon of Hereford, and of the Rector and Churchwardens of Leominster. It is the beautiful chalice and paten, preserved in the parish church of that town, and it is supposed to have belonged to the ancient Priory of Leominster, a tradition which appears not improbable. The chalice, apparently a work of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, or even possibly of rather more ancient date, measures about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height; it is of silver gilt, the bowl is hemispherical, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved in church-text character the following inscription—*Calicē Salutis accipia et nomē D'ni invocabo*. The stem is ornamented with gilded open tracery-work, consisting of miniature angle-buttresses, with egee-arched panelling and tracery between them: the knop gilded, and ornamented with pierced tracery and eight lozenge-shaped projections, which were once enriched with roses in enamel, of the kind termed “translucid in relief.” That kind of enamel was in vogue during the fourteenth century, though it continued much later. The foot is hexagonal, of silver gilt, the sides of the hexagon indented, and ornamented with an elegant band of small quatrefoils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved with the monograms—*HC.*, and *XC.*, alternately. One side, however, has been cut out rather clumsily, and another plate of silver gilt of more recent and inferior work substituted in its place. This was doubtless the side on which a crucifix was engraved, according to the customary usage, that side being always held by the priest turned towards him, during the celebration of the mass. In the year 1552, a commission was issued by Edward VI., to visit all churches, chapels, &c., and to examine their plate, jewels, and other furniture, leaving to each church one or more chalices, according to the number of the people, and to deliver all the rest to the king's treasurer. It seems probable that, according to these instructions, this fine chalice was left in the church of Leominster, being of large and convenient size for the administration of the sacrament in a populous parish: but the crucifix on the foot being regarded as superstitious, that portion of the foot was cut away, and replaced by the plate with the sacred monogram, as we now see it. The gothic tracery is of Decorated character, but some of the details appear of later work, and Mr. Morgan is disposed to consider 1400 as about the date of the chalice. The paten, upon which appears the vernicle, is of much ruder workmanship, and does not appear originally belonged to the chalice, although they may have been used together for a long time past. There is no Hall-mark on either; it is indeed not uncommon to find early church-plate without any mark. It is doubtful whether they are of English or foreign workmanship.

By information subsequently obtained through the kindness of the Rev. Joseph Hunter, the probability that this chalice and paten had actually formed part of the original plate of Leominster Priory Church appears to be confirmed. The inventories of the articles left behind when the Commissioners, in the 7th Edward VI., again visited the parishes, for the purpose of separating the things thought by them unnecessary from those which they deemed proper to be left for the use of the congregation, show that at Leominster there were left five bells, a chalice with a paten of silver gilt, weighing 19 oz., and another chalice with a paten of silver parcel-gilt, weighing 14 oz.

Those now produced weigh 24 oz. 15 dwts. ; but Mr. Morgan observes that the quantity of solder, &c., added in the repairs and alterations, may be regarded as sufficing to have caused this excess of weight.

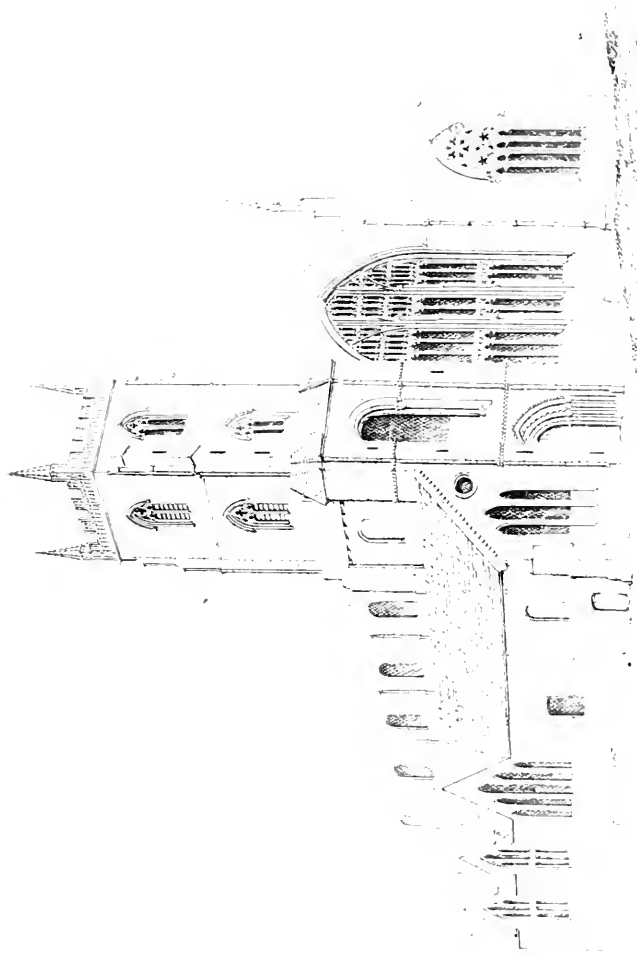
Mr. MORGAN also communicated the following particulars regarding certain articles of ancient silver plate belonging to the Wardmote Inquest of the Ward of Cripplegate Without.

The City of London, for the government and management of its affairs, is divided into districts called Wards. These divisions were made at an early period, when the condition of things was very different from that which exists at present. Each Ward had for its government an Alderman as its chief officer, with various subordinate officers and institutions. We learn from Stow's Survey of London, that the Ward of Cripplegate had an Alderman and his deputy ; within the Gate eight Common Councilmen, nine Constables, twelve Scavengers, fifteen Jurymen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. Without the Gate, a Deputy, two Common Councilmen, four Constables, four Scavengers, seventeen Jurymen for the Wardmote Inquest, and a Beadle. These same members may probably still exist. The Wardmote Inquest was formerly an institution of great importance and utility ; for its jurisdiction seems to have extended over the sewerage and drainage of the Ward, the scavengering and cleansing the streets, and, in fact, the making of what we now term the Sanatory Regulations. Modern Police, Commissions of Sewers, and Sanatory arrangements have, however, superseded their powers and authority.

It thus appears that there were a fixed number of Scavengers in the Ward, and certain of the inhabitants were therefore appointed by the Inquest to cleanse different portions of the streets in the Ward, and perform other offices of a like nature. Some parties, not liking that kind of employment, were desirous of being exempted, and one mode of obtaining such privilege seems to have been by the payment of a fine. Most of the cups exhibited to the meeting were, as their inscriptions state, presented to the Inquest by certain individuals to procure the said exemption : one, for example, is thus inscribed,—“ This was the fyne of Mr. Vaus, for beinge released from beinge scavinger, 1608.”

They are all of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. ; most of them bear their dates (1536—1608), which are confirmed by the Hall Marks, and they are very interesting examples of the plate of that time. These vessels are kept with the Church Plate of St. Giles', Cripplegate Without, in the custody of Mr. Johns, to whom Mr. Morgan observed that the Society was much indebted for his kindness in bringing them for exhibition. To his good feeling and exertions, moreover, their preservation is wholly due ; for, in consequence of the powers and duties of the Inquest being in a great measure superseded, and that body not meeting as formerly, it had been in contemplation to sell these ancient relics, and such would have been their fate, had they not been rescued by Mr. Johns' timely resistance. The existence of so many vestiges of municipal wealth and state, in the Ward of Cripplegate, was owing probably to the circumstance that the great Fire of 1666 had not extended to that part of the City.

Amongst these ancient drinking vessels there is a mazer, formed of mottled wood, or as Mr. Morgan supposed, of the rind of the calabash : it is mounted in silver-gilt, and has been placed upon a raised foot of the same metal. There is also a drinking cup formed of a portion of a large horn, mounted in silver, bearing date 1573. This, Mr. Morgan stated, appeared





to show the origin of the form of the long tumbler, still so much in vogue in Germany. He remarked that a profusion of curious plate still exists in the possession of the corporate bodies of the City of London. He remembered especially the curious sceptre of the Lord Mayor, a kind of mace with a flat top, enriched with enamel, and used only, as he believed, on occasions of great state. Mr. Morgan had seen it at the coronation of William IV., and he was not aware that any description or representation of this remarkable relic of the civic insignia had been published. He hoped that some members of the Institute, who might have any friendly relations with the authorities of the City, would use their endeavour to bring to light some of these relics of medieval workmanship.

Mr. FRANKS announced that the entire assemblage of British and Roman antiquities, found on the estate of Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., and of which some portion had been exhibited at the previous meeting, had been liberally presented by that gentleman to the Collection of National Antiquities in the rooms newly opened at the British Museum. He had also the gratification to state that another interesting addition to the series had been recently received, through the kindness of Sir Philip de Grey Egerton, Bart., who had presented the British sepulchral urn found in one of the "Seven Lows," in Delamere Forest, Cheshire, as related by him in the *Journal*, vol. iii., p. 157. Mr. Franks also gave a short description of a remarkable Astrolabe, probably of English workmanship, found by him amongst the Sloane Collections. It will be fully noticed hereafter.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS communicated the following note, in reference to the History of St. David's Cathedral, by Mr. Freeman and the Rev. W. B. Jones, the first portion of which has been recently published.³ "I wish to observe that there existed a very early connexion between the Bishopric (afterwards Abbey) of Sherborne, Dorset, and that of St. David's. Asser Menevensis was one of the Bishops of Sherborne. Advowsons in the Diocese of St. David's—as, St. Ishmael's, and others, were formerly in the patronage of the Church of Sherborne; and the arms of the See of St. David's are to this day remaining in the nave of Sherborne Abbey Church, according to Hutchins' History of Dorset, in the account of Sherborne.

"There are some remarkable points of resemblance between the architecture of the Cathedral of St. David's and that of the Church of Sherborne: in the later Perpendicular parts especially, which are in both churches built of what appears to be Somersetshire oolite, though of finer grain in St. David's. The transverse passage from north to south between the east end behind the altar and the Lady chapel (in the case of Sherborne now converted into a school) exists also at St. David's, and of the same apparent date. The fan tracery in the vaulting is remarkably similar in design and material in both cases.

"The older parts of St. David's Cathedral I should rather call late Romanesque of a Byzantine rather than Norman type, and late in the style, but not transitional. It is an unmixed specimen of circular headed openings enriched with mechanically formed mathematical patterns (derived from brick masonry originally, rather than stone) of Lower Empire fashion.

³ The History and Antiquities of Saint David's, Parts 1 and 2, 4to. London: J. H. Parker, J. Petheram, and R. Mason, Tenby. To be completed in four parts.

“The tomb of Bishop Morgan struck me as very singular. It is so completely German or Flemish in its style of ornament, that I am tempted to believe it must have been worked in Flanders, which from the history of this part of South Wales is far from improbable. If the stone be oolite, as the authors conjecture, it might be the work of Flemish artists in Wales, as may be also not improbable. But why is there no similar Flemish work elsewhere in the Cathedral or surrounding buildings? The stone did not appear to me to be oolitic; at least not the Somerset oolite used in works of the same period in the church. It is much yellower, and far more like some of the tertiary freestones of the Netherlands. Of the sculpture it is hardly possible to doubt. The bas-reliefs are not single figures or architectural ornaments as usual in English monuments, but compositions, elaborately grouped, with an advanced idea of art more seen in German and French monuments than in ours. The colour is too dark for Caen stone as I have seen it. If a fossil could be detected in it, it might prove something. The sculptures are contained within panels framed by rods crossed at the angles, a common German but very rare English fashion. The date is 1504.

“I would take this occasion to mention an ancient relic, near St. Nunn’s Chapel, outside the town of St. David’s. There is, built into a rough wall near the east end of this chapel, a flat stone with circle and plain cross, traced on it; it is best seen from a field a little above, to the north-east.”

Mr. LE KEUX read the following observations regarding Middle Age works in metal, and modern fabrications, by which the unwary collector is frequently deceived; and he produced a specimen from Tunis in illustration of his statement.

“In reference to modern forgeries in ornamental metal work I would remark, that the processes generally used are casting, or etching and biting with acids. By such means a great many imitations are produced, wholly devoid of that real artistic feeling which characterises the early originals. The processes employed by Middle Age artificers were hammering, punching, chiseling or graving, and filing, with their various modifications. It must be evident to all who are conversant with early metal-work that etching was not used: it produces a monotonous poor effect of equal breadth and depth in the lines, quite different to that obtained by graving and punching. On the knife from Tunis, now shown as an example of metal work, the ornamentation on the blade has been first cut, then worked up by the punch. This old method of punching is still in use in the East, and other foreign countries; and I believe that the punch and cold chisel were employed as the earliest and most simple methods for ornamenting works in metal. Etching was not used, even by the early Italian masters, until some time after the discovery of calcography through the process of *niello*, which occurred about the middle of the fifteenth century. Thirty years or more elapsed after that time before the use of acids in etching was known and practised by the artists and great masters of the time, whose etchings are now so much prized: and even then the process was only made available on copper. I think that the use of acids, applied to steel or iron in the manufactures and arts, is almost wholly of a comparatively recent period.”

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. HENRY NORRIS, sen., of South Petherton, Somerset.—A remark-

able assemblage of ancient relics, chiefly found at that place, and on Hamden Hill. It comprised,—a bronze palstave, in remarkable preservation, formed with two loops, one at each side, and almost precisely similar in dimensions and form to the Irish specimen in Lord Talbot's collection, (*Journal*, vol. ix. p. 194). It was found in 1842, in a field near South Petherton. Three bronze celts, found in 1830, at Wigborough, near the same place. Objects of various periods, found at the remarkable fortress on Hamden Hill, near Hechester, where numerous antiquities have been discovered, especially the remains of chariots, described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. p. 39, where a plan of this very extensive camp may be seen. The antiquities in the possession of Mr. Norris are: an arrowhead of flint (see woodcut); an object of bone, described as an arrow-head, but possibly a kind of gouge or mechanical tool; three arrow, or javelin, heads of iron; iron relics, connected with the supposed remains of Roman chariots, as tires of wheels, bridle-bits, &c., and a singular bronze ornament found with them in 1840. Two similar objects of bronze, found there about 1823, are figured in the Memoir above cited.⁴ Mr. Norris remarked that a similar ornament may be seen, surmounted by a ball, placed on the harness over the withers of the horses, in a representation of an Egyptian chariot, given by Sir Gardner Wilkinson.⁵ Two bronze bow-shaped fibulæ, a diminutive bronze lamp, and a bronze spear-head, found at various times on Hamden Hill, a portion of which was occupied, as Sir Richard observes, by the Romans. Mr. Norris also sent a curious little silver die in the form of a minute human figure squatting, the arms akimbo, and similar to dice found with Roman remains; the pips are marked on various parts of the body, so that it perfectly answers the purpose of ordinary dice. The locality where it was found was not stated. Four similar dice found in a vase in a tomb at Marseilles were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Londesborough, in 1849.⁶ A Chinese seal of white porcelain, differing from those often found in Ireland, the base being of oval form. It was given to Mr. Norris by an Irish friend many years ago. An oval bronze seal, found in April last in Mr. Norris' garden at South Petherton; the impress is a figure of St. Michael treading on the dragon,—*S'HYGONIS DE PENCRIZ*. Date, xiv. cent. An ivory Pax, sculptured in low relief, the subjects represented being the Baptist and St. Catharine. Date, xv. cent. A small Russo-Greek triptych of brass. A specimen of copper ring-money, resembling in form the armlets found in this country, and used at the present time as a representative of money in the interior of Africa. It was brought from Cape Palmas by a person who had it direct from a native oil merchant, recently arrived from the interior. Iron objects of this form are largely



Flint Arrow-head.
Hamden Hill.
Orig. size.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxi. plate 6.

⁵ *Ancient Egyptians*, vol. i. first series, p. 345.

⁶ Figured in *Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. ii. p. 18. The pips were thus arranged. One, on the head; two,

on the side of one thigh; three, on the other thigh; four, on the under side of the thigh; five, on the breast; six, on the back. Similar Roman dice have been found, of bronze.

manufactured at Birmingham, to be sent out for the African trade; they are known as *manillas*.⁷

By Mr. DYKE POORE, of Syrencot, Wilts, through the Rev. F. DYSON.—Relics found in a barrow at Ablington, near Amesbury, in 1849, comprising two bronze blades, one of them $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, breadth at the haft, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the other 3 inches only in length. Similar daggers have been found in Wiltshire, as shown by Sir Richard Colt Hoare. (Ancient Wilts, pl. xiv. xv. xxiii. &c.) Also several boars' tusks, and two small horns of deer, the ends cut with some edged tool. Traces of cists containing burnt remains were found, and a quantity of teeth of various animals.

By Mr. W. R. DEERE SALMON.—A bronze palstave, in excellent preservation, found in grass land, near Corbridge, Glamorganshire; also a flat ring fibula of bronze, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., found near the same spot: one side inscribed with the words—+IHESVS NAZARENVS.—on the other—+AVE MARIA GRACIA.⁸ A spur was found, which had not come into Mr. Salmon's possession. He produced also a beautiful bead of antique glass, purchased at Rome.

By Mr. WILLIAM BLAKE.—Bronze celts and lumps of fused metal, recently found at Danesbury, near Welwyn, Herts. The celts are of the socketed type; and they appeared for the most part to be imperfect castings, or damaged celts destined for the melting-pot. Several instances have recently occurred, as Mr. Franks observed, of the discovery of such celts, with broken weapons of bronze, and crude lumps of the same metal, apparently, by their form, broken portions of a cake left at the bottom of the melting-pot. Such objects occurred amongst the relics found on Farley Heath, and exhibited at the previous meeting. Another similar discovery had occurred at Romford, and was communicated by Mr. Brailsford. The Hon. Richard Neville remarked that similar hoards of celts, &c., had fallen under his notice on several occasions; those found at Furneaux Pelham, Herts., and at Elmdon, Essex, were now in his museum. They supply evidence that the fabrication of objects of bronze was extensively practised in Britain in early times.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A flat bronze brooch, probably of the Merovingian age, formed with a thin metal coating over a core of some plastic substance. Diam. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. It was described as found in France, and is ornamented with a figure of Rome enthroned, holding a figure of Victory, in low relief. The legend around the edge is—INVICTA ROMA VTERE FELIC(iter.) This is evidently copied from a medallion of the Lower Empire, possibly that of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409, the design of which is almost identical, as shown by an impression from that rare silver medallion, in the British Museum.⁹

By Mr. WAY.—A Gaulish gold coin, recently found near Reigate. It closely resembles those given by Borlase, as found at Karnbrê, in Cornwall.¹ It has since been added to the collection in the British Museum.

By Mr. NESBITT.—Five rubbings from sepulchral brasses in the Cathedrals of Guesen and Posen, in Poland.

⁷ See Sir W. Betham's Memoir on the Ring Money of the Celts, Trans. of Roy. Irish Acad. vol. xvii. p. 91.

⁸ Compare a silver brooch found near Ablington, and inscribed IESVS NAZARENVS. Journ. Arch. Assoc. vol. ix. p. 74.

⁹ Figured in Akerman's Roman Coins, vol. ii. plate II. p. 353.

¹ See also Ruding, plate i. fig. 7, and Lambert's work on the early coinage of Gaul.

No. 1. In the Cathedral of Posen, a "plate brass," measuring 8 ft. 7 in. by 4 ft. 8 in. It commemorates Lucas de Gorta,² Palatine of Posen, who died in the year 1475. He is represented in complete armour, and as standing³ under an elaborate canopy, the sides and upper part of which contain niches and small figures; at the back of the figure is seen a curtain suspended from a rod, and above this are windows as of the interior of a building. This arrangement is one very commonly found in German brasses of this and later dates.

In the central niche at the top is a seated figure bearded and with a nimbus, holding on its knees a piece of drapery, in which is a small naked figure. The nimbus is without a cross. In the lateral niches are figures of angels with censers and instruments of music. Below these is on each side a niche containing a figure of an aged man holding a scroll, and again, below these, are twelve niches, six on either side, in each a figure of one of the Apostles.

The effigy of the Palatine is of full life-size, and represents him clad in a complete suit of plate armour, the fashion of which does not greatly differ from that prevalent in this country about 1460. The chief peculiarities are, that very large roundels are worn to cover the junction of the arm with the body, and that there are no tuiles but only taces; the coudières are very large. The knuckles of the gauntlets are armed with large gadlyngs. The feet are covered by jointed sollerets ending in very sharp points. On the head is a helmet with a vizor raised and the sides opened, the chin is protected by a mentonnière. As the figure is turned a little towards the left, the straps and buckles fastening the armour are very well shown. The breast-plate is very globular, and has a lance-rest affixed to the right side. The offensive arms shown are a sword and dagger, the former is represented as detached from the figure and standing upright, a narrow belt with a buckle entwined about it, the dagger has the round guard so commonly seen in English effigies from 1400 to 1450, it is longer than is usual in England, and the chape is in the form of a lion's head. At the angles of the plate are escutcheons, on which are the following arms:—1st. A boat (Gorka). 2nd. A fillet.⁴ 3rd. Party p. fess, in chief a demy-lion rampant, base chequy. 4th. A boar's head. The inscription which is in a small black letter runs as follows: Hoc jacet in tumulo magnificus dominus Lucas de Gorta Palatinus⁵ poznańj magno et excellenti ingenio vir. Qui anno

² On this brass the name certainly reads Gorta, in Długosz's Hist. Pol., and in Stan. Sarnicej Descriptio Pol., it is, however, throughout printed Gorka.

³ It is often difficult to decide whether a figure on a brass should be described as lying or standing; when a cushion is placed under the head it seems reasonable to suppose that the artist meant to represent the former; when on the other hand curtains are suspended behind the figure, or a pavement is shown at the feet, the latter attitude. There are, however, brasses in which both the cushion and the pavement are found.

⁴ In the Descriptio Poloniæ of Stanislaus Sarniceus (under the word Posnania) is the following passage, "In illo territorio

(i.e. Poland) primum omnium ad cognitionem Christianæ religionis pervenere Posnanienses cum Rege, et vicinioribus familiis Czarnkoviis inquam Ostrorogis et Zbasiniis Samotulisque qui signa Conversionis suæ vitam baptismalem hætenus pro armis circumferunt." Doubtless the fillet stands here as the bearing of one of these families, perhaps as that of his wife "Catharina filia Dobrogostii de Schamotuli Castellani Posnaniensis" (Długosz, Hist. Pol. vol. ii. p. 573).

⁵ It is scarcely necessary to state that Poland was divided into Palatinates, at the head of which was placed an officer with very great powers, called in Latin, Palatinus. He commanded the forces of the Palatinate in war (whence his Polish

domini MCCCCLXXV.° XI aprilis suum obiit diem et xvij sepultus. Precāsus deus est ut regnet sede superna cur quia vist' erat p̄riam et jura tuēdo. Cōsilio fulsit et cūctis jure micabat. Plangite hūc peeres nobiles et concio plebis. Et gemis omne suum quod tanto orbare parente. The sense is too clear to make any comment necessary, but the singular Latinity will not escape observation. The execution of this memorial differs very much from the usual method of simply incising lines, as no part rises above the original surface of the plate;⁶ it is in fact wholly a work in very low relief, and it would seem that it has been formed by cutting away the metal; the deepest hollows are not much more than about $\frac{1}{4}$ in., but an effect is produced far greater than can be obtained by the line method. The execution is very good and finished, and in some parts, particularly in the features, extremely clever. The face seems to be evidently a portrait, and has much expression.

This brass is tolerably well engraved in Count Raczynski's Wspomnienia Wielkopolski.

No. 2, also in the Cathedral of Posen, measures 8 ft. 3 in., by 4 ft. 2 in. It commemorates Andrew Bninski (*i.e.* of Bnin), Bishop of Posen from 1437 to 1479. (Długosz, *Hist. Pol. Libri* 13, vol. 2, p. 576.) As the arms of Gorka appear in the first quarter of his escutcheon, it would seem that his immediate family was a branch of that great house, taking its surname for the sake of distinction from the Lordship of Bnin.

According to Długosz he was buried in the chapel of St. Andrew "sub urna ærea," by which classical expression must no doubt be understood the brass in question; it is now fixed upright against one of the piers of the nave. It bears much resemblance in the general character of the design to the brass of the Palatine, but differs from it in being a work entirely in line engraving, and that the face instead of being an attempt at portraiture is almost as conventional a head as those in the Flemish brasses of the preceding century, to which, in fact, it bears considerable resemblance in point of drawing.

The figure of the Bishop is somewhat below life size, and is placed within a triple canopy⁷ of elaborate niche work. The niches contain precisely the same arrangement of figures as those on the brass of Lucas de Gorta, the only difference worth notice is that the nimbus of the seated figure has a cross. Beneath the Bishop's head is a cushion, and small figures of angels support it at the sides; two small lions are at the feet. He is habited in the usual eucharistic vestments, mitred, and holds in the left hand his crozier, while the right is in the gesture of benediction. The vestments are covered with embroidery, on the collar of the amice are monsters resembling cockatrices, on the chasuble scrolls of foliage and monsters, while the bands running over the shoulders and down the centre bear figures of Prophets with scrolls, and over the breast the face of Our Saviour surrounded by rays, and from which the ends of a floriated cross project. On the maniple are figures of angels, the orfray of the Alb contains an escutcheon with the Bishop's arms, these are quarterly, 1st. A boat (Gorka.) 2nd. A fillet. 3rd. A bearing, difficult to describe

title, wojewoda, which is etymologically equivalent to the German Herzog, *i.e.* army-leader) and was civil governor and supreme judge in time of peace.

⁶ In this it differs from the brasses in the cathedral of Breslau, where the faces

rise considerably above the surface, and were probably beaten out from behind.

⁷ This is less German in character than that of the brass of Lucas de Gorta, and has much the appearance of being a copy of a Flemish brass of the previous century.

in heraldic phrase, but resembling an ill-drawn W.⁸ 4th. A crescent, surmounted by a star. The mitre is decorated with the Annunciation of the Virgin, a pot containing a lily is on the central band, on one side is the angel in a kneeling posture, on the other the Virgin.

The inscription which surrounds the whole is interrupted by eight quatrefoils, viz., one at each angle, and one in the centre of each side; those at the angles contain the Evangelistic symbols, the other four enclose small shields, on each of which is one of the coats of arms which appear together on the orfray of the alb; that of Gorka is placed at the top. The inscription is in small black letter, and runs as follows:—*Hic sepultus jacet pater reverendus in cristo andreas dei gra epus poznaniensis mortu' anno domini quadringentesio septuagesio nono die martis in vigilia epifaniæ doni oriudus de bryn cui' anima vitam habeat ppetuam in scã pace quia cõpatiens atque benignus donante dño semper extitit.*

No. 3, in the cathedral of Gnesen, commemorates Jacobus de Senno, (Sieninski), Archbishop⁹ of that see, and Primate of Poland, who died in 1480; it measures 9 feet 3 by 6 feet 7 inches, and is therefore one of the largest of these engraved plates now existing.¹ Upon it the Archbishop is represented of the full size of life, standing under a triple canopy, the background within which is entirely covered with a diaper; his figure is turned to the right, in which hand he holds a crozier, and in the left a cross, the ensign of his archiepiscopal dignity. The vestments are alb, dalmatic, stole, maniple, chasuble, amice, and gloves; the head is covered by a mitre, which is curved backwards in a singular manner. It is observable that no pallium is represented, and that the amice has no still embroidered collar, as is usual, but is wholly made up of folds. Between the feet is an escutcheon, the arms on which are a cross, with a bearing like a W in the sinister quarter of the base.

The arrangement of the figures in the niches of the canopy is nearly the same as in the brasses of the Gorkas at Posen; the chief differences are that the one which occupies the central niche of the upper part, is bearded, crowned, and holds an orb and a sceptre, and is, therefore, doubtless intended as a representation of God the Father; the attendant angels carry censers, tall candlesticks, and instruments of music. The side niches are eighteen in all, three rows of three each on either side. Each row contains two figures of Apostles, and one of a Prophet carrying a scroll, and half hidden by the niche in which he stands.

An inscription, in small black letter, surrounds the whole, and runs as follows: *Reverendissimus in xpo (Christo) dominus Jacobus de Senno dei gracia sancte Ecclie Gneznen Archiepus et Primas 1480 die quarta mensis octobris defunctus est Anno Archiepatus septimo nativitatís sue sexagesimo 7.* At the angles are quatrefoils with the usual symbols of the Evangelists, and in the centre of the top and of the sides are small escutcheons, with

⁸ Menestrier blazons it as a "fascie vivrée allegée." Such a charge argent, on a field gules, was borne among others by the family of Abdanek.

⁹ The archbishop of Gnesen was legate ex officio, during an interregnum he was the head of the republic, and possessed greater power than was entrusted to the king.

¹ It is, however, somewhat exceeded in

size by a brass in the cathedral of Schwerin which measures about 14 feet by 5, and was greatly so by one formerly in the cathedral of Durham which measured 16 feet by 9. This last, however, was a figure brass with a canopy and not a plate, unhappily only the indent remains; it commemorated Lewis Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1313.

the same arms as those on the shield at the feet ; on one of these the W is placed on the dexter instead of on the sinister side. Near the top of the plate a small escutcheon is placed, on which is a bearing much like what in this country would be called a merchant's mark, a figure resembling a 4, with the horizontal line crossed near its extremity by another short line, and with two short lines proceeding upwards at angles of 45 from the lower end of the lower perpendicular line.

This brass is an example of the same kind of work as that of Lucas de Gorta, that is to say, the work is almost exclusively in low relief. It is, however, much inferior both in drawing and in execution. In this example the drawing is grotesque and exaggerated, and in the drapery stiff and angular, while the execution is coarse. It bears some resemblance in both respects to the brass of Bishop Rudolph at Breslau, but the canopy here is evidently a coarse and inferior copy of those which occur in Flemish brasses of the fourteenth century. The features of the face, are, however, strongly and characteristically expressed. By some strange caprice of taste it has been painted of a brown colour, and it is suspended sidewise in the north aisle of the choir of the cathedral of Gnesen. It is engraved in Count Raczynski's *Wspomnienia Wielkopolski*, but not well, the engraving giving no idea of the method of execution.

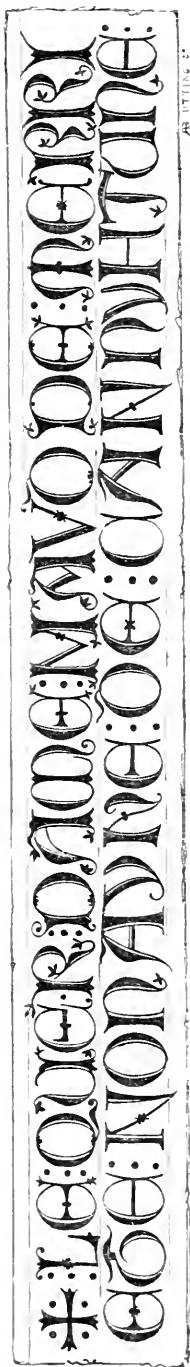
No. 4, in the cathedral of Posen, a "figure brass," measuring 4 feet 3 inches in length. It represents a Canon, who is vested in an alb, a very long chasuble, and an amuse, or tippet of fur with dependent lappets, probably tails of some fur-bearing animals. A maniple is shewn, but no stole. The head is covered by a round cap with a knob or boss at the top, the hair worn long and curled at the ends. The right hand has two fingers raised in the gesture of benediction ; the left holds a chalice, above which is seen a wafer. Between the feet is an escutcheon, placed sidewise upon it but upright is a figure of an angel holding a scroll, on which is the word "utinam." The indent in the stone shows that this figure was surrounded by a broad fillet, which no doubt bore the inscription, but is now lost. The execution is rather coarse, and of the simplest kind, no shading whatever being employed. Judging from the character of the drawing and execution, and from the form of the escutcheon, it would seem probable that this brass dates from the earlier half of the fifteenth century. It has some interest as an example of a "figure" brass, a class much rarer on the continent than "plate" brasses, and as a specimen of the less sumptuous and elaborate of these memorials.

No. 5. The original like Nos. 1, 2, and 4, in the cathedral of Posen, is a plate brass of large dimensions, commemorating Vrielis de Gorka, who succeeded Andrew Bninski as Bishop of Posen, and died in 1498. He was a son of the Palatine Lucas de Gorka, and before he reached the episcopal dignity, was Chancellor of Poland, Dean of Gnesen and Posen, and a Canon of Cracow. This effigy on this brass is somewhat above life size, and represents him in eucharistic vestments, mitred, and holding his crozier in the right, and a book in the left hand. On the collar of the amice may be read on one side the letters PAT. and on the other IVS. Was the entire inscription, *Pater, Spiritus, Filius* ?

This brass is executed wholly in incised lines, the features of the face being expressed by careful shading. The handling much resembles that of the brass of Cardinal Frederic Jagellon, Archbishop of Gnesen, and Bishop of Cracow, in the cathedral of Cracow, and of that of some of the brasses of the ducal family of Saxony at Meissen.



EXAMPLES OF SEPULCHRAL PALÆOGRAPHY.



Inscribed Slab in Combe Flory Church, Somersetshire.

Date, latter part of XIIIth century. Dimensions, 30 in. by 3½ in.

By the Rev. F. WARRE, through Mr. Baker, Curator of the Museum of the Somerset Archaeological Society.—Two rubbings, from the collection of the Society, at Taunton; one of them representing an incised slab which is built into the north wall of the church of Combe Flory, Somerset, and is a memorial of Maud Meriet, a nun of the Priory of Canyngton, Somerset, whose heart was here deposited.² The forms of the letters in this interesting example of monumental palæography are unusually good, and they bear resemblance to the characters of the inscription running round the margin of the tomb of Henry III. (A.D. 1272.)³ The inscription, of which a representation is here given, is as follows,—LE QVER DAME MAVD DE MERRIETE NONAYNE DE CANNYNTVNE. The Meriet family, Mr. Warre observed, succeeded that of De Fluri, or Florey, in the possession of the manor of Combe Flory; and a monument exists in the church at that place (at the west end of the north aisle), with stone effigies of a knight, *t.* Edward II., and two females, which he supposes to represent John de Meriet, who obtained, 13 Ed. II., a charter of free warren in his demesne lands in the manor of Combe Flory.⁴ The costume of this effigy is interesting; the armour is of plate mixed with mail, and there are ailettes, on which, as also on the shield, are the arms of Meriet,—Barry of six (Or and Sa.), a bend dexter ermines. Of the memorial of Maud no sufficient representation has been given: it was inaccurately engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1812, and described as "from a pew at Totnes, Devon."⁵—The second rubbing is from an engraved plate preserved in the mansion of Admiral Sir Chetham Mallett, at Shepton Mallett. It is a memorial of the Powder Plot, and was probably engraved by direction of some zealous Protestant of the Strode family, whose arms, —Ermine, a canton charged with a crescent, appear at the bottom of the plate. Two subjects are represented, the Pope and Cardinals in council, in a pavilion inscribed—"In perpetuum Papistarum infamiam;"—Guy Faux here appears seated at the table; and in the second subject he is seen approaching the Parliament House, and about to descend the steps leading to a vault filled with combustibles. Under his feet is the word FAX, under his lantern FAX. Below are the verses, Psalm cii., ver. 18, lxxviii., ver. 7, and the upper margin of the plate bears the following dedication—"To God, in memory of his great deliverance from ye unmatchable powder Treason, 1605." The plate measures 21 inches by 15½ inches. There exist other memorials of the strong feeling excited by the Gunpowder Plot. In the Tower of London a costly and elaborate marble tablet was placed in the council chamber, by Sir W. Wade, lieutenant in 1608; it bears several inscriptions, including a list of the conspirators,—“ad perpetuam ipsorum infamiam, et tantæ diritatis detestationem sempiternam.”⁶ It is described and figured in the *Archæologia*.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A remarkable tablet of ivory, sculptured in high relief: date, eleventh century, probably of German art. A representation of this highly curious example of art will be given hereafter.—A pair of plates of gilt copper, engraved and chased in very low relief, probably

² In regard to Canyngton Priory, see Collinson, *Hist. Somerset*, vol. i. p. 232: Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vol. iv. p. 416.

³ These beautiful letters are perfectly reproduced in Mr. Shaw's "Alphabets."

⁴ See Collinson's account of the parish, *Hist. Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 247.

⁵ *Gent. Mag.* vol. 82, pt. 2, p. 113. The sixth letter in Cannyntune, as here represented, appears to be an H. It is, however, probably an N, the rubbing not being perfectly distinct, and the forms of letters singularly varied.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xii, pl. 44, p. 193.

the covers of a *Textus*. Dimensions, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Date, fourteenth century. On one is represented the Crucifixion, the Virgin, and St. John standing near the cross, which is placed under a pointed arch; at the foot of the cross there is a large chalice: in the spandrils at top of the plate are angels swinging censers. The other plate represents St. Bartholomew, holding a falchion in his right hand, and a book in his left. A beautiful little plate of *champ-levè* enamel, thirteenth century, the colours richly brilliant: it represents the Crucifixion.—An *Agnus Dei*, a flat round case formed of thin plates of horn, set in brass pierced so as to allow the *agnus*, or wax tablet hallowed by the Pope at Easter, to be seen within. Three rings are attached to the edge of the case, so that it might be worn suspended to the neck. On each side appears the Holy Lamb, and the following inscription runs round the margin—**✠ AGNE DEI MISERERE MEI QUI CRIMINA TOLLIS**. The case measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The *capsulæ* in which these relics were preserved were usually of smaller dimensions, and closed at the sides, such as that exhibited by the late Dr. Travis in the museum formed at the meeting of the Institute at York. It was found in digging near St. Mary's church at Scarborough. An example, however, very similar to that in Mr. Sneyd's collection, and of elegantly triforiated work, is represented in the "Memoirs of the Antiquaries of France," vol. xv. p. 353. It was found in the church of a Commandery of Templars, in the north of France.—A small pilgrim's badge (?) of pewter or lead, apparently a crowned figure in a ship.

By Count ROSEN.—A gold ear-ring, found in a tomb at Cape Colonna, (Sunium,) in Attica. This beautiful ornament is supposed to be of Egyptian workmanship: there is a pair of similar ear-rings, Count Rosen observed, at Munich. Another, of gold and very similar to that now exhibited, was obtained at Athens by the late Rev. S. Weston, and is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. 4. Also several silver coins found at Phocis, in Bœotia. They are of a type formerly of the greatest rarity, presenting the symbols of a buckler, the head of a bull, and an ear of wheat.

By the Rev. C. W. BINGHAM.—An enamelled gold ring, found in ploughing at Bratten, Wiltshire.

By Mr. E. SMIRKE.—A silver ring, the hoop of unusual width, bearing the words—*garde loiault*, and between them a cross with two transverse bars. In place of any gem or other setting, there is an angel, chased in high relief. It was stated to have been found in excavations at Bedford Crescent, Exeter.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—An ancient Arabic bowl of yellow metal inlaid with silver. The design presents several circular compartments, containing figures shooting at birds with bows and arrows.—A Persian vase of yellow metal inlaid with gold and silver, and inscribed with eight verses by Hafiz.

By Mr. E. BROWN, of Winchester.—A small bronze figure of St. Michael, measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, found near Winchester, not far from Oliver Cromwell's battery. The armour seems to fix the date as about 1450.

Announcement was made that the valuable collection of objects of ancient and medieval art, known as the Fejérváry Museum, would be exhibited for a short time in the large meeting room of the Institute, and that it would be open to members, and to their friends by tickets.

JUNE 3, 1853.

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

The Rev. W. HASTINGS KELKE communicated an account, illustrated by several drawings, of three monuments of the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, at Clifton Reynes, Bucks. The effigies, of which four are of oak, had been disfigured by frequent coats of whitewash, which were carefully removed by the Rev. T. Evetts, formerly curate of Clifton. This memoir will appear in a future *Journal*.

Mr. HAWKINS related the discovery of a Roman sarcophagus, which had taken place on the 24th May, during excavations for the foundations of a warehouse near Haydon Square, Minories. He laid before the meeting a representation of this sepulchral chest, which is of stone, measuring about 5 ft. by 2 ft. 1 in. the depth being about 3 ft. The lid, which is ridged like the roof of a house, is sculptured with foliage, and firmly fastened down by iron clamps; one side of the chest is left plain, as if the sarcophagus had been formed to be placed against a wall; on the other side appears a medallion, the bust of a youth, seen in profile; at the ends of the chest are sculptured baskets of fruit. The sarcophagus having been removed to the neighbouring church of the Holy Trinity, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Roach Smith, Mr. Akerman, and other antiquaries, were invited by the Incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Hill, to be present at the examination of its contents. Two of the clamps having been removed, the lid, which was broken, was raised, and a leaden coffin was brought to view, measuring 4 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the head, and 1 ft. at the foot. The lid is ornamented with lines of a beaded pattern, in relief, and escallop shells at intervals, in compartments formed by transverse lines of the beaded ornament. The lid of this coffin did not appear to have been fastened down with solder, but was formed of one piece; the sides and ends lapped over, so as to close around the chest, within which were found the remains of a child, as supposed, of about the age of eight years, surrounded by a layer of soft matter which appeared to be calcareous, but not sufficient to cover the bones. It was pronounced by a medical man who was present, to be adipose matter, left possibly by the decomposition of the body, and presenting no analogy to the bed of lime noticed in certain Roman interments at York and other places, which entirely covered the corpse and still retains the impression of the human form. Leaden coffins, of the Roman period, Mr. Hawkins observed, had repeatedly been found in this country, but in no case, as he believed, placed in a receptacle of stone.¹ He stated his belief that both the stone and leaden coffin had been used previously; he could recall no example of any Roman sarcophagus of earlier times closed with iron clamps: in the later times this was the case, as shown by a rude unsculptured sarcophagus in the York Museum: here, however, the clamps are inserted in the ends only. Mr. Hawkins considered that the sarcophagus found in the Minories had not been originally intended to be so clamped, but that when found at a later period, and used for a second interment, these rude fastenings were added. The leaden coffin was also

¹ Dr. Nash mentions a stone coffin lined with lead, found at Crowle, Worcester-

shire, containing human remains, being as he supposed those of Simund the Dane.

too long either for the body, or the stone chest, and to make it fit the end was cut, and the sides lapped over. Several leaden coffins have been found with escallops and other ornaments in relief, and corded or beaded patterns; it is remarkable that they have all occurred in the neighbourhood of London or Colchester. Weever noticed one found at Stepney,² in the seventeenth century; one was discovered in Battersea Fields, in 1794; another in the Kent Road, Southwark;³ another with corded lines, and an ornament resembling the heraldic "fylfot," at Stratford-le-Bow;⁴ Morant describes one found near Colchester in 1749-50, wrought over with lozenges enclosing escallop shells, and Mr. Roach Smith gives representations of two other coffins discovered there, which present ornaments of the same description.⁵ The escallops upon the coffin now under consideration appear to have been moulded from real shells, the lid and coffin having been cast in sand. The sarcophagus, which is formed of the material called Barnack rag, may be assigned to about the fourth century, as Mr. Hawkins considered, from the style of the sculpture; the character of the ornament however, may recall that of an earlier period, as shown on the tomb of Cæcilia Metella. In regard to the supposition that the deposit found on the present occasion may have been a secondary interment, Mr. Hawkins adverted to the narration of Bede, from which it appears probable that coffins discovered on Roman sites were taken for purposes of Christian burial in after times. Bede relates that the corpse of Ædilthryda, Abbess of Coldingham, had been interred in a wooden coffin by her desire, on her death, A.D. 679. Her sister and successor, Sexburga, desiring to place her remains in a new receptacle, and to remove them into the church, sent forth some of the brethren to seek stone of which such a coffin might be formed. Having taken ship, and in vain sought for any of sufficient size in the marshy region of Ely, they came to the ruined city called "Granta-cæster," and presently found a suitable coffin near its walls; "locellum de marmore albo pulcherrime factum, operculo quoque similis lapidis aptissime tectum." Regarding this as a providential interposition, they retraced their steps from the Roman station; the marble chest perfectly fitted the corpse of the abbess, which, though her death took place sixteen years previously, had suffered no decay. A cavity provided in it for the skull, precisely fitted her head, and it seemed as if the coffin had been prepared specially for her.⁶

Mr. Hawkins stated that the Incumbent and churchwardens, with the concurrence of Mr. James, the contractor for the work in progress, which had led to the interesting discovery in Haydon Square, had presented the sarcophagus and leaden coffin to the British Museum; the human remains having been forthwith interred.

Mr. W. W. WYNNE, M.P., gave an account of the discovery of five Roman vessels of bronze, and a large hoard of coins, found in one of them, about the year 1848. The vessels were exhibited to the meeting. They were found at a place called Vortigern's isle, Ynys Gwrtheryn, otherwise Ynys Gwrtheyrn, between Harlech and Barmouth, Merionethshire. Two of them are nearly

² Funeral Monuments, p. 30.

³ This has figures of Minerva on the lid, and two escallops at the foot. *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. p. 333.

⁴ Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 308.

⁵ See Mr. Roach Smith's curious notes on the above-mentioned and other leaden coffins, of early date, *Journal Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. ii. p. 297.

⁶ Bede, *Hist. Eccl. lib. iv. c. xix.*

perfect. Three are skillets, precisely resembling in form those found in Arnagill, Yorkshire, and figured in the *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 47. These vessels are usually of graduated size, so as to fit one into another, the handles being perforated, as shown in the representations there given, and thus the entire set might be suspended together upon one hook. Of the three found in Merionethshire, the largest measures, in diameter, about $7\frac{1}{4}$ in., the next 5 in., and the smallest, which is much broken, and a considerable portion lost, must have measured about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The handles measure about 4 inches in length. Of the other two vessels, which show some traces of gilding, and are of very thin metal plate, one measured $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the other $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. these had no handles, and are of a different form, like bowls.⁷ The other three appear to have been ornamented with narrow bands, stained by some black pigment, immediately below the rims. In the second of these, above described, a large number of Roman coins were found; nearly the whole of them were obtained by the agent of the Hon. E. M. Lloyd Mostyn, Lord Lient. of the County, and were by him sent to Mostyn. Mr. Wynne had obtained two silver coins from a person at Harlech, which he believes, from the statement regarding their discovery, must have formed part of the hoard in question. One, of the *gens Neria*, has on the obverse a head of Minerva, or perhaps Rome is here typified; on the reverse is a *triga*, and part of the legend, which read, when perfect, C.N.E.BAB. The other coin is of the Porcian family. Obverse, a female head, with the letters ROMA (?) behind it, which may be connected with the epithet VICTRIX on the reverse, which presents a seated figure of Victory. This discovery, Mr. Wynne observed, is of interest, as it was not previously ascertained that the Romans had penetrated into Merionethshire, to the west of the rugged mountains of Ardudwy. By the account given by the county surveyor, Mr. Richard Jones, the deposit was found in a kind of cairn; the vessels had been placed upon a flat stone, without any appearance of any cistvaen protecting them.

The Rev. JOHN WEBB, F.S.A., communicated the discovery of a massive iron ring, or collar, which he brought for examination. It was found, Dec. 20, 1852, near Goodrich Castle, Monmouthshire, deposited between two human skeletons, which lay head to heel, one being north-east and south-west, and the other in the contrary direction. It was stated that the collar was found placed edgeways, or in an upright position, between them. It came into the possession of a neighbouring blacksmith, by whom it was filed down, and the coat of rust removed. The weight is now $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. No ornament can now be perceived on the surface; it is formed in two portions; one of them, precisely one-third of the entire circumference, is formed with a tenon at one end, and a socket at the other, corresponding with a like adjustment of socket and tenon, at the ends of the longer portion of the ring, so as to unite the two together, and form a collar, the dimensions of the ring (diameter within $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.) being suited to the neck of an adult. Numerous Roman coins have been found near the place where this curious relic was brought to light. The two portions are so readily disunited that it cannot have served as a collar for the actual confinement of a captive, such as that worn by a barbarian prisoner, on the column of Antoninus, mounted on a car, with a *catulus*, or leading chain attached to the collar. Mr. Yates supposed that it had been worn by a Roman slave, and that the position at the side of the body, or by the legs, may perhaps indicate that the deceased

⁷ Compare Akerman's *Archæol. Index.*, pl. xv, fig. 4.

had received his manumission. He has since pointed out the following remark in Pignorius (de Servis, p. 33, edit. 1674). "*Famosa erat olim collaris ferrei gestatio, ut notat Metaphrastes in Actis S. Mart. Carpi, Papyli, &c., ut quæ liberos homines deceret.*" Simeon Metaphrastes lived A.D. 900, and his work referred to may be found in Surius (*Vitæ Martyrum*). It seems a question, Mr. Yates observes, whether iron was used instead of bronze, as being more honourable—"ut quæ liberos (not *libertos*) deceret." Herodian,⁵ it will be remembered, states in his account of the Britons in the fen countries, at the time of Severus, that they wore scarcely any clothing, but encircled their loins and necks with iron, deeming this an ornament and an evidence of opulence, in like manner as other barbarians esteemed gold. In the mode of its adjustment the collar shown by Mr. Webb bears a remarkable analogy to the elaborately wrought bronze collars, or "beaded torques" of the Celts, as designated by Mr. Birch,⁹ of which several examples have been found in this country, such as that found in Rochdale, and now in Mr. Dearden's collection, another discovered near Embsay, Yorkshire,¹ and one from Lochar Moss, Dumfries-shire, figured in the *Archæologia*.² In all these curious examples the same mode of adjustment by tenons and sockets is found, as in the ruder iron ring found near Goodrich Castle; and the like proportion is observable in the division of the ring into unequal parts, one of which forms about one third of the entire circumference.

Mr. EDWARD GODWIN communicated a memoir on some examples of Mediæval Architecture in Cornwall, illustrated by numerous drawings. It is reserved for future publication.

Mr. R. G. P. MINTY, adverting to the frequent spoliation of portions of armour, the remains, more especially, of ancient funereal achievements in rural churches in remote parts of the country, and to the recent instance, as reported, of a helmet taken from a church in Berkshire, and offered for sale to a public collection, stated the following particulars. In St. Dunstan's church, Canterbury, there exist certain old monuments of the Roper family, interred in their chapel there, memorable as the place where the head of Sir Thomas More, which had been placed in the coffin of his daughter, Mrs. Roper, was discovered some years since. This relic, it is believed, has been closed up in the wall, in the Roper vault. Over one of these monuments there hung formerly a helmet, a tabard, or armorial coat, gauntlets, and spurs. On a recent visit, Mr. Minty observed that these objects were no longer to be seen: on enquiry, he was informed that they had been ordered recently to be removed and destroyed, as rubbish. He found the helmet, however, and the coat in the upper belfry, and he had in vain endeavoured to obtain permission to replace them; the application met with refusal, and he desired to call attention to the circumstance, hoping that, if rejected from their proper place in the church, they might at least be preserved in the Local Museum.

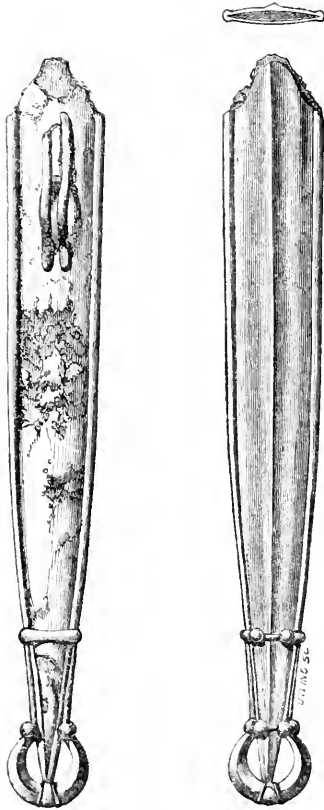
⁵ Herodian, lib. iii. cited in *Monum. Hist. Brit.* pl. lxiv. Mr. Birch thinks that these may have been the "*annuli ferrei ad certum pondus examinati,*" of *Cæsar*.

⁹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 32.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. pl. xxiii. p. 517.

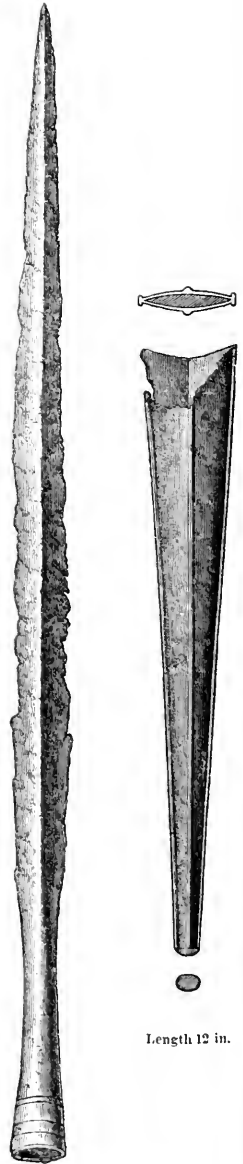
² *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiv. pl. xi. p. 86. The fragment in the possession of Mr. Allies, found at Perdeswell, Worcester-shire, belongs to the same class.

ANTIQUITIES RECENTLY OBTAINED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



Length 12 inches.

Bronze sheath, found in the bed of the river Isis.



Length 12 in.

Length 22 in.

Iron spear and bronze sheath, found in the Thames.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Drawings by Mr. Scharf, representing some remarkable Roman urns found at Oundle, Northamptonshire; one of them, of “Samian,” unique for the perfection of workmanship and artistic beauty of the designs moulded upon it. Also, a drawing of a fine jug of Castor ware, found at the same place.—Representations of an iron spear head, of unusual length, and an iron dagger, in its bronze sheath, the fashion of which is of very unusual character. (See woodcuts.) These weapons, found in the bed of the Thames, had been recently obtained for the collections in the British Museum. Mr. Franks produced also a drawing of a dagger-sheath of bronze, found in the river Isis, near Dorchester, as it was stated, with the bronze buckler, the British Tarian, according to Sir S. Meyrick, described by Mr. Rokewode in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., p. 298. That interesting object was obtained for the British Museum at the time of its discovery, in 1836, and the sheath has recently been added to the National collection. Also the bronze basin, inscribed with Runes, as interpreted by Mr. Kemble,³ and found amongst the ruins of Chertsey Abbey. He supposes it to be of the eleventh or twelfth century, and to have served as an alms dish, the import of the Runes being, “Offer Sinner!”

By Mr. ARTHUR TROLLOPE.—A bronze fibula of an unusual type, lately found at Lincoln. The motive of its design appears to have been in imitation of a tasseled ornament; and it presents some analogy with the example from St. Albans, communicated by the Rev. T. F. Lee. (*Journal*, vol. vii. p. 399.)

By Mr. W. FIGG.—A coloured representation of a bronze ornament lately found in digging flints just above “the Long Man,” on Wilmington Down, Sussex. It is ornamented with red enamel, and in form precisely resembles the bronze relie found on Polden Hill, Somerset, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., pl. 19, fig. 3, as also certain objects of the same class and period found at Stanwick, and presented to the British Museum by the Duke of Northumberland. Nothing of similar fashion has been hitherto found, as Mr. Figg believes, on the South Downs.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—A small plate of copper or mixed metal, with an inscription on each side, on narrow bands of silver, inlaid upon it. It was lately obtained at Strasburg. Dimensions, nearly 1½ in. by ½ in. This curious little inscription is engraved in the “*Arts et Métiers des Anciens*,” published by Grivaud de la Vincelle, from the MSS. of the Abbé de Tersan. (Plate xxiii. fig. 2.) It is given as an example in the class of Architecture, and from this work one line (NN. ALBI.) now deficient, may be supplied. The inscriptions are as here represented.

SALVISDD
NN. ALBI
NVSFEICIT

SALVISDDN
BASTIIVS
REPARAVIT

Mr. Sneyd produced also a pair of ladies' gloves, of fine Spanish leather, with richly embroidered cuffs, of the fashion worn about the close of the sixteenth century.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. p. 40. This curious basin has since been purchased from Mr. Wetton, of Chertsey, for the British Museum.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A collection of arrow-heads and weapons of flint, obsidian, &c., from North America, remarkable for the resemblance in their forms to the primeval stone weapons of Europe. A watch, made at Autun, about 1560-80, and a table-clock, of the same period. A pitcher of the enamelled pottery of Nuremberg, manufactured in the sixteenth century, the ground dark blue, the figures in relief, ornamented with other colours. Mr. Pulski called attention to two stove-tiles, of the same manufacture, in his collection, bearing date 1573.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Representations of two Norman doorways of remarkably rich design, on the North and South sides of Quenington church, three miles from Fairford, Gloucestershire. The church retains considerable remains of the Norman fabric, although it has undergone much renovation: these fine doors were preserved, but closed up, the only entrance being now in the tower, at the west end. The elaborately sculptured mouldings bear resemblance to those of the doors at Iffley, St. Ebbe's, Oxford, and Kenilworth; but they differ in details. The date of the work appears to be 1120 to 1140. The subject sculptured on the tympanum of the north door is the Triumph of the Saviour over Satan. Our Lord bears a cross, the end of which pierces the mouth of the prostrate foe; three figures appear behind in supplication, and above is seen the Sun of Righteousness. Over the south door is seen our Lord enthroned, and crowning the Virgin, who is seated at his right: around are introduced the Evangelistic symbols, two smaller figures, and a curious representation of a church. — Mr. Trollope sent also drawings of two very singular figures on the eastern gable of the Consistory Court, at Lincoln Cathedral; these curious sculptures being placed at a great height, the details were with difficulty perceived, until in May last, by aid of the scaffolding erected during the repairs of that part of the fabric, Mr. Trollope had been enabled to make accurate drawings (see woodcuts), with which he sent the following descriptions. "On the east gable of the Consistory Court, attached to Lincoln Cathedral, is a group of five lancet windows (*temp.* Edw. I.) Between the angles made by their acutely pointed arches are the two small figures here represented, sculptured in very bold relief, and facing each other. They appear to be pilgrims, as shown by the wallet, the staff, and broad-brimmed hat, and the difficult course of their undertaking seems indicated by the rugged ground under their feet. One of them wears a curious cap terminating in a peak, and provided with a kind of *camail*, fitting closely round the face and throat; his garment seems to be of the fashion of a sleeveless tabard; below are seen breeches pleated in many rolls, closely fitting leggings, and the feet appear to be bare, possibly owing to a vow. In his left hand he holds a bowl of the usual form of the mazer, and at his back hangs a wallet, or gourd for drink. The other figure is habited much in the same manner, but he has a hood without a peak, drawn over his head, whilst his hat hangs at his back. It is broad-brimmed, and there appear to be three ears of wheat (?) stuck in the band surrounding it. His half-boots, or cockers, are secured by lashings round his legs. The height of the panel, exclusive of the chamfered moulding surrounding it, is 2 feet 2 inches; the width, 1 foot 4 inches."

These curious figures may possibly represent itinerant masons; the slouched hat, however, is worn precisely as that seen in the painting of St. John appearing in the guise of a pilgrim to Edward the Confessor.

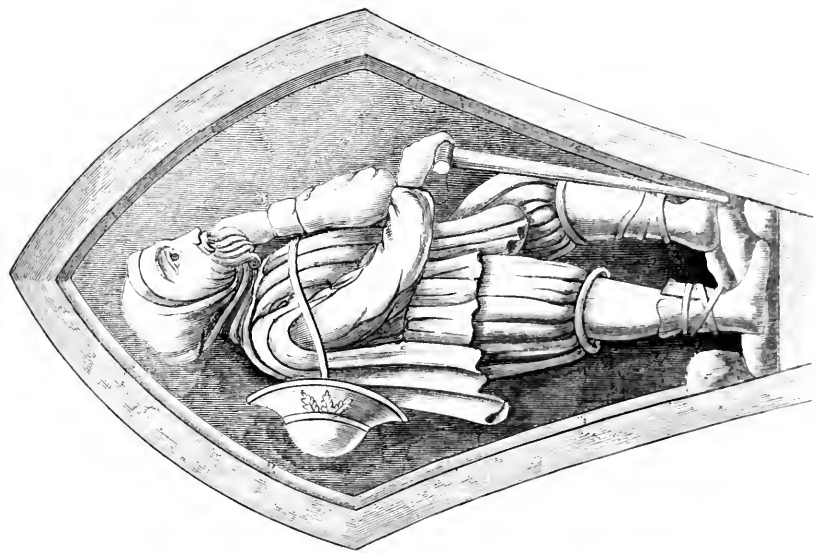
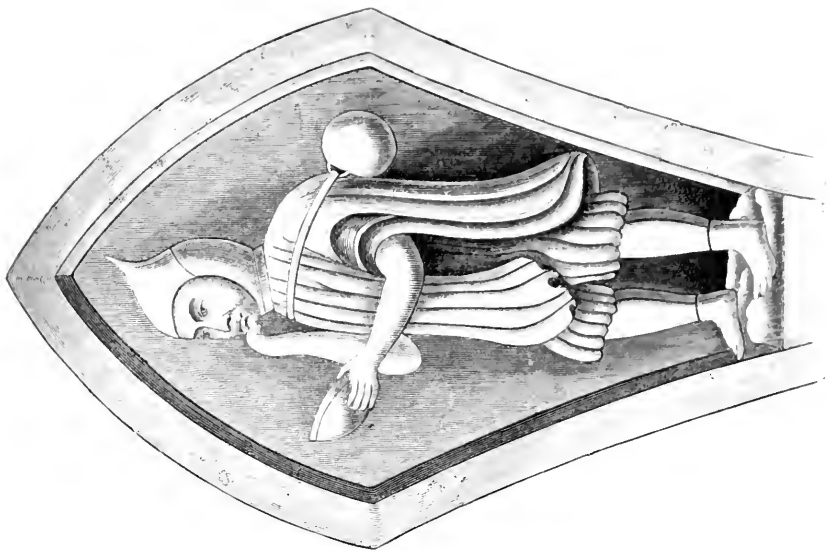
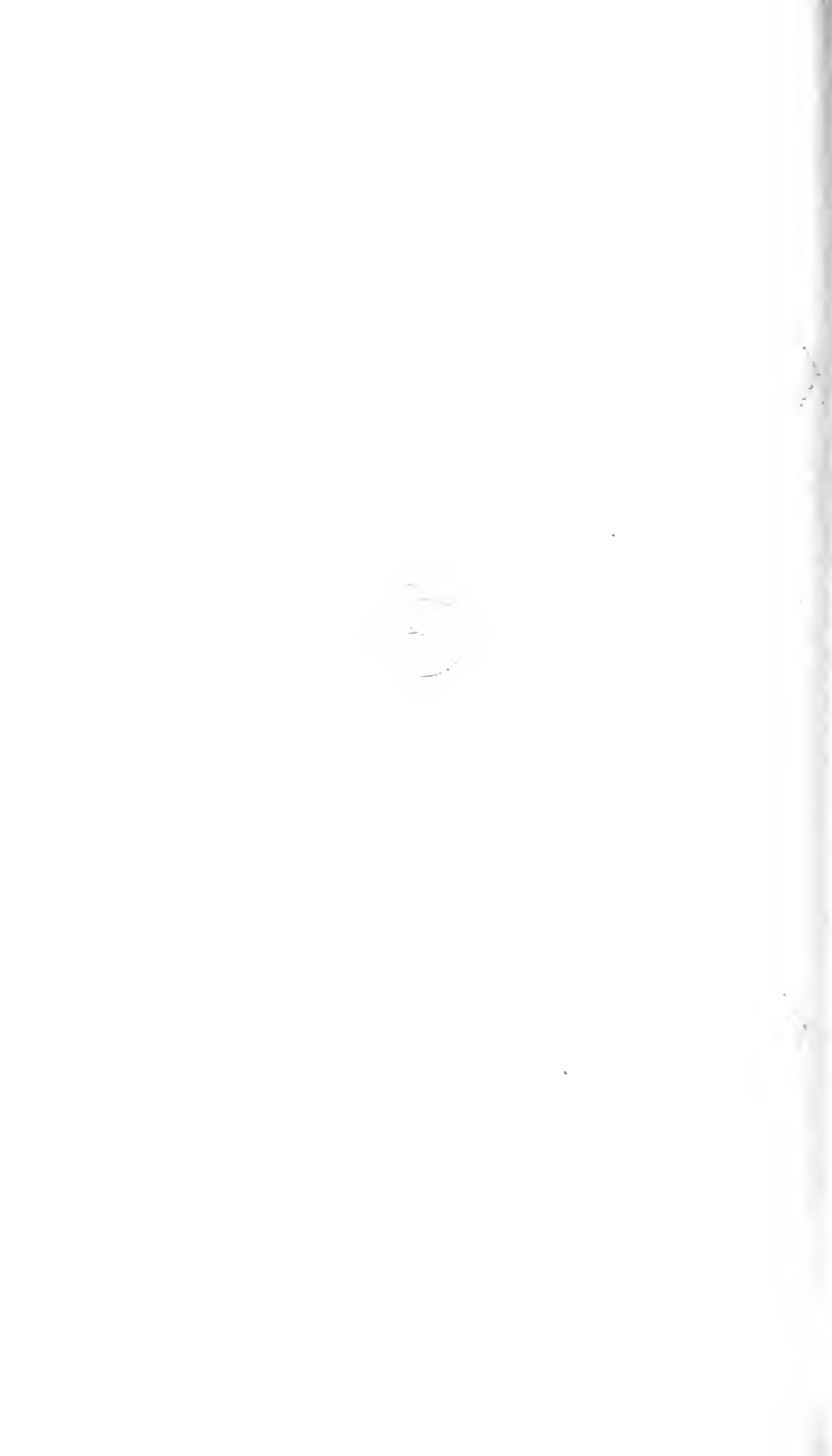


Fig. 1. Standing female figure, from the tomb of the Pharaoh Amenemhat III, 18th Dynasty, 18th Century B.C. (Date, 18th Century)



(See Mr. Rokewode's account of the Painted Chamber, "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. vi. p. 39.) The fashion of the peaked hood and tippet is well shown in the grotesque subjects from the Louterell Psalter, which supply examples also of the tight leggings and the highlow boots. (*Ibid.*, pl. 22—25.)

Mr. Trollope sent also an impression from the seal of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, grandson of Henry III. The matrix was found near the Green Man, Lincoln Heath. It differs from his seal given by Sandford.

By the Rev. Dr. WELLESLEY.—A roll of arms on parchment $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 7 ft. 11 inches long, intitled "Warwike Roll of Arms." It consists of thirty-six coats of arms, drawn and coloured, with names of noblemen and others written against them, as their respective bearers; but without any blazon of the arms. The parchment had been ruled across, as if for writing upon, from a narrow margin on the dexter side. The arms are drawn over the ruled lines, so as to range along the margin, which they touch; and the names are on their sinister side. Probably when ruled it was expected there would have been more writing on the parchment. As the arms and name of John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, occur on it, who was raised to that dignity in 1547, and was beheaded in 1553, and no later earl is mentioned, though his son Ambrose Dudley was honoured with the earldom in 1567, it may be inferred the roll was executed between 1547 and 1567. The arms with the names attached are as follows:—

1. Quarterly 1 and 4 *gu.* a fess *or*; 2 and 3 chequy *or* and *az.* a chev. *erm.* *Thomas Bewchamp, Erle of Warwike.*
2. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 cross-crosslets *or*, with a crescent *sa.* on the fess for a difference. *Sir [John] Bewchamp, brother to therle of Warwike.*⁴
3. *Vair.* *Sir Roger Bewcham.*
4. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 martlets *or.* *Sir Giles Bewchamp.*
5. Quarterly *or* and *gu.* a bend *sa.* *Bewchamp.*
6. *Arg.* 2 bars *gu.* *Will. Mauduit, Erle of Warwike.*
7. *Vairy or* and *gu.* *Sir Ralf Ferris, baron of Chartly.*
8. *Arg.* a fess chequy *or* and *az.* *Osbert de Eardern.*
9. *Erm.* a fess chequy *or* and *az.* *Arden.*
10. *Arg.* a fess compony *or* and *az.* bet. 3 crescents *gu.* *Arderns.*
11. *Sa.* a cross engrailed *or.* *Sir Thomas de Ufforde.*
12. *Gu.* a fess dancetty *arg.* within a bordure indented *or.* *Sir Robert Nevill.*
13. *Gu.* a chief *vair.* *Willughbye.*
14. *Arg.* a lion ramp. *az.* langued *gu.* *Brus.*
15. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 martlets *or*, a label of 3 points *az.* *Sir Joh. Bewch: son of Sir Giles.*
16. *Gu.* 7 mascles *or.* *Ferris.*
17. *Sa.* a cross engrailed, in the 1st quarter a crescent *or*, all within a bordure engrailed of the last. *Grevill of Mulcote.*
18. *Arg.* 6 annulets *gu.* *Joh. de Placētis, Erle of Warwike.*
19. *Gu.* a fess bet. 6 cross-crosslets *or.* *Will. de Bewchūp, Erle of Warwike.*

⁴ This name is partially obliterated, as if intentionally. The only doubtful word is John, even if that be so.

20. *Gu.* a saltire *arg.* *Richard Neuill, Erle of Warwick.*
 21. *Or* a lion ramp. with queue fourchy *vert.* *Joh. Dudley, Erle of Warwick.*
 22. *Sa.* a lion passant guardant *or* between 3 esquires helmets *arg.* *Compton.*
 23. *Arg.* on a fess *az.* 3 lozenges *or.* *Feildyngge.*
 24. Per chev. *sa.* and *arg.* in chief 3 mullets *or.* in base as many garbs *gu.* 2 and 1. *De Pakinton.*
 25. *Az.* 2 bars *or.* *Blackham.*
 26. Quarterly 1 and 4 *erm.* ; 2 and 3 paly of 6 *or* and *gu.* *Knightley.*
 27. *Az.* a cross *arg.* *Alcesbury.*
 28. *Arg.* three lions pass. guardant in pale *gu.* *Brograu.*
 29. *Az.* a fess *or* bet, 3 bezants. *Abtot.*
 30. Per pale *or* and *gu.* 3 roundels counterchanged. *Abtot.*
 31. *Arg.* a saltire *sa.* *Baldwin.*
 32. Bendy of 6 *arg.* and *sa.* a canton *gu.* *Bishoppton.*
 33. *Az.* 3 bends *or* a canton *erm.* *Bishoppton.*
 34. *Gu.* 3 arrows, points downward, *or.* *Hales.*
 35. *Vert* 3 bows *or.* *Bouey.*
 36. *Gu.* a fess bet. 3 crescents *or.* *Blount.*

By Mr. FORREST.—A round enamelled pyx with conical cover ; thirteenth century. It is ornamented with foliage and circular compartments, in which are alternately a cross fleury, and a monogram composed apparently of the letters SHS, the latter S inverted. It has been conjectured that it may signify S(oma) H(ominum) S(alvatoris.) The Greek word Latinised as Soma or Zoma was frequently used in the middle ages.

By Mr. WAY.—A tripod caldron of mixed metal, recently found at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire. It has a long flat handle, bearing an inscription which has not been decyphered. On the pot appear the letters N. V. in relief, and other letters which had been scored upon the mould. Its date appears to be the sixteenth century. It is now placed in the British Museum.

By Mr. NESBITT.—A facsimile of a singular female bust of bronze, of elegant design, in the collection of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., at Narford Hall, Norfolk. It is probably of German workmanship, sixteenth century, and intended to serve as an ewer, or rather a hanging cistern placed against the wall, with a laver beneath it. The proportions are about half life-size ; the head may be removed at the neck so as to allow the bust to be filled with water. Mr. Nesbitt had been enabled to mould this object very successfully by means of the compound of gutta-percha with wax, his own invention, which produces a plastic material of great utility in moulding metal-work and other objects.

Mr. WESTWOOD desired to bear testimony to the advantages and facility obtained by the use of the composition for which antiquaries are so much indebted to Mr. Nesbitt ; it had proved of singular utility to himself in copying the delicate designs of Anglo-Saxon ornament. Mr. Westwood exhibited, through the kindness of Miss Sleps, a remarkable Italian sculpture in ivory, of unusually large dimensions (13 in. by 9 in.) from the collection of Lucien Buonaparte. The name of the Artist is given in the following inscription—"Ant. Spano Tropiensis Neap. Incisor." He was a native of Tropea in Calabria. The sculpture represents the Adoration of

the Magi, and appears to have been presented to Philip II. who became King of Spain, 1555.

By Mr. WYNN, M.P.—A silver-headed mace, sixteenth century, sent to him by the Rev. G. Evans, of Ruyton in the Eleven Towns, Shrewsbury. On the top are the royal arms within a garter; a dragon and lion as supporters. LIBERV. BVRGV. DE. NOVA. RVYTON. On a little escutcheon under the head appears a horse passant.—Two documents under the great seal of Elizabeth, and bearing her sign-manual, relating to certain money transactions in which Sir T. Gresham was engaged as her agent on the continent. Dated, 1559 and 1563 respectively, and endorsed with the signatures of several eminent statesmen.—A document bearing the signature and great seal of Francis I. King of France; and entitled—“Qualificacio expensarum pro bello inferendo contra Turcam;” dated at Calais, Oct. 28, 1532.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A wheel-lock gun, date about the reign of James I., the stock and butt finely carved in scroll-work, and inlaid with figures of animals in ivory, and medallions of mother-of-pearl, some carved and gilded, others etched. The trap in the butt is covered with a slide of bone curiously carved. This gun has the trickier lock.—A birding piece of the same period with wheel-lock. It is rifled and carries a ball of 130 to the pound. The works of the lock are on the exterior, showing the main spring and chain. The stock and butt are richly inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl. Also representations of the curious marble lectern at Wenlock Abbey, with beautifully sculptured foliage, date, about 1200. (Engraved in Journ. Arch. Assoc. vol. iii. p. 120.)

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Two miniatures, formerly at Bisham Abbey, Berks; one being the portrait of either Sir Edward, or Sir Philip Hoby, the other supposed to represent Lord Bacon.—Also a ring, set with a rose diamond, worn by Bishop Burnet. In a codicil to his will a long list occurs of legacies to his children, some of these were afterwards erased, and amongst them the bequest of “my pointed diamond” to Gilbert, his second son. The ring was given to the late Sir John Sewell of Doctors’ Commons, by a descendant from Bishop Burnet.

In the description of the enamelled silver snuffers, bearing the arms of Cardinal Bainbridge (*ante*, p. 172), it must be observed that the name of their former possessor was inadvertently given as Keats. This interesting object was formerly in the possession of George Keate, from whom it descended to the gentleman who kindly communicated them to the Institute. The owner may be erroneously supposed to have been the poet, John Keats, the author of “*Endymion*.”

At page 165, *ante*, mention was made of a seal of the Prebendary of Dunham, Lincolnshire, inscribed ✠ SIGILL: PREB: PREB: DE: DVNHAM. It represents a personage seated on a high-backed throne, the design being exceedingly rude. The form is oval, and the matrix deserves notice as an addition to the small number of medieval seals formed of ivory or bone. We are indebted to Mr. Bromhead for the observation, that the Prebend, entitled by Browne Willis—“Dunham, *alias* Dunholme,” from a parish near Lincoln—is now commonly known by the latter name, by which it may better be distinguished from the Parish of Dunham, in the same diocese of Lincoln, but situate in the county of Nottingham, on the banks of the Trent.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

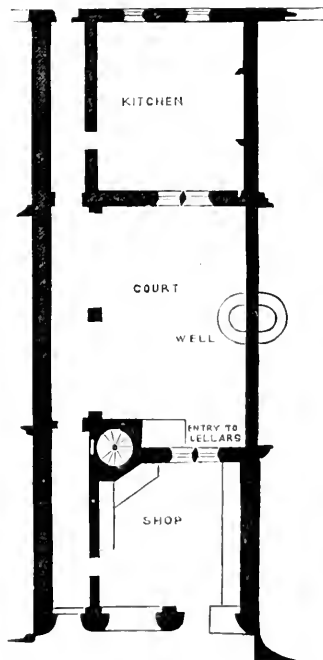
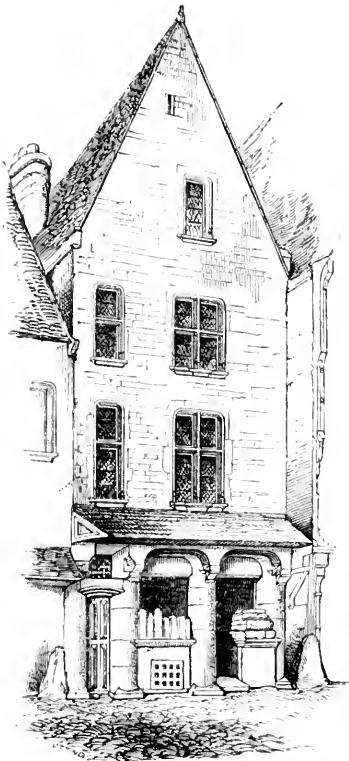
REMARKS, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, ON THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF FRANCE, from the accession of Charles VI. to the demise of Louis XII. By HENRY CLUTTON, Architect.—London, Day and Son. Folio. Fifteen tinted lithographs, and numerous woodcuts.

THE special object contemplated by the author, in the pleasing volume to which we would invite the notice of our readers, has been to draw the attention of the architectural profession to a "phase of medieval art" wholly distinct from anything to be found in this country. With this practical purpose in view, whilst pointing out certain principles in construction and details, which may, perhaps, be advantageously adopted in present times, Mr. Clutton does not set forth the French domestic architecture of the fifteenth century as the best development of that kind of medieval art, nor would he recommend it as a perfect model for modern imitation. The period to which it belongs, however prolific in those picturesque results of composition and elaborate detail which charm the tourist, must be recognised as a comparatively debased age; the style, however, as displayed in Anjou, Burgundy, or on the banks of the Loire, is very superior to that which was contemporaneous to it in England. That peculiar excellence is well defined by Mr. Clutton as consisting in two things—the distinct and individual expression given to every member of a building; and the beauty and energy with which the details are executed. In the latter peculiarity more especially is found its superiority to our own domestic architecture of the Tudor period. To these details, and their merits as examples, one division of the work before us is devoted; the other portion of the author's plan being to present a series of illustrations of the domestic dwellings, chiefly in towns, of the different ranks of society. He commences accordingly with remarks upon the shops of the fifteenth century, and progresses, by a succession of notices upon intermediate classes of dwellings, up to the residences of kings and princes, selecting his examples from Anjou and Touraine, Berry and Burgundy, from towns memorable in medieval chronicles, such as Angers, Tours, Blois, Amboise, Bourges, and Dijon. With these are given some notices of the hospitals of the same period.

The subject under consideration is scarcely less interesting as associated with antiquarian or historical inquiries, than as practically important to the architect. The author has viewed these monuments of constructive skill and taste in the light which gives to them their greatest charm, as enabling us to realise events graphically chronicled by Monstrelet or De Comines, and to revive the brilliant picture of daily life and manners in that stirring and romantic age to which these enduring memorials appertain. Domestic structures in middle-age times have only recently received a share of attention to which they are so well entitled; whilst the deep interest which attaches itself to ecclesiastical architecture had too exclusively engrossed the consideration both of the antiquary and the architect. Much has lately been effected in exciting an interest in the subject through

the admirable volumes produced by Mr. Parker, on "Domestic Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reign of Richard II.," a work as remarkable for the originality of the evidence and observation which has been brought to bear on the inquiry, as attractive in the perfection of its illustrations. Mr. Parker has, moreover, added to its value by frequently associating foreign examples, chiefly from France, which necessarily throw light upon contemporaneous structures in our own country. The architectural monuments presented to us by Mr. Clutton are of a period later than that to which Mr. Parker's treatise at present extends; and they strikingly demonstrate how copious are the materials for the further comparison of medieval art as developed in foreign lands and in our own.

The author commences with the simpler dwellings of the *bourgeois*; Amboise, the favourite residence of Charles VIII. and Louis XI. could not fail to supply an example, perfect in simple compact arrangement and combination of requisite convenience within the limited space which could



Street-front of a Shop, and Ground Plan, Amboise.

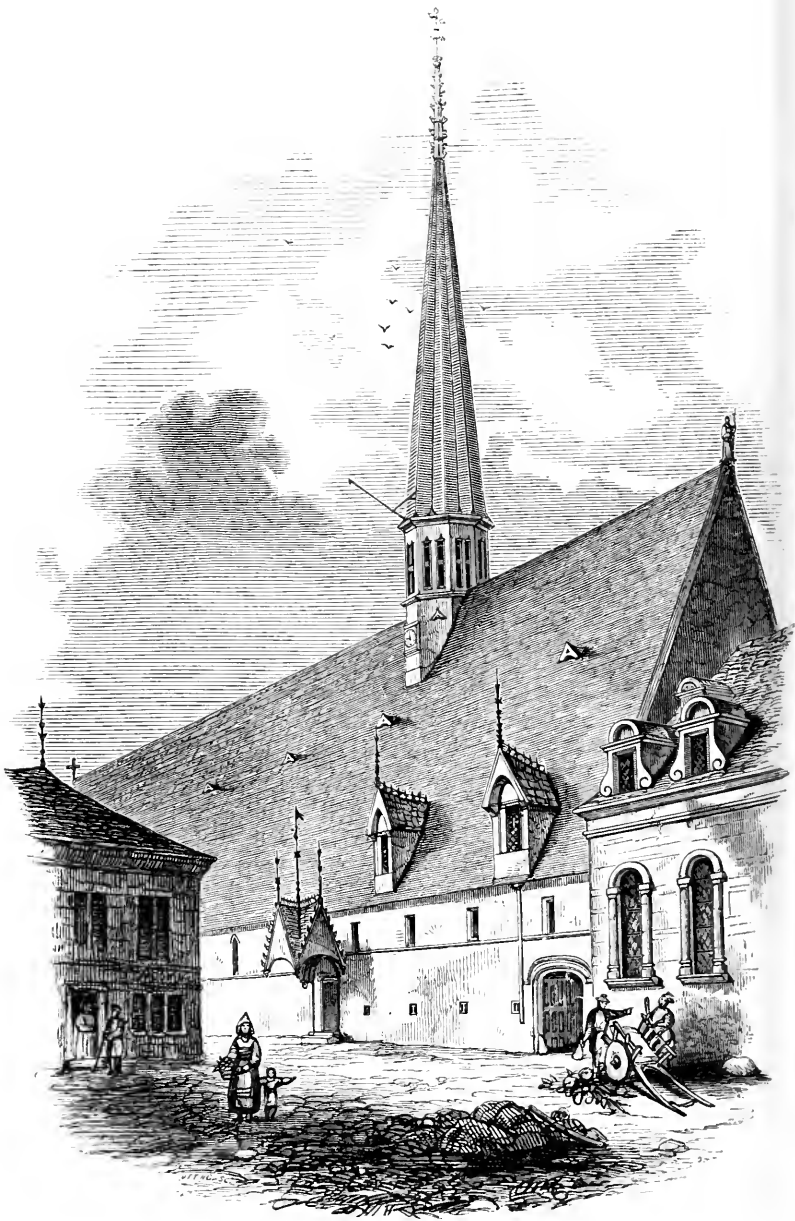
be afforded to a street-dwelling, in times when all towns were fortified. By the author's obliging permission, we are able to lay before our readers some of the pleasing illustrations, executed by Mr. Utting. The plan and

street-elevation here annexed suffice to show how admirable was this picturesque little dwelling, in the economy of space and in convenient distribution—the distinct entrances, kitchen remote from the living-rooms, the covered corridor uniting the two divisions of the dwelling, the parlour over the shop, with sleeping-rooms above ; the court conveniently provided with water, whilst the well is ingeniously contrived to supply two adjacent houses.

The next step brings us to the curious dwelling at Tours, attributed to Tristan l’Hermite, but more probably of the time of Louis XII. Here again, in a building of a superior class, the arrangement occurs of a narrow frontage, with great depth in the rear, and a small central court and covered galleries. The picturesque effect is increased by a facing of red brick, of the use of which this house and the castle of Blois present good examples. A house at Chinon, composed of buildings on three sides of a court, and a gateway to the street, follows ; and then the fine *hôtels* at Dijon, one of them of the Chambellan family, with an open newel-staircase, and pierced balustrade of flamboyant tracery, supplying a charming subject to Mr. Clutton’s pencil. The next example is of far more stately character—the Hôtel de la Chaussée, Bourges, built about 1443 by Jacques Cœur, through whose financial ability and vast personal wealth, patriotically placed at the disposal of his sovereign, means were collected to expel the English from France. The marvellous richness of decoration, and the picturesque effect of the eccentric irregularity shown in the arrangement of this sumptuous dwelling, render it one of the most remarkable structures of its age in France. The sculptures are exceedingly curious, especially the two series of subjects which enrich the staircase *tourelle*, and present the progress of Industry and Idleness, an antithesis forming a sort of prototype of Hogarth’s Good and Idle Apprentices. The subject, here represented (see woodcut), is sculptured with much boldness of relief and spirit ; the companion sculpture displays the arms of Jacques Cœur. The Moor, who is introduced as a *tenant*, or supporter of the *héaume*, may be merely a caprice, such as abound in the heraldic enrichments of the period. The



figure, however, is curious, and it may have been associated by some popular delusion with the strange accusation which malice alleged against the wealthy *argentier* of Charles VII., that he had sent armour and munitions to the Saracens, and provided them with armourers to teach them arts, to the prejudice of all Christendom. As an example of armour, this *grand héaume*, with its volet, the origin of the lambrequins, its contrivances like



HÔTEL DIEU, BEAUNE.

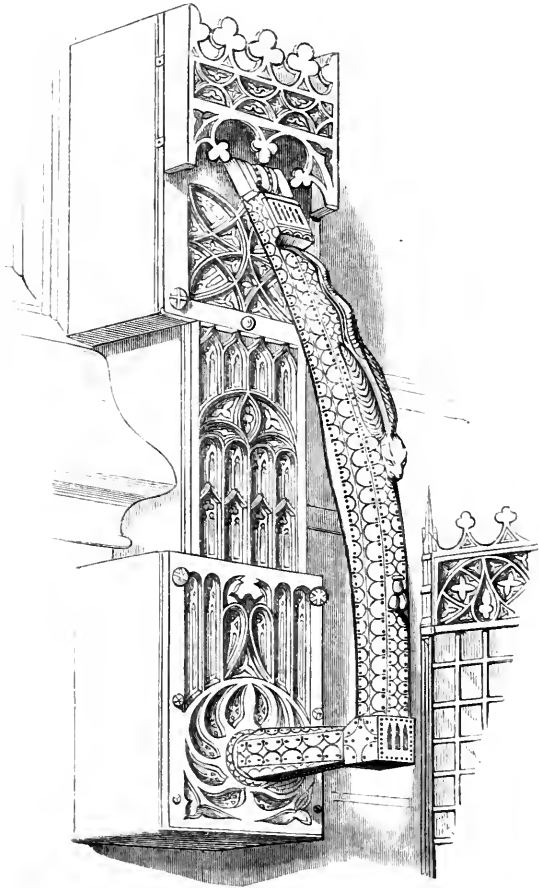
Founded, A. D. 1443, by Nicholas Rouallin, Chancellor of Burgundy.

hinges at the sides, the broken ring in front for attachment to the *plastron*, and especially the heart-shaped plates (allusive to the name of *Cœur*) possibly covering the *ventailles* by which air was admitted, are details worthy of careful observation.

We can only advert hastily to other beautiful subjects displayed in this volume, such as the *Logis Barrault*, at Angers, erected in 1493, and associated with memorable historical events. It was there that *Cæsar Borgia* resided, on the occasion of his visit to bring the bull of divorce, by which *Louis XII.* was enabled to espouse the dowager queen, *Anne of Brittany*. *Mr. Clutton* relates the detail of his gorgeous magnificence, which far surpassed the state of the king himself. This superb *logis* subsequently became the residence of *Mary de Medicis*. The palace at *Blois*, with its gateway, its remarkable staircase, its *Halle des états*, the *tour des oubliettes*, and other details, has supplied several subjects. The dwelling of the good King *René*, count of *Anjou*, at *Lannay les Saumur*, probably less known, claims notice as associated with the history of a prince, whose cultivated taste and feeling for the arts exercised a powerful influence in the times in which he lived. *Mr. Clutton* has given a very interesting notice of palaces and large residences in *Paris*, and of the internal arrangements, the furniture, decorations, and distribution of apartments in the stately mansions of the metropolis. He closes the first part of his work with an account of the *Hôtel Dieu*, at *Beaune*, a remarkable hospital founded in 1443, for the maintenance of the poor and sick, under the charge of *sœurs hospitalières*, originally from *Flanders*, who brought the rule and habit of the *Beguines of Malines*, still retained. This building is composed of a most picturesque court, with a cloister and open galleries of communication with the wards, which occupy two sides. On the third side is the long *Hall*, of which *Mr. Clutton* has kindly enabled us to give the external view: this *Hall*, now used as a ward, was entered by a door at one end, communicating with the thorough passage of approach to the court. At the other extremity a portion is parted off by a metal *grille*, to the extent of two bays, forming a chapel, fitted up with an altar, and beyond is a small sacristy. The windows in this chapel, it should be observed, are of two lights, whilst those of the part used as a hall are of one only. This arrangement of the chapel in establishments of this description, divided merely by a screen from the adjoining *Hall*, appears to be original, and similar to that which is formed at the *Hôtel Dieu*, at *Cambrai*, where the ancient wooden screen, separating the *Hall* from the chapel, still exists. These particulars may interest some of our readers, as throwing light upon a question which recently caused some difference of opinion, at the Meeting of the Institute at *Chichester*, namely, the original intention of the curious structure, known as *St. Mary's Hospital*, in that city. It consists of a lofty hall, or refectory, approached by a western door; at the eastern end there is a chapel, accessible only through the hall, being separated from it by an open screen of carved oak. The sacristy is beyond, on the north. At first sight this singular structure presents the appearance of a church, of which the supposed refectory was the nave, and the chapel, still containing the stalls and original fittings, was the chancel. This spacious hall has side aisles, in which are constructed small distinct dwellings opening into it for the poor inmates. The early history of this hospital is very obscure: it is supposed to have been originally a nunnery,

and a more full account has been published by the Sussex Archæological Society in their Transactions.¹

In the second portion of Mr. Clutton's work will be found many technical details of an interesting character, regarding the windows, doors, and gateways, the *tourelles* and staircases, the roofs, and other structural peculiarities of the style which it is his object to illustrate. A section is devoted also to the minor decorations, such as the glazed and chequered roofing tiles, occasionally of varied colours; the coloured flooring tiles; the



Iron Knocker, from a House at Troyes.

Date, Fifteenth Century.

epis, or *girouettes*, of highly wrought metal work, of which some very beautiful examples are given, the crests, chimneys, &c. The richly sculptured chimney-piece of the ancient Hôtel de Ville at Bourges forms a charming subject, as delineated by Mr. W. Burges, to whose pencil the

¹ Sussex Archæol. Coll. vol. ii. p. 1.

author acknowledges himself as indebted in providing the numerous illustrations of this volume. Nothing has apparently been neglected, which might characterise the artistic peculiarities of an age when the most insignificant details were considered, and rendered auxiliary to the general effect. Even the knockers of the doors, of which specimens are given, evince the admirable skill of the artificers at this period.

Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

BRITANNIC RESEARCHES; or, New Facts and Rectifications of Ancient British History. By the Rev. Beale Poste, M.A., 8vo. J. Russell Smith.

COINS OF CUNOBELINE, and of the Ancient Britons. By the Rev. Beale Poste, M.A. 8vo. Five plates and Seventy-six woodcuts. J. Russell Smith.

LIFE OF ALFRED THE GREAT, by Pauli, translated from the German. To which is appended, Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Orosius, with a literal English translation and Glossary. By B. Thorpe, Esq. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER, Flowers of History. Translated by C. D. Yonge. Vol. II. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

LEPSIUS, Letters from Egypt, Ethiopia, and the Peninsula of Sinai. Translated by L. and J. B. Horner. Maps, &c. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

GUIDE TO THE HISTORIAN, the Biographer, the Antiquary, the man of Literary Curiosity, and the Collector of Autographs, towards the verification of manuscripts by engraved facsimiles of Handwriting. By Dawson Turner, Esq. Royal 8vo. Whittaker.

STATUTES OF THE COLLEGES OF OXFORD; with Royal Patents of Foundation, Injunctions of Visitors, and Catalogues of Documents relating to the University, preserved in the Public Record Office. Printed by desire of H. M. Commissioners for inquiry into the state of the University. 8vo. 3 vols. Parker, Oxford, and Longmans, London.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, ARCHAEOLOGIA, Vol. xxxv., Part 1. Disbursements by Sir E. Cecil, on the Journey of the Lady Elizabeth and the Elector Palatine from England to Heidelberg, 1613, by Sir C. G. Young; On the Lucies of Charlot, and the Shakspeares, by J. P. Collier; Letter from the Right Hon. T. Wyse, relating recent injuries to the Erechtheum and Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens; The Lineage of Sir T. More, by Edward Foss; Churches in the West of France, by J. H. Parker; Remarks on the *Angon* of the Franks, by W. M. Wylie; Account of Roman Villas at Box Moor, by John Evans; On W. Penn's Imprisonment in the Tower, 1668, by John Bruce; Ancient Potteries in the New Forest, by J. Y. Akerman; Teutonic Remains, near Dieppe, by W. M. Wylie; Address of Gen. Ludlow to the authorities of Vevay, 1689, by H. L. Long; Annals of Thothmes III., by S. Birch; The division of man's life into stages, by J. W. Jones; Ancient gold ornaments, by J. Y. Akerman; On a lease of houses in Covent Garden, 1634, by John Bruce; The proposed marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Archduke Charles, 1567, by Sir H. Ellis; Materials for the Life of Sir W. Raleigh, by J. Payne Collier. Eight plates and woodcuts, 4to.

Proceedings, No. 36, comprising Report of Meetings from Feb. 24 to April 14, with Title and Index, completing Vol. II. 8vo.

Catalogue of Roman coins collected by the late Rev. T. Kerrieh, and presented by his son, the Rev. R. Kerrieh, F.S.A., to the Society. By Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., late Director of the Society of Antiquaries, 8vo.

JOHN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 33, April, 1853. On the church of St. John, Winchester, and mural paintings discovered there, 1852, by F. J. Baigent; Newstead Abbey, by T. J. Pettigrew; The Architecture of Newstead Abbey, by A. Ashpitel; Tradesmen's Signs in London, by A. H. Burkitt; British and Roman Urns, by J. A. Repton; Celts and their Classification, by Rev. T. Hugo; Proceedings, Annual Meeting, &c. No. 34, July.—The crypt of Gerard's Hall, by Alfred White; The origin of playing cards, and a pack of the time of the Commonwealth, by T. J. Pettigrew; on *Vincula*, by H. S. Cuming; The Haydon-square Sarcophagus, by Rev. T. Hugo; Original Documents, notice of All-Hallows, Honey Lane, by T. Lott, and of the Family of Carlyle, by T. Carlyle; Proceedings of the Association.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant. No. 60 (commencing Vol. XVI.), April, 1853, containing a notice of the Bute collection of medals and coins, by J. Rashleigh; Remarks on rare coins of Afghanistan, lately acquired by the British Museum, by W. S. W. Vaux; Memoir on the discovery of Cufic coins in Sweden, and on the shores of the Baltic, by W. S. W. Vaux; communication on the ancient coins of Abdera, by M. Falbe, of Copenhagen; Californian gold, by W. D. Haggard.—No. 61, July; Epitome of Chinese Numismatics, by J. Williams; Unedited gold coin of Florence, by J. G. Pfister; On some rare and unpublished British coins, by J. Evans; On the Jewish Shekels, by the Rev. Henry J. Rose. Quarterly, 8vo. J. Russell Smith.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the London traders', tavern, and coffee-house tokens current in XVII. cent. presented to the Corporation Library of the City of London by Henry Benj. Hanbury Beaufoy. By Jacob H. Burn. Printed for the use of the Members of the Corporation. 8vo. 1853.

CORNWALL. Thirty-third Annual Report of the Royal Institution, 1851. Heard and Sons, Truro, and Van Voorst, London, 8vo. 1852. Woodcuts and Lithographs. In the Appendix is an interesting Memoir on Launceston Castle, by Mr. S. R. Pattison, with a plan and eight woodcuts of architectural details.

DORSETSHIRE.—The Story of Corfe Castle, collected from ancient chronicles and records, including the Private Memoirs of a Family resident there in the time of the Civil Wars. By the Right Hon. George Banks, M. P. Woodcuts, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ESSEX.—An Appendix to the Lecture on Colchester Castle, together with a Reply to the animadversions of the Rev. E. L. Cutts. By the Rev. Henry Jenkins, B.D. 8vo. London: W. Painter, Strand.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Annals of Nottinghamshire. History of the County of Nottingham, including the Borough. By Thomas Bailey. Vol. I. royal 8vo. 9s. 6d.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Proceedings of the Archæological and Natural History Society, 1852, Reports of their Meetings; The Perpendicular style, exhibited in the churches of Somerset; The Perpendicular Towers of Somerset; Roman remains found in Bath; Farleigh-Hungerford Castle, &c., 8vo.

SUSSEX.—Archæological Collections, published by the Sussex Archæological Society, Vol. VI. 8vo. J. R. Smith. On the Roll of Battle Abbey; The Battle of Hastings; Visit of Edward IV. to Sussex, in 1324; Funeral Pageant of Sir Anthony Browne; Liberties and Franchises within the Rape of Hastings; Origin of the arms of some Sussex families; The site of Anderida; Letters and Notices relating to the Earls de Warenne; Account of Michelham Priory; On the custom of Borough English, as existing in Sussex; Inventory of Goods, 1697; Notices of the family of Boord; Inquests concerning the Rebels of Sussex, after the Barons' War; Berwick Parochial Records; Churchwarden's Accounts, &c., at Bolney; Architectural Relics of Lewes Priory; Pevensey Castle, and the recent excavations, &c.

Parochial Fragments relating to West Tarring and the Chapelries of Heene and Durrington: including a life of Thomas à Becket, and some account of John Selden, by the Rev. J. W. Warter, B.D. London: Rivingtons, 8vo.

YORKSHIRE.—History of the ruined church of St. Mary Magdalene, discovered in 1846 within the old Town Hall of Doncaster. By the Rev. John E. Jackson. Doncaster: folio, thirty-five plates.

Vallis Eboracensis: comprising the History and Antiquities of Easingwold and its neighbourhood. By Thomas Gill, 8vo., numerous plates and woodcuts. Simpkin and Marshall.

ANCIENT CROSSES OF IRELAND, drawn on stone by H. O'Neill. Part I., June, 1853, imp. fol., six plates and letter press; to be completed in six parts (by subscription). George Bell, 136, Fleet Street.

KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Transactions, 1851, Part 3, completing vol. 1. Primeval period.—Excavation of a cairn, Cloghmanty, by Rev. J. Graves; Subterraneous chambers, co. Clare, by T. L. Cooke; Duns in Queen's county, by D. Byrne; supposed Pelasgian inscription of Tory Hill, by Rev. T. Graves; On the age of Ogham writing, by Rev. C. Graves, D.D., and J. Winkle; Ring Money, by Dr. Cane, No. 1; Folk-lore, by J. Dunne, J. O'Donovan, and N. O'Kearney. Medieval Period.—Projected Plantation of Ormond by Charles I., by J. P. Prendergast; Monumental slab at Athlone, by T. L. Cooke; Crypt beneath the Deanery, Waterford, by the very Rev. the Dean; Household expenses of James, Earl of Ossory; Missing Records of the Kilkenny Confederate Assembly, and the Corporation; Architectural remains

of St. John's Priory, Kilkenny; Civic enactments for restraining feasting; Ormonde-coin and confederate money; Sepulchral Monuments at the Dominican Abbey, Kilkenny; Notes on Castles; Original Document, Seal of Earl Strongbow, &c.

ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY.—No. 2, April, 1853. Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry, A. D. 1397, by the Rev. J. S. Porter, no. 1.; Iona, by J. Huband Smith; Anglo-Norman families in co. Down; Ogham Inscriptions; The Island of Tory, part 2, by E. Getty; Irish surnames, by J. Mac Grady; Origin of the Population, co. Down and Antrim, by the Rev. A. Hume, D.D.; King William's Progress to the Boyne, no. 2; Annals of Ulster, &c.—No. 3, July; The Island of Tory, part 3; The Hosting against the Northern Irish in 1566; Hoards of coins found in Ireland since 1808; Antiphony of Bangor, by the Rev. W. Reeves, D.D., and ancient bronze bell of Bangor Abbey; Original Documents, illustrative of Irish History, no. 1.; Metropolitan Visitation of the Diocese of Derry, no. 2; On an accurate mode of measuring cranial, by John Grattan; French settlers in Ireland, no. 1; Inscribed pillar-stone, Kilnasaggart, &c.

ARCHAEOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS. Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, New Series, No. 15, July, 1853. Newton Nottage, Glamorgan, by the Rev. J. H. Knight; Excavations at Leominster Priory Church, and Domestic Architecture in S. Wales, by E. H. Freeman; Owen Glyndwr's arms, by John ap William ap John; Charter of Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, A. D. 1201; Names of the towns of Britain; Sepulchral Urn of Gwallawg; Inscribed stones, &c. Quarterly. R. Mason, Tenby.

REMARKS ON THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF FRANCE, from the accession of Charles VI. to the death of Louis XII. By Henry Clutton. Folio, lithographic plates and many woodcuts. London: Day and Son.

EIGHT WEEKS' JOURNAL IN NORWAY, in 1852. By Sir C. Anderson, Bart., map and thirty-two Anastatic Sketches by the author, chiefly illustrative of ancient church Architecture in Norway. Rivington, small 8vo., 1853.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

NOTITIA DIGNITATUM et Administrationum omnium tam civilium quam militarium in partibus orientis et occidentis. Ad codd. mss. editorumque fidem recensuit commentariisque illustravit E. Böcking. 2 vols. 8vo. Bonnae, 1/ 12s.

ANNALES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, publiées par Didron aîné. Tome xiii. 4to. Livr. 1; L'arbre de la Vierge; Mystères des Actes des Apôtres; L'office du XIIIe siècle; Melanges et Nouvelles, &c.—Livr. 2; Chasse de St. Eleuthère, évêque de Tournai; Mystère des Actes des Apôtres; Mitre de Jean de Marigny, XIe siècle; Les Repas Chrétiens, Agapes et Offrandes; Les Urnes de Cana; Eglise de Pont-sur-Yonne, &c. Livr. 3; Chasse de St. Eleuthère; Musée de Sculpture au Louvre, salle de Jean Goujon; Mystère des Actes des Apôtres; La Cathédrale de Trèves; l'Archéologie nationale en France, &c.

RÉVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE, Paris, 8vo. vol. ix., livr. 12, March, 1853. Essai sur la Religion des Aryas; Recherches sur quelques animaux fantastiques, Art. 3, Sirènes et Tritons; Sceaux inédits de la Bretagne; Réflexions à propos de l'ogive; Camée inédit, de la Bibl. Imp.; Les fouilles de Cumes; Inscriptions trouvées dans le Dep. du Bas-Rhin; Découvertes à Ardée, Khorsabad, Vienne, &c.—Livr. 1, vol. x. April. Essai sur la religion des Aryas (continued); Eglise Collégiale de St. Gengoul de Toul (three plates); Esthétique des églises du moyen âge en France; Notice sur la Collection Gaignières; Le Château d'Anet; Inscription découverte à Aix, &c.—Livr. 2, May. L'Architecture Romane; la langue Scythique retrouvée; Fouilles à l'Acropole d'Athènes; La valeur des haclures dans l'art Héraldique; Pierre gravée représentant le dieu Egæon; Sceau de St. Louis, &c.—Livr. 3, June. Essai sur la Religion des Aryas (completed); Propylées de l'Acropole d'Athènes; Inventaire du Trésor de la Cathédrale de Clermont-Ferrand; Tapisseries du Château de Boussac; Du Vandalisme dans les Eglises; Inscription Gallo-Romaine, Bagnères-de-Luchon.—Livr. 4, July. Calendrier lunisolaire Chaldéo-Macédonien; Vieilles maisons de Chartres; Statue de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg; Sceaux portant des inscriptions sur la tranche (plate of City seal of Canterbury, with inscribed edge); Congrès Archéologique de Troyes; Quelques articles d'un nouveau Dictionnaire des Arts, &c.—Livr. 5, August. Calendrier lunisolaire Chaldéo-Macédonien (continued); Musée des Antiques de la Ville de Bordeaux; Bas-reliefs du Baptistère de Parme; l'Abbaye de N. Dame-du-Val; Monnaies Ortokides; Inscriptions récemment découvertes, &c.

RECUEIL DE DOCUMENTS ET DE MÉMOIRES relatifs à l'étude spéciale des Sceaux. Publiés par la Société de Sphragistique. Tome II. No. 10—12, completing the second volume. Paris, 8vo., with many woodcuts. A monthly Bulletin of information received by the Society formed at Paris, for the investigation of Medieval and other seals. Annual Subscription, 15 francs.

DIE SIEGEL DER STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN, von Dr. Römer-Büchner. Aus dem Archiv für Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst, besonders abgedruckt. Frankfurt, a. M. 1853. Royal 8vo. Four plates of seals.

MARQUES TYPOGRAPHIQUES, recueil des Monogrammes, chiffres, &c., depuis 1470 jusqu'à la fin du XVe siècle. Part 1—3, royal 8vo., 272 engravings. Paris, 1853.

DICTIONNAIRE ICONOGRAPHIQUE des Monuments de l'Antiquité Chrétienne et du Moyen Age. Par L. J. Guenebault. 2 vols. 8vo., Paris, A. Leleux. Prix, 20 francs.

PORTEFEUILLE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE de la haute et basse Champagne; par M. Gaussen. To form fifty livraisons, each containing 4 lithochromic plates: eleven are already published, comprising examples of goldsmiths' work, enamels, sculptured ivories, painted glass, seals, &c. Small fol., Paris, A. Leleux.

ANZEIGER FÜR KUNDE DER DEUTSCHEN VORZEIT. Organ des Germanischen Museums. No. 1, July, 1853. 4to. Williams and Norgate.

ZÜRICH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Mittheilungen der antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich. Vol. V. Les monuments de Neufchatel, par F. Du Bois. Royal 4to. Zurich, 1852.

DRONTHEIM.—Baron Minutoli, der Dom zu Drontheim, u. die mittelalterliche christliche Bankunst der Scandinavischen Normannen. 12 plates containing 168 illustrations of architectural monuments in Northern Europe. Imp. fol. Berlin, 1853.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, by the Rev. R. Willis; with the Architectural History of Boxgrove Priory, by Rev. J. L. Petit; the Architectural History of New Shoreham Church, and the Church Architecture of Sussex, by Edmund Sharpe. Royal 4to. To be published by Mr. W. H. Mason, Chichester. Price 30s.

HISTORY OF GREAT YARMOUTH, compiled by Henry Manship, Town Clerk, *circa* 1619. Edited by Charles John Palmer. With engravings. 4to. L. A. Meall, Great Yarmouth. (By Subscription.)

ANTIQUITIES OF SHROPSHIRE, by the Rev. R. W. Eyton. In quarterly numbers, royal 8vo. Subscribers' names received by Mr. Beddow, Shiffnal.

RELIQS OF ANCIENT IRISH ART, drawn and engraved by F. W. Fairholt. Dedicated to the Lord Talbot de Malahide, President of the Archaeological Institute. Subscribers' names should be sent to the Author, 11, Montpelier Square, Brompton. The intention of this interesting publication is to present a series of examples of ancient art, as displayed in the remarkable collection of Irish antiquities, formed in the Industrial Exhibition at Dublin, under Lord Talbot's direction. The work will be commenced when 200 subscribers are obtained, and it will be extended in proportion to the encouragement given to the undertaking.

MONASTICON DIOECESIS EXONIENSIS, Supplement; being a Collection of Records and Instruments, illustrating the ancient Conventual, Collegiate, and Eleemosynary Foundations in Devon and Cornwall. By George Oliver, D.D. (By Subscription). One vol. folio. Holden, Bookseller, Exeter.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BOSTON, and the Hundred of Skirbeck, Lincolnshire. By P. Thompson. With numerous engravings. Royal 8vo. (By Subscription). A limited number of copies in small folio. J. Russell Smith, London; and Noble, Boston.

ANTIQUITIES IN GLAMORGANSHIRE: comprising the Castles, Abbeys, Churches, Inscribed or Sculptured Stones and Crosses, &c. By Egbert Moxham. In parts. 4to, each containing four or more lithographic illustrations. Subscribers' names to be sent to the author, at Neath.

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE interesting object, originated by our noble President,—the assemblage of an extensive series of relics of Ancient Art in the Great Industrial Exhibition at Dublin, and brought before the Society by Lord Talbot at the February Meeting (see p. 77 *ante*), has been most successfully realised under his direction. The collection is unrivalled as an instructive display of the peculiar Irish types, of the earlier periods, upon the true appreciation of which so much probably depends, as regards the perplexing investigation of the first races settled in Ireland. Many valuable objects have also been sent from England and Scotland for purposes of comparison. It is highly gratifying to see that HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN, has been pleased to send the unique gold tore, exhibited by her gracious permission at our Lincoln Meeting. The assemblage of those marvellous works in chased and inlaid metals,—shrines, crosiers, hallowed bells, cases for the Gospels, and other examples of the *Opus Hibernicum* (?) is highly deserving of attention, no occasion having hitherto been afforded for the comparison of these productions of ancient Irish skill. In the next *Journal* it may be hoped that some Report will be given, regarding these collections and the success of the undertaking so satisfactorily carried out by Lord Talbot de Malahide, which must produce influential results in the promotion of Archaeological science. Mr. Fairholt is engaged on the preparation of an Illustrated Catalogue of the Collection; and his skilful pencil will be well occupied in preserving a faithful memorial of such a treasure of ancient art. We hope that his labours must receive the encouragement which they deserve. Subscribers are requested to send their names to him without delay. Address 11, Montpelier Square, Brompton.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Sept. 7, 1853. The Marquis of Ormonde, Patron, in the Chair, presented on the part of his brother-in-law, Mr. Paget, a collection of rubbings from sepulchral brasses and slabs. Numerous presents were received from Mr. Evelyn Shirley, Mr. Wakeman, and other members, including decorative pavement tiles from the Abbeys of Mellifont and Jerpoint, and St. Patrick's Cathedral, relics of comparatively rare occurrence in Ireland. Communications were read on Ogham Inscriptions, on Sepulchral Brasses, and on a curious Monument at Holy Cross Abbey, described in the recently completed volume of the Society's Transactions, and upon which the Rev. A. Rowan of Tralee offered some new observations. Mr. O'Daly gave an account of a poetical treatise on the origin of armorial bearings, being a translation from the Irish poem in the library of the R. I. Academy. Mr. Hackett contributed the continuation of his Essay on Irish Folk Lore, and discussed certain traditional legends which appear to present some analogy with the fables of the Hindoo mythology. They relate to popular notions regarding supernatural and mysterious cattle, vestiges possibly of some system of worship prevalent in Ireland in Pagan times. Mr. Dunne communicated notices relating to the existence of certain timber constructions within the ancient Mounds, known as Rath's.

ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. July 21. The third meeting took place in the ancient hall of Hedingham Castle, with the cordial concurrence of the possessor, Mr. Majendie. The President, John Disney, Esq., took the chair. Excavations had been made for the occasion, to trace certain buildings which once surrounded the castle, and vestiges appeared sufficing to fix the position of the chapel, and of the great hall where Henry VII. held his court. Several documents relating to the county were brought by Mr. Almack, from his extensive and valuable collections. Numerous impressions of brasses, drawings, ancient portraits on panel, &c., were exhibited. A Memoir on the History of Hedingham Castle was read by Mr. Majendie, and Mr. Harrod explained the purposes with which the late excavations had been directed, and their actual results. The Hon. Richard Neville communicated "Remarks on Roman Sepulture," and detailed many interesting facts elicited in the course of his explorations in Essex and on the borders of Cambridgeshire. Professor Marsden produced the curious MS. Diary of Sir Simon D'Ewes. Mr. Almack gave a Memoir on the history of the De Veres; and a treatise on the Round Churches, relics of the Templars in England, was read by Mr. Buckler. Several other papers were prepared, which were postponed for want of time. It may be hoped that the Society will receive encouragement to commence forthwith the publication of these Memoirs in their transactions.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting took place at Fakenham, on August 17 and 18, Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart., presiding. The church at that place, with its sculptured font, the curious church of Little Snoring, the fine remains of Binham Abbey, Walsingham, its Church and Abbey, the "Wishing Wells," and the Friary, formed the chief objects of the first day's pilgrimage. Excavations had been made at Walsingham, and considerable vestiges of the Abbey buildings traced, which were explained by the Rev. J. Lee Warner, who gave a detailed account of this highly interesting site. The second day was occupied in an excursion to Houghton, East Barsham, Pensthorpe, and other places in the neighbourhood. A Museum was formed, containing many curious relics, chiefly connected with the county or discovered in it. The memoirs communicated comprised, the History of Binham Abbey, by Mr. Harrod; the Fakenham Charters, by Mr. Carthew; the Legend of Walsingham Abbey, by the Rev. J. Lee Warner.

A Society has been formed at Bath, during the last year, under the auspices of Mr. MARKLAND,—so long known for his valuable services to Literature. It is entitled "The Bath Literary Club," and amongst the first results of this Institution has been the republication of that valuable Memoir—the outline of the *Athenæ Badonienses*, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, "on the Connexion of Bath with the Literature and Science of England." It was read by him, in 1826, before the Literary and Philosophical Association of that city, and a few copies were printed for private distribution. This interesting monograph may be known to some of our readers, through the large extracts which were given in the Gentleman's Magazine. The author has now added memorials and notes, illustrative of the growth of Literary and Archaeological pursuits in Bath, and the formation of the local Museum, which have added largely to the value of this Memoir. It may be obtained from Mr. Parker, 377, Strand.

The Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1853.

ON THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER OF THE VARIOUS STYLES OF ORNAMENTATION EMPLOYED BY THE EARLY BRITISH, ANGLO-SAXON AND IRISH ARTISTS.

THE practice of decorating, with some kind of ornament or other, such objects as are or have been regarded with more than ordinary interest, appears to be universal among mankind, and to have been adopted in every age and by every nation : a child cuts notches at regular intervals on his little switch, and a South-Sea islander decorates his favourite war club as elaborately as ever monkish artist illuminated the pages of his psalter or missal.

It is, however, in the elimination of the various styles adopted by different artists and in different nations, that we look for the result of a higher or lower degree of mental cultivation, and of national prejudices and tastes ; for, if we except the few primary principles of ornamentation which are to be found, necessarily, in the earliest attempts of every age and nation, we find that the more elaborate a style of decoration becomes the further does it recede from the primitive type, and a more fixed and national mannerism is the result. Every one, for instance, at once recognises the divers styles adopted by the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Chinese, the New Zealanders, &c., because each of these styles is marked by its own peculiar features, which, although they may be traced back to certain simple types, have yet acquired such distinct characteristics as to make themselves known at once to the experienced eye.

I think it the more important to dwell on this subject in some detail, because it appears to me that some unlooked-for results of considerable importance, with reference to the early history of different portions of our own country, may be

obtained from an investigation of the various styles of ornament not only found in the most ancient manuscripts executed in Great Britain and Ireland, but also which appear on the carved stones and crosses scattered over these islands, and on the few and valuable specimens of metal-work of those early times, which have survived to our days. I am aware, for instance, that suggestions have been made to form a geographical classification of our Anglo-Saxon manuscripts by the style of the writing ; but the style of the ornamentation of the illuminated letters seems to me to be a safer mode of discrimination. In like manner, whilst the stone crosses of England are generally of a form very different from that of the Irish ones, yet we find upon many of the former such an entire similarity in the ornamental details as to show that the artists were of the same school ; and indeed, in some of those of the west of England and Wales, erected by the early British Christians, we have the same type of form as the Irish crosses, proving (as completely, as do such manuscripts as the Welsh Psalter of Ricemarchus, in Trinity College, Dublin,) that the latter were executed with an identity of feeling which led to the construction of the former. Such a result further necessarily proves the historic fact of the identity of the religious principles of both countries as completely as the assertion of Venerable Bede himself ; and it is this point of view (which I shall not here further allude to) that I consider may be rendered highly important, if fully worked out, with reference to the question of the introduction of Christianity, as well as the effects of intercommunication, among the various tribes which inhabited these islands from the first to the tenth century.

The most ancient of our manuscripts offer several peculiarities in their ornamental details quite at variance with those of all other coeval European MSS. Instead of the "incipit" of the volume and the first few words of the text being simply written in a slightly larger hand, and in a differently coloured ink, generally red, as is the case with all the oldest classical manuscripts of Italy ; or, instead of having an ornamental bar running across the top of the first page, containing the title of the book, as in oriental codices, our oldest and finest manuscripts have the first page entirely ornamented, the first letter often of a gigantic size, and the few following words written in letters varying from half an inch to two inches in

height; in addition to which, the books of the Gospels were often decorated by having the page facing the commencement of each Gospel, filled with the most intricate work, in the midst of which the cross is represented.

The great stone crosses which, in early ages must have been extremely numerous throughout these islands, were also often covered with the most elaborate ornamentation, and the arms of the cross were often connected together by segments of a circle, which have not inaptly been regarded as an attempt to represent the glory around the head of the Saviour.

It is proper to observe further, that in the following remarks I have confined myself to the works of the early Christian inhabitants of these islands, as well as to the more ancient Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, since, in the latter half of the tenth century, or perhaps earlier, a grand style of ornament was introduced by the monks of Winchester, under Bishop Ethelwold, totally unlike that of the earlier works, and in which foliage was introduced with great effect. The noble Benedictional of the Duke of Devonshire, fully illustrated in the twenty-fourth volume of the *Archæologia*, is the finest example of this class of manuscripts, to which belong also the two Ronen volumes, the Canute Gospels in the British Museum, the Gospels of Trinity College, Cambridge, and others of minor importance. It is, in fact, a curious circumstance that, whilst the early British, Irish, and Anglo-Saxon artists adopted the principle of introducing grotesque or artistic figures of animals into their ornaments, vegetable forms were almost universally disregarded. I know, indeed, only two or three manuscripts in which any attempts to introduce leaves or flowers, or even foliated scrolls, has been made, and that with but poor success.¹ The same remark of course

¹ Thus in the Book of Kells there are various representations of leaves and flowers, but all angulated and interlaced in the most remarkable manner, in accordance with the prevailing feeling of the designer. The remarkable Cotton MS. known as the Psalter of St. Augustine, exhibits in the upper angles of the illuminated page containing the figure of David and his attendants, a pair of ornaments like a reversed flower and leaves, quite unlike anything to be met with in any other early Anglo-Saxon MS. The drawing of the Psalmist is also quite classical, but the border and arch are entirely of the early Northern design. The initials throughout the book are also equally

Anglo-Saxon, but the writing of the text is in a pure large Uncial character, thus accounting for the introduction of a classical floriated ornament in the frontispiece. In like manner the *Biblia Gregoriana*, (Brit. Mus. Reg. 1, E. VI.) in the rich purple colour of some of its pages, and in the foliated borders to the illumination of St. Matthew, clearly evinces a classical influence sufficient to account for the scroll-like termination of some of the fanciful animals represented on the borders. The early copy of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, Bibl. Cott., Tiberius C. 11., has similar scroll-like terminations to the dragons in the initial letters.

applies to the stone carvings, since those crosses, &c., which exhibit foliage in their patterns, such as the Bakewell cross, appear to me to be of a much more recent date than those which are ornamented with interlaced and other analogous patterns. I need not, I apprehend, enter into any argument to prove that the artists who executed the illuminations of the manuscripts were also the originators of the early carved crosses in question. The style of ornament in both classes of monuments is, in fact, so essentially identical, that the ornamented shaft for instance, of the Carew or Neverne Cross (*Journ. Arch. Instit.*, vol. iii., p. 71). might be considered as the tall, upright stroke of one of the initial letters of the gospels of Mac Regol or St. Gall worked in stone.

In the ornamental work, as well as in their more ambitious attempts at art, the early British, Anglo-Saxon, and Irish artists appear to have had not the slightest idea of the effects of light and shade, their colours being universally laid on in flat solid unbroken washes, no attempt at rotundity being ever attempted even in the "human face divine," which is simply coloured with a mass of white paint. It is the more necessary to point out this peculiarity because Dr. Rock tells us that some of their ornaments in MSS. were like narrow ribbons, *flat*, whilst others were like string, *round*. (*Church of our Fathers*, i., p. 276). Only in the folds of the garments of the Saviour or Saints do we find any attempt to vary the uniform flat effect; and this is performed in the most ludicrous manner by lines of a colour in contrast with that of the ground of the drapery, thus in the green robe of St. Matthew in the Gospels of Lindisfarne, the folds of the drapery are indicated by red lines.

Another circumstance especially deserving of notice is the extreme delicacy and wonderful precision, united with an extraordinary minuteness of detail, with which many of these ancient manuscripts were ornamented. I have examined, with a magnifying-glass, the pages of the Gospels of Lindisfarne and Book of Kells, for hours together, without ever detecting a false line or an irregular interlacement; and, when it is considered that many of these details consist of spiral lines, and are so minute as to be impossible to have been executed with a pair of compasses, it really seems a problem not only with what eyes, but also with what instruments they could have been executed. One instance of the minuteness of these

details will suffice to give an idea of this peculiarity. I have counted in a small space, measuring scarcely three-quarters of an inch by less than half an inch in width, in the Book of Armagh, not fewer than one hundred and fifty-eight interacements of a slender ribbon-pattern, formed of white lines edged by black ones upon a black ground. No wonder that an artist in Dublin, lately applied to by Mr. Chambers to copy one of the pages of the Book of Kells, excused himself from the labour on the ground, that it was a tradition that the lines had been traced by angels: Giraldus Cambrensis, probably speaking of this very book, having affirmed, “sin autem ad perspicacius intuentum oculorum aciem invitaveris et longe penitus ad artis arcana transpenetraveris, tam delicatas et subtiles, tam actas et arctas, tam nodosas et vinculatim collegatas tamque recentibus adhuc coloribus illustratas notare poteris intricaturas, ut vere hæc omnia *angelica* potius quam humana diligentia jam asseveraveris esse composita.”

This excessive intricacy of the more elaborate of the ornaments described in the following pages, seems, at first sight, the more extraordinary, because the attempts to represent the human figure, or to depict events, made by the same artists, are entirely puerile and barbarous, as may be seen by reference to my article on this subject in this *Journal*, vol. vii., p. 17; but it appears to me to be almost a necessary result of æsthetical development, that where the mind is fully imbued with the capabilities of higher art, the mere technical details of ornament are lightly regarded and superficially treated: whereas, in cases where, either from ignorance or from religious or superstitious feelings, the delineation of the higher objects of art is not at all, or at best but rudely attempted, the mind of the artist necessarily dwells upon, and elaborates ornamental details of various kinds, and often with an astonishing perfection and intricacy. With such a principle in view, we may almost arrive at the conclusion that, starting from the simplest elements of ornamentation, the British, Anglo-Saxon, or Irish artist, living, as was the constant custom, in a monastery, and having, secularly, his mind and time fully occupied with this one subject, would work out these elements into elaborate results which could scarcely fail, in some instances at least, to be identical with those obtained by similarly-occupied ornamentists in other countries. In such a case it needs not, for

instance, to assert, with regard to the intricate interlaced ribbon-patterns of British or Anglo-Saxon work, that the artist obtained an idea of the pattern from the tessellated pavements of the Roman villas scattered over the country; in fact, the prevalence of such a pattern in Ireland, where no Roman pavements were ever laid, sufficiently proves that such was not the origin of the design. On the contrary, the twining of a cord, bundle of twigs, or strip of parchment would suggest much of the intricacy in some of these patterns, independent of the ingenuity of the artist in planning and inventing the more elaborate interlacements. I would by no means, however, desire it to be inferred that our early artists did not obtain the idea or principle of some of their ornaments elsewhere than from their own fancy; indeed, from the repeated travels of the British, Anglo-Saxon, or Irish missionaries, not only over Europe, but also to the Holy Land and Egypt, it is not to be supposed that their eyes would be closed against ornaments which were in use in those countries. The inquiry, therefore, whether any of these ornamental designs were thus borrowed, and, if so, whence derived, is one of too much interest to be closed without further research.

The grand manuscripts of the Charlemagne period offer several important peculiarities for our consideration as intimately connected with the question of those of our own MSS. In them, for the first time, are introduced on the continent the great illuminated title-pages with gigantic initials; and these we find ornamented with many of the precise patterns which occur in our earlier manuscripts. Indeed, a few of them are so strongly tinged with the Anglo-Saxon spirit of design, that they have received the term of Franco-Saxon Manuscripts. Such is, for example, the Great Bible of St. Denis, of which forty of the leaves are in the British Museum Library. When we recollect the intercourse which was kept up between our Anglo-Saxon and Irish missionaries with those of France, it is not astonishing that the French artists should have adopted the fine features which they had seen employed in our manuscripts, and should have copied the very ornaments which they found in them, always, however, increasing their size and omitting much of their intricacy. But the elegant addition which they made to these ornaments in almost all their manuscripts by introducing the acanthus with foliage, and

scroll patterns of purely classical design, gives a gracefulness to their pages which we look for in vain in the elaborate but often absolutely painfully intricate work of our artists. In designing these graceful ornaments, they appear to have been as prolific as the Irish and Anglo-Saxons were in their knot-work patterns; and D'Agincourt has given, in his forty-fifth plate, no fewer than seventy different designs of borders from the great Bible of St. Paul at Rome executed either for Charlemagne or Charles the Bald, all of which (save two) are composed of foliage and scrolls.² Count Bastard has also given a vast number of fac-similes from these ornamented Caroline volumes, and some specimens may be seen in my "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria" from the Evangelium of Charlemagne at the Louvre, the Bible of Count Vivien, in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, and the Bible of Aleuin in the British Museum. It is impossible to doubt that it was from classical models that these designs were adopted. Indeed, the great friendship which existed between Charlemagne and Pope Hadrian, will easily allow us to account for so strong a classical influence being visible in the Caroline MSS. The very psalter which Charlemagne presented to this pope is still in the Imperial Library at Vienna (Silvestre "Paléographie Universelle," pl. 122) and the pope, in return for the services rendered him by Charlemagne, sent him "chanters, the Gregorian chant, grammarians, mathematicians, scientific instruments and monuments of art." Neglecting these historical facts, as well as the classical character of the ornaments of the Caroline MSS., Dr. Rock (Church of our Fathers, vol. i. p. 282) asserts that when Charlemagne had induced the French clergy to lay aside the old Gallican for the Roman liturgy and fresh ritual codices were needed, recourse must have been had to this island for them, where, according to his assertion, the ritual of Rome had been always practised, from the day of their conversion among the Anglo-Saxons, and hence inferring the Anglo-Saxon origin of the Frankish ritual MSS. of the ninth and tenth centuries.

Instead, however, of the artists of the Caroline period simply copying our insular designs, it cannot be doubted that the adoption of classical ornaments in their manuscripts and

²This is the copy of the Bible mentioned by Dr. Rock as having been given by Aleuin to Charlemagne, and which, regardless both of the style of the writing, which is a pure Caroline minuscule, and

of the ornamentation and general character of its illuminations, which are almost identical with those in the Bible of Count Vivien, is considered by that writer as the work of an Anglo-Saxon hand.

architecture must have had great influence in modifying the style of our own artists. The Alfred Jewel (beautifully illustrated in the second Volume of this *Journal*, pp. 164, 165) is, in fact, an illustration of this influence, supposing it to have been made for King Alfred. The back of this beautiful relic exhibits an ornamentally designed plant with its leaves and flowers. Now we know that Ethelwulf,³ the father of Alfred, married as his second wife, Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald;⁴ and Alfred himself went to Rome several times whilst young, and at a later period of his life was compelled, from the dearth of learned men in England, to send for Grimbald from St. Omer's, and John the monk from Corbie, as teachers in his new establishments.

The Walton Cross, represented in this *Journal* (vol. v., p. 62), is another instance in stone-work in which foliage and scrolls with birds, are introduced in connection with intricate interlaced ribbon patterns. Mr. Petrie has also given various examples of ornamental architectural details from Glendalough, &c., in which foliage and scroll-work is introduced, and which he regards as of the ninth or tenth century, considering not only that ornamental churches in the Romanesque, or, as it is usually called in England, the Norman style, were not uncommon in Ireland before the English invasion, but that much of this ornamental architecture remaining in Ireland is of an age anterior to the Norman Conquest of England, and even probably of the Danish irruptions in Ireland.

It must however be observed that the stone-work at Glendalough is in an entirely different style from the true Irish ornamentation seen in such MSS. as the Gospels of Mac Regol or Mac Durnanas as well as from genuine Norman work.

³ The ring of King Ethelwulf in the British Museum inscribed with his name, has been carefully illustrated by Mr. Albert Way, in this *Journal*, (ii. p. 163) and Mr. Shaw. (Dresses, &c., i. pl. 1.) The narrowed hind part of the ring consists of three ornaments, an interlaced ribbon with the ends loose, dilated and pointed, a Maltese cross within a circle, and two spears armed at each end, crossing each other diagonally with four small triangles in the open spaces between the points. The design of the two birds on the front of this ring appears to me more Byzantine than Anglo-Saxon; but the inscription and interlaced ribbon pattern are more decidedly Anglo-Saxon.

⁴ Every one is familiar with the state-

ment made by Asser Menevensis, how that on a certain day his mother shewed Alfred and his brothers a Saxon book of poetry which she promised to give to him who should first learn it, and that stimulated thereby and allured by the beautifully illuminated letter at the beginning of the volume, Alfred succeeded in learning and repeating its contents. There is some doubt among historians, whether the queen here alluded to was Alfred's own mother, Osburga, or Ethelwulf's second wife, Judith. If the latter, the manuscript book was probably executed in France, if the former, it was more probably a Saxon MS., and indeed it is said to have been a "Saxon book of Poetry."

Previous to entering into the details of those peculiar features of ornamentation which more especially characterise the works of the early Christian British, Anglo-Saxon and Irish artists, it may be useful to say a few words on the leading elements of ornamentation. Ornament, then, is produced by a more or less pleasing change in the surface of an object, resulting either from its being incised or raised, or from its being marked with colours differing from the ground-colour of the object. By the introduction of shading upon a flat ground, of course the effect of an incised or raised ornament may be produced. The simplest ornament consists of a repetition of dots or points, circular, square, or triangular, instances of which may be seen in the sepulchral urns figured in this *Journal*, vol. iii, p. 68, and vol. i., 229. Of their effectiveness as a principle of book-ornamentation, the Gospels of Lindisfarne offer a striking example; the illuminated letters having a row of red dots all round them, a character which is regarded as distinctive of Anglo-Saxon (and Irish) MSS. by the Benedictine authors of the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*.—"Quoique toutes les lettres ponctuées ne soient pas anglo-saxonnes, et que toutes les anglo-saxonnes ne soient pas ponctuées, c'est néanmoins un caractère qui leur convient plus particulièrement qu'à nul autre genre d'écriture, surtout quand elles sont majuscules." (Tome ii., p. 122). Not only, however, are the large letters generally edged with rows of red dots, but in some of the finer manuscripts, as in the same Gospels of Lindisfarne, figures of animals are introduced with the outlines of their bodies composed of red dots; and in the Gospels of S. Columba the entire bodies of the evangelical symbols are covered with small red dots.

A single line, or a series of parallel straight lines placed horizontally, vertically, or obliquely, forms another simple element in ornamentation.⁵ The line being angulated forms a series of acute teeth producing a zig-zag pattern, or a succession of the letter **VVVV**, which may be varied by there being several rows under each other, or by having the lower angles of two adjoining **VV** opposed to the upper ends of the strokes of one placed below forming a series of diamond-shaped patterns.⁶ Again, the angulated line, by having its lower angles rounded, produces a series of scollops or a succession

⁵ As on the sepulchral urns from the Channel Islands, *Journ. Arch. Inst.*, i. 229.

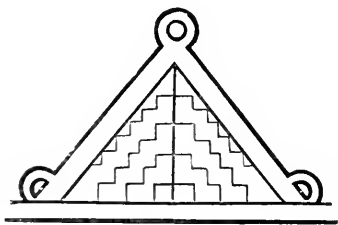
⁶ As on the same urns, *Ibid.*

of the letter **UUU**; and if both the upper and lower angles of the angulated line are rounded, we have a succession of waves **sn** like a number of the letter **S** conjoined and placed on their sides. Two such waving lines crossing each other alternately in the centre, produce the well-known architectural ornament called the *guilloche*, which may be considered as the simplest attempt at interlaced work. A specimen of the wavy line occurs in this *Journal* (vol. iv., p. 257), whilst the Cirencester tessellated pavement (vol. vi., p. 320) shows the guilloche :⁷ and the lower marginal ornament from Shobdon Church (*Journal*, vol. i., p. 237), is an instance in which three ribbons are thus interlaced, each ribbon being, moreover, ribbed down the centre, giving a richer effect. The waved line is, however, more commonly enriched by scroll-work terminating in foliage, of which examples may be seen in the fourth Volume of this *Journal*, pp. 76 and 247. But the pure guilloche and the wavy line enriched with scrolls and foliage, are more essentially classical and are rarely, if ever, met with in the early manuscripts and other objects more particularly now under consideration. Equally rare also is the classical modification of the scroll pattern given in the accompanying sketch copied from the border of one of the Scotch crosses in Mr. Chalmers's great work.



Another simple modification of the right line consists in its

being more or less repeatedly bent at right angles in opposite directions and at equal distances, producing a series of steps, as in this marginal ornament, copied from one of the grand pages of the Gospels of Mac Regol at Oxford, in which, by colouring

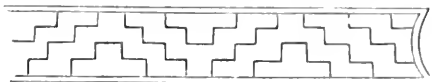


the spaces between the angulated lines with contrasted

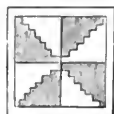
⁷ It will be seen in this plate how clumsily the ribbons forming the pattern interlace when two portions of the design come in contact. The Anglo-Saxon and

Irish artists always effected the junction of their interlaced ribbon patterns with wonderful skill.

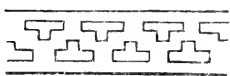
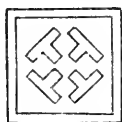
tints, an excellent effect is produced. A similar, but slightly altered, ornament is produced as the decoration of a fascia in the accompanying design from one of the less elaborately ornamented Irish



MSS. at St. Gall. Another modification of the same pattern, as the ornament of a square, is seen in this figure, also copied from one of the splendidly tessellated pages of one of the St. Gall MSS.

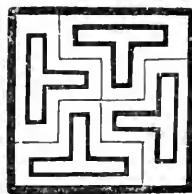


This step-like ornament, from the simplicity of its character, has been employed from the earliest ages. It occurs, for instance, as the ornament upon the dresses in the sculptures of Nineveh (in the dresses of females driven into captivity). It is found of very common occurrence on the *Kentish* Anglo-Saxon fibulae. (See one in the Ashmolean Museum, figured in this *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 253). It is seen also on a small, very early Irish enamelled shrine, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. This ornament is often accompanied by another, which indeed



seems rather to be a modification of it, being the repetition of the letter **T** in various positions. These examples are copied from a silver armlet in the British Museum, in which this ornament has been formed by a single punch.

A far more artistic effect is produced by the same elements being slightly altered in their position, as in Mr. Deek's curious fibula (represented in vol. viii., p. 195).⁸ Here the base of each **T** is not opposed to the base of the opposite **T**, but to that of the one next adjoining it. The same arrangement also occurs in this ornament which is of common occurrence on the crosses of Wales,⁹ on which a square is divided into four equal parts,¹ each contain-



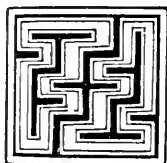
⁸ A precisely similar brooch, found at Little Wilbraham, Camb., is figured by the Hon. R. C. Neville, in his *Saxon Obsequies*, plate 3, fig. 116.

⁹ As on the upper part of the Carew cross, *Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. iii. p. 71.

¹ I have found this pattern precisely represented in Chinese drawings.

ing a T, in a similar position, the lines dividing the square forming a fyl-fot cross.²

A further modification of this pattern for the ornamentation of a square occurs in this figure from the Gospels of Mac Durnan in the Lambeth library, in which the alteration is produced by uniting the two letters T on each side, breaking the cross on these two sides.



Another instance in which the step-like pattern is united with the T occurs in the ornamentation of the seat of the Blessed Virgin and Child, in the Book of Kells, (see next page) accompanied by other ornaments to be subsequently noticed.

Another simple ornament is the Greek or Maltese cross, with all the arms of equal length. Often, of course, this is used as an emblem of Christianity, but it frequently occurs as a mere decorative element, as where it is often repeated so as to produce a diaper effect, as on one of the Cumberland crosses and on various early Irish relics, as on the cover of the Leabhar Dhimma, the back of the bell of St. Patrick, and the underside of Mr. Petrie's shrine of St. Madoc. Singly it is used as an ornament, both upright and as a Saint Andrew's cross, either alone or inscribed in a circle, as on the ring of Ethelwulf. Instances of its use as a Christian emblem may be seen in this *Journal*, vol. i., pp. 30, 126; vol. ii., p. 86; vol. iii., pp. 175, 177; vol. vi., p. 81.

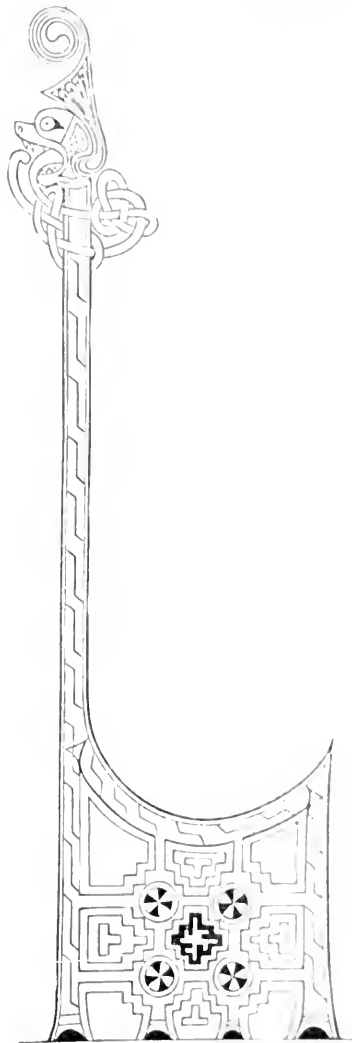
Other ornaments, which from their simplicity are naturally the results of the earliest attempts at decoration, and cannot be considered as belonging to any particular age or country, are also occasionally, but rarely, to be met with in the MSS. and other works under consideration. Thus, throughout the many illuminated pages of the Gospels of Lindisfarne, the only ornament which I have found, except the interlaced ribbon pattern, the elongated interlaced zoomorphic pattern, the spiral ornaments, and the diagonal pattern, all

² This cross (a kind of cross potent rebated) is thus named in a MS. of the fifteenth century. It was in use as early as the tenth century before Christ as a mystic symbol amongst the religious devotees of India and China: it occurs on very early Christian remains, and is found according to Mr. Waller, on the girdle of a priest of the date A.D. 1011. It occurs in the centre compartment of

the two great Welsh crosses at Carew and Neverne (*Journ.* vol. iii. p. 71) and in the beautiful circlet of gilt metal, found at Brougham (*Journ.* vol. iv. p. 63) between the forks of the beard of one of the angels. I have found it also in the tessellated page opposite the commencement of St. John's Gospel, in the Gospels of Lindisfarne.

subsequently described, and the step pattern above mentioned, is a small circle in the centre of one of the tessellated crosses, where the appearance of a rosette is produced by four straight lines being drawn through the circle, crossing in the centre, producing eight spaces or petals, each of which is rounded where it joins the circumference; although however thus imitating a vegetable form, this ornament, it will be seen, is essentially geometrical. So again a circle is occasionally intersected by four other circles of the same size, as in the Cumdach of the Gospels of Dhimma (Betham, *Ant. Res.*, vol. i., pl. vi), or a circle is cut into four parts by a Saint Andrew's cross, as on the Forres pillar; another analogous ornament may be seen on the Aycliffe cross (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. iii., p. 260).

The fret is another characteristic ornament to which, it is necessary to allude, consisting of one or more ribbons or fillets meeting in vertical and horizontal directions, and running at parallel distances equal to their breadth, the section of the channels between them being rectangular. This is a purely classical ornament,³ being, I believe, occasionally termed the "Gammadion," and it and its modifications are very rarely met with in the early works of



Seat of the Virgin and Child. B. K. 1. K. 15.

³ It is very common on the Etruscan vases, and a specimen of it occurs in the Cirencester tessellated pavement (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. vi. p. 321).

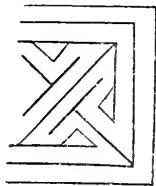
our artists. The Pen-môn font (*Journ. Arch. Inst.* vol. i., p. 122), offers an instance of a comparatively simple kind; the ornament here figured from one of the early MSS. at St. Gall, seems to be referrible to this species of pattern, if indeed it be not rather an angulated modification of the spiral pattern described more fully below.



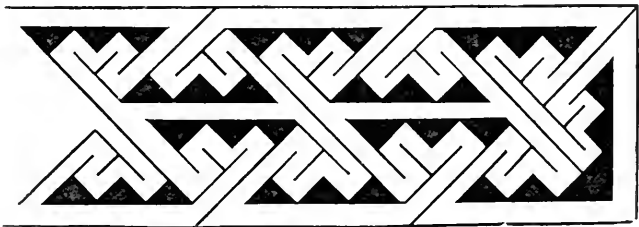
Another curious modification of this design (which ought also probably rather to be referred to the diagonal series of patterns described below) occurs in the Gospels of Mac Durnan, as well as with very slight alterations in the Gospels at St. Gall.



None of the preceding designs appear to me entitled to be considered as peculiarly characteristic of British, Anglo-Saxon, and Irish art; but we have now arrived at one which is, I apprehend, exclusively national. This consists of a number of fine lines arranged diagonally, forming various patterns which have a very Chinese-like aspect. As the letter **Z** seems to be the primary element of the ornament, it might be termed the **Z** pattern: in its simplest form it is thus delineated: the ends of the horizontal top and bottom stroke being dilated into triangles, the right hand top angle is also accompanied by a vertical line similarly terminated; but this is added to fill up the space at the end of the pattern.

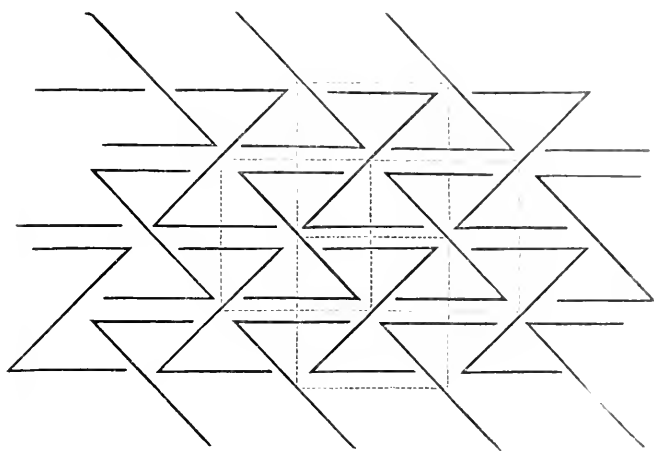


In the next woodcut, it will be seen that the **Z** is reversed, with three black triangles attached to each of the horizontal bars. This pattern is very common, both in

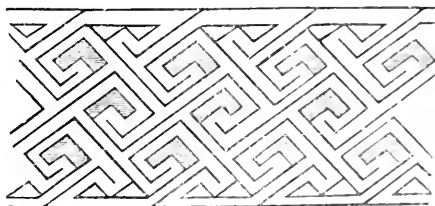


manuscripts and carved stone-work, and it often fills up large spaces and squares, the pattern being easily extended; thus

the two diagonal lines, extending from the outer upper margin of the above figure to the second row of black triangles from the top, forms one-half of a pair of supplemental letters **Z**; the design is, indeed, rows of the letters **Z**, alternately in the ordinary position and reversed, as seen in the following diagram, in which the pattern is magnified and drawn geometrically.



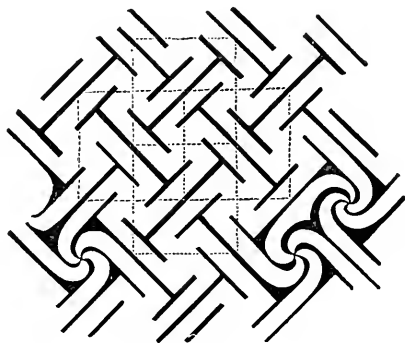
Modifications of this pattern occur, as on the tombstone of Suibine, given in this *Journal*, vol. iii., p. 183 (from Mr. Petrie's work on the Round Towers), where this pattern is accommodated to fill up four semi-circular spaces; and also as in the



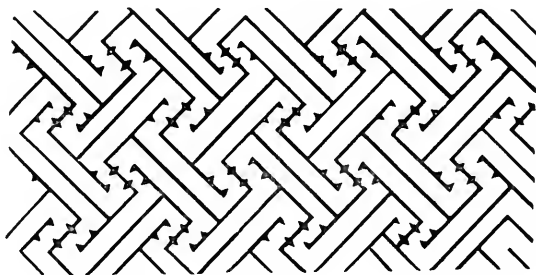
accompanying magnified figure from the Gospels of Mac Durnan, where the **Z** has the top and bottom strokes drawn obliquely and nearly at right angles with the middle stroke, and their ends are further angulated and alternately thickened. Sometimes also the thickened part, instead of resembling, as here, a broad letter **A**, is formed into a crescent shape

(Gospels of Mac Durnan and Gospels at St. Gall). Sometimes also, as in the first tessellated page of the Gospels of Lindisfarne, it is formed (in conjunction with the opposite angulated end) into a square, and the thin lines being drawn very close together, the appearance of tessellation is produced.

To this class of ornament must also, in my opinion, be ascribed the device upon the Penally cross, represented in this *Journal*, vol. i., p. 384, from drawings by Mr. A. Way, to the truthfulness of which I can vouch from examination and rubbings of the original stone. In this the design consists of a series of the letter I, placed obliquely in opposite directions, with broad top and bottom tip-strokes. The geometrical construction of this pattern is at once seen in the accompanying figure.



The following figure is a much magnified representation of part of a panel in a border in the Lambeth Aldhelm,



and it will be seen that it is essentially identical with the Penally ornament, differing only in having one end of each

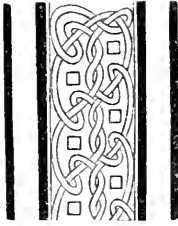


Fig. 1.

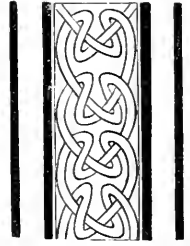


Fig. 2.

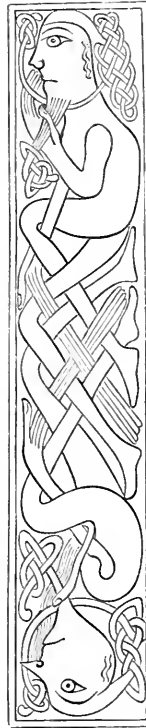


Fig. 6.

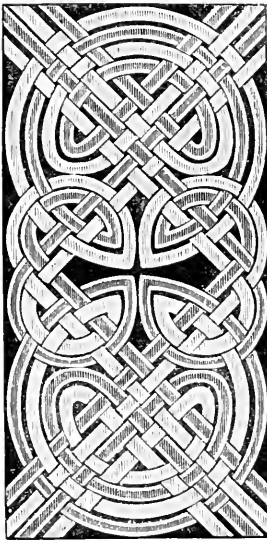


Fig. 4.

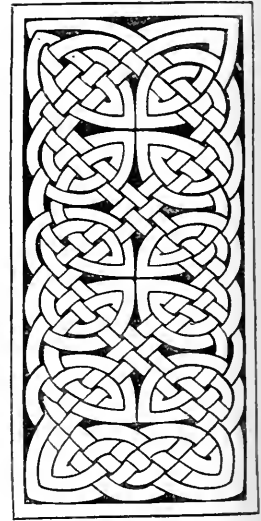


Fig. 5.

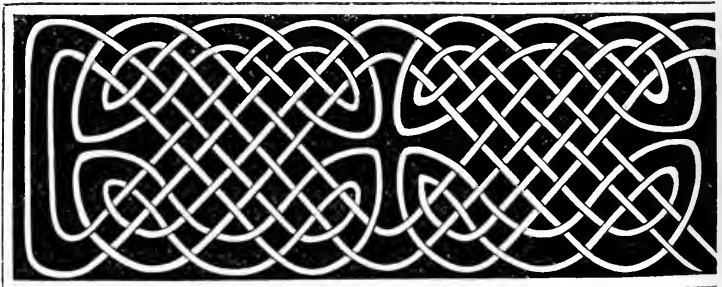


Fig. 3.

of the top and bottom tip-strokes united with that of the opposite 1.⁴

The next pattern to be noticed as of almost universal employment by all classes of artificers in the early period under consideration, is the interlaced ribbon pattern, which, although simple in some few rude instances, in almost every case is excessively intricate in its convolutions, which are often symmetrical and geometrical. In the two sketches opposite figs. 1 and 2 (from the Gospels at St. Gall) we have two single narrow ribbons curiously intertwined, whilst in the three following (figs. 3, 4, and 5) two ribbons run closely parallel to each other, but are interlaced alternately. Figure 3 is greatly magnified from a panel in the Gospels of Mac Regol at Oxford, and the ribbons are very narrow, and white on a black ground. In figure 4 (magnified from the Lindisfarne Gospels) the ribbons are much broader, touching each other, and variously coloured; at the point also where one curve approaches another they become angulated, thus producing a series of ✠ down the centre of the pattern. The same effect is also produced in the centre of the figure 5, magnified from one of the tessellated pages of the Gospels of Mac Regol, and which is in fact only a modification of fig. 4 by uniting the alternate third and fourth lateral semicircles.

Specimens of such interlaced work in various metals are given in this *Journal* (vol. iv. p. 63), from the chased Brougham circlet; (vol. iv. p. 253) from the Ashmolean fibula; (vol. vii. p. 37) the small Caenby circular disc (in which three ribbons are laid side by side); the Melton buckle (vol. ix. p. 116) and the Castle Bytham fibula (vol. x. p. 81); both of the same date and character as the Caenby disc, and (vol. vi. p. 216) from the Thornbrough fibula.⁵

In stone work, the Penally crosses (vol. i. p. 384), having also three ribbons laid side by side; the Isle of Man crosses, (vol. ii. pp. 75, 76); the Carew and Neverne crosses (vol. iii. p. 71), and the Lancaster cross (vol. iii. p. 72); the Bedale, Aycliffe, and Hawkeswell crosses (vol. iii. p. 259, 260); the

⁴ Had both ends of each tip-stroke been united to the tip-strokes of the opposite 1, a pattern would have been produced almost identical with that upon the great Chinese bell in the British Museum, and this brings us very near to the classical fret of Greek and Roman artists alluded to above in page 237, except that the latter

are almost always horizontal and vertical. But in the tessellated pavement at Northleigh, Oxfordshire, are four lozenge-shaped compartments, in which the fret is arranged diagonally.

⁵ The interlacings in the so-called cruciform fibule are ordinarily very clumsily arranged.

Bath cross (vol. iii. p. 356) ; the Barningham gravestone (vol. iv. 357), and the Walton cross (vol. v. p. 62), furnish various illustrations of interlaced ribbon patterns.

The interlacings on the Hackthorn cross (vol. vi. p. 400), are very curiously arranged to form birds, occupying the upper spaces above the arms of the cross.

In horn, a curious example, from Switzerland, is given in vol. iv. p. 75 ; but several examples of bone carved with interlaced work and dragons occur in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and in Mr. Wakeman's collection.

The leathern covering of the Book of Armagh, and of the shrine of St. Madoc (of which figures are given by Mr. Petrie) are elaborately ornamented with interlaced work.

In the early manuscripts this species of ornament may be considered as the most prevalent of all.

There are some variations of these interlaced ribbon designs which merit attention. A very simple effect is produced by two ovals crossing each other at right angles, an ornament very greatly distributed, occurring in Greek and Syriac MSS., in Roman tessellated pavements, &c. An instance in early stone-work occurs on the Llan Jestyn font (' Journ. Arch. Ins.' vol. i. p. 126), but it is very rarely met with in MSS. Another simple design is formed by the intersection of four semi-ellipses and lines parallel to their major axes. Mr. Petrie has given an example of it from Irish



stone work, and there are several elaborate modifications of it on the Scotch crosses figured in Mr. Chalmers' fine work. It occurs also in the fine early MS. which I regard as portion of the *Biblia Gregoriana* (Brit. Mus. MS. Reg. 1 E. vi.), and in the curious *Psalter*, Vitellius, F. 11, which has furnished the accompanying figure.



Triquetra.

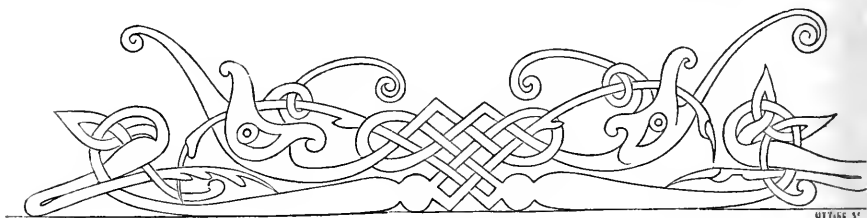
Another ornament very commonly employed in filling up small triangular spaces in all kinds of work, is the triquetra, in which the outer corners of the interlacing are angulated, of which this figure is an example. It is sometimes elaborated, as in the specimens from metal work (the crozier of Damhnad Ocheine) given by Mr. Petrie (*Round Towers*, p. 230). An instance of its occurrence on one of the Isle of Man crosses may be seen in this *Journal* (vol. ii. p. 76.) By some persons it is considered as emblematical of the Trinity.

Another very distinguishing species of ornament, profusely adopted in the early work of all kinds, consists of monstrous animals, birds, snakes, lizards, &c. of various kinds, generally extravagantly elongated with tails, top-knots, or tongues forming long interlacing ribbons, and intertwining together in the most fantastical manner; often these designs are, like the ribbon patterns, symmetrical, but occasionally they are drawn so as to occupy the required space in an irregular manner. "Les lettres historiées anglo-saxonnes," say the Benedictine authors of the "Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique," tom. ii. p. 122, "se distinguent des autres parcequ'elles aboutissent en têtes et en queues de serpens," adding in a footnote, "Les ornemens des lettres grises anglo-saxonnes semblent n'être le fruit que d'imaginacions atroces et melancholiques. Jamais d'idées riantes; tout se ressent de la durété du climat"!! A recent and learned writer, however, Dr. Rock, would see in all these designs a symbolical meaning, "which, though its sense be locked up from us now, if we wait and look with patience, we may some day find the key to it." (Church of our Fathers, vol. i. p. 279.) The same author has proposed the following explanation of the birds which are delineated in great numbers on one of the tessellated cruciform pages of the Gospels of Lindisfarne (that opposite the commencement of St. John's Gospel); these he supposes are intended for eider ducks, or the ducks of St. Cuthbert, as that species of *Anas* is popularly termed; and as the volume was written and illuminated in honour of that saint, the birds which he loved during his life were represented in the volume thus decorated by his followers. A closer examination would, however, have shown this writer that the birds are not ducks, but have the beaks and talons of eagles, and if any symbol is to be traced from them (which I cannot however affirm) they ought rather to be considered as illustrations of the evangelical symbol of Saint John. They also occur in all the early MSS., Irish as well as Anglo-Saxon, which is another reason why their attribution to St. Cuthbert cannot be maintained.

These zoomorphic ornaments may be divided according to the classes of animals which they represent. Occasionally, but of rare occurrence, the human figure is thus treated; on one of the panels of the smaller cross of Monasterboice, and on one of the Kilklispeen crosses are carved groups of

human figures, strangely attenuated and interlaced ; in metal-work the same occurs on one of the bosses of the Duke of Devonshire's Lismore crozier ; and in MSS. the Book of Kells offers numerous instances (one of which is represented in *Palæogr. Sacr. Pictoria*, pl. 1 of the Book of Kells), and the design (fig. 6, *ante*, opposite page 291) is from the Gospels of Mac Regol at Oxford.

Of quadrupeds the most ordinary animal which appears to be figured is the greyhound, or more probably the old, and now, I believe, extinct Irish blood-hound, of which a tolerably good representation is given in one of the fanciful marginal ornaments in the Book of Kells. The accompanying letter, **m**, (fig. 7, opposite) from the Gospels of Lindisfarne, exhibits four of these dogs in the thick strokes of the letter, whilst in the



open space are represented two large dogs' heads with the ears extended into a pair of large wing-like appendages. The greater attenuation of the animal, and the shortening of the legs, the fore-paws placed towards the head, and the hind ones at a great distance behind, with a long interlacing tail, gives the quadruped the appearance of a lizard, and hence I apply to this modification the term *lacertine* rather than *dracontine*, wings being rarely, if ever, added to the figure with the head of a quadruped. The design given above is a magnified drawing from one of the marginal ornaments in the Gospels of Mac Durnan, and represents a very curious treatment of two of these monstrous creatures.

In the next (fig. 8) design we have the letter **q** formed of a creature with a long angulated body, the head of a greyhound with one ear forming a sort of horn, extending over the nose, and the other ear, or a top-knot, produced into a whirling ribbon of great length ; the neck is encircled with a collar of pearls, there are no fore-legs, and the hind pair are singularly bent back and interlaced with the long knotted tail. This

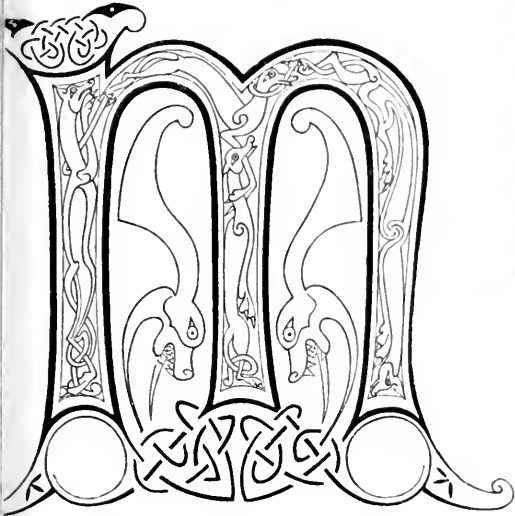


Fig. 7.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.

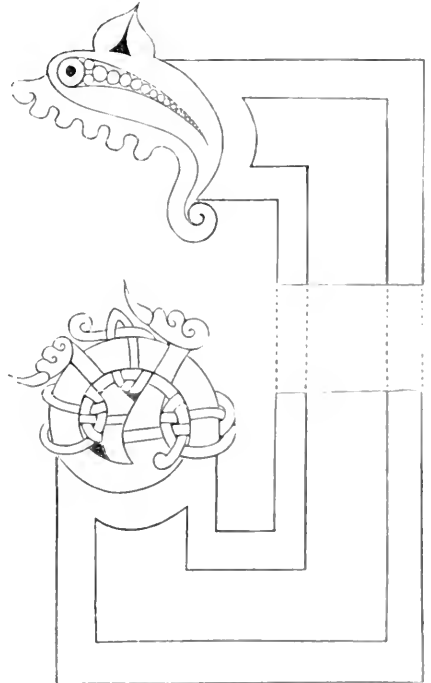
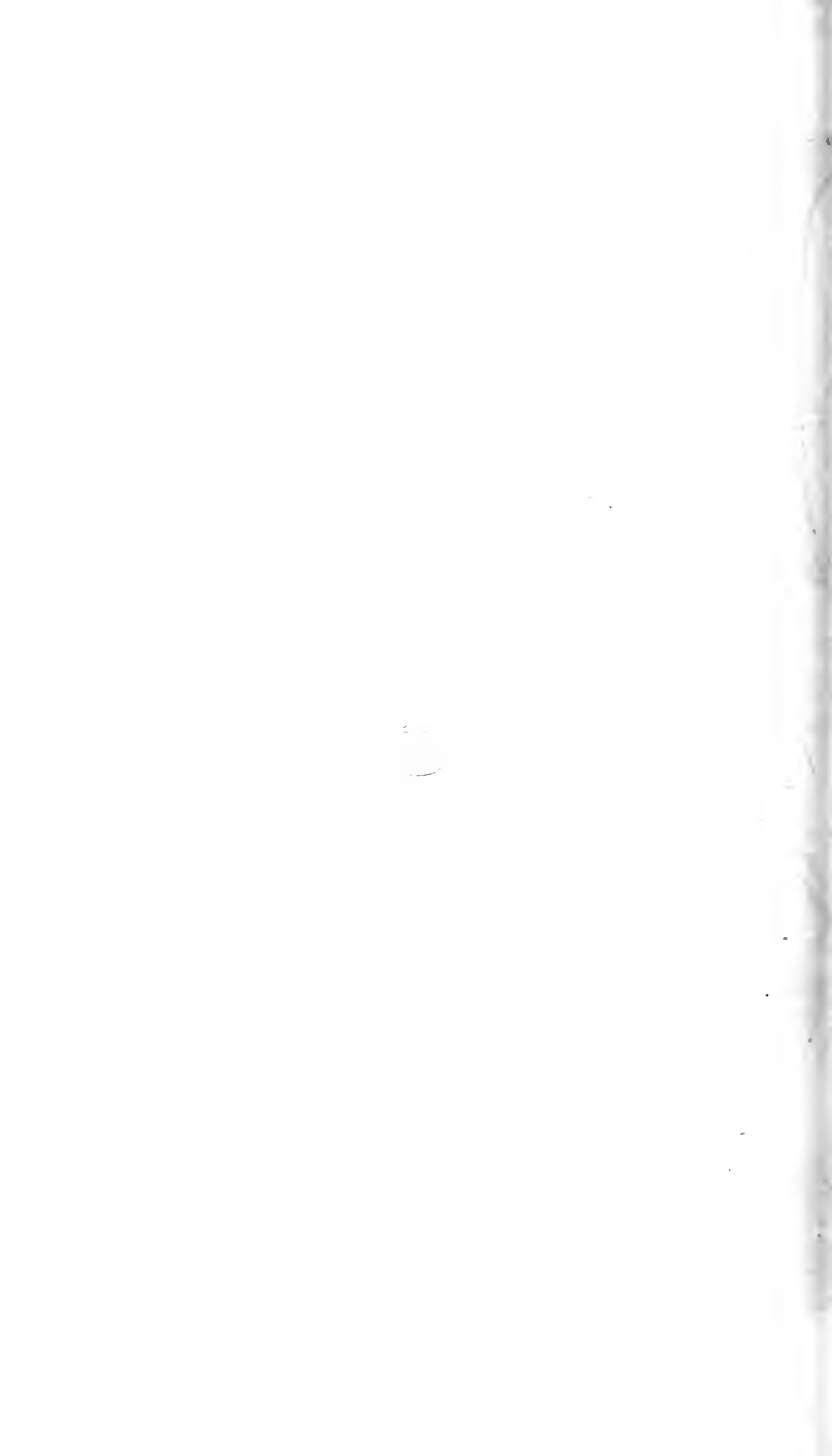


Fig. 10.



letter is from the Psalter of Ricemarchus, Trin. Coll. Dublin. The same Psalter supplies us with an instance (fig. **W.**) of the mode in which these monstrous animals were employed as marginal ornaments round three, or nearly the whole of four sides of a page, the open spaces in the supposed body of the animal being filled with panels of interlaced ribbons, animals, &c., in the ordinary manner, the hind-legs and tail forming the termination of the ornamental border. Sometimes, instead of these, we find a fish's tail represented, as in the Book of Kells and Gospels of St. Gall. In the Gospels of Lindisfarne are also various instances of this treatment. The Psalter of St. Ouen, which appears to me to be of the same date as that of Ricemarchus, although the French palæographers place it several centuries earlier, offers many curious letters, formed of strange animals, of which the accompanying is a specimen, in which a dog's head is accompanied by a fish's tail, without any legs, forming the letter C.



Birds also are introduced to a very great extent with similar elaborations and often equally attenuated. Thus in the figure (9, opposite p. 294) from one of the grand tessellated pages of the Gospels of St. Chad, are eight birds, some with long slender interlacing tails, and some with top-knots, strangely elongated and intertwined, forming an almost endless series of regularly alternate overlapping ribbons. The toes of all the birds are also curiously elongated with the claws of rapacious birds.

Of snakes or snake-like animals, without either legs or wings, scarcely any representations occur in the MSS., although they are found occasionally on the carved crosses, as on Muiredach's cross at Monasterboice, and on some of the Scotch crosses figured in Mr. Chalmers' great work. In the engraving of the Runic cross at Kirk Braddan, given in this *Journal*, (vol. ii. p. 75,) the animals have the appearance of short snakes, but the drawing was in this part incorrect, as they are carved on the original cross with short legs.⁶ They occur in their true form as serpents intertwined and

⁶ In this instance the bodies are shorter and thicker than ordinary, and apparently scaly, bearing a great resemblance to the

"Drachenzierathen" of Danish monuments figured in the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," p. 70.

biting each other's tails, in the remarkable Anglo-Saxon tomb at Bedale (*Journ. Arch. Instit.*, vol. iii. p. 258).

A curious arrangement of dog-like animals occurs as the crest of the head of several ancient Irish croziers, a number of these quadrupeds being represented in succession, each biting the tail or hind legs of the preceding; the same occurs also in some of the oldest MSS., as in the Gospels of St. Columba and those of Lindisfarne. The Cuerdale fragment (*Journ. Arch. Instit.*, vol. iv. p. 189, no. 88), apparently formed portion of a similar arrangement, but I apprehend it was originally portion of a fine brooch of the form given in this *Journal*, (vol. vii., p. 78; ix. 90, and ix. 200). The fragment, (vol. iv. p. 190, no. 94), is also part of another brooch in which the flattened part is ornamented with dragons—many examples of which were shown in the Dublin Exhibition of 1853. The heads of dogs or lizards' heads were also often used as terminal ornaments, the gaping mouth serving as the termination of a long stem, as in the Cuerdale fragments, 91 and 97, which are also portions of brooches.⁷

As the termination of an ornament also, the heads of dogs or similar animals were of very common occurrence both in MSS. and metal-work, as for instance in the jewel of Alfred above referred to (vol. ii. p. 164). The magnificent cross of Cong in the Royal Irish Academy, figured also in this *Journal* (vol. v. p. 245), is mounted upon a finely carved dog's head, and such also occurs in the grand Tara brooch, of which excellent figures of both sides have been given in the *Art-Journal* during the past autumn.

In the MSS. it is also of common occurrence; of which the drawing of the chair of the Virgin, given above (p. 287), is an example.

It is worthy of remark that the ancient stone crosses of

⁷ Nothing can more completely prove how little our national antiquities have been studied, owing chiefly to the want of a national collection in the British Museum, than to find these Cuerdale fragments described, in 1847, by so excellent an antiquary as the Keeper of the Antiquities in that establishment, as objects of unknown use, and probably of Eastern origin (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, iv. 189, 191, 198). It is one of the benefits of the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, that it has

afforded to many English antiquarians an opportunity of studying the antiquities of the Sister Island, which are so peculiar that we may well excuse an English antiquary for not being able to determine the nature of fragments such as those found at Cuerdale, especially when the use of some of the most curious articles in the Irish Collections remains unknown even to the Irish antiquarians themselves.



Fig. 11.

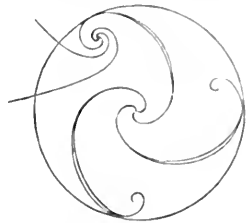


UTTING 5*

Fig. 12.

Wales are very rarely ornamented with these zoomorphic patterns. The only instance which I can call to mind is the sculptured stone standing on the north side of the Church of Penally, near Tenby.

The only other species of ornament worthy of notice, is, perhaps, still more characteristic of the early works of these islands than any of the preceding. It consists of a number (2, 3, or 4) of spiral lines starting together from a central point, each of which after several circumvolutions goes off to another adjacent similar spiral, the direction taken by each line being constantly that of the letter C, and not scroll-wise, that of S. The principle of the ornament will be seen from the accompanying diagram, and the mode of its more ordinary execution in fig. 11, copied from the heading of one of the large initial letters in the Gospels of St. Gall. The spirals in this ornament are composed of



only two or three lines, each having the end next the centre of the circle thickened ;⁸ in none of these spirals moreover are there more than six circumvolutions, that is, each of the three spiral lines in the circle only makes two circumvolutions, but in the more elaborate MSS., as in the Gospels of Mac Regol and in the Paris Gospels, there are as many as 18 or 20 circumvolutions in a circle, drawn with extraordinary precision and delicacy. A peculiarity in the pattern further consists in having the open space between the adjacent whorls divided into equal sized spaces, coloured alternately, light and dark, with a small transverse dark-pointed oval in the light ground, and a similar light-coloured one in the dark ground. This ornament, with this additional peculiarity, is exactly represented in the early metal-work in which the space between the whorls is raised to a ridge (the dark portion in the MS. representing the shaded side of the space), and the small-pointed ovals are impressed, giving to this portion of the design something of the appearance of one of the long

⁸ As a further instance of the manner by which an unequal number of spiral lines is produced in a given pattern, it may be mentioned that one of the Kilcullen crosses exhibits a panel containing a set of nine bosses (three in three rows)

formed of spiral lines; the centre boss consists of four lines extending to the middle boss on the top, bottom, and two sides. These four bosses consist of only three spirals, whilst the four at the four angles consist of only two spirals.

ancient curved Irish trumpets dilated at the mouth, which is represented by the ovals in question, and hence the pattern has obtained the name of the trumpet-pattern in Ireland, where it is very common on the stone crosses, grave-stones, metal-work, brooches and in manuscripts. In the collection of the Royal Irish Academy are several bronze circular plates about 9 inches in diameter (the use of which is unknown) in which this pattern is employed of a large size. Mr. Petrie has given a figure of the grave-stone of Suibhne Mac Maelhumai, one of the three Irishmen who visited Alfred the Great, as related in the Saxon Chronicle, and who died A.D., 892, in which the centre of the cross is formed into a circle filled with this spiral pattern (Round Towers, p. 323). The grave-stone of Abbot Flannchadh is more simple, the design being a cross-shaped figure *with* (not *within*, as printed by Mr. Chambers in his paper on ancient crosses, Ecclesiologist, vol. ix. p. 96) a circle placed in the centre of the limbs formed by three radiating eccentric lines merging into one another as they approach the circumference, leaving between them three pear-shaped spaces somewhat similar to the circular portion of the diagram given above. Flannchadh died in 1002.

The C-like arrangement of the spiral pattern is so uniform that, in the very few instances in which it is departed from either in metal, stone, or MSS. ornamentation, we may suspect extraneous influence; thus, on a slab near the junction of the upper and right arms of the cruciform vault at New Grange (for a rubbing of which, made in October, 1853, I am indebted to Mr. Way), is a series of incised spiral lines, forming whorls, each whorl formed of two lines, each of which makes two circumvolutions, and then both lines are carried scroll or ω -like to form the next whorl. This is the stone engraved by Mr. Wakeman (Archaeologia Hibernica, p. 24), but he has not drawn the junction of the whorls correctly. Now, judging from the types of ornament given in the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," p. 70, the spiral patterns of Denmark are of this scroll-like character, and from this circumstance alone I would infer that this singular mound is of Scandinavian rather than Celtic origin. Mr. Chambers, on the other hand, from the cruciform arrangement of the vault, and the ornaments carved on its stones, considers it to be a comparatively modern Christian structure, instancing a pattern (Wakeman, p. 29) as identical with one on the

borders of the Gospels of St. Chad at Lichfield (*Ecclesiologist*, vol. viii). This is, however, not exactly the case. The New Grange pattern is simply a series of St. Andrew's crosses, separated from each other by perpendicular lines, the spaces between the arms forming sunk triangular spaces, leaving the crosses in relief, whereas the ornament in St. Chad's book, to which Mr. Chambers refers, is the simpler diagonal Chinese-like pattern represented above, page 288. The other ornaments, also carved on the New Grange stones, are of that rude character which is seen on earthen vases found in barrows. The cross within the circle occurs in the cruciform chamber at Dowth, not at New Grange (Wakeman, p. 34), in conjunction with other rudely carved simple patterns, without, as I apprehend, any Christian character belonging to it.

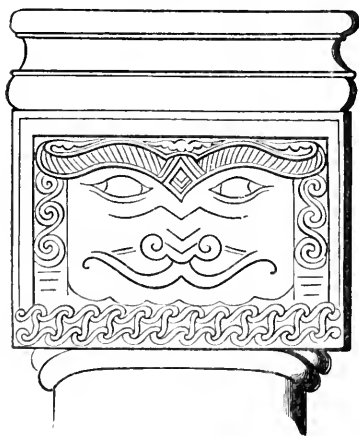
One of the curious little circular bronze Irish instruments with a curved slender handle, of unknown use, but which have been termed *crepitacula*, in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, has this spiral ornament beautifully impressed. Another of the same instruments in the collection of Mr. Cooke of Parsonstown, was produced in the Dublin Exhibition, and described as a "Pagan Sacerdotal Badge," and was similarly ornamented in enamel. Mr. Petric possesses another small bronze implement of unknown use, of the most beautiful execution, in the shape of a thin funnel with a circular disc and two semi-circular ones attached at the top, having the spiral pattern in relief on it; he possesses also several small plates of bronze most elegantly chased with this pattern. The Duke of Northumberland likewise possesses a small metal ornament, probably the cover of a reliquary, with the same kind of pattern elaborately tooled on it. The same design occurs on several small circular enamelled plates of early work, one of which, in the Museum of the Warwick Natural History and Antiquarian Society, has been figured in this *Journal* (vol. ii. p. 160), another is represented by Mr. Rogers (*Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iii., p. 282); these were found near Chesterton. Another very similar is in the collection of Lord Londesborough, and another is in the hands of an antiquary in Oxfordshire, which was dug up in one of the Anglo-Saxon graves at Eynsham in that county. Two similar roundels are described in *Archæologia*, (vol. ix., p. 190) which were found in Derbyshire. The two

remarkable silver relics from Largo, represented in this *Journal* (vol. vi. p. 252), also exhibit these spiral patterns.

It is worthy of notice that I have not found any instance of this spiral ornament on any of the carved stone crosses of Wales. It occurs, however, on several of those of Scotland, but the only instance of its occurrence in sculpture in England, of which I am aware, is the font of Deerhurst Church (figured in *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. i., p. 65). Judging from the figure, and bearing in mind that this style of ornament was not used in MSS. in England after the 9th century, this may be the oldest ornamented font in England.

The large design (fig. 12, opposite p. 297), is the magnified representation of one of the small compartments (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch square) in one of the grand tessellated pages in the Gospels of Lindisfarne, in which great variety is produced by separating the spiral lines in the centre of each whorl, and giving them various terminations, sometimes having very much the appearance of the head of an animal with gaping jaws. I believe I may safely affirm that such a design as the one represented in this figure is not to be found in the ornamental work of any ancient people except the Irish, British, and early Anglo-Saxons.

The sculptures of the grand chancel arch of Tuam cathedral, a cast of which formed so conspicuous an ornament in the Dublin Exhibition, presents us with a S-like modification of



this spiral pattern, conjoined with the redoubled scroll pattern; the accompanying figure, copied from Mr. Petrie's work (compared with rubbings made by myself), shows a fascia on the lower part of the capital in which three ribbons start from one centre; the middle one descending and joining the lower row of scrolls; upon the sides of the capital, the plain redoubled scroll is represented, similar to that figured above, p. 284.

In the preceding pages I have purposely left untouched the

question as to whence the early artists of these islands obtained the very characteristic styles of ornament here described. By some writers they have been considered as exclusively British,⁷ by others as Anglo-Saxon, whilst others have regarded them as exclusively Irish. By some they have been described as Runic and Scandinavian, by some as entirely of Roman origin,⁹ and by others as Byzantine and Eastern in their derivation. Tempting as it is, I shall defer the consideration of this branch of the enquiry until a future occasion.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

⁷ "Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of scription and ornament;"—"although some beautiful samples of our British MSS. were taken over to Ireland, the Irish never made any progress in the art of illuminating."—Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, i. pp. 275-278.

⁸ Ledwich is the chief author of this popular notion. Not a single Runic monument occurs in Ireland, and the sculptured Runic stones in the north of Europe are several centuries more recent than the Irish monuments.

⁹ "The whole of these devices and ornaments, including even the Scandinavian device of the intertwined serpents, are exclusively Italian, with an occasional mixture of Greek designs, and not of native, or Celtic, or Teutonic origin."—Chambers, in *Ecclesiologist*, ix. 91. This gentleman moreover gives a variety of reasons in support of the opinion that one or more of the finest of the Irish crosses, including one of those at Monasterboice, were executed in Italy and imported into Ireland. *Ibid.*, p. 99.

ON THE LEADING EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE EMPRESS
MATILDA, ARISING OUT OF HER ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH
HERSELF ON THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TURNER, M.A., RECTOR OF MARESFIELD.

THE leading incidents in the life of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and mother of Henry II., and more especially those arising out of the great political drama connected with it—her futile attempt to establish herself on the throne of England upon the death of her father, in opposition to the usurpation of her cousin Stephen,—have been very fully pourtrayed by Hume and other historians. Still, resulting from that eventful struggle were many casualties, many hairbreadth escapes and disastrous consequences, to which this ambitious, but ill-advised and ill-fated woman, was doomed to submit, which are full of interest ; but which, for brevity's sake, these writers were under the necessity of omitting, or of very shortly noticing. It is my intention to give, in a more enlarged and connected form, a detailed narrative of some of the most interesting of her exploits, during the period of her sojourn in this country, as they are to be gleaned from the Chronicles of those early times.

Her title to the throne of England arose from the fact of her being the only surviving child of her father, the third son of the Norman invader ; who, upon the accidental and untimely death of his elder brother, William Rufus, while hunting in the New Forest. usurped the crown to the exclusion of Robert, the rightful heir, at that time engaged in prosecuting the Holy War in Palestine. Her only brother, a youth of great talent and promise, had been cut off, at the early age of eighteen, in an endeavour to rescue his natural sister, the Countess of Perche. They were returning with their father and a large retinue of the junior nobility, from France, after a successful attempt on the part of Henry, to restore peace to that distracted country, and had arrived within a short distance of the British shores, when, ambitious of being the first to land, the prince, at an unguarded moment, was led to offer a liberal reward to the crew of

the ship in which he and the countess were embarked, if they would so urge the vessel forward as to enable him to accomplish the object of his wishes. By this proposal they were induced to make the attempt ; and in doing so, ran the ship on a rock, and totally destroyed her. All on board would probably have perished, had not a boat been secured by some of the sailors, which enabled them to rescue the prince, who, after the vessel had become a wreck, was the first object of their solicitude. He would doubtless have been saved, had not his attention been attracted by the cries of the countess, then struggling with the waves, at no great distance from him. This induced him to return to her rescue. Vain were the remonstrances of his friends to deter him from so hazardous an undertaking ; unavailing their representations of the danger. Sufficient to animate this heroic youth to risk anything, even his own safety, was the consciousness that the life of a beloved sister was in jeopardy ; he was quite resolved to rescue her from the jaws of death, or to perish in the attempt. And perish he unhappily did. Too fully verified were the worst anticipations of the remonstrants. For, floating in the sea by means of the support which broken pieces of the vessel rendered them, were many of the companions of the tender-hearted and adventurous prince ; who, as the boat, in returning to the rescue, approached the countess, recklessly crowded into it ; till, being unable longer to sustain the additional weight, it went down, and all on board perished. By the exertions of the sailors of one of the other vessels, who had observed her perilous situation, as well as her brother's unsuccessful endeavour to save her, she was taken up ; but more than 140 of the younger sons of the leading aristocracy of England are said to have been drowned with prince William on this most melancholy occasion. His father, in whose sight this took place, was so overpowered both in mind and body, that, though he survived the shock fifteen years, he is recorded never again to have smiled, or to have shown his wonted cheerfulness. He died in A.D. 1135. Prior to his decease he appointed Matilda his successor, at the same time taking the prudential measure of calling on the nobility to swear fealty to her. Matilda was then the consort of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II. ; she had previously espoused the Emperor Henry V. of Germany, by whom she had no issue.

Decisive and satisfactory as this arrangement on the part of Henry was deemed by him, to her who was the principal object, and for whose good it was made, the precautions proved far otherwise. Little did Matilda profit by it. For no sooner had the king's death become generally known, than she found herself deserted by the barons, who, to secure their allegiance and support, had been permitted by Henry to fortify their castles, thereby becoming petty monarchs, each in the district in which he resided; and who by this means, instead of being conciliated, acquired a controlling power, which they were, without difficulty, able to sustain. The barons, upheld by the clergy, who also had become a very powerful body, disregarded, for the most part, the appointment of Henry, and the oath which they had taken to support Matilda, by superseding her claim to the crown, and placing her cousin Stephen on the throne. This the imperious temper of Matilda, at that time with her husband in Normandy, could not brook; availing herself, therefore, of an insurrection in her favour, and of great promises of support which had been held out by her natural brother, Robert of Gloucester, who had come to this country, soon after the usurpation of Stephen, for the express purpose of supporting her cause, she came to England; and having disembarked at the port of Littlehampton,¹ she proceeded direct to Arundel Castle, a distance of about three miles, where she took up her residence; having been induced to do so by the solicitation of her step-mother, Queen Adeliza, the consort of William de Albini,² Earl of Sussex, one of the most powerful barons of his day; by whom she was most gladly received. Her first step after her arrival at Arundel, was openly to lay claim to the crown; and to send from thence messengers into the counties of England known to be favourable to her cause, to excite her friends to arouse themselves in vindication of her right.

¹ Most of the ancient chroniclers state Portsmouth to have been the place of Matilda's disembarkation. Nevertheless, I am disposed to consider with Matthew Paris, the port of Littlehampton—"ad portum Arundel applicans" are his words—as the part of the coast at which she landed. With a harbour so contiguous to Arundel as this, she would scarcely have been carried on to Portsmouth; which would have entailed on her a

journey of thirty miles through a country difficult of passage, before she could have attained the place of her destination. Fabyan and Grafton omit all notice of her visit to Arundel. They state that she went direct from Portsmouth to Bristol.

² Gervase (x. Script. col. 1349), alluding to Adeliza's connection with this Baron, calls her "*Amica vel Uxore Wilhelmi comitis de Arundello.*"

At the time of Maud's arrival, Stephen was actively engaged in opposing the progress of her uncle David, King of Scotland; who, in defence of his niece's title to the throne, had raised a powerful army; and having penetrated as far as Yorkshire, was committing the most barbarous devastations. No sooner, however, had information reached Stephen of the bold and unexpected step which Matilda had taken, and of her proceedings against him, than he abandoned his resistance to the incursion of David, and turned his face towards Arundel. Prompt and determined in all his movements, more particularly when called upon to encounter opposition to his designs, he had, by forced marches, brought up his army under the bulwarks of the castle, before his intentions had become known to the inmates; and consequently before preparations had been made for defence. So unlooked for indeed was the arrival of Stephen, that at the time all was confidence and security within the castle. The voice of mirth and festivity, consequent upon the visit of Matilda, still echoed within its walls; the inmates assembled on the occasion, among whom might be reckoned many of the nobility and influential gentry of the country, little suspecting amid the entertainments which had been prepared for them, and to the full enjoyment of which they had given themselves up, that they should thus be taken by surprise. From revelry their attention was now turned to the consideration of the best means to be adopted for defence. Situate as they then were, Stephen and his army³ already being encamped under its walls, and in possession of all the approaches,⁴ to call in additional aid was manifestly impossible. To make the most then of their resources was all that appeared to be now left to them. They proceeded to arm and dispose their force in the best manner they could. Thus William de Albini, (William with the Stronghand, as he was usually called after the adventure which gave rise to that designation—the slaying of a fierce lion with his own hand) and his guests were enabled to hold out for a fortnight. At length, finding their combined strength wholly inadequate to

³ "Wid mikle folk and gude beseged her"—says Peter Langtoft, an early metrical chronicler, in speaking of Stephen and those engaged with him in this siege.

⁴ The town of Arundel at this early period consisted of but little more than a

single irregular street, situate on the banks of the river Arun, then called "the Tarent"—and from which this street was designated "Tarent Street." A street occupying the same locality, is still known by the same name.

combat the forces brought against them, and that, either by strength or stratagem the king must eventually prevail, a compromise, involving the safe departure of Matilda from the castle, was proposed, and accepted by Stephen ; of which step he was led by the after course of events most sorely to repent.

But though I have given this as the most probable cause of the cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of Stephen upon this occasion, still I am bound in fairness to state, that other, and far less honourable, reasons have been assigned for the proposal and acceptance of this compromise ; some, if not all, of which, may have had their weight in bringing it about. Of the early chroniclers who speak of this siege and its discontinuance, some have attributed its termination to a discovery, on the part of Stephen, of disaffection among the troops under his command. He had cause for suspecting that he had in his army men, who, instigated by spies sent among them, secretly favoured the cause of the empress ;— and who, without difficulty, succeeded in persuading the king that the castle was impregnable. Others state that it was brought about by a manœuvre on the part of Queen Adeliza who, disappointed at the number of the supporters that Matilda had brought over with her, amounting only to about 140 knights, while she had been led to expect a much greater force, thereby rendering her ultimate prospect of success very doubtful ; and finding that the provisions with which the castle was supplied were fast coming to an end, so that to hold out longer could only be accomplished at the cost of much personal privation, and at the peril of the noble castle assigned to her upon her marriage with Henry I.,⁵ as a residence in case of his death ; to avoid all these impending dangers, she pleaded with Stephen the deference due to the rights of relationship and hospitality, and thereby induced him to give Matilda a safe passage to Bristol, the castle there being at that time in the hands of her brother Robert. This course Adeliza took treacherously and basely, as has been asserted,⁶ and in violation of the rights which she professed so religiously to respect, urging at the same time upon the king, as an additional inducement for compliance on his part,

⁵ “ Dominus Henricus Rex, pater Mathildis imperatricis, tenuit Rapam de Arundel, sicut eschaetum suum ” (Testa de Nevil). The deed of grant from Henry I., who

settled the honour and castle of Arundel upon Queen Adeliza, as dower, is supposed not to be extant.

⁶ Holinshed, p. 51.

that the defences of that castle were of such nature, that her step-daughter would there easily fall into his hands, to be disposed of as might appear best to him.

But to whatever cause the compromise between the two contending parties is to be attributed, Stephen not only most willingly consented, but faithfully performed his part of the arrangement, by allowing Matilda to depart unmolested from Arundel to Bristol.⁷ Here she remained but a short time; having been persuaded for greater security, to betake herself to Gloucester, at that time in the possession of Milo, a most powerful baron, who had very ardently embraced her cause, and armed his retainers in defence of her rights.

The intermediate acts between the opening and the closing scenes of this eventful drama can be but slightly noticed: the annals of the times in which they occurred giving us little information beyond the bare fact of their having taken place. All that we can gather from the Chronicles is, that during her residence at Gloucester, there were many skirmishes between the rival parties in different parts of the kingdom which were attended with various success; and as one or other of them prevailed, many fruitless attempts were made to re-establish peace in the realm, which was beginning to suffer from the effects of this protracted struggle. At length an unforeseen event happened, which, by weakening the confidence of the adherents to the king, seemed at first sight to hold out a prospect of final success to Matilda, and of a termination to this civil war. In endeavouring to rescue the castle of Lincoln from some of the favourers of the cause of Matilda, into whose hands it had fallen, Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner. This, with an illness which about the same time greatly endangered his life, incapacitated him, for a while, from farther exertion in defence of his crown.

The favourers of the empress Matilda were by no means backward in availing themselves of these concurrent circumstances to advance by strenuous efforts her unsuccessful and unpromising cause; and to obtain for her a recognition as queen. And for a while an horizon less clouded with difficulties, a path less beset by dangers presented itself to her view. She was proclaimed queen; and having been

⁷ Holinshed says, that Stephen intrusted the removal of Matilda to Bristol to his brother, the Bishop of Winchester.

crowned shortly after, she assumed the reins of government; thereby not only binding her adherents more closely to her, but inducing many previously wavering friends to declare themselves in her favour, and winning over to her side some who had been opposed to her; the cause of Stephen having now become to all appearance hopeless. The effect, however, of the success which Matilda had thus unexpectedly attained, and of a feeling of apparent security which had been thus created, was, to make her too confident and independent. Elated by the fulfilment of her wishes, she could not help suffering her over-bearing temper to blind her judgment, and to bias the bent of her decisions. This occasioned the tide of popular favour and opinion to be turned against her. One of her first acts as queen led to her ultimate downfall. The laws established by her father were felt to be very severe and oppressive; and many reluctantly submitted to them. A request was therefore made to her by the citizens of London, that she would consent to the abrogation of the laws of Henry I., and to the restoration of the mild code of Edward the Confessor, which they had superseded. These Londoners were a very powerful, and previously to her assuming the regal authority, a hostile body, having espoused from the commencement of the struggle, the cause of Stephen, but were at this time disposed to side with Matilda, had she complied with their request. By her, however, conciliation and favour were not to be so purchased. She considered their petition insulting, and therefore strenuously refused to accede to it. The consequence, which might be expected, at once arose out of this refusal. The Londoners were indignant at the rejection of their request, as well as at the contemptuous manner in which they had been treated. Incited, moreover, by the pope's legate, who, though he professed to be sincere in his declaration of attachment to the cause of Matilda, was at heart a well-wisher to Stephen, they armed themselves, and took the field against her, and marched towards Winchester, to which place Matilda had removed for the greater facility of receiving the homage of her subjects. A battle ensued between the Londoners and the army under the command of Robert of Gloucester, in which the former were victorious; and Robert was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the enemy. This led to the release of Stephen, who, after much negotiation and some delay, was liberated

from his captivity, in exchange for Robert, who, for safe custody, had been incarcerated in Rochester Castle.

Stephen once more at liberty and in a condition to renew his hostility towards Matilda, had, in seeking the best means of doing so, the mortification of finding that the result of his captivity and confinement was the weakening of his cause by an alienation of the hearts of the people; while that of Matilda was strengthened. She had grown popular, and would doubtless, had she exercised a greater degree of prudence, have daily advanced in the affections of her subjects. At a loss, under circumstances so gloomy and discouraging, to know how to act for the best, he came to the resolution of summoning a parliament of the few of his friends who still adhered to him, to meet at Oxford, for the purpose of devising the readiest and most effectual means of recovering, if possible, the ground he had lost, and of saving himself and his crown.

By the advice of his partisans thus assembled, Stephen again took the field, and led his forces towards Winchester, hoping, by a union with the discontented Londoners, to have sufficient strength remaining to expel Matilda from that place. Nor was he disappointed: for, intimation having been secretly conveyed to her of the king's intentions and approach, she could not for a moment doubt but that the determination of the disappointed Londoners would be to comply with Stephen's wishes. Fearing the result of the united efforts of the forces combined against her, she withdrew, as some of the chroniclers relate, from the castle before he reached Winchester; whilst others affirm that, in contempt of his designs, she resolutely braved the danger before her, remaining where she was till she was compelled, by want of provisions, after a protracted siege, to give way.

Whatever might have been the constraining cause of her leaving the royal residence at Winchester, it is certain that the effect of the renewal of Stephen's hostile intentions towards her was her removal to Oxford, where she took up her residence in the castle; being led to do so partly by the great strength of this fortress, and partly by the manifestation of a kindly feeling in her favour, which the owner, as well as the residents in the town and university, and indeed the whole neighbourhood, had evinced. She is represented as having entered Oxford with much state; many barons

accompanied her, who had promised to support and protect her during the absence of Robert of Gloucester, who, strenuous in his exertions to serve her, and sincerely devoted to her cause, had proceeded to France to bring over her son, the young Prince Henry ; hoping that his presence might be the means of animating the supporters of Matilda to more energetic exertions in her behalf, if not of turning the stream of popular feeling towards her.

At the time the Empress Maud took up her residence at the castle of Oxford, it was in the hands of Philip, the descendant of Robert D'Oiley, a Norman follower of the Conqueror, in whose estimation he is reported to have stood so high, and he is said to have been so beloved by him, that nothing of any importance was ever undertaken by him which was not first submitted to this baron for his opinion, and in the execution of which he was not afterwards called upon to take a leading part. It was as a reward for services thus frequently and faithfully rendered in the subjugation of this country to the Norman rule, that he received from his master all the lands ceded by the conquered Saxons in and around Oxford. The Chronicles of Oseney, an abbey situate just without the castle walls, and founded by its owner, state that the erection of this fortress was commenced in 1071, and that it was finished in 1073. Allusion, however, must here be made, not to its foundation, but to the alterations which were made in it by its first Norman possessor, amounting almost to a reconstruction, to adapt it to the plan of a Norman castle. King, speaking of this castle, says that it was of Saxon origin, an assertion which will be borne out by a careful examination of the existing remains of the structure. They bear, even now, testimony to its ante-Norman date. It is also stated by King to have been the residence of Offa and Alfred. Its resemblance in all its main features to Arundel castle is very remarkable. The plans of the two are identical. In both the Norman style is developed ; but at Arundel, as at Oxford, it is manifestly the result of Norman adaptation ; for, notwithstanding the alterations which have taken place, it bears evidence of a higher antiquity. Should it be asked where, in Saxon times, is any mention made of Arundel or its castle, I should be compelled to acknowledge, in reply, my inability to point out any Saxon record in which allusion is made to them, or in

which the name occurs: for to refer to Alfred's will would be to adduce authority which has been confidently called in question; still the existence of a castle at Arundel, prior to the Norman conquest, may be deduced from the Domesday Survey. In its construction, too, it possesses herringbone masonry; and this has been advanced in proof of its claim to a Saxon origin, as well as in the castles of Castleton and Guilford, where the same kind of masonry is also to be observed, if not of its belonging to an antecedent age. The present circular keep was perhaps the only inhabited part of the castle at the time it was held by Robert de Belesme, son of Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury and Arundel, against the attacks of Henry I. in 1102, and at the siege of Stephen, about thirty-eight years afterwards. This keep was accessible both from within and without the castle area; and was connected by a long flight of stone steps and a sallyport, with the great gateway,^s which still remains, and which consists of a plain circular arch under a square tower, in which are two rooms, those possibly in which the Empress Maud was received. The walls of this keep are very substantial, varying in thickness from eight to ten feet: and it is farther strengthened by ribs and buttresses. According to Camden, the walls of the castle of Oxford also were of great thickness. It was surrounded too by a trench of considerable width and depth, which was filled with water from the river, which flowed at no great distance from it; as well as by a high embattled wall, constructed with towers at its different angles. The approach to it from the city was on the south-east side, where was a large bridge, over which was a passage leading through a court-yard to the principal gate of the castle. On the opposite, or north-west side, was another bridge and gateway, leading to the abbey of Osenev. Each of these gateways was machicolated. Close to the north-west bridge was a high mound, evidently constructed at the foundation of the castle, on which stood a lofty embattled tower, commanding a view of the adjacent country. Two other mounds, each surmounted by a tower, were subsequently raised, one without, and the other within the walls of the castle; one of these is probably that which still remains.

^s The keep stands on the summit of a mound thrown up above the level of the trench below 110 feet on one side, and

eighty feet on another. The steps leading to it correspond with the thickness of the connecting wall, which is about ten feet.

Additional security was given to this castle by an external structure, or watch tower, which stood on one side of it. This was situate without the foss, and was sufficiently capacious to admit of its being partitioned into many habitations. Within the walls of this castle was a chapel dedicated to St. George, and coeval probably with its first erection, to which were attached certain secular canons.

I have been thus circumstantial in my description of this castle, because here it was that Matilda had determined to make her last stand; because here was the closing scene of a struggle which for more than twelve months had agitated and inflamed the public mind, and involved the nation in much bloodshed and confusion.

The exact time at which Matilda took up her residence in this castle is not known, the chroniclers themselves not agreeing in their opinions upon this point. Some assert it to have happened at the close of the year of her arrival in this country; while others defer it to the year following. But whatever might have been the exact period—and from a careful examination and comparison with the dates of collateral events, I am disposed to fix it as happening about Michaelmas, 1140—the castle, upon her arrival, was given up to her, so as to be entirely at her command, and one of the first defensive measures which she adopted was to supply it, as well as the city of Oxford, with all the provisions she could possibly collect; being, the chroniclers tell us, liberally assisted by certain clerks of the university, at the suggestion, it was generally supposed, of some of the bishops and other dignitaries, the greater part of whom were favourable to her claims; the king not being a promoter of learning or religion. Maud also secured and fortified many of the strongholds of the surrounding country, and among them Woodstock, the favourite resort of her father, as well as many of the villages of the immediate neighbourhood. She also manned with soldiers the towers of some of the churches, and particularly that of Bampton church, which is stated to have been constructed “with great strength and stupendous workmanship.” In this way did Matilda, conscious of the danger of her position and of Stephen’s unwearied hostility, endeavour to provide for his obstruction and annoyance, on whichever side he might approach Oxford.

Stephen, having been informed of Matilda's movements, and of the preparations at Oxford for her defence, "aroused himself," in the language of Wood, "as a man from sleep," and, summoning to his assistance all the forces he could obtain, he proceeded at once to Cirencester, which, being taken by surprise, yielded without opposition to him; and from thence he hastened forward, by forced marches, to Oxford, hoping, by an extraordinary exertion of his accustomed diligence and promptitude, to find the inhabitants equally unprepared for his approach. But in this he was disappointed; for the citizens, in anticipation of his arrival, had not been inactive in their preparations to oppose him. Instead of finding the city unfortified and panic-stricken, as he expected, he found it "*tutissime munita, et aquis maxime profunditatis undique profluentibus inaccessa: hinc vallis antimuratis intentissime circumcincta, inde inexpugnabili castello et turri eminentissima pulchre et fortissime roborata.*" These defences of the city at first astonished Stephen. How to pass the immense extent of water here alluded to, and with which the town was encircled, not a little perplexed him. And, in addition to this, he found the citizens, together with the inhabitants of the surrounding district, united in one body, and fully prepared to resist him, should he attempt to enter the city. It was not, however, in Stephen's nature to yield to opposition from whatever quarter it might arise. He had been too accustomed to conquer difficulties by daring attempts, to succumb upon this occasion. He felt also that the empress was within his grasp; and this emboldened him to persevere. In spite then of the depth of the inundation before him, and which lay between him and the city, and of the menacing threats of his opponents—in spite too of the clouds of arrows with which, we are told, they continued to annoy him—seeking out the narrowest path of the flood, and boldly cheering his men, he fearlessly threw himself into the foaming waters, and his men following his example, they reached the opposite side. An adventure, so daring and unexpected, struck, as it could not fail to do, his adversaries with consternation, so that, after a slight skirmish, and but little opposition on the part of its defenders, the city fell into his hands, and, as was too frequently the case with besiegers of towns at this early period, out of revenge for the hostility shown him, the captured city was

set on fire and destroyed. The havoc and slaughter which took place is described by the chroniclers as truly appalling.

Having thus secured and disposed of the city, the king turned his attention to the reduction of the castle, hoping to be able to take this and the empress without further difficulty. But here again he was disappointed. For, after many fruitless attempts to gain an entrance into it, by incessantly battering its walls with all the military engines then in use, he was compelled to abandon the attempt, and to plan how he might effect by stratagem that which he was unable to accomplish by force. Finding the bulwarks of the castle too strong for any power he could bring to bear upon them, he came to the determination of subduing the garrison by starvation. With this view, he so arranged his forces as to cut off all communication between the town and the castle, on the one side, and all chance of Maud's escape on the other. But though thus closely blockaded, the empress was enabled to hold out for some weeks against all Stephen's efforts. Still she could not be regardless of the fact that the time was fast approaching when it would be no longer possible for her to bear up under the consequences of this last manœuvre of her persecutor. The siege of the castle, which was commenced in September, had now extended itself far into the month of December, at which time Maud was reduced to the mortification of finding the provisions fast coming to an end. In a few days, she plainly saw, the means of subsisting in their present situation would have entirely failed them. What then, she asked herself in an agony of despair—her haughty, and hitherto indomitable spirit beginning at length to give way at the hopelessness of the prospect before her—what, as matters stood, was to be done? Should they give themselves up to Stephen, or perish under the combined effects of cold and hunger, which must shortly happen to them if they remained where they were? For, in addition to all the painful consequences arising from want of food with which they were threatened, weather intensely cold had set in, and they were without the means of alleviating it. One thing Maud had firmly resolved; to die the miserable death before her, rather than to fall into the hands of the king. As the festive season of Christmas drew near, they found themselves with only two days' provision. The health too of the garrison was now beginning to give way.

From a castle then so strictly guarded, and from such appalling evils as those by which they were surrounded, was it possible for them to escape? The idea was no sooner conceived by Matilda than she determined to act upon it. For she and her companions in distress felt that they might as well sacrifice their lives in the attempt, should such be God's will, as to perish by remaining where they were. But in the present position of things, how was such escape to be effected? Watched as all the approaches to the castle were, night and day, what prospect of deliverance had they? Many were the tedious hours consumed by the despondent Matilda and her companions in seeking a favourable opportunity. Still none offered itself till the arrival of Christmas, when fortune seemed to favour their design. For, in addition to a severe frost which had set in—a frost which the chroniclers have recorded as of more than usual intensity and duration—a heavy fall of snow had taken place, and was then lying thick on the ground. The inmates of the castle had observed that the sentinels, deeming perhaps the state of the weather sufficient security against escape, had relaxed in their accustomed vigilance, till at length, regardless of their prisoners, they gave themselves up to the enjoyment of their Christmas revels. Here was a combination of fortuitous circumstances not to be disregarded: here a seeming opportunity of deliverance not to be neglected. Nor did they overlook the opportunity, for, dressing themselves hastily in white garments, to pass unobserved in the snow, and availing themselves of a time when, from the boisterous mirth of the soldiers, which reached them as if from a distance, and from which they were led to infer that they were no longer on guard,—Matilda had been too often driven to avail herself of artifice to save her life to permit her heart to fail her on the present occasion; she had, on one emergency, effected her escape on a swift horse, under the cover of a pretended truce, granted for the sake of enabling her to perform the religious ceremonies of the festival of St. Cross; and, on another, in a coffin, being thus conveyed through a part of the country then in possession of Stephen, as a corpse on a bier: what will not the instinct of self-preservation prompt us to contrive and submit to?—Matilda, with her small band of faithful adherents, availing themselves of the

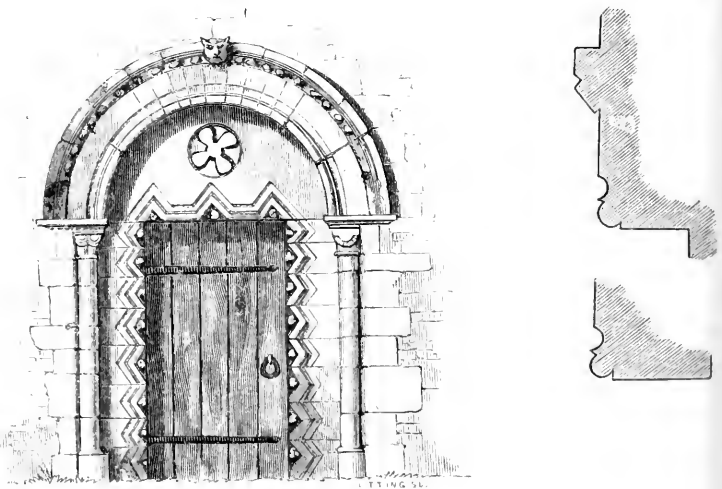
darkness of the night, of the absence of the watch, and of the inclemency of the weather, which, though it had been heretofore grievous to them, by adding materially to their sufferings, was now hailed as a special interposition of Providence to relieve them from their difficulties, lowered themselves from a window into the frozen trench, unobserved by any save one soldier, who, overpowered partly by feelings of humanity, and partly by admiration of the intrepidity displayed by Matilda and her companions upon this occasion, could not bring himself to frustrate a design so boldly conceived. Thus far favoured, then, in their hazardous undertaking, they were not long in quitting the castle precincts; and, hastening to the nearest part of the river, which they were happily enabled to cross by means of the ice, they walked on, regardless of fatigue and suffering, to Abingdon, where they arrived about break of day, and where they lay concealed till night, when they were conveyed to Wallingford castle. There they remained unmolested, until Matilda, abandoning the hope of establishing herself on the throne, and yielding at last to the advice of her friends, was able to effect her return to Normandy.

NOTES ON SOME EXAMPLES OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE
IN CORNWALL.

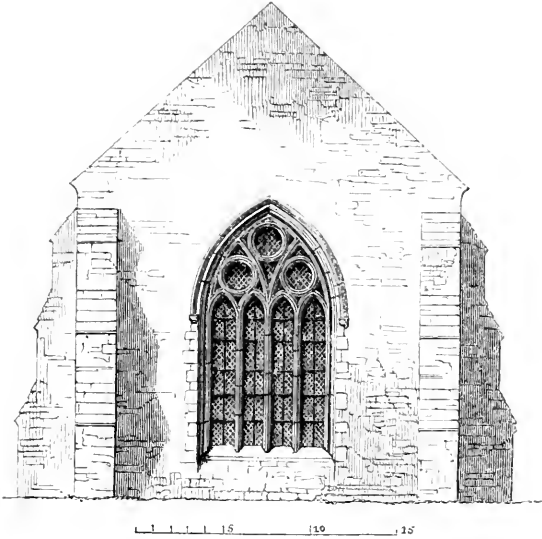
OF the Mediaeval Architecture of Cornwall, comparatively little is known beyond the very cursory remarks met with in the County histories. This may possibly be attributed to two causes: the absence of facilities of communication, and the almost exclusive interest that its numerous cromlechs, inscribed stones, and other primeval remains, have hitherto commanded. All writers, who have alluded to the subject, agree in informing us that "the Churches of Cornwall are mostly of the late or perpendicular order of Architecture." I was therefore agreeably surprised when, in passing through the county, I observed so many evidences of the incorrectness of this statement, some of the churches presenting specimens of design worthy of the highest and most successful times of English art.

Remnants of the Norman period are rarely to be met with in this county, except in detached and small portions, such as doorways, string courses, corbels, and the like. The Church of St. Germans is, however, an exception worthy of note, presenting a nave and north aisle of purely Norman character. They are separated by six arches supported on massive cylindrical pillars, with the cushion-shaped capital in a variety of forms, the abaci are square, and the arches are recessed with plain soffits. The north wall has been so modernised by the insertion of heterogeneous sashes that its ancient character is totally lost. The south aisle was built (according to the Exeter Registers) in the year 1261, though some of the arches and piers dividing it from the nave are evidently of much earlier date. From this it would appear that the erection of the aisle had been contemplated, and begun soon after the completion of the rest of the church, but for some cause it was not carried on till fifty or sixty years later. The south wall contains one or two examples of early geometrical windows, and an elegant piscina of the same date, but the greater portion of the work is of the 15th

century. In this, as in most Norman buildings, the principal point of attraction is the west front. The doorway set in a kind of shallow porch, with its numerous jamb-shafts, the old cross and the three windows above, the perpendicular tower on the south, and the octagonal one of the 13th century on the north, present a combination rarely surpassed whether viewed archaeologically or artistically. There are one or two other remains of this time which may be noticed for the peculiarity of detail observable in them. Of these the Church of St. Cleer (a few miles from Liskeard) presents a good but simple specimen in its north doorway—now blocked up—the mouldings, especially the chevrons, are bold and effective; the church itself is late in the 14th century, and consists of a nave with two aisles, chancel, and tower, 100 ft. high. Another good and rather uncommon example is the north doorway of the Church of Mylor, a small village opposite Falmouth. The Norman character of this building is preserved, though the windows are chiefly of the 15th century. The church consists of a nave and chancel under one roof with a continuous south aisle, north

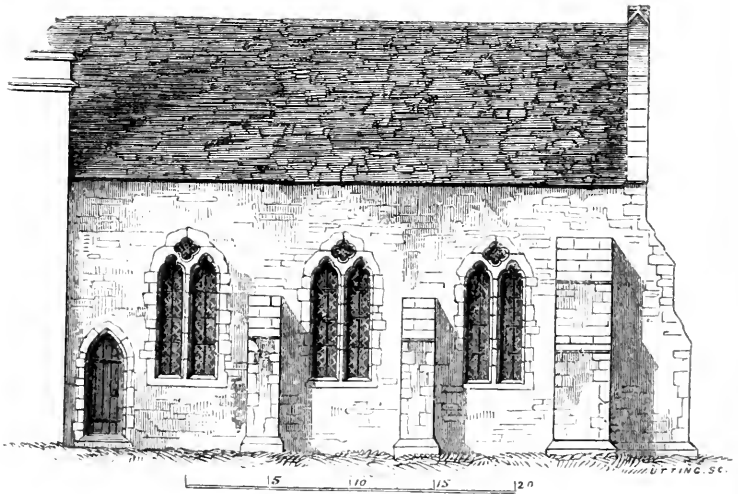


transept and south porch, with a small western tower rising from the roof of the nave. During the early part of the 13th century very little progress was made, and throughout the country the builder's hand seems to have been comparatively



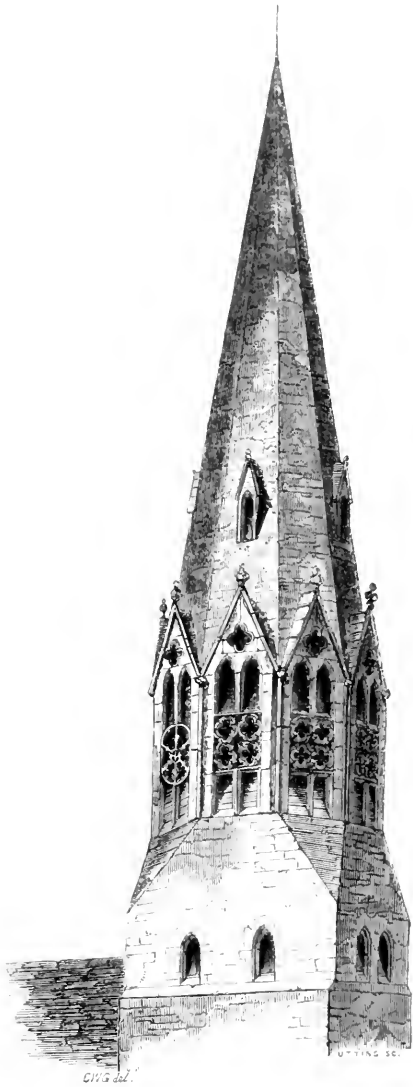
South transept, St. Columb Major.

See page 322.



South side of the Chancel, St. Austell.

See page 319.



Spire of Lostwithiel Church.



idle. The last twenty years of that period, however, witnessed a general change in the architecture of England, and in Cornwall, as in every other county, new churches were erected, many of which more or less entire may yet be noticed.

The chancel and south chapel of the Church of St. Austell belong to this time (*c.* 1290). The latter may be the Chantry for the endowment of which Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchester, gave the Church of St. Clether.¹ The building consists of a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chapels, south porch and tower at the west-end, the whole being—with the exception of the parts before mentioned, of the 15th and 16th centuries. The south side of the chantry chapel is shown in the accompanying illustration; the east window is of three trefoil-headed lights, the centre one higher and wider than the others. The interior of this portion is strikingly plain; the arches, two in number, communicating with the chancel, are low, segmental, pointed, of two orders, chamfered, supported in the middle by a short cylindrical column with merely a plain chamfered abacus and base, and on each side by chamfered imposts of an exceedingly rude and unfinished character.

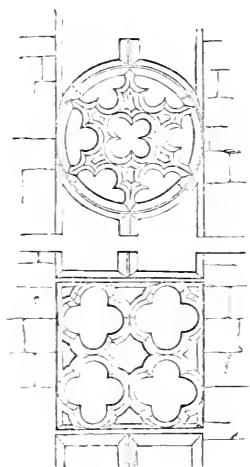
Many other churches in this county possess portions corresponding with the architecture of this time, but I shall only draw attention to one or two examples which may appear especially worthy of our study and consideration. The first of these is the Church of St. Bartholomew Lostwithiel (anciently “Lost-uudiel”). It is a spacious building consisting of a nave with two aisles, chancel, south porch, and western tower: the body of the church is almost entirely of the 15th and 17th centuries, and presents a wide contrast with the bold effective elegance of the work of the 13th, as seen in the tower and spire—a composition as beautiful as it is unique.² The gablets surmounting each side of the octagonal belfry, though of a plain character, produce an effect of richness unsurpassed, in my opinion, by any parapet however richly decorated it may be. The sides of the octagon are pierced by two pointed headed lights (with a quatrefoil in the head), divided by a kind of shaft-mullion, and crossed in the middle by a transom of a somewhat ornate

¹ Esch 20 Edw. I. (1291) Lysons.

² I apply this term only as regards

England. It is more than probable the design emanated from Normandy.

description, consisting of a double row of open quatrefoils of bar tracery. The same design appears on each face, except that on the north-east side, the transom is formed by a circle divided into six trefoiled compartments, with a quatrefoil in the centre. Considerable effect is produced at the angles of



the belfry by the introduction of a bold three-quarter round moulding, with a hollow chamfer on each side, and terminating at the top in a head of semi-human character. Immediately below the sills of the windows the diagonal sides of the octagon converge to form the square of the tower, which is divided into two stages, marked on the outside by a set-off in the wall; the upper story is lighted by two small lancet windows on each side, and the lower is supported on the west side by three buttresses of massive proportions. The inner doorway of the porch is of an early character; the mouldings are continuous, and the

outer round is enriched with a double band. Near the church are the remains of some old buildings, known by the name of "the prison," which some historians describe as "the Palace of the Dukes of Cornwall." But there is now scarcely any doubt that they are identical with the Hall of Exchequer and other buildings that Edmund Earl of Cornwall erected during the reign of the first Edward. The style of architecture agrees with that prevailing about this time, and the supposition is corroborated by the survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, 2 Edw. III., in which it is described as a "*great hall* and prison." The dimensions of the principal building, as it now stands, are 62 feet by 23 feet 6 inches outside the walls; it is divided into four bays by two buttresses, those to the west of two stages, and those to the east of three; the east wall is also flanked by buttresses of three stages. The old windows, with the exception of one narrow square-headed aperture, have been destroyed, and new ones of two lights with a quatrefoil in the head inserted, but whether faithful restorations appears doubtful.

The history of this building assists us in coming to some

conclusion with regard to the church ; that they were built nearly about the same time (1280) is evident, both from the masonry and architectural character, and we have strong presumptive evidence in favour of this from the fact that, prior to the Earldom of Cornwall being vested in Edmund, son of Earl Richard and nephew to Henry III. Lostwithiel was a comparatively insignificant place, and it would therefore be highly improbable to suppose that the inhabitants of so small a village should erect a building of such architectural pretensions, as the original church³ must undoubtedly have been.

The Church of St. Columb Major, formerly Collegiate⁴ (a rectory in the Deanery of Pyder, Hundred of Pyder), is one of the largest ecclesiastical buildings in the county, and may justly claim a high rank, not only for its size and general completeness, but for its great beauty and singularity. It consists of a chancel⁵ and aisles, transepts, nave, and aisles north and south, porches and tower at the west end. The main portion of the building, viz., the walls, the arches, and piers of the nave and south chancel aisle, the doorways, and a few windows on the south side, belong to the reign of Edward I., and to the style or period called by some "Early Decorated" or "Geometrical." The east front is formed by the three gable ends of the chancel and its aisles, the centre window is "debased Perpendicular," the windows of the south aisle are all of three lights, the centre light rising to the apex of the window arch ; these windows, though still retaining their original outline, have been considerably damaged by injudicious "repairs ;" the jambs are recessed and, together with the scotches and arches and mullions, are simply chamfered. This aisle is separated from the chancel by two early arches (supported by a pier and responds with good moulded capitals and bases) and communicates with the south transept by a segmental pointed arch. This transept is, perhaps, the most interesting portion of the church. It is supported on the exterior by buttresses of bold proportions, divided into three stages, and is lighted by a four-light

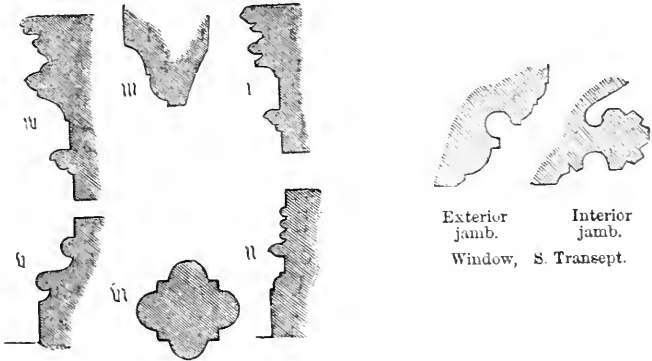
³ According to Dugdale, the Church was materially injured by an explosion of gunpowder, and by the conduct of Essex's soldiers during their stay there in 1644.

⁴ The College buildings which adjoined the churchyard were burnt down by acci-

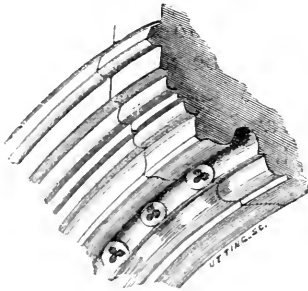
dent in 1701. The site had been inhabited by black monks.

⁵ Originally the *Chancel* projected another bay eastward to the extent of about ten feet, making the length equal to about four-fifths of that of the nave.

window in the south wall, which, from its proximity to the ground, appears somewhat out of place; this is owing to the ground having accumulated two or three feet above its original level. This window is the only one retaining its original stone work entire; the jambs (see woodcuts) and



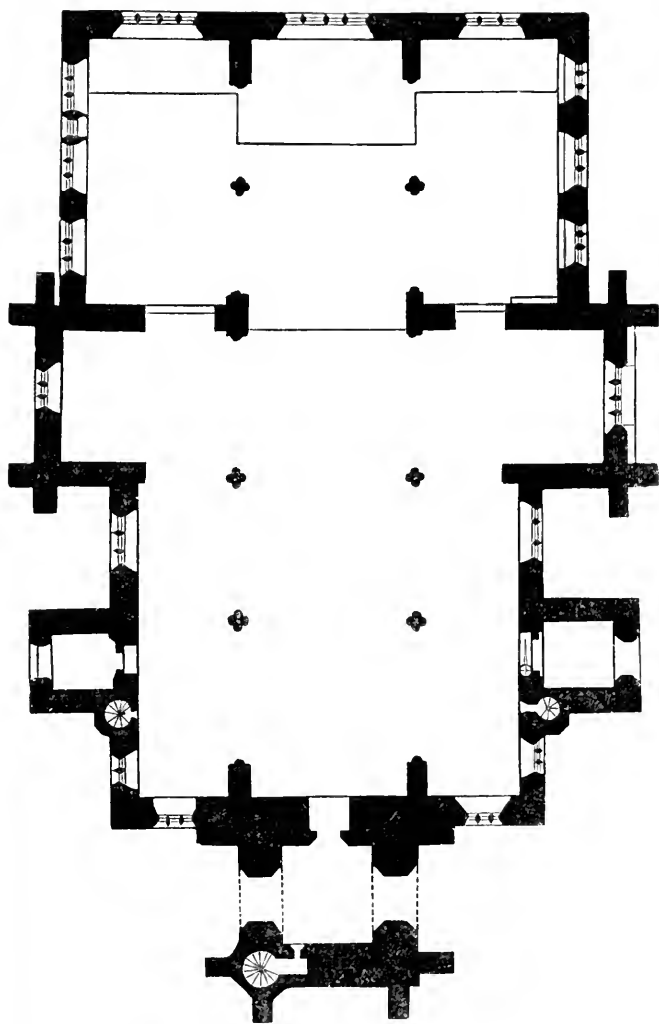
mullions, which are continuous, are remarkable for the minute character of the mouldings, which is still more observable in the caps and bases (figs. 1, and 2,) of the pillars supporting the scoinson arch (fig. 3.) the shafts themselves are of most uncommon character, as the accompanying illustration will prove. The porches in their general arrangement are



alike, though the inner doorway of the south porch is of a more embellished character; the arch mouldings, of two orders, are continuous, but the ball-flower enrichment is confined to the arch. The stone lying between the jambs of this doorway is evidently antecedent to the date of the present structure. It appears to be sepulchral, the

remains of a cross enclosed within a circle being still visible. The outer entrance of the porch is of two orders, with bold chamfers; above the porches are parvises, with octagonal staircase turrets, communicating with the aisles by pointed headed doorways. The tower is lofty, but presents no other feature worthy of observation, if we except the ground story,

EXAMPLES OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN CORNWALL.



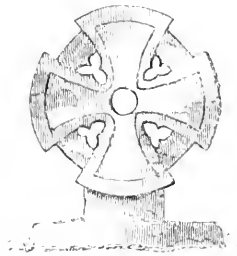
40 | | | | = FEET.

Ground Plan of the Church of St. Andrew Major.

which (as shown in the plan) is open to the north and south, and has an entrance to the church eastward, and another to the turret in the west wall, an arrangement not frequently met with. The nave is divided from the aisles and transepts by three arches of rather wide proportions, supported on piers of a quatrefoil section, with good moulded capitals and bases (see *ante*, figs. 4, 5, 6.); the latter are below the level of the floor, but have an open space left around them. The arches are doubly recessed, having the quarter round in the place of the chamfer. There is no clerestory and the roofs throughout are of late date; there are the remains of an early wooden screen, with some traces of colour; and there still exist, though in a very mutilated condition, many of the old seats of the 15th century. The north side of the church is much the same as the south, excepting the absence of all early windows, and the north chancel aisle or chapel, which is entirely of the 15th century, and has evidently been built on the foundations of one corresponding in age and style to that on the south side. In the churchyard, a little to the east of the chancel, is a stone

cross (not more than three feet one inch high), which may probably mark the resting place of a founder or benefactor; one can scarcely recognise it as belonging to that class of memorials known as "churchyard crosses." The manor of St. Columb Major originally belonged to the priory at Bodmin, from which it descended to the family of the Arundells, in whose possession it continued till the beginning of the present century, when it was purchased

by Thomas Rawlings, Esq., of Padstow. It is probable that a church, dedicated to St. Columba, existed here long antecedent to the present structure. The Arundell Chapel was built by Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310, to about which time the building of the present church may be referred; that the architect of the chapel was the author of the rest of the work, though, perhaps, under different employers, seems a question upon which there can be little doubt. The present dilapidated and altered state of the windows, as well as the loss of the stained glass, the screens

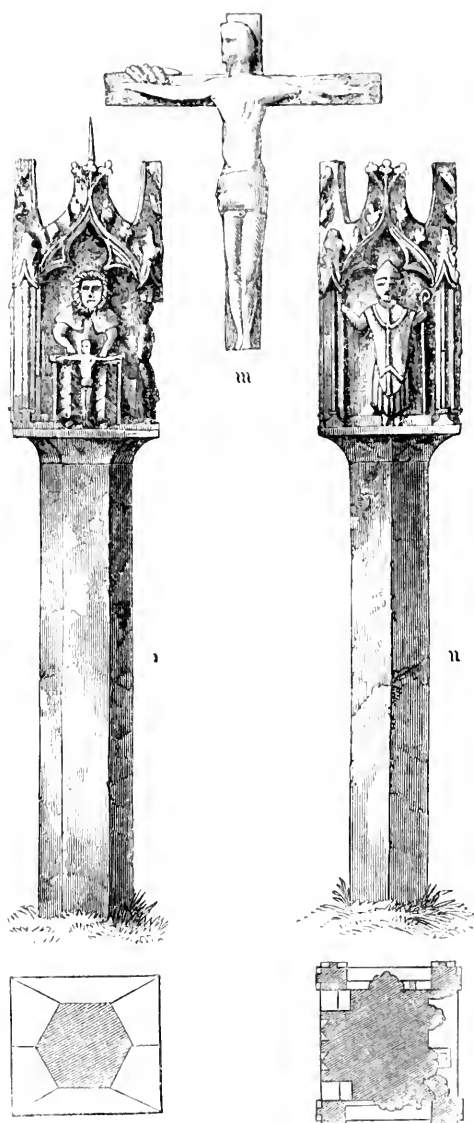


Stone Cross, in the church-
yard, St. Columb.

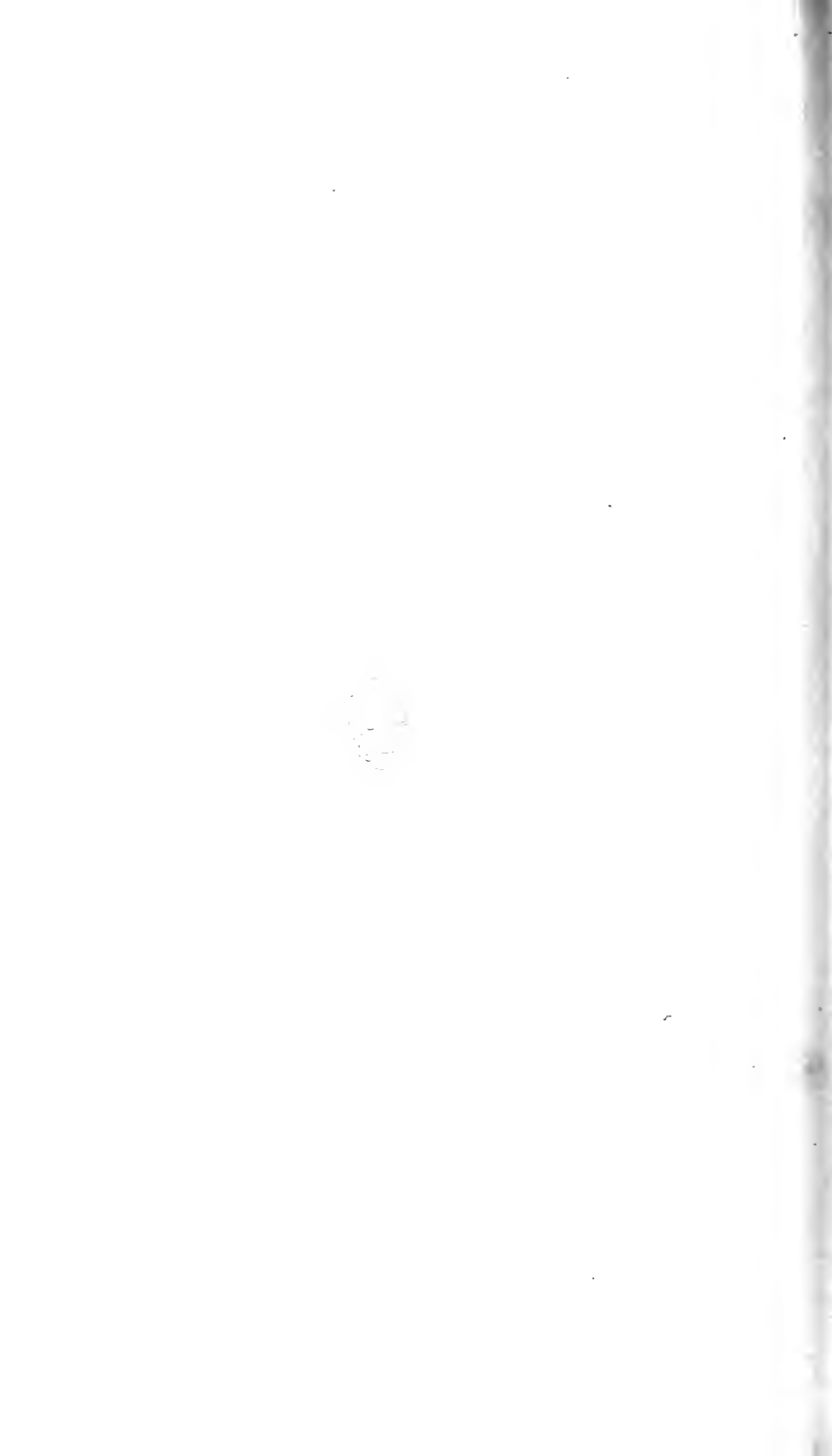
and rood loft, and the monument of Renfrey Arundell, are to be attributed to an accident which happened in the year 1676; a large quantity of gunpowder belonging to the parish and kept in the rood loft, having ignited, was the cause of the ruin so much to be deplored. From the records formerly in the Augmentation Office, it appears that Sir John Arundell, in the reign of Henry VI., founded a chantry for five priests in a chapel called the Arundell Chapel, allowing the warden £6 13s. 4d., and the other four chaplains £5 6s. 8d. per annum.

About three miles from St. Columb is the small village of Lanhern, or Mawgan in Pyder; the church itself presents little to arrest the attention. The churchyard cross, however, is an interesting and beautiful memorial of the 14th century. The accompanying woodcuts will explain its form and general character. The subject on the west side (as shown in fig. 1.) represents God the Father as an aged man enthroned, holding up a little image of the crucifix, not more than six and a half inches in length (see fig. 3). The east side is occupied by a legendary subject, in which a King and Queen are introduced, the latter kneeling at a lectern; in front of the King is a small shaft with a moulded base, and the commencement of three ribs of a groined roof; near this is a mutilated figure of an angel who appears to be holding a scroll, which, encircling the pillar, rises to the crown of the suppliant Queen. The other two sides (fig. 2 represents that to the north) present figures of an abbot and abbess. The whole of the work is remarkable for the delicacy of its execution and its high degree of preservation, though it is to be regretted that wantonness and curiosity should have injured an interesting monument, which had suffered little from the decay of time, or the over-zealous iconoclasts of the times of the Reformation or the Commonwealth.

EXAMPLES OF CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN CORNWALL.



Churchyard Cross, Lanhern, or Mawgan in Pyder.



EXAMPLES OF MEDIÆVAL SEALS.

The gratification expressed by many readers of the *Journal*, and the cordial acceptance, beyond our anticipations, which has required our endeavours to illustrate the History of Mediæval Seals, present ample encouragement to resume a subject apparently recognised as of essential value to the historian and the antiquary. In offering to their notice a fresh instalment, selected from the remarkable assemblage of impressions and matrices communicated during the past year, through the kindness of numerous friends and collectors of seals, we must again advert to the advantage which would accrue from the formation of an extensive series, in some public depository, readily accessible for general information. Few, perhaps, of those who take interest in this branch of antiquarian inquiry, are aware that a considerable collection of original matrices exists in the British Museum, or that the Rawlinson Collection, preserved at Oxford, is still more numerous, although less rich in English examples.

Moreover, amongst other useful information recently brought together by Mr. Sims, in his "Handbook to the Library of the British Museum,"¹ is the gratifying intelligence that considerable materials exist in the National depository with which to commence the formation of a suitable collection of seals; we are informed that besides the large assemblage of documents, chiefly in the Harleian Collection of Charters, with seals appended, there are about six hundred and fifty original impressions detached from deeds, and described in the printed lists of additions for the years 1834—1845. We learn, moreover, that nearly two thousand sulphur impressions were presented by Mr. J. Doubleday, which are described by classes in a MS. catalogue.² They may be inspected in the reading-room, by the formality of a written ticket for each cast or impression, in like manner as readers obtain a MS. or a printed book.

¹ Published by J. Russell Smith, London, 12mo., 1844. See the notices relating to Seals, pp. 78, 274-276.

² We believe that impressions from any of these, as also from a very large

collection of monastic, municipal and personal seals, moulded by Mr. Doubleday, may be purchased on application to him, Little Russell Street, near the British Museum.

In the depositories of public records numerous impressions of seals are preserved; but these are necessarily difficult of access, and it were much to be desired that casts should be obtained for some general collection, and rendered available to all who might require to make use of them. It is greatly to be regretted that the large collections formed by the late Mr. Caley, chiefly from examples thus preserved in the Record Offices, and amounting to nearly two thousand impressions in wax and sulphur, were not secured for the public advantage at his death. The greater part of these collections is now in Sir Thomas Phillipps's possession, at Middle Hill, but some portions passed into other hands: the Worcestershire seals, for example, are now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, and the Warwickshire seals, as we believe, are to be found in the Staunton Collections, illustrative of the history of that county, and preserved at Longbridge, near Warwick.

1. Leaden Bulla of Gerinus, fifteenth *Custos*, or Grand Master of the Hospitalers. It is appended to a document in the Record Office at Malta, dated A.D. 1233.³ He succeeded Bertrand de Taxis, who died previously to October, 1231, although some accounts record his death as late as 1244.⁴ Gerinus appears, however, by a document dated October 26th, 1231, to have been Grand Master at that time.⁵ Pope Gregory IX., on his reconciliation with the Emperor Frederic II., who had obtained possession of Palestine by a treaty with the Sultan of Egypt, sought to secure in his favour the influence of the Hospitalers; and Gerinus supported the cause of Conrad, son of Frederic by Yoland, daughter of John de Brienne, King of Jerusalem. The claim of Conrad to that title was disputed by Alix, widow of Hugh, King of Cyprus. Her father, Henry Count of Champagne, had espoused Isabel, daughter of Amauri, King of Jerusalem; and he had been further confirmed in the sovereignty of Palestine by Richard Cœur de Lion and his allies in 1192. The results of these contentions were fatal to the Christian cause; anarchy ensued, and Jerusalem fell into the power of the Mahomedans. Gerinus did not live to see the issue of the disastrous quarrel in which he had engaged: his name occurs as Grand Master in May, 1236, but he died before September in that year. Vertot has incorrectly stated that he perished with a band of Hospitalers and Templars in conflict with the Kharismian marauders, who ravaged Palestine and took Jerusalem. It was not, however, until 1244 that those hordes, expelled from their own country by the Tartars, made their descent upon the Holy Land.

The Bulla of Gerinus presents another example, hitherto, as we believe, unpublished, of this rare and curious kind of seal. The types are conformable to that of the bullæ given on a previous occasion; there occur

³ The Office reference is, Book 6, No. 9.

⁴ Statuti del Sacro Spedali di S. Giov.:

Chronological list of Grand Masters. Borgo Nuovo, 1674.

⁵ L'Art de Vérifier les Dates, tome ii., edit. 1818, p. 109, citing Sebastian Paoli.

some slight variations in design, which are shown by the annexed woodcuts. The obverse presents a figure of the *Custos* kneeling reverentially before a patriarchal cross; he bows his head with a gesture of great veneration. The badge of the white cross, of the Greek form, is distinctly shown upon



Leaden Bulla of Gerinus, Grand Master of the Hospitalers, 1231—1236
From the Record Office at Malta.

the left side of the mantle. On the reverse appears the customary representation of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, with three domes very rudely portrayed. Beneath, or within the church, is a corpse, swathed in grave-clothes, and typifying the tomb of Our Lord. Over the body is suspended a vase, similar in form to the richly ornamented glass lamps still to be seen in the east; at the feet appears the censer swinging over the corpse, and at the head is placed a Greek cross, as on the bullæ before given.⁶ The legends are as follows:—Obverse, + : FRATER : GERINVS : CUSTOS : Reverse, + : OSPITALIS : IHERUSALEM :⁷

We are indebted to Mr. A. Milward for facsimiles of this and of other remarkable bullæ, which we hope to bring before our readers hereafter. They were moulded by him in gutta pereha from the originals at Valetta, found during his researches at the Record Office. In a former volume of the *Journal* Mr. Milward invited attention to the value of the archives of Malta.⁸

2. Personal Seal, with a device, and the legend, * s' ELIE FIL' WILLELMI PARWIKINI. The matrix is of lead, and was lately found during the repairs of Stockbury Church, Kent, amongst rubbish which had been brought out of the building. It was unluckily broken by an accidental blow of a shovel. This matrix supplies an example of a large class of personal seals, used during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries by individuals not entitled, probably, to bear arms. The original type may have been the cross, although so modified as to present the appearance of a flower or a star. Examples occur, not unfrequently, with four radiations, either with or without intervening strokes, stars, &c. ; and the cross flory is often found. The number of principal radiations is more commonly eight, with smaller intervening rays, as in the present instance (see woodcut), but the device assumes a great variety of forms, occasionally resembling the heraldic *angemme*, or six-petaled flower; whilst sometimes the radiations compose a

⁶ See the notices of two other bullæ, *ante*, p. 141.

⁷ The H in Jherusalem is formed like

an M, whilst the final M, as shown in the woodcut, resembles an H.

⁸ Arch. Journ., vol. vii., p. 369.

quatrefoil, or are in form of leaves. Another favourite device on seals of this class and period is a branch or plant, most probably modifications of the



fleur-de-lys, which also is of frequent occurrence. The matrices appear to have been mostly of lead, as indicated on the wax by the roughness of surface, and rudeness of the work; this conjecture is confirmed by comparing innumerable impressions attached to deeds with the existing matrices, which have been found in various parts of England.⁹ Mr. Dashwood has given several good examples in his "*Sigilla Antiqua*," from deeds in Norfolk, of the times of Henry III. and Edward I.¹

These matrices of white metal are usually formed with a small projection on the reverse, near the upper margin of the disk, and perforated for suspension. Occasionally, the reverse presents an elegant foliated ornament. There are numerous examples of pointed-oval form, bearing the names of females, or, less commonly, of ecclesiastics. Seals of females often occur also, of this class, of circular form.

Elias, son of William Parwikin, lived probably in the reign of Henry III. The name has not been traced; it may have been a nickname, in which as frequently found in early times, the epithet *parvus* is combined; the terminal may possibly be the diminutive found in numerous "nurse-names," such as Peter-kin, or Perkin, Watkin, Tomkins, &c. Our thanks are due to Mr. Richard Hussey for communicating this matrix.

3. "Privy seal, or *secretum*, with a device but no name. The form is acutely-pointed oval; in the centre is an oval intaglio, either an antique or copied from an antique gem. It represents a *Chimæra* with the head and neck of a horse, a bearded human head forming the body, and the head of a ram with a tuft of feathers forming the tail: the monster stands on legs like a bird. The setting is of silver, engraved with care, and thus inscribed round the margin, + SCRIPTVM SIGNAT EQVVS MITTIT ET DEVEHIT ALES. This monster, with some trifling modifications, frequently occurs on antique gems (compare Gorlæus, pars II., nos. 316, 317, 322, 323). In some examples the human head is supposed to typify Socrates,² but these devices have been regarded as of a Gnostic character.³

This remarkable example of the class of counterseals composed of antique gems in elegant silver settings, was dug up in the parish of Seartho, near Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and an impression was presented by Richard R. Caton, Esq.; dimensions, $1\frac{1}{6}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Numerous instances of the use of such gems in mediæval times might be cited; and ecclesiastics do not appear to have taken any exception even to those which record the mysticism of the heresies of Basilides and

⁹ See Mr. Hudson Turner's observations on Personal Seals, *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. v. p. 7. A curious leaden seal, found near St. Asaph, is represented, *Journ.* vol. vi p. 296. It bears the name of Jorverth, son of Madoc.

¹ Engravings from ancient seals in the Monument Room of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. 1847, privately printed. Mr. Dash-

wood kindly presented a copy to the Library of the Institute.

² See Chiffletii *Socrates. sive de Gemmis ejus imagine cælati*, where two are figured nearly similar to that above described.

³ See the Dissertation of Macarius on this type of Basilidian gems, in his *Abraxas Proteus*, Antwerp. 1657. p. 35.

Valentinus in the second century. The counterseal used by Roger, Archbishop of York, 1154, is an intaglio presenting a chimera of three heads combined, one of them being that of Socrates, seen on the gems figured by Chifflet,⁴ and regarded by the Christian prelate as typifying the Trinity, as would appear from the legend—CAPVT NOSTRVM TRINITAS EST.⁵

The silver setting of the *secretum* found at Seartho may be assigned to the fourteenth century. An interesting example of that period found in Suffolk has been represented in the *Journal* (vol. iii., p. 76), and some other matrices of the same class are there described.

4. Seal of Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, found in 1810 near "the Green Man," an Inn and Farm-house on Lincoln Heath, nine miles south of Lincoln. Its existence recently became known to the Rev. Edward Trollope, to whom the Institute is indebted for the exhibition of it at the Chichester meeting. It is a personal seal with heraldry: a cut of an impression is here given. The legend is—S^hENRICI LANCASTRIE COMITIS DERBEYE. He was the only son of Henry Earl of Lancaster, in whom that title was restored in 1327: his eldest brother, Thomas Earl of Lancaster, having been attaint and executed in 1321-2. They were sons of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. Their mother was Blanche, widow of Henry King of Navarre, and daughter of Robert Count of Artois, brother of Louis IX. of France. Henry of Lancaster was created Earl of Derby in 1337, and succeeded to the earldom of Lancaster on the death of his father in 1345; so that the seal is to be referred to that period. He was created Duke of Lancaster in 1351; and died in 1361 without issue male, leaving two daughters his co-heiresses. His military exploits in France, as Earl of Derby, were chronicled by Froissart. A small seal of his as Duke of Lancaster is engraved by Sandford.



The heraldry is worthy of notice. His father, uncle, and grandfather, when Earls of Lancaster, had borne England with a label of France; yet, though he was an only son and heir-apparent to the earldom, he did not bear his father's coat with a label, probably because of the inconvenience of adding another label, but he bore England with a baton azure for a difference. (See Roll of Arms, t. Edw. III.) The same arms had been borne by his father in the lifetime of his elder brother Thomas, as appears by his seal engraved in Sandford, and by the description of them in the Siege of Carlaverock. Nicolas, in his notes to that poem, says, "whether he changed them on becoming the heir male of his house in 1321, has not been ascertained." But of this, or at least of his having eventually changed them, there is no reasonable ground of doubt; for his daughters Blanche and Eleanor impaled England, a label of France, with their respective husbands' arms, as is shown in Sandford: beside which, if he had continued to use the coat, it is not likely the son would have borne the same without a difference in the father's life-time. The inconvenience of adding label to label

⁴ See his dissertation already cited.

⁵ Engraved, *Vetusta Monum.*, vol. i. p. 59.

gave rise perhaps to another heraldic anomaly in this family some years after. Henry IV. was the grandson of the earl to whom this seal belonged, having been the only son of his daughter Blanche, the wife of John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster; yet, while he was Earl of Derby and heir-apparent of his father, he did not bear, with a difference, the coat armour of his father, viz., France and England quarterly, a label ermine; but, being the heir of his mother, who had died in his childhood, he bore the same arms that her ancestors, Earls of Lancaster, had used, viz., England with a label of France. The wyverns, which flank the arms on this seal, may not be mere ornament derived from the fancy of the artist; for the like are found on the reverse of the seal of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the uncle of this Henry of Lancaster, as given by Sandford, and on the obverse he is represented with a similar animal for a crest. An earlier example of a wyvern for a crest, though in a different attitude, occurs on the seal of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester, who died in 1264; and as Thomas Earl of Lancaster had married the heiress of Lacy, who was also the heiress of Robert, the elder brother of Roger de Quincy, these wyverns may have been derived from that family. In confirmation of this, it may be mentioned, that such animals are also found flanking the escutcheon of arms on the *secretum* of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, father of Alice, the wife of Thomas Earl of Lancaster; this *secretum* is engraved in Mr. J. G. Nichols' communication on the earldom of Lincoln published in the volume of the Proceedings of the Institute at Lincoln. Alice died without issue in 1348, and her possessions passed to Henry of Lancaster, on whom, in failure of her issue, they had been settled some years before. Similar accessories are met with on other seals, and probably most of them might be traced to the family of de Quincy. In consequence of the possessions of Alice having devolved on Henry of Lancaster, he was created Earl of Lincoln in 1349; and from that time till his death he held the castle of Lincoln; wherefore that a seal of his, which had been some time disused, should have been lost on Lincoln Heath, is by no means improbable.

5. Official seal of the subsidy upon wool, 21 Edward III. The matrix, which is of brass, was recently found at Brampton, in Norfolk, and it is now in the possession of Mr. George Jones, of Marsham, in that county.

This seal bears an escutcheon of the arms of England and France (*semé*) quarterly: neither the name of the sovereign nor of any officer appears in the legend, which is as follows:—
S' SVBS: DVOR' SOLIDOR': D' SACCO. LANE.
I' LOND'. Above is introduced a bearded head in profile, and a sword before it, doubtless intended to symbolise the patron Saint of the City of London, St. Paul.



In the recently published part of the transactions of the Norfolk Archaeological Society the discovery of this seal has been recorded, in a notice by their indefatigable secretary, Mr. Harrod, accompanied by the representation, which by his obliging permission we here present to our readers.⁶ We are not aware that any seal connected with the subsidy in question had previously been described.

⁶ Original Papers, published by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, vol. iv. p. 237.

Mr. Harrod has accurately ascertained the period when this seal was made. The grant of such a subsidy does not appear upon the statutes of the realm, but he cites the abstract of the entry on the rolls of Parliament, as given in Cotton's Abridgment of the Records, p. 52, by which we learn that at the Parliament at Westminster, on the morrow after St. Hilary, 21 Edward III. (1348), the commons petitioned against the continuance of a subsidy of two shillings upon every sack of wool, and every tun of wine passing the seas, and sixpence upon every pound "Defavoires."⁷ This aid for keeping the realm and safe conduct of ships had been ordered (without assent of the commons) in a council held 21 Edward III., by Lionel, the king's son, who was constituted on July 1, 1345, Custos of England, and Lieutenant of the King during his absence in France. Those charges were to continue, however, only until Michaelmas, and the commons made complaint that they were still demanded. The king remitted them, with the exception of two shillings on the sack of wool, which should continue until Easter, (1348).⁸

The original entry on the Rolls of Parliament appears of sufficient interest to be here given at length, in illustration of the history of this seal. The printed text is as follows:—

"Item monstre la Commune, Qe come au Conseil tenuz par vostre chere fitz Leonel de Andwers, adonques Gardein de la terre, l'an de vostre regne vintisme primer, estoit assiz sanz assent de vostre Commune, sur cheseun sac de Leine passant la meer ij. s., sur cheseun Tonel de vin ij. s., sur cheseune livre des avoires reporteez en la terre vj. d., pur gages des Niefs de guerre salvant la dite terre pur Eenemys, et conduaunt les ditez Marchandises; laquele charge durroit tan qe le Seint Michel prochein ensuant, la quele charge des Leines unqore court en demande des Grantz et Communes de la terre: Qe pleise a vostre Seignurie la dite charge ouster et commander vos Lettres as Coillours de la dite charge de la demand cesser.

Responsio.—Totes les charges supposez par cest article sont oustez, sauve les deux soldz du sak q'est a durer tan qe a la Pasesh' prochein a venir. Et pur ce qe cestes charges furent ordeinez pur sauvement conduire les Marchandises apporteez en Roialme, et de illoeqes menees as parties de outre meer, sur quele conduite grantz Mises sont faites par le Roi, qe avant le terme de Seint Michiel ne purroient estre levez tot au plein, il semble qe pur si petit temps a venir la dite Levee ne deveroit este tenue trop' chargeant ne trop' grevoue; Car le passage des Leines, par cause desqueles l'Eide fut grante a durer tan qe le Seint Michiel, fust par certeine cause en plus grande partie delaiez, si qe poi en eide des Custages avantnaises fut leve: Et pur ce feut le terme purloignez."⁹

⁷ Mr. Harrod has printed this "de savoires." The import of the passage is obscure. The Lincoln's Inn MS. reads "des Anoirs;" the Middle Temple MS.,—"des avoires." Cotton, as above given, prints the word thus,— "Defavoires." The ordinary signification of *Avoir* is—commodity, merchandise, effects; thus bulky goods were designated by the term "Avoir de pois." See Kelham, Roquefort, Ducange, v. Averium. Mr. Halliwell in his Archaic Dictionary cites the lines in

the "Sevyn Sages," which thus describe the wealthy burgess at Rome,— "Marchaunt he was of gret avoir." The charge of sixpence appears incredibly heavy upon the pound of all kinds of merchandise imported.

⁸ Edward III had returned to England, Oct. 23, 1347, after the siege and capture of Calais.

⁹ Rolls of Parl., vol. ii. p. 166. The extract is printed above *in extenso*.

In the following Parliament, held at Westminster, Monday after Mid Lent Sunday, 22 Edward III., 1348, the Commons again petitioned that the subsidy on wool should cease, in accordance with the King's concession. The entry upon the Rolls is as follows :—

“Item prie la Commune qe briefs soient faitz as Customers des Leines de cesser de les deux soulz a sac ore a ceste pasch', come feust grauntez a vostre drein parlement, sanz ee qe par procurement de nul certain Marchaunt plus longement soit continuez.

“Responso.—Cesse a la Pask, come autre foitz fu accordez au darrein parlement.”¹

This interesting seal, as it may be supposed, was used for sealing every sack of wool exported, or possibly it was attached to the official permit of embarkation from the port of London.

Mr. Harrod has not noticed the head which appears above the escutcheon, and the accompanying sword, as symbols of the civic patron St. Paul. There can be little doubt that such is their import. They may deserve notice as evidence, if indeed any were wanting, that the so-called dagger on the dexter chief of the city arms did not originate with the gallant act of Sir William Walworth, in 1381, or any honourable augmentation granted by Richard II. This fable, as it is termed by the honest old chronicler, Stow,² has not indeed been wholly forgotten since his time, and it was perpetuated until a recent period by the inscription under the statue of Walworth, placed behind the Prime-warden's seat in the hall of the Fishmongers' Company. Walworth was a member of that company, and they still preserve the identical basilard with which, according to tradition, the valiant mayor struck Wat Tyler from his horse. An interesting illustration of the introduction of the sword, the symbol of the patron saint of London, upon seals connected with the city, is supplied by the silver seal of Edward I. for the Port of London, found about 1810 by the ballast-heavers in the bed of the Thames opposite Queenhithe, and of which a representation may be found in Hone's “Every Day Book,” under June 28. Around the lozenge-shaped escutcheon upon this curious seal, charged with the lions of England, the sword is four times repeated. This matrix has been presented to the British Museum by Lady Fellowes. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 351. The figure of St. Paul, it will be remembered, appears upon the fine Mayoralty Seal of London, represented in a former volume of the *Journal*.³

6. Seal of Edmund, Prior of Bilsington, Kent, a house of Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustine. An example of the finest design and most skilful execution; scarcely surpassed perhaps by any seal of the fourteenth century. Under an elaborate canopy of tabernacle work is represented the Coronation of the Virgin: she is seated at the right hand of the Saviour, and raises her hands towards him in supplication. Beneath is a kneeling figure of the Prior. The legend is as follows:—*s'.EA'DI. P'TORIS. ECC'IE. B'E MARIE. DE. BL'SIG'TONE.* The form is pointed oval. Dimensions—breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., length $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

This beautiful seal may confidently be assigned to Edmund de Canterbury, called by Hasted, Edmund Roper, *alias* Canterbury, who appears to

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 202.

² Stow's Survey of London, ch. 30.

³ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 74.

See also Hone's Every Day Book, p. 258-
Feb. 26.

have succeeded Prior John de Romene, deceased 23 Edw. III., 1349. Prior Edmund resigned in 35 Edw. III., 1361.⁴

The recent discovery of the matrix occurred in the following singular manner. It was found in a cottage at Clavering, in Essex, attached to the pendulum of a clock, in order to increase the weight. We are informed by the Hon. Richard Neville, in whose museum at Audley End this fine example of art has been deposited, that it was found some years since in cleaning out a pond at Wicken, a small hamlet between Newport and Clavering; and the finder applied it to the homely purpose above mentioned. The matrix is of brass, and in the most perfect preservation. Mr. Neville brought it forthwith, with his accustomed kindness, for the inspection of the Institute, at the meeting on Dec. 2.

7. Small privy seal, with a device but no name. It is in the form of an escutcheon: along the top, as if on an heraldic chief, are the words, *FORT SV*, being the French version of a favourite motto on such seals, of which we gave an example on a former occasion, inscribed—*SVM LEO FORTIS*.⁵ The lower portion of the seal is occupied in the centre by the stem of a tree, having two branches like large leaves: on the dexter side of the tree is a lion rampant; on the sinister, a bird, probably a falcon, the wings closed, the head retrogardant.⁶ This is a very skilfully cut seal of the fourteenth century. The matrix is of brass, and it was found at Quarrington in Lincolnshire. Communicated by the Rev. Edward Trollope. Dimensions—breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., length $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

8. Personal seal with heraldry, being that used by William Lord Botreaux, and appended to a document dated 1426. He was only five years of age at the death of William, his father, in 1392. He was summoned to Parliament from Dec. 1, 14 Henry IV., 1412, to May 23, 1 Edward IV., 1461. He was in the retinue of Henry V., in the campaign of Agincourt, 1416,⁷ and served again in the expeditions of 1417 and 1419. On the first memorable occasion he made his will, of which Dugdale gives an abstract.⁸ In 1458 he gave a manor and lands in Somerset to the Priory of Bath, to secure the celebration of certain services, as fully detailed by the same author. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Beaumont, and having espoused a second wife, Margaret, after her decease, died in 2 Edward IV., 1462, leaving no male issue.⁹ Margaret, his daughter and heir, married Robert, second Baron Hungerford, and was styled, “*Margareta domina Botreaux*.” No mention is made by Dugdale of Anne, to whom the document bearing this seal relates: in 1415, however, Lord Botreaux had two daughters living, as appears by his bequest, in the will before

⁴ List of Priors of Bilsington, Mon. Angl. new edit., vol. vi. p. 492. An impression of the Common Seal of Bilsington is appended to the acknowledgment of Supremacy, Dom. Cap. Westm.

⁵ See *ante*, p. 151.

⁶ An oval matrix in the Brit. Mus., S. Thome fil' Thome de Brai, presents nearly the same design as above described. The bird on this instance appears to be rising from the tree to escape from the lion: and on the ground below there is a fish. The intention of these devices of the fourteenth century

remains in great uncertainty, and it is difficult to distinguish between those which are merely trivial, and such as partake of a certain talismanic character.

⁷ Hist. of the Battle of Agincourt, by Sir N. H. Nicolas, p. 374.

⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 630. Nicolas, Testamenta Vetusta, p. 191.

⁹ In the deed granting lands to Bath Priory, in 1458, Lord Botreaux names both Margaret, at that time his wife, and his late wife Elizabeth. It has not been ascertained who was his second consort.

mentioned, of 1000*l.* in money to be shared between them for their marriage portions.

The document, to which this interesting seal is attached, being long, and printed entire by Sir Frederic Madden, in the fourth volume of the "Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica, p. 249," we will state only its effect. It is a contract in English between William Lord Botreaux, and Sir Humfrey Stafford, Knight, for the marriage of Sir John Stafford, second son of Sir Humfrey, with Anne, daughter of Lord Botreaux; and for a settlement by Lord Botreaux of the Manor of Radone in the county of Somerset, and the third part of the Manor of Mayden Newetone, and all his lands and tenements in Crokwey, Nattone, and Thrope, in the county of Dorset, on Sir John and Anne and the heirs of their bodies; and also for a settlement by Lord Botreaux of the Manors of Standerwyke, Shepham, and Chedder, and all his lands and tenements in Chedder, in the county of Somerset, and the Manor of Mayden Winterbourne, in the county of Wilts, for the benefit of himself during his life, with liberty to commit waste, and after his decease for the benefit of Sir John and Anne, and the heirs of their bodies, and failing such issue, to go to the right heirs of Lord Botreaux; and also for a settlement by Sir Humfrey Stafford of the Manors of Pyrtone and Lyttewode, and half the Manor of Penkerygge, and his other lands within the Manors of Pyrtone and Lyttewode, in the county of Stafford, and the Manor of Bedcote and Sturbrigge, in the county of Worcester, on Sir John and Anne, and the heirs of their bodies. For which settlements by Lord Botreaux, Sir Humfrey was to give security for payment to Lord Botreaux of nine hundred marks, at the times therein mentioned. If Sir John died while Lord Botreaux and his daughter were living, she was to be free "to go and resorte" to her father without any letting by Sir Humfrey, and was not to be constrained by him to be married or assured to any person. Within six weeks after the marriage, Lord Botreaux and Sir Humfrey respectively were to deliver to the Prior of Bath, in two coffers, to be each locked with three different locks, all the charters, evidences and muniments relating to the lands and tenements agreed to be settled by them; which were to remain with the Prior and his successors for the benefit of the persons interested, according to an arrangement therein stated. Sir Humfrey was to find for Sir John and Anne all the array, apparel, and attire "that shalle longe to thair persones at the day of thair mariage," as it should seem to Sir Humfrey needful; and Lord Botreaux should find on that day meat, drink, and horse-meat, as it should seem to him needful, for Sir John and Anne and other persons that should happen to be there at the time present. The deed is dated 16th of March, 4th Henry VI., 1426. There were two parts of it, and to this part the seal of William Lord Botreaux in red wax is affixed on a parchment label. It has been preserved amongst the muniments of the Earl of Ilchester, at Melbury, Dorset, and was brought before the Institute through the kindness of the Hon. W. Fox Strangways. We are indebted to the Rev. Joseph Hunter for the following observations on the subject under consideration. "This document is the part of the indenture which remained with the Staffords; one of the co-heirs of that family, Eleanor, was wife of Thomas Strangwishe, Esq.; and thus it appears how the deed is found in the evidences of the Earl of Ilchester. In proof of this fact it may suffice to cite the Rolls of Parliament (vol. vi. p. 325) where it is set forth that the heirs of Humphrey Stafford Earl of Devonshire, who was put

to death at Bridgewater, 1469, were the descendants of his Aunt Aliche Stafford; namely Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Coleshull, and Eleanor, wife of Thomas Strangwishe, her daughters, and Robert Willoughby, son and heir of Anne another daughter. The Sir Humphrey Stafford, one of the contracting parties in this covenant of marriage, was the ancestor of the Earl of Devon. The marriage took place; but in a very short space of time both Sir John Stafford and Anne Botreaux, his wife, were dead. Sir John died on Wednesday, the feast of All Saints, 6 Henry VI., 1427, and his wife died at nearly the same time. This is collected from the account of John Gregory, of the profits of his office as Escheator, in the counties of Somerset and Dorset, from Nov. 12, 6 Henry VI., to Nov. 4, 7 Henry VI.

“The selection of the Priory of Bath, as the place in which to deposit the record chests, is easily explained, by the fact, that one of the principal seats of Lord Botreaux was the Castle of Newton St. Loe, not far distant from Bath. There seems to have been much communication between the family and the Priory of Bath, and Lord Botreaux founded a chantry in the church, as may be seen in Dugdale.”

The beautiful seal, of which by the permission of Mr. Strangways, we are enabled to give a representation, had been previously noticed by Bisse, in his notes upon Upton, p. 57. From the engraving there given some deficiencies in the impression have been here carefully supplied. Bisse, citing Camden, states that the Botreaux family had borne *Arg.*, three toads *Sa.* This was evidently, as Upton observed (p. 155), an allusion to the name, from the old French *boteraux*, a toad (Roquefort). They subsequently took the bearing which appears upon this seal,—a griffin segreant.



In the Roll of Arms, *t.*, Richard II., published by Mr. Willement, the coat of “Monsr. William Botrewe” is found, and it is thus blazoned by the editor:—“Argent, a griffin segreant gules, armed azure.”¹ It is scarcely necessary to call attention to a canting allusion to the name which accompanies the more recent coat of Botreaux upon this seal, the buttresses quaintly introduced like supporters on each side of the escutcheon. The legend appears intended to be in English, rarely used at so early a period. **S. William botreaux.** The date of the seal may probably be assigned to the close of the reign of Henry IV., and the tilting helm, the *chapeau*, mantlings and general design belong precisely to that time.

9. Seal of Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntly, a personal seal, with heraldry. The matrix of soft white metal (probably pewter?), is in the possession of the Duke of Richmond, and was exhibited by his Grace's permission in the museum formed at the meeting of the Institute in Chichester.

Alexander,² eldest son of George second Earl of Huntly, by Annabella,

¹ No. 39, p. 11.

also Nisbet's account of the Earls of Huntly.

² Douglas, Peerage, vol. i. p. 645. See

daughter of James I., succeeded in 1501. He took a distinguished part in state affairs in the times of James IV., and commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at Flodden, Sept. 13, 1513. He was one of the few nobles who escaped death or captivity on that disastrous occasion. In the minority of James V. he was regarded as the chief leader in the North. He died Jan. 16, 1523-4. The seal, now for the first time described, displays an escutcheon, charged with the following arms:—Quarterly, 1, three boars' heads couped, *Gordon*; 2, three lions' heads erased, *Badenoch*; 3, three crescents within a double tressure flory and counter-flory, *Seton*; 4, three cinquefoils, *Fraser*. Crest, on a helm with lambrequins, a stag's head. Supporters, two greyhounds. The legend is—*S. Alexandri. comitis. huntlie. (?)*

We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Patrick Chalmers for the following information regarding seals of Alexander Gordon, in his collection of Scottish Seals. One of these is from a charter, in his father's life, dated July 24, 1498, and it presents the same bearings which appear on the seal of his father (Laing's Catalogue, No. 362), but the greyhounds (the supporters) are collared. On another, in Mr. Chalmers' collection (Laing, No. 364), the greyhounds are not collared, but the legend differs from that on the seal in the Duke of Richmond's possession. It is as follows:—*S' Alex'ri Gordon Comitiss de Huntlie*. This is from a charter dated 1521. Mr. Chalmers has also a seal, from a detached impression amongst the Earl of Home's muniments, which resembles that first

described, used in his father's lifetime, but the greyhounds are not collared, and each has a foot in a ring attached to the helm. The legend is—*S. Alexandri comitis de Huntlie*.

The seal here given had been discovered, as stated to his Grace when presented to him, in a moor in the south of Scotland, where, as tradition affirmed, one of the Gordons was slain. The locality was not described; it is not improbable that the seal may have been lost on the retreat from the fatal conflict on Flodden Field,

which is situate in Northumberland, at no great distance from the Scottish frontier.

10. Seal of Maximilian of Burgundy; probably his personal seal, and used as a counterseal with his elaborate official seal described at p. 145 of the present volume. It is among the casts purchased by Robert A. C. Austen, Esq., of Chilworth, Surrey, from Caley's collection,³ and was described in Thorpe's catalogue of that collection as "No. 64 BURGUNDY,—

³ These casts were exhibited by Mr. Austen's kind permission in the Museum

formed during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.



Seal of Maximilian de Burgundy, Admiral and Captain General of the Seas, to a Safe Conduct of the Emperor Charles, King of Germany, &c., 1542.”¹ This east is numbered 64, and is doubtless the same that is so described in the catalogue. The official seal was said to have been affixed to a safe conduct in 1543. The discrepancy of date, if not due to a slip of the pen, may have arisen from different modes of reckoning the year, or from misapprehension of a regnal year. This seal is circular, and 1½ in. in diameter. The subject is purely heraldic: a shield of arms with a helmet and crest according to the usual modern arrangement. The mantlings of the helmet are disposed so as to occupy nearly all the rest of the ground. The lower part of the shield is rounded after the Spanish fashion. There are no supporters, nor any motto or legend. The arms are the same which are upon the mainsail of the ship on the official seal, viz. quarterly I. and IV. quarterly; 1, Modern Burgundy; 2, per pale Old Burgundy and Brabant; 3, per pale Old Burgundy and Limbourg; 4 as 1; and on an inescutcheon Flanders; II. and III. Bourbon-Montpensier: and over all, on an inescutcheon, is Borselle. The helmet and crest are also like those on the official seal. We may add that the east is of an entire impression, and that there are none of the insignia of the order of the Golden Fleece. So much was said of this Maximilian of Burgundy and his arms in our notice of the other seal, that it is here unnecessary to enter further into the subject.

W. S. W. & A. W.

NOTE, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE MEMOIR BY MR. E. L. HUSSEY.

(*Ante*, p. 187.)

SINCE the publication of the memoir on the Healing by the Royal Touch, in which it was stated (see p. 198) that no touch-piece of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, grandson of James II., is known. The fact has subsequently been ascertained by Mr. Hawkins, that such a “medal for the healing” exists, and it is probably of great rarity, no specimen being found in the British Museum, nor in the collection of touch-pieces in Mr. Hawkins’ possession. Through the kindness of William Debonnaire Haggard, Esq., of the Bullion Office, Bank of England, Mr. Hawkins has been enabled to communicate impressions from an unique example in the cabinet of that gentleman. The design closely resembles that of the pieces struck by James III. and Henry IX. (figured *ante*, p. 198.) The diameter is precisely the same as that of the larger piece of James III. The obverse presents the ship, with the sails taken aback,—CAR. III. D. G. M. B. F. ET. H. R.—Reverse, St. Michael,—SOLI DEO GLORIA. The piece is of silver, and perforated near the lower edge. The date of this undescribed relic of the house of Stuart is probably 1745, 46.

¹ Catalogue of upwards of fifteen hundred impressions from ancient seals, in wax and sulphur, collected by the late

John Caley, Esq., on sale by Thomas Thorpe.

Original Documents.

TREATY AGAINST THE TURKS, BETWEEN HENRY VIII. AND FRANCIS I., CONCLUDED AT CALAIS IN 1532.

THE document, of which a transcript is here given, supplies a *hiatus* in Rymer's great national collection, and, in continuing the new edition of that valuable work, it should unquestionably take its place. The original is in the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., to whose kindness the members of the Institute were indebted for its exhibition at the meeting of June last.

There is no instrument given in Rymer which has any reference to this treaty, now for the first time printed; although there are, of course, many which relate to various confederacies against the Mahommedans.

The progress of the Turks in Europe had, for a long period previous to the date of the present instrument, engaged the most anxious attention of the Christian princes, and the English sovereigns had not been backward in aiding the common cause. Leagues had been entered into and subsidies paid; and when more direct help was required, the English princes were fairly excused on account of the distance of the field of action;—"cum tanta Turcorum a regno suo distantia in persona ire prohibeatur." In these confederacies the Head of the Church, as might be expected, took the most active part. Pius II. had personally superintended the first rendezvous of the allies, and numerous and urgent were the efforts of Leo X. to persuade the princes of Christendom, that opposition to the fierce enemy of their faith should be paramount to all personal and political feelings. Even if such disputes could not be entirely put aside, they were recommended to be forborne for a period, during which a combined course of action for the great object might be carried out. To this effect bulls were promulgated by the Pontiff, treaties were negotiated, and plans devised by the faithful sons of the church.

There is at the Rolls Record Office a plan, attributed to Cardinal St. Croix, for such a general scheme of operations. It begins,—“Imprimis inter Christianos principes pax aut fedus meatur ad quinquennium. Et quod ad idem quinquennium bellum Turchis incessanter inferatur, usque ad eorum internitionem expulsionemque penitus ex Europa, quo capite infidelibus amputato relique eorum vires infirmiores et nullius aut minimi momenti erunt.” It proposed the formation of two armies, each of 60,000 men; one, the northern, to operate on the Danube; the other on the Mediterranean. The Pope was to give the sovereigns power to raise a tenth for this purpose.

Henry VIII. declared his acceptance of the quinquennial truce enjoined by Leo X. in March, 1517, for the important purpose of enabling all Christian princes to resist the Turks. The draft of the letter, corrected by the king, and expressing his assent, exists in the Repository above men-

tioned, and it may suitably be introduced here in connexion with the subject under consideration. The letter is as follows :—

Cum nuper sanctissimus dominus noster, Leo papa decimus, gregis dominici sibi a Deo commissi tamque bonus pastor, paternam sollicitudinem gerens, et tranquillitatem ac pacem omnium Christianorum principum miræ cordis affectione desiderans, videns insuper immanissimos Turchas velut lupos rapaces ad dispergendas oves, et ad gregis dominici interitionem paratos, imminere, nisi pastoris vigilantia et diligentia a Christianorum invasione et ab ovili dominico arceantur et repellantur; presertim cum nuper eorundem Turcharum tyranni vires et potentia eo usque creverint, ut devicto Sultano cum toto Mamaluchorum exercitu tota Syria et Egypto, cum omnibus provinciis dicto Sultano quondam subjectis, sit potitus; et nunc, omni alia cura prope solutus et liber, nil aliud moliri quam Christianorum cedibus et sanguine inhiare videtur. Considerans præterea que culpa Christianorum principum, qui inter se miserabiliter potius pugnare, quam dictorum Turcharum feritati resistere eosque adoriri, retroactis temporibus voluerunt, tot regna a Turchis et Sarraenis ante hæc tempora occupata coinquinata et federata fuerunt, pastoralis officio suo convenire putavit, ut Christianos principes omnes contra Turchas pugnare et susceptas injurias ulcisci hortaretur. Et, cum hoc commode fieri non posse idem sanctissimus dominus noster prospiceret, nisi prius ipsi principes Christiani inter se pacem habentes de communi hoste propellendo cogitarent, ac unitis animis et viribus gladium, quem eis divina majestas ad vindictam malorum tribuit, in Turchas, qui salvatorem Christum verum deum esse abnegantes legem evangelicam evertere atque extirpare conantur, exercere velint. Ac propterea idem sanctissimus dominus noster, habita super hoc cum sancte Romane ecclesie Cardinalibus matura deliberatione, Reges, principes et potentatus Christianos, necnon res publicas, comunitates ceterosque Christi fideles quinquennales treugas et inducias (ne tam necessaria at salutifera expeditio in Turchas aliquo impedimento differatur, sed potius debitum et optatum exitum consequatur) suscipere sit hortatus; atque easdem, anno Incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo quingentesimo decimo septimo, sexto Idus Martii, publicavit, Christianos et ceteros predictos hortans per vicem misericordie Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et per passionem qua nos redemit, et per judicium extremum quod unusquisque secundum opera sua est accepturus, et per spem vite eterne quam repromisit Deus diligentibus se, ut hujusmodi treugis et induciis durantibus in caritate mutua et amoris ac benevolentie unione persistentes ab omni prorsus abstineant offensione, ut tam sancte contra nephandissimos Turchas expeditioni (omni prorsus metu et suspitione cessantibus) intendere possint.

But the great religious dissensions then existing materially impeded the execution of the best concerted schemes for opposition to the common enemy, and in the year 1530 the position of Christendom was one of the most imminent peril. Solymán the Great, who had led the Turkish armies victoriously against every enemy, had invaded Hungary at the head of an immense host; but he was at last successfully opposed. Henry VIII. assisted in the general alliance entered into for that purpose. Before, however, the danger was really past, it was again increased by the jealousies of the Allies, and their combinations, avowedly entered into for opposing the Mahommedan power, were secretly intended against each other.

The Emperor of Germany, from his position, the natural leader of the

Christians in such a contest, was then upon very doubtful terms with the two leading Sovereigns of the West. The Italian possessions of Francis I., and his feelings and actions in respect of them, were ever a fruitful source of discord between him and Charles V.; while the matrimonial relations of Henry VIII. with a kinswoman of the Emperor, and his backwardness in carrying out the principles involved in the title "Defender of the Faith," rendered a cordial understanding between them very difficult. In the year in which the following treaty was made, their jealousies of Charles V. had led Henry VIII. and Francis I. into complete accord. Though called upon, Francis had excused himself from assisting the emperor with money and arms against the Turks. Henry VIII., having created Anne Boleyn Marchioness of Pembroke, paid a state visit to Francis. Landing at Calais on the 10th of October, 1532, he advanced after a few days to meet the French King at Boulogne, and was there received with great pomp.¹ Both had complaints to make against the Pope, who was then on good terms with the Emperor. On the 25th of October, Francis I. accompanied Henry to Calais, and was there entertained by him until the 30th, with feasting and splendid solemnities.

The treaty which follows was the chief result of their interview, and in concluding it both sovereigns publicly vindicated their Christian zeal, and privately took measures for their political security against a dangerous neighbour.²

Connue ainsi soit, que ce jour duy Nous, Francoys par la grace de dieu, Roy de France trescrestien, et Nous, Henry, par icelle mesme grace, Roy Dangleterre, Deffenseur de la foy, pour la deffence et conservation de nostre religion Crestienne et a fin de resister aux efforts et dampnees machinations et enterprieses du Tureq ancien ennemy commun et adversaire de nostre foy, ayons par certain accord et traicte signe de noz mains et seelle de noz grans seeaulx convenu et accorde, que le cas advenant que icelluy Tureq se vouldist par ey apre forcer ou armee de retourner et courir sur en ladicte Cresticnite, nous dresserons equipperons et mectrons sur une bonne grosse et puissante armee garnie et equippee tout et quil appartient, et que pour cest effect assemblerons jusques au nombre de quatre vingts mil hommes dont y aura quinze mil chevaulx, avecques telle bende et nombre dartillerye et suiete dicelles quil est requis et necessaire pur larmee (?) dessusdicte. Toutefois purvee (?) que par icelluy accord et traicte nest aucunement diet specifiee ne declaire quel nombre de gentz (?) chescun de nous payera par chacun moys tant que laffaire durera, et quil est besoing en fere ample declaration par icelle (?) a par, a fin que chescun de nous puisse entendre (?) clerement ce quil deura fournir (?); a ceste cause il a este et est convenu et accorde entre nous par ce present traicte, que nous, Trescrestien, souldoyrons pour nostre part et portion desdiets quatre vingts mil hommes, le nombre de cinquante troys mil mes, desquelz y aura unz mil chevaulx et trois mil pyonniers et gens dartillerye, et nous, Deffenseur de la foy, en souldoyrons le nombre de vingt sept mil, dont y aura quatre mil chevauls

¹ Hall has given a curious relation of the brilliant entertainments on occasion of these interviews. See his Chronicle, fol 206-209, edit. 1550. Stowe, Annals, p. 944. edit. 1592.

² See Sharon Turner's Hist. Eng., vol.

x. p. 328. In a note (upon Hall's authority, referring to Le Grand) the effect of the treaty is correctly given. See also Rapin, under the year 1531: Mezeray, tome xi. p. 487.

et trois mil pyonniers et gens d'artillerie, que est en somme to . . . nombre de quatre vingt mil hommes. Et au regard de la despence quil faudra faire pour la conduiete et equippage artillerie et de sa suite (?) chescun de nous satisferra au payement de celle q sera equitable (?) audiet voyage. Et quant a la despence quil faudra fere pour le faiet des vivres pour la nourriture et fournissement (?) de nostre diete armee semblablement est accorde, que de nous contribuera pour soldoyrons toutes les quelles choses et chescun dicelles. Et nous promettons respectivement lun a lautre en bonne foy et parolles de Roys et sur noz honneurs garder et inviolablement (?) En tesmoing de quoy nous avons signe le present accorde de noz mains et faiet sceller de nosdicte grand seale. Donne a Callaix, le vingt huitiesme jour Doctobre, lan de grace Mil Cinq eentz trente et deux; et le regne de nous Treserestien le dixhuitiesme; et de nos Deffendeur (?) de la foy le

(Signed) FRANCOYS.

(On a small rider) Par le Roy treserestien,

BRETON.

(Endorsed) Qualificacio pensarum pro bello inferendo contra Turcam, de dat' Caleti, xxviii^o. Octobris.
28 Octobr. 1532. A^o. 24 II. 8.

An imperfect impression of the great seal of Francis I. is appended: it is on white wax, the counter-seal alone being in such condition that the design may be discerned. It is of small size, and presents an escutcheon charged with three fleurs-de-lys, ensigned with a crown, and supported by two kneeling angels. There is no legend. This seal closely resembles that of Louis XII., the predecessor of Francis I., and possibly the same matrix may have been used. The great seal, or obverse of the impression, represented Francis enthroned under a canopy supported by two angels. Representations of both seal and counter-seal may be seen in the "Tresor de Glyptique, Sceaux des Rois et Reines de France," pl. xv.

It should be observed, that in printing the foregoing document, wherever contractions occur, the words are given *in extenso*. Several words, of which, owing to the decayed state of the original, the reading could not be satisfactorily ascertained, are marked by a (?), and blanks are left in those passages of which portions are wholly obliterated, the parchment being destroyed or defaced. These deficiencies, however, do not materially obscure the comprehension of the import of this remarkable Treaty.

JOSEPH BURTT.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1853,

HELD AT CHICHESTER, July 12th to 19th.

THE friendly invitation tendered to the Institute at the Newcastle Meeting, with the promise of hearty co-operation from influential friends in the south, had determined the selection of Chichester as the next place of assembly. On the afternoon of the first day, Tuesday, July 12th, the Introductory Meeting was held at the Council Chamber, which by the kindness of the Mayor and Corporation had been placed at the disposal of the Society. At the hour appointed, the Mayor, Dr. M'Carogher, attended by the civic insignia, the Members of Council and the Town Clerk, entered and conducted the President, Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE, who was accompanied by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, Patron of the Meeting, to the platform.

The Bishop of Chichester, in the absence of His Grace the Duke of Richmond in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, invited the noble President to take the chair; he expressed in very kind terms his friendly feelings towards the Society, and the satisfaction with which he should take every occasion of giving his sanction and furtherance to their proceedings, or of promoting the general gratification of the Meeting. The President having taken the chair, the assembly was addressed by the Mayor, who cordially expressed the hearty welcome of the inhabitants, and more especially of the Corporation, conveyed in the following address to the President and Members of the Institute, which was read at his request by the Town Clerk.

“ We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Council of the City of Chichester, congratulate ourselves on having an opportunity of tendering to you a welcome to our City.

“ Few among our Citizens are Antiquarians, or possess Archaeological knowledge. We trust, however, that we are not incapable of appreciating your pursuits, and we shall rejoice in any success which may attend them. We sincerely hope that your visit to our City and its neighbourhood will not only be pleasing to you as individuals, but will also be gratifying to you as a scientific body.

“ At our request, our Mayor has on our behalf hereto signed his name.”

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Jun. (President of the Section of Antiquities), proposed the grateful acknowledgments of the Institute for the honour thus conferred upon them.

Lord TALBOT, in returning the thanks of the Society to the Mayor and Corporation, observed that every Member of the Institute must have witnessed with the highest gratification the friendly welcome with which they had been received; to himself it was a great pleasure to have been enabled to leave those pressing duties which he had feared might have detained him in another country, and to participate in the meeting which had commenced under such agreeable auspices. In opening the proceedings

of a week which presented so many features of interest and instruction, Lord Talbot wished to invite attention to the position of Archaeological science, and to the true purpose of their efforts in its prosecution, as tending to the confirmation of historical truth, and not less to the improvement of taste in Art. In the course of his address, the President adverted to the important results which had attended the great Exhibition of 1851, in promoting the latter object; and expressed his hope that the Industrial Exhibition in Ireland, with the display of numerous works of Art of a high class, would exert an equally beneficial influence upon public taste. The Archaeological court, in the Dublin Exhibition, the formation of which Lord Talbot had been chiefly instrumental in promoting, now presented to the antiquary a field of observation never hitherto afforded, and he hoped that many members of the Society would avail themselves of the opportunity of instituting a careful comparison between the antiquities of Ireland, and those already familiar to them in Great Britain or other parts of Europe. He wished to take this occasion of acknowledging the assistance which the Institute had rendered in this undertaking. Lord Talbot then read an extract from the minutes of the General Committee in Dublin, which conveyed the thanks of that body to the Institute and its officers in acknowledgment of their co-operation, and the contribution of antiquities for exhibition in the Archaeological court.

The President then called upon Mr. EDWARD FREEMAN, who read a Memoir on Harold II. and the History of Earl Godwin; adverting to certain interesting features in the events of that period, as connected with the County of Sussex, in which the Society were now assembled. At the close of his discourse, a vote of thanks to Mr. Freeman was moved by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, and seconded by Mr. Blaauw.

The Mayor then proposed thanks to the noble President, and his motion having been seconded by the Rev. Canon Woods and carried by acclamation, the meeting concluded.

The Museums of the Institute were then opened; the general collection, comprising a large assemblage of antiquities, connected with the County of Sussex, and numerous choice works of Art, from the collections of the Hon. Robert Curzon, the Duke of Richmond, Lady Newburgh, the Earl of Sheffield, Lady Elizabeth Reynell, and many Sussex Archaeologists, was formed in the Lecture Room of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute. A second Museum was arranged in the Guildhall, specially devoted to the exhibition of the remarkable series of Foreign Sepulchral Brasses, collected chiefly in Flanders, Germany, and Poland, by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, and including numerous fine productions of this class of Art, mostly unknown to English Antiquaries. Several of these striking memorials have been brought under the notice of readers of the *Journal*, through the kindness of Mr. Nesbitt.

At the evening Meeting the Rev. J. L. PETIT read a Memoir on the Architecture of Boxgrove Priory Church; and Mr. EDMUND SHARPE gave a Dissertation on the successive styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture, illustrating his subject by examples in the County of Sussex, and describing more especially the interesting features of the Churches of New Shoreham and Steyning. Mr. Sharpe had made examination of a great portion of the churches of the county, for the express purpose of bringing the results of his careful survey before the Institute on the present occasion.

On Wednesday, July 13, a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was

held, and the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, President of the Section, opened the proceedings by an address, in which he invited special attention to certain remarkable antiquities now presented to the notice of the Society, and placed in their Museum, more particularly those connected with subjects of Jewish and Christian history. This interesting address will be fully given in the detailed Report, now in preparation for the press. The Rev. L. VERNON HARCOURT then offered some remarks on the supposed vestiges of a British Village at Bow Hill, near Chichester, consisting of cavities and mounds. The Rev. F. SPURRELL read a Memoir on certain Seals of ancient guilds at Wisby in Gothland, and he produced impressions from the matrices preserved in the Museum of that town. The Rev. E. TURNER contributed a Memoir on the Saxon College at Bosham, in Sussex; and the Rev. PHILIP FREEMAN sent some observations on the supposed existence, as late as the reign of Charles II., of a round Church near Chichester, resembling those of the Templars in other parts of England. A notice was read, communicated by Mr. HILLS, Curator of the Chichester Museum, relating to the remarkable Roman inscription found in Chichester in 1723, and commemorative of the erection of a Temple to Neptune and Minerva. It is now preserved at Goodwood.

The Chair was then taken by the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, in the unavoidable absence of the Dean of Chichester, President of the Architectural Section, and Professor WILLIS delivered his Discourse on the Architectural History of the Cathedral.¹ In the afternoon he accompanied his auditors in a careful examination of the structure, and pointed out the peculiar features to which he had previously called attention.

The Anniversary Dinner was arranged for this day, the President in the chair. In the evening the Bishop of Chichester and Mrs. Gilbert received the Society at the Palace with most friendly welcome, and the conversazione which took place was rendered highly gratifying through their kindness and attentions.

Thursday, July 14, had been fixed for the Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, by whose invitation the Institute had visited the county, and arrangements were made to render this day one of friendly union between the two Societies. The Members of the Institute were accordingly invited to participate in the Proceedings of the Local Society; the members of that body were conducted, on their arrival in Chichester, to inspect the collections formed in the Museums of the Institute; and a large party of both Societies proceeded to visit the Priory Church at Boxgrove, the remains of the ancient Mansion of Halnaker, progressing thence to Goodwood House. The usual anniversary proceedings of the Sussex Society then took place at Goodwood; and a Memoir was read by Mr. W. DURRANT COOPER, on the preservation of British and Saxon names of places in Sussex, and the vestiges of Saxon families still left in the county. The numerous company thence adjourned to the dinner provided in the Tennis Court, the chair being taken by the Earl of CHICHESTER.

¹ Arrangements were forthwith made by the learned Professor with Mr. Mason, of Chichester, for the publication of this Discourse, in a quarto form, and the volume, comprising also Mr. Petit's Me-

moir on Boxgrove Church, and Mr. Sharpe's Church Architecture of the County of Sussex, is in the press. Subscribers are requested to send their names to Mr. Mason, at Chichester

In the evening the Members of the Institute again assembled at the Council Chamber, Lord TALBOT presiding; when Mr. BLAAUW read a communication on the tomb and curious effigy of Sir David Owen in Easebourne Church, near Midhurst, a place included in the proposed excursion for the following day. A discourse was also delivered by Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, of Newcastle, on the Bayeux Tapestry, of which he displayed coloured drawings, of the actual dimensions of the original. The proceedings concluded with a Memoir on the Castle of Amberley, by the Rev. G. CLARKSON, Vicar of Amberley, with notices of the curious paintings by Bernardi, placed there by Robert Sherborne, Bishop of Chichester.

Friday, July 15, was devoted to an excursion, including the Roman Villa and tessellated pavements at Bignor;—Petworth House, and the remarkable gallery of paintings;—the ruined mansion of the Viscounts Montague at Cowdray, and the Church of Easebourne Nunnery. Between Petworth and Cowdray a most hospitable entertainment was offered to the Institute by HASLER HOLLIST, Esq., who invited the numerous party to his residence, Lodsworth House.

On the return of the travellers a very agreeable conversazione took place, to which the Members of the Institute were invited by the Mayor and Mrs. M'Carogher, and their kind hospitalities rendered the evening one of general gratification.

On Saturday, July 16, another excursion was arranged, to the Church of Old Shoreham, the remarkable features of which were explained by Mr. SHARPE; the party proceeded to Pevensy, when they found a most able *cicerone* in Mr. M. A. LOWER, of Lewes, under whose direction extensive excavations of the site of the Roman British city, Anderida, and of the fortress of mediæval times, had recently been made. Mr. Lower pointed out the results of that inquiry, which are fully detailed in his Memoir, lately published in the sixth volume of "Sussex Archaeological Collections." The visitors then returned to Lewes, when they were conducted to the ruins of the Priory and the Castle, in the keep-tower of which the Museum of the Sussex Society has been placed; they examined the tomb of the Countess Gundrada and the curious relics found on the site of the Priory, which are now deposited in a sepulchral chapel constructed for the purpose, at Southover Church; after which they were very agreeably entertained at the Assembly Rooms, on the invitation of some leading members of the Sussex Archaeological Society. The general gratification of the visit to Pevensy and Lewes had been most kindly ensured through the excellent arrangements of the local committee, Mr. W. Figg, Mr. W. Harvey, and Mr. M. A. Lower.

Monday, July 18.—The Meetings of Sections were resumed, and in that of Antiquities the Hon. ROBERT CURZON having taken the chair, a communication was read, from Professor PHILLIPS, of York, on some of the Relations of Archaeology to Physical Geography in the North of England.² A valuable Memoir by the Rev. JOHN MAUGHAM, Vicar of Bewcastle, was also received, being a survey of the "Maiden Way," from Birdoswald on the Roman wall, northwards into Scotland. The Rev. H. MITCHELL, Vicar of Bosham, then read an account of the Monastery at that place from the time of Wilfrid, A.D. 680, to the foundation of the College by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1130.

² Printed in this volume of the Journal, *ante*, p. 179.

A Meeting of the Historical Section was also held, the Earl of CHICHESTER being the President of this division. Mr. M. A. LOWER read a Memoir on the History and Antiquities of Seaford. Mr. BLAAUW read some notices of Laughton Tower, Sussex, and of a window of decorative brick-work in that building, which presents a curious representation of the buckle, the Pelham badge. A cast was exhibited. The Rev. C. HARDY, Vicar of Hayling, read a Memoir on the History of Hayling Island, and produced a plan of the earthwork known as "Tunor-bury," of which he had caused a survey to be made, expressly for this occasion. A valuable Memoir was then read by Mr. HENRY L. LONG, on the Ancient British Tribes, who occupied the district now forming the counties of Hampshire and Wiltshire, and on the Roman road from Winchester to Sarum.

In the afternoon several members visited the Castle and Church of Arundel, and the fine monuments of the Fitzalans. After the evening service in the Cathedral, Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON accompanied a party to view the most interesting monuments and examples of sculpture. At the evening meeting a Memoir by the Rev. ARTHUR HUSSEY was read, entitled—Remarks upon a new Theory respecting Cæsar's invasion of Britain. The Rev. E. VENABLES communicated Notices of Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex, illustrative of certain documents relating thereto, in the British Museum. The Rev. B. R. PERKINS then read some observations on the probable origin and different ancient names of Chichester.

Tuesday, July 19.—At ten o'clock the Annual Meeting of Members of the Institute took place in the Council Chamber. The Lord TALBOT de MALAHIDE in the chair.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (see page 173, ante) was submitted to the Meeting, as also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee, and both were unanimously adopted.

On the recurrence of the Annual Meeting of the Institute, it has been customary that the Central Committee should present to the Society their Report on the advance of Archaeological science, and the proceedings of the Institute during the previous year. In accordance with this usage, they desire to express their conviction that the Society has continued to gain ground in public opinion, and that its influence has been beneficially exerted in promoting the taste for historical and archaeological researches, as also in stimulating the desire to preserve from injury all ancient national monuments or vestiges of the past. The Committee hail with satisfaction the increase of kindred Societies, and some important accessions to the list may be noticed, established within the past year, or in course of formation. With many of these Provincial Institutions your Society has established friendly relations. In the counties of Wilts, Surrey, and Essex, the progress of local efforts for the extension of Archaeological science has been shown; in the latter county especially, the establishment of an active Society has been speedily followed by the formation of a Museum, a site having been liberally presented for the purpose by Charles Round, Esq., of Birch Hall, and the buildings are actually in course of construction at Colchester, to receive the collections bequeathed by Mr. Vint to that town. In Wiltshire the valuable county collections formed by Mr. Britton, his Topographical library, drawings, prints and models, have been tendered for purchase to the county Society, which will hold its inaugural meeting during the next month. Arrangements have been made to secure this

valuable nucleus of a county Library and Museum, which will be formed at Devizes.

The increasing interest and gratification with which a large number of the members of your Society have constantly taken part in the Monthly London Meetings during the past year, has afforded a most satisfactory evidence of the growing taste for the objects contemplated by the Institute, as also of the popular character of those meetings. The most gratifying readiness has been shown on all occasions by members remote from London, in providing abundant supplies of information and sending objects of value from various quarters, to sustain the interest of these periodical assemblies in the Metropolis. The provision of ancient relics and productions of Medieval art, as also of communications, for the full discussion of which, time has often been insufficient, has given your Committee ample proof of the cordial interest with which the members of the Institute, throughout the country, regard its proceedings.

Your Committee has viewed, with most lively interest, the growth of the series of National Antiquities in the rooms at length specially appropriated for that purpose in the British Museum. They have always earnestly desired to promote, by every influence which they could exert, the establishment and extension of such a collection, as one of the most important auxiliaries to Archaeological Science. During the past year valuable accessions have been received, through the liberality of private collectors, which claim most honourable mention, and amongst these must specially be recorded the generous gift by Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., of the entire assemblage of antiquities found during his researches on Farley Heath, Surrey.

In the sister kingdom, an important object has been achieved through the energy of our noble president. An "Archaeological Court" has been appropriated in the Great Industrial Exhibition, lately opened at Dublin, and the collections of the Royal Irish Academy are there placed, with numerous contributions from private collectors, arranged as far as practicable in systematic order. The important purpose contemplated by Lord Talbot has been most happily realised; and many thousands of visitors will thus be enabled to familiarise themselves with the manufactures and arts of ancient times, and to examine the evidences which serve to illustrate the habits, manners, and customs of the early occupants of Ireland from the most remote period.

Amongst numerous researches and excavations, undertaken in England since your last meeting, the most important and successful are those prosecuted—with his wonted energy and sagacity—by the Hon. Richard Neville, in Cambridgeshire and Essex. Besides many sites of Roman occupation brought to light near Audley End, Mr. Neville discovered, during the last winter, an extensive Saxon cemetery, nearly adjacent to the celebrated Bartlow Hills, and his collections illustrative of the Saxon period, now surpass, probably, in value and extent, any hitherto formed in Great Britain. A fine tessellated pavement has been uncovered at York. The recent excavations at Pevensey, under the direction of Mr. Mark Antony Lower and Mr. C. Roach Smith, have effected interesting results in throwing light on the construction and arrangements of the Roman station, and the later occupation of the site as a Medieval castle. In the North of England, the researches keenly prosecuted by Mr. Clayton on the line of the Roman wall, have elicited valuable facts, and many curious remains of

antiquity have been discovered. The talented historian of the great northern barrier, Dr. Bruce, who has produced, during the past year, an enlarged edition of his valuable work upon the "Roman Wall," pursues his investigations of that interesting subject, and, with singular intelligence, brings to bear upon its elucidation every new fact suggested by the excavations now in progress. It is pleasing to observe that the attention of the University of Glasgow has been called to his distinguished attainments as an antiquary, and to the value of his labours in connexion with the early history of the North. The honorary degree of D.C.L. has been conferred on him by that learned body, in acknowledgment of the services thus rendered to archaeological science. Amongst investigations of a later period may be mentioned, the interesting discoveries resulting from the excavations at the Priory Church, Leominster, under the direction of Mr. Freeman. The plan of that structure was laid open to view, and an energetic movement having been made, in which your Society participated, the threatened destruction of these remains of a very curious architectural example was averted, and they were placed by the local authorities under the care of the Cambrian Archaeological Society.

A most useful institution has been established in London, through the praiseworthy efforts of a Society of gentlemen interested in the improvement of architectural taste, and the encouragement of a higher degree of practical skill in sculpture as applied to the enrichment of structures in the various styles of Medieval times. The recent establishment of an extensive Architectural Museum, in Canon Row, chiefly composed of casts from the best authorities, presents important advantages to the student and the sculptor, as also to all who take interest in the theory or the practice of architecture. The credit of this successful achievement is chiefly due to the taste and energy of Mr. Gilbert Scott, a member of the Institute, by whom this project, so well deserving of encouragement, was brought under the notice of the Society at one of the London Meetings of the last session.

The painful duty again devolves upon your Committee to recall the losses sustained by the Society since their meeting at Newcastle, and to make honourable mention of those valued and influential members whose career of life has closed during the last year. They have to number with deep regret amongst the departed, the Ven. Archdeacon of Bath, one of the earliest supporters of their cause in the west; Dr. Goldie, our intelligent and friendly Local Secretary at York; Andrew Lawson, Esq., of Aldborough, a distinguished antiquary, formerly a member of the Central Committee, whose congenial tastes and earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of your Society, at whose Annual Meetings he was a constant attendant, had long since enrolled his name amongst our most valued friends; Dr. Mantell also, whose name must be honoured in connexion with so many branches of science, and whose friendly encouragement was often shown to the Institute in various valuable communications, and in his frequent participation in our meetings; the Rev. Edward Duke, well known to antiquaries by his earnest perseverance in the elucidation of the ancient remains of Wiltshire, and one of the most liberal contributors to the large series of antiquities displayed in the Museum of the Institute at Salisbury, in 1849; the Dean of Peterborough, an early friend to our cause, and one of the first Honorary Members of the Central Committee; the Rev. Thomas Meyler, Master of the Royal Grammar School at Marlborough; the Rev. D. F. Markham, Canon

of Windsor ; and Sir John Josiah Guest, Bart. There are others associated with the more recent proceedings of the Institute, whose loss we lament also to record ; and especially the Lord Bishop of Lincoln—Patron of our Meeting in that city—whose kindness and liberal encouragement will long be remembered with grateful esteem ; Dr. Charlesworth, also, of Lincoln, whose obliging assistance materially contributed to our gratification on that occasion. With these names, more familiar to the Society at large, must be associated that of a distinguished Honorary Member of the Institute, the Chevalier Kestner, President of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, who took part with most cordial interest in the meeting of our Society at Bristol.

Your Committee cannot close this report without adverting to the recent opportunity which many of your members, and other persons interested in archaeology, have enjoyed, in the examination of the important assemblage of antiquities of all periods, known as the “Fejérváry Museum.” The important character of that remarkable collection was brought under the notice of your Committee by the Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by a request on the part of M. Pulsky, the relative of the late distinguished archaeologist, Gabriel Fejérváry, who had devoted his life to the selection of this series of examples of ancient Art, that it might be exhibited in the large meeting-room of your Society in London, previously to its being conveyed to a distant country. Your Committee readily acceded to the suggestions of the noble Marquis, and although the arrangement may have been attended with some inconvenience to your members, they feel assured that the display of these treasures of ancient Art has afforded much gratification and instruction to the numerous visitors of this collection. In conclusion, the Committee would recall with warm satisfaction the cheering and fraternal welcome which the Institute experienced at their last meeting in the North. They mark with pleasure the increasing cordiality on the part of the kindred local societies and archaeologists, in various parts of the kingdom successively visited by the Institute. Such friendly intercourse must prove advantageous to the extension of knowledge, and give furtherance to those objects which it is the especial purpose of the Institute to promote.

The following lists of the members of the committee selected to retire in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed, and adopted by the meeting :

MEMBERS SELECTED TO RETIRE:—Sir John Boileau, Bart., *Vice-President* ; John Auldjo, Esq. ; Edwin Guest, Esq. ; M. R. Hawkins, Esq. ; John Holmes, Esq. ; H. S. Milman, Esq. ; T. H. Wyatt, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies :—Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., *Vice-President* ; Edward Blore, Esq., D.C.L. F.S.A. ; Richard R. Caton, Esq. ; the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A. ; Henry Porteus Oakes, Esq., M.P. ; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., M.A., British Museum ; Edward Smirke, Esq., Vice Warden of the Stannaries.

The following members of the Institute were also elected Auditors for the year 1853 :—Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. ; George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

LORD TALBOT then proceeded to call the attention of the members to the choice of the place of Meeting for 1854. Amongst various places proposed to the Committee, and from which friendly encouragement had been received, it had been considered that the University of Cambridge had the strongest claim upon the attention of the Society. It might indeed, Lord Talbot observed, appear a slight upon *alma mater*, should a longer interval be

allowed to pass after the reception the Society had found at Oxford, without seeking a welcome from the sister University, and the noble President felt assured that it would prove not less signally gratifying and auspicious.

Mr. BABINGTON, Treasurer of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, desired to convey to the Meeting the cordial invitation of that body, with the assurance of their ready co-operation; and he was enabled to express a similar feeling on the part of the local Architectural Society. It was well known that it had not been customary in either University to tender invitation on any such occasion, and that the University of Cambridge had not given expression to their feeling, as a body, even on the occasion of the visit of the British Association. Mr. Babington could, however, assure the meeting, from recent communications with influential members of the University, that the Institute would there meet with every encouragement, and a warm interest in their purpose and proceedings.

A communication from the Town Clerk of the Borough of Cambridge was also read, conveying the unanimous resolution of the Mayor and Council, expressive of their desire to give the Institute a hearty welcome, and their willingness to promote its objects. The like friendly assurance was received from Mr. Tymms, Secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, on the part of the noble President of that Society, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and the committee, inviting the Institute to visit Bury St. Edmund's, in the event of a meeting being held in Cambridgeshire.

It was then proposed and unanimously agreed that the Meeting for 1854 should be held at Cambridge.

The proceedings of the annual meeting of members having concluded, the President proceeded to the Assembly Room, and the following communications were read:—Report on the excavations lately made at Cirencester, illustrated by plans and drawings; by Professor F. BUCKMAN, F.G.S. A large collection of Roman relics found during these researches were sent for examination.—Notice of a remarkable signet ring, set with an intaglio, representing a sphynx-like figure with the name *Thermia*, in Greek characters; by the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE. This curious ring had lately been found at Colechester.—Memoir on certain incidents arising from the attempt of the Empress Matilda to establish herself on the throne of England; by the Rev. E. TURNER.³

The reading of these Memoirs having terminated, Lord TALBOT observed that, as he had been informed, certain circumstances had recently occurred in connexion with the question of "Treasure-trove," to which he had urgently invited the attention of the Institute, at the Newcastle Meeting, and he would request Mr. Hawkins to relate the facts, which as he understood were worthy of notice.⁴ Mr. Hawkins accordingly stated the following particulars:

"In the course of the last summer a considerable number of Saxon pennies, of the reigns of Canute, Harthænut, and Harold I., were found at Wedmore, Somerset, many of which were dispersed amongst the neighbouring inhabitants. They were subsequently claimed by the Lords of the Treasury, by whom they were forwarded to the British Museum. As many as were required for the improvement of the national collection were selected, and paid for according to the average market value of such coins.

³ Printed in this volume of the Journal; see p. 302.

⁴ See the Proceedings at the Newcastle Meeting, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ix. p. 377.

The amount received from the British Museum was paid over, and the coins not wanted by that institution were restored. The parties to whom the coins had been transferred, and the finder of the hoard, have expressed themselves much gratified by this liberal proceeding of the Lords of the Treasury, and it is hoped that when the circumstances become generally known, other discoverers may be induced to send at once to the Treasury such precious objects; as they may be assured it will be more to their advantage to confide in the liberality of the Treasury than endeavour to find an uncertain and unsafe market amongst their neighbours."

Some interesting conversation arose upon this subject, and the desire was strongly expressed that some more liberal legislative provision might be made to meet the exigencies of the question, in accordance with the practice now by law established in Denmark with most advantageous results.

The President then observed, that the business on the present occasion having now come to a close, it was his agreeable duty to propose a vote of acknowledgment to the Patrons of the meeting, and more especially to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, whose hospitable courtesies and friendly encouragement of the objects of the Institute claimed their warmest thanks.

The Right Rev. Prelate acknowledged the compliment, and with much kindness expressed the gratification which he had derived from the proceedings of the week, and his sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Society.

Lord Talbot then proposed thanks to the Mayor and Corporation of Chichester, to whom the Institute had been much indebted for a most friendly welcome, and for many valuable facilities afforded during the course of the meeting.

Mr. MARKLAND moved the grateful acknowledgments of the Society to the Dean and Chapter, and especially to the Residentiary Canon, the Rev. George Shiffner. He alluded with much feeling to the loss the Institute had experienced on several occasions in being deprived of the active participation of the venerable Dean, whose infirm state of health had obliged him to absent himself from the course of their proceedings. Mr. Markland paid a tribute to the noble exertions which during many years the Dean had made, with the co-operation of the Chapter, for the conservation and restoration of his Cathedral, and adverted to those recent works which had enabled the Society to appreciate the beauties of that admirable fabric.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT then proposed thanks to the nobility and gentry of the county, whose encouragement and kindness had promoted the gratification of the meeting, especially to the Earl of Egmont, the Hon. Robert Curzon, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Haslar Hollist, and the distinguished members of the Provincial Society, whose cordial invitation had been the impulse which led the Society to visit the interesting district, the scene of this year's proceedings.

Sir SIBBALD SCOTT, Bart., proposed thanks to the numerous contributors to the museums, especially to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, whose unavoidable absence had been a cause of much regret; to the Hon. Robert Curzon; and to the Dean and Chapter, who had entrusted for exhibition the precious relics discovered in the Cathedral.

Thanks were also proposed by the Rev. Canon Shiffner, to the contributors of Memoirs, especially Professor Willis, Dr. Bruce, Mr. Freeman, the Rev. J. L. Petit, and Mr. Sharpe;—by the Rev. George Woods, to the presidents and committees of sections;—and by the Rev. E. Hill, to the

local committee, and especially to the Mayor of Chichester, their chairman;—to the council of the Chichester Philosophical Society and Mechanics' Institute; and to the local committee at Lewes.

The Lord Bishop then moved the most cordial acknowledgments of the meeting to the President, and Lord Talbot having expressed his thanks for the kind feeling shown towards him by all who had taken interest in the proceedings now concluded, announced that the next meeting would be held in Cambridge, towards the close of June, in the following year.

A few weeks previously to the commencement of the Meeting at Chichester a project was originated, with the kind intention of augmenting the objects of archaeological interest presented to the Society, to make excavations at the tumuli above Kingly Bottom, on Bow Hill, distant about five miles from Chichester. His Grace the Duke of Richmond, one of the patrons of the Meeting, on whose estate the tumuli are situated, readily conceded permission, with a donation in aid of the expense incurred; and the object was prosecuted with so much spirit by Mr. W. Hayley Mason, Mr. Butler, and other residents in Chichester, who took an interest in the investigation, that a sufficient sum was speedily contributed and the work commenced. From untoward circumstances, the undertaking, which proved very laborious, was not productive of those interesting results which had been anticipated. It was, however, highly desirable, and appropriate to the occasion of the visit of the Institute, that the character of those ancient vestiges should be carefully and scientifically investigated, and an acknowledgment of thanks is due to the spirit and liberality of those gentlemen by whom the object was carried out. The report by Mr. Franks, who kindly undertook the superintendence of the work, will be found in a subsequent page. (See page 361.)

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Meeting and the general purposes of the Institute:—The Lord Talbot de Malahide, *President*, £5; Sir John Boileau, Bart., £2; John Heywood Hawkins, Esq. Bignor Park, £5; Frederic Ouvry, Esq. £5; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. £1; Augustus W. Franks, Esq. £1.

Monthly London Meeting.

November 4th, 1853.

JAMES YATES, Esq. F.R.S., in the Chair.

In opening the proceedings of another session, Mr. Yates observed that he could not refrain from congratulating the society on the success which had attended the undertaking, originated by their noble president, and carried out with so much energy and good taste, in connexion with the recent Industrial Exhibition at Dublin. The Archaeological Court had been visited by many members of the Institute, who had viewed with high interest the remarkable assemblage of antiquities arranged under Lord Talbot's direction; and in common with himself they would long remember with gratification the occasion thus presented to the English antiquary of becoming familiar with the vestiges of early times, occurring in such singular variety of forms in the sister kingdom. Mr. Yates remarked that the

opportunity thus given had proved not less advantageous, in establishing friendly communication with many persons of congenial tastes and pursuits, and he felt assured that Lord Talbot's well directed efforts in the formation of the collection would prove the means of calling more general attention to Irish antiquities, and hasten the dispersion of the obscurities by which they are still, in great part, surrounded, so that the vestiges of all periods might ere long be brought into some more scientific classification. It was much to be regretted that no detailed and fully illustrated description of the collection had been prepared, previously to its recent dispersion; such a work had indeed been proposed by Mr. Fairholt, but the project was abandoned for want of sufficient encouragement. Mr. Yates wished, however, to invite attention to the photographic representations of some of the most striking productions of early Irish Art exhibited at Dublin, executed with admirable skill by Mr. Philip Delamotte, who had brought them for the inspection of the meeting. These photographs present a remarkable evidence of the value of the new process of art as a means of obtaining faithful portraiture of very elaborate subjects: they represented the cross of Cong, the shrine of St. Manchan, the bell of St. Patrick, the case or reliquary enclosing St. Columba's Psalter, and other decorated works in metal of extraordinary richness and artistic skill. It may be hoped that the publication of a selection of such subjects from the Irish Exhibition will soon be carried out by Mr. Cundall; and the Rev. Charles Graves, one of the ablest and most accurate of Irish archaeologists, had undertaken to supply the descriptive text, which would accompany the beautiful photographic pictures prepared by Mr. Delamotte.

Mr. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following account of discoveries at Wangford and Lakenheath, Suffolk:

“From time to time for several years I have obtained antiquities from Wangford, near Brandon, in Suffolk. This place is such a mine of relics of past ages, that a short notice of it can scarcely fail to be interesting. Wangford is a small village, consisting of a few houses and a small church, situated in the midst of a wild and dreary tract of scantily covered sand, which forms part of Brandon Warren. It lies between Icklingham, a place famed for Saxon remains, and Lakenheath. About a quarter of a mile from the village of Wangford the wind has blown away the sand, to the depth of about two or three feet, from a space of about two acres in extent. The surface of the ground here is thickly strewn over with bones, as well of men as of sheep, deer, oxen, and swine, mixed with an immense quantity of Roman pottery, pieces of millstones, and fragments of iron or other metals. At intervals the ground is black, and in these parts more bones are observable than elsewhere. For many years the inhabitants of Wangford have been in the habit of picking up on the surface of the sand at this place, coins, beads, pins, and other personal ornaments; some articles of gold were, I am informed, discovered some years since. Most of these relics have been lost or dispersed, but a considerable number have been preserved by Mr. Eagle of Lakenheath, and by myself. Of these I proceed to give a brief catalogue. In the collection of that gentleman and my own there are 40 beads of blue glass, 19 of green glass, 6 of a bright yellow paste, 2 of amber, and 4 of jet. I have also 3 beads of dark red vitreous paste, one of which, of large size, is ornamented with a double white wavy line. I have also a curious large agate bead, cut with a very large number of facets. Of this type the Rev. T. Jones, of Sporle, has

another specimen from the same locality. In a former volume of the *Journal* (vol. vi. p. 405) I communicated my discovery at Wangford of a perforated disk of greenish clay, and of a singular object of close-grained black slate, supposed by some antiquaries, but without much probability, to be a touchstone for trying metals. I have also a curious little piece of carved jet, apparently part of a necklace, and part of the drop of an earring of jet. Of fragments of metal ornaments both Mr. Eagle and myself possess a great variety. Mr. Eagle has two, and I have one, singular little perforated ornaments for suspension; they are of copper, and are ornamented with annulets. They may have been parts of some horse-trappings. Mr. Eagle has also an object of copper resembling, only on a smaller scale, that engraved in the *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 115, a small bird of some white metal, and an ornament in the shape of the letter S, each extremity of the letter ending in an animal's head; I possess a precisely similar specimen. In my own collection there are seven bronze pins of various patterns, and six Roman fibulæ—of these, two are of the common bow-shaped type, one is circular, and bears upon it a star set with red enamel, another is cruciform, another shield-shaped, and lastly, I have one in the shape of a horse. Besides these I have several buckles, two of which are gilt, and a great variety of ornamental studs, handles, and fragments of embossed copper. Roman coins are frequently met with at Wangford, especially when a high wind has moved away the sand. Most of them are illegible, but I have specimens of the following coins of the Imperial series:—Salonina, 1; Claudius Gothicus, 2; Carausius, 1; Constantinus, several; Crispus, 1—this is a very perfect coin—rev. VIRTVS EXERCITVS; Constans; Valentinian the First, 2.

“I have discovered at different times at Wangford fragments of an extraordinary variety of Roman pottery, from the coarsest kinds to the Castor and Samian ware. Of the latter I have a piece with the potter's mark—ONISO M'—and others bearing the figure of a Cupid, and of a wolf with the tail of a serpent, or some such monster. I have yet to mention the most interesting discovery. I had long noticed on the sand pointed pieces of flint resembling arrow-heads, but they were so numerous, that I could hardly believe they had been formed for such a purpose. I am, however, assured by Mr. Eagle, that after a high wind he has often found among the sand heaps of chipped flints, containing arrow-heads in every stage of preparation, from the rudest to the most exquisitely finished specimen. I have only once obtained an ancient British coin from Wangford; it is of base silver, and is incuse; unfortunately it is in a very corroded state. Of numerous English coins, the most interesting are—a penny of the second coinage of Henry II., cut in half to form a halfpenny, and a farthing of Edward III.

“I cannot positively ascribe any of the Wangford relics to the Saxon age; an iron spear-head in Mr. Eagle's collection, and an iron knife in my own, are apparently of that date, and some of the beads strongly resemble those found with Anglo-Saxon remains. I have been thus particular in enumerating some of the many objects of ancient times found at Wangford, but an actual inspection of the place alone can give an adequate idea of the singular appearance of the bare and driving sand, thus strewed with the remains of past ages and different races of men. I have dug in various parts of this singular spot, but without success; and I do not imagine that excavations would repay the labour, as the wind has apparently blown

away the sand to as great a depth as the stratum where the bodies were originally deposited.

“Not more than a mile from Wangford, in the parish of Lakenheath, is another locality rich in antiquities. From this place Mr. Eagle has a beautiful little Celtic cup, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, in perfect preservation. Near this spot several rude Saxon urns of baked clay have been found. They were filled with burnt bones. Many of them were unfortunately reburied. I also heard of the discovery of some swords, but these had either been thrown back into the soil or lost. Lakenheath has also produced some unusually large black Roman urns; and from thence I have obtained a Roman pin, two buckles, and a copper fibula, circular in form, the centre raised like a sort of *umbo*, surrounded by six leaf-shaped projections. In the marshes on the other side of Lakenheath, between that place and Mildenhall, many celts have been discovered. One of these I have seen—it is of bronze, and of a very remarkable type, being highly ornamented with lines and impressed annulets on either side. A bronze celt of rather unusual form has likewise been found in a clay-pit within the bounds of the parish. It may not be irrelevant to mention, that in the peat of the fens near Lakenheath, immense antlers of red deer are of common occurrence; the horns also, and even the heads, of the roebuck and other animals are found from time to time in the same district.”

Mr. FRANKS gave the following account of the excavation of tumuli, in Sussex, made during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester, and of which he had taken the direction:—

“It had been suggested that it would be a matter of interest, if, preparatory to the meeting of the Archaeological Institute at Chichester, some of the barrows on the neighbouring downs were to be examined. Arrangements were made for this purpose, and I was requested to superintend the operations. The first barrows which it was thought desirable to examine were those on Bow Hill, which, from their commanding position and proximity to Chichester, had long been regarded with interest. These barrows are four in number, and are placed in a line at short intervals. Their relative position may be seen in the Ordnance map. Two of them had the appearance of being cairns partially covered with grass, while the other two seemed to be formed of earth. On arriving at Bow Hill, on the 5th of July, I found that an opening had been commenced in the second barrow from the east, which, though presenting a somewhat suspicious sinking at the top, bore less evident marks of having been opened than the others. This barrow is a steep conical mound about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and surrounded by a slight trench. The opening, which was made on the south-east side, was about seven feet in width, and was carried along the surface of the natural chalk. On reaching the centre it was enlarged to about thirteen feet. Here the earth was found to be somewhat disturbed, and left little doubt that the barrow had been previously opened by a shaft from the top. At the centre, two irregularly formed cavities or cists were found to have been cut in the chalk very close to each other. The contents had evidently been previously removed; one small corner, however, seemed to have escaped the notices of previous explorers, and in that were found burnt bones resting on burnt earth, neither of which had been disturbed; in the midst of them was discovered the small stone object represented by the accompanying wood-cut. Along the edges of the cists were remaining small particles of burnt bones and black

earth. The only other objects discovered in this tumulus were a horse's tooth, the crown of which had been cut off flat and the surface polished, and a few small fragments of rude Celtic pottery and stags' horns discovered in the approach. This barrow was principally formed of soil, with a few



Stone Relic found in a Tumulus on Bow Hill, Sussex. Orig. size.

irregular layers of chalk lumps. The excavation of this barrow was so far satisfactory, as entirely to disprove the tradition which connects these mounds with the defeat of the Danes by the men of Chichester in Kingly Bottom. The stone object mentioned above is one that has occurred frequently in the barrows of Wiltshire as well as in Ireland. They usually occur in connexion with bronze daggers: the material being generally a compact red stone belonging to the old red sandstone formation, and it must in the present instance have been brought a considerable distance. They are considered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare to be whet-stones.⁵ It was thought desirable before leaving Bow Hill to examine one of the two barrows which appeared externally to be cairns of flint, with a view of ascertaining their construction, though they had evidently been previously opened. A small excavation was therefore made, when it appeared that the greater part of the barrow was formed of chalk, and that the flints on the surface had been thrown out from the centre, where some of them still remained, on some former exploration. In the examination of the Bow Hill barrows, great assistance was rendered by Mr. Mason and Mr. Butler, and some other gentlemen residing in Chichester and the neighbourhood took a warm interest in the work.

“In consequence of the little success which had attended the operations on Bow Hill, it was determined to examine the more distant group of barrows on Monkton Down. These remarkable barrows, seven in number, are popularly known as the ‘Devil’s Jumps.’ They had evidently never been disturbed, and consisted of five large and two small ones. Two of the former and both the latter were examined, though not with great success. The first opened was of about the same dimensions as those at Bow Hill, but more conical. It consisted chiefly of fine earth, which had been deposited on the natural soil. A cutting was made to the centre of the tumulus, but nothing was discovered besides a deposit of burnt bones, which appeared to have been placed on the natural turf, and at some distance from the centre. The second barrow was more remarkable in its construction. In the centre was discovered a deposit of burnt bones, unaccompanied by any vessel or ornament. Over this had been raised a small mound of fine earth, which was covered by a thick course of flints; over this a thin layer of both, above that another but very thin course of flints, and the whole surmounted by earth completing the barrow.

⁵ See Hoare’s *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., pl. 2, p. 44; pl. 19, p. 172; pl. 21, p. 162; pl. 24, p. 199, &c. Some of these examples

are perforated at both ends, another variety has no perforation.

“The smaller mounds appeared to be mere heaps of earth, and furnished no results. The inclemency of the weather, and the great labour of moving such large masses of earth, prevented any further operations. Owing to indisposition, I was unable to superintend the termination of the works on Monkton Down. Mr. Leyland Woods, of Chilgrove, was kind enough to give every attention to the excavations, and to take care that no object of interest escaped notice.”

It is very doubtful for what purpose the horse's tooth above noticed, as found near the interment, may have been intended: it might have served as a burnisher. It measured rather more than three inches in length, and Mr. Quekett, on careful comparison with specimens at the College of Surgeons, considered it to be a tooth from the lower jaw of a horse of large size, not a small species, such as the horses of the ancient Britons are supposed to have been. We are indebted to the Rev. Edward Turner, Rector of Maresfield, for the communication of another horse's tooth, perfectly polished, but of smaller size, which was found by flint diggers on the South Downs of Sussex, near his parish. The teeth of animals have been found with early interments in various parts of Europe, but they have usually been perforated at one end for suspension, either as amulets or rude ornaments. In the Museum of Bordeaux such relics exist, regarded by antiquaries as amulets; M. Brunet, in a recent notice of that collection, speaks of the burr of a deer's horn and the point of an antler so used; and he mentions two teeth of the horse, perforated so as to be worn, found in burial places at Terre Nègre.⁶

Mr. FRANKS also gave an account of a valuable Astrolabe, bearing the date 1342, and probably of English workmanship. It is engraved with Arabic numerals. He had lately noticed it in the museum formed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., at Liverpool; and it had been very liberally presented by that gentleman to the British Museum.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated the latest results of the excavations now in progress at Wenden, near Audley End, under his directions. A Roman villa of great extent had been discovered, and his workmen were engaged in tracing the walls. Some coins, a good bow-shaped fibula, formerly silvered, and some other relics had been collected. The walls had been decorated internally with green and red colours, and a kind of trellised pattern occurred. At the site of Roman occupation adjacent to the Bartlow tumuli, Mr. Neville had also prosecuted his investigations: several skeletons were found, the heads laid to the west. Near one of them was a small brass coin of Constantine, and another of Tetricus. The spot is distant about one hundred yards from the tumuli, and may have been the Roman cemetery; the constant occurrence of coins of Arcadius, Honorius, and Theodosius, in the vicinity, prove that it was extensively inhabited about the times of those later Emperors.

Mr. BIRCH gave an account of some Roman remains recently brought to light at St. Albans, and he sent for examination numerous relics which he had collected during the excavations. On a visit to that place in September last, Mr. Birch's attention was directed to what is called the wall of *Verulamium*, lying just outside the church-yard of St. Michael's parish. This portion of the old city was doomed to be cleared away, as interfering with the site of a new school erected by Lord Verulam. A considerable part of the wall

⁶ Revue Archéol., tom. x., p. 276

had accordingly been excavated; Mr. Birch described its construction as of layers of flints grouted together with mortar, and a single layer of the usual flanged tiles laid horizontally throughout as a bonding course. He made search in vain for any fragment of tile with an inscription or legionary mark. The tiles are of coarse clay, apparently formed of the material abundant on the spot. Mr. Birch noticed a large quantity of bones, some apparently human. Tiles of the usual form used in constructing the piers of hypocausts had been found, measuring about 12 in. by 15 in., their thickness being 2 in. A coin of Carausius, found on the morning of his visit, was shown to him. It was of third brass—Obv. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. Bust laureated to right.—Rev. PAX. AVGGG. In the area, s. P. Exergue, MLXXI. Peace standing, holding a sceptre and a branch. Mr. Birch stated that he had grounds for believing that the remains thus excavated formed part of a villa, and are not, according to popular tradition, portions of the city walls. It appears that a tessellated pavement of coarse construction had been brought to light, which, as Mr. Birch was informed, would be preserved by the care of a neighbouring clergyman. From other circumstances corroborative evidence may be drawn that a villa occupied the site. Portions of plaster were found, laid before the meeting by Mr. Birch, showing that the interior of one of the apartments had been decorated in fresco. The ground was red, similar to the colour commonly used in the houses at Pompeii, with a green border separated by a narrow white band. This is the usual arrangement of mural decorations in the Roman villas in England. The fragments of pottery appeared to be those of the ordinary culinary vessels of the household, and Mr. Birch noticed a large globular amphora broken into many pieces, the moulded handle of a large jug or amphora, a portion of a *mortarium*, and fragments of wares in remarkable variety of quality and colour, including specimens of "Samian," and vessels presenting decoration on the surface, but probably manufactured in Britain under the Romans. Mr. Birch sent with these several other relics obtained on subsequent occasions, including the handle of a knife or other implement impressed with annular ornaments, a fragment of iron, supposed to be part of the nave of a wheel, and numerous examples of Roman fictile wares, amongst which he noticed a piece of "Samian" marked STAT. M.,—pieces of pale red unglazed vessels similar to those commonly found in Germany with Roman remains; also specimens of a manufacture like that lately discovered in the western parts of the New Forest.⁷ The coins found were all of the later times of the Empire, of third brass and much defaced.

The Rev. Dr. JENKINS, of Hereford, communicated, through Mr. Birch, a notice of a singular cruciform embankment situated in an extensive wood called St. Margaret's Park, about thirteen miles south of Hereford, and half a mile east of St. Margaret's Church. It is locally termed a "Roman cross." The length of the longest portion is about 200 feet, of the transverse bank 100, the surface of the bank is regularly rounded, but brushwood grows over it, and its position in a woodland tract has probably been the cause of its remaining unnoticed. About two years since the wood was felled, and the work became more visible. Not far distant are two excavations, traditionally called "camps," or "Roman camps." The cross appears to be formed without any regularity in the measurements of the length of the limbs, of which three terminate like the cross potent, the fourth is

⁷ See *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 91.

plain.⁸ It is difficult to form any conjecture in regard to the age or the purpose of this singular earthwork, which escaped the notice of Duncumbe, and appears to have been unknown until it arrested the attention of Dr. Jenkins. It may be observed that a cruciform earthwork, the cross being of the Greek form, and enclosed in a square with an opening of access on one side only, exists at Banwell, and is described by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 43.

The following observations were read, regarding the notices of monumental effigies at Chenies, Bucks, by Mr. Kelke (*ante*, p. 44), described as memorials of the Cheney family :

“ Referring to the interesting memoir upon this subject recently contributed to the *Archaeological Journal* by the Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, it may remain for historical research to decide whether the effigies at Chenies do not belong to the De Couci family, who for several generations were Barons de Ghisnes, in the Peerage of England, and Earls of Bedford. Banks, in his ‘*Baronia Anglica*,’ vol. i., p. 221, mentions that ‘*Ingelram de Ghisnes* (sometimes called de Coucy, from his being of Coucy in France) had summons to Parliament from the 23 Edw. I., to the 15 Edw. II.’ And he adds that ‘*Edw. III.*, in the twenty-first year of his reign, granted Ghisnes with other manors to Ingelram, Earl of Bedford, and the Princess Isabel, his wife.’ The Lords of Coucy in Picardy were a very great and powerful family, having intermarried with the Royal houses both of England and Scotland. They were a branch of the Le Bruns, who were Lords and Counts of Poictou, La Marche, de Couci, Lusignan, Angoulême, &c.

This illustrious, and indeed Royal family, for the Lusignan Le Bruns for upwards of three centuries and a half filled the thrones of Jerusalem, Armenia, and Cyprus,—were nearly related by blood to William the Conqueror. And Queen Isabel, after the death of King John, became the wife of Hugh le Brun, Count of Poictou, La Marche, &c., by whom she had several sons and daughters. Some of these settled in England, and were advanced by their half-brother King Henry III., to high honours and estates; William le Brun, Lord of Valence, having been made Earl of Pembroke, and John Le Brun, Lord Hastings. The barony of Montchensy was also one of their titles.

Alexander II., King of Scotland, who first married the Princess Joan, daughter of John, King of England, married secondly, in 1237, Mary le Brun, daughter of Ingelram, Lord of Coucy, by whom he had Alexander III., who married a daughter of Henry III.

Wyntoun, in his ‘*Cronykil*,’ notices the marriage of Alexander II. with Mary le Brun, and he records that this branch of the Le Bruns affected a royal pomp, and considered all titles as beneath their dignity. Their *cri de guerre* being as follows :—

‘*Je ne suis Roy—ne Prince aussi,
Je suis le Seigneur de Couci.*’

Ingelram le Brun, who had a summons to Parliament as Baron de Ghisnes, from the 23rd Edward I. to the 15th Edward II., died about two years after the last date, leaving three sons; of these, William, the

⁸ A plan of this curious earthwork may be seen, with a more detailed account, in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1853, p. 387.

eldest, became Lord of Coucy, and had a son, Ingelram le Brun, Lord of Coucy, who married Katherine, daughter to the Duke of Austria; and had a son also named Ingelram, Lord of Ghisnes and Coucy, who married the Princess Isabel, and was created by her father, Edward III., Earl of Bedford, and a Knight of the Garter.

Miss Strickland, in her 'Lives of the Queens of England,' has fallen into the error, in noticing this marriage of the Princess Isabel with Ingelram, Lord of Coucy, to style him Ingelram de Courey. Burke also makes the same mistake in the introductory portion of his Peerage and Baronetage, entitled the 'Royal Chronicler.'

The Rev. W. Hastings Kelke, being a descendant, possibly, of the Hastings line of the family of Le Brun, may, with these notices before him, perhaps be able to ascertain to whom the monumental effigies at Chenies belong. Sir John Cheney (son of John Cheney, of Shurland, in the Isle of Sheppy) was, in reward for his services at the battle of Bosworth, created a Baron by Henry VII.; but, dying without issue, his barony became extinct. Henry Cheney, son of Thomas Cheney (nephew of the former Baron) by Anne, his second wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Broughton of Todington, in the county of Bedford, was summoned to Parliament from the 14th to the 31st of Queen Elizabeth, but dying *s. p.* the title also became extinct. The wife of this peer was Jane, daughter of Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and to her his estates passed on his decease, and were inherited by her relatives. These peers took their title from their surname, not from Chenies in Bucks (the 'Montchensy,' perhaps, of the 12th century); and to the ancient lords of that barony, no doubt, these monumental remains may be traced.

It may be further mentioned that the arms of William de Valence, son of Hugh le Brun, Earl of March, and half-brother by his mother, Isabel d'Angoulême, to Henry III., were 'Barry, argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.' The second bar is charged with four of these birds; which appears to accord with the arms upon the monument at Chenies. He came to England in 1247, and soon after his arrival was knighted with great solemnity at Westminster. He married Joane, daughter, and eventually heir, of Warine Lord Montchensy, by Joane his wife, sister and co-heir of Anselm Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. In the 34th Henry III., he was at the Holy wars, and was then Earl of Pembroke. He was slain at Bayonne, in the wars with France, in the year 1296. He had three sons, and three daughters—Anne, who married Hugh de Baliol, Isabel, who married her cousin John le Brun Lord Hastings, and Joane, who married John Comyn Lord of Badenoch. Alice le Brun, sister to William Earl of Pembroke, married John Earl of Warren, Surrey, and Sussex.

In this way several of the greatest families in England and Scotland trace their lineage to the Le Bruns, Counts of Poictou, Lusignan, de Couci, La Marche, &c. But several of the same family and blood had a footing in these kingdoms at a much earlier date. William (le Brun) of Poictou, an elegant author, was chaplain to William the Conqueror. Queen Eleanor, the wife of Henry II., was the daughter and heiress of William IV. of the name, Comt of Poictou, and Duke of Aquitaine, by his wife Jane, daughter (according to some writers) of the King of Scots. David I. of Scotland espoused Matilda, daughter of Waldeolf Earl of Northumberland, by Judith niece of William the Conqueror, who, as above shown, was nearly related by blood with the Le Bruns of Poictou. This

Prince, during the lifetime of his brother, King Alexander I., made an inquisition respecting the Church possessions of the See of Glasgow in the year 1116, and upon that document, one of the oldest now extant in Scotland, stand (amongst others) the names of the Countess Matilda, Henry de Perey, and Walterus le Brun, ancestor of the Brouns, Barons of Colstoun and Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia.

From this stock sprang also Sir William le Brun, who witnessed a charter of Hervey de Montmorency to the Abbey of Dunbrothy in Wexford, immediately after the conquest of Ireland in 1170, and was ancestor of the Irish Lords Orammore and Browne. Of this great name and race of Le Brun in the United Kingdom, it can alone be said, out of the eminent families in the Peerage and Baronetage, that it has since the conquest produced about twenty-six branches who have borne distinct hereditary titles of high nobility."

It does not appear, it must be observed, that any probable connexion has been established between the Chenies effigies and the family mentioned in the foregoing remarks. The Earls of Bedford, here alluded to, had no connexion with the place, then called Isenhamsted, nor had any of the family of De Ghisnes or De Coney; whereas the Chenè family possessed the manor and advowson from the middle of the thirteenth to the close of the fifteenth century, and, as proved by various evidence, resided in the parish. The style of the monuments clearly places them within that period, and the statements of Leland, in the absence of stronger evidence, corroborate the supposition that these memorials should be assigned to the Chenè family. The question may still remain, what individuals of that family they represent, and, as in every case relating to such ancient monumental portraitures, it is a question not devoid of interest to the antiquary and the genealogist.

A short notice was read, calling attention to the proposed "Restorations" of the venerable and very interesting church of Sompting, Sussex. The writer observed that it would be needless to seek to impress upon Ecclesiologists or Archaeologists the necessity in such cases of closely examining into what is proposed to be done, and of supervision during the progress of the repairs. The question has been, moreover, taken up by a writer in the local papers, which has called forth replies and explanations from the Vicar of Sompting and the architect, and the person with whom the correspondence originated professes to be satisfied. There is no intention to question the integrity and good faith, or to doubt the good intentions, of either party, but when it is confessed that an expenditure of £1000 is contemplated; that the tower and church are to be repaired and restored; the spire repaired and new shingled; that it has been resolved wholly to "clear away the roof, and to replace it by an open timber stained roof from an old example," portions of the south transept are to be taken down and rebuilt, Norman windows to be inserted, and that it "was hoped to lay the aisles and chancel, wholly or in part, with Minton's encaustic tiles,"—when these statements are considered, it cannot be a matter of surprise that persons sincerely interested in the conservation of such remarkable architectural examples as the church of Sompting, should not rest wholly content with the assurance that the scheme must necessarily be "tolerably correct," inasmuch as it has been submitted to the Architectural Committee of the Diocesan Association; and that apprehensions should still be entertained, that one of the most curious and interesting relics of early church archi-

teecture in the kingdom may be injured by the so-called repairs and restorations.

The Rev. J. L. PETIT observed that every antiquary who appreciates the value of such Architectural Monuments in their originality, must share the apprehensions of the writer, who, it was to be regretted, had not accompanied these observations with his name. The singular tower⁹ of Sompting church, it was well known, had been placed by the late Mr. Riekman amongst the few existing examples of Saxon architecture. The opening into the church from this tower is remarkable, and unlike Norman work; one of the capitals has much of a Romanesque character. It is, moreover, the only church in England presenting an example of the German type, in the tower formed with four gables and a spire rising from them. This, however, Mr. Petit remarked, may not have been the original form, the edges of the gable walls being left very rough. He dreaded the results of "Restorations," especially in the case of such valuable examples, and thought it would be deeply to be regretted if anything were done to injure the original integrity of the building, and destroy the evidence which it affords in relation to the History of Architecture in England.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

Two arrow-heads of silex found in Glen Avon, Bamffshire, and presented by his Grace the Duke of Richmond to the Institute, at the Chichester Meeting. One of them is barbed, the other is an example of the more simple primitive and leaf-shaped point. The Duke stated that they are called by the Scottish peasantry "Elf-bolts," and are regarded as charms against Elfin sprites and witchcraft.¹ These examples show remarkable skill in the regularity of their workmanship.

By the Rev. H. AUSTIN.—A large collection of specimens of the "coal money," found in Dorset, the disks of bituminous shale, of which an extensive stratum exists on the Dorsetshire coast at Kimmeridge and Worthbarrow bays, in the Isle of Purbeck. They appear to have been the refuse pieces thrown out of the lathe by the artificers who fabricated armlets, beads, and other objects of this material, probably in the later times of the Roman occupation of Britain. Some of these objects have two or more holes on one side to retain the points of the chuek, others have a square hole for a mandril-head.² Also two axe-heads of flint, found near Bournemouth, Hants.

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A beautiful circular brooch, enriched with delicate gold filagree, and pearls (?) It was found near Welford in Northamptonshire, and was formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Baker, the historian of that county. Also, an inscribed silver plate, considered to be a Gnostic talisman.

By Mr. NESBITT.—A rubbing from a singular incised sepulchral slab, presented in 1851 to the collections at the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris, by M.

⁹ See Riekman's Attempt to discriminate the styles of Architecture in England, 4th edit., 1835, p. 306.

¹ See Dr. Wilson's Notices of this popular superstition, Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, p. 124, and some curious particulars related by Mr. Dalzell, "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," pp. 354, 358.

² See the principal forms figured in Mr. Miles' Description of the Deverel Barrow. See also Mr. Sydenham's Memoir on Coal Money, Archæol. Journal, vol. i., p. 347; and Professor Henslow's Account of Romano-British Vessels formed of shale, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

Delessert, by whom it was obtained at Larnaca, in Cyprus. According to the account of this curious illustration of the military costume of the XIII. Cent., given in the *Révue Archéologique* (Dec. 1851, vol. VIII. p. 580), this slab once covered the grave of a knight, Bouchard de Charpigny, of a noble family in the Morea, interred at Paphos, probably in a church of which no remains now exist. The slab, which is of marble, and in its present state measures 7 ft. 1 in. by 2 ft. 3 in., a portion of the upper part having been cut away, was found in 1844 in a garden near the sea.³ It was formed of an ancient Greek column divided by the saw. An inscription runs along two sides of the slab, some parts of which have been defaced, and the writer in the *Révue* proposes the following reading, which is probably correct:—BROCARDVS : DE : CHARPIGNIE : MILES : (FRAT)ER (? OF PATER) PETRI : (PA)PHIEN : EPISCOPI : CIVIS : ANIM(A : RE)QVIESCAT : IN : PACE : AM(EN.)

A woodcut representation of the entire slab having been given in the French journal referred to, a portion only of the figure, being that which presents the most curious details of the costume, is here shown. The



warrior is armed in a hauberk, which reaches below the knees, and the skirt is divided in front. The legs are likewise protected by mail. On the head there is a remarkable variety of the basin-shaped headpiece, of which the front part seems in this instance to have been cut away to give greater facility of sight, whilst behind, the projecting brim falls consider-

³ This slab had been previously noticed by M. de Mas-Latrie, in his "Note sur un voyage Archéologique en Chypre." It is

stated that other monuments of this class exist in Cyprus.

ably lower, and protected the back of the head. This singular helm is an example of a fashion which probably originated the tale of Romance regarding the famed Mambrino, and of which a slightly modified form, known as the "kettle hat," was subsequently much used in Europe; a portion of the upper part is unfortunately cut away, and the form of the original outline cannot be ascertained. In some instances this kind of helm terminated in a peak, as shown on the incised slab at Ashington, Somerset, *Journal*, vol. viii. p. 319, or it assumed a conical form; here, however, there are reasons for supposing that it was round, adapted to the form of the head, as indicated by the dotted line in the accompanying woodcut. The garment worn over the hauberk is singular, being fastened on the shoulders with buttons or clasps, and there may be noticed here an appearance indicating that it was not formed of a flexible tissue, but of some material having a certain degree of rigidity, possibly some kind of leather. This rigid appearance in that part of the upper garment which covers the shoulder is however observable in other effigies, where the skirt is represented as flowing and flexible; a peculiarity well shown by two of the cross-legged figures in the Temple Church, London, one engraved by Stothard, and the other in Richardson's more recent work on these effigies. Immediately under the elbows is placed the shield, covering the lower part of the body; its breadth is shown by the line in the woodcut, passing just under the pomel of the sword, marked with a cross. The feet rest upon two fish, reverted, the tails conjoined, one of the knight's feet being placed on the head of each. The spurs have a simple point, very slight, as are also the shanks, and the point issues from a small knob. Between the legs is a small column or pedestal, upon which is seated a very diminutive dog.⁴ The shield is charged with three fusils or lozenges conjoined in fess, and the field is semy of small annular dots, not intended probably to indicate any particular metal or colour, as in later times, but introduced as a kind of diapering, or to give a more distinct effect to the charge. At the right side is placed a short spear, with a shaft of nearly uniform thickness, and without any bur or guard for the hand. The legend runs along the slender shafts of two columns, on either side, supporting a simple trefoiled arch, and some traces remain of figures of angels in the spandrils, one on each side of the knight's head.

In monumental portraitures in sculpture the "kettle-hat" headpiece is rarely shown. It is of more frequent occurrence in illuminated MSS., on seals, &c.⁵ A curious example existed formerly in Ireland, at the ruined abbey of Jerpoint, co. Kilkenny, of which a representation has been preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1811. It is a sculptured figure in armour, possibly sepulchral, the helm is conical with a projecting brim, the surcoat worn over a hauberk has short sleeves, the shield is suspended at

⁴ The writer in the *Révue Archéologique* conjectures that this column may be "une masse d'armes."

⁵ The seal of Henry III., King of Castille and Leon, 1390-1406, is a curious example: the tall conical helm shown by the mounted figure of the king is of exaggerated dimensions, and the wide brim overshadows the face so that it must have impeded the sight. This singular seal was

obtained by Mr. Doubleday, of the British Museum, from the Soubise Charters in Paris, with a large collection of English and foreign seals, which may be purchased from him. Many examples of this helm may be seen in Hefner's "Costume du Moyen Age;" compare especially plates 5 and 6 of his first division, date early xiii. cent., from figures at Constance and Heilbronn.

the left side, and charged with armorial bearings, at the right is placed the spear, precisely as on the incised slab from Cyprus. Our obliging correspondent at Kilkenny, the Rev. J. Graves, reports that this effigy is not now to be found.⁶ Two representations of this kind of helm may be noticed in England, one of them being the small mounted figure of Aymer de Valence on the canopy of his tomb in Westminster Abbey.⁷ He died in 1323. The other is the little figure of Almaric de St. Amand, introduced in the Tabernacle work of the Sepulchral brass of Sir Hugh de Hastings, 1347.⁸ In Mr. Roach Smith's Museum there is an original "kettle-hat" of similar form to these; it was found in Southwark, and by a singular chance had been converted into a camp-kettle, by attaching an iron handle and chain for suspension. In all these examples the brim projects equally all round the head, and the figure here represented appears to be the first instance noticed, having the brim at the back of the head only.

There was a small fief in Lorraine called Charpignie, whence possibly Bouchard derived his name. Cyprus was given by Richard Cœur de Lion to Guy de Lusignan in 1192, and the sovereignty was retained by the Lusignans for three centuries. The see of Ballo, or New Paphos, still exists; at the period when Guy de Lusignan obtained the sovereignty he found in Cyprus only clergy of the Greek church, which had fourteen sees in that island. By a constitution of Pope Celestin III., 1191—98, a Latin hierarchy was instituted, reducing the number of Greek bishoprics to four, and appointing Nicosia as the metropolitan see for both churches. He constituted episcopal sees at Famagusta, Paphos, and Limisio.⁹ It was possibly under the influence of the Lusignan family that Peter de Charpignie, kinsman of Bouchard, became bishop of Paphos. His name does not occur in the lists given by Le Quien.

To the courtesy of M. du Sommerard, curator of the Musée de Cluny, in permitting a facsimile to be taken, the Institute is indebted as well as to Mr. Nesbitt, for bringing this curious memorial under their notice.

Mr. NESBITT produced also casts from two moulds on the opposite sides of a stone at the Hôtel de Cluny, Paris, supposed by M. du Sommerard to have been intended for casting badges or the like in pewter. The stone is of the kind used in lithography. It is a roundel of considerable thickness, and on the flat sides the moulds are sunk. These are circular. The workmanship of both appears to be of the same period, and by the same hand. The designs are quaint and well executed. Each of the casts is five inches in diameter. They have the appearance of large seals. The subject of one of them is an equestrian effigy of an archduke of Austria, in plate armour, with some light drapery like a full scarf, or sleeve, flowing from each shoulder. On his head is a helmet, upon which, issuing from a coronet, is the plume of peacock's feathers generally found on the seals of archdukes of Austria as given by Vredius. He has neither shield nor sword, but carries a standard, on which is a wingless griffon, probably for Styria, though the flames from the mouth, nose, and ears are wanting. Between the ears of the horse is a coronet, out of which issues a demi-eagle; a peculiarity it should seem, for a feather or plume of feathers is generally found there on the Austrian seals when anything like a crest appears on the horse. The bridle is double, as if a snaffle and a curb. There is a small plain

⁶ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. 81, part ii., p. 516.

⁷ *Stothard*, pl. 49.

⁸ *Cotman's Norfolk Brasses*, pl. 1.

⁹ *Notes on the Assises de Jerusalem*, ii., p. 364, in the *Recueil de Bouquet*, Paris, 1843.

cross on the horse's forehead, perhaps an appendage to the headstall. Upon the saddle-cloth is an escutcheon charged with a fess (modern Austria). In the field, or space unoccupied by the effigy, are 13 escutcheons of arms, viz. : 1, Modern Austria; 2, Ancient Austria; 3, Germany (King of the Romans); 4, Carinthia; 5, Alsace; 6, Schelling (according to Vredius, but according to Alb. Durer Landobdenns, a territory on the Ens); 7, Portenau; 8, Ferette (Pferd or Pfirt); 9, Windismark; 10, Burgau; 11, Hapsburg; 12, Kiburg; 13, Carniola or Tyrol, for the crescent on the eagle is not given in sufficient detail to determine which was intended. All these arms, with some others of the hereditary Austrian dominions, are displayed on a seal engraved by Vredius of the archduke Maximilian, bearing on it the date 1486, the year in which he was elected King of the Romans. Though the absence of all insignia acquired by his marriage with the heiress of Burgundy might lead us to suppose that these moulds were executed before that alliance; which took place in 1477, when he had not completed his 19th year; yet the presence of the arms of the King of the Romans leads to a different conclusion; especially since on the seal referred to there is the date of 1486, and the collar of the Golden Fleece, of which order Maximilian became the head in 1477, and there are none of the armorial insignia acquired by his marriage. The casts from this mould in all probability, like that seal, were meant to be used only in Germany and the hereditary dominions of Austria. We may, therefore, with little risk of error, conclude the mould was made in 1486 or shortly after. It could hardly have been executed later than 1493, when Maximilian became Emperor. The subject of the other cast is St. George and the Dragon. He is on horseback, killing the dragon with a lance. His costume is of a somewhat earlier type than the rest of the design, as he wears a camail, a full surcote with sleeves, and a bascinet with a vizor; but the armour, exclusive of the camail, seems plate. On the bascinet, for a crest, is the sun. His shield, which is very small, is charged with a plain cross. The furniture of the horse, including the cross on the forehead, is very like that on the other cast; but the bridle is single, and there is no escutcheon or charge on the saddle-cloth, nor any crest on the horse's head. Before the Saint, on an elevated rock, appears the princess with her lamb; behind him in the distance are the King and Queen, watching the conflict from the towers of the gate of a castle or fortified place. This is a very spirited design. Neither of the casts has any legend or inscription, but the workmanship, as may be supposed, has every appearance of being German, as well as the stone on which the artist wrought.

About 1470, Frederick III., the father of Maximilian, revived or instituted an order of the Knights of St. George to defend Hungary, Styria, and Carinthia from the Turks. He placed them in Carinthia, where he gave them considerable possessions. Their chief seat was at Mildstadt. They had a Grand Master, and the Emperor himself was Protector of the Order. Their heraldic distinction, according to Mennenius, was the Cross of St. George. We have not been able to discover any connection of Maximilian with these knights at the probable date of these moulds, but from his chivalrous disposition, and the interest that he took in the Order after he became Emperor, it is most likely he was not indifferent to it at that time. The mere fact of the two moulds being on the same stone is no proof of their being referable to a common origin; yet, as they are of the same size, and appear to be of the same date and style of execution, it is

not too much to suppose they were made on the same occasion. The archdukes of Austria had a palatial residence at Grätz, the capital of Lower Styria, and therefore it is not improbable that Styria had some kind of importance, which led to the Archduke being represented carrying the standard of that Duchy. The casts from these moulds, whether in pewter, brass, or other metal, may have been used for the bottoms of dishes, or, large as they may seem for such a purpose, they may have been badges, to be worn on state occasions, one by the archduke's dependants in Styria, and the other by the dependants of the knights of St. George; for the means of attachment could be easily supplied, whether they were affixed to the dress or to the horse furniture. A cast from each might indeed have been joined together so as to form one badge.

Mr. NESBITT exhibited also a rubbing from the incised slab of alabaster in Ledbury church, representing a dignitary of the see of Hereford, dressed in a long gown, and holding a book. The design is rudely traced; the slab measures about 5 ft. 10 in. by 1 ft. 11 in. Underneath is the following inscription:—

Edward Cooper Graue Learned and Wise,
Archdeacon Of hereff^e and Canon Erst here lies,
Of Ledburys Hospital Master in his Life,
The Poore did Protect theyr Land Rid From Strife,
He decessed the xvj day of ivly. An^o domini 1596.
The time will com That you
Shall be as i am now.

Browne Willis does not notice this memorial; he cites Le Neve, who states that "Edward Cowper was collated April 5, 1567," and was succeeded by Simon Smith, on his resignation of the Archdeaconry in 1578.

By the Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, M.P.—A bronze armlet, fragments of bronze ornaments and rings, &c., found on the Holyhead Mountain at Ty Mawr, on the sites of ancient habitations, called "Cuttier Gwyddyol," the Irishmen's huts, with celts, spear-heads, amber beads, and other relics, in 1834, as noticed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 483. These dwellings, the vestiges of which now present the appearance of mounds, seem to have been of circular form, constructed of large stones, such as are strewed over the surface of the Holyhead Mountain, with a walled passage of approach to a doorway on one side, mostly facing the south. They occur in various parts of Anglesey, and are noticed by Rowlands in his "Mona." It is supposed from local remains and tradition that the Irish frequently made predatory incursions and settlements on the coast in those parts. See the notices accompanying Mr. Stanley's curious Memoir on a Sepulchral deposit in Holyhead Island, *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi., p. 236. It is remarkable that these relics of bronze closely resemble those found in Ireland.—Four curious objects of fictile ware, consisting of two small urns, one of which was filled with burnt bones, a lamp, and peculiar shell-shaped kind of patera, of red ware. Also, a bronze pin, length 6½ in. These relics, which appear to be of the later times of the Roman Empire, were found in an ancient cemetery near Meissen, in Saxony, and were sent to Mr. Stanley by General Freiherr von Miltitz, of Siebeneichen, near that place, as exemplifying the usual character of the numerous sepulchral deposits there discovered. These interesting antiquities have been liberally presented by Mr. Stanley to the British Museum.

By Mr. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Representation, and facsimile in gutta

percha, of a massive gold ring, weight 168 gr., found about August last in a field near Hexham. The hoop is divided into eight compartments, chased with interlaced and foliated ornament, resembling in character the sculptured decorations of the ancient crosses in the north, and possibly of the Saxon or early Norman period. Some traces of enamel remained in the cavities of the work.

By Mr. J. P. POLLARD.—A rubbing from a Sepulchral brass in Chichester Cathedral, the only memorial of the kind existing there, and placed against one of the piers in the south aisle. It is the memorial of Mr. William Bradbridge, thrice Mayor of the city of Chichester, who died 1546, and of Alice, his wife. They are represented kneeling at a table resembling a small altar, with six sons behind their father, and eight daughters behind their mother. The tomb was placed in 1592, by one of the daughters, “the worshipfull Mrs. Alice Barnham,” widow of Mr. Francis Barnham, who was Sheriff of London in 1570. Over the figures is an escutcheon charged with a pheon. The inscription is given in Mr. Crocker’s “Visit to Chichester Cathedral.”

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—The pomel of a sword, of the form commonly used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (round, each face presenting a depressed truncated cone); it is of red jasper beautifully polished, and perforated to receive the termination of the blade. A similar pomel is in the Payne Knight collections in the British Museum, and another in the possession of Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, exhibited in the Museum at the York Meeting, 1846, is engraved on one side with an Imperial head, and on the other appear Romulus and Remus, a galley, &c. Around the edge is a blundered inscription probably from a coin of Antoninus Pius. This pomel was described as found near Beauvais.¹—An arming sword or *Estoc*, of the times of Henry V. or Henry VI., and a Spanish sword, of the reign of Elizabeth, the blade inscribed,—Juan Martines en Toledo—In Te Domine Esperavi. A diminutive steel arrow-head (see woodcut), apparently constructed to be fired from some kind of fire-arm, and supposed to be of Italian origin. “Musket-arrows” are mentioned amongst the stores at the Tower and other arsenals in the time of Elizabeth; they appear however to have been feathered. These short missiles were found to be very effective in sea-fights, as we learn from Sir Richard Hawkins’ Voyage to the South Seas, in 1591, penetrating the musket proof bulwarks, and even passing through both sides of the ship. They were used with “tamplings” driven home before the arrow was placed in the musket barrel. Lord Verulam describes them by the name of “sprights, without any other heads save wood sharpened, which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships.”² From these writers we learn that the practice existed in the sixteenth century of projecting from fire-arms pointed missiles in place of bullets, and the curious little arrow in Mr. Bernhard



Smith’s collection is, as far as we are aware, an unique example of a subtle and deadly artifice more suitable for the audacious purposes of the assassin than for any open conflict.—A leaden disk, diam. 2 in., probably a relic

¹ Transactions of the Institute at York, Museum Catalogue, p. 12.

² Meyrick’s Ancient Armour, vol. iii. pp. 58, 60.

from some old interment, found under the pewing in St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester, in 1850. It represents a figure, apparently of a king, with the initials H. A.

By Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER.—An impression in gutta-percha from a mould for casting small tokens, found near Swaffham, Norfolk. It bears the initials S.G. The mould is of copper, measuring about one inch and three-quarters, by one inch, and is formed for casting three tokens, a groove running between each cavity, as in a bullet mould.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Model in plaster, cast from a chess-piece carved in bone or ivory, in the possession of Dr. Ball, curator of the museum at Trinity College, Dublin. It represents a bear, in the act of seizing a small hooded figure, probably a female, who has a kind of basket in her hand. Height, 2 inches.—Two square enamelled plates measuring seven and a quarter inches on each side, the enamel of a rich blue colour, with flowered ornament of gold, white and red. On the reverse of one of these plates is a Christian monogram, an X traversed by a cross; on the other the same symbol appears, issuing from the apex of the letter A, with another symbol at its side, in form of a trident. Both these devices are surrounded by a kind of garland.—A small brass seal found near Farndish in Northamptonshire, date early XIV. cent. presented to the British Museum by Mr. Keep. The device is a female head in profile, and before it a flaming heart. * S' WILL' I DE CLARE.

By Mr. FORREST.—A remarkable crucifix of the enamelled work of Limoges, XII. cent., with a jewelled crown on the head, the feet attached separately to the cross, an enamelled tunic girt round the waist with a jewelled band; the hands nailed to the cross, in the gesture of benediction. Height 9½ in.—A chalice, XV. cent., entirely of silver, the bowl gilt on both sides; the foot hexagonal; probably of Italian workmanship.—A fine specimen of Venetian glass, lately obtained from a collection at Cologne: it is a standing covered cup, height 10¾ in., ornamented with delicate wreathed bands of blue and white, and lines of gold introduced in the body of the glass. Within the bowl is an owl, and several small birds, represented as perched on a bush, rising from the stem or foot of this very curious glass.

By Mr. FARRER.—A beautiful two-handled vase of brown-coloured *schmelz*, spangled with gold like *arenturine*; a production, as it is believed, of the works of Murano. A silver-gilt chalice, presented by Conrad, Bishop of Ratisbon, to a church at Vienna. A sculptured ivory triptych of the XIV. cent., of French art, the subjects represented are events in the life of our Saviour; also a remarkable ivory carving, XIV. cent., of circular form, representing the Ascension of the Virgin; it was probably intended to be set in a pax, or in a shrine. The ivory still bears the original colouring.

By the Rev. FREDERICK BAGOT, through Mr. MILMAN.—A reliquary or coffer of bright coloured latten metal, the lid arched like the roof of a building, and surmounted by an elevated ridge. The surface is rudely engraved, and bears an inscription, of which the letters *Magnif*—may be deciphered, probably the commencement of the *Magnificat*, and on the lid may be read —*Confun*—which may be part of the phrase often introduced in inscriptions of a religious character—*Non confundar in aeternum*. This reliquary was found by Mr. Bagot in a cottage in the parish of Rodney Stoke, near Wells, and had long formed one of the well-burnished ornaments of the chimney-shelf. The dimensions are 5½ in. by 2¼ in., the height including the ridge

5½ in. A coffer of similar metal, and almost identical in size, workmanship, and inscriptions, is in the possession of Miss Godwin, of Neston, in Cheshire, and was exhibited in the museum formed at the Winchester Meeting. The date of these reliquaries may be assigned to the close of the XVth century.

By the Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.—Two documents relating to lands in Wick, probably Wick Rissington, near the Windrush river, and in the adjacent parishes of Upper and Lower Slaughter, near Stow-in-the-Wold, Gloucestershire. The more ancient is a grant from Agneta, daughter of Hugh de Cullereville, widow, to Robert, son of Gerard de Sloertria, of her portion of meadow in the marsh of Wike, called Wolmede.—“His testibus, Domino Henrico de Taydene, Domino Hugone Passelewe de Swelle, Roberto Lebel de Stowia, Roberto filio ejus, Roberto de Nozerecote,³ Roberto filio Johannis de Burect, Baldewino de Horfford, Henrico clerico de Sloertrre (Slaughter),⁴ Nicolao de Segre, et m.a.” The date may be assigned to the XIIIth cent. Agneta’s seal, of green wax, is appended: the form is pointed-oval, device a fleur-de-lys, + SIGILL’ AGNETIS. DE CVILL’. The other deed is a grant dated at Lower Slaughter on the day of St. Alphege, 9 Edw. II. (April 19. 1316) from John Page, of Sloutre, to Maria, his daughter, of a messuage “in villa de Sloutre inferiori,” and two acres of arable in Over Sloutre, towards Swelle, &c., in consideration of a sum paid by her “ad meum urgens negotium.” The witnesses are Roger Damarie and his brother Bartholomew; John de Sloutre, Richard Ate Welle, William de Westcote, Robert de Netherecote, Nicholas de Wodeforde, and others. The seal of John Page, of green wax, is a small round love seal; device two heads respectant, a bird perched on a branch between them—*LOVE ME ANDE I ZE.



By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A rubbing from a decorative pavement tile, lately found in Nuneaton church, Warwickshire. It bears an escutcheon

³ The reading may be Nozerecote?

⁴ The *c* appears to have been pro-

nounced hard, so as to express probably the guttural *gh* in slaughter.

charged with a mitre, of which the labels or *infulæ* are shown, and above appears the head of a crozier, the staff apparently piercing the escutcheon, so that its spiked extremity appears under the mitre; the name—**A Wyttynton**—is inscribed on the upper part of the escutcheon, the letters reversed, owing to their not having been cut in an inverted direction on the mould prepared for stamping the tiles. The initial—**W**—is introduced on each side. The church of Nuneaton had been given to the Monastery of Lira, in Normandy, *t. Hen. I.*, and on the dissolution of the Alien Priories it was bestowed by Henry V. on the Carthusian monks at Shene, in Surrey, from whom it was obtained, 38 Hen. VI., by the Benedictine sisterhood of Nuneaton. In 1521, the Prior and Convent of Shene presented Robert Whittington to the Vicarage,⁵ and it is possible that this tile may commemorate one of the Priors of that monastery. To this conjecture, however, it may be objected that the Priors may not have enjoyed the privilege of using the mitre. The date of this tile, the design of which is impressed on the surface, seems to be about 1440. It measures 7 in. square.

Impressions from seals.—By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Chapter seal of the See of Waterford, from the brass matrix in the possession of the very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Dean of Waterford; of round form, diam. 2½ in.; it represents a cruciform church with a central tower, the architectural details curiously portrayed. *s' CAPITVLI : SCANCTE (sic) : TRINITATIS : WATERFORD-ENSIS : ECCLESIE.* Date, *c. XIII. cent.*—Official seal of the Consistorial Court of Cloyne; oval, the impress being a large escutcheon of the arms of the see. The matrix is in the custody of the Ven. Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-general of Cloyne, Cork and Ross. Date, *c. 1600.*

By Mr. R. R. CATON.—Seal of Walter Trengoff, Archdeacon of Cornwall, collated 1436. He was the last arch-priest of the Oratory of Barton, in the Isle of Wight, surrendered by him in 1439 into the hands of the Bishop of Winchester; and the Oratory, with its lands, were granted to Winchester College. See Mr. Barton's Memoir on this Oratory, *Transactions Brit. Archæol. Assoc., Winchester, p. 49.* The Court-house and lands were purchased in 1846 by the crown.—*Sigillum Walteri . . . reugof arehidiaconi Cornubie.* Pointed-oval, the device three figures surrounded by tabernacle-work, and beneath is an escutcheon, with three castles.—Ancient seal of the Corporation of Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, the matrix now lost, * *SIGILLVM : COM'UNITATIS : GRIMEBYE.* The form round, the device is a curious representation of Grim, armed with sword and a round shield, Haveloc, and the Princess to whom he is presenting a ring.—Pointed-oval seal, found at a place called "the Friary," near Great Grimsby. The device is a leafless branch, or baton raguly, with this legend;—*s' MARG' FROBATTGPN (?) XIII. cent.*—Italian seal, the matrix in the form of an escutcheon, surrounded by the legend, *✠ s. ODNIS. CABALERI ANAGNIE (or Cavaleri?) XIII. cent.*⁶ The bearing is, bendy of eleven pieces. Anagnia is a small Italian city, in the States of the Church.—Pointed-oval seal, XIV. cent., representing an ecclesiastic seated at an eagle lectern, on which is placed an open book—*✠ s' IOHANS LONIOLI D'CI RETOR DOTTORIS (?)* Underneath is an escutcheon charged with a bend embattled and counter-embattled. Date, XIV. cent.

⁵ Dugdale, *Hist. Warwickshire.*

⁶ This legend may be read *s. ODNIS.*

CAR CLERI ANAGNIE — for *Cardinalis Cleri?*

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ORIGINAL PAPERS, published under the Direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Vol. iv. Parts 1 and 2. Norwich, 1852-3, 8vo.

On a former occasion we commended to the notice of Archaeologists the periodical Transactions of the Norfolk Society, chiefly comprising Memoirs read at their Meetings, and almost without exception connected with that locality which is the special sphere of their exertions.¹ The East Anglian Antiquaries were among the very foremost of those Provincial Institutions, founded for the promotion of historical and antiquarian inquiries, who entered upon the course, which they have prosecuted with much ability and success, of producing at short intervals collections immediately bearing upon the history of some district of England. The advantages accruing from this mode of treating topographical materials, and placing them before the reader in attractive variety, has been fully proved in recent years; where voluminous and costly county histories exist, they are now not the less appreciated as sources of reference by the limited number of inquirers within whose reach they may be, whilst in counties hitherto neglected, or imperfectly illustrated in these ponderous folios, such original collections as are presented in the publication before us are doubly valuable. No terms of commendation are too strong to express our obligations to writers, such as Blomefield, whose patience and energy could cope single-handed with such an undertaking as the History of Norfolk, but much has unavoidably been left untouched, upon which the varied attainments of intelligent inquirers, whose attention has been devoted to the special investigation of some one of those numerous subjects, now comprised within the pale of Archaeological study, may be brought to bear with great advantage.

It is therefore with high satisfaction that we must hail the rapid succession of such volumes, replete with valuable and curious information, produced through the impulse given to Archaeological Science by local societies, and especially those of Norfolk, West Suffolk, of Cambridge, and of Sussex, with other institutions recently formed for purposes kindred to our own in various districts of the empire.

The Transactions of the Norfolk Society, to which it is desired on the present occasion to invite attention, are not, however, to be regarded as comprising matters exclusively of local interest. Irrespective of the information which they present connected with the development of Arts and Manufactures, and the illustrations they supply of manners and customs at various periods, marking the advance of civilisation and of social progress throughout the land, these publications comprise much that is of value in establishing historical truth. In the part recently published by the Norfolk Society, are found state papers of value in elucidation of intricate historical inquiries, relating to the reign of Mary and the policy of that important period shortly previous to the accession of Elizabeth, when the establishment

¹ *Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. vii. p. 91.



Friese's Candlestick, of the enamel work. — 15

Date, 13th century.

(Height of the original, 5 inches.)

(15)



Miniature bronze Bust found at Caister, near Norwich.
Supposed to represent the Emperor Geta.

In the collection of Norfolk Antiquities formed by Mr. Robert Fitch, at Norwich.



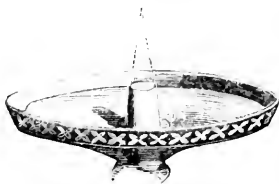
Large Stone Bust, representing Diana. Found near Caister.

In the Collection of Mr. Robert Fitch.

of the Reformed Faith in these islands was so cruelly in jeopardy. The documents preserved by Sir Henry Bedingfield (of Oxburgh, Norfolk), to whom Mary had entrusted the guardianship of the Lady Elizabeth whilst in durance at Woodstock, in 1554, will be perused with no slight interest. They consist chiefly of letters between the Queen or her Privy Council and Sir Henry, one of her most attached adherents, relating to the times of Wyatt's conspiracy, Sir Peter Carew's rising in the West, and the alleged complicity of the Princess Elizabeth in certain Protestant movements, to which Mary seems readily to have believed that her sister had lent encouragement. These valuable papers had come into the possession of the family of the Rev. C. R. Manning, one of the secretaries of the Norfolk Society, and to his ability as editor we are now indebted for their publication. The detailed narrative of Elizabeth's journey from the Tower by way of Windsor to Woodstock is full of interesting particulars.

The portion of the fourth volume before us includes also some valuable documentary evidence relating to an early period of English history. Amongst subjects connected with the Arts, may be mentioned an admirable example of Architectural design, the "Easter Sepulchre" at Northwold, which bears some resemblance to the well-known "Sepulchres" at Lincoln Cathedral and Heckington, but its dimensions are much larger. The representation of the soldiers watching the Saviour's tomb, sculptured on the lower part of the structure, appears here, as in the examples above-mentioned, recalling objects of more frequent occurrence on the Continent, with which those who have travelled in Germany will be familiar.

A full account, by the Rev. G. H. M'Gill, of the ceremonies and usages observed in connection with the "Easter Sepulchres," accompanies the beautiful plate presented to the Society by Mr. J. R. Tyssen. Of another object, possibly of sacred use, communicated by Mr. Madden, we are enabled to place a representation before our readers. (See *woodcut*.) It is a beautiful candlestick of copper richly enamelled, being an example of the process of art technically termed *champ-levé*, of which the best productions are usually assigned to the artists of Limoges, having been designated from an early period by the name of the *Opus Lemoviticum*, or *Lemovicense*. The accompanying woodcuts, for the use of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Harrod, will show the elaborate detail of ornament with which this object is enriched: it is stated to have been brought from the parish of Weston, and was communicated to the Society by that veteran antiquary, Mr. Goddard Johnson. The imbedded colours are chiefly blue, of various tints, yellow, green, and white. This candlestick is assigned by Mr. Manning to the early part of the thirteenth century: it is of the kind termed, from the little spike for holding the candle, subsequently superseded by the socket or nozzle, a priket; in this example the point has been broken off. (See *woodcut*.)



The choice collection of Norfolk antiquities of almost every class, in the possession of Mr. Fitch, has constantly contributed to the gratification

² See the note on the term "Pryket, of a Candystrykke," Prompt. Parv. p. 413.

The use of the word in this sense occurs as early as the 13th century.

of the Society; and many of our members will remember the precious relics of ancient art with which, through his friendly liberality, the Museum of the Institute was enriched at the Norwich Meeting. Of two of his most recent acquisitions Mr. Fitch's kindness permits us to present the accompanying representations. (See *woodcuts*, orig. size.) One is a miniature bronze bust, laureated and supposed to represent Geta; the workmanship and preservation of this relic are equally to be admired; its purpose is uncertain; but it appears intended to be fixed to some flat surface, as shown by the pin at the back, and a series of very similar busts appear on the bronze forceps in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, found in the Thames. (*Archaeologia*, vol. xxx., p. 548.) This little object was found at Caister, near Norwich, but at some distance from the Roman Camp. Another beautiful production of Roman Art, of a very rare class, from the same locality, and now in Mr. Fitch's cabinet, is described in the recent publication of the Norfolk Society: it is a terra-cotta fragment, portraying Diana.

We cannot close this brief notice without adverting specially to the valuable services rendered to the Society, and to Archaeology in general, by their energetic and able secretary, Mr. Harrod. To his indefatigable research the portion of their publications, now under consideration, is not less indebted than the preceding volumes. To his elucidation of a remarkable official seal, found at Marsham in Norfolk, allusion has been made in a previous page, and we would renew our acknowledgment of his kindness, in placing at our disposal the woodcut representation there given. Mr. Harrod has commenced an undertaking of high value to the Norfolk antiquary, and scarcely less interesting or useful to all who are engaged in Archaeological inquiries. We allude to the detailed Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Norwich Museum; of which a portion is given in the publication before us. It is needless to assert how indispensable to the full utility of any public museum is the production of such a descriptive record; and Mr. Harrod's praiseworthy zeal in providing a faithful memorial of a collection, singularly rich in local antiquities, may well claim cordial commendation.

We regret the necessity of deferring to a future occasion notices of other Archaeological Publications very recently produced; especially the beautiful "Illustrations of Ancient Art, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum," by the Rev. E. Trollope. (Published by Mr. Bell, 1 vol. 4to.) It comprises a great variety of examples of the arms and armour, personal ornaments, vases, furniture and domestic appliances of the Romans.

Archaeological Intelligence.

During the recent Exhibition of Antiquities at Dublin a selection from the more striking and characteristic examples of early Irish Art, chiefly as shown in metal-work, the shrines, crosses, reliquaries, and other marvellous productions of artistic skill, were admirably portrayed by the aid of Photography, by Mr. Philip Delamotte. It is proposed speedily to publish these highly curious subjects in numbers, each number containing about four plates; and Mr. Cundall in producing this memorial of the Exhibition,

formed through the exertions of our President, Lord Talbot, has fortunately secured the valuable assistance of the Rev. Dr. Graves, who is engaged in the preparation of the descriptive text of the work.

The Abbé Cochet, the indefatigable investigator of the earlier antiquities of Normandy, has prepared for the press a summary of the results of ten years' exploration. It is entitled—"La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des cimetières Romaines et des cimetières Franques, explorés en Normandie." The numerous relics discovered have been chiefly deposited in the Museum at Rouen, and their interest is considerable, as affording means of comparison with objects found in England, especially in the researches prosecuted by the Hon. R. Neville, Mr. Wylie, Mr. Akerman, and other Archaeologists. Those persons who regard favourably the Abbé Cochet's object in this useful Manual should send their names as subscribers, to Mr. Marcus, 8, Oxford Street, London.

In an early volume of the *Journal* (vol. ii., p. 75), notices were given of certain sculptured crosses in the Isle of Man, bearing Runes; others exist hitherto undescribed. The Rev. Vice-Principal of King William's College, Castletown, has directed casts of the most important examples to be taken, and by application to him, duplicates of these facsimiles of very early Christian monuments may be obtained at a moderate cost.

Mr. C. J. Palmer has recently issued the history of Great Yarmouth, compiled by Henry Manship, town clerk in the reign of Elizabeth, a valuable addition to Norfolk local history, which has been edited with much care. Mr. Palmer has given numerous illustrations; shewing the state of Yarmouth in ancient times, the municipal insignia, including the massive silver oar presented by Elizabeth, the curious seals, &c. The original materials brought under his notice in the course of his editorial labours are of such ample interest that he announces the intention of issuing (to subscribers only) a volume of documents and evidences which have been placed at his disposal, illustrative not only of the history of the town itself, but of commercial enterprise and the results of frequent intercourse between the east Anglian coast and the adjacent parts of the continent, which exerted a powerful influence upon the arts, as shown in the numerous church decorations and other remains in that district of England. Subscribers should send their names to Mr. Meall, Great Yarmouth.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the Meeting on November 3, forty new members were elected; the library and museum were enriched by numerous presents. Mr. Graves reported progress in the works for the preservation of the remains of Jerpoint Abbey, and produced a number of decorative pavement tiles found there; he described the disastrous effects of the storm of December 24, 1852, by which the south arcade of Dunbrody Abbey had been destroyed. Its fall might have been prevented by the judicious outlay of a trifling sum: the fine west window had perished a few years previously. Mr. Prim read a memoir on the old market cross at Kilkenny, erected in 1335, and on the historical associations connected with it, the performance of religious shows or "mysteries" there, &c. The cross was removed in 1771, but several representations have been preserved. Mr. Dunlevy gave an account of an inscribed stone, found in a bog near Dingle. The Rev. J. S. Faber sent a notice of the seal of William de Broc, found at Long Newton, Durham. The Marquis of Ormonde communicated some documents from the evidence chamber, Kilkenny Castle. Mr. Ferguson, keeper of the Exchequer Records, Dublin, sent part of an

original Roll of the Reign of Edward III., regarding the charge brought by Avelina, widow of John de Bermingham, against certain persons in co. Louth, the supposed murderers of her husband : this curious roll formed part of a collection of Irish records which had come into the possession of the Baron de Lassberg, resident near the Lake of Constance. Mr. Ferguson, having through the Rev. H. Ellacombe ascertained the existence of these national evidences, proceeded to Switzerland, and succeeded recently in recovering them. Mr. Albert Way sent a curious letter from David, bishop of Emly, to the Prior of Christ's Church, Canterbury, about 1280. Mr. Hitchcock read a detailed notice of the collections in the Archaeological Court, at the Dublin Exhibition ; and a memoir on Irish Rathes was contributed by the Rev. James Graves.

The Fifth Annual Meeting took place on Jan. 18, when the Report for the previous year was read, and numerous new members elected. In addition to the ordinary Transactions, of which the last part completes the first volume, another part being also nearly ready for delivery, an Annual Volume of Original Documents, to be published by subscription, is in preparation, and has received full encouragement through the liberal patronage of the Marquis of Ormonde. A permanent museum and library has been opened. The works at Jerpoint Abbey, for the conservation of that remarkable ruin, have progressed satisfactorily, but more ample funds are requisite for the repairs. The Rev. J. Irwin presented a portion of a MS. service-book, with illuminations, brought by him from Devonshire. It had been recently found in the wall of an old house at Ashprington, near Totnes, where it may have been concealed at the Reformation. Mr. Dunne made a communication regarding the Irish bards, and certain ancient traditions with relics of popular metrical tales preserved through them. Mr. Edward Hoare, of Cork, gave a description of a silver penannular brooch in his collection, found near Galway, and described as being ornamented with amber and devices resembling wolves' heads. Dr. Keating presented a whetstone found in a cairn, and believed to have been used for sharpening weapons or implements of bronze : it was discovered in a locality once a famous hunting-ground. He noticed also the discovery of numerous iron weapons at Callan, once a place strongly fortified, and where some deadly conflict appears to have taken place. The Rev. James Graves gave an account of the excavations on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, by Mr. Richardson Smith, when a very large deposit of highly ornamented sepulchral urns has been discovered : some of these elaborately wrought vases were shown in the Archaeological Court at Dublin, and they attracted much attention by the singularity of their forms and decoration.

It will gratify the collector of medieval seals to be informed, that through the facilities liberally granted to Mr. Ready at Cambridge, he has been enabled to mould many valuable seals preserved in several of the collegiate muniment-rooms, and almost wholly unknown to collectors. At Caius College alone, where he has just completed his work, upwards of five hundred seals have been obtained, comprising especially a number of personal seals with heraldry, of great interest, chiefly connected with Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Impressions in sulphur or gutta pereha may easily be obtained at a moderate cost, on application to Mr. R. Ready, 2, St. Botolph's Lane, Cambridge. It is hoped that a descriptive catalogue of these seals may be produced under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

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