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THE MAIDEN WAY.

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY FROM BIRDOSWALD, THE STATION AMBOGLANNA, ON THE ROMAN WALL, NORTHWARD INTO SCOTLAND; WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF SOME REMARKABLE OBJECTS IN THE DISTRICT.

BY THE REV. JOHN MAUGHAN, B.A., Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

SECTION I.—*Survey of the Maiden Way through the Parish of Lanercost.*

THERE is a natural craving in the human mind to pry into and to master the secrets of the remote past; to deal with records of a period prior to written annals, and to supply the want of ancient historical details by inferences drawn from its reliques, such as votive tablets, sacrificial altars, sepulchral memorials and other vestiges, and thus to be made acquainted with a state of society, and a class of enterprises which the world once saw, but which it will never see again. To gratify such a feeling of inquisitiveness this investigation of the Maiden Way was undertaken.

Mr. Bainbridge, in his account of the Maiden Way on the south side of the Roman wall, says that it came from Kirkby Thore, in Westmoreland, to the Carvorran Station.¹ I think it, however, very possible that there may have been a branch from it direct to the Birdoswald Station. I have examined the ground very closely, and although I could not find any remains of an unquestionable character, I found some traces on the south side of the river Irthing. These pass on the east side of the Bushnook and Shawfield farmhouses, and on

¹ *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. p. 36. He states that it is called in old Boundary Rolls "Mayden Gate—Via Puellarum."

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the west side of the Reagarth, and are in the same straight line as the Maiden Way on the north side of the wall. After passing the Reagarth about a quarter of a mile, they then turn a little more to the east across the Reagarth ground, and enter upon Hartleyburn Fell, nearly direct south of an old building called the "Colonel's Lodge." Here the trace becomes entirely obliterated, in consequence of the soft spongy nature of the ground and the thick herbage, but it is aiming direct for Ulpham, (query, from the Welsh, *Gwylfa*, a Watch-tower?) The trace which I found may be about two miles in length, and another mile would enable it to form a junction with the main line leading to the north east, or to Carvorran. This branch, if it ever existed, would reduce the distance to Birdoswald about seven miles, which would be of great importance to troops passing from England into Scotland.

There has hitherto been a doubt as to the point where the Maiden Way started from the Roman Wall, and also as to the line of its progress to the north. Mr. Hutchinson, in his History of Cumberland, Vol. i. p. 63, says that "it passes through Carvorran, and extends along the northern parts of this county, over the heights, to the east of Bewcastle, in a direction almost duly north, and enters Scotland near Lamyford, where it crosses the river Kirksop." It is very possible, however, that Mr. Hutchinson's statement may have been made without due examination, as I cannot hear of any place bearing the name of the "Maiden Way" on the north side of Carvorran, or in the direction of Lamyford. There is no place bearing the name of Lamyford known on the Kershope river at the present day. I find it mentioned, however, in Denton's MS. as one of the boundaries of Cumberland; "Christianbury-Crag unto Lamyford where Cumberland makes a narrow point northwards. There the river Liddal, on the north-west side, runs down between Scotland and Cumberland." So that the Lamyford must have been somewhere near the junction of the rivers Liddal and Kershope. I find two roads branching from the Maiden Way to the north-west; the one from the station at Bewcastle, and the other from the Crew. I have traced each of these roads for some distance, and if they continued their courses onwards they would unite, and enter into Scotland somewhere near this ancient Lamyford. The

Maiden Way, however, crosses the Kershope a few miles farther to the east. The branch road from the Crew was formerly called "the Wheel-Causeway," and hence, probably, arose Mr. Hutchinson's error.

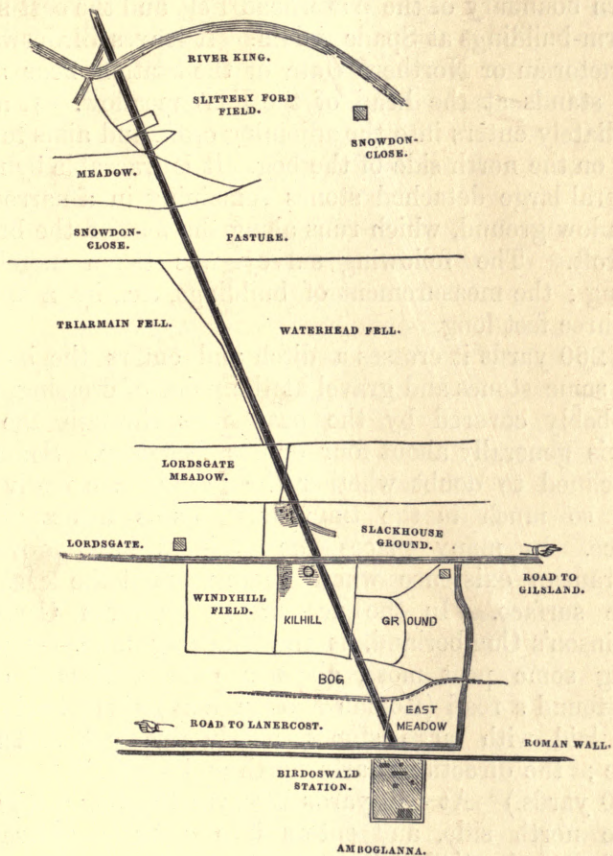
There is a part of an old road on the Side Fell, about two miles south of Bewcastle, to which tradition has always assigned the name of the Maiden Way, and this remnant of the road is graced with a remarkable specimen of the ruins of a Roman watch-tower. In the spring of 1852 the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, the author of "The Roman Wall," accompanied by a friend, was on a visit of inspection of the remains of the Roman Station at Bewcastle, and I conducted them to this relic on the Side Fell. While seated on the greensward which now covers the Roman fortlet, a question arose whether the road proceeded northwards from Carvorran, according to the generally received opinion as to its route, or whether it did not proceed from Birdoswald, as the road on the Side Fell seemed to be aiming direct to the latter station. Having heard the same question discussed but not decided on former occasions, my curiosity was excited, and I was induced to pursue the track of this road, and thus in some measure to test the accuracy of Mr. Hutchinson's statement. I experienced very little difficulty in tracing it to Birdoswald, but could not discover any point where it showed the least tendency to diverge towards Carvorran. I experienced considerable difficulty, however, in tracing it northwards from Bewcastle. The trace was not so distinct and well defined, and I had consequently to examine in several places a large tract of land on each side of it, before I could feel satisfied that I was not off the line. This caused a vast amount of labour, and often required the greatest perseverance, but I have no doubt that my efforts have been successful in recovering a road which was all but lost.

Gibbon, speaking of the union and internal prosperity of the Roman Empire in the age of the Antonines, says, "All these cities were connected with each other, and with the capital, by the public highways, which, issuing from the Forum of Rome, traversed Italy, pervaded the provinces, and were terminated only by the frontiers of the Empire. If we carefully trace the distance from the Wall of Antoninus to Rome, and thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication from the north-west to the

south-east point of the empire, was drawn out to the length of 4080 Roman miles. The public roads were accurately divided by milestones, and ran in a direct line from one city to another, and with very little respect for the obstacles either of nature or private property. Mountains were perforated, and bold arches thrown over the broadest and most rapid streams. The middle part of the road was raised into a terrace, which commanded the adjacent country, consisted of several strata of sand, gravel and cement, and was paved with large stones, or, in some places, near the capital, with granite. Such was the solid construction of the Roman highways, whose firmness has not entirely yielded to the effort of fifteen centuries." We have no reason, however, to suppose that the Maiden Way was constructed on so extended or so expensive a scale, although we must look upon it as forming part of that great chain or network of roads which extended from the Wall of Antoninus, between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, to Jerusalem.

The surface of the country through which the line passes northwards from Birdswald is, in general, exceedingly irregular, and yet finely diversified. A large portion of it is mountainous, and much of the land barren, or at least only covered with heather, and yet it exhibits many scenes that are beautiful and romantic. In some places the hills rise in wild confusion, begirt with vast ranges of huge rocks towering up in rude and fantastical shapes, in the midst of which are torrents thundering down deep and narrow glens, and forming beautiful cascades as they are precipitated over the impending rocks. In other places, the prospect is enlivened with the cheering diversity of gently rising hills and winding vales, which are termed in the dialect of the district fells and gills (or ghylls), presenting a most delightful landscape of verdant plains and rural beauty. The ridge of hills by which the country is traversed is of considerable elevation, being sometimes styled the British Alps, or Apennines, and forming the backbone of England. These hills are mostly composed of white freestone, interspersed with numerous thick beds of limestone and ironstone, and small seams of coal. There are several veins of lead, some of which are lying almost close to the surface. The district also abounds with sulphureous, chalybeate, and petrifying springs.

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



I.—FROM BIRDOSWALD STATION ON THE ROMAN WALL TO THE RIVER KING.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.

The Maiden Way passes in a perfectly straight line to the north-west from Birdoswald to the Little Beacon Tower, which from Birdoswald appears on a favourable day like a small nipple on the summit of the ridge of hills running to the east from the Beacon, and which may be readily discovered by taking a sight along the stone fence which forms the western boundary of the Waterhead Fell, and the east side of the farm-buildings at Spade Adam. It leaves Birdoswald at the Prætorian or Northern Gate of the Station, near a tree which stands at the head of the East meadow. It almost immediately enters into the adjoining croft, and aims towards a gate on the north side of the bog. It is traceable by means of several large detached stones remaining in a narrow slip of meadow ground, which runs along the foot of the brow in the croft. The following survey was taken merely by stepping; the measurement of buildings, &c., by a walking stick three feet long.

At 260 yards it crosses a ditch and enters the bog. It shows some stones and gravel at the point of crossing, but it is probably covered by the peat moss through the bog, which is generally about four or five feet deep. Some may feel inclined to doubt whether the ground can really have grown so much in the time, but this is not a solitary instance. In many places the drainers have proved its subterranean existence where there was not the least trace on the surface. In the account of Naworth Castle, in Hutchinson's Cumberland, is the following note.—“On improving some peat moss, about a mile south-east of the castle, found a road (Roman Maiden Way) about twelve feet broad, laid with large stones, nearly five feet under the surface; the direction nearly north and south.”

(190 yards.)² At 450 yards it leaves the bog at the gate on the north side, and enters into a large square field belonging to the Kilhill Farm. The road seems to remain undisturbed at this gate. In passing through this field it crosses a piece of meadow which has been drained. Some of the drains cut through the buried road, leaving little doubt as to its line. There is a heap of stones lying at present which have been gathered from the drains. Detached

² In order to facilitate the examination of the line by any antiquary, who may visit the localities here noticed, it has been

thought desirable to state the distances between the successive stations described in this survey.

stones still appear on the surface of the ground. On the north side of this field it passes on the east side of a small mound, which has been partly carted away, and which may have been the site of a small watch-tower.

(400 yards.) At 850 yards it crosses the public road to Gilsland. Here it enters the Slack-house ground, where a gateway has been left in the stone fence. It passes along the east side of a small plantation, where it is now used for the cart-road. It appears to have been undisturbed. It then enters the corner of another field belonging to the Slack-house Farm, where it has been raised considerably above the adjoining ground, leaving unquestionable traces of its progress.

(400 yards.) At 1250 yards it enters Lordsgate meadow, and passes through the north-east corner, which was drained about three years since. Several of the drains intersected the Way, and produced a large quantity of stones. These drains, showing such manifest traces of the Way, are decisive against Mr. Hutchinson's statement as to its passing to the north from Carvorran, unless we admit that there have been two lines of Roman road each called the Maiden Way.

(180 yards.) At 1430 yards it enters the Waterhead Fell, at the south-west corner, and runs for several hundred yards on the east side of the stone wall, which forms the western boundary of the Fell. The Way here is considerably raised above the adjoining ground, and in some places shows a ditch on the east side. It passes over the summit of a barren and mossy ridge about the middle of this Fell. I have thought it necessary to be thus explicit at starting, to show the nature of the evidence on which I maintain that it has proceeded to the north from Birdoswald. The general aspect of this Fell is singularly bleak and wild, with little to arrest the attention, except now and then the whirring of a startled brood of grouse, the melancholy whistle of the plover, or the solitary scream of the curlew.

From the south-west corner of this Fell, a ditch, or syke, proceeds up the hill on the east side of the Maiden Way, and aims to the north-east. This ditch appears to accompany the Maiden Way as far as the Scottish border. It often crosses it, being sometimes on the east side, and at other times on the west of it. It generally has a low rampart, probably formed by the earth cast out of the ditch, on the

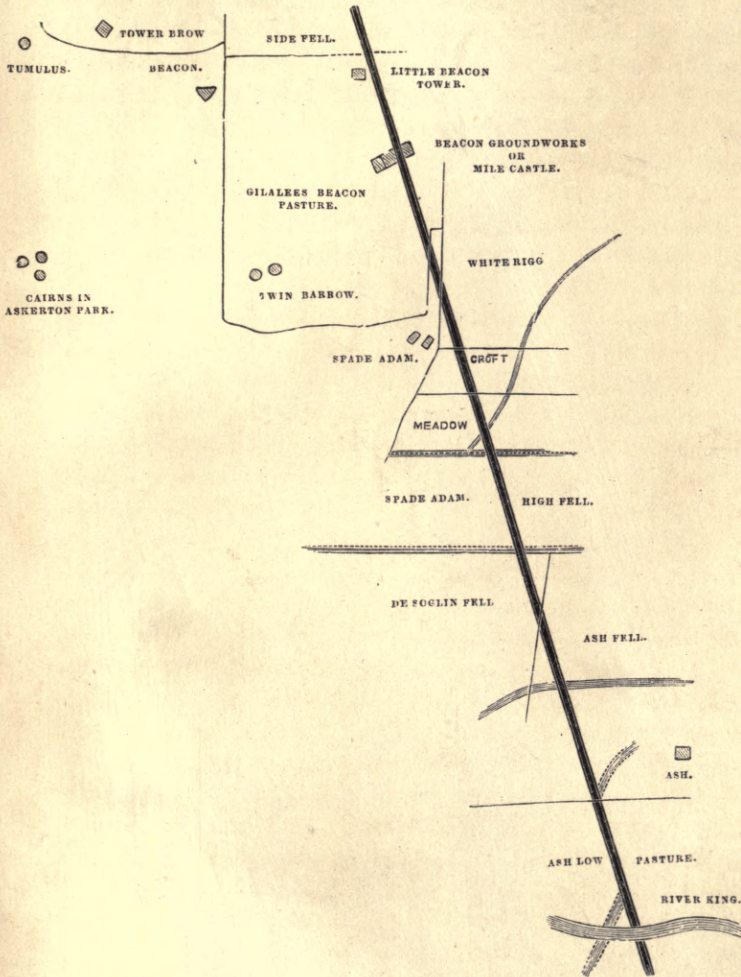
one side of it, and in some places it appears to have had a rampart on each side. Near the place where this ditch crosses the river Kirkbeck I lately found an ancient stone weapon, resembling a large chisel, about a foot long. This ditch may possibly have been a line of defence at some early period, and the Romans may have followed it as a guide; or it may have formed an ancient boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland. As it occurs so often in this survey, I shall call it, by way of distinction, the "Ancient Ditch."

(900 yards.) At 2330 yards it enters the Snowdon Close out-pasture at the point where the stone wall terminates, and where the rail fence commences. In this field it is also raised, and has had a ditch on the west side of it. Here we escape from the bleakness of the Fell range, and look down upon the green meadows and woodland glades of the vale of the river King.

(860 yards.) Pursuing its way through some small enclosures, at 3190 yards, it arrives at the rapid river King, rattling along down its rocky ravine, and crosses it a short way above the Slittery ford. The north bank of the river is very steep at the point of crossing, and would afford ample scope for the engineering powers of the Romans. There is an immense quantity of stones lying on the north bank, but it is difficult to say whether they have formed part of a bridge or not, as a large bed of freestone rock crosses the river at the same place. I could find no traces of Roman masonry, and yet the general appearance of the place would lead one to suppose that there must have been a bridge. Here the Maiden Way enters into the Ash low-pasture, and the cart-road joins it immediately on the bank and passes along it. The northern bank of the river is covered with small bushes, and winds around the Slittery Ford field.

(550 yards.) At 3740 yards it enters the Ash Fell. The way is very distinct just within the gate on the north side, and shows a row of edging-stones on each side. The row on the west side is about 16 yards long. The road here has been 15 feet wide. The stones have been placed so as to form an incline from the crown to the side, many of them being raised at the end nearest the centre, and resting upon the ends of those that are nearer the crown of the road. These would undoubtedly be the foundation stones of the

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



II.—FROM THE RIVER KING NORTHWARD TOWARDS BEWCASTLE.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.



road, and would be covered with gravel or broken stones. Here the road has been decidedly only 15 feet wide. From Hutchinson, it appears that in the parish of Melmerby it is "uniformly 21 feet wide, and the road is laid with large stones so as to be difficult for horses to pass it." And in the parish of Kirkland it is said to be "in many places of the breadth of 8 yards." Can it have been wider on the south side of the Roman wall than on the north? There are several good traces in the Ash ground. It has been intersected in different places by the drains which have been lately made.

In pursuing its course over Spade Adam High Fell it also leaves some good traces in crossing the drains on the north side. The track of the way across this Fell may be distinctly seen from the Little Beacon Tower, being about 2000 yards from it. In Spade Adam Meadow also the drainers cut through it in several places, finding the bed of stones thickest where the peat moss was deepest and softest. It crosses a deep ditch, or beck, in this meadow, near a drain mouth, and shows a section of the road, on the edge of the ditch.

(2260 yards.) It passes along on the east side of Spade Adam (Speir Adam or Speir Edom) farm-house, and at 6000 yards enters a field called "The Nursery." A notion that the name may preserve the tradition of its use for rearing trees by the Romans is wholly conjectural. Cæsar, in his description of Britain, says that there is timber of every kind which is found in Gaul except beech and fir, and there are some aged beeches now standing in it. It is situated on gently rising ground with the slope facing to the south, or the full power of the mid-day sun. We have every reason to believe that the Roman soldier was not only employed in constructing military works, but was also engaged in various useful occupations, so that he became the instructor as well as the conqueror of the Britons. Nuts, acorns, and crabs, were almost all the variety of vegetable food indigenous to our island. It is said that cherries were introduced into Britain by the Romans, A.D. 55. Gibbon says, "that it would be almost impossible to enumerate all the articles, either of the animal or vegetable reign, which were successively imported into Europe from the East, and that almost all the flowers, the herbs, and the fruits that grow in our

European gardens are of foreign extraction." He mentions the apple, the apricot, and the peach. He speaks also of the naturalisation of the vine, the flax, and the artificial grasses, and of the gradual introduction of them into the western countries of Europe, and the encouragement given to the natives of the provinces to improve them.

(190 yards.) At 6190 yards it enters the pasture called "the Gilalees Beacon,"³ near an old quarry, and is traced in many of the drains as it passes up the side of the hill.

(500 yards.) At 6690 yards it approaches some ground-works, being its first introduction to what may be considered as classic ground. They are now almost level with the surrounding surface, but remarkably distinguished from it by the fresh green tint of the herbage. On the east side of the road are the foundations of a rectangular building 21 yards long, and 16 yards broad. It appears to have been protected on the east side by the "Ancient Ditch" which crosses the Maiden Way here, and by a slack or small ravine on the north and west sides. On the west side of the road there is a small enclosure with ramparts of earth and stone, which is divided into two parts. Here probably a body of Roman soldiers would be placed to supply a succession of sentinels to man the watch-towers in this district. It is rather remarkable that there seems to be a line of what may be called Mile Castles on the Maiden Way, such as we find on the Roman wall, and this is the first which I have been able to trace distinctly, although others may have been passed, whose foundations from various causes may have entirely disappeared. The foot road across the wastes from Gilsland passes along the Maiden Way here.

The road has been traversing rising ground since it crossed the river King, and has now attained a considerable elevation. The surface of the country consequently begins to be more open, and the views to the south and west are more enlarged. The vales disclose their interesting beauties, and every object exhibits a lively and pleasing aspect. Even here, dreary and weather-worn as are these heathy uplands, some herbs of grace are found to breathe of loveliness,

³ Gilalees may be derived from the Celtic, *gill*, water, which often denotes a brook in a narrow valley, or sometimes

the valley itself, and *leagh*, a field, dale, or lee. This derivation accords well with the appearance of the country.

whilst they overlay the cold bare scalp with flowers. Here we have the lowly *Tormentilla reptans* shedding the light of its yellow stars, with its delicately pencilled petals peeping out, no taller than the turf on which it grows. And here we have the wild thyme also breathing its aromatic odour through the fresh breezes which sweep around the hills, and make each respiration rich with new draughts of life. Here is an inexhaustible field for the botanist, but especially among the mosses, of which there is a great variety of the most beautiful specimens.

In the south-west corner of this pasture are two large conical tumuli, very much resembling the "Twin Barrow" described by Sir R. C. Hoare in his account of his Antiquarian researches among the Barrows in Wiltshire. They are about thirty-five yards distant from each other. The one is larger than the other, and there are traces of a fosse surrounding them, although it has been nearly filled up by the moss. The larger or western one is about thirty-five yards in the slope on the south side, which is the steepest and best defined, and about 150 yards around the base, being apparently full of stones, some of which appear to be of large dimensions. The eastern or smaller tumulus is about twenty-four yards in the slope, on the south-west side, and about 130 yards round the base. No stones are visible in it. The soil of which they are formed is of a peaty nature, and covered with stunted heather.

The evidences which we possess of the national character and habits, and of the various degrees of civilisation of the aborigines of Great Britain, are derived from their ancient dwellings and sepulchres; from cromlechs, barrows, cairns, and tumuli; from their weapons, ornaments and pottery; and from the remains of their agricultural implements; all of which afford abundant indications of the barbarism as well as the civilisation which surrounded the homes of our forefathers. The raising of mounds of earth or stone over the remains of the dead is a practice which may be traced in all countries to the remotest times. The simplest idea that can be suggested to account for its origin is, that as the little heap of earth displaced by the interment of the body would become the earliest monument by which the survivors were reminded of departed friends; so the increase of this by artificial means into the form of the gigantic barrow would naturally suggest

itself as the first mark of distinction to the honoured dead. To this simplest construction the term barrow should be exclusively reserved, while the tumulus is distinguished by its circular form. Sir R. C. Hoare has distinguished fourteen different kinds of barrows in his "Ancient Wiltshire."⁴

If these two mounds were examined they would probably be found to consist internally chiefly of an artificial structure of stone—a cairn, in fact, covered over with earth. On reaching the centre a cromlech or a kistvaen, *i. e.* a coffin formed of separate slabs of stone, might be found with its usual sepulchral contents, and most probably accompanied with relics of importance corresponding with the magnitude of the superincumbent earth-pyramid.

The earliest tumuli, *i. e.*, the tumuli of the "stone period," generally contain hammers of stone, hatchets, chisels, knives, fish-hooks, horses' teeth, and bones of dogs, stags, elks, and wild boars; spear and arrow heads of flint or bone; personal ornaments made of amber, pierced shells, stones, beads made of horn or bone, such as are now found among the Tahitians, the New Zealanders, the Red Indians of America, and the modern Esquimaux. The long barrow, formed like a gigantic grave, appears from its most common contents to be the sepulchral memorial belonging to this era. It is destitute of weapons belonging to the bronze period.

The tumuli of the "bronze period," besides the above contents, often contain a sort of semicircular knife, resembling a sickle; double-edged swords, daggers, shields; diadems, hair-pins, combs, armlets, brooches; small vases of gold, silver goblets; small figures of birds; scissors, in their form like those of the present day; rings or circlets of various dimensions and designs, some having evidently served to encircle the waist or the head, others the neck, the arm and the finger; and various other articles exhibiting considerable skill in the manufacture, and a peculiar taste in ornamental designs, serving to distinguish them from those of a succeeding age.

Whenever a sepulchral urn is found, it must be regarded as in itself a proof of some degree of progress. The earliest of these however are of the rudest possible description. They are fashioned with the hand, of coarse clay, by workmen

⁴ Introduction to vol. i. page 20.

ignorant of the turning-lathe or wheel of the potter. They are generally extremely unsymmetrical, merely dried in the sun, without any attempt at design, and devoid of ornament. But at a later period, the urn is found neatly fashioned into various and graceful forms, and ornamented with different patterns of lines, traced by some instrument on the soft clay, after which the vessel has been baked with fire.

The sepulchral monuments of the earliest periods, with their accompanying weapons and implements, are not peculiar to Britain; nor indeed are they at all so common in England as on many parts of the continent of Europe. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts of the Baltic, and along the shores of the German Ocean. They are found in Holland, Brittany, and Portugal, and on the islands and coasts of the mainland bordering on the Mediterranean. They are, in fact, the monuments of a rude and thinly scattered people, who subsisted by hunting and fishing, and whose imperfect implements totally incapacitated them from penetrating into the interior of those countries, encumbered as they were then by vast forests, which bade defiance to their imperfect implements and simple arts; and they are scarcely ever discovered far inland, unless in the vicinity of some large river or lake. Those, however, in this district have this distinguishing feature, that they are situated nearly midway between the east and west seas, and occupy a position almost on the very backbone of this part of Britain.

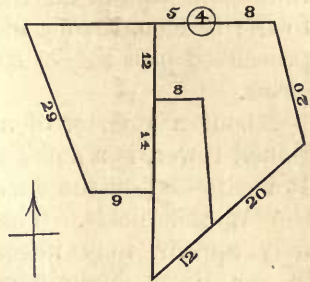
About a mile westward from these tumuli are three large cairns, in Askerton Park, near the eastern end of the Mollen Wood. They are situated near each other, and are constructed of large stones. The cairn is only another and more artificial form of tumulus, and is frequently found in combination with the latter. The tumulus may be considered a mound of earth, while the cairn is a mound of stones. Pennant, in his voyage to the Hebrides, speaking of cairns, says, "These piles may be justly supposed to have been proportioned in size to the rank of the person, or to his popularity; the people of a whole district assembled to show their respect to the deceased, and by an active honouring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. But these honours were not merely those of the day; as long as the memory of the deceased existed, not a passenger went by

without adding a stone to the heap ; they supposed it would be an honour to the dead, and acceptable to his *manes*. To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the Highlanders allusive to the old practice ; a suppliant will tell his patron, *curri mi cloch er do charne* (I will add a stone to your cairn), meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honour to your memory." The tops of cairns were also possibly used as high places of sacrifice. Monuments like these cannot fail to arrest the attention and impress the mind no less by their intrinsic interest as the creations of human genius, than by the remote antiquity with which they are associated, and as their long-buried mysteries present themselves so frequently in the course of this survey, I trust this digression may be readily pardoned.

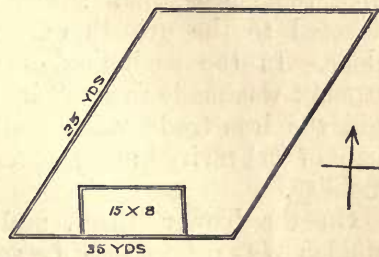
(400 yards.) Returning to the Maiden Way we find that at 7090 yards it arrives at the Little Beacon Tower, leaving an excellent track over all this hilly ground. There can be no doubt that this tower was the work of the Romans. It has evidently been a mountain post for a body of Roman sentinels. It is placed on the western side of the road. It has been 18 feet square on the outside, and the walls have been 3 feet thick. The entrance has been on the north side. The lower part of the walls (about 6 feet high) is still standing, but it is surrounded by the stones which have fallen down from the higher part of the tower. The Roman ashlars are numerous. The situation of this tower has probably been a forest at some former period, as appears from the many large trunks of trees which are dug out of the adjacent peaty ground. Gibbon says, "the spirit of improvement had passed the Alps, and been felt even in the woods of Britain, which were gradually cleared away to open a free space for convenient and elegant habitations." It is now an almost barren moor, of a very forbidding aspect, and seemingly protected by its natural barriers from the encroachment of hostile armies. The prospect from this tower is very extensive. It might exchange signals with most of the stations on the western part of the Roman Wall, and with many points on the Maiden Way to the south of Birdoswald, and also with nearly all the detached Roman stations and encampments in Cumberland.

About a quarter of a mile on the west side of this tower, at the extreme point of this high ridge of land, are some

traces of foundations, which are generally called "The Beacon." When the office of Lord Warden of the Marches was appointed, A.D. 1296, beacons were ordered to be raised in different parts of the country. This was then called "Spade Adam Top." These foundations are very irregular, as may be seen by the annexed plan, the measurements being in yards. (Scale 30 yards to an inch.) They are full of stones which are covered with turf. On the north wall is a small mound of stones about 4 yards in diameter, which appears to have been the foundation of a tower. From this summit, one of the grandest and most extensive prospects comes under the eye, including a large part of both kingdoms, and signals might be exchanged to a vast distance. All the lower parts of Cumberland appear like a vast table beneath, stretched out over several hundred square miles. Innumerable rivulets roll their streams through the fertile vales, while the rich profusion of hill and dale, and swelling eminences, add beauty to this charming prospect.



About a quarter of a mile to the north-west of "The Beacon" are the foundations of a tower, from which this part of the hill is called "The Tower Brow." It has been a building with very thick walls, and was taken down a few years since to build the adjoining fences. It was 15 yards long and 8 yards broad, and situated within the south side of an enclosure or stone rampart of the shape of a rhomboid 35 yards on each side. (See plan, scale 30 yards to an inch.) It appears to have had a *pistrina*, i. e. a kiln for drying corn, on the north side. A stone with some rude tracings or mouldings upon it, and which may possibly have been part of a door or window, was taken from this tower, and placed in the stone wall on the side of the road near the Wintershields, where it may still be seen.



The "Ancient Ditch" passed the groundworks, or Mile

Castle, on the side of the Beacon pasture below the Little Beacon Tower ; it then turned down the hill towards the tumuli, being in some places several yards wide ; it passed round the tumuli on the south side, then ascended the hill to the Beacon, thence to the tower on the Tower Brow ; and proceeded past the cairn on the north side of the Tower Brow.

About a quarter of a mile westward from the last-mentioned tower, is a small conical green mound like a tumulus. It is situated on the north side of the syke, nearly opposite the Wintershields. This mound, however insignificant it may appear, may nevertheless contain the relics of some Tower Brow chieftain whose bones are now crumbled into dust.

About two miles to the north-west from the Tower Brow, near a place called "the Birkbush," are some small mounds full of black slag, where the smelting of iron has been carried on at some former period. Whether these mounds are of Roman construction is certainly doubtful, but at all events they point to a period after the discovery of the art of smelting ores, and the consequent substitution of metallic implements and weapons for those of stone. The ore has been smelted with charcoal, and the slag is therefore very heavy, a great part of the iron being left in it. If it was necessary to use charcoal now, so great is the demand for iron, that nearly half the surface of our island must be devoted to the growth of wood for our iron manufacture alone. In the beginning of the seventeenth century an attempt was made to smelt iron with coal, which succeeded, and the iron trade, which had been almost extinguished for want of fuel, revived, and progressed with the most astonishing rapidity.

On the Tower Brow, and other hills over which the Maiden Way passes, may be seen a great number of small circular holes or pits. They are generally in groups, and range in a continuous line. Can they have been the dwellings of some ancient inhabitants of this district ? Sir R. C. Hoare, in his valuable work on "Ancient Wiltshire," describes these earlier habitations as pits or slight excavations in the ground, covered and protected from the inclemency of the weather by boughs of trees and sods of turf ; and he says that occasionally flint arrow-heads are found, mixed with

bones and other refuse, indicating their connection with the earliest races whose weapons are known to us.⁵

On leaving the Little Beacon Tower, the Maiden Way continues in the same straight line forwards to the north-west across the moor, the footpath from Gilsland passing along it, and at the distance of about 150 yards it crosses a road to the peat moss, which is thickly covered with stones at the point of crossing, but on no other part of it. About 90 yards farther onwards it crosses the ditch which divides the Gilalees Beacon pasture from the undivided common called "the Side Fell." This ditch appears to have been crossed by a small arch, or a large conduit, as there is a great number of large stones, both flagstones and ashlers, and on the south side there is an appearance of a wall. On the north side of this ditch the way is very distinctly marked for about fifty yards, being raised about two feet, and being about twelve feet wide. The edging stones seem to have been removed. On clearing away the rubbish in several places, I could find no edging stones, except in one place on the east side, where I found three large stones like edging stones, one of them being about three feet long.

(390 yards.) At 7480 yards it passes two rows of stones lying on the west side of the Way, one row adjoining the end of the other. Each is six feet long and two feet broad. They appear as if they might have been the graves of two common soldiers, and the rows of stones laid to show the spot where the corpse was deposited. To some readers these minute observations may appear undeserving of notice. In tracing the vestiges of ancient occupation, however, the smallest facts may supply evidence, and claim attention.

The ground about this place is very soft, mossy, and broken, and the large stones of the Maiden Way answer very well for stepping-stones for foot-passengers. The most western source of the river King is about this place.

(440 yards.) At 7920 yards it arrives at the corner of the stone wall which divides the Side Fell from the High-house farm. From this point, which is the summit of the ridge, it begins to descend into the vale of Bewcastle. About eighty yards on the east side of the corner of the stone wall

⁵ See the account of Pen Pits, Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 35. Pits supposed to have been British habitations occur in

Berkshire, *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 236. See also Young's *Hist. of Whitby*, vol. ii. p. 666.

is a small green knowe, easily distinguished by its fresh greensward from the adjoining heath, with the ruins of a small circular watch-tower, three yards in diameter. By being thus placed it commands a view of the Little Beacon Tower and the Braes Tower, but it could not exchange signals with the Station at Bewcastle.

Another Way branches off here, taking a course a little more to the east, and aiming for the Braes Tower, which stands on the rising ground on the opposite side of the valley. It passes a ruin at a place called "the Side;" a *pistrina* in Robert Calvert's meadow; the Cold Well at the foot of the Breckony-brow; on the east side of the High Oakstock; on the east side of the Bush Farm buildings; and joins the Maiden Way again at the Dollerline.

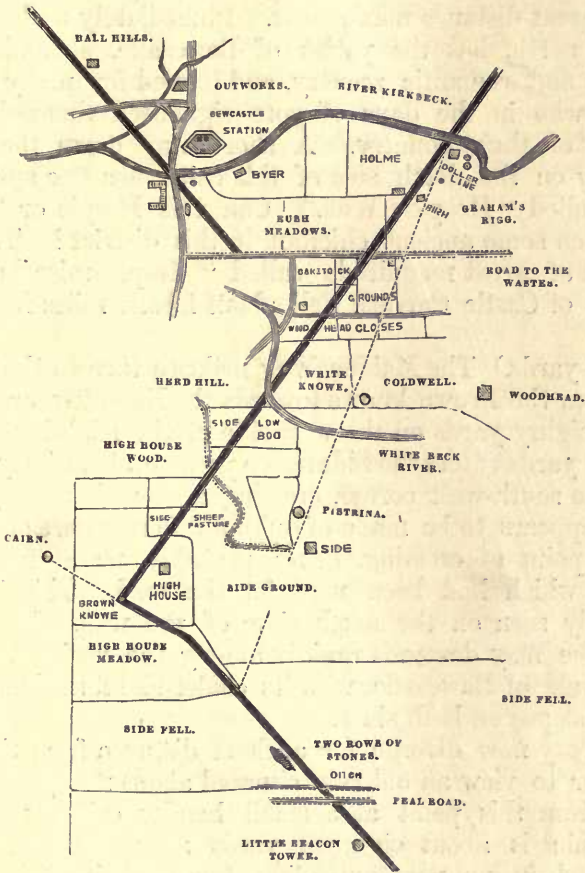
(130 yards.) At 8050 yards the Maiden Way enters the corner of the High-house Meadow, the boundary wall being built upon it for the last 130 yards. Here it makes a bend a little more to the west, and makes a direct aim towards the cairn on the north side of the Tower Brow. The wall, which is the boundary of the Side Fell, here makes a sharp turn to the east.

(160 yards.) At 8210 yards it enters the High-house pasture, crossing the fence about fifty yards from the Side ground. Here the footpath across the wastes from Gilsland leaves the Maiden Way. At the point where the Way crosses the fence, there appears to be a section of the road still left in the middle of the hedge, which is visible on the northern side. There is a watercourse running along it, eight inches square, and paved at the bottom. The stones are thickly coated with grey and brown crust; and it has the appearance of having been the work of the Romans.

(200 yards.) At 8410 yards it reaches the summit of a Brown knowe, a little to the south-west of the High-house Farm buildings. This knowe is covered with short stunted heather, very uneven, and abounds with large grey stones. From this knowe the Maiden Way makes a turn to the north-east, aiming direct for the Braes Tower, and through the Bush buildings, between the Barn and the Byers. There is also an appearance of the Way being continued straight forwards from this knowe to the cairn on the top of the Tower Brow, which is distant about 300 yards.

This cairn is a circular heap of stones about twenty yards

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



III.—FROM THE LITTLE BEACON TOWER TO BEWCASTLE.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.

in diameter. The greater part of the stones has been carted away to build the adjoining fences. The prospect from this cairn is very extensive, being bounded by the silvery Solway on the west, and on the north by the bonnie blue hills which form a barrier between England and Scotland about fifty miles long. A sentinel placed near this cairn would command a view of the enemy's movements to a very great distance northwards. Immediately underneath, on the north, lies the parish of Bewcastle, abounding in pastoral and romantic scenery, and famed for many brave heroes who in the days of yore signalled themselves in defence of their country. A short way down the steep declivity on the north side of this cairn is a fine spring of water called "Hespie's Well." Can this Hespie or Hespéc have been some ancient chieftain in this district? There is a cairn of great magnitude called "Hespéc-raise," on the summit of Castle Carrock Fell, about fifteen miles from this place.

(260 yards.) The Maiden Way makes a turn to the north-east from the Brown knowe towards the Braes Tower, passes about eighty yards on the west-side of the High-house, and at 8670 yards enters the Side sheep pasture, about forty yards from the south-west corner, crossing a stone boundary wall, which appears to be made of quite a different sort of stones at the point of crossing, being probably made from the stones which had been used for the road. This is very evidently seen on the north side of the wall. From this point the Way descends rapidly among the varied beauties of the vale of Bewcastle, with its châlet-like farm-houses far up the slopes on both sides.

We may now diverge for a short distance from the line, in order to view an old ruin situated about 200 yards eastward from this point at a small hamlet called the Side. This ruin is about eighteen yards square, covered with turf, and in no part exceeding two feet in height. It is on the east-side of the branch Maiden Way, which passes close to it. It may have been a Mile castle. The old building was taken down about twenty years since, and the stones were used in the newly erected dwelling-house and barn. Many of these stones have an antique appearance. It had remarkably thick walls, and was two storied, the entrance being from the north. Some strong iron chains were found

by the masons, with links about two feet long. It is situated on the slope of a steep and high hill, and would be a good place for a watch-tower, as there is a defile on the south-east side which it would guard. It would command an extensive view to the north, being in full view of the station at Bewcastle, but not visible from the Little Beacon Tower.

About a hundred yards below the Side, on the edge of a small ravine, in Robert Calvert's meadow, are the ruins of an ancient *pistrina*. Here the attention of the antiquary must be arrested by one of the most beautiful phenomena of vegetable development—the evolution of the circinate fronds of the fern—a plant in every respect associated with elegance and beauty of form, and which grows very luxuriantly in this ravine.

Skirting past the south-east corner of the High-house wood, the Maiden Way crosses the Whitebeck rivulet, about forty yards below the gate leading out of the Herdhill; it leaves a plot of stones near the middle of the White Knowe, and a larger quantity may serve to mark the track in the sod fence, where it enters into the Wood-head closes.

(1400 yards.) At 10,070 yards it crosses a road leading to the wastes, at the distance of ninety yards from the north-east corner of the Oakstock ground. This road to the wastes is merely a cart-track, never having been covered with stones to the east; but to the west there is a branch Maiden Way from this point to the station at Bewcastle, and as far as the waste road follows the track of this branch (nearly 500 yards) it is thickly covered with stones of every shape and size, which have never been broken small.

(280 yards.) At 10,350 yards it arrives at a farm-house called "the Bush," which appears to bear the marks of great antiquity about it, but it is impossible to form any certain conclusion as to what it may have been, as the garden and farm-buildings have been placed on its site. There appears to have been a rampart on the south side of the garden, about fifty yards long, from east to west, with a small round tower at the west end. The stones have been removed, and the occupier stated that on digging the garden he finds a great quantity of bones. About two years since, he added a small piece of ground to his garden, and it was so full of stones, that he was obliged to remove many cart-loads before he could dig it properly. As the Romans were not in the

habit of burying their dead within their cities or stations, this may probably have been the cemetery for the station at Bewcastle, and the adjacent towers and fortlets. About 60 yards on the south-west side of the Bush are the remains of a *pistrina*, three feet in diameter and three feet six inches in the highest part, the stones showing strong traces of the fire. There is also a well of excellent water on the west side.

(300 yards.) At 10,650 yards it reaches another remarkable ruin, called "the Dollerline," which may possibly have been another Mile castle. The foundations show it to have been a place about twelve yards long and eleven yards broad. They are now covered with turf, and not more than four feet in the highest part. It seems to have been protected by an outer rampart on the east, west, and north sides, with a *pistrina* adjoining the outer rampart on the north side. The river Kirkbeck, a purely pastoral stream, flows close to the east and north sides, and must have been crossed here by the Maiden Way, but there are no traces of a bridge. This place has probably been a fortress to defend the passage of the river. The other way, which branched off on the summit of the Side Fell, joins here again; hence, possibly, the name—*de alterá lineá*—Dollerline. It is about 700 yards above the station at Bewcastle. On the east side of the way, between the Bush and the Dollerline, are three small mounds of stones, which may have been either the foundations of small towers, or burial-places.

The Bush and Dollerline are situated at the head of an extensive plain which would be well adapted for the different sorts of martial exercise of the Roman warriors, or a grand review. At the head of the plain is a pretty little waterfall, and farther up the river, in a rather secluded corner, is one of nature's softer scenes—the union of two lovely winding glens, through which the rivers Kirkbeck and Greensburn pursue their whimpering course—now straying round a rocky scaur, now hiding underneath the grassy brows, and now playing o'er the white freestone linns, till at last they unite their murmuring waters. The rugged and precipitate banks on each side are covered with the hazel and coppice, and when gladdened by the singing birds form a sweet and peaceful scene of rural beauty.

(To be continued.)

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

THE accessions to the British collection during the past year have been very numerous, and they include many objects of more than ordinary interest. It is gratifying to be able to state that this department of the Museum has received presents from thirty-three donors, and that the number of additions by gift and purchase exceeds 1270, being more than double that in the previous year.

Two acquisitions demand special notice, both comprising antiquities of various periods. The first is the interesting collection of antiquities presented by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P.; consisting of British, Roman, and Saxon remains found on Farley Heath,¹ in Surrey, among which are some British and Roman coins of great rarity and value. The other is the collection formed by the late Dr. Mantell, chiefly from Sussex, which was obtained by purchase. I shall notice the more remarkable objects contained in these two groups under the class to which they respectively belong.

Among the additions made to Primeval and Celtic antiquities, the following must be mentioned: an urn from a tumulus in Delamere Forest, Cheshire, presented by Sir Philip Egerton; which was discovered under circumstances stated in a previous volume of this Journal;² three urns found in a tumulus at Alfriston in Sussex;³ several stone celts and British urns found in the same county, from the Mantell Collection,⁴ including the curious ornamented clay ball described in a previous volume,⁵ and an urn found at Felixstow in Suffolk.

To these may be added several objects found in Ireland;

¹ An interesting account of these discoveries will be found in "A Record of Farley Heath, by Martin F. Tupper, Esq" Guildford, 1850. See also Arch. Journ., x. 166.

² Arch. Journ., iii. 157.

³ Sussex Archeol. Collections, ii. 270.

⁴ Vide Horsfield's History of Lewes.

⁵ Arch. Journ. ix. 336.

especially two highly finished flint knives, a beautifully formed stone hammer head, two urns, and a ball formed of hornblende schist, exhibiting six circular faces with hollows between; which greatly resembles a ball engraved in Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, (p. 139).

The Museum has also acquired several bronze celts as well as specimens of the metal found with such implements, viz. one from Welwyn in Hertfordshire, presented by Mr. W. Blake;⁶ several found at Chrishall or Elmdon in Essex;⁷ a few from Farley Heath, Surrey; and a lump of metal found with celts at Westwick Row in Hertfordshire, presented by Mr. John Evans. In all these cases, the celts appear to be either unfinished or imperfectly cast, as if they were found on the spot where they had been manufactured. The same was the case in the discoveries of bronze implements⁸ at Carlton Rode, Norfolk; Westow, Yorkshire; Romford, Essex; West Halton, Lincolnshire; and in the Isle of Alderney. Most of the latter were found accompanied by lumps of metal which had been assumed to be the residuum of the melting-pot. On examining, however, the specimens acquired by the Museum and enumerated above, the metal will be seen to be pure copper; and it suggests that the makers of the celts, which are bronze, must have themselves mixed in the tin as required, contrary to what is mentioned of the Britons by Cæsar; "*Ære utuntur importato.*"⁹ It would be well to examine all metallic substances found with such remains, as the lumps of tin would perhaps be discovered in company with the copper.

We are indebted to the Hon. W. Owen Stanley for some interesting bronze objects found in the Island of Anglesey: they are very similar to Irish gold ornaments in their form, and were found on a spot known as the "Irishmen's huts."¹ I should also mention some gold ornaments consisting of a cupped ring, string of beads, and three counterfeit cleft-rings of ancient date, all found in Ireland, as well as several celts of rare form.²

A very interesting addition was made to later Celtic antiquities by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Gray of Liver-

⁶ Arch. Journ. x. 248.

⁷ Mr. Neville's Sepulchra Exposita, p. 2.

⁸ Vide Arch. Journ., ix. 302, x. 69. and Journ of Arch. Assoc., iii. 9.

⁹ De Bello Gallico, lib. v.

¹ Arch. Journ., x. 367.

² Similar to Arch. Journ., iv. 329, Fig. 6.

pool. It is the well-known beaded torc and bronze bowl found in Lochar Moss, Dumfriesshire.³ A bronze buckle of the same period has been acquired, which was found on the South Downs⁴: it retains traces of enamel, and is very similar to some of the objects found at Polden Hill and Stanwick.

Of Celtic art of a still more recent date some interesting specimens have been added from Ireland. They consist of brooches of bronze and iron, buckles, fragments of croziers and ornaments, which, though contemporaneous with the Saxon remains in England, are quite distinct from them in the style of their ornamentation and workmanship.

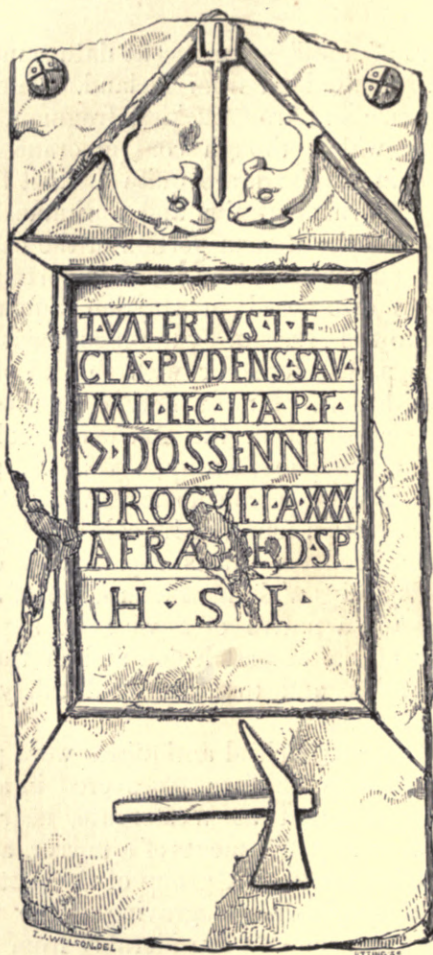
The additions to the Roman portion of the collection have been, as usual, numerous. The most important of them is the sarcophagus discovered in Haydon Square, Minories, and presented to the Museum by the incumbent and churchwardens of the parish, together with the lid of the leaden coffin found within it. Ample notices of this interesting discovery have appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, x., 255; *Smith's Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., p. 46; and *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. ix. A sepulchral inscription found at Lincoln has been presented by Mr. Arthur Trollope. It is represented on the next page. It records Julius Valerius Pudens, son of Julius, of the Claudian tribe and a native of Savia; he appears to have been a soldier of the second legion and of the century of Dossennus Proculus, and to have lived thirty years, two of them as a pensioner.⁵

Some interesting sepulchral antiquities were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shiffner, discovered in and around a stone sarcophagus found at Westergate, near Chichester. They consist of pottery, fragments of a mirror, a glass bottle, and two enamelled *fibulae*. A group of the pottery is represented in the accompanying engraving. The ware is of a pale colour, and has suffered considerably from the damp of the earth in which it has lain. The mirror appears to have been square. The vases as well as the sarcophagus exhibit great similarity to the sepulchral deposit which was found at

³ Engraved in *Archæologia*, xxxiii. pl. 15. See *Arch. Journ.*, iii. 159; the torc was exhibited at the Lincoln meeting.

⁴ *Arch. Journ.* x. 259.

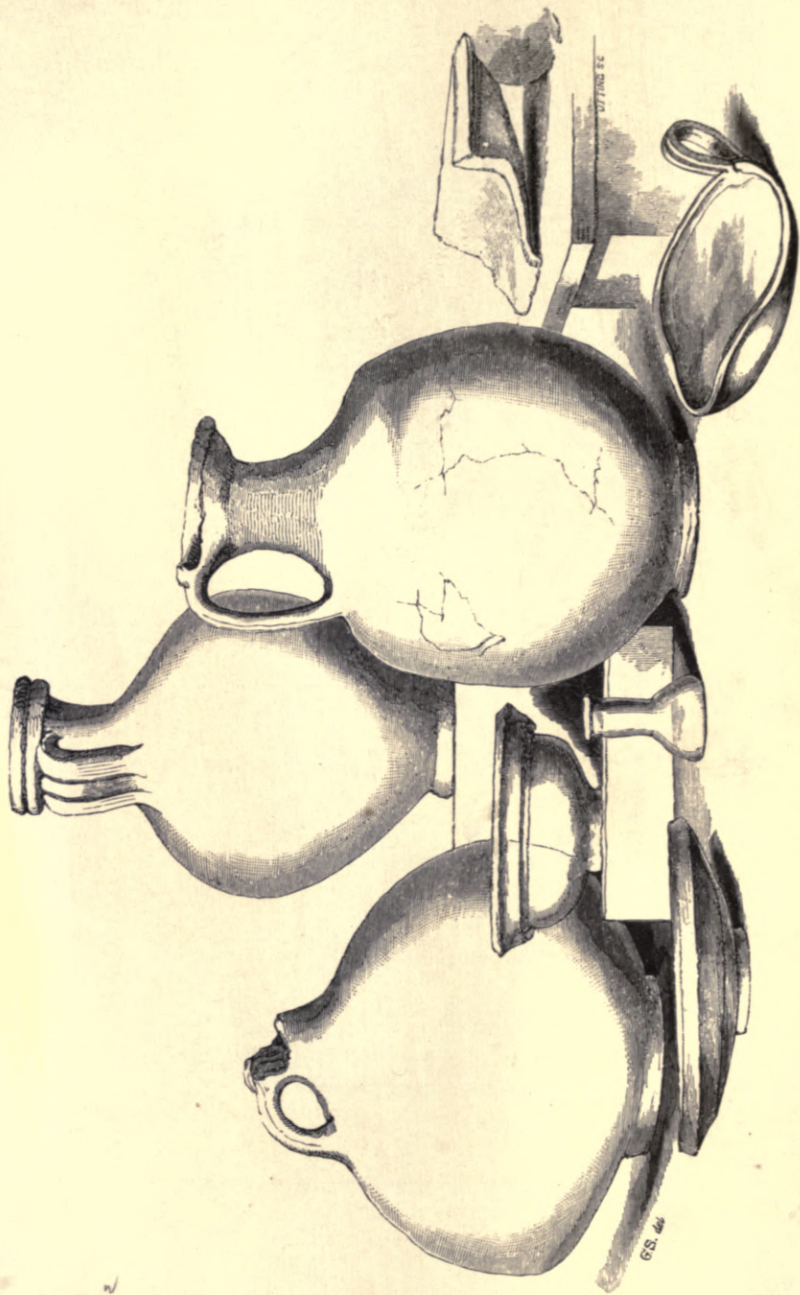
⁵ *Lincoln Volume*, p. xxviii. For inscriptions of a similar form, see Steiner, *Codex Inscr. Rheni*. Nos. 315 and 432.



Sepulchral Inscription found at Lincoln.

PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY ARTHUR TROLLOPE, ESQ.

Height, 5 feet.



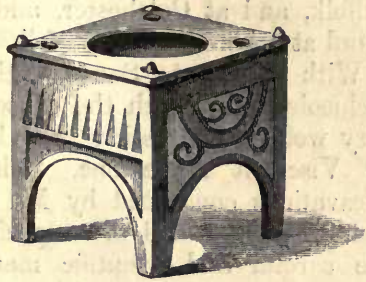
Roman Pottery found at Westergate, Sussex.

Height of Large Vase, 9 1/2 inches.

Avisford, in the immediate neighbourhood of Westergate, and which has been lately presented to the Museum of the Chichester Philosophical Society by Lady Elizabeth Reynell.

The collection presented by Mr. Drummond is very rich in enamelled ornaments, including brooches, studs, handles, and other things so enriched. The most remarkable are the two stands resting on four legs, which are here represented. They are enamelled red, blue, and green, and appear to have been intended to support the delicate amphora-shaped glass vases which are occasionally found, and are supposed to have contained precious unguents. Some fragments of bronze ornaments, from near Devizes, partly enamelled, were given to the Museum by the Rev. E. Wilton.⁶

A considerable number of potter's marks on so-called "Samian" ware were purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Price's collection. Several handbricks have been presented by Mr. Arthur Trollope, found in Lincolnshire, and bearing unmistakable evidence of their having been employed to support pottery while baking.⁷ We are indebted to Mr. Beale for a clay cylinder, evidently intended for the same purpose, found with other Roman remains at Oundle, in Northamptonshire.



Height 1½ inch.



Height 2 inches.

Enamelled Stands, Farley Heath.

⁶ Arch. Journ., x. 64.

⁷ Arch. Journ., vii. 70, 175.

Among other remains of this period it will be sufficient to mention an iron dagger in a bronze sheath,⁸ found in the Thames; a bronze figure of Cupid from Haynford,⁹ in Norfolk; a very beautiful glass vessel found at Colchester,¹ from the Mantell Collection; various Roman vessels of earthenware found on the borders of Hertfordshire, in Suffolk, and at Colchester, and several white-metal vessels found at Icklingham in Suffolk.

With regard to Saxon antiquities, a branch of British archæology in which the Museum is especially deficient, a very welcome accession is to be found in those presented by Viscount Folkestone. They are the result of the excavations conducted by Mr. Akerman on Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, and are especially valuable on account of the careful and scientific manner in which that gentleman conducted his researches. A detailed account of them will shortly appear in the *Archæologia*. We are indebted to Mr. Josiah Goodwyn for several iron weapons discovered at Harnham previously to Mr. Akerman's excavations. A few Kentish antiquities of this period were included in the Mantell Collection, as well as some interesting relics from Sussex. Among the latter should be



Saxon Gold Ring. Bormer, Sussex.

noticed the gold ring found at Bormer,² of which a representation is annexed. Its similarity to the gold ornaments found at Soberton,³ with coins of William the Conqueror, seems to preclude our attributing this object to an earlier period.

Two urns and bronze ornaments from Quarrington in Lincolnshire, have been presented by the Rev. E. Trollope; another urn, from Pensthorpe, in Norfolk, by Mr. Greville Chester; and a circular brooch from Fairford by Mr. J. O. Westwood.

The singular copper dish found at Chertsey has been acquired for the Museum. It is chiefly remarkable for an inscription on its rim, published in the *Archæologia*⁴ by Mr.

⁸ Engraved in *Arch. Journ.* x. 259, where the description of the two dagger-sheaths has been inadvertently transposed in the plate.

⁹ *Journ. of Arch. Assoc.* ii. 346.

¹ *Smith's Collectanea*, ii. pl. xiv. fig. 6.

² *Horsfield's Lewes*, pl. iv. fig. 4.

³ *Arch. Journ.*, viii. 100.

⁴ *Vol.* xxx. p. 40.

Kemble, who considers it to be a mixture of Saxon Runes and uncial letters. The interpretation of the inscription does not seem wholly satisfactory: it greatly resembles an archaic Slavonic inscription, but it has not been decyphered by any of those conversant with the languages of that class.

The additions made to the Medieval Collection have been of considerable interest. Among those connected with England, either by the place of their discovery or by their workmanship, one of the most remarkable is the enamelled bowl found near Sudbury, Suffolk,⁵ and presented to the Museum by the Hon. Mrs. Upcher. It appears to be the lower part of a ciborium or receptacle for the host, and greatly resembles one of these vessels preserved in the Museum of the Louvre at Paris.⁶ The body of the bowl is ornamented with enamelled lozenges, separated by bands of gilt metal, enriched with pastes. In each lozenge is a half-length figure of an angel bearing a wafer or some sacred emblem. The figures are of metal and the details engraved in outline. The rim is enriched with a band, engraved in imitation of an Arabic inscription. The bowl is supported by a foot of pierced metal-work, representing four figures interlaced with stiff scrolls of foliage. It is not so elaborate as the specimen preserved in the Louvre, but the extraordinary similarity in the details of both would lead us to believe that they are not only the productions of the same locality, but of the same hand. The Paris ciborium furnishes us with evidence on both of these points, as it bears an inscription recording the name of its maker, *Magister G. Alpais*, and the place, Limoges. The date should seem to be the middle of the fourteenth century.

I should next mention a brass ewer 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, in the form of a knight on horseback, found in the river Tyne, near Hexham. It has been engraved in the "Archæologia Æliana," vol. iv. p. 76, and in "Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England," pl. xxii.; in the former work will be found a most interesting paper by Dr. Charlton of Newcastle on these quaintly-formed ewers.

Three medallions, found in Bedfordshire, also claim our attention from their connection with an English Abbey, and

⁵ Arch. Journ. ix. 383.

⁶ Notice des Emaux du Louvre, No. 31.

Engraved in Du Sommerard, Atlas des Arts du Moyen Age, ch. xiv. pl. iii.

the probability of their being of native workmanship. Two of them are $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter ; on one is the Virgin and Child in high relief, under a canopy in gilt metal, the back ground of red enamel, charged with the arms of Wardon Abbey, *az. 3 pears or* ; ; on the other is a crucifix between St. Mary and St. John, who are standing on brackets springing from the foot of the cross : the ground of this is of blue enamel, and on it are two croziers and the letters W. C. Both these medallions have a pierced border of gilt metal composed of angels. The third medallion is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter ; in the centre is an angel in high relief, issuing from clouds, which are partly in relief and partly represented on the plate by blue and white enamel. He holds before his breast a silver shield, on which is a crozier between the letters W. C. The border is composed of Tudor flowers, four of which project beyond the others. The letters on these medallions probably indicate the name of the abbot under whose superintendence, or at whose expense, the shrine to which they may have belonged, was executed. The list of the Abbots of Wardon is too imperfect to enable us to identify this personage. The workmanship appears to belong to the latter half of the fifteenth century.

To a similar school of art and same period must be referred another recent acquisition ; a processional cross said to have been found at Glastonbury Abbey. It is of gilt metal with a crucifix between St. Mary and St. John on brackets. Several crosses of a like character have been discovered in various parts of England and Ireland.

Another object to be noticed, is a very curious astrolabe presented to the Museum by Mr. Mayer, F.S.A., of Liverpool. It is of especial interest as it bears the inscription, *Blakene me fecit anno domini, 1342*. It is covered with Arabic numerals, and was evidently made for English latitudes. The collection of instruments for ascertaining time by the heavenly bodies has been further increased by three *viatoria* or pocket sun-dials ; one found in the river Crane at Isleworth and presented by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon ; another of German workmanship, presented by Mr. M. Rohde Hawkins ; and a third made by C. Whitwell, which has been purchased.

Among other acquisitions, the following should be mentioned :—a gourd-shaped bottle⁷ found at Newbury, in

⁷ Similar to one engraved in Journ. of Arch. Assoc. v. 28.

Berkshire ; several enamelled badges, one of them presented by Mr. W. Chaffers ; a figure in stone of St. George, found at Winchester, and presented by the Rev. W. H. Gunner⁸ ; a monumental brass of a civilian, date about 1480, presented by Mr. John Hewitt ; a three-legged caldron with inscriptions obtained at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire⁹ ; three draughtsmen, one of wood, the other two of walrus tusk, carved with various quaint subjects ; and several brooches.

Only two seals have been added to the collection. One of them, the seal of Wangford Hundred in Suffolk, is here represented. It is identical in workmanship with that of South Erpingham Hundred, in Norfolk, already in the Museum. The other is a small personal seal of William de Clare, not one of the illustrious family who bore that name, but probably a native of the town of Clare in Suffolk. This seal was found near Farndish, in Northamptonshire, and presented by Mr. A. C. Keep.¹



Seal of Wangford Hundred.

The ornamental tiles have been increased by donations from the Rev. John Ward, the Rev. Dr. Wrench, the Rev. E. Turner, Mr. Albert Way, and Mr. Greville Chester.

Among works of Foreign Mediæval Art may be mentioned a fine Limoges enamelled crozier of the thirteenth century ; a processional cross of curious workmanship ; a quadrangular plate of brass, being a portion of a monument of an abbot or bishop ; two slabs of stone, portions of incised monuments of the fourteenth century and French workmanship ; and several Italian and Spanish Majolica dishes. The brass above-mentioned is of Flemish workmanship² and is faithfully represented in Boutell's "Monumental Brasses of England : " the date appears to be about 1360. This as well as the two monumental slabs, formed part of the collection of the late Mr. Pugin.

One of the Spanish dishes is interesting from the arms it bears, which are represented in the annexed woodcut (see next page). They appear to be Castile and Leon quarterly, dimidiated and impaled with Arragon. It seems most probable

⁸ Arch. Journ. ix. 390.

⁹ Arch. Journ. x. 262.

¹ Arch. Journ. x. 369.

² Arch. Journ., x. 163.

that they are the arms of Eleanor, daughter of Pedro IV. King of Arragon, and queen of John I. King of Castile and Leon. This princess was married 1375 and died 1382, between



Arms of Eleanor, Queen of Castile.

which dates it is most likely that this dish was made. It is not improbable that our specimen may have been made in the Balearic Isles, then under the dominion of Arragon, as it is from one of them, Majorca, that the Italian Majolica derived its origin and name.

In concluding this inventory, I will here venture to call the attention of archæologists to some branches in which the National Collection is most deficient, viz. : stone implements found in England or Wales, British urns, and Saxon antiquities of every kind, especially glass vessels.

It is very unsatisfactory, on looking over the early Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, or volumes of the *Archæologia*, to note how few of the more interesting objects there described are now to be found. Whether it is owing to neglect, or fire, or any other casualty, that they have disappeared, it matters not to the archæologist, they are equally beyond his reach. It is in a public Museum alone that such things can be safely preserved or easily consulted.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS.

NOTICES OF CERTAIN LYCHNOSCOPES, OR LOW SIDE
WINDOWS, EXISTING IN CHURCHES IN THE WEST OF
ENGLAND.

THE history and use of Lychnoscopes, or "low side windows," as they are called in the Oxford Glossary, remains so obscure, that any addition, however slight, to the information already collected on the subject may not be without interest.

It is probably unknown to many who have engaged in Ecclesiological researches, that the remote district of the Lizard Point in Cornwall contains a group of four, if not five, coæval examples of this remarkable feature in the details of architectural arrangement, which well deserve to be noticed.

The churches in which they occur are those of Mawgan, Grade, Cury, Landewednack, and Wendron, all within a range of fifteen miles north from the Lizard Point. Each church has a transept, and Grade has both north and south transepts: whilst at Wendron the transept is placed on the north, and at the other three, on the south side. In the four first-named churches the "low window" occurs at the south-east angle of junction of the transept with the chancel, but at Wendron it is found in the north wall of the chancel and somewhat removed from the angle of the transept.

The example at Mawgan is the largest and best, and may be thus described: '—the inner angle, at junction of the transept and chancel walls, is cut away from the floor upwards to the height of six feet, and laterally about five feet, in south and east directions from the angle. A stout octagonal pillar, six feet high, supports all that remains of the angle of these walls, whilst the walls themselves rest upon two flat segmental arches of three feet span, springing at right angles to each other, eastwards and southwards from the pillar. The faces of the pillar are five and a half inches each in width.

A low diagonal wall is built across the angle thus exposed, and a small lean-to roof is run up from it into the external

¹ See the three cuts on the following pages.

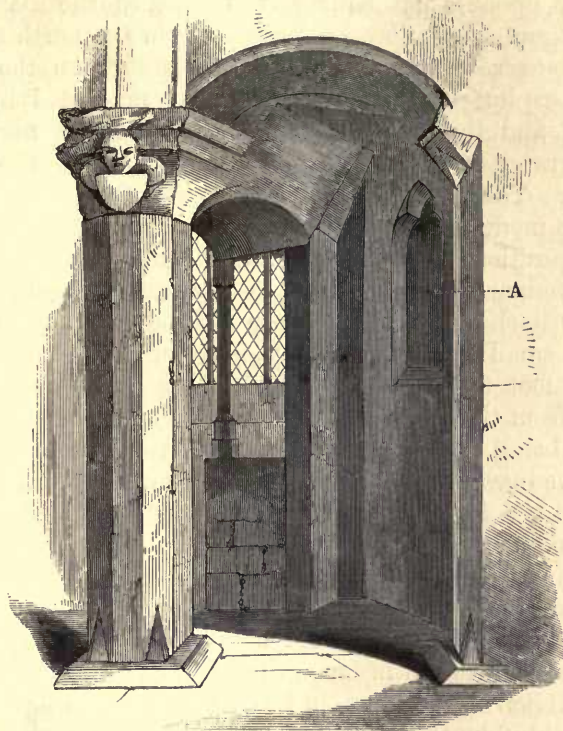
angle, inclosing a triangular space within. In this wall the "low window²," is inserted, commanding a view from the outside in a direction nearly N. N. W. and *not eastward*. Internally the window is in a very perfect state, though entirely blocked on the outside by a modern vestry. It measures two and a half feet in height, by one foot four inches in breadth, has a pointed trefoil head with flattish chamfered cusps. The sill is four and a half feet from the pavement, but was somewhat less from the soil of the churchyard. The west face of the capital of the pillar bears a rudely cut cherub, displaying on its breast a plain shield of the Edwardian form, and a smaller shield of the same character occurs on the N. E. face of the capital of a very curious little square shaft of stone which forms the eastern support of the eastern arch. Further eastward of this arch a priest's door appears to have formed a part of the arrangement. This small shaft was inserted in order that worshippers in the transept might more readily see the elevation of the Host through the opening which it makes in the wall.



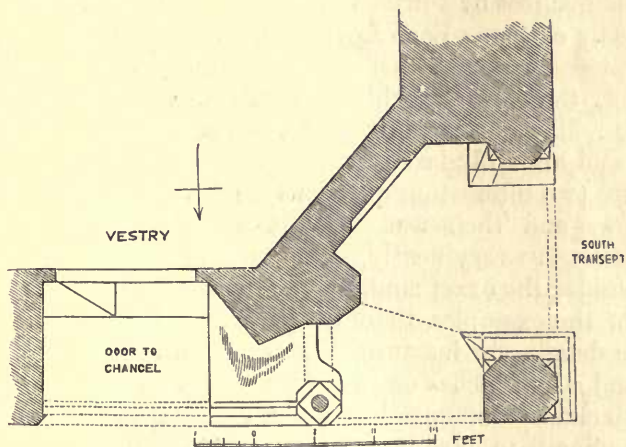
Geometrical view, from Chancel, looking Southwards.

² See opposite A in the accompanying wood-cut.

LYCHNOSCOPE IN MAWGAN CHURCH, CORNWALL.



View looking Eastward from South Transept and showing low side window at A.



Ground plan, looking Southward from Chancel.

The base of the stouter pillar is an acutely-pointed pyramid upon a flat square, vanishing in the diagonals of the octagon. A similar respond occurs in the north transept. The rood-screen and loft originally rested upon the N. side of the capital of this pillar, which is mutilated in consequence, and the pulpit now stands against its north side. This arrangement of the pulpit is general in the Lizard district. The original priest's door now forms the entrance into the modern vestry.

The position of the "low window" at Grade, Cury, and Landewednack, is the same as that of Mawgan, but the window itself is different in form; those of Grade and Cury being a small oblong opening, the former one foot nine inches by one foot four inches the sill being only one foot nine inches from the ground: the latter one foot by eleven inches, the sill being three feet four inches from the ground. At Landewednack, the window has two lights, square-headed, two feet six inches by one foot four inches, sill, four feet three and a half inches from the ground. A large block of serpentine rock is fixed in the ground beneath the window, in a position convenient for a person standing but not kneeling at the window. At Wendron, the window is more like that of Mawgan in form, though its position is different. At St. Helen's Hangleton, in Sussex, is a south low window, remarkably like that of Wendron, and provided with grooves and bolt-holes for an external shutter. The former (Hangleton) is five feet by thirteen inches, the latter, three feet nine inches by eleven. Each has a pointed trefoil head of Early-decorated character. Of the low windows of the Lizard district, the only one which is partly blocked at the foot is Grade; Mawgan is entirely so, whilst the others remain open and are still glazed.

Here two interesting questions arise, viz. the date of these windows and their use. 1st. It can scarcely be doubted that they are very nearly, if not strictly, contemporaneous; for, besides the exact similarity of their position and plan in four of the examples, there is a correspondence also in some of the details, for instance, the use of an octagonal pillar of five and a half inches on each face. Next, the arrangement is of so clumsy and unsightly a character that it is impossible to imagine it to have been part of the original plan of any of these churches.

It must have been an insertion at a date subsequent to that of the chancel and transept. Here then we have something to guide us. The East chancel windows at Mawgan and Wendron are similar, and are so like that of Higham Ferrers, *circa* A. D. 1350, given in the Oxford Glossary, that we may safely assume them to be of about that date, and they appear to be coæval with the walls.

In the other churches the architecture is of more provincial character, and therefore less worthy of reliance as a proof of date ; but at Grade there is an entire cruciform roof, a remarkably fine specimen, if not the very best in Cornwall, of a cradle roof, and dated in two places on the cornice, viz. chancel, 1486 ; nave, 1487. This has every appearance of being of prior date to the low window ; and as heraldic shields of the Edwardian form were often used as late as the XVIth century, it is probable that the windows in question were erected at the close of the XVth, and very shortly before our Reformation. So much for date ; now for their use. Upon which of the twelve conjectural uses enumerated in the fourth volume of this Journal, p. 315, do they throw most light, or what new idea do they suggest ? Wendron alone excepted, they all agree in one respect, viz. connection with chancel and transept at the point at which the rood-loft rested upon the wall of the former, the window being placed somewhat eastward of the rood, and below the level of the loft. In each example, however, the rood has been removed, and the modern pulpit has been placed on the south side against the angle at which the window occurs, as if it were wished at the Reformation to block out all remembrance of the former arrangement and destroy its use.

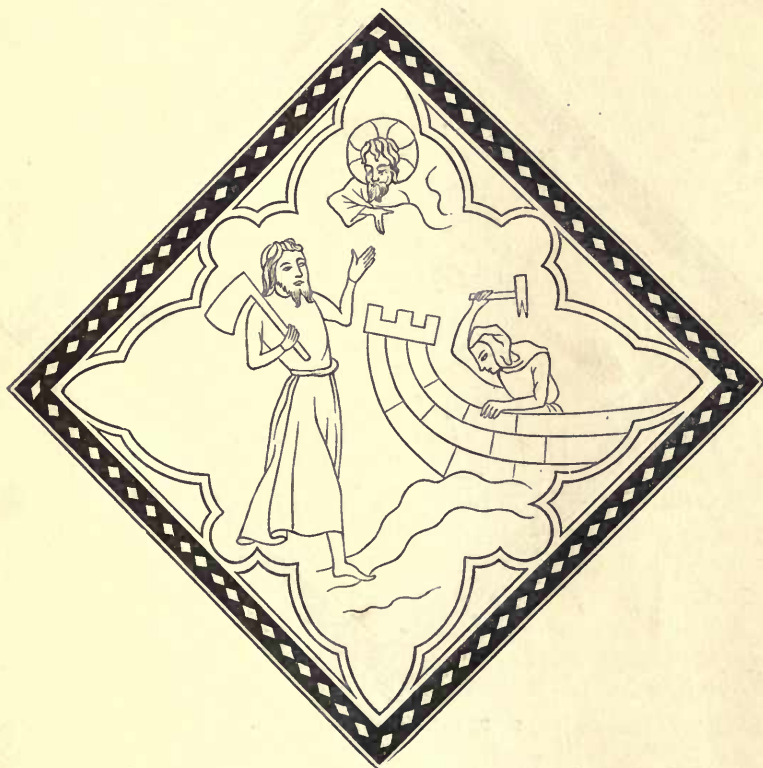
What that use may have been, beyond the mere supposition of its connection with the service of the rood-loft, it is difficult to determine. That it was some use common to the churches of the Lizard district, is sufficiently apparent, but I am unable to point to any episcopal or other order for the erection of such windows, or for any such use of them. I shall be glad to hear of such a discovery as may tend to settle this difficult point in Ecclesiology ; and, meanwhile, it would be interesting if any similar groups of such windows can be found in other parts of England.

NOTICE OF A DECORATIVE PAVEMENT, OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. REMI, AT RHEIMS.

As no part of ancient Ecclesiastical edifices has of late years been left unstudied, and no class of their details, however minute, has remained without attracting the careful attention of a particular band of especial admirers, the subject of Tiles amongst others has been found a very interesting study to many. I trust, therefore, that a short notice of some French paving slabs, of a character totally unknown in England, may possibly meet with the approbation of readers of the Journal. The pavement I am about to describe originally adorned the ancient church of St. Nicaise, in the city of Rheims, but has lately, after various transportations, been placed in St. Remi, another church in the same city, second only in interest to the cathedral itself. The quarries of which it is composed are of a hard quality of stone resembling that of Yorkshire. They are all of one uniform size, viz., twenty feet square, and were always intended to be laid down diagonally as they are at present, the disposition of the subjects on their surfaces plainly denoting this arrangement. A narrow border surrounds each, enclosing a curvilinear compartment, which together form a sort of frame to the subject engraved in the centre. These borders and compartments are not all of a similar pattern, four varieties being observable in the former, and three in the latter. Within them is a series of designs, once probably forming a complete illustrated history of the Old Testament, but now exhibiting the sad losses they have sustained in the long breaks observable in the series. The whole design on each quarry, after having first been carefully incised, has then been filled in with melted lead, even with the surface of the stone, a process which while it enhanced the appearance of the subjects represented, seems to have added to the durability of the workmanship, these slabs still remaining in a most perfect state notwithstanding all the vicissitudes they have encountered, to which I will more particularly allude presently. Their present number amounts to forty-eight,

and their subjects consist of the building of the Ark, the trial of Abraham's faith, four from the history of Lot, seven from that of Jacob, nineteen from the life of Moses, ten from the history of Daniel, and six from that of Susannah, besides a series of half quarries ornamented with foliated designs. Of these I am enabled to give five illustrations as samples of the rest, selected from a work treating of these specimens of ancient art, by Professor Tarbé, to whom I am otherwise indebted for much information on this subject.

The four varieties of border will be seen in figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5, and the form of the three varied compartments which enclose the historical subjects will also be understood from the three first illustrations.



1. The Building of Noah's Ark.

No. 1 commences the existing series. It portrays the building of the ark. Above is the Deity giving his command,

represented with a cross on the nimbus encircling his head. Below, to the left, is Noah, in the act of obeying it, with so much alacrity that he not only superintends the work, but, armed with a goodly hatchet, takes a part in it himself ; and to the right, the high forecastle of the ark rises up, composed of planking, which a workman is apparently in the act of hammering on.

The next subject represents the plague of flies, wherein Pharaoh, seated on his throne, is tormented with a cloud of these insects, and expanding his hands in the attitude of entreaty before Moses and Aaron, the latter of whom is



2. Pharaoh and the Plague of flies.

earnestly pressing some counsel upon the monarch in return ; the time of this scene being apparently that when Pharaoh relenting said, "I will let you go, that ye may sacrifice to the Lord your God in the wilderness ; only ye shall not go

very far away : entreat for me ;” whilst Aaron (speaking for Moses), after assenting to his earnest request, concluded with these words of caution, “ But let not Pharaoh deal deceitfully any more in not letting the people go to sacrifice to the Lord.” It may be remarked that the flies surround Pharaoh alone, filling the air above him and crawling upon the ground beneath his feet, whilst Moses and Aaron, although close to him, and absent from their favoured Goshen, still enjoy immunity from the plague tormenting the guilty king, not one fly approaching them.

No. 3 (as the legend informs us) represents the Division of the Red Sea. Moses is seen stretching out his rod over its waters, which are in a troubled state, resulting from the



3. The Division of the Red Sea.

strong east wind passing over them, and the dry passage through their bed is in the act of formation. Whilst the

great lawgiver still extends his hand towards this means of salvation for the Israelites, Aaron turning round appears to be addressing them reproachfully for having previously been so faithless towards God, so disloyal towards their divinely appointed leader. The fish are delineated, I imagine, simply to denote that the wavy lines around them are meant to indicate the sea, after an ancient Assyrian and Egyptian custom ; although M. Tarbé finds a further reason for their appearance here, when, speaking of this subject, quaintly observing : “ On voit Moïse fendre la mer, les poissons sont surpris de ce qui arrive ! ”

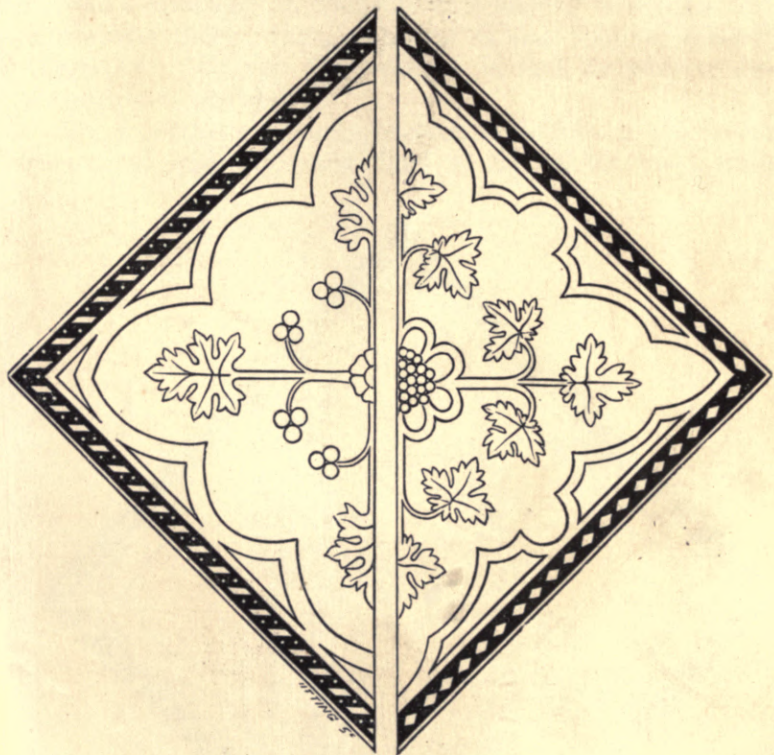
No. 4 portrays Nebuchadnezzar, clothed in ample flowing robes, and with a peculiar kind of cap on his head, whilst



4. Nebuchadnezzar.

before him stand Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. This scene is laid when the threat of the burning fiery furnace had

DECORATIVE PAVEMENT AT ST. NICAISE, RHEIMS.



Two Designs of Half Slabs, forming the sides of the Pavement.

DATE, EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

just been uttered, which, instead of rendering the holy youths pliant, caused them to break forth with such united energy in defying the monarch's power, that he seems to be momentarily rendered speechless, before "his countenance was changed," and that fury arose in which he condemned them to the furnace.

To fill up the vacant spaces round the edge of the pavement formed by the diagonal arrangement of its quarries, a series of triangular slabs have been provided. These are ornamented with various foliated patterns, chiefly composed of vine leaves, &c., two of which are here given.

The pavement which I have here endeavoured to describe was laid down originally in the sanctuary before the high altar in the church of St. Nicaise, an edifice commenced by Simon of Lyons, elected Abbot in 1222; Hugh Li Bergier being his architect. The latter commenced the works in 1229, but although he lived thirty-four years after this (i.e. to the year 1263), and was employed by the Abbots Simon de Dampierre, Simon de Noirmoutiers, and Gérard de Cernay, he only completed the nave and towers of the edifice; Robert de Coucy, another architect, having added the choir and the various chapels attached to it. He also left it in an incomplete state at his death in 1311, and thus it remained until the greater part of its venerable appearance was entirely destroyed by a fatally extensive renovation which it underwent under the Grand Prior Hubert during a period of seven years, commencing with 1757. No record remains of the artist's name who wrought the slabs which enriched the pavement, nor of the abbot or other benefactor who presented them to the church. Possibly they may have been the work of Li Bergier, and covered the last resting-place of one of his patrons, that of the abbot Dampierre, who died previous to him, having been marked by a leaded slab, so that this style of decoration was certainly already known, whilst his own grave was distinguished by a similar slab (happily, still preserved in the cathedral), which seems to point to his approbation of such a sepulchral memorial. In addition to this, some of the details of dress, observable on his monument, are also to be seen on these slabs, such as the limp and pointed shoes, the flowing cloaks, and the flat cap with a tuft rising from its centre; still, as the lettering on these two works of art do not perfectly agree, as the church was in such an unfinished

state, until de Coucy had added the choir, and as this architect was also honoured with the same kind of leaded monument, and above all as he was the builder of the choir, it seems most probable that the pavement was part of his work, and that it was laid down early in the fourteenth century. It remained in its original position until the time of the renovation in the last century before alluded to, when it was ejected from the sanctuary to make room for a new marble pavement, although it was still thought worthy of being used to pave three small chapels behind the choir. During the Revolution it was taken up once more to be sold, in common with all the other saleable adjuncts of the church, and it passed into a variety of private hands. In 1846, Madame Clicquot, of Verzenay, was their owner, who had devoted them to the ignoble purpose of paving a passage leading to her stables, in which place they had suffered much injury, many of them having been cut to suit the shape of their new position, in addition to the wear and tear they had experienced from the rough usage they met with.

To the good taste of M. Brunette, an architect of Rheims, is due the great credit of rescuing these valuable reliques of the past from their abovenamed ignoble and degraded site. After repeated efforts he was at length enabled to procure them for that city which they were at first intended to adorn ; but as the church of St. Nicaise no longer existed, a worthy resting-place has been found for the remnant of this very interesting piece of ancient workmanship in that of St. Remi, where it is to be seen at this time, and it is well worthy of the archæologist's inspection.

EDWARD TROLLOPE.

Original Documents.

THE WILL OF LUKE DE PONYNGES, LORD ST. JOHN, OF BASYNG, FROM A COPY IN THE REGISTER OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. WILLIAM H. GUNNER, M.A.

In the inventories of ornaments and reliques belonging to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in Dugdale's History of that Church, is the following entry :—

“Item caput S. Gamalielis, auripictum, cum lapidibus circa humeros insertis.”¹

The donor of this curious relique was Luke de Ponynges, Lord St. John of Basing, as appears by his will, in the register of William of Wykeham, in the registry at Winchester, part III., p. 143, as follows :—

In Dei nomine amen : Ego Lucas de Ponynges dominus de Sancto Joanne, sanæ mentis et bonæ memoriæ, quinto die Junii, Anno Domini, 1376, condo Testamentum meum in hunc modum : In primis, lego animam meam Deo et beatæ Mariæ virgini et omnibus sanctis, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia conventuali Prioratus de Boxgrave Cicestrensis Diocesis ; in sinistra parte ejusdem ecclesiæ ubi sepulchrum Domini die pascensi fieri solet. Item, lego ad fabricam ecclesiæ prædicti Prioratus xli argenti ad dispositionem executorum meorum. Item, lego summo altari dictæ ecclesiæ unum vestimentum rubeum ; videlicet unum album, amiciam, casulam, cum stola et fanone, et cum duobus pannis sericis viridis coloris. Item, lego Isabellæ, uxori meæ cl argenti sub tali conditione, quod nihil plus petat de omnibus bonis meis mobilibus ratione cujuscunque juris seu consuetudinis ; non impediatur, nec impediri procuret, executores meos seu executione libera testamenti mei. Item, lego Thomæ filio meo centum marcas sub conditione prædicta, ac etiam omnes armaturas meas. Item, lego Lucæ filio dicti Thomæ xx marcas. Item, lego Ricardo Olmestede clerico x marcas. Item, lego Feliciæ Olmestede, x marcas. Item, lego Aliciæ Bride v marcas. Item, lego Olmero [*sic*] Eyot v li. Item, lego Henrico Hatfield v marc. Item, lego Lucæ filio dicti Henrici xx s. Item, lego Johanni Salle v li. Item, lego Johanni Dollyng xl s. Item, lego Willelmo Davy xx s. Item, lego Petro Holond xx s. Item, lego Rogero Stolond vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Thomæ Stikelyng vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Willelmo Bakere vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Johanni Gladewyne vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Roberto West vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Willelmo de Coquina vi s. viii^d. Item, lego Johanni filio uxoris Henrici Hatfield iii s. iii^d. Item, lego capud Sancti Gamalielis ecclesiæ Cathedrali Sancti Pauli, London. Item, lego ad ornamentum dicti capitis $xxli$ ad dispositionem executorum meorum. Item, lego Johanni Smyth xx s. Item, lego Thomæ Pycot

¹ Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, orig. edit. p. 236.

xx^s. Item, lego Johanni Brown Carectario x^s. Item, lego Willelmo West v. marcas. Item, lego fratri Thomæ Horton iiii^d. Item, lego Waltero Clerico ecclesiæ de Warneford vi^s. viii^d. Item, volo quod expensæ funerariæ fiant ad dispositionem executorum meorum. Item, lego executoribus meis cuilibet eorum xx. marcas. Item, volo et humiliter supplico quod dominus meus Reverendus Episcopus Wyntoniensis supervideat et adjuvet executores meos in executione testamenti mei. Hujus autem testamenti mei ordino, facio, et constituo executores meos Magistrum Adam de Wygemere, dominum Petrum de Mundeford, Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Earde, et dominum Robertum Madherst, Vicarium de Bernham, ac etiam Hugonem Hakkere. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum lego secundum dispositionem executorum meorum.

The testator, Luke de Ponynges, younger brother of Michael de Ponynges who took a distinguished part in the wars of Edward III., married Isabella, widow of Henry de Burghersh, as stated in Dugdale's Baronage (vol. ii. p. 136). But in the "Historia foundationis Prioratus de Boxgrave, et fundatoris stemma,"² she is called the widow of Bartholomew de Burghersh. She was younger sister, and ultimately heiress of Edmund de St. John, of Basing, the last descendant in the male line of William, son and heir of Adam de Port, who assumed the name of St. John, from his mother Mabel, granddaughter and heiress of Roger de St. John.³ The testator's purpose with regard to his burial in the Church of Boxgrave Priory, of which he was regarded as patron, and to which the St. Johns had been for several generations such liberal benefactors, would seem not to have been carried out. He subsequently changed his mind as to the disposal of his body; and having expressed a desire to be buried in the Parish Church of Warneford, Hants, and that fact having been established by evidence to the Bishop's satisfaction, the will, with that exception, was proved at Southwark, on 4th July, 1376, as appears by an entry in the Register preceding that of the will. Shortly afterwards, the Prior of Boxgrave, in the name of himself and his convent, by a special instrument entered on the Register immediately after the will, renounced all their right to the sepulture of the body, which entry is as follows:—

"Subsequenterque xxvii. die mensis Julii Anno Domini mcccclxxvi. in castro Reverendi in Christo patris et domini, domini Willelmi Dei gratia Wynton' Episcopi apud Farnham, Indictione xiiii. pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini, domini Gregorii, divina providentia Papæ xiiii^{mi} anno vi^{to}, Constitutus personaliter religiosus vir, frater Johannes de Londa, prior prioratus beatæ Mariæ de Boxgrave prædicti Cicestrensis, quandam renunciationem in scriptis redactam publice perlegit, cujus tenor talis est:—In Dei nomine amen. Ego Johannes de Londa, Prior Prioratus beatæ Mariæ de Boxgrave Cicestrensis diocesis, nomine meo et conventus ejusdem Prioratus, omni juri [sic], si quod habui vel habeo, ad sepeliendum corpus domini Lucæ de Ponynges, militis, defuncti, ex legato ipsius in testamento suo relicto sive facto, dum in humanis agebat languens in extremis pure, sponte, et absolute renuncio in hiis scriptis, et omni [sic] juris remedio [sic] michi et dicto conventui competentis [sic] in hac parte: Recognovit insuper idem prior publice et expresse, ex quibusdam informa-

² Dugdale, Mon. Ang. vol. iv. p. 646, Caley's edition.

³ See Archæological Journal, Vol. IX. p. 259.

tionibus sibi factis, quibus credidit, se ex legato prædicto non habere jus ad sepulturam prætensam prædictam, licet in testamento prædicto expresse contineatur, quod dictus dominus Lucas ad sepeliendum corpus suum in ecclesia prioratus prædicti legaverat. Præsentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris, Magistro Willielmo Loryng Canonico Sarum; Domino Waltero Rectore Ecclesiæ de Chauton Wynton' Diocesis; Fratrem Guillelmo Dagenet, monacho dictæ domus de Boxgrave; et aliis in multitudine copiosa."

The testator's gift of his body to be buried in the Priory Church was probably regarded as a beneficial legacy to the Prior and convent, in consequence of the offerings and presents which were made on such occasions; and the subsequent direction, that he should be buried elsewhere, was deemed a revocation of it. The proof of this verbal direction may have been a little difficult, and therefore, probably, the Prior was induced, for the better security of the executors, to make the above renunciation.

Luke de Ponynges was succeeded in the Barony of St. John, by his son Thomas,⁴ at whose death, in 1428, the honour fell into abeyance between his granddaughters, the children of Hugh, commonly supposed to have been the only son of the said Thomas, by his wife, Johanna Strange. In this will, however, mention is made of another son called Luke, who was living, though still under age, in 1381; for in that year his father was authorised to receive the legacy bequeathed to him by the will of his grandfather, and to dispose of the money for his benefit, while under age, and to pay it over to him in due time.⁵ Constance, the eldest daughter of Hugh de Ponynges was married to Sir John Paulet, from whom the present Marquis of Winchester, Baron St. John of Basing, is descended.

In regard to the singular relique bequeathed to St. Paul's by the lord St. John, it may suffice to observe that the remains of St. Gamaliel, the Pharisee and doctor of the law at whose feet St. Paul was brought up, were discovered, according to the legend, in the year 415, at a spot distant from Jerusalem about twenty miles, and called Caphargamala, or "the borough of Gamaliel," supposed to have been his residence. To Lucian, an aged priest of the church at that place, a revelation had been made by Gamaliel in the visions of the night, that his reliques lay there with those of the Protomartyr, preserved by him on the morrow of the martyrdom, and deposited in the sepulchre prepared for himself; as also that the body of Nicodemus, who had taken refuge with Gamaliel when cast out of the synagogue, was there to be found. The vision having been thrice repeated, with menaces in case of neglect and the assurance that the discovery of these reliques would be accompanied by the cessation of a long-continued drought, Lucian at length repaired to the Bishop of Jerusalem, who directed him to search under a heap of stones nigh to his church. The cairn, however, was examined in vain, but at an adjacent spot three cists were brought to light inscribed with the names of Stephen, Gamaliel, and Nicodemus. The reliques of the Protomartyr were quickly dispersed, with great devotion, and were brought by Orosius, as we learn from Bede, to Western Europe. It is

⁴ Thomas de Ponynges, as patron of Boxgrave Priory, in right of his maternal descent, confirmed its endowments by an Instrument dated Aug. 15, 3 Hen. VI. 1425. The deed with his seal attached

is in the British Museum, Harl. Charter, 54, I. 36.

⁵ See Wykeham's Register, Part 1st, sub an. 1381.

probable that those of Gamaliel, from their connexion with so remarkable a legend, were regarded with much veneration. Lucian, as it is stated, wrote the relation of this miraculous discovery, and his narrative was translated into Latin by his contemporary, the Spanish priest, Avitus, then at Jerusalem, the friend of St. Jerome. It may be found in the Edition of the Works of St. Augustine, published by the Benedictines, and it has been given by Baronius.⁶

The "caput auripictum," with jewels around the shoulders, was doubtless one of those singular reliquaries, in form of busts, of life-size, wherein the crania of holy persons are preserved, as seen at Cologne, and in many continental churches.⁷ A curious example, brought from Italy, was placed in the Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury.

A. W.

⁶ Bede records the discovery of these reliques, and cites the narration of Lucian. See Bede, *Chronicon de sex Ætatibus*, under the year 426.

⁷ Three such reliquaries formerly existed at St. Denis, and are represented in Felibien's *History of the Abbey*; the head of St. Loup at Troyes was preserved

in like manner (*Voyage de deux Benedictins*, t. i. p. 92), and a very remarkable example existing in Switzerland is figured in the valuable *History of Sacred Architecture* in the dioceses of Geneva, Lausanne and Sion, by Blavignac, recently published.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

DECEMBER 2, 1853.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., V.P., in the Chair.

The Rev. GEORGE TUCKER, Rector of Musbury, Devon, communicated, through the Rev. Dr. OLIVER, the following account of Roman remains discovered by him in that county, and produced a coloured representation of a tessellated pavement which had been laid open to view, in August, 1850.

“In a field, commonly called ‘Church Ground,’ part of Holcombe Farm in the parish of Uplyme, there is a heap of ruins overgrown with brushwood and trees, in length about 100 yards, and as far as could be ascertained only eighteen feet wide. Amidst these ruined walls, the popular notion has prevailed that an ancient church had stood, and various persons had examined the site without any satisfactory result. Having been requested by the owner of the land, Mr. Bartlett, to examine the place and make some trials within the angles of the walls, we found a horizontal stratum of mortar beneath a headway of earth, about four feet deep, which induced us to proceed at once to remove the superincumbent mass, in full assurance that we should find a Roman pavement. This anticipation was realised, and our labours on the first day brought to view enough to afford a good idea of the entire floor. On the second day, we ascertained that the room had measured eighteen feet square; more than half of the pavement was in sound condition, with the exception of some small parts where the tesserae had been uplifted by roots of trees, or crushed in by the falling ruins. Within a broad border of two bands of ornament which ran along the four sides of the room, forming a square compartment, was inscribed a circle, about ten feet in diameter, with foliated ornaments in the spandrils, and enclosing a singular figure composed of four circles intersecting each other, with a hexagon in the centre of all. These circles as well as that enclosing them are ornamented with the guilloche pattern; this is also introduced alternately with foliated designs in the outer band of the square border surrounding the room; the inner band being formed of the looped pattern, of frequent occurrence in such pavements. The tesserae are red, blue, white, and dove-coloured, gradually diminishing in their size towards the centre of the floor. When first exposed, the colours were clear and bright. Some fragments of pottery, a few bones which quickly crumbled to dust, some charred substances and a piece of metal which had evidently been subjected to a very strong heat, were found immediately upon the surface of the floor. There was, likewise, a great quantity of roofing-tiles, of uniform size, and of irregularly pentangular shape, scattered in confusion. We found an adjoining room floored merely with

lime and sand, and a third chamber, laid as far we could observe with square red tiles, of fine and brittle material.

“Whether these remains had any connexion with Musbury Castle, an ancient encampment about two miles distant, I am not competent to say.”

The floor presents considerable elegance and variety in its design. The introduction of a multangular figure in the centre occurs in other examples; but the four interlaced circles over which it is laid, without combining with them, form a feature of more rare occurrence. The irregularity and inferior design of the central hexagon, lead to the conjecture that it may not have been part of the original work, but inserted possibly, to repair some injury which the floor had suffered. The looped-chain pattern surrounding the whole is not uncommon; it occurs at Woodchester and other Roman sites.¹ The roofing-tiles, above-mentioned, usually of stone, the form being in this instance a long irregular pentagon, have been found elsewhere in Roman villas in England, and more commonly of an irregularly hexagonal shape, as those at Bisley, Gloucestershire, figured in this Journal, at Mansfield Woadhouse, Notts, and at Woodchester.² In every instance they are perforated near one end, and were thus attached to the woodwork of the roof by means of iron nails.

During the past year some further remains have been found, described by Mr. Tucker as those of a bath, and situated about twelve or thirteen yards south of the pavement, in a direct line with the eastern wall of the room. The form is octagonal, the dimensions are as follows,—depth, three and a half feet; width from side to side, where there are no benches, eleven and a half feet; where the benches occur, ten feet. They measure two feet in height. The floor is laid with tesserae of pale fawn colour, and it is almost perfect. The same roofing-tiles occurred, as before described, and red floor-tiles were also found. Mr. Tucker reported that the tessellated pavement had become soft and had lost much of its colour.

These discoveries supply an interesting addition to the list of vestiges of Roman occupation on the confines of Dorset and Devon; it is, however, highly probable, that so agreeable and salubrious a part of the southern coasts was not neglected by the colonists from Rome, with the facilities also of access by the British Ikeneld Street, running westward from Dorchester, scarcely a mile north of the spot where the remains found by Mr. Tucker are situated, as also by the branch of the Fosse-way crossing the Ikeneld at Axminster, and passing at about a mile west of Uplyme, on its course towards Seaton, the supposed Moridunum of the Romans. Roman coins have been found at Axminster, and in several places in the vicinity. An urn containing a large number of Roman coins was found in Holcombe Bottom, in Uplyme parish, in removing a heap of stones provincially called a “stone barrow,” and other vestiges are described by Mr. Davidson in his “British and Roman Remains” near Axminster. A remarkable discovery near the Ikeneld way, in Uplyme parish, deserves notice. In 1817, a labourer digging a hole for a gate-post turned up an ornament of pure flexible gold, about fourteen inches long, rather more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, except towards the ends, where it gradually became

¹ Lyson's Woodchester, plates xv. and xxi. fig. 23.

² Archæol. Journ. vol. ii. p. 44; Archæol. viii. pl. xxii; in this instance

they are described as slates; Lyson's Woodchester, pl. xxviii, fig. 6, these last are of the gritty stone found near Bristol or the Forest of Dean.

dilated, finishing like the top of a ramrod, and without any ornament. The weight was about two ounces. It was sold to a watchmaker at Axminster and condemned to the crucible, through apprehension possibly of the arbitrary claims of "Treasure-trove."³

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE gave a detailed relation of the discoveries made by him in a Saxon cemetery on Linton Heath, in Cambridgeshire, during the months of January and February, 1853. He exhibited a remarkable assemblage of bronze and silver ornaments, beads of amber, crystal and coloured paste, a few of the more curious objects of iron, and drawings by Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, representing an unique funnel-shaped vase of glass; of admirable workmanship, and several cinerary urns. Mr. Neville's memoir will be given hereafter in this Journal. These remains, he observed, are similar in character to those found by him near Little Wilbraham, in the same county, in 1851,⁴ but he had reason to consider the cemetery at that place as of a rather later period than the burial-ground which had unexpectedly produced, in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Bartlow Hills and other Roman vestiges, so rich a harvest of Saxon relics. In immediate juxtaposition, however, with these Saxon remains had been found several Imperial coins, the earliest being a second brass of Vespasian, an urn of Roman ware and a few other objects of decidedly Roman character. The like occurrence of Roman relics, comparatively few in number, had been noticed in the examination of Saxon barrows in Kent, as related by Douglas in the *Nenia*, and shown by the original objects preserved in the precious Museum of Kentish Antiquities, now belonging to the family of the late Dr. Faussett. Some persons had been disposed to regard the burial-place on Linton Heath as the vestige of some deadly conflict, for instance, in the struggle between Edmund Ironside and Hardicanute, in the year 1016, of which those parts of the eastern counties had been the scene. The discovery of Roman relics appears, Mr. Neville observed, to indicate an earlier period; and other facts connected with his discovery had led him to the opinion that the cemetery had been that of a tribe settled near the site of Roman occupation at Bartlow.

Mr. WESTMACOTT proposed thanks to Mr. Neville for so valuable a communication, and for the opportunity he had so kindly afforded to members of the Institute of examining a series of Saxon ornaments, exceeding in their variety and preservation any collection hitherto displayed before an assembly of English Archæologists; he also expressed his concurrence in the opinion that the cemetery had been a regular burial-place of Saxons settled near Linton Heath, and should not be regarded as the result of some great battle. The careful comparison of these beautiful ornaments and vestiges of ancient customs and warfare in Saxon times with those of cognate tribes in Kent and other districts of England, would be full of interest to the antiquary, and throw a fresh light upon obscure questions of historical enquiry. In regard to the Faussett Collection, of which mention had been made, Mr. Westmacott had the gratification to know that it had been recently offered to the Trustees of the British

³ Davidson, *British and Roman Remains*, p. 27.

⁴ The collections formed by Mr. Neville at Wilbraham are represented in

his beautiful work, "*Saxon Obsequies Illustrated*," the first extensive display of Saxon ornaments and weapons found in England, hitherto published.

Museum at a very moderate price ; and the addition of so valuable a mass of evidence bearing on a period hitherto of great obscurity, and of which the National Depository at present comprises scarcely any vestige, would prove a most important auxiliary to archæological enquiries. He was anxious to be informed whether the Faussett Collection had been secured for the benefit of the public.

Mr. AKERMAN offered some observations in regard to the curious objects produced by Mr. Neville, especially the *situla*, or highly ornamented pails, of which the Linton Heath excavations had supplied several remarkable examples. Mr. Akerman thought they had incorrectly been supposed by certain antiquaries to have been the ale vessels of the Saxons, whereas he conceived them to have been of a sacerdotal character. In two instances the wood of which they were formed proved to be yew, and it would be very desirable to ascertain the material of other specimens of these singular vessels. Ornamented pails, presenting some features of analogy to the Saxon *situla*, had been discovered in Ireland, as may be seen in a recent part of Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua."⁶

Mr. WESTWOOD expressed his warm concurrence in the observations made by Mr. Westmacott regarding the Faussett Collection, and the earnest desire which he felt, in common with many English antiquaries, that it should be purchased to form part of the National Series, the commencement of which had been viewed by them with lively interest. It had been reported that proposals for its purchase for some Continental Museum had been received ; and it would be a disgrace if so instructive a collection were thus lost to the National Depository. Mr. Westwood thought that the occasion was one in which the members of the Institute would do well to represent to the Trustees of the British Museum their strong sense of the importance of securing such collections for public information.

It was stated that the Central Committee had addressed to the Trustees, since the last monthly meeting of the Institute, an appeal expressive of their feeling in regard to the high value of the Faussett Museum, especially as accompanied by a detailed record of every fact connected with the researches made by the distinguished antiquary, who had devoted his life to its formation and had preserved a Journal of all the excavations, with drawings of the relics discovered, comprised in five volumes. The authentic evidence thus preserved regarding the discovery of every object gave an unusual value to this collection, which had also supplied a great portion of the materials used by Douglas in preparing his "Nenia." The Central Committee had strongly urged their hope that the occasion thus offered might not be lost ; and they trusted that they should now find amongst the members of the Institute at large, not only a hearty approval of the step which they had felt bound to take in the emergency of the occasion, but concurrence and earnest endeavours for the attainment of so desirable an object. The Central Committee had received an intimation from the Trustees, in reply to their urgent appeal, that there were no funds available for making the purchase.

Some further discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Akerman stated that a requisition to the same purpose had been addressed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, and that their President, the Viscount Mahon, had received assurance that in the event of the Faussett

⁶ Collectanea, vol. iii., p. 41 ; Irish Antiquities of the Saxon period.

Collection being secured for the British Museum, Mr. Wylie, who had formed a very valuable assemblage of Saxon relics at Fairford in Gloucestershire, had generously pledged himself to present the whole to the National Collection.⁶

The resolution was then proposed by Mr. WESTMACOTT, R. A., seconded by Mr. WESTWOOD, and carried unanimously, that the following expression of the strong feeling of the Society on this occasion should be conveyed to the Trustees of the British Museum :—

“This Meeting, having been informed of the steps taken by the Central Committee regarding the Faussett Collection, and cordially approving the same, desire to record their feeling of the great value of the Saxon antiquities lately in the possession of Dr. Faussett, as an addition to the series now forming at the British Museum. They entertain a hope that the Trustees will not suffer the occasion now offered for securing these Collections to be lost.”

It was further resolved, “That the Members of the Society at large be invited to signify their assent to this Resolution by adding their names to the signatures of those who were present at the meeting.”

The resolution, having subsequently been signed by the Noble President of the Institute and a large number of members, was duly submitted to the consideration of the Trustees of the Museum.

Mr. YATES gave an account of a Roman *acerra*, or box for holding the incense at sacrifices. This interesting and beautiful object was lately found near Mayence, and has been purchased for 75*l.* by the Trustees of the British Museum. The sepulchre in which it was discovered contained four square glass bottles and the handle of a glass *ossuarium*, which are preserved in the British Museum, being included in the same purchase. The *acerra* is of the usual oblong and rectangular form, and measures 11·7 centimetres in length, 7·2 in breadth, and 4·5 in height. It is of bone, perhaps ox-bone, but certainly the bone of a large quadruped, and this substance is perfectly well preserved, hard and firm, and has the exact colour and appearance of the combs, pins and other small articles of bone, which we often see among Roman remains. The box stands on four elegantly formed lions' paws, which are also of bone; but the two hinges by which the lid is attached to the lower part of the box are of silver. The whole exterior is very tastefully decorated. The lid represents in bas-relief the rape of Theophane by Neptune (Hyginus, *Fab.* 188). The princess throws her arms into the air, and is followed by her two sisters, who bewail her loss, whilst a Cupid, having laid hold of Neptune's trident, urges on the prancing steeds. The treatment of the subject is with a few slight variations the same which is published from a much larger bas-relief in Bartoli, *Admiranda Romanæ Antiquitatis*, *Tab.* 29, and copied from him in Montfaucon, *Antiquité Expliquée*, *Tom. I. c. 8. Tab.* 33. In front of the box is the head of Medusa, with beautiful arabesques, and at the two ends are seen a crab, and an eagle grasping the thunderbolt. But the most interesting feature is the following inscription, carved on the back and in excellent preservation :—

⁶ The important character and extent of the Museum in Mr. Wylie's possession is well known to antiquaries by his curious

account of the discoveries, entitled, “Fairford Graves,” Oxford, J. H. Parker, 1852.

I. H. D. D. NEPT. L. VERVS. AVG. PR. PROV.
 GER. ET BRIT. ET HEREN. APOL. ES.
 ET C. LVC. ET HER. BRIT. F. V. S. L. L. M.

which may be read,—*In honorem Domus Divinæ Deo Neptuno Lucius Verus Augustalis Procurator Provinciarum Germaniæ et Britannicæ et Herennia Apollinaris è suo et Caius Lucius et Herennius Britannicus filii votum solverunt læti libentes merito.* It appears that L. Verus was the Imperial Procurator for the Provinces of Germany and Britain, and that his life was endangered on a voyage from one province to the other. He called on Neptune to rescue him, and promised to dedicate a valuable present to the god, if his life were preserved. On reaching home he fulfilled his vow, his wife, Herennia Apollinaris, uniting with him in this expression of pious gratitude, the cost of which they defrayed out of their common property. They moreover showed their parental regard to their two sons, Caius Lucius and Herennius Britannicus, by associating them with themselves in what they considered as a becoming act of devotion, and possibly the *acerra* was carried at the sacrifice by C. Lucius, the elder son, in the manner beautifully represented on Trajan's Column at Rome.

The date of this box is probably about A.D. 200. A similar *acerra*, with a Medusa's head at one end, made, however, of bronze, formerly belonged to Paciaudi and Count Caylus, and it is now the property of John Disney, Esq. of the Hyde in Essex.⁷

Mr. YATES also exhibited a plaster-cast from a Roman comb, lately found at Mayence. The original is said to have been purchased there by an English traveller. In the middle of the comb, between the two rows of teeth, is a bas-relief representing Jupiter between Mars and Mercury. Under it is the inscription,—

I. M. M.

O. M.

which may be read, *Jovi, Marti, Mercurio, optime meritis.* A similar comb of bone, with a bas-relief representing the three Graces, is now in the possession of Mr. Boëcke, of London. This sculptured relique also was found at Mayence.

Mr. YATES also gave an account of the discovery of a gold torc at Stanton, in Staffordshire, midway between Blore and Ellaston, in a field near the Stone Pits, about a foot beneath the surface. It was found early in the year 1853, and had been shown to Mr. Yates in July last by the Rev. H. Bainbrigg, of Stanton. As far as is known the field had never before been ploughed or dug. It was stated that when the finder first perceived the treasure, like a glittering serpent, to which possibly the elasticity of the object gave apparently a quivering motion, his alarm was so great that he ran home, and it was some time before he could summon up courage to return to the field and secure the prize. The weight is 5 oz. 18 dwts. 5½ gr.; the length 1 metre, 16 centim. (ab. 3 ft, 9½ in.) The section of the twist is a cross (+). The extremities are hooked about 2 in. in length, gradually increasing in size towards the ends which are cut off obtusely, as shown by the representations of the extremities of a gold torc in the British Museum, given in Mr. Birch's Memoir "On the Torc of the Celts," in this

⁷ See Caylus, Recueil, tome iv. p. 281, pl. 86; and Museum Disneianum, part ii. London, 1848. p. 177—180, pl. 78.

Journal.⁸ The ornament may have been attached by hooking these ends together, or by passing them through a separate ring. This type of the torc, termed by Mr. Birch "funicular," is referred by him to as late a period possibly as the fourth or fifth century. A gold torc, closely similar as it would appear to that lately found at Stanton, was discovered in the same county in 1700, at Fantley Hill near Patingham; it measured four feet in length, the weight being 3 lbs, 2 oz., and the extremities were hooked.⁹

Mr. BIRCH communicated further notices which he had received from Mr. Jenkins, of Hereford, relating to ancient remains in the neighbourhood of St. Margaret's Park and the cruciform earth-work already noticed in this Journal. (See vol. x. p. 358.) With permission of the proprietor excavations had been made in that singular embankment, at three different places, but without making any discovery: it has also been cleared of the brush-wood which encumbered it, and may now be fully examined. Not far distant may be noticed several basins or cavities of considerable size, supposed to have been possibly the sites of ancient habitations, and in one of these hollows some ancient pottery had been found, which, it is hoped, may be obtained for examination, as this might supply a clue to the probable date of these works.¹ It was stated that a cross of metal had been found in the Park and sent to London. About 250 yards N.E. of the cruciform embankment in St. Margaret's Park there is a flat horizontal slab of limestone, like the upper stone of a cromlech. It is of an irregularly oval form, measuring about 27 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; average thickness, 2 feet 6 inches in the direction of the longer diameter, being north and south. This stone lies on the declivity of the wooded hill, its face on the western side being level with the adjacent surface of the ground, and on this side there is a trench, 2 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep, which appears to have been at one time much deeper, and to have been filled up by soil brought down by the rain into it. On the east side, and partly on the north, the ground slopes from it, and a cavity appears under the slab. Half a century ago, as stated by an old man in the neighbourhood, it stood wholly free from the ground, resting on certain upright stones. There is still at the west end of the slab, but now at a slight distance from it, an upright stone, flat at top, which may have originally been one of those on which it was supported. It seems probable that these may be the remains of a fallen cromlech. About half a mile south of the cross-shaped mound and cavities above mentioned several objects of bronze have been found in ploughing, of a type hitherto, as it is believed, unnoticed. They may have been fixed on the ends of spear-shafts, to serve



⁸ Vol. ii. p. 379. Compare the torques found in Ireland, and belonging to the Earl of Charleville, *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. v. pl. 29.

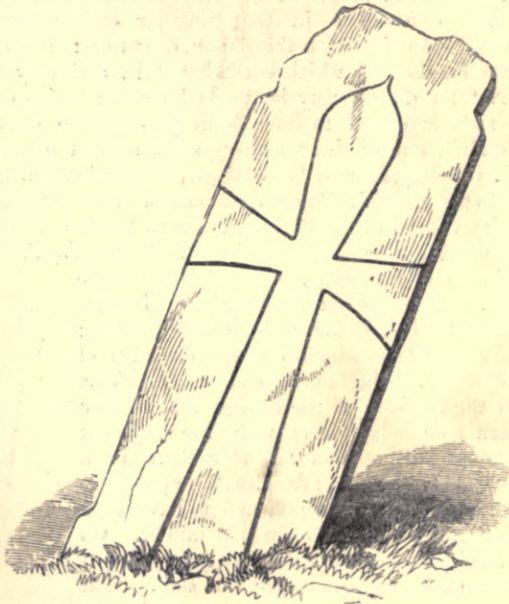
⁹ Shaw, *Hist. of Staffordshire*, vol. i. *Gen. Hist.* p. 32. Erdeswicke, note on

Patingham. An ingot of gold was found in an adjoining field in 1780, round at top and flat beneath like a pig of lead.

¹ See the description of these cavities, *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. 1853, p. 388.

the purpose of a ferrule. (See woodcut, half length of original.) The length of this object is 5 inches, the socket within tapers to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the extremity.

Near St. Margaret's Church, about 500 yards west, and three quarters of a mile from the cross earthwork, the head-stone here represented (see woodcut) is to be seen in the fence of a tillage-field, under an aged yew tree, which leans, through the force of prevalent winds, in the same direction as the grave-slab at its foot. The dimensions are 4 feet by 17 inches. Tradition affirms that a lady was there buried, who came from London infected with the plague and died here. Another tale is, that seven persons were there interred at some remote period.



Cross Head-stone, St. Margaret's Park, Herefordshire.

MR. W. B. DICKINSON communicated, through Mr. B. Nightingale, a notice of various ancient reliques lately found in the bed of the river Sherborne at Coventry, during the dredging of the stream. He sent for examination the following objects, chiefly from that locality, and now in the possession of Mr. Hampden, of Leamington. A pair of small iron shears or scissors, length nearly five inches, in perfect preservation, the metal retaining its elasticity. Two spoons of pewter, from the Sherborne, and one of copper, originally perhaps gilt, found near Worcester. Of the former, one has a six-sided handle, the finial being an acorn; the other has a round handle terminating with a knop ornamented with spiral lines, and the copper spoon has a termination like that of a flat-topped mace or a small column. With these were sent three silver coins, one of Edward III., struck at York, and a penny of Henry V.; several jetons or counters, of lead or pewter, of an early period; also a small circular plate of brass, with a double-headed eagle on one side, and underneath is an escutcheon charged

with a fess (? Austria), the date 1590, and over the eagle is the initial G. ; the reverse plain. Mr. Dickinson observed that he had previously seen a similar plate with the same date, and with the blank reverse ; he conjectured that these objects served as ornaments upon horse trappings. He adverted to the fashion of the spoons, as compared with the description of such objects in the Winchester Inventory, given by Mr. Gunner in this Journal (vol. x. p. 236), and the earliest form of spoon described by Mr. Octavius Morgan (see his remarks given in vol. ix. p. 301), to which the example from Worcester bears a general resemblance. Mr. Morgan observed that the spoons which had been kindly sent by Mr. Hampden did not appear earlier than the XVIth century ; the shears were probably of more ancient date.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts, through Mr. Quekett.—Two coins and a diminutive bronze axe, dug up in 1821 with some other coins much decayed, by Mr. Bartlett, at the Eastern gate of Silchester. A space about three feet square was excavated, and within the depth of three feet these reliques were found amongst ashes and fragments of bones, deers' horns, &c. One of the coins is a second brass of Maximian (A.D. 286—310) struck at Treves, and in good preservation ; the other is a British coin of silver. Mr. Bartlett stated that he saw several miniature axes at Silchester, in 1821, in possession of the widow of the schoolmaster, Mr. Stair, who had formed a considerable collection of coins. A bronze *securicula*, also found at Silchester, has been figured in this Journal, amongst the illustrations of Mr. Maclauchlan's Memoir (vol. viii. p. 245).² The example now produced is of ruder workmanship (see woodcut, orig. size) ; on one side diagonal lines are cut, the other side is plain. One of these bronze relics was found in the villa at Woodchester, and is described by Lysons as "a little votive axe."³ Similar *crepundia* have likewise been found with Roman remains in France and Germany, and a large variety of such objects, including axes, adzes, &c., may be seen in the Museum at Bonn.



We are indebted to the Rev. Beale Poste for the following remarks on the ancient British coin, which claims notice both as being struck in silver, and as having been found in such close juxtaposition with Roman remains. "This coin is of a type considered as belonging to the Karnbrê class, as sometimes designated from the remarkable discovery in Cornwall in 1749, recorded by Borlase.⁴ It seems nearly similar to those in his "History of Cornwall," pl. xix. (pl. xxiii., 2nd edit.) figs. 9, 10, and 11 ; but it is exactly the same as

² See the remarks on these miniature objects,—*crepundia*, which were possibly charms, or worn merely as fanciful ornaments, rather than children's toys, as some suppose.

³ Lysons's Woodchester Villa, pl. 35. It differs slightly in form ; the dimensions are nearly the same. Two miniature bronze axes found with Roman remains

at Rennes, are figured by Toulmouche, in his Hist. de l'Époque Gallo-Romaine de Rennes, pl. 2, figs. 15, 16, p. 112. He supposed them intended for some uses of the toilet.

⁴ See further the observations in Mr. Poste's recent publication, "The Coins of Cunobeline and of the Ancient Britons," p. 139.

the coin engraved Ruding, pl. i., fig. 9. All these examples were of gold, but that represented in the Numismatic Chronicle, (vol. i. p. 209, pl. i. of British coins, fig. 9,) is of silver. The coins of this class are usually found in the southern parts of the kingdom, and it would appear that these types were struck in gold, silver and bronze; those in the two last metals seem the rarest. One of the bronze specimens of these types is engraved in Stukeley's plates, pl. i. fig. 2, but it varies from that found at Silchester. An account of several coins of this class, found in Dorset and Wilts, including some of silver and copper, was communicated to the British Archaeological Association and may be found in their Journal, vol. ii. p. 336."

Mr. Bartlett sent also an impression from a Chinese seal of white porcelain, a cube with a monkey seated upon it, being precisely of the same form as the seals frequently found in Ireland; it was found many years since in turning the soil in his garden at Great Bedwyn, Wilts. One other example only has been recorded of the discovery of such a porcelain seal in England, namely, at a ruined mansion near Padstow, in Cornwall. That seal is in the possession of Mr. Kent, of that place.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH.—A little relic of the Roman period, found not far from the Rectory at Caister, near Norwich, a few months since. It is a miniature bronze bust laureated and draped over the left shoulder. The features are full of expression, and it is supposed by Mr. Akerman to represent the Emperor Geta. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height. At the back there is part of a pin by which it was attached to some flat surface. An account of this object has been recently published by the Norfolk Archaeological Society in their Transactions, vol. iv. p. 232, accompanied by accurate representations of both sides; these woodcuts were given by Mr. Fitch's obliging permission in the last volume of this Journal.⁵

By Mr. FRANKS.—A singular stone ball, found at Ballymena, co. Antrim, in 1850. The material is the hornblende schist of Geologists. This object presents six circular faces, which have a considerable projection, and are placed at uniform distances. Diam. $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A similar relic of stone, found in Dumfriesshire, is figured in Dr. Wilson's "Prehistoric Annals," p. 139. The projecting discs on its surface are less strongly cut than on the Irish example, but the two objects appear identical in purpose.—A flint knife, found in co. Antrim; length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.—An oval bronze brooch, of the "tortoise" form, one of a pair found in the Phoenix Park; the other was obtained by Mr. Worsaae, and is now at Copenhagen. Dimensions, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. These brooches are very similar in their form, size and general design, to that found near Bedale, now in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Alnwick Castle, and another example found near Cloughton Hall, Lancashire, both figured in this Journal.⁶—A bronze bow-shaped fibula, found at Clogher, co. Tyrone.—Four specimens of Irish penannular "ring-money," two of them of solid gold, the others of copper cased in gold plate. The whole of these antiquities from Ireland have since been added to the collections in the British Museum.

⁵ Arch. Journ., vol. x. p. 373.

⁶ Arch. Journ., vols. v. p. 220, vi. p. 74. See also examples figured in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii. pl. 20; *Journ. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. ii. p. 331; *Prehist. Annals*, p.

553; and Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*, translated by Mr. Thoms, p. 53, where the adjustment of the *acus* is well shewn.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of three examples of “ring-money” of silver, one being a perfect ring, the others penannular, or with disunited ends. The weights are—2 dwts., 2 dwts., 4 grs., and 3 dwts. respectively. Two of these rings (see woodcuts, figs. 1, 2) were found in co. Waterford, in Jan. 1853, in making a railway-cutting; the third, fig. 3, in June following, in cutting a trench for irrigation on the lands of Carrigsohane, about four miles west of Cork, on the estate of Sir Edward Hoare, Bart. These rings are now in Mr. Edward Hoare’s collection. Silver rings of this description are rare in Ireland; notices of several specimens of various weights and form are given by Mr. Windele in his Memoir on “Irish Ring-Money,” in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society, vol. i. p. 332. Annular objects of that metal are, however, usually of much larger dimensions than the specimens recently obtained by Mr. Hoare, one of which is described by him as the smallest hitherto known.⁷



Fig. 3. Weight, 52 grs.



Fig. 1. Weight, 72 grs.



Fig. 2. Weight, 48 grs.

Silver “Ring Money,” in the collection of Mr. Edward Hoare.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A fragment (measuring about an inch in each direction) of the gold corselet found in October, 1833, in a cairn known as the Fairies’ or Goblins’ Hill, at Mold, Flintshire. This portion appears to have formed part of the upper edge around the throat or over the shoulders, as shown by examination of this remarkable corselet now in the British Museum. The facts connected with the discovery are highly curious, and are related by Mr. Rokewode in his Memoir in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 422, where representations of this “*aurea vestis*” are given. It is much to be regretted that several small pieces of this unique object were broken off and carried away, rings and ornaments having been formed from them, as stated in the letter to Mr. Rokewode from Mr. Clough, vicar of Mold. These spoliations have materially impaired the value of the corselet, and caused great difficulty in ascertaining its precise use.

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A circular silver brooch set with garnets (?) or red glass of brilliant colour. It was found on the confines of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. A representation of this beautiful ornament will be given hereafter.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A series of drawings representing Stonehenge in its various aspects; views of ancient architectural examples in Salisbury and Wiltshire, and a view of the open timbered porch at Haslington, Middlesex, the approach to a Norman door with recessed mouldings.

⁷ See representations of gold “ring-money” in Mr. Hoare’s possession, and remarks on the curious questions con-

nected with these objects, *Arch. Journ.* vol. ii. p. 198; vol. v. p. 218.

By Mr. WILLIAM FIGG, of Lewes.—Drawing which represents the dial on the south side of Bishopstone Church, placed over the so-called Saxon porch, and supposed to be of the Saxon period. A sketch of this relic was



Dial placed over the South Porch, Bishopstone, Sussex.

also sent by Mr. Sharpe, who had examined this curious fabric during his survey of the churches of Sussex, in August, 1853, on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.⁸ He remarks that "this is probably a dial set up at the time of the Norman or Transitional additions to the church, more probably the latter; and the name which occurs on it, EADRIC, may be that of the early founder thus commemorated. It is not formed of the rough yellow sandstone of which the long and short work of the porch and west end of the church is constructed, but of Caen stone. The church is interesting as having remains of Saxon work, and for other architectural features." The precise position of this dial may be seen in the elevation of the south-side of Bishopstone Church, accompanying the memoir by Mr. Figg in the "Sussex Archæological Collections," published by the County Archæological Society (vol. ii. p. 272), where a description of the architec-

⁸ This dial has been described by Mr. M. A. Lower, and figured in *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1840.

tural details is given, as also a representation of the early sculptured slab found during the restorations in 1848, and now preserved within the church. This slab has been noticed in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 186.

This curious dial, as is shown by the accompanying woodcut from Mr. Figg's drawing, indicates four divisions, each of three hours, and marked by crossed lines. A similar indication of four principal divisions, marked in the same manner, is seen on the Saxon dial over the south porch of Kirkdale Church, in the North Riding of Yorkshire; but in that instance the intervening spaces are divided by a single line instead of two, as at Bishopstone. The dial there is supposed to have been made between the years 1056 and 1065, and an inscription beneath records that it was wrought by Haward, and Brand the *presbyter*.⁹ The name EADRIC upon the dial at Bishopstone church may possibly denote likewise the maker. It is probable that the principal divisions on both these early dials, marked by the crosses, indicated those five of the seven great divisions of the day whence the canonical hours are named, that a vertical dial on the south side of a church could show at any season of the year, namely,—prime (6 A.M.), undern or tierce, mid-day or sext, none, and even (*vespera*), three hours intervening between each of these divisions of time into which the day was distributed according to ancient usage.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A volume of fac-similes from illuminations in various Anglo-Saxon and Irish MSS., illustrating the progress of calligraphy and the peculiar types of ornamentation, as displayed in the minutely detailed drawings, which throw much light upon the age and classification of works in metal, sculptures, and other remains of an early period. The binding of this remarkable book is of wood elaborately carved and enriched with fac-similes of certain Saxon and Irish ornaments of metal.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A cut-and-thrust two-edged rapier, of the time of Charles I., with a cross-guard at the hilt; and a small rapier, with three-edged *poniard* shaped blade. The guard of the last is of steel, embossed with figures of cavaliers, masks, and foliage; the gripe is covered with a matting of silver wire over gold thread. Date, *t.* Charles II.

Matrices and Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. YATES.—Bulla of Pope Alexander IV., lately found amongst the pebbles on the beach at Brighton. He was elected in 1254 and died in 1261. (Engraved in Wailly's *Éléments de Paléographie*, vol. ii. p. 376.)

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Brass matrix of the seal of Edmund, Prior of Bilsington, Kent, 1349, lately found at Clavering, Essex.¹ Also a massive gold signet ring found at Easton, Essex; the impress is the initial E (of the "Lombardic" form) under a coronet, within delicately cusped tracery; the hoop is inscribed externally—**in***on***is***al*. This beautiful ring was found in ploughing, about 1850, and lately presented by Lady Maynard to Mr. Neville's *dactylotheca*, already rich in examples of rings found in Essex and Cambridgeshire. The sepulchral brass of Sir John Wylcotes (1410) at Great Tew, Oxfordshire, presents a device introduced twice in the canopies,—a hand holding a scroll inscribed *fn on is al*. The posy on Mr. Neville's ring appears to be the same as that inscribed on a gold ring belonging to Mr. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth—*on. is. al. the*

⁹ See Mr. Brooke's Memoir, *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 183; Camden's Brit. ed. Gough, vol. iii. p. 330. Pegge's *Sylloge of Inscriptions*, p. 20.

¹ See *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. x. p. 332.

device being a figure of St. Catharine. A small plain hoop of gold found at Beverley, and belonging to Mr. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincoln, bears the words—*tut. Dis. en. bu.* This posy may be classed with the “resoun”—*Une sanz plus*, and *en un sans plus*, inscribed on certain ornaments enumerated in the Kalendars of the Exchequer. Camden states that it was the “word” of Henry V. (Remains, under “Impreses”).

By Mr. BRIGHT.—A brass seal, probably Italian, XIVth century, of pointed oval form; the device is a rudely designed representation of the capture of the Unicorn, according to the fable of romance, by a fair virgin. The lady is seated on the ground, and the unwary creature is about to repose on her lap. The inscription is as follows:—*+ S' FRATRIS. AB'TINI. D'. ASADIS.* The popular notion regarding the capture of the Unicorn is found in the “Bestiaire,” by William, a *trouvère* of Normandy in XIIIth century.²

January 6, 1854.

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

IN opening the Proceedings of the Meeting, the noble President expressed the gratification which he felt in being enabled to take part in the first assembly of the Society at the commencement of a new year. He regretted that pressing occupations, more especially in connexion with the Industrial Exhibition and the arrangements for the “Archæological Court,” had precluded the possibility of his being present at their Monthly Meetings during the past year. He would take this occasion to advert to the success which had attended the formation of the collections at Dublin, illustrative of Antiquity and Art, in which he acknowledged with pleasure the cooperation and warm interest shewn by the Institute. He had witnessed with great satisfaction the gratification afforded to many members of the Society and to other English Antiquaries who had visited Dublin during the past summer, and had availed themselves of the opportunity, then for the first time presented, of examining an extensive series of the singular antiquities of the sister kingdom, and of forming a comparison with those more familiar to them. Lord Talbot expressed his conviction that important advantages in the extension of Archæological Science must accrue from the impulse which had been given, and the friendly intercourse established between persons engaged in kindred pursuits in the two countries; and he looked forward with satisfaction to the prospect that on an early occasion the Institute might extend the range of their Annual Meetings, and visit Dublin, where numerous Archæological attractions were presented to their attention. Meanwhile he would urge all who took interest in the advancement of the Society to use their best exertions in giving full effect to the meeting of the present year at Cambridge. He had received encouraging assurances of the cordial disposition there evinced towards the Institute; and he felt no slight anxiety that their Meeting in his own University

² See “Le Bestiaire Divin,” with introduction by M. Hippeau, Caen, 1852, pp. 126, 235. This myth is constantly alluded to by middle-age writers, as in *Poesies du Roi de Navarre*, t. ii. p. 70. The unicorn was the mediæval emblem of virginity.

See the treatise by the Abbé Cahier, entitled, “Sur quelques points de zoologie mystique,” Paris, 1842. See also various writers cited by Gesner, de *Quadrup.* lib. i.

should prove as successful as that at Oxford, so memorable amongst the Annual Assemblies of previous years, through the gratifying welcome with which they had been received in that ancient seat of learning, and the encouraging recognition of the value of Archæological researches.

In connexion with the display of Antiquities in the Dublin Exhibition, Mr. WESTWOOD stated, that having on a former occasion directed the attention of the members of the Institute to the extraordinary rudeness of the drawings of the human figure contained even in the finest of the Illuminated MSS. executed in Ireland (See Journal, vol. vii., p. 17), he had been anxious to ascertain whether the same style of Art prevailed in the sculptures of Ireland, executed either in metal or stone, of both of which numerous examples occurred in the Dublin Exhibition. This he had found to be completely the case, in proof of which he exhibited a number of casts in gutta percha, which he had been enabled to make of different objects of art in the Exhibition, by the kindness of their respective owners. Amongst these were several figures of the Saviour suspended on the Cross, of which the proportions of the body and limbs were most unnatural. In some the arms seemed to be simply formed of bent or flattened wire. The majority, however, of these crucifix figures agree in several curious particulars. The head is almost always crowned, the body naked to the waist, with a short tunic reaching nearly to the knees, and the feet pierced separately. In all these respects these figures bear a great resemblance to the enamelled crucifix figures of the Saviour executed at Limoges in the XIIth century, of which a very remarkable example was exhibited by Mr. Forrest at the previous November meeting of the Institute (Journal, vol. x. p. 369). The repeated occurrence of the crowned head is curious, as it is of very great rarity in the illuminations of contemporary MSS., and it was probably founded upon some legendary or symbolical theory, which it would be interesting to trace. Didron is silent on the subject. These figures are generally of bronze and gilt, and the features are entirely destitute of expression.

Mr. Westwood also exhibited casts of two small bronze sculptured groups of the Crucifixion, which quite agree in general treatment and details, as well as in their excessive rudeness of execution, with the curious representation of the same subject in the Irish Psalter at St. John's College, Cambridge (copied in Palæogr. Sacr. Pict.). The Saviour in both is represented of large size in comparison with the other figures; in both the head is uncrowned, with long hair, and in one the face has long moustaches curled at the lips, and a long forked beard; in the other the body is ornamented with interlaced riband-work. The feet are separately affixed, and the middle of the body clad with a tunic. On either side of the Saviour are the two soldiers with spear and sponge, and over his outstretched arms are two winged angels. We have here another striking peculiarity, as the ordinary mode of representation of the Crucifixion in the Latin Church, from the earliest times, has been to figure the Blessed Virgin on one side, and St. John on the other, whilst the two soldiers are more usually found in the representations of the Eastern Church, and we find them likewise on all our own earliest stone monuments, as on the curious carved cross found at Woden's Church, Alnmouth, a cast of which was exhibited in the Dublin Exhibition; the original fragment is at Alnwick Castle, in the Museum formed by the Duke of Northumberland. They appear likewise on the Cross at Aycliffe, co. Durham, represented in

this Journal (vol. ii. p. 260).³ The former of these two carved stones might reasonably be ascribed (from the style of the inscription) to the VIIth or VIIIth century, and the latter was certainly not much, if at all, more recent. These observations are, however, at variance with Didron's assertion, that the Crucifixion was never, or but very rarely, represented before the Xth or XIth century (Iconogr. Chrétienne, p. 266) whilst the fact, that in the famous Syriac MS. of the VIth century at Florence, the crucifixion is represented exactly as it appears on these old British and Irish relics of art, and that in one of the finest of the Charlemagne Gospels of the IXth century (figured by Count Bastard), we find a similar illumination, renders it impossible to come to any other conclusion, than that the supposed non-existence of such representations results from the subsequent destruction in Western Continental Europe, or that their existence in the early relics of our own country, and in works actually executed in the East or which evince an Eastern influence, is the result of early communication between the Irish and British, and the Eastern Christian churches. Didron has, indeed, had the sagacity on two other occasions to hint at a supposed influence of Byzantine over English Art-works (Icon. Chrét., p. 389, n., and 557, n.), and the preceding observations will shew another instance of the same influence. The same treatment of the Crucifixion also occurs on most of the grand Irish sculptured stone crosses, whilst on the reverse of many of them we see another figure of the Saviour with outstretched arms, which had in some instances been considered as a repetition of the Crucifixion; but there are none of the usual accessory details, and it has been lately suggested by some Irish antiquaries, that this figure was rather intended as a representation of the Ascension. This is, indeed, a probable explanation, but until we have a correct series of delineations of these crosses, we cannot hope to arrive at a clear explanation of their sculpture. Thanks to Mr. O'Neill, this want is now likely to be in a great measure removed by his publication on the Irish crosses. These, of course, would be useless to the Archæologist unless they are strictly accurate in their details; but we know that Mr. O'Neill is fully convinced of this, and that fidelity in the minutæ of the ornamentation, &c., will not be sacrificed to picturesque effect; indeed, we have occasion to know that one of the plates in his first number will be replaced by another, some of the details not having been quite correctly given.

Mr. W. Figg communicated the following notice of the discovery of a British urn near Lewes, and sent for examination a drawing of this relique, which is similar in general form to other cinerary urns found in Sussex.

"On the 24th of October, having received information that some labourers, digging flints, had opened a barrow in which was a large urn, I went to visit the spot, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Lower; we found the men at work in a barrow to the south of Mount Harry, on the brow beyond the sheep pond at the turn of the race course, on Sir Henry Shiffner's hill, close on the southern side of the track leading to Plumpton plain.

"They had laid bare a large British Urn, which the drawing represents; its height was 1 foot 2 inches, greatest diameter 1 foot; its exact pro-

³ This peculiarity is likewise to be observed in the very curious fragment found some years since in the Calf of the Isle of Man. Antiquarian Repertory, vol. iv. p. 460. It bears an extraordinary

figure of the Saviour on the cross, the feet separately attached, the body clothed in a long tunic. At his right side stands a soldier with a spear. The other side is broken.

portions are shown, the drawing being made to a scale of 4 inches to a foot. It was found in the usual position, that is, bottom upwards; it was very much cracked, and, upon an attempt being made to remove it, it fell to pieces, and, such was its state, that all efforts to collect the fragments in order to its restoration were ineffectual. I therefore took the dimensions, and completed the drawing from a fragment which we brought away. The mode in which this urn is ornamented is unusual, being a variation from the ordinary zig-zag fashion in the rudely scored ornament on the surface. This is the second urn found on this part of the Downs within about eighteen months." The rim, or upper portion above the projecting shoulder of the urn is scored with straight lines alternately horizontal and perpendicular, and at some distance below the shoulder a row of horse-shoe markings runs round the urn. The ornamentation by lines alternating in this manner occurs on the urns found at Broughton, Lincolnshire, figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 199.

Several sepulchral urns of the earliest period have been discovered on the Sussex Downs, the most remarkable being that disinterred at Storrington, measuring 21 inches in height, and those found at Alfriston, recently purchased for the British Museum. (Sussex Archæol. Coll., vol. i. p. 55, vol. ii. p. 270). See also Horsfield's History of Lewes, p. 48, p. 5.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts, communicated a note of some ancient horse-shoes in his possession, considered by the late Mr. Bracy Clark and others to be Roman. One was found at the foot of Silbury Hill, between Marlborough and Beckhampton, in removing the boundary of the meadow on which the hill stands. It lay in a bed of chalk, and the nails remained in the shoe, but no trace of hoof or bones was found. The other was found in gravel on Beckhampton Down, about two miles distant from Silbury, nearly three feet under the surface. These shoes are so much alike in form and size as to give the idea that they might have belonged to the same set. The late Dean of Hereford obtained a similar horse-shoe, found with others and a skeleton, a short distance north-west of Silbury, and it is figured amongst the Illustrations of his Diary, given in the Salisbury Transactions of the Institute, p. 110, fig. 19.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS communicated an account of Castel del Monte, near Ardia, in Apulia, an ancient hunting-seat of the Emperor Frederic II., illustrated by ten views drawn for the late Hon. Keppel Craven by a Neapolitan artist, Carlo Paris. It is a structure of octagonal form, with a central court, and angle-turrets, each side of the octagon forming a separate chamber. "This interesting building (Mr. Strangways observed), now in a state of partial ruin, seems to have been erected in the early part of the XIIIth century. It is remarkably well constructed and perfectly symmetrical. Built of the rough limestone of the country, it is, within, partially lined and decorated with white or grey marble, of which the windows and other enriched portions, not very numerous, are composed. The whole appearance of this deserted palace suggests the idea of its having been formed for enjoyment, but with a certain view to defence; the taste that appears in many features is that of a court in which the arts and refinements of luxury were appreciated. The great entrance especially shows an intention of an approach to the classical styles, and the coins of Frederic II. exhibit a desire to return to the Roman type rather than to retain the Gothic forms of mediæval monetary art. The situation of the castle, though not picturesque, is

striking ; it is placed upon an insulated hill rising in the midst of the vast grassy plain of Apulia, more like the Downs of the South of England than the general scenery of Italy, and far from any village or habitation larger than a shepherd's hut, and it is in consequence very conspicuous over a large extent of the province, and even of the Adriatic.

“ The walls of the best rooms are of rough limestone and probably were covered with hangings, for the base and cornice are of marble ; and the upper parts or lunettes, immediately under the vaulting, are lined with marble, not actually built in the manner of the *opus reticulatum*, but scored, in imitation of it, over the surface of the square slabs. This gives the work a resemblance to the triforia of Chichester cathedral, to some work in the west front of Lincoln cathedral, and other Romanesque buildings, and shows that the diagonal form was used as ornament as well as in construction. Unfortunately the artist has given no representation of an interior. The details are not unlike those to be found in England of the XIIIth century. Trefoiled foliation and plate tracery, approaching the principle of the geometrical, as also an early style of capital are conspicuous features.

“ The Castel del Monte may be easily visited by any traveller going from Naples to the Ionian Islands by Barletta, Bari, or Brindisi, the usual ports of embarkation.”⁴

Mr. SPENCER HALL communicated an account of the discovery of an extensive series of mural paintings in Pickering Church, North Riding of Yorkshire ; they were brought to light about September, 1853, in the course of repairs. A description of these paintings was also received from Mr. W. Hey Dykes, of York, accompanied by carefully detailed drawings, representing the sides of the nave and the entire series of subjects with which its walls were decorated. The church, not noticed by Rickman, is of various dates ; the plan consists of a spacious nave and chancel ; the nave having north and south aisles, with transeptal chapels at the east ends of the aisles, a fine west tower, and a south porch. The arcade of the nave and lower part of the tower are Norman ; the chancel, aisles, and transepts, and upper part of the tower are early decorated ; the clerestory of the nave plain perpendicular. The nave communicates with the aisles by four arches, those on the north are round-headed and spring from massive cylindrical piers with square cushion capitals ; the piers on the south are composed of clustered shafts with foliated capitals. Above these arches the entire face of the wall and the space between the clerestory windows had been decorated with sacred and legendary subjects, painted in distemper on a thin coat of plaster laid on the ashlar walls. They formed a series, extending from the west end to the chancel arch, and their date, as shown by the costume and character of the design, appeared coeval with the clerestory, probably about 1450. The subjects of the paintings were thus described by Mr. Hall, commencing on the north side from the west end :—St. George and the Dragon, a spirited design, occupying the entire height from the spandrel of the arch to the wall-plate ; St. Christopher ; Herod's Feast, in one part of this design St. John appears in the act of reproving Herodias, in another his head is brought to her daughter : this and the following subjects are designs of smaller proportions than the two first, and are painted in two tiers ; the subject above the Feast is supposed by Mr. Dykes to have been

⁴ This interesting building forms one of the subjects in Mr. Lear's volume illustrative of scenery and Architecture in Calabria.

the coronation of the Virgin.—The martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury ; an interior of a church, with an altar at one end, a mitre is placed on the altar, and in front of it are two ecclesiastics, one kneeling ; the knights are in the act of drawing their swords.—The martyrdom of St. Sebastian, or, as Mr. Dykes supposes, of St. Edmund ; this subject had been much injured by the insertion of a mural tablet. On the south side, beginning from the east, appeared a series of subjects from the Life of St. Catharine, partly destroyed by the monument of a London citizen affixed to the wall. An inscription ran along these paintings, which were arranged in two tiers. The next is supposed by Mr. Spencer Hall to represent St. Cosmo and St. Damian ; two persons appear in the garb of pilgrims, and seem to ask hospitality from a man who stands at the door of a house ; beyond is seen another figure at the entrance of a house. The following subjects are, a death-bed scene, possibly representing the Sacrament of Extreme Unction ; an interment, the shrouded corpse is marked with a red cross. Beyond, on the same level, are subjects of Sacred History—Christ healing the Ear of Malchus ; Christ before Pilate ; the Flagellation ; Christ bearing the Cross ; the Crucifixion ; the Descent from the Cross ; the Entombment of our Lord. Beneath, occupying the spandrel between the second and third arches from the west end, appeared the Descent into Hell. These paintings formed three rows divided by ornamental borders ; the first row occupying the spandrels of the arches ; the second fills the space between the arches and the clerestory ; the third the spaces between the clerestory windows. It is to be regretted that the preservation of these works of early art was deemed impracticable or undesirable.

On Sept. 14th, Mr. Spencer Hall found a workman employed in concealing them anew with a coat of whitewash ; they have been wholly destroyed ; and the drawings exhibited to the meeting through the kindness of Mr. Hey Dykes and Mr. Procter, and specially prepared for the Yorkshire Architectural Society, now form the sole memorial of these curious examples of design. There were likewise in Pickering Church some vestiges of painting of earlier date. On the south wall of the north transept, a large representation of the Last Judgment was brought to light some years since ; it appeared to have been superior in design and colouring to the subjects recently discovered in the nave ; but it was condemned to destruction, and at the time of Mr. Hall's visit last year, only a pair of wings were visible. On the soffit of the arches on the north side of the nave were traces of figures, one on either side, immediately above the capitals, with a trefoil-headed canopy of Norman or Transitional style, and a foliated pattern filling up the head of the arch. There were also figures of apostles and saints painted on the splays of the clerestory windows. So remarkable an example of the prevalent introduction of mural coloured decorations in England has perhaps never hitherto come under observation. It would have been very desirable to have preserved at least some portion, which previous injuries had not rendered wholly unsightly to the eyes of modern "restorers," and which might have supplied evidence in regard to the arts of design in the XVth century.

Pickering Church, Mr. Spencer Hall observed, contains some tombs with effigies well deserving of notice. In the north aisle lies a cross-legged effigy, in good preservation. On the north side of the communion table, there is an alabaster tomb with figures of a knight and lady, of the early part of the XVth century ; the knight wears plate armour, a collar of SS. and an

orle around his helmet ; on his surcoat appear three lions, according to Gough's description (Sep. Mon. vol. i. part 2, p. 179.) Leland mentions, in his Itinerary, two or three tombs of the Bruces at Pickering, one of whom with his wife lay in a chapel on the south side of the choir ; " he had a garland about his helmet ; " this description seems to identify the tomb with that now removed to the north side of the chancel.⁵ It was still in the south chantry when Gough visited the church in 1785 ; but that chapel has been converted into a vestry, and the tomb displaced. Another tomb, described by Leland as in a chapel under an arch on the north side of the choir, was probably that of which the mutilated remains are now seen on the south side of the communion table, where it had been placed previously to Gough's visit, and the chapel destroyed. The more ancient effigy is not described by Leland, who, however, speaks of seeing " two or three tumbs of the Bruses," and this may be the third thus adverted to in his Itinerary. Gough describes it as a cross-legged figure on an altar-tomb against the north wall, in a round helmet with a frontlet, gorget of mail, plate armour, round elbow-pieces, mail apron and greaves ; on the shield a chief dancetty. There was a branch of the Bruce family settled at Pickering ; and Leland states that he saw the ruins of a manor-place there, called Bruce's Hall. These effigies claim the attention of the Yorkshire antiquary, and deserve to be carefully examined and identified.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE gave the following account of the recent discovery of a mural painting in Lincolnshire, and exhibited coloured drawings, carefully executed when this curious work of art was first brought to light :—

" During the process of cleaning down the walls of Ranceby Church, near Sleaford, preparatory to their being fresh painted, so as to shew the stonework in the interior, portions of an older coating of plaster were discovered below the more modern surface, which was condemned. It appears that the walls had been prepared in so slovenly a manner for the reception of this second coating, that whenever any portions of the first still remained in a tolerably sound state, these were allowed to remain, although wholly concealed by the new work above them, until they were once more separated in my presence by a skilful workman, who, having discovered remnants of painting, in consequence of the flaking off of a portion of the upper surface, carefully removed the remainder, so as to disclose the figure represented by the drawing which I send for examination. It formed a part of a subject 20 feet in length, and 5½ feet in breadth, enclosed by a red band or frame, and was painted in distemper upon the wall of the north aisle ; but the only portion remaining perfect, or indeed intelligible, was one extremity (to the right), which is the subject of my drawings. When first the object seemingly resembling a bag caught my eye, I hastily imagined that the figure was that of Judas, and that the curious tufted monster was intended to portray the instigator of his betrayal ; but upon observing the noble character so strongly stamped upon the countenance of this holy person by the artist, and after due consideration, I believed him to be St. Matthew, who, when painted as an Apostle, has usually a purse or bag in his hand, whilst the Book seemed to point to his character as an Evangelist, or Gospel writer, by the power of which the Devil was to be abased. The dress is

⁵ Leland, Itin. vol. i. fol. 71.

curious, being partly of the Monastic and partly of the Priestly character ; it is, indeed, difficult to determine whether the outer robe partakes most of the fashion of a cloak or of a cope, whilst underneath are visible the ends of a stole, and something like an alb, divided up the centre so as to display a red robe beneath. The dark train-like appurtenance is a little obscure, blending, as it does, into the ground below. The whole painting has been produced with the aid of three colours only, Venetian red, neutral tint, and reddish brown, employed in a very effective manner. The background is powdered or diapered with red stars, in the disposition of which the artist took particular pains, as he had twice or thrice partially erased his work by passing a white tint over the stars, and had then put them in afresh in a slightly different position. I believe, however, that they were stamped or stenciled on the plaster in the same manner as borders, flowers, &c., are now executed on ceilings, and in mural decorations in Italy, so that he could afford to be prodigal of his use of them. The date of the aisle in which this painting is displayed is about 1320. Though the execution of the design is somewhat coarsely and carelessly executed, it is effective, and I regret that much of its force is lost in reducing it to so small a scale. The head given in the larger drawing is a fac-simile of the original."

The representation of the animal at the feet of the Saint is mutilated, and it is difficult to determine with certainty what it may have been the intention of the painter to portray ; it has been suggested, however, that the figure may represent St. Anthony, accompanied by his usual symbol of the pig. The other customary accessories, described by Dr. Husenbeth in his useful "Emblems of Saints," are here wanting ; and the book carried in the hand is more commonly the emblem of an Evangelist, as Mr. Trollope has observed, whilst in representations of St. Anthony a book occurs suspended with his bell on his Tau staff, or attached to his girdle.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. YATES.—An engraving by Bartoli, representing the Rape of the nymph Theophane by Neptune, from an antique sculpture in *rilievo*, and illustrative of the ivory *acerra* in the British Museum, found at Mayence, as described by Mr. Yates at the previous meeting (See p. 53, *ante*). The attitude is slightly varied, sufficiently to shew that the subject on that interesting relic is not an imitation of the sculpture given by Bartoli. It is a subject of rare occurrence in antique works of art, and there is scarcely any allusion to the myth in ancient writers, with the exception of Hyginus, in whose fables the tale of Theophane is found.

By Mr. WAY.—A small Merovingian coin of gold, lately found in a garden at Brockham, between Reigate and Dorking. It is a *triens*, or *tiers de sol*, struck at Metz, of the coinage of the French kings of the first race, and of considerable rarity. Another coin of the same type occurred, however, in the remarkable collection found in 1828 on a heath in the parish of Crondale, Hants, as related in this Journal (vol. ii. p. 199). On the obverse appears a head, with a fillet on the forehead, and the legend **METTIS CIVETATI**. Reverse,—a cross, the letters C and Δ over the transverse limbs, and the name of the moneyer,—+ ANSOALΔAS MONET. The occurrence of the Greek Δ as a D in the name Ansoaldus may deserve notice ; Gregory of Tours speaks of the use of Greek letters

as introduced by Hilperic. The weight of this *triens* is a little more than 19 grs. It has been purchased for the British Museum. A representation may be seen amongst the Crondale coins given in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. vi. p. 171.

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing of the sculptured head of a small stone cross, at present preserved in the collection of the Architectural Museum in Canon Row, Westminster. The fragment is 18 inches high, and about 14 inches wide at the head. The arms are of equal size, and dilated gradually, being very wide at their extremities, which are united together by a narrow fillet, the intervening spaces being pierced. In the centre is a small boss, the remainder of the disc being sunk, within a marginal raised ridge of about an inch wide, extending all round the arms. On the portion of the shaft still remaining is the commencement of a simple interlaced riband pattern. (See woodcut.) The fragment is about 6 inches thick, and the reverse is plain. It was found in 1810, in excavations at Cambridge Castle, where the curious early coffin slabs were found, of which drawings are preserved in Mr. Kerich's Collections, Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. 6735, fol. 189, 190, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pl. 15, 16, p. 228. The fragment here represented came into the possession of the Cambridge Camden (now the Ecclesiological) Society, and was transferred with their collections to London. On the formation of the Architectural Museum,



Stone Cross, found at Cambridge Castle.

the Society presented it with several casts, &c., in aid of so desirable an object.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—A representation of a silver penannular brooch, dug up in 1853, about three miles south-east of Galway, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. It was stated to have been found amongst the remains of a tumulus; the metal is of base alloy, the workmanship is curious, the extremities where the ring is divided being formed with circular ornaments, with a small central setting of a translucent substance, which Mr. Hoare believes to be amber. A third little boss of the same material ornaments the middle of the hoop. Around the circular terminations are set three crescents, and small heads of some animal, which has been regarded by certain Irish antiquaries as that of the wolf; but it bears more resemblance to the head and beak of a bird. The penannular portion of this curious brooch measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter; the *acus*, which is formed so as to traverse freely round the ring, measures in its present state $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; but it appears to have been longer. A correct representation of this brooch has been given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1854, p. 147. This kind of brooch occurs in Ireland, remarkably varied in the elaborate character of its ornamentation, as has been well shown by Mr. Fairholt in his *Memoir on "Irish Fibulæ,"* in the *Transactions at the Meeting of the British Archæological Association at Gloucester*, p. 89. The decorated ends of the hoop frequently assume a form termed a "lunette," as shewn by some of those examples and the bronze fibula found in co. Roscommon, figured in this *Journal*, vol. vii.

p. 79, from a representation communicated by Mr. Hoare.⁶ He observes, that silver ornaments of this class are of much greater rarity than those of bronze.

By Mrs. WEEKES, of Hurst Pierpoint.—An impression from a small oval cameo, described as an onyx, representing two winged genii leaning upon inverted torches (?), with one leg crossed over the other, and seen in profile, looking towards each other. The dimensions of the gem are nearly three quarters by half an inch. It was found in a barrow in St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, with a Roman brass coin in very imperfect condition, with apparently an imperial head on the obverse, bearing some resemblance to Hadrian, and on the reverse a circular object resembling a buckler, with several concentric rings: no trace of the legend remained. A small etching of these relics, then in the possession of the Rev. Joseph F. Fearon, F.S.A., was executed by the late Mr. T. King, of Chichester.—Also, an impression from a gold trefoil-shaped brooch, found near Brighton Place, at Brighton, in 1811; it is formed of three scrolls, thus inscribed:— + en espoir. ma. vye. endure. (See woodcut.) Date, XVth cent. Mrs. Weekes sent also a sketch of a gold ornament of later date, a



plain heart-shaped variety of the ring-brooch, inscribed,—*Is thy Heart as my Heart.* It was found at Newtimber, Sussex, in 1790. Diam. about 2 inches.

By Mr. FARRER.—A small Saracenic coffer of ivory of the Xth century, elaborately sculptured with eagles, foliated and interlaced ornaments, in pierced work (*opus triforiatum*). The hinge and the band which forms a fastening arc of white metal, inlaid with a kind of *niello* (?). An inscription in Cufic character surrounds the upper part. This curious object measures 4 inches in diameter; it was formerly in the collection of Eugène Piot. The following explanation of the inscription has been given by the learned archaeologist, M. Reinaud—

“On lit sur le rebord du couvercle du coffret une inscription Arabe en caractères Koufiques, dont voici la traduction.—Une faveur de Dieu au serviteur de Dieu Al Hakem Al-Mostanser-billah commandeur des croyants. Le Prince dont il s'agit ici est le Khalife Ommiade d'Espagne, qui regna à Cordoue entre les années 961 et 976 de l'ère Chrétienne. Quant au personnage dont le nom est placé à la suite de celui du prince, c'est probablement le nom de l'artiste.”

Mr. Farrer produced also a richly ornamented casket, recently brought from the church of St. Servatius at Maestricht. It is of gilt metal, set with gems, and decorated with enamelled and chased work of beautiful execution. Upon the lock is an escutcheon charged with these arms, *Gules*, a wall embattled *Or*. Ginanni gives as the bearing of *Dal Muro* in Spain, “di rosso con un muro d'oro merlato di 5 pezzi.”⁷

⁶ See another curious example of bronze, in Mr. Brackstone's collections, which is analogous to Mr. Hoare's “Galway brooch,” in the trefoiled ornamentations of the ends, and presents an intermediate type between the ring-brooch and the “penannular.” *Journal*, vol. ix. p. 200. The “Galway brooch” above described

is figured, *Proceedings Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. iii. p. 11.

⁷ Ginanni, *Arte del Blazone*, p. 255. It is, however, scarcely probable that the bearing upon Mr. Farrer's casket is Spanish. Wirsberg bore such a coat, but the wall *argent*.

By Mr. WILSON.—Several sculptures in ivory, two diptychs with figures of saints, and a figure of the Good Shepherd, placed on the summit of a kind of rocky pyramid with various devices around the base. It measures nearly 9 inches in height. Several of these singular figures have been brought to England within recent years. A more full description of one exhibited in the museum during the Norwich meeting and brought, as it is believed, from Portugal, may be found in the Museum catalogue. (Norwich volume, p. 45.) Also a chalice of gilt metal, with a silver bowl, and four small *nielli* around the knob; on the under side of the base is the date 1517 (?) in Arabic numerals. (See woodcut.)

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—Representation of the inscription upon the tenor bell in the church of Bedale, Yorkshire. The characters are majuscules, of the form sometimes termed “Lombardic,” the “Gothique arrondi” of French archaeologists, and they are probably of the XIVth century. The inscription forms the following Leonine distich^s :—

✠ IOU : EGO : CUM : FIAM : CRUCE : CUSTOS : LAVDO : MARIAM :
DIGNA : DEI : LAUDE : MATER : DIGNISSIMA : GAUDE :

The first word seems to be the interjection IO, the greek *io*, which was used as an exclamation of rejoicing, of applause, or of invocation. Sometimes, but rarely, *io* occurs as a monosyllable; it is so used by Martial. This couplet may be thus rendered :—Io! when I am made a guardian (or protector) by the cross, (*i.e.* am consecrated) I praise Mary. O thou! worthy of praise divine, most worthy mother, rejoice.

By Mr. BURTT.—An original document of the early part of the XIIth century, being a grant to the monastery of St. Martin des Champs, at Paris, by Peter de Blois, Bishop of Beauvais, and bearing his seal, a remarkable example of the mode of sealing *en placard*. This grant, unknown apparently to French writers, will be more fully noticed hereafter. It has been purchased for the British Museum.

By Mr. FRANKS.—An Italian Majolica dish, upon which is represented Phalaris being burnt in the brazen bull. In one corner are introduced the arms of Guidobaldo II., Duke of Urbino. On the reverse is written *Perillo*, probably erroneously for Phalaris. The date of this fine example is about 1550.

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A jar of red ware with numerous micaceous particles in its substance, it had originally two handles.—Also, some decorative pavement tiles, of the XIVth century. These relics were found at a considerable depth in the course of recent excavations at Haberdashers' Hall, London.

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A green-glazed jar with four little handles or rings round the neck, probably intended for tying down the cover, which as it was said was found closing the mouth of the vessel. It is stated that it had been recently found at Ealing, in preparing the foundations for a new church, and that it was filled with coins, which came into the hands of four labourers engaged in the work. They had absconded, and Mr. Le Keux had endeavoured in vain to ascertain the age of the coins thus discovered.

By Mr. C. HALSTED, of Chichester.—Impression from a gold betrothal

^s The stops between each of the words are in the original formed with three points placed perpendicularly.

ring, described as having been found in one of the piers of old London Bridge, during its demolition. It is inscribed thus:—In God I trust.

Matrices, and Impressions from Seals.—By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Impressions from the seal of Joseph, Dean of Armagh, a brass matrix in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. It is of pointed-oval form, the device is an eagle, with the legend, ✠ s' : IOSEB : DECANI : ARDMACHANI. According to a notice by Mr. John O'Corry which accompanied the impression, the matrix was found on the site of "Teampul Breed," or the Church of St. Bridget, in Armagh, about 1820. He considered the date to be about *t.* Henry II., and the name does not occur in the list in the Registries of the Primates, from the time of Archbishop Colton, in 1398. A representation of this seal is given in the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii. p. 112.

By Mr. HAILSTONE.—Impression from a matrix stated to have been found recently at Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire. The form is pointed-oval; the device is the Virgin and infant Saviour, within tabernacle work; underneath is a seven-leaved plant growing on the top of a hillock (?). Inscription, —✠ s' : BERENGARI : CANO'I : s' : SATVRNI : As no Saint named *Saturnus* occurs in the calendar, the name may be an error for *Saturnini*, and the owner of the seal was possibly a canon of the church of St. Saturnin, at Toulouse.

By Mr. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A seal of polished jet, in form of a blackamoer's head, the impress being an eagle displayed, with the Spanish words around it, ESO ES DE AGUILA REALE.—(This is of the Royal Eagle.) The date appears to be about 1550. On various parts of the little bust, which is carefully finished, are certain initial letters, the import of which has not been explained.

By Mr. WAY.—Impression from a seal of pointed-oval form found at Canterbury on the site of St. Laurence's Hospital, and now in the possession of Mr. Austin, of that city. It represents the martyrdom of St. Stephen, who appears kneeling in the midst between two men who are throwing stones upon his head; above is the hand of Providence in the gesture of benediction, and beneath, the head and shoulders of a tonsured ecclesiastic with his hands upraised. SIGILL' : MATHEI : CAPELLANI* Date XIVth century.

FEBRUARY 3, 1845.

The Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. WILLIAM TURNER, Vicar of Boxgrove, communicated an account of the discovery of a cemetery and cinerary urns of remarkable workmanship on Ballon Hill, co. Carlow, by Mr. J. Richardson Smith, in June last. Twelve of these urns were exhibited in the Archæological Court, at the Dublin Industrial Exhibition. The hill is remarkable from its insulated position in a rich plain, commanding an extensive view; nine counties may be discerned from the summit. The granite of which it is composed had been quarried at the top of the hill where the soil is of little depth. The first account of any discovery of urns or relics of antiquity was given by an old man living near the place, who said that forty-six years since when digging in a Rath, or mound of earth, he saw a granite slab under which was found an urn of beautiful fashion; he destroyed it from a superstitious notion which still exists in Ireland that such urns were made by witches. Since that time it is stated that large numbers of such

ancient vessels have been destroyed in planting trees with which the hill is partially covered. One man reported that he smashed four perfect urns in a day; and a quarryman said that he had broken eleven found close together in the quarry. In consequence of these reports, Mr. Richardson Smith commenced his exploration of the hill on June 14, 1853. The diggings commenced at a large block of granite on the hill-side: it proved to measure 22 feet by 12 feet, greatest breadth, the thickness being 10 feet; it was called by the peasantry, "Clochymorra haun," or little stone of the dead. It proved to be supported on granite blocks at each end; and, on clearing away the soil, so as to make search beneath, three skeletons were found, huddled together in a small space not above 2 feet in length. There was no trace of cremation. On further excavation, so that a person could sit upright beneath the great covering-stone, four large blocks of stone were turned over, and at a considerable depth a bed of charred wood appeared, with broken urns of four distinct patterns. At another spot also a fine urn was found deposited in sand, but it could not be preserved.

The next excavation was made at the top of the hill, and a large bed of charred wood and burnt bones was found two feet under the sod. The quarry was also searched and an urn was found, laid on its side in the sand; it was quite hard and perfect; the ornamental pattern upon it very curious. Many bones lay around this urn and a few within it. The old Rath was then examined; here digging proved most difficult, as it was paved with great blocks of stone fitting close together. Great quantities of burnt bones and charcoal appeared between stones set on end, under the pavement. The moiety of an urn was found and fragments of two others. The excavation was carried on to the depth of six feet; bones were still found at that depth, but no urn. On June 23 a large urn was uncovered, placed in an inverted position and quite perfect. The sod which had been used to cover the mouth of the vessel and prevent the bones falling out still held together. This urn was decorated with a diamond pattern and two rims round it; it measured $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and nearly 14 inches in width; near it was found a second, of large size but broken, of very strong pottery. There were many beds of bones, &c. After various trials in other places, the work was resumed at the old Rath and a great layer of burnt bones and charcoal found: at last a large slab (above 2 cwt.) appeared, and on turning this over a grave was discovered under it, very carefully made, measuring 2 feet long, and 1 foot wide. Its direction was north and south, and it was filled with fine sand in which lay an urn of very curious and elaborate pattern, but squeezed in on one side, and it appeared to have been placed in the sand whilst in a soft or unbaked state, an observation which may lead to the supposition that these urns were fabricated on the spot, and at the very time of the interment.

In the course of further investigation a five-sided chamber was found, walled in with long slabs placed in a workman-like manner, and covered over by a large stone. This was removed; the cist was filled with sand, a bronze spear much decayed lay near the top: deeper in the sand was a very small urn, of remarkable character and carefully finished workmanship, appearing as fresh as if newly made; it contained very small bones. At a greater depth in the sand was found a large urn, placed inverted, and perfect, less striking in form and in the design of its ornament than the former. On raising this larger urn there were seen on the flag-stone beneath, three round highly polished stones, placed in a triangular position,

with a few pieces of burnt bone around them. The colour of these stones is black, white, and green, the latter being thinner and of less weight than the others. It was conjectured that they might have been deposited as a charm, or they might have been sling-stones, a purpose for which they appeared suitable.

The workmanship of these examples of ancient pottery is far more elaborate than that of the Celtic urns with which we are most familiar in England. The ornaments are not simple scorings, zig-zag or other patterns, but tooled or chiselled, so as to present portions in high relief; amongst the forms frequently occurring on Irish urns are lozenges and escalloped patterns, with strongly projecting ribs, much decorated; the inside of the mouth of these vessels is usually ornamented with much care. In these particulars some analogy may be noticed amongst the sepulchral vessels found in Northumberland, preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle and that formed at Alnwick Castle by the Duke of Northumberland. A certain resemblance may also be traced in the urns found in North Britain. The examples found at Ballon Hill surpass for the most part in richness and preservation those hitherto found in Ireland. The facts here given will suffice to shew the very curious character of the interments; a full account of Mr. Smith's investigations there will be published, as we believe, by the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, with representations of the urns.

The description of the cist enclosing a diminutive urn with bones of small size, probably those of a child, with one of large dimensions, will recall to our readers the interesting relation by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, of the interment at Porth Dafarch, Holyhead Island, in 1848. (Journal, vol. vi. p. 226.) The deposit of the burnt remains of an adult, it will be remembered, were there found with those of an infant, placed in a kind of rude cist and in separate urns; this interment was moreover supposed to be a vestige of the Irish, to whose predatory incursions the coasts of Anglesea and adjacent parts were much exposed.

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL stated that Mr. Richardson Smith had subsequently prosecuted his researches in co. Carlow with great success, and had succeeded in preserving a large number of beautiful urns. The sepulchral chamber rudely formed with stones had been noticed in other ancient Irish interments; and one of the most remarkable examples is the cromlech discovered in a tumulus in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, known by popular tradition as the "Hill of the Mariners." The bodies had been deposited unburnt; near the heads of each were a number of small shells, the *Nerita littoralis*, perforated to form necklaces.⁹ They might, however, have served as a kind of currency like the strings of cowries in Africa.

Mr. O'NEILL desired to bring anew before the Institute the important class of remains of a later age, the sculptured crosses to which he had invited attention on a former occasion, and to which the notice of antiquaries had recently been attracted by the exhibition at Dublin of several casts of these remarkable early Christian monuments, which have since been transferred to the Sydenham collection. Mr. O'Neill produced a series of "rubbings" from the most characteristic examples, namely the stone crosses of Graignamanagh, Kells, Graigue, Monasterboice, Kilkispeen, &c., and some of the plates prepared for the forthcoming second part

⁹ See an account of this remarkable tomb in Mr. Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities, p. 9.

of his work on "Irish Crosses." He pointed out certain curious details in these sculptures, and stated that a tradition existed at Monasterboice that the crosses existing there, which are amongst the finest monuments of their class, had been obtained from Rome. Mr. O'Neill observed, however, that if any argument were wanting to disprove the notion of their foreign origin, it might be found in the fact that the Irish crosses are formed of granite and other materials obtained in Ireland. He showed one example from Kells, representing the type of the Sacrifice of Isaac. Amongst the most singular forms of the peculiar ornamentation may be cited a portion of the cross at Kilkispeen, on which four human figures appear interlaced together. Subjects of the chase occur amongst these sculptures, intermingled with those of a sacred description; of these Mr. O'Neill noticed an instance on the base of a cross at Kells, in which also a chariot and horsemen are represented; there are similar details also amongst the sculptures on the base of the great cross at Monasterboice, which had been wholly concealed by accumulated earth around it, until its recent removal under Mr. O'Neill's directions.¹ Of these sculptures he exhibited a facsimile.

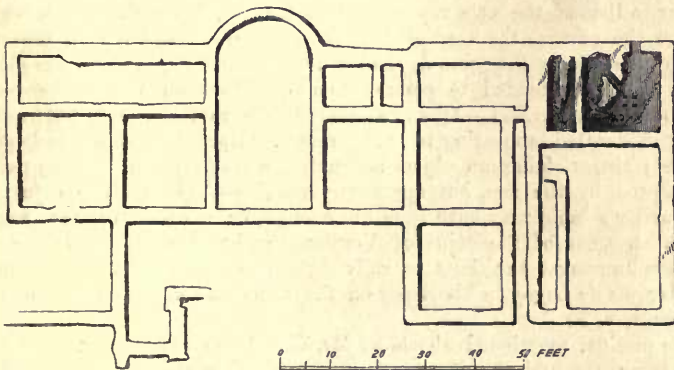
Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that the close analogy between the peculiar ornamentation of these sculptured monuments, and that of Irish illuminated MSS. of the same period, may serve to demonstrate the fallacy of the notion that they are of Italian or foreign workmanship. He had pointed out, on a former² occasion (see p. 64, *ante*), the conventional features of design by which these Irish works of early art are characterised as compared with those of an Eastern type. One of the latest writers on the subject had gone so far as to affirm that these sculptures are Italian and that no Irishman could have executed them. Mr. Westwood was firmly convinced that such a conclusion is unfounded.

Mr. WESTMACOTT observed that this remark appeared worthy of most careful consideration, as it opened a very interesting question. "The character of the *rilievi*, as well as the style of the ornament, certainly exhibited many points of difference when compared with the Italian types of similar subjects, of what might be assumed contemporary date. The latter especially (referring to the ornament) is very peculiar, and has little or no resemblance to that which usually occurs in early monuments of Italy. But it has enough in common with some of the Art met with in the East to make it worth inquiry whether the design of these ornamented crosses may not have been derived, directly or indirectly, from that source. Among the reasons that would somewhat strengthen this speculation, the stiff, hard, and ugly forms given to the human figure, wherever it is introduced, are, in my opinion, very powerful. We know that the Art representation of sacred persons was, at a very early period, a subject of considerable discussion. The greatest difference of opinion prevailed among the highest authorities and most learned and pious ecclesiastical writers, as to the character of form that should be admitted for this purpose. Certain of these, chiefly of the Eastern Churches, insisted that the Saviour should not be represented under a form of beauty; but, on the contrary, of a repulsive character. This strange opinion was founded on the literal translation of that passage in Isaiah, which declares—'He hath no form or comeliness . . . and there is no beauty that we should

¹The base of this remarkable cross has been excavated since the cast was prepared for the Industrial Exhibition in

Dublin. This portion will be added on the cast being placed in the series at Sydenham.

desire him.' From this they seem to have concluded that our Saviour's person was even deformed! and the followers and admirers of the advocates of this strange doctrine—especially the monkish orders of St. Basil for instance—adopted these views to their full extent. Thus, a peculiar character of stiffness and even ugliness is found to pervade the illustrative Art of the Eastern schools, as well as wherever the same influence extended. Happily for Art, another and entirely different view was taken by other learned doctors of the Church, of quite equal authority and orthodoxy. They rejected the reasoning of the Eastern divines and adopted the more philosophical principle, that beauty of sentiment should be illustrated by beauty of form; and argued that no beauty could be too great to represent the founder of Christianity, or to illustrate so divine and perfect a religion as that which He had taught. The influence of Pope Adrian I., supported by the high authority of St. Ambrose and others, went far to establish this opinion; and fixed, indeed, that type or character of representation which has prevailed generally in the Latin (or Western) Church—and which led, eventually, and by slow degrees, to those affecting and beautiful representations of the Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles and other holy persons which are found in the painting and sculpture of the Italian schools of the purer times of Christian Art. With respect to the strange adaptation of the human figure to the tortuous shapes of the ornament on those crosses, I am disposed to think that no particular meaning is intended by it. It is probably a mere exercise of ingenuity on the part of the artist to try how far the figure could be made to fill or fit into the spaces. I am further confirmed in this opinion from seeing the outrageous liberty that is taken with the human form in order to accommodate it to the very inconvenient and distressing postures it is made to assume."



Ground-plan of a Roman Villa at Wenden, Essex, excavated by the Hon. R. C. Neville, in 1853.

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated the following notice of a Roman Villa lately discovered in the course of his excavations near Audley End, of which mention had been made at previous meetings:—

“The remains of this building are in a field called Chinnels, on Lord Braybrooke's property, in the parish of Wendens Ambo, which, as

the name indicates, was formerly divided into two parishes, designated *Magna* and *Parva*. Each had a church and separate parsonage; but in 1662, when the parishes were consolidated, the church of the smaller and the vicarage of the larger, being out of repair, were pulled down. The smaller vicarage was then attached to the larger church, which stands at a considerable distance. The arch of the west doorway in the tower of this church appears to have been constructed with Roman tiles, and this may satisfactorily explain the ruinous condition of the hypocausts in the adjacent villa now laid bare. As the smaller church seems to have stood within two fields of the foundations recently discovered in Chinnels, a large portion of them were in all probability used in its construction. The only vestige of this church now remaining is a curious piscina, the bason of which is placed on a stone column, being formed within the capital, which is ornamented with foliated patterns of a Romanesque character. This stands on the lawn in the vicarage grounds; and, in a part of the same garden, some years since a number of skeletons were found, doubtless indicating the site of the grave-yard of the demolished church; an old door in a barn on the opposite side of the road may probably have been taken from the sacred structure thus demolished in the XVIIth century.'

We are indebted to Mr. Neville's kindness for the ground-plan of the villa which is here given (See woodcut). The site lies west of Wenden church, and to the south of the road which leads from that place to Arkesden. Several Roman relics, found in the course of the exploration of this villa, have been noticed in this Journal.² A bronze armilla and ring set with a glass paste and there discovered were exhibited by Mr. Neville at the Meeting in April last. Amongst the coins which have enriched his cabinet from this locality may be mentioned one of Cunobeline, regarded by the Rev. Beale Poste as an inedited type. He has kindly given the following observations on this coin. "The reverse is very similar to that of the coin represented by Ruding, Plate V. fig. 33, which has on the obverse the head of Jupiter, whilst the Wenden coin presents an obverse nearly the same as that of figs. 34 and 37, in the same plate, which appears intended to portray Apollo. The coin newly discovered may be thus described.—Obv., head of Apollo to the right; inscription partly obliterated, appearing to read—TA(SC). Rev., a horseman galloping to the right, wielding an object resembling a staff; the inscription partly intercepted by the rim, but apparently reading—V(ER). The object in the warrior's hand may have been the *carnyx*, or military trumpet, which occurs on some of the coins of Verulam, and which was used by commanders amongst the Celts to rally their troops, as has been shown by the Marquis de Lagoy in his Essay on the arms and warlike appliances of the Gauls, p. 25."

The piscina, mentioned above by Mr. Neville as existing at Wenden, bears some resemblance to that found by Mr. Lower at Pevensea Castle (see woodcut, in this volume of the Journal, p. 83.) The character of the sculpture is of an earlier period.

Mr. ASHURST MAJENDIE gave a short notice of certain tombs of the De Veres, preserved at Earl's Colne, Essex, and he exhibited drawings executed by Mr. Parish of Colchester. One of these memorials had attracted the notice of Horace Walpole, as appears in his letters to Montague. These monuments were removed from the Priory church, and Weever notices

² *Journal*, vol. x. pp. 170, 357.

several which no longer exist.³ The drawings exhibited by Mr. Majendie represented the following monuments:—A cross-legged effigy, a knight in a long surcoat, the feet resting on a boar; date about 1300; the figure is placed on an altar-tomb with deeply recessed niches at the side. An effigy in plate armour, camail, military belt over the hips, the arms of De Vere on the jupon; date late in the XIVth century. On the sides of the altar-tomb are niches in which small figures are placed. Cole supposes this to be the tomb of Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died 1392. An altar-tomb with effigies of a knight and lady; he wears plate armour, with the arms of De Vere on the breast, an orle around his helmet; in the niches at the sides of the tomb are angels holding rectangular escutcheons, charged with the arms of De Vere; De Vere impaling Sergeaux; De Vere and Warren, quarterly; De Vere impaling Badlesmere; and De Vere impaling Fitzwalter. This tomb has been assigned to Richard, tenth Earl of Oxford, K. G., who died 1417; he married the heiress of Sir Richard Sergeaux, of Cornwall. Mr. Majendie brought also for examination a curious fragment of stained glass, of a rich blue colour, found in excavations made by him at Hedingham Castle.

Mr. GEORGE VULLIAMY brought before the Society some relics of the game of *Paille maille*, so much in vogue in the XVIIth century, especially in the reign of Charles II., as appears by numerous entries in the Diary of Pepys. These objects had been lately found in an old house in Pall Mall, a street which had received its name from the favourite amusement there practised. Some notices of the game were read, which will be given in this Journal hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE.—A silver ring of very peculiar form, lately found at Great Chesterford, Essex, with relics of the Roman age. The *pala*, or head of the ring, is composed of a small rectangular gold plate, chased in relief, and representing a lion. From one side of this plate is a piece of similar dimensions turning outwards nearly at right angles to it, bearing in chased work, partly pierced, a representation of a vase between two birds (?).

By Mr. FRANKS.—Two bronze blade-weapons lately found in the Thames, one of them resembling the Irish blade presented to the Institute by Mr. Kyle, and figured in this Journal, vol. x., p. 73.; length, nine inches. The other is of a type found in Wiltshire and other parts of England, of which various forms are shown in Hoare's Ancient Wiltshire, plates 14, 15, 23, 27, and 28. This example has only two rivets to attach it to the handle, but these weapons usually have three, four, or five rivets. The broad part of the blade, close to the handle, is engraved with a vandyked border and hatched diagonal lines. Length, 8 inches. A bronze blade with two rivets only but of longer dimensions, found in the Thames near Vauxhall, was exhibited by Mr. Kirkmann to the British Archæological Association, and is figured in their Journal, vol. ii., p. 60. Mr. Franks produced also a "pomander," or globular frame-work of

³ Funeral Monuments, p. 614. Coles' account (written in 1746) is to be found in his MSS. in Brit. Mus., vol. x. p. 25. See also Dugdale's Mon. Angl. Caley's edition, vol. iv. p. 98. Gough, Sep. Mon.

vol. i. pp. 36, 53; vol. ii. p. 49. Morant vol. ii. p. 212. Daniel King made drawings of these monuments of the De Veres in 1653, which came into the possession of Walpole.

massive gold, chased and wrought with considerable taste ; it was intended, probably, to hold an aromatic pastille or preservative against poison and infection. The diameter is nearly two inches ; at one end there is a small ring, the attachment at the other end is lost. The weight is about two and a half ounces. An earthy matter was found within, which proved on exposure to heat to be highly aromatic. This ornament, of the close of the XVth or early part of the XVIth century, had been lately found on the Surrey side of the Thames by a bargeman who was endeavouring to fix his anchor in the bank of the river. A good example of the use of such "pomanders" is supplied by the portrait of a citizen of Frankfort, in the Stædel gallery in that city : it is dated 1504. A gold ball of like proportions is appended to his string of paternosters.⁴

By Mr. FORREST.—A Majolica dish, from the Baron collection at Paris, representing the finding of Romulus and Remus, painted by Francesco Xanto Avello, of Rovigo, at Urbino, in the year 1533. It is a beautiful example of gold and ruby-coloured lustre.—A small stove-tile, of Nuremberg pottery, date about 1560, on which is represented in relief a demi-figure of a crowned personage holding a covered cup ; two escutcheons are introduced, *or* (?) a lion rampant *azure*, and *argent*, a bend *sable*.—A small tankard-shaped vessel of stone ware, of the XVIth century, ornamented with a medallion in relief, representing a male and a female head conjoined, their faces turned in contrary directions.

By Mr. W. DEERE SALMON.—The iron cross-bar, part of the frame-work of a pouch or aulmonière, found in ploughing at Newark Priory, Surrey.

By Mr. FARRER.—Two fine plates of enamelled copper. One represents the Nativity : Joseph is seen seated at the foot of a bed in which the Virgin is reposing, and above is introduced the infant Saviour in swaddling clothes. The other bears a figure of St. Peter. The field is richly gilt in both examples, which are of the early part of the XIIth century.

By Mr. GEORGE V. DU NOYER.—A drawing representing the emblems



of the Passion, carved in low relief on the soffit of the arch of a window at Ballinacarriga Castle, Dunmanway, co. Cork. (See woodcut.) The building was erected in 1585, and that date appears with the initials—R·MC·C—being those of Robert McCarty, called McCarty Carriga, carved on stone, as shown by a sketch sent by Mr. Du Noyer. With the more usual emblems, — the scourges, pillar, the ladder, spear-head, hammer and pincers, the foot pierced by a nail, and the pierced hand with a nail pointed

towards it,—this curious carving presents some of less common occurrence.

⁴ Hefner, Costumes, Div. iii.

The crown of thorns has here the three nails (one for each arm, and a single nail for the two feet of the crucifix) inserted in it, the points converging towards the centre ; by its side appears a heart, transfixed in like manner by three swords. The cock, the symbol of Peter's denial, is introduced standing on a tripod pot, probably representing the vessel of vinegar mingled with gall. According to a strange local tradition, as Mr. Du Noyer observed, it was supposed that the bird was one that had been killed, and was actually being boiled in the high priest's kitchen ; but in order to mark the crowing of a cock at that particular time as a miracle, it was restored to life, and issued from the caldron as here shown to fulfil the prophecy. Amongst a series of these emblems on a sepulchral slab, dated 1592, found at Christ Church, Cork, in 1831, the heart occurs pierced with seven swords, explained as signifying the seven wounds of our Lord.⁵ With this were the tripod pot and other emblems, and amongst them the uncommon symbol of a rose.⁶

By Mr. LE KEUX.—A view of part of St. Ethelbert's Tower, at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, a remarkable fragment of Norman work, with numerous so-called Roman wall-tiles amongst the masonry. The drawing was executed by Mr. Deeble, in 1814, and the greater part of the tower fell two years subsequently. It appears in perfect state in the bird's-eye view taken, about 1655, by Thomas Johnson, and engraved by King for Dugdale's *Monasticon*.⁷

By Mr. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Two MSS., one being an Antiphoner of the XIVth century, with illuminated initials ; the other a collection of sermons and theological treatises by St. Ambrose, St. Bernard, St. Anselm, and other writers, bound up together, the writing being of various periods, about the XIVth and XVth centuries. It appears to have belonged to a monastery of friars at Tongres, in Belgium. Also several decorative pavement tiles of the XIVth century, found under Haberdashers' Hall during works now in progress. On one is the coat of Fitzwalter (?) a fess between two chevrons.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A small model of a helmet with a visor, of the time of James I., it is of steel with brass studs, and ornamented with gilding and with patterns formed by the punch and graver. An English dagger, date about *t.* Henry VII., found, as it is believed, in the Thames, near the Houses of Parliament, with the arming-sword exhibited at a former meeting. (*Journal*, vol. x. p. 368.) Also an English poniard, with a triangular-grooved blade. Three Venetian poniards with triangular or prismatic blades, variously mounted ; the blade of one of them has slight cavities on its surface, possibly to hold poison (?), and another has a blade graduated, and the divisions numbered. Some have conjectured that the bravo might have received remuneration according to the depth of the wounds inflicted ; but it seems more probable that such graduated poniards were used in trials of strength by Italian fencers, indicating the force of the stroke by the depth to which the blade penetrated in some hard object. A Spanish dagger with flamboyant blade, fabricated at Toledo.

⁵ The brass of Robert Beauner, at St. Albans, date about 1470, represents him holding a heart pierced with six wounds.

⁶ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. ci., part i., p. 599.

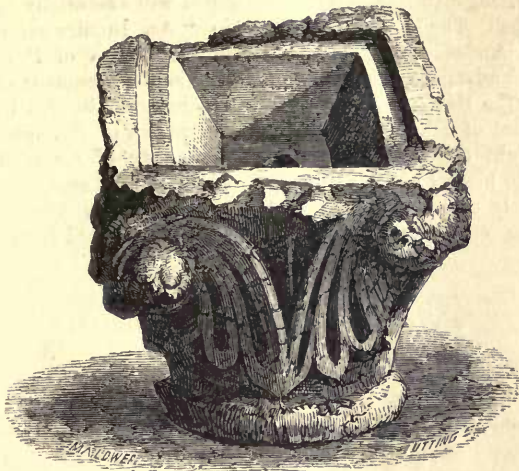
⁷ *Monast. Ang.*, vol. i., p. 23, orig. edit. ; copied in Caley's edition, vol. i., p. 120. See also Battely's Appendix to Somner's *Canterbury*, p. 161.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society, Vol. VI. London, John Russell Smith, 1853. 8vo.

It gives us pleasure to notice the sixth volume of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, which fully maintains the reputation acquired by the others. None of the local societies have shown greater activity or have more distinguished themselves. Some have devoted more money and space to illustrations, while this has rendered its publications attractive by the variety and discursive character of the letter-press, and its volumes really are, what they profess to be, Archæological Collections relating to the history and antiquities of the county. Matters of historical and archæological interest have been discussed in such a manner as to be at the same time useful and popular. Among the writers in the present volume we recognise most of those to whom the former volumes are chiefly indebted. It comprises seventeen papers. The principal meeting of the society for the year having been held at Battle, Mr. Hunter, of the Record Office, has contributed a paper on the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey, in which, if he have dissipated somewhat of the charm that this Roll, in its various forms, has had for the general reader, and more especially for those who believe themselves descended from some of the fortunate adventurers in the Conqueror's army, because their ancestors' names there appear, he has done good service to the cause of historic truth, the proper object of archæology, by showing on what frail evidence the pretensions even of the least objectionable of the different editions of such Roll depend, and how little reason there is to believe that any authentic original of it ever existed. Mr. M. A. Lower, so well known to the readers of the former volumes, follows with a lively description of the Battle of Hastings, derived from the early authorities, and illustrated by an etching of the field. He has endeavoured to reconcile the narratives of those writers, and has compared them with the various features which the ground now presents. In this, as in most cases of great battles, it is hardly possible to unite the different accounts of the conflict into a consistent whole. Mr. Lower has also contributed some memoranda relating to the family of Borde, in Sussex, with a memoir of Dr. Andrew Borde, physician to King Henry VIII., who was a great traveller; and the author of some works on medicine, and also, according to some, the writer of the "Merry Tales of Gotham"; an eccentric character, whom Mr. Lower supposes to have been of the Sussex family. He has also furnished an interesting account of Pevensey Castle and the recent excavations there, with some illustrations; to which Mr. Figg has supplied a plan that adds not a little to the value of the paper. It will be found of great assistance to any one visiting the spot. Among the relics brought to light during the

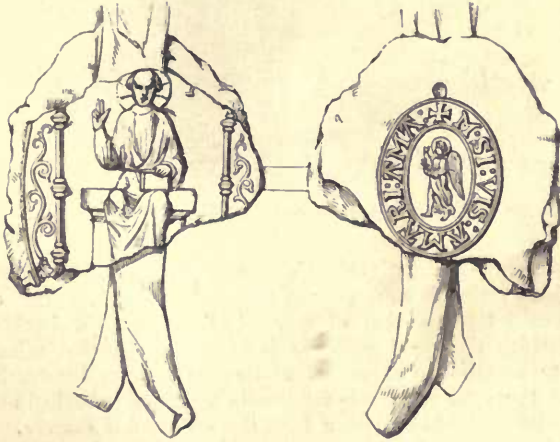
examination of the area of the castle are a font, discovered on the site of the chapel, the position of which has been ascertained, and a piscina, formed within the capital of a short column, apparently of transition-Norman date, an arrangement of rather uncommon occurrence. (See woodcut.)



Piscina found at east end of the chapel within the Castle of Pevensey.

Mr. Blaauw, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Society, the fruits of whose researches are ever at the service of others, has communicated an account of the visit of Edward II. to Battle and other parts of Sussex, in which the royal progress is described with that minuteness of detail as to provisions, expenses, and other matters illustrative of the manners of the age, which his familiarity with the published and unpublished records enables him to draw from those recondit sources. Another paper, entitled "Warenniana," comprises this gentleman's gleanings, chiefly from unpublished documents, relative to the Earls of Warenne; among which are some very early letters that had not been previously printed, and also some particulars now brought to light after several centuries of seclusion, respecting the estrangement and separation of the last of those Earls from his Countess Joan, daughter of the Count de Bar, and granddaughter of King Edward I., and the transfer of his affections to Maude de Nerford, whom some writers have alleged that he married after having been divorced from his Countess Joan. This has long been an obscure part of that earl's history, and any authentic information elucidating it is acceptable. Mr. Blaauw has also contributed some notices of the Inquests concerning the rebels of Sussex after the termination of the Barons' war in 1265, taken from the original inquisitions. We hope these and other collections on that subject, which have been made by him since the publication of his interesting history of this war, will be some day digested into a new edition of that book. Mr. W. D. Cooper has furnished a valuable contribution towards a history of the liberties and franchises within the rape of Hastings. From Mr. W. S. Ellis we have a paper

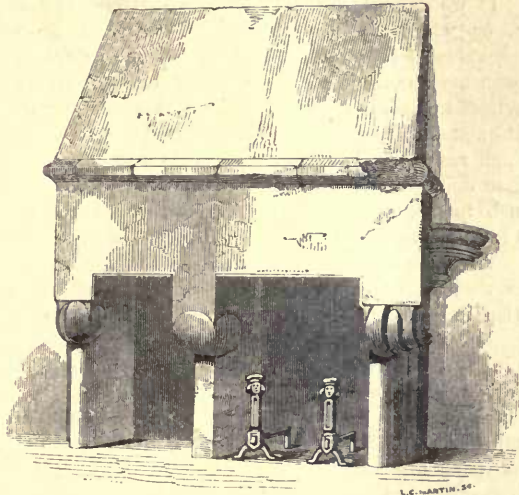
on the origin of the arms of some Sussex families, in which he enters into some speculations on the antiquity of heraldry. His views on that subject have been more fully developed in a pamphlet entitled, "A Plea for the Antiquity of Heraldry," London, J. R. Smith, 1853. This, as well as the paper just mentioned, is not without interest, though we think a further and more critical investigation of the subject will essentially modify some of his opinions. The Rev. A. Hussey, in "An Inquiry after the site of Anderida or Andredeseceaster," re-asserts the claims of Pevensey to be the place, and advances some additional arguments in support of that conclusion. To the Rev. G. M. Cooper the volume is indebted for an interesting account of Michelham Priory, in the parish of Arlington, in which he has brought together a considerable quantity of material towards a more complete history of it, with a cut of the Priory seal, which had not been previously published, and some illustrations of the architectural remains. (See woodcuts.) This seal has been engraved from a drawing



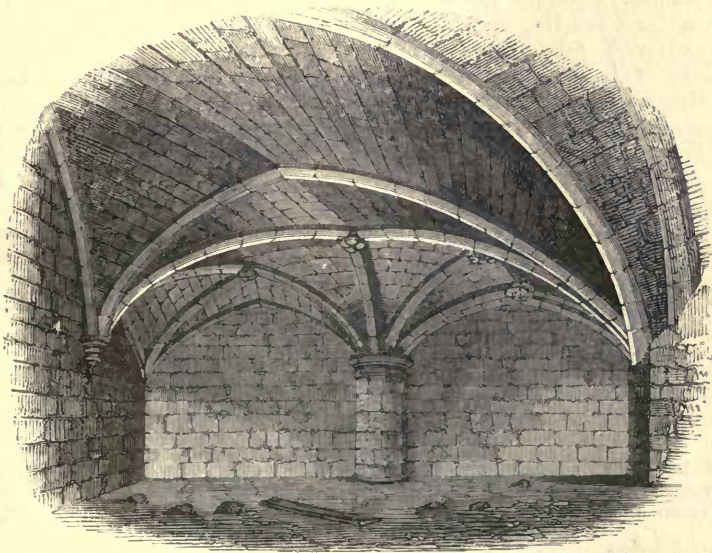
Seal and counter-seal of Michelham Priory, Sussex, appended to an indenture, dated 1376, in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

by Mrs. Blaauw, whose tasteful pencil has also contributed to the illustrations of the Memoir by copies of drawings by Grimm in the Burrell collections, British Museum, which supply so valuable a series of memorials of Sussex antiquities in great part now destroyed. The Rev. G. M. Cooper has also furnished a paper on Berwick parochial records, containing some curious particulars exemplifying the practice as to the occupation of land and other usages in a Southdown village, and some local words. Mr. G. R. Corner has given a paper on the custom of Borough English, by which in some places the youngest son or his representative inherits instead of the eldest. Though the custom is found in most other counties, the subject has an appropriateness in regard to Sussex, in consequence of the great number of manors that it contains, in which this custom, or others more or less resembling it, exist: a list of these manors is appended to the communication. Mr. Corner has, we believe, for some years devoted

MICHELHAM PRIORY, SUSSEX.



Double fire-place and mantle-tree with Angle brackets at each side, in the chamber over the crypt.



Crypt under the Refectory.

Drawn by Mrs. Blaauw, from the representation preserved amongst Grimm's drawings in the Burrell collections, British Museum.

much attention to the investigation of these peculiarities of tenure and their origin. If we cannot say that he has satisfactorily shown whence they sprung, or why they are so widely scattered, he has certainly collected much valuable information, and made some useful suggestions, to assist those who may be disposed to go deeper into the subject. Perhaps it would be relieved of some needless difficulties if the custom of Borough English, as it existed in towns, were investigated apart from the customs in manors which resemble it, and are, there is reason to believe, of later origin; and in doing so, the early power of disposing of houses and land by will in such towns, a remnant of Anglo-Saxon law, is not to be disregarded, as it is an important element in judging of the reasonableness of the custom. These numerous exceptions from the general law, though in some manors they may be referrible to mere caprice, seem to imply a social condition in certain localities, which history has very imperfectly transmitted. Mr. Corner has ascertained that there were like customs to be found in Picardy, Artois, and some other places on the continent. From the Rev. J. Dale we have a contribution entitled "Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts and other matters belonging to the parish of Bolney, contained in a MS. book of the time of Henry VIII." Among other curious items are some relative to the building of the steeple, and also the notices of the collections at "Hognel," which word, it is suggested in a note may, like Hogmenay, be a corrupt derivative from "*au guy l'an neuf*," the commencement of some verses sung on New Year's day. From those words, dropping the last, it is easy to understand that *aug'lan* might be obtained, and then, by a transposition not uncommon, *augnal*, and thence Ognel and Hognel, as the word is spelt in those accounts.

The Rev. F. Spurrell has furnished a description of the Architectural Reliques of Lewes Priory which are contained in the British Museum and the Museum at Lewes, with lithographs. One of the most remarkable is supposed to be part of a circular lavatory of black marble, ten or eleven feet in diameter, executed in the twelfth century. The same gentleman has contributed an Inventory of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey, a substantial yeoman of Newhaven, in 1697; which shows what were then the home comforts and accommodation of persons of that class. And from the Rev. E. Turner we have a brief notice of the programme of the funeral ceremony of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard-bearer of Henry VIII., by whom he was held in great esteem, and was appointed one of the executors of his will. He received from his sovereign a grant of Battle Abbey after the dissolution. He died in 1548, and was interred in Battle Church, where his tomb remains.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Fragments of a Greco-Egyptian work upon Magic, from a Papyrus in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by C. Wyeliffe Goodwin, M.A.

By publishing this remarkable fragment, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society has done much to elucidate a very interesting branch of inquiry. The art of the magicians who withstood Moses and Aaron, the strange magical doctrines of some of the early Eastern heretics, and the doings of the modern Egyptian magicians, alike receive illustration from the fragment and the valuable notes with which it is accompanied.

The author of the work, as the editor remarks, appears to have held similar, but not identical, doctrines with those of the Gnostic author of the "Pistis Sophia." He seems to have acknowledged the religion of the Hebrews as well as those of Persia and Greece, but his fundamental doctrines appear to have been Egyptian; indeed, there is little doubt that he was a priest or magician of Egypt and that he lived during the second century of the Christian era, or at no great distance of time from that period. His work is among the oldest of its kind and connects the Gnostic heresy with the ancient Egyptian religion, while it affords us some insight into what must have been the magic of the days of the Pharaohs.

The papyrus consists of a series of invocations accompanied by directions. The first of these, entitled "a Sarapian divination," is directed to be wrought by help of "a boy, with a lamp, a bowl, and a pit," and it is related that a throne should be seen to be brought in. These and other like particulars, coupled with the manner in which this mode of divination is said to have been conducted, on other ancient authority, indicates, as the editor observes, a very similar performance to that which Mr. Lane describes in his *Modern Egyptians* (vol. ii. c. xii.), as practised at the present day in Egypt. It is not a little remarkable that this magical rite should have continued in use throughout a period of near two thousand years, if not for a far longer time, while Egypt has twice changed its religion and once its language, so that superstition has survived nationality.

Passing over the second and third divinations as of minor importance, we find in the fourth the magician calling himself Moses, and invoking the God of Israel in words that indicate some acquaintance with the history and literature of the Hebrews. In the tenth, likewise, we find a similar incantation. Both are evidences that the magicians thought all religions serviceable, and were unwilling to alter foreign names, as one of the Zoroastrian precepts commands not to change barbarous names, for that they had a great efficacy in the mysteries. When they did not use foreign names, they called on those whom they wished to propitiate, in a strange series of meaningless words, chiefly formed of the vowels, of which we find many examples here.

The remaining invocations are curious and well deserving a careful examination. Perhaps the most remarkable of them is that wherein the magician threatens to divulge the most hidden mysteries, and otherwise pretends to terrify the gods, calling himself Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, that he may obtain what he desires. Porphyry ridicules this kind of magic in his letter to Anebo, but it appears to have been very prevalent among the so-called philosophers of that time who were addicted to magic, and recalls to mind the menaces which have been offered in other countries and later times to persons held sacred and their images.

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that Mr. Goodwin, and others as well qualified for the task, will continue the investigation of this remarkable subject, and lay fresh material before the public.

R. S. P.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum. By the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. London: George Bell, 1854. Forty-five Plates, of which two are printed in colours.

We have now before us one of the most satisfactory fulfilments of the promise held forth in an attractive prospectus that has issued from the

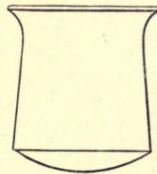
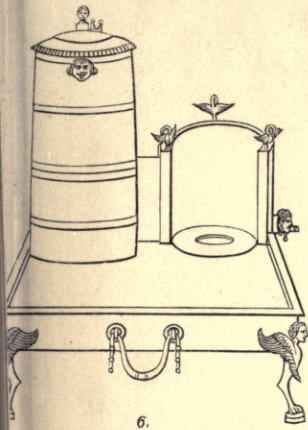
press. When the author of this beautiful volume first invited the encouragement of English Archæologists, and sought to engage their interest in those works of a higher class of Artistic development than the ancient reliques which mostly attract their attention, it may have been supposed that the voluminous and splendid productions of continental authors, and the elaborate treatise by Sir William Gell, had amply supplied the requirements of Antiquarian study, as regards the varied and instructive vestiges of the cities of Campania. The latter work, however, the "Pompeiana," best known probably to English antiquaries, is almost exclusively devoted to the illustration of the architectural examples and accessory features, which are of high value, even for practical purposes in the structures of our own times. The magnificent publications by the Neapolitan government must be regarded, Mr. Trollope truly observes in his preface, as beyond the ordinary reach of the students of antiquity in this country.

In the volume now commended to the notice of our readers, Mr. Trollope has satisfactorily supplied what had been a desideratum in archæological literature, and his labours will be gratefully appreciated by many who have devoted their attention to a most interesting branch of research, the development of Greek and Roman Art in its application to the accessories of daily life in ancient times. The universal display of taste and beauty in form, not less amongst ordinary objects of domestic use, than in the more luxurious furniture or enrichments of the saloon and the *triclinium* in the gorgeous times of Imperial Rome, or as exemplified by the delicately-wrought ornaments of personal use, is a striking characteristic of the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. We find, indeed, as Mr. Trollope's work admirably demonstrates, that the grace of high art derived from the Greeks was applied indiscriminately to the sacrificial vessels of the temple, to the weapons of war, the vases of every description, whether those for ordinary use or the sumptuous candelabra and appliances of the banquet. The tasteful skill by which the hand of the artificer was guided appears even in the culinary vessels, the furniture of houses, the armour and arms, the various musical instruments, and especially in the exquisite jewellery and personal ornaments of the fairer sex.

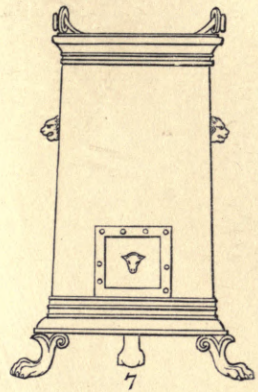
How often have we wished in younger days, or before foreign travel had enabled us to view the inexhaustible treasures of the "Museo Borbonico," that some Manual such as that now presented by Mr. Trollope had been at hand, to assist our studies, enabling us to realise the allusions of Horace or Juvenal, and comprehend the force of their keen satire in passages of which the point can only be appreciated through an intimate acquaintance with the refinements of the classical age and the usages of domestic life or manners.

The truthful illustrations of this volume, selected evidently with great taste and judgment, comprise all that could be desired within the compass of such an undertaking as has been contemplated by Mr. Trollope. His accurate pencil has been successfully employed in the delineation of examples of every description, chosen amongst the innumerable objects, which, whilst they delight, perplex the visitor of those treasuries of Art. In these examples the eye of the student may trace the type of many a form of beauty admired in the more tasteful adaptations of mediæval or modern times, whether in works in metal, in fictile manufactures, or in glass; and he may mark, possibly, with a feeling of humiliation, how infinitely superior are the productions of the classical age to those designs which have been

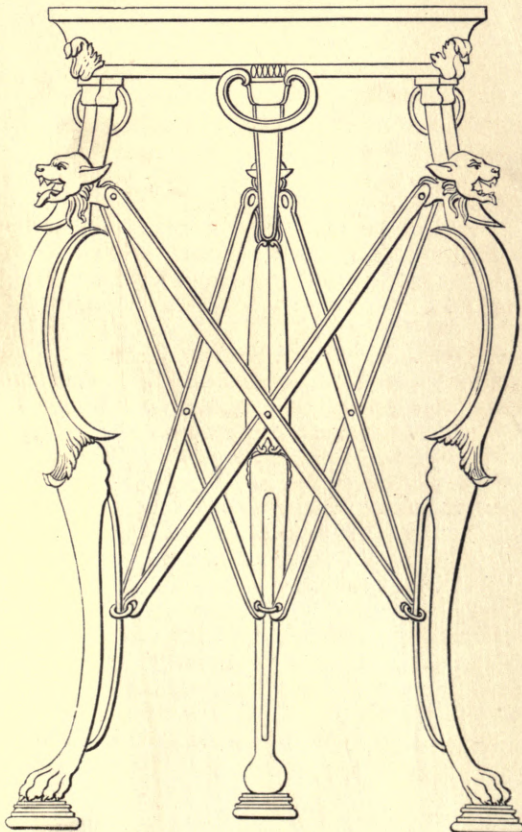
ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART FROM POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.



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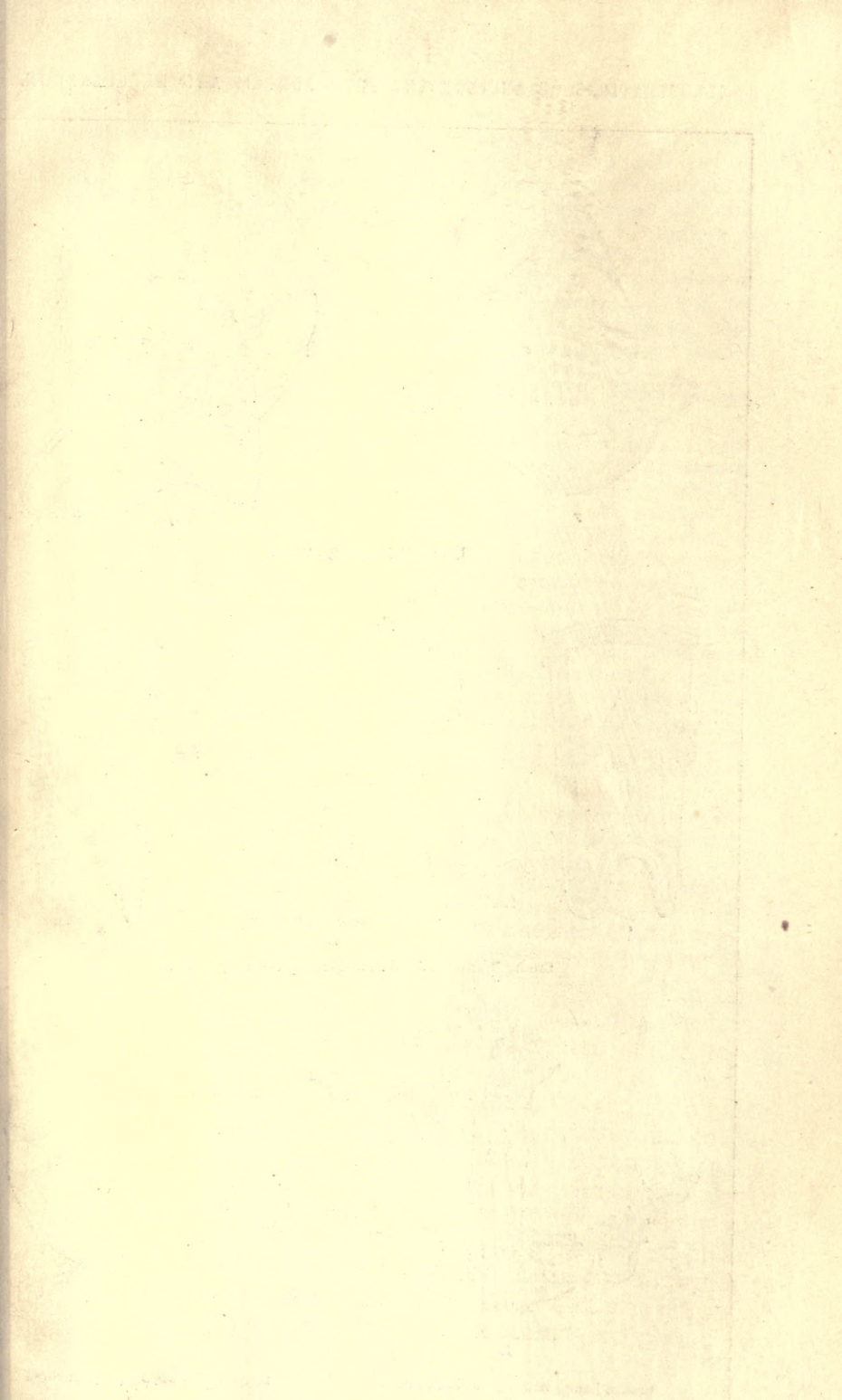


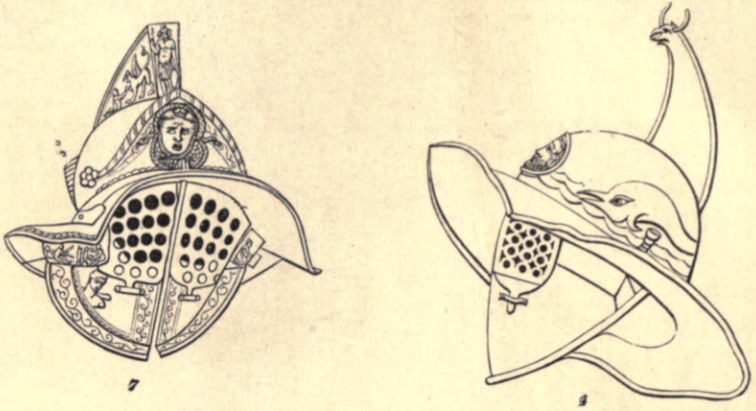
Foculi, portable Brasiers and apparatus for heating liquids.



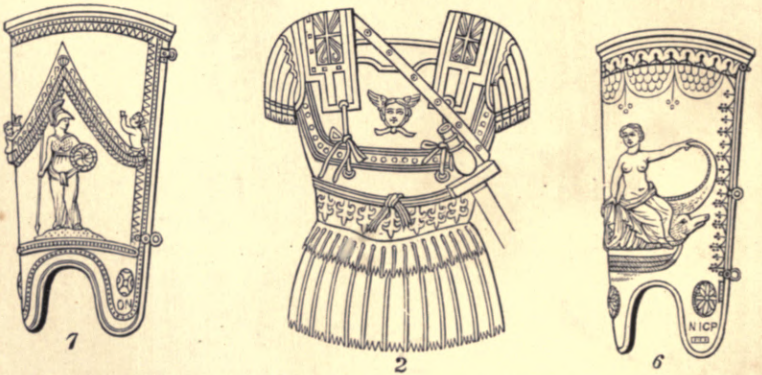
Portable Bronze Altar from Herculaneum.



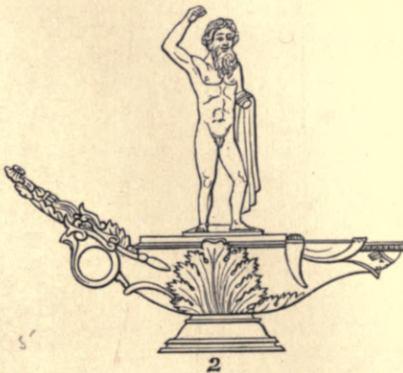




Bronze Helmets with Visors.



Bronze Brassards, *Manica*, and example of Body-armor.



Bronze Lamp, with figure of Silenus.



Silver *Poculum*. Height, 5 inches.

most admired in the art-manufactures of our own country. Hitherto, indeed, the attempts at novelty in producing more tasteful forms have for the most part signally failed, and it has only been through the imitation of the designs of ancient Etruria, or Greece, or Imperial Rome, that such endeavours have been in any degree successful. The illustrations of ancient art presented in this volume will be highly acceptable not only to the professed antiquary, but to the artificer, the student in the school of design, to all, in fact, engaged in the study or the practice of decorative art; and they possess the additional recommendation of being published at a price which places the work within the reach of all who may desire its acquisition.

By the author's kindness, we are enabled to give some examples of these interesting illustrations, reproduced from his drawings by the skilful hand of Mr. Utting. (See the accompanying woodcuts). In the text of the work, Mr. Trollope has presented some valuable explanatory observations and notices from classical writers, conveying information highly acceptable to the general reader. The pen of the accomplished scholar has combined with his talent as a draughtsman in bringing before us a multiplicity of antique objects, of which we seek, in vain, representations in those useful works of reference hitherto available, such as Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionary" and the volume compiled by Mr. Rich. In Mr. Trollope's pages we gain instruction regarding many details connected with religious and sacrificial rites; we learn how the Roman warrior was armed; how the banquet was prepared, and what were the appliances of the *symposia*; we see the forms of the instruments to the tones of which the ancient poets tuned their lays; the materials used for writing and painting; the luxurious furniture of the villa, the accessories of the bath, and lastly, the cinerary urns remarkable for the simplicity and elegance of their forms.

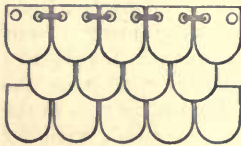
The exquisite plates printed in colour portray two of the most remarkable existing examples of the high perfection to which the art of decorating glass had been carried. They are vases of the deepest blue colour, over which was a casing of opaque white glass, and this last was partially cut away, so as to leave a design in relief like a cameo. Both these vases were found at Pompeii; the portions which have been preserved of one of them are now in this country, in the British Museum and in the possession of Mrs. Auldjo, and the fragments in the collection of that lady may be remembered by our readers as the choicest specimen of antique glass in the Exhibition formed in 1850 at the house of the Society of Arts.

To those who are interested in the investigation of military costume, the highly curious representations of antique armour will be specially acceptable. The helmets, cuirasses, and other defences of bronze, such as are here delineated, are objects of great rarity: amongst the former, the fact deserves notice that helmets with visors were occasionally worn by the Roman soldiery, as shown by an example of remarkable interest (see woodcut), having been that of the guard at the Herculaneum gate of Pompeii at the time of its destruction. The form closely resembles that of certain head-pieces worn in the sixteenth century.



The helmet here represented was found with the skeleton of the sentinel, who perished at his post in a small recess near the gate: his arms lay with the remains, and the sword was in remarkable preservation; its length was thirty inches; the sheath had been of leather studded with metal; the rings by which it was fastened to the belt remained; the precise form of the blade could not be ascertained. Mr. Trollope has given a representation of another Roman sword, showing the shape of the blade, and the adjustment, which occurs in some mediæval weapons, of a ring at the end of the handle, through which, obviously, a thong or lace was passed for secure attachment. (Plate iv. figs. 1, 2.)

The fashion of other examples of helmets is most eccentric, and the chasings in high relief, with which they are mostly enriched, are of admirable workmanship; these helmets formed with cheek-pieces (*bucculæ*), the *projectura* in front, and the *cudo*, or defence for the neck behind, were worn by the Roman officers. It is interesting to the English antiquary to compare these curious types with the bronze head-piece discovered at Tring in Hertfordshire, of much more simple fashion, and unfortunately in imperfect condition. No other specimen, as we believe, has been found in this country. There are many objects of other classes which claim attention as illustrative of relics of the Roman age disinterred in England.



3

Such, for example, is the example of scale-armour (see woodcut), which recalls the curious fragment of bronze found at *Cataractonium* by Sir W. Lawson, and figured in this Journal (volume viii., p. 296). The armour here represented is of bone with ligatures of bronze. Many forms of the fictile and other vases are such as are already familiar to us amongst the vestiges of Roman occupation in our own country; one of the glass drinking vessels, with singular ornaments like drops on its surface, may be noticed on account of the resemblance in form to some discovered with Anglo-Saxon remains in England. (Plate xxx., fig. 6.)

In reviewing the instructive results of Mr. Trollope's observations and researches amongst the rich stores of these well-arranged museums, we cannot refrain from an expression of surprise and regret that our own national depository, so rich in some departments of classical antiquity, should not present for public instruction and gratification a more suitable and attractive display of those objects of daily use amongst the Romans, which excite our admiration in continental museums. This deficiency, however, is even less to be deplored than the contempt with which objects essential to a series of National Antiquities have long been viewed, as it would appear, by the Trustees of the British Museum. A hope had at length arisen, through the tardy appropriation of a "British room" in that establishment, that the English Archæologist, and the scientific foreigner, desirous of the opportunity of comparing our antiquities with those of continental countries, might find some collections in the British Museum illustrative of the ancient condition or Britain. This welcome anticipation has been sadly frustrated; the sympathy and interest in such an object evinced by a few generous donors of antiquities, whose liberality has been met for the most part with cold indifference, has apparently done nothing to lessen the apathy of the

¹ Engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta," vol. v. plates 26, 27.

Trustees. In foreign lands the Directors of Public Establishments are ever watchful to secure everything which may render more complete the collections entrusted to their charge for the public benefit. The recent fate of the invaluable Faussett Museum has shown in too strong a light how disadvantageous to science is the want of enlightened intelligence in the administration of the British Museum; the loss of such a collection must be viewed by English Archæologists as irreparable. Its value has been more worthily appreciated in another quarter; and most honourable record must be made of the spirit and liberality with which Mr. Mayer has come forward to rescue these precious illustrations of ancient arts and manners from being dispersed or transported to some foreign collection.

Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy*; translated with notes and the Introduction of Guizot, by T. Forester, M.A. Vol. II. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

INGULPH, *Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland, with the Continuations by Peter of Blois and other writers*. Translated with notes by H. T. Riley. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, by Mrs. Everett Green, Vol. V., comprising *Memoirs of Mary Tudor, third daughter of Henry VII., and of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia*. Portraits. H. Colburn.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE, by Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., comprising *Essays on Local Nomenclature; on the Battle of Hastings; on the Iron Works of the South of England; on Yew-trees in Church-yards; Antiquarian Pilgrimage in Normandy, &c.* Post 8vo. Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHER AND GENEALOGIST. Part XIII, commencing Vol. III. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. Contents; *Account of the Manor of Apuldrefield, in Kent; Petition from Wotton Basset, relative to the right of the Burgesses to free pasture in Fasteerne Park; Memoranda in Heraldry, from Le Neve's MSS.; On the descent of William of Wykeham; Indenture regarding lands in Cirencester, &c.* 8vo. 3s. 6d.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, JOURNAL, No. 35, October, 1853. Address by the President at the Rochester Congress; *Historical sketch of Rochester Castle; Memoir of Gundulph, bishop of Rochester; Rochester Cathedral; Leeds Castle, Kent; the Dutch expedition to the Medway in 1667; On the origin and antiquity of playing cards; Documents relating to the Spanish Armada and the defences of the Thames and Medway; Proceedings of the Rochester Congress.—No. 36, January, 1854. Genealogical and heraldic Notices of the Earls of Kent. Romney Marsh. Proceedings of the Rochester Congress, (continued) and of the Association.*

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant., No. 62. *Coins of Agrippias Cæsarea; Find of Anglo-Saxon coins in the Isle of Man; Uncertain coins of the Anglo-Saxon period; Bactrian coins; Remarks on the copper coinage of the Byzantine Emperors; On coins of Ceylon, with remarks on the so-called ring-money and fish-hook money of that island.—No. 63. Coin pedigrees; Uncertain Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Danish coin; Ring-money, as a medium of exchange; Unpublished coins of Carausius; Unpublished varieties of rare coins; Silver coin attributed to Dubnovelanus; Remarks on fish-hook money; Early Celtic coins found in Kent, &c.*

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England. By J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant. 4to. J. Russell Smith. Each part contains two coloured plates.—Part VII. *Bronze bucket found at Cuddesden, Oxfordshire; Fibula found near Billesdon, Leicestershire.—Part VIII. Fragments from a tumulus at Caenby, Lincolnshire, presented to the British Museum by the Rev. E. Jarvis. Portion of a very large jewelled fibula from a tumulus at Ingarsby, Leicestershire.—Part IX. Glass drinking vessels from cemeteries in Kent; Fibula found near Rugby.*

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. *Etchings and Notices of ancient remains*. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol. III. Part II. Printed for the Subscribers only. *Sarcophagus and Roman remains found near the Minories, London; Roman leaden coffins; Brass trumpet,*

found at Romney, Kent; Bronze Romano-British scabbard and iron sword, found in the Thames; Notes on antiquities in France, Lillebonne, its Roman theatre, sculptures, &c. Vieux, near Caen; statue and inscription known as the marble of Thorigny, sculptures, &c. Roman buildings at Jublains. Fourteen plates, and woodcuts. 8vo. Subscribers' names received by the Author, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

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CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Ancient Cambridgeshire, or an attempt to trace Roman and other ancient roads that passed through the county of Cambridge; with a record of the places where Roman coins and other remains have been found. By Charles C. Babington, M.A. (Map of Roman roads, &c.)—Fragment of a Greco-Egyptian work upon magic, from a papyrus in the British Museum. By C. W. Goodwin, M.A.—Report and communications made to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in the year 1852-3.

DEVONSHIRE.—A Guide, containing a short historical sketch of Lynton and places adjacent in North Devon, including Ilfracombe. By T. H. Cooper. 12mo.

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————— Bristol Cathedral; a history of its antiquities and monuments. By Peter Leversage, Barrister-at-law. Second Edition, woodcuts. 8vo. Clifton.

LONDON.—Inscriptions and devices in the Beauchamp Tower, Tower of London, with an historical sketch of the building and the prisoners formerly confined therein. Collected from state papers, &c., by W. Robertson Dick. Thirty-one lithographic plates. Published by P. Ramage, Tower of London. 4to.

NORFOLK.—History of great Yarmouth. By Henry Manship, Town Clerk, temp. Elizabeth. Edited by Charles J. Palmer, F.S.A. Great Yarmouth, L. A. Meall; London, J. Russell Smith, 4to. Illustrated with views, an ancient plan of the town, representations of the Borough seals, corporation plate, insignia, &c. A valuable mass of information is comprised in the editor's appendix and notes, and he purposes to publish a supplementary volume, for which abundant materials are prepared.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Notices of Roman Inscriptions discovered in Northumberland. By the Rev. T. Surridge, L.L.D. Royal 4to. Plates. Longman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Lecture on the Roman antiquities of Bath; the walls, temples, and some other vestiges of the Roman period. By the Rev. H. M. Scarth. 8vo. Bath, Peach, Bridge-street. The profits of the sale of this memoir are to be applied in aid of the Local Museum of Antiquities.

WARWICKSHIRE.—History of the Holtes of Aston, with description of Aston Hall, Warwickshire. By A. Davidson, with illustrations by Allan Everitt. Birmingham: Everitt.

WILTSHIRE.—The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, published under the direction of the Society formed in that county in 1853. Devizes: H. Bull. London: G. Bell, J. R. Smith. No. 1, March, 1854, 8vo. Issued gratis to Members. Contents.—Rules of the Society, &c. Account of the Inaugural Meeting, and address from the President, G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P.; Queries relating to the Archæology, Topography, &c., of Wilts; Ancient Wiltshire Customs, &c.

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WALES.—ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS. Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association. New Series. No. 16. October, 1853. Account of Newton Nottage, Glamorgan. Carn Goch, Caernarthenshire. Notes of certain desiderata in the study and preservation of Welsh antiquities. Early remains in the Great Isle of Arran. Report of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Brecon. No. 17. January, 1854. Conway Castle, with a Plan and illustrations by Rev. C. Hartshorne; Customs of the Lordship of Crickhowel; Brecon Priory; Welsh Wakes; George Owen's MSS.; Architectural Antiquities of Monmouthshire; Extracts from Liber Communis of St. David's Cathedral; Chapel of St. Mary, Aberystwith. 8vo. Tenby; R. Mason. Christ's College.

——— Brecon; its past history and present capabilities considered, with reference to a bill now before parliament. By the Rev. W. Basil Jones, M.A. Longman. Tenby: R. Mason.

——— Welsh Sketches, Third Series. Contents:—Edward the Black Prince; Owen Glendower; Mediæval Bardism; The Welsh Church. 8vo. London: Darling.

——— The Cambrian Journal, published by the Cambrian Institute, and issued gratis to members of that Society. Annual Subscriptions, 10s. Subscribers' names received by Mr. Mason, Tenby.

ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHEOLOGY. Quarterly, Archer, Belfast; J. R. Smith, London. 4to. Annual Subscription, 12s. Contents of No. 4, October, 1853. Metropolitan Visitation of Derry in 1397; Battle of Lisnegarvey, 1641; English Settlements in county Antrim and Down; Silver Seal of Hugh O'Neill, king of Ulster, formerly at Strawberry Hill; Original Documents illustrative of Irish History; The Bell of St. Mura (two plates); Examination of a sepulchral mound in King's county; French settlers in Ireland; Irish Library, No. 1, bibliographical notices of works on Irish history or antiquities; Notes and Queries, &c. No. 5, January, 1854. Signatures of Irish chiefs and English commanders in Ulster, *t. Elizabeth*; Ballads on the Battle of the Boyne; Ancient chapel on St. John's Point, county Down; Ulster Roll of Gaol Delivery, 1615; Local tokens issued in Ulster; Note on Primate Colton's Visitation, 1397, and on Notaries Public (plate of Notarial marks); Tennekille Castle, Queen's county, and the Mac Donnells (section, plans, &c.) with notes on Irish Castles, Constables of Castles, &c.; Itinerary of Father Edmund Mac Cana, about 1643, in the Brussels Library; Irish Ogham Inscriptions.

SIGILLA ECCLESIE HIBERNICÆ.—The Episcopal and Capitular seals of the Irish Cathedral Churches Illustrated. By Richard Caulfield, A.B. Part II. Waterford, Lismore and Cork. M'Glashan, Dublin; J. R. Smith, London. 1s. 6d. Two lithographic pages representing Ecclesiastical seals, virges and the crosier of Lismore.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AT CHICHESTER, 1853. Report of the Proceedings at the Meeting of the Institute in Sussex, with abstracts of the Memoirs communicated to the sections, and Catalogue of the Temporary Museum; with illustrations. 8vo. Subscribers' names received at the office of the Institute, or by Mr. J. Russell Smith.

MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA. A Collection of ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains in the possession of Lord Londesborough; illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. To be published in quarterly parts, Royal 4to., each part containing four plates, of which one in Chromolithography, representing jewellery, plate, arms and armour, and miscellaneous antiquities. London: Chapman and Hall.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL, by the Rev. R. Willis; the Architectural History of Boxgrove Priory, by the Rev. J. L. Petit; 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.

CASTLES AND CONVENTS OF NORFOLK. Being notices of many of the most important remains of antiquity in the county. By Henry Harrod, Hon. Sec. of the Norfolk Archaeological Society. 1 Vol. 8vo. With plans and illustrations. To be published by Mr. Musket, Norwich. Large paper, 1*l.* 1s. Small paper, 15s. (By Subscription.)

Archaeological Intelligence.

IT is known probably to most of our readers that the Trustees of the British Museum have refused to purchase the Faussett Collections, rich in Roman and Saxon remains from the tumuli of Kent, and replete with valuable illustrations of an obscure period in English history. In vain have appeals been addressed by individuals and by societies, anxious to mark their appreciation of the importance of these collections to supply a link in the chain of evidence wholly deficient in that great depository. The acquisition would have gone far towards removing the disgrace that England alone amongst European states possesses no series of National Antiquities in any public Institution; and it is highly improbable that a collection of equal value or extent should at any future time be obtained. A perverse indifference, however, has been evinced towards the interests of science and the requirements of those, who desire enlarged means of instruction in regard to the ancient conditions of the inhabitants of their own country, still to be sought in vain at the British Museum. In the administrative body of that Institution the arbitrary narrow-minded spirit of the *infesta noverca* has been shown towards archæological science in England, which looked so hopefully for kindly encouragement.

It is gratifying to revert to the more intelligent spirit of individual liberality, by which these collections, though lost to the national depository, have been rescued from removal to some continental museum. Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, having added these remarkable antiquities to his extensive museum, which he has ever sought to make available to the utmost for public instruction, has determined to publish the original diaries in which the record of every discovery had been preserved. It may suffice to state that the researches of Mr. Faussett extended to upwards of 500 tumuli, almost exclusively of the Saxon period. In this publication an invaluable mass of material will be placed before the archæologist, accompanied by abundant illustrations; it will form a guide-book to the student of Saxon Archæology. It will be printed forthwith by subscription, and form one volume, royal 4to. The price to subscribers will be two guineas, and they are requested to forward their names to Mr. C. Roach Smith, the Editor, Liverpool Street, City.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute, to be held this year at Cambridge, under the patronage of the Vice Chancellor of the University, will commence on Tuesday, July 4, and close on Tuesday, July 11. It is requested that persons who propose to communicate any memoir to the sections, will give timely notice to the secretaries.

The Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society will take place at Winchilsea, on July 13.

The Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1854.

ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY EXCAVATED, JANUARY, 1853.

BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A. V.P.

THE mound which contained this cemetery is situated on the property of Pembroke College, Cambridge, formerly part of Linton Heath, Cambridgeshire, and in that parish. The village of Linton is distant two miles from the spot, which is close to the small hamlet of Bartlow, on the borders of Essex, and commands a view of the well-known tumuli at that place. Sunken Church field, in Hadstock parish, the site of Roman buildings, is also visible from the side of the hill on which it is situated. This slopes from north to south, and is bounded on the former point, at the distance of a mile, by the Roman Way, from Worsted Lodge to Horseheath, called the Wool Street; on the east, by the road from the latter place to Bartlow; on the south, by the road to Linton; and on the west, by the unenclosed portions of the old heath. The mound, within the recollection of the tenant, had been of considerable elevation, but had become so much levelled by the plough as to be scarcely visible above the surrounding soil, and it was difficult to distinguish its limits; its shape appeared oblong, and the measurement, as nearly as could be ascertained, was, from N.E. to S.W. 160 feet long; from E. to W., greatest width, 85 feet. On the 3rd of January, four labourers commenced trenching the ground regularly from the southern end, and soon came upon the first of the graves. Of the subsequent investigation, the subjoined relation is a regular journal.

Monday, January 3. Skeleton, No. 1.—4 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit. This grave was cut

through the tumulus into the natural soil (chalk), which suggests the idea that the burials are not those of the tribe by which the mound was raised. So many interments, from their character evidently not the results of a battle, could hardly have been made so nearly at the same time as to lead to the formation of the tumulus. This remark applies to nearly all the graves, and is confirmed by some of the reliques discovered subsequently.

No. 2.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. An iron spear was found lying at the head; a bow-shaped bronze fibula lay near the skull. Length of the spear, including socket, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the socket has an open slit at the side, and is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. The blade lance-shaped, tapering from 1 inch at the base to $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the point: length of fibula, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; it has a bronze *acus*, now broken. This fibula deserves notice, as being of a distinctly Roman type, and it bears resemblance to that found at Wilbraham, figured in plate 9, No. 11, "Saxon Obsequies."

January 4. No. 3.—3 feet 6 inches deep. No reliques found with the deposit.

No. 4.—4 feet deep. A ring of bronze 1 inch in diameter; not a finger ring.

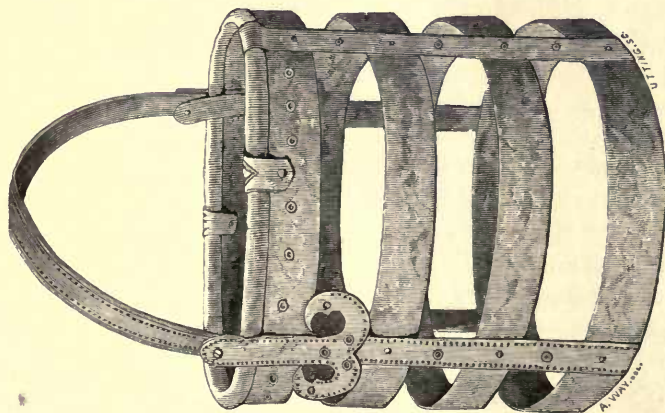
January 5. No. 5.—3 feet 6 inches deep, nothing found with the deposit.

No. 6.—5 feet 6 inches deep. Nothing found with the deposit. The bones in all the graves above enumerated were very much decayed.

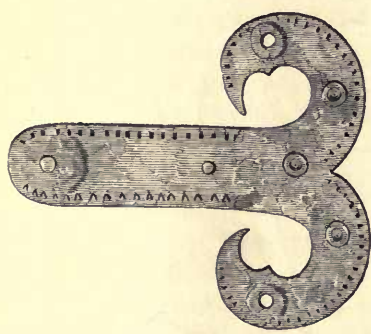
No. 7.—4 feet deep. An iron boss of a shield in fragments; one iron spear $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with open-slit socket and remains of wooden haft within it; length of blade, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point; this lay by the head. An iron knife; blade, 2 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at point.

No. 8.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. An iron spear lay by the head, 6 inches long; length of blade 3 inches; width at base, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; at point, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; open-slit socket with wood remaining in it.

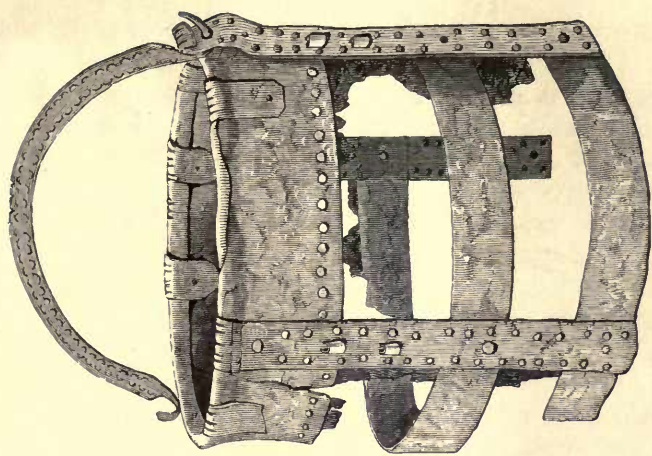
No. 9.—5 feet deep. This body lay with feet to the east. A *situla* (see woodcut, Fig. VIII.) lay by the right side of the head. It resembles those found at Wilbraham in 1851, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 17. The wooden staves had almost entirely perished, but the bands of bronze which



IX.—Situla, from grave, No. 72.
Height of orig, 4½ in.



X.—Bicornute bronze ornament. No. 72.
Orig. size.



VIII.—Situla, from grave, No. 9.
Height, 4½ in.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1853.



bound them together with the bronze rim, and hoop handle, remained united; height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The usual bicornute ornaments were wanting in this example. The handle is ornamented with small impressed markings. A large cruciform bronze fibula, chased and gilt, lay upon the right breast; this fibula is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the broader portion is of oblong form, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, connected with the lower part by an arch, probably for receiving the folds of the garment. The general type of the ornamentation is the same as on the brooches of the same form from Wilbraham and Fairford; see plate 6, No. 43, "Saxon Obsequies"; plate 3, fig. 2, "Fairford Graves." The *acus* had been of iron. The most remarkable feature in this example, is that there are three distinct and prominent grotesque heads; one at the bottom, within the circle which terminates the stem, and a smaller head at each end of the rib which is carried over the intermediate arch. Two large bronze circular fibulæ lay also upon the right breast. For their shape, see "Fairford Graves," plate 3, fig. 4. They are exactly similar, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and slightly scyphate; they are covered by thin plates of bronze ornament in slight relief. The *acus* of each had been of the same metal. 114 beads lay about the collar bones; all these, excepting seven of green glass, are of amber. Four silver or white metal finger-rings lay among the beads; one of these is a plain band $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch only in diameter, and it could hardly admit a finger; the extremities disunited and overlapping one another. One is similarly constructed, but larger, and the third and fourth are of stout wire, one being fitted with slides for the purpose of diminishing or enlarging the circumference, so as to fit the finger as required. (See annular ornaments thus formed, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 11; "Fairford Graves," plate 9.) A pair of small plain studs or buttons of bronze lay by the right wrist; a large bronze buckle was found also by the right wrist. A massive sort of ring, with a singular projection or peg springing from its inner circumference, lay by the left thigh; from the peg, when found, depended a slender key or picker of bronze attached by a ring at one end. Beneath the peg, in the thickest part of the metal, are two narrow slits, possibly for receiving the blade of a knife or shears, though none were found. This

is one of the most curious objects discovered, and I am not aware that a similar example has occurred. It might appear by the small loop on the outer edge of one side, that it was attached to some part of the dress (see accompanying woodcuts, Figs. XI. XII.) A pair of bronze clasps ; these lay at the waist (compare those figured in "Saxon Obsequies," plate 12). A circular iron buckle was found also at the waist, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter ; this had a broad tongue, with thin bronze plate, for attachment to a strap ; a large ring of iron lay by the left thigh ; and an iron knife by the left side, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 inch wide at base, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point.

No. 10.—5 feet deep. Two iron knives, broken ; one small brass coin of Constans, perforated for suspension as a neck-ornament.

No. 11.—5 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit. The bones were those of a very young person. The skull of a badger occurred in this day's work, as in a barrow at Melburn in 1847, and the burying-ground at Chesterford. As there are fox-earths in this mound, this may be accidental.

No. 12.—5 feet deep. A child twelve or fourteen years old. Two small bronze wire armlets with extending slides, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter (see "Saxon Obsequies," plate 11, No. 38).

January 6. A third brass coin of Carausius, Rev. *Pax* type. Two amber beads were also found this day.

January 8. No. 13.—5 feet deep. An iron spear 14 inches long lay by the right side of the head ; length of blade, 8 inches ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide at base, $1\frac{1}{4}$ at point ; open-slit socket with remains of wood within it.

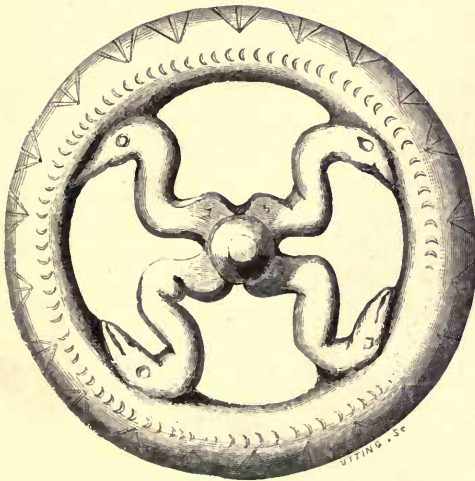
No. 14.—4 feet 10 inches deep. One iron spear lay by right side of head, 9 inches long. The base of this blade is very narrow for an inch, gradually widening to an inch, and tapering again to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the point ; open-slit socket as before. An iron boss of a shield was found at the left side, with shelving roof, projecting apex surmounted by a button, and a broad rim at base for fastening it to the shield with five nails. Its shape may be seen in plate 37, "Saxon Obsequies." Leather appears to have been stretched over this *umbo*, from the fragments of such a covering still remaining. An iron sword lay by the left thigh ; this is long and narrow, measuring 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, hilt included ; width nearly the same from end to end, 2 inches. Frag-



XI.—Bronze reliquary, with a picker appended, fig. XII. ; grave, No. 9.



XII.



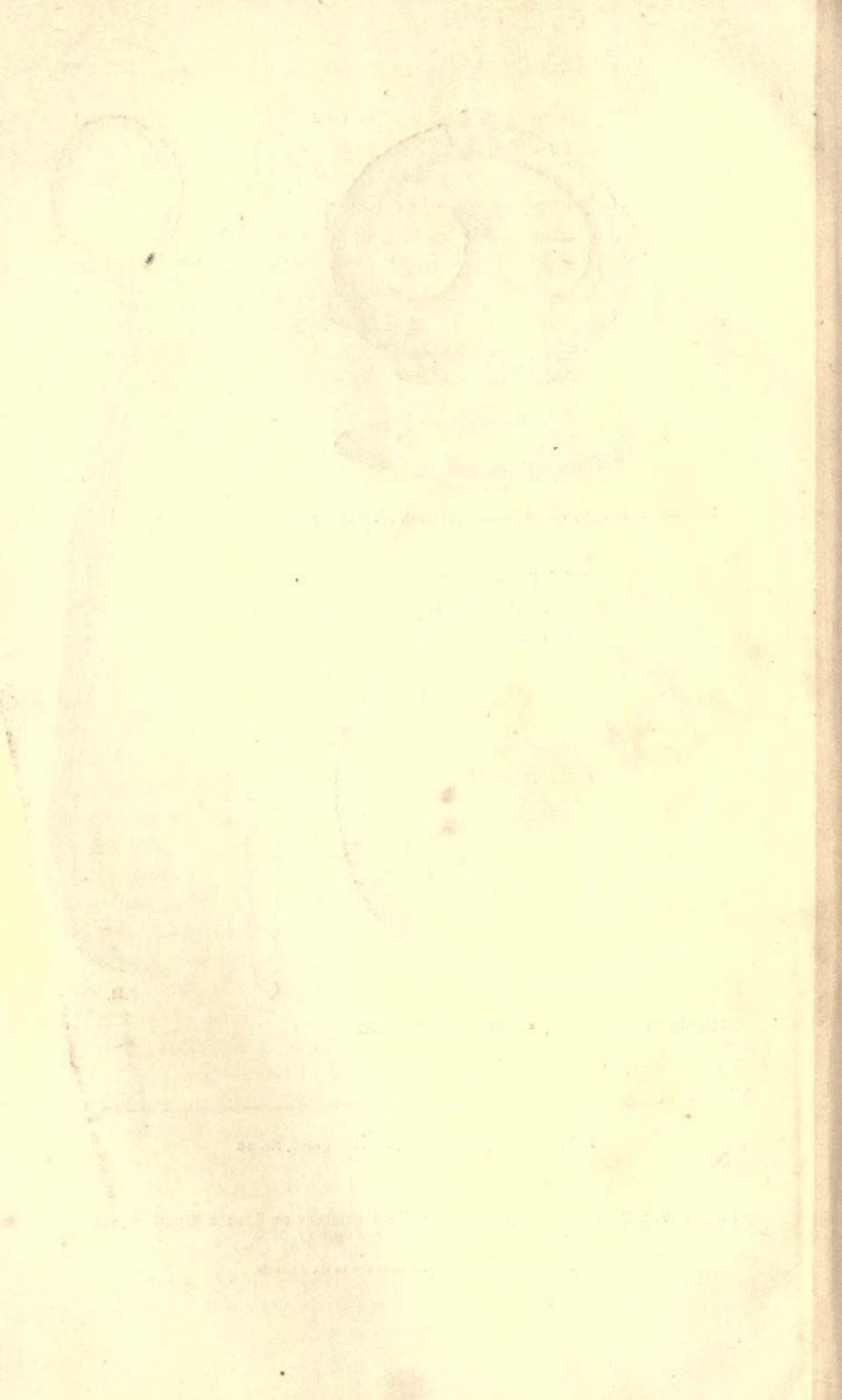
XIII.—Bronze wheel-shaped ornament; grave, No. 72.



XIV.—Bronze pin, or stylus, found in grave, No. 16.

Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1853.

Reliques of bronze, all of the same size as the originals.

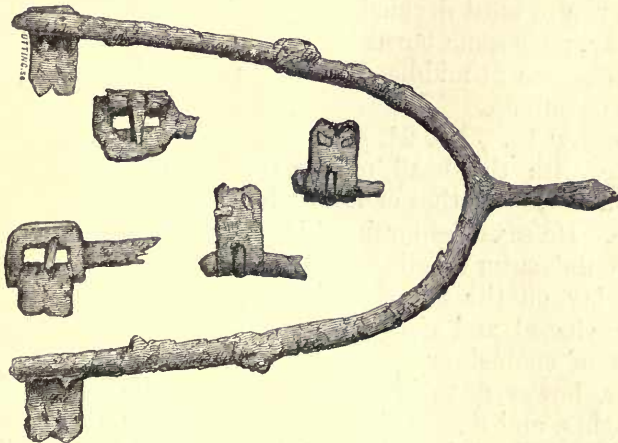


ments of a wooden scabbard adhered to the blade. (Compare woodcut, p. 108 ; "Saxon Obsequies," plate 24, No. 151.) The end of a small cruciform bronze fibula, and a pair of bronze tweezers, lay near the head ; a small instrument with the tweezers, resembling half another pair, with sharp swallow-tailed ends, forming a sort of double picker. A second brass coin of Vespasian was found above the head.

No. 15.—2 feet deep. A circular flat piece of iron, 3 inches in diameter was found, probably belonging to the shield (compare "Akerman's Pagan Saxondom," plate 14).

No. 16.—2 feet 8 inches deep. This skull was sent to Mr. Davis, a distinguished comparative anatomist, who is engaged with Dr. Thurnam in the preparation of a work on the crania of the aboriginal inhabitants of the British Islands. Mr. Davis was unable to form an opinion of the sex. A slight bronze stylus was found, 4 inches long, with circular flat extremity for erasing. This object is very Roman in its fashion. (See woodcuts, Fig. XIV. original size.)

No. 17.—3 feet deep. This skull was also sent to Mr. Davis, who is of opinion that it belonged to a male. With it, was a portion of a highly ornamented *situla*, consisting of the bronze bands, some portions of the wood, and a large bicornute ornament which had been attached externally. The top of the perpendicular bands is finished in a circle with serrated edges. A small coin of Valentinianus was discovered in this grave.

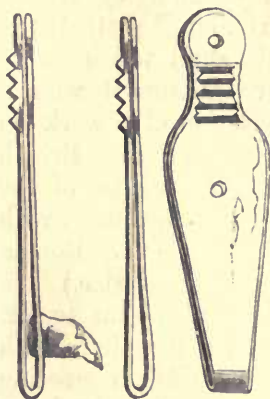


Iron spur with fixed buckles at the ends of the shanks. Grave, No. 18.

Half length of the original.

January 11. No. 18.—2 feet deep. This skull was sent to Mr. Davis who cannot decide the sex, from its shattered condition. A small cruciform bronze fibula was found, resembling one figured in Douglas' *Nenia*, plate 2, fig. 3. An iron spur, of slight make, with a long plain point; at the ends of the shanks are buckles (see woodcut, p. 99). Part of a black vase of coarse ware occurred in this day's operations.

No. 19.—3 feet deep. The skull found in this grave was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a man about forty-five years of age. Two flat circular bronze fibulæ $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; their surface is ornamented with impressed work (compare No. 97, plate 3, "Saxon Obsequies"); the pins have been of iron.—Two small looped objects or ornaments of bronze, 2 inches long; their use is very uncertain, they may have been attached to leather. To one only of them is affixed a strong iron rivet, which passes through one of the plates. In other respects they



resemble one another (see woodcut, original size).

No. 20.—2 feet 8 inches deep. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the skeleton of a male of about fifty-five years of age. No reliques found with the deposit.

An urn of most decided Roman shape and ware was found this day, near some burnt human bones; height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; circumference at middle, 16 inches; at base, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had no contents.

January 15. No. 21.—2 feet 5 inches deep. The skeleton lay with the head to the east; it was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a female of about thirty-five years of age. He says the forehead is remarkably prominent, with the frontal suture distinctly seen. A large cruciform bronze fibula lay on the left shoulder, in fine preservation, elaborately chased and richly gilt. It had been set with ornaments of enamel or paste, now almost colourless. They appear, however, to have been red. The entire length is six inches, and the general character similar to that found with No. 9, and those figured in "Saxon Obsequies," plate 6, No. 28. The *acus* had been of iron. Two small bronze

cruciform fibulæ were also found; one on the right, the other on the left shoulder; these are exactly similar, with square tops, and very much resemble figure 4, plate 2, of Douglas' Nenia; one of them had been slightly gilt. A circular bronze ring fibula lay by the left hand; the bronze is thin and flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide; diameter of circle, 2 inches; the pin has been of iron. One bronze ring, not suited for the finger, lay by the left hand; it measures 1 inch in diameter. Two rings of iron were also found by the left hand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. An iron knife, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, lay by the left hand; width, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at the point. The bones of some small animal lay also by the left hand. Fifty-seven beads lay about the collar bones; among them is one small bead of white crystal; the rest are of amber, two of them flat circles. A small Roman coin—Constantinopolis, was found among the beads, perforated for a neck ornament. This grave was on the outside of the mound.

January 17. No 22.—2 feet 10 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a boy of about 14 years. No reliques found with the deposit. The arms were folded across the breast, with the tips of fingers touching.

January 18. No. 23.—3 feet deep. One iron knife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; one iron spear, 6 inches long; length of blade, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, it has the open-slit socket.

No. 24.—3 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. Sixteen small beads of amber about the collar bones. Two small cruciform fibulæ of bronze, one over each shoulder. The broad end of both is surmounted by a small circular projection resembling the fibula found in an urn at Wilbraham ("Saxon Obsequies," plate 9); one of them has the iron *acus* remaining. A bronze pin or stylus, like that found with No. 16, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. This lay over the left shoulder.

No. 25.—3 feet deep. Head towards south-west. It was sent to Mr. Davis, and pronounced to be that of a male of about twenty-eight years. An iron spear, length $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, lay by the head. Length of blade $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; this is leaf-shaped, being 1 inch wide at the base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the centre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point; one iron knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, was found by the thigh, width of blade $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. An iron boss of a shield was upon the stomach, of similar shape to that found with No. 14,

with five nails in the rim. The brace lost. Three round stud-nails, with circular tops, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, were found, probably belonging to the shield. An urn, by the right side of the head, similar to those from Wilbraham, (plate 32, Saxon Obsequies;) height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; circumference, at middle, 25 inches; at top, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches; base, 15 inches. It had no contents. One broken iron buckle lay by the thigh. This skeleton measured 5 feet 8 inches. One bead of vitrified paste of various colours, and two perforated pieces of bronze, were found in this day's work.

January 19. No. 26.—3 feet deep. No reliques found with the deposit, which was the skeleton of a child.

No. 27.—4 feet 8 inches deep. This head was sent to Professor Owen, who pronounces it to be that of a female about fifty years old. Two bronze cruciform fibulæ were discovered, one over each shoulder. These are slight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, each surmounted on the top and on each side of the broad end, by a small stud, as in No. 128, plate 10, "Saxon Obsequies." The pins of both, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, are of bronze, and perfect. (Compare fibulæ of similar shape in the "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. ii., plate 40.)

January 20. No. 28.—The skull was sent to Mr. Davis, who considers it unusually large, and to be that of a male about twenty years of age. An iron spear, 9 inches long, lay by the head. The lower part of the blade is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, with a shoulder $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide a little above the base, and tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at the point. The blade is 6 inches long. A bow-shaped bronze fibula, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, was found at the foot. This skeleton had only one leg.

No. 29.—2 feet 8 inches deep. The body of a child, with no reliques accompanying the deposit.

January 20. No. 30.—2 feet 9 inches deep. Two cruciform bronze fibulæ, one over each shoulder. These are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nearly similar; the pins have been of iron. One silver or white metal finger-ring was found about the middle of the body; it is a flat spiral band beaded round the edges. Twenty-three beads lay about the collar bones, seven of these are amber, four of blue glass, three of yellow and four of green opaque paste; two double beads of light green glass with broad streaks of yellow; the remainder are of vitrified paste of varied colour. One pair of bronze clasps; these lay by the left hand. Similar objects are figured in "Saxon Obsequies," No. 4, plate 12.

No. 31.—2 feet 10 inches deep. The body of a child. No reliques with the deposit.

No. 32.—3 feet 7 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a woman aged about forty-five. A cruciform bronze fibula lay by the head. The broad end of this ornament is semicircular, and surmounted by five flat studs set with glass over red foil; one is perfect. Compare brooches of a similar type, "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. ii., plate 50; and "Saxon Obsequies," No. 133, plate 8; Douglas's "Nenia," plate 15. Thirty-five beads lay about the collar bones, all of amber. A large cruciform fibula was discovered lying at the feet, elaborately chased and gilt, resembling in type No. 28, plate 5, "Saxon Obsequies." At each end of the angles of the broader end are projections set with leaf-shaped ornaments of red paste; a small annulet of the same is on the arch. Entire length, 7 inches. As the old fox-earth passed through this grave, I think this brooch had been displaced, having originally lain against the under jaw, which was deeply stained with bronze. An iron knife was placed by the thigh, 3 inches long.

No. 33.—3 feet deep. Head to the east. Two circular bronze fibulae, formed of very thin plate, scyphate, and possibly once covered with some ornament; they measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. These lay over the right shoulder. The pins are of bronze. One bronze pin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by the left side of the head, perforated at the top for a ring; a triangular object of bronze, resembling a stud, with sharp angles, was found on the body; it is set with a triangular piece of glass over red foil. A pair of bronze clasps lay by the right hand, and twenty beads about the collar bones, fifteen are of amber, two of thick green glass, one long bead of the same colour, and two long blue beads of glass. An iron knife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by right hand, the blade $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. (See woodcut, fig. III.)

No. 34.—3 feet deep. This skeleton was found in the same grave with the preceding; the head towards the east. One iron spear, $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, by right side. Length of blade 10 inches, $1\frac{1}{8}$ wide at base, 1 inch at point. This is the longest and largest spear I have seen; it has an open-slit socket. A pointed iron ferule for the end of the shaft of the spear lay by



the thigh; it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and has portions of wood in it. (See woodcut.) An iron relique of precisely similar fashion and dimensions, found in a tumulus at Chatham, is figured in the "Nenia," by Douglas, who supposed it to be a pike-head, like the Roman *pilum*. Plate 19, fig. 5, p. 77. Another is in the Faussett collection. Compare "Fairford Graves," plate 11, fig. 8. One iron knife, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay by the thigh.

January 21. No. 35.—2 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit. Head to south-west. This skeleton was that of a child.

No. 36.—3 feet deep. Head to the south-west. Two thin circular plates of bronze, one of them tinned, measuring 1 inch in diameter, the other about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, were found lying under the skull, and fitting over each other, being united by a small slip, or band of metal, forming a kind of hinge.

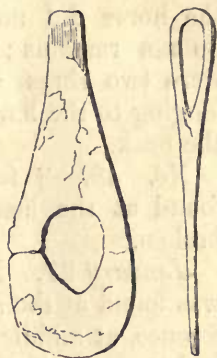
No. 37.—3 feet deep. Head to the east. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to have been the skeleton of a male of forty years. Thirty-one beads lay about the collar bones; twenty-six of amber, two of green glass with crimped sides, and three of blue glass.

No. 38.—3 feet deep. Head to the south-west. A young person. One bronze band of a *vitula* lay by the right side of the head. Half a chased and gilt clasp was found in this day's work. Its shape resembles No. 133, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies."

January 22. No. 39.—4 feet 11 inches deep. One cruciform bronze fibula was found by the head, chased and strongly gilt, the broad end is set with a small lozenge of yellow paste. For a similar form compare plate 6, Douglas's "Nenia," fig. 2.

No. 40.—2 feet 6 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced to be that of a female of twenty-eight years of age, with beautiful teeth. One small bronze cruciform fibula on the neck; one larger fibula, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, lay about the middle of the body, chased and very strongly gilt, in most beautiful preservation, with square-shaped ornament at the broad end. 148 beads lay about the collar bones, all of amber of different sizes, with the exception of one large white crystal cut in facets, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter.

No. 41.—4 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. One bronze cruciform fibula was found, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, chased and gilt, it lay upon the collar bones. The pin had been of iron. Similar type to the preceding. Sixty-four beads lay about the collar bones; two of these are of white crystal cut into facets, as that found with No. 40, one of paste variously coloured; two pieces of perforated bronze were found, and two of green glass; all the rest are of amber. Compare other examples of cut crystal beads, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 22. One circular bronze fibula lay by the left hip; it was plain and flat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter; one iron knife, 3 inches long, by left hip; one flat ring of iron lay also by left hip, 1 inch diameter; it had been gilt; one ring of round bronze wire, of serpent form, 1 inch diameter, and a singular flat-looped object of bronze lay with the rings. (See woodcut, original size.)



No. 42.—3 feet deep. No relique found with the deposit.

January 25. No. 43.—3 feet deep. One small bow-shaped bronze fibula, of Roman type, lay by the head, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

No. 44.—2 feet 4 inches deep. One pair of bronze clasps, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, embossed and gilt, as No. 133, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies;" five amber beads lay about the neck.

No. 45.—3 feet 6 inches deep. One circular bronze fibula by the left side; this is flat and strong, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and ornamented with impressed markings forming concentric circles; the innermost has a single row of dots, the second circle is plain, the third a row of markings like a V, the fourth a row of annulets. Two silver, or white metal finger-rings were found upon the middle finger bone, as supposed, of the left hand; one is a single plain band, $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch diameter, the other a double band formed to pass twice round the finger; it is prettily chased.

No. 46.—3 feet 6 inches deep. One iron spear by the head, measuring 13 inches in blade, width of blade, $1\frac{3}{4}$, at 2 inches from base. (See woodcuts, Fig. I.) The iron boss of a shield lay on the lower part of the body; it is of the same

shape, and with five nails, as those found before; compare plate 37, "Saxon Obsequies." Three circular plates of iron were also found, belonging to the shield, 3 inches in diameter, like those with No. 15.

January 26. No. 47.—3 feet 7 inches deep. One flat bronze pin, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, lay by the head; also one plain flat ring of bronze, $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch diameter. An iron bridle bit. This is similar to that found in the graves at Wilbraham, "Saxon Obsequies," plate 38; but, in this instance, the horse did not appear to have been deposited with the human remains; the bit lay close to the skeleton, near it were two rings of iron, 2 inches diameter, probably belonging to the harness. Three beads of amber were found on the neck.

No. 48.—3 feet 1 inch deep. One iron spear was found at the head, measuring 9 inches in blade; socket broken.

January 27. No. 49.—3 feet 6 inches deep. An urn was found at the side of the head: height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, circumference, at middle, 12 inches, at top 9 inches, and at base 6 inches; it is of coarse black ware. Three cruciform bronze fibulæ by the head; these are all plain, 2 inches long; their pins have been of iron. Nineteen beads lay at the neck, all of amber, of flat circular form, and extraordinary size; diameter of the largest 2 inches, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ of inch; eight of the others measure 1 inch diameter, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

No. 50.—3 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit.

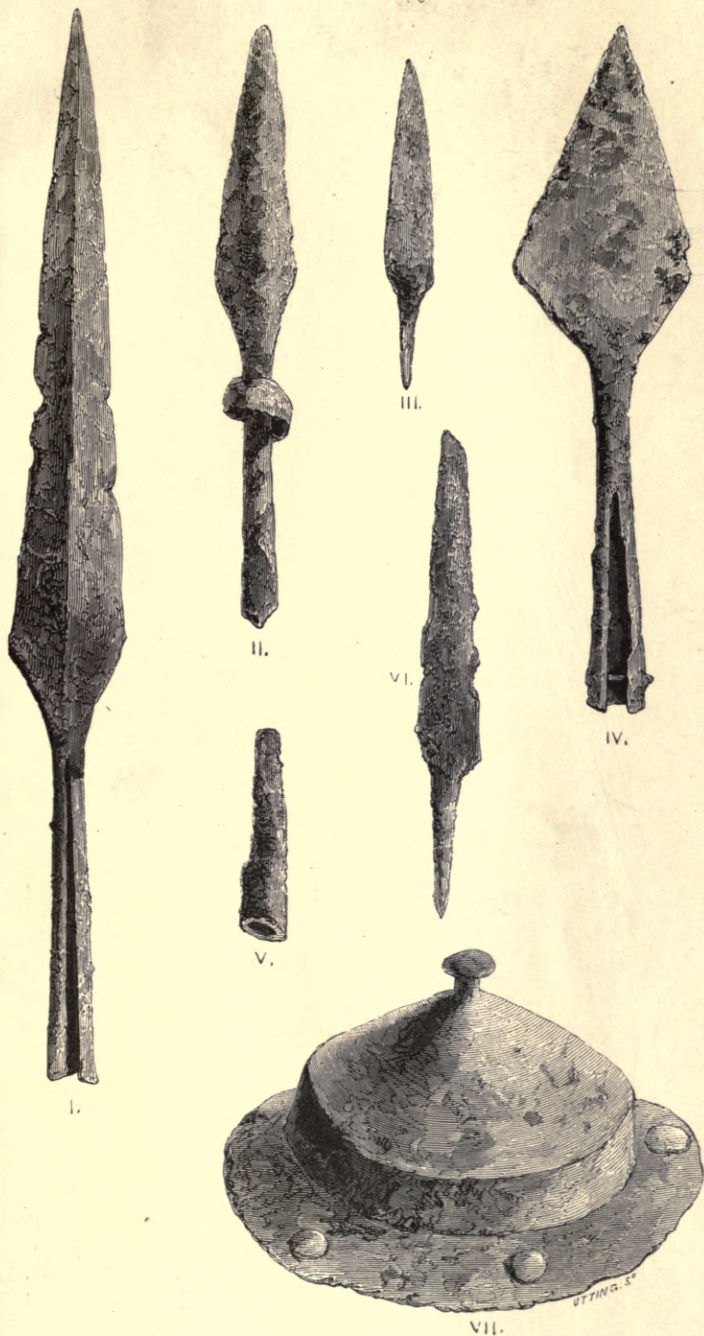
No. 51.—3 feet deep. No objects found with the deposit.

No. 52.—4 feet 6 inches deep. Skeleton of an infant. No objects found with the deposit.

January 28. Burnt bullocks' bones and horses' teeth occurred this day.

No. 53.—2 feet deep. An iron boss of shield similar to those found before. A representation is here given. (See woodcuts, Fig. VII.)

No. 54.—1 foot deep. Parts of two iron buckles mounted with bronze attachments. A third brass coin of Gratianus, and one of Julia Mamæa, were discovered in this day's work.



Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, discovered in the Cemetery on Linton Heath, by the Hon. Richard C. Neville, January, 1853.

Spears, knives, and shield-boss, of iron. I. Found in grave, No. 46; length, 14½ in. II. No. 66; length, 8½ in. III. No. 33; length 4½ in. IV. No. 81; length, 9½ in. V. No. 64; length, 3 in. VI. No. 102; length, 7 in. VII. No. 53. diam. 6¼ in.

ANGLO-SAXON URNS, FOUND IN THE CEMETERY ON LINTON HEATH BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, AND PRESERVED IN HIS MUSEUM AT AUDLEY END.



XVI.—Urn found in Grave No. 61.

XV.—Urn found in Grave No. 56.
(Height, 7 inches; in circumference, 18½ inches.)

XVII.—Urn found in Grave No. 80.
(Height, 4½ inches; circumference, 16 inches.)

January 29. No. 55.—3 feet 6 inches deep. A third brass Gratianus was found, pierced for a neck ornament.

No. 56.—2 feet 5 inches deep. An iron knife $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, at point $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; one pair of iron shears, consisting of two knife blades, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of equal width; one of them has a ring at the end, to which the other was attached when found, but now broken. An urn lay by this body, of coarse black ware with perpendicular ribs, and a variety of curiously-arranged ornaments impressed upon the surface, in accordance with the peculiar process of manufacture which characterises the urns of the Saxon period. Compare the urns figured in "Saxon Obsequies." It measures 7 inches high, circumference at top 13 inches, middle $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches, base $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had no contents. (See woodcuts, Fig. XV.)

No. 57.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 58.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 59.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 60.—3 feet 8 inches deep.

No. 61.—14 inches deep. A child of twelve or fourteen. In this, as also in the four graves last enumerated, no reliques were found with the deposit. An urn was found in the day's work, three feet deep; it had no contents, it was not deposited in a grave, and resembles in material, size, and shape, one of those found in Muttillow Hill, Fleam Dyke (Archaeol. Journal, vol. ix., p. 229, fig. 5). Another urn was also discovered this day, 14 inches deep, and of the same material, resembling in form No. 1 from Muttillow Hill. (See woodcuts, Fig. XVI.)

January 31.—A small bicornute ornament of bronze belonging to a *situla*, was found in this day's work outside the mound, probably from some grave disturbed in agriculture.

February 1. No. 62.—3 feet deep. A child of twelve or thirteen years of age. No reliques with the deposit. In the grave were also portions of the skull of an infant.

February 2. No. 63.—3 feet deep. A child. Three small amber beads were found, and one iron knife broken.

No. 64.—3 feet 6 inches deep. Head to the south-west. One iron sword, by the left side, 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, inclusive of hilt; width of blade $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch at base, $1\frac{1}{4}$ near point; some

of the wood of the scabbard remained on the blade, and the brass top was found as in No. 96, plate 34, "Saxon Obsequies." One iron boss of shield on the lap, of the same form as those found before; one iron knife broken; one iron buckle with bronze attachment; a pointed ferule for the butt of the spear, by left foot, 3 inches long, with remains of wood in it. (See cut, Fig. V.)

No. 65.—3 feet deep. A child. An iron knife was found, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long; and one bead of amber.

No. 66.—3 feet 7 inches. One spear, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with a ring of iron loose upon the socket when found, for fastening it to the shaft. (See woodcut, Fig. II.)

No. 67.—3 feet 7 inches deep. An iron knife 3 inches long.

No. 68.—3 feet 7 inches deep. No reliques with the deposit.

No. 69.—3 feet deep. One small bead of yellow vitrified paste was found by head.

No. 70.—3 feet 7 inches deep. One large bead by the head, of blue and white opaque vitrified composition, like those from Wilbraham, Nos. 44 and 96, plate 21, "Saxon Obsequies."

No. 71.—In the same grave with No. 70. One iron boss of a shield lay under the skull, which rested on the hollow, so that the head must have been placed in the targe. The shape is the same as those before described, and those from Wilbraham.

February 3. No. 72.—3 feet deep. A *situla*, (see woodcut, Fig. IX) was found by the left side of the head; it was removed entire, but the wooden staves had perished. It is of the same shape as that found in the grave before described, No. 9, with a bronze handle, ornamented with concentric circles and small impressed markings and bands, and, as those from Wilbraham, has bicornute ornaments on each side. (See cut, Fig. X. Compare "Saxon Obsequies," plate 17.) Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, diameter 5 inches. One large and two smaller cruciform bronze fibulæ were found lying together upon the neck, nearly same length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A bronze wheel-

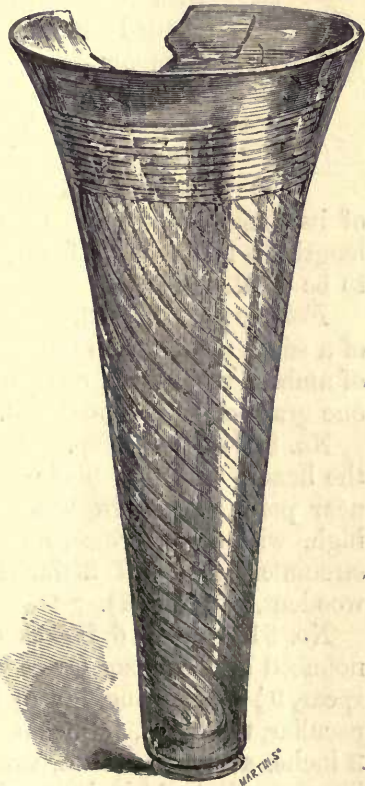


ornament on the legs ; this is of stout metal, and, in place of a feloe, has a knob, from which four serpent-like spokes diverge to the outer circle. (See woodcut, Fig. XIII.) One portion of a pair of clasps, resembling No. 4, plate 12, "Saxon Obsequies." 141 beads lay about the neck ; eighty of these are of blue glass, one of jet, four of amber, the rest of differently coloured vitrified paste. The cranium was too much perished to be removed.

No. 73.—4 feet 6 inches deep. A small glass vessel lay by the head ; it was broken by the pick, but has been almost entirely restored. It is of thin greenish glass, and exactly similar to one found at Dinton, fig. 5, plate 16, Douglas's "Nenia." It measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at top, tapering to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch at bottom, being funnel-shaped. The glass is ornamented with slender spiral rings, or threads of glass. The base is chipped irregularly, and it is possible that it may originally have terminated in a small flat foot. A large and entire *cypræa*, a sea shell, also lay by the head.

February 4. Nos. 74, 75.—2 feet 6 inches deep. No reliques found with these deposits ; both the skeletons much decayed.

No. 76.—3 feet 6 inches deep. A small *situla* placed by the head ; it fell to pieces when cleared from the earth. Two circular bronze fibulæ were found, one on each shoulder. These are scyphate, of strong metal, chased and gilt inside, resembling Nos. 2 and 3, plate 5, "Fairford Graves," and those from Ashendon, Bucks, (Journal of British Archæological Association, vol. iii. p. 346). They are both in good state, and much gilding remains on one. These, with the



fibulæ in grave 33, are the only instances of the scyphate type which I have found in this part of the country. Two pair of bronze clasps were found, one by each hand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Four small amber beads, and one large white cut crystal bead, $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch across the flat top, as in "Saxon Obsequies," plate 22. Two rings of bronze, spiral elastic bands for the finger, were found with the beads, on the body about the waist; also an iron knife broken, an iron hook, and a large ring, 2 inches in diameter, placed by the left thigh.

No. 77.—2 feet 4 inches deep. A small bronze ear-ring by the left side of head. It is of slight wire, with a piece of plain thin bronze plate appended to it, (See woodcut, original size.) Compare Lindenschmidt's "Todtenlager."



No. 78.—6 feet deep. The fox-earth had passed through this grave, and though most of the bones remained, there was no skull. In its place stood an urn, broken too much to allow of its being restored. One bronze needle with an eye, length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, was found in this day's work; it appears to be of Roman type.

February 5. No. 79.—2 feet 6 inches deep. The skeleton of a small child. Five beads by the left side of the head, one of amber, two of red opaque vitrified paste, one green, and one gray, of similar material.

No. 80.—3 feet deep. An iron spear, 5 inches long, lay by the head; width of blade, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at base, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch near point. An urn was placed by the head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with seven projecting ribs; it measures 16 inches in circumference, and 2 inches in diameter at top. (See woodcut, Fig. XVII).

No. 81.—2 feet 6 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Professor Owen to be that of a male. One iron spear, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, lay by the right shoulder; the shape is peculiar, the blade, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, being triangular, measuring 3 inches across at widest, two inches from base, and narrowing abruptly to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at point. (See woodcut, Fig. IV.) It has an open-slit socket with iron pin in it for fastening the shaft. One iron boss of a shield was found by the left shoulder; it is of the same type as all the former examples. An iron knife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and an iron buckle, lay by the left shoulder.

February 7. No. 82.—2 feet 9 inches deep. Nine blue glass beads on neck.

No. 83.—3 feet 8 inches deep. No objects found with the deposit. In the course of this day several human vertebræ and bones appeared scattered in the soil; and part of a bronze flat ring-fibula, probably from graves disturbed in agriculture.

February 8. No. 84.—2 feet 6 inches. Two bronze cruciform fibulæ, one over each shoulder, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, resembling, in the shape of the broader ends, No. 164, plate 5, "Saxon Obsequies." One iron knife 4 inches long lay by the left thigh, with an iron buckle, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by 1; eight beads at the neck—three of amber, three of blue glass, one of white glass, one of blue and white opaque paste.

No. 85.—2 feet deep. The skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a female. An urn was found by the head, of the usual black ware; it was unfortunately so broken that its restoration proved impracticable. Twenty-one beads on the neck, one of them of large size, of blue and white vitreous composition—two of amber, five of blue glass, seven of yellow and gray paste; two double beads of the same material (red), and two triple beads of gray colour. A small glass hollow bulb lay among the beads; it appears to be a broken end of some stem, like that of a drinking glass or vessel for perfume. One plain bronze flat ring-fibula was also found in the day's work.

February 9. Nos. 86, 87.—2 feet deep, in one grave. No objects found with the deposits. A few fragments of wood and bronze lay near them, which may possibly have been parts of a *situla*.

No. 88.—2 feet 6 inches deep. One iron ring, two inches in diameter, lay by the right thigh. More fragments of bodies occurred in this day's work; and a shank of an iron key with ring-shaped end.

February 11. No. 89.—4 feet 6 inches deep. An iron spear—socket, 3 inches long; blade, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width of blade, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at base, $\frac{1}{4}$ at point.

No. 90.—4 feet 6 deep. An infant. No reliques found with the deposit.

No. 91.—3 feet 4 inches deep. Skeleton of a child. No reliques found with the deposit.

February 12. No. 92.—5 feet deep. An urn was found

placed by the head ; it was of black ware, and much shattered. A pair of bronze clasps by the right hand, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with three holes in each portion for sewing them to the garments.

No. 93.—4 feet 7 inches deep. An urn was found by the right side of the head ; it was removed entire, and is of black coarse ware, with the upper part shelving, stamped with circles ; the lower part is plain. Height, 5 inches ; circumference at middle, 22 inches ; at base, 6 inches. This as the other urns before described, had no contents. Two penannular rings of bronze were found on the right shoulder, measuring 1 inch in diameter ; eleven beads on the neck, one of them a large round bead of blue and white vitreous composition, four of blue glass, six of red and green opaque vitrified paste.

February 14. No. 94.—3 feet deep. Pronounced at the College of Surgeons to be the skeleton of a male of large stature, the height being upwards of 6 feet 6 inches. An iron boss of a shield lay by the right side of the head, of the same size and shape as those before described, and with the same number of nails for attachment to the shield. A portion of the lower jaw and the entire left *tibia* were sent to Professor Owen, and are preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons. The right leg was not in the grave, making the second instance in this cemetery of a skeleton discovered with the bones of only one leg remaining. Part of the skull of an infant, as Professor Owen pronounced it to be, was also taken from this grave. Similar discoveries have been noticed before. An iron boss of a shield occurred in this day's work, of a similar type to those previously found here and at Wilbraham. This deposit, as it proved afterwards, had been placed on the edge of the mound.

No. 95.—4 feet 6 inches deep. An iron spear, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. A piece of thick embossed Samian ware, and a white *mortarium* were found this day ; remains of Roman pottery had occurred all through the mound.

February 15. No. 96.—5 feet deep. The remains were pronounced by Mr. Davis to be those of a boy of about twelve years old. No reliques accompanied the deposit.

No. 97.—4 feet deep. No reliques with the deposit. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the remains of a female of forty-five years of age ; cranium curiously flattened by

posthumous distortion. A small ring of bronze and a circular piece of bone pierced for a neck ornament, with a fragment of a chased bronze fibula, were found in this day's work.

No. 98.—3 feet 5 inches deep. A cruciform bronze fibula lay by the left side, pierced at the two corners of the broad end. (Compare No. 172, plate 5, "Saxon Obsequies.") A pair of bronze tweezers, 1 inch long, was found in the day's work.

February 17. No. 99.—4 feet deep. A bronze stylus, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with a circular flat top for erasing; this lay by the feet. Its character appeared very Roman.

No. 100.—2 feet 8 inches deep. A bronze bow-shaped fibula, 2 inches long, similar to that figured No. 11, plate 9, "Saxon Obsequies."

February 21. No. 101.—4 feet 8 inches deep. Skeleton of a child. No reliques with the deposit.

A pair of ear-ornaments of slight bronze wire, hooked at each end, and having a small bead of green glass strung on the wire. These were found in the soil displaced from some interment. A third brass coin (Constantinopolis) also occurred in this day's work.

No. 102.—4 feet 8 inches. Pronounced by Mr. Davis to be the remains of a man of from thirty-five to forty years of age. An iron spear, 5 inches long, lay at the left side, with an iron knife 7 inches long (see Woodcuts, fig. VI.); an iron buckle was also found with the knife and spear, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in each direction.

No. 103.—5 feet 4 inches deep. One portion of a pair of bronze clasps was discovered under the body, with a third brass coin of Constantine.

February 23. No. 104.—5 feet 4 inches deep. This skeleton was pronounced by Mr. Davis to be that of a male of forty years of age. A bronze pin by the left arm, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of Roman fashion. A bone comb was found in this grave, tolerably perfect, with a bone case to fit over the rows of teeth on each side up to the slips of bone in which they are fixed, formed like a modern card-case. Similar bone combs are figured in plate 23, "Saxon Obsequies," and in Lindenschmidt's "Todtenlager bei Selzen."

An urn of black ware was found, broken past restoration; also a bronze pin, 5 inches long, with round top; an iron

spear, 7 inches long; an iron knife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and a bone pin, 3 inches long.

All the last mentioned reliques were found in filling in the trenches and levelling the soil; they had probably been overlooked before, and had belonged to some of the graves; perhaps to those which contained numerous fragments of human bones, and had been disturbed in the operations of agriculture. As these deposits were frequent, in addition to the 104 skeletons, the cemetery must have been an extensive one. Appended is a catalogue of its contents.

ORNAMENTS AND ARTICLES OF BRONZE.

Cruciform bronze fibulae, five of these chased and gilt; a sixth slightly 27	Ear-rings 3
Scyphate fibulae; two chased 4	Bronze pins 4
Circular fibulae 7	Bronze styli 4
Bow-shaped fibulae 4	Bronze needle 1
White metal finger-rings 7	Bone pin 1
Bronze ditto 2	Bone comb-case and comb 1
Bronze armlets 2	Beads 740
Pairs of bronze tweezers 3	Pair of bronze stud buttons 1
Pairs of bronze clasps 8½	Bronze buckles 1

WEAPONS AND ARTICLES OF IRON.

Swords 2	Bridle bit 1
Spears 17	Spur 1
Knives 20	Buckles 14
Bosses of shields 8	Rings 10

POTTERY, ETC.

Perfect black urns, removed and restored 8	Entire <i>stulæ</i> 2
Do. broken 4	Fragments of do. 3
	Small glass vessel 1

COINS FOUND IN THE GRAVES.

- 1 Vespasian, second brass, in fine state—Reverse, PAX AVG.—S. C. in field.
- 1 Carausius, third brass—Reverse, PAX AVG.
- 1 Julia Mamaea, third brass—Reverse, Diana Lucifera.
- 1 Constantine, third brass—Reverse, Beata tranquillitas.
- 1 Constantius, third brass—Reverse, Gloria Exercitus.
- 1 Valens, third brass—Reverse, Gloria Romanorum.
- 1 Valens, third brass—Reverse, Securitas reipublicæ.
- 1 Gratianus, third brass—Reverse, Gloria novi sæculi.
- 1 Constantinopolis—Reverse, Winged figure with spear and shield.
- 1 Constantius—Reverse, Victoriæ D.D., Aug. N.N.

10 Total.

I have not enumerated in the above list of objects discovered, three or four, the use of which is not apparent; and to which I desire to call attention for an explanation of their appliances. They are—the curious large ring and key-shaped instrument found with the skeleton No. 9; the

looped object of bronze with No. 19 ; the bronze double-pointed pricker, with No. 14 ; the circular bronze plates with No. 36, and the bronze wheel with No. 72. These, with the small glass vessel found with No. 73, are the only novelties which have been produced by this investigation, since the general features of the other ornaments, weapons, &c., found in the graves, so strongly resemble those of Wilbraham, excavated in 1851, as to need no comment beyond the remark, that no burnt human bones, bronze tweezers, bone combs, or other small objects, were contained in the vases discovered in the cemetery on Linton Heath. With the exception of this difference, the resemblance between the two is so striking, as to lead to the conclusion that they were burying-grounds of the same people.

By the kind permission of Dr. Ainslie, Master of Pembroke College, I have, during the autumn of 1853, examined four mounds of similar character on Linton Heath, but without further success.

R. C. NEVILLE.

ON THE STONE WEDGES OF JAVA, AND SIMILAR ANCIENT
OBJECTS OF STONE, DISCOVERED IN BORNEO.

TRANSLATED, WITH SOME OMISSIONS, FROM A MEMOIR IN THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL
INSTITUTE OF HOLLAND, BY DR. CONRAD LEEEMANS, CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF
ANTIQUITIES AT LEYDEN.

COMMUNICATED BY JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S.

ALTHOUGH, until recently, the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden possessed no objects of this description from Java, there can be no doubt of the existence of many such weapons and implements of ancient origin both in Java and in others of our East Indian possessions, where now, in consequence of the progress of civilisation, the use of metal has become universal. We may in general assume that the inhabitants of every country, in its rude state, have availed themselves, in order to make the tools and implements requisite for supplying their primitive wants, of such materials as they could most easily obtain, viz., stone, shells, bones, and fishes' teeth. Experience has not contradicted this supposition. Wherever we have penetrated to the stratum where the reliques of these uncivilised nations are deposited, we constantly find stone hatchets, hammers, wedges, spear-heads, points of arrows, and similar objects.

In Java these objects excited little interest in the presence of a rich store of statues, bas-reliefs, statuettes, and utensils designed both for the temple and the domestic abode, which were found in magnificent shrines and private houses, and which arrested the exclusive attention and admiration of antiquaries. Whilst the small intrinsic value of the chisels, wedges, hatchets, &c., caused them to be neglected, their similarity in form and workmanship to the weapons and implements, which are still, or were lately in use in the neighbouring islands, led to the impression that they were of modern date. This opinion was the more plausible, because, for want of an accurate knowledge of the circumstances and localities in which these objects were discovered,

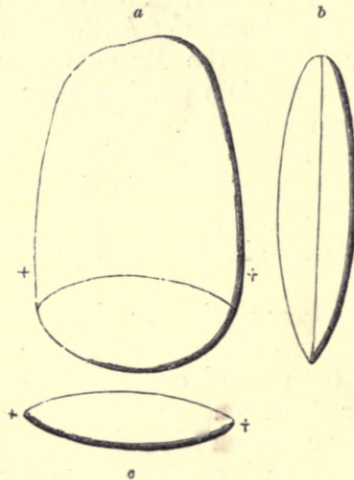
it was often difficult to distinguish the ancient from the modern, and the intercourse, direct or indirect, with the inhabitants of neighbouring islands, afforded a constant opportunity for the importation of stone weapons and similar objects of domestic use, whilst the friendly visits, on occasion of which the less civilised neighbours had left vestiges of their presence in secluded parts of Java, gave an apparent explanation of the occurrence of objects, which were still in general use among contiguous tribes, though at present unknown in Java.

In July, 1849, Dr. C. Swaving, of Batavia, deposited five stone wedges in the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden. In the present year (1851) the Museum has acquired thirty-five similar objects; and in a previous year Mr. A. de Wilde presented sixty stone wedges. We have now one hundred of these articles to compare with antiquities of the same kind from Europe and America, extant in the same collection, and these materials are augmented by the very ancient weapons and implements of stone in the Japanese Museum, formed by Mr. von Siebold.

It is scarce necessary to observe, that the stone, of which these objects consist, differs according to the country in which they have been found, and that this difference affects considerably their form and workmanship. At first sight there often appears a greater dissimilarity among those found in remote countries than is confirmed by closer investigation; and, if these nations were similarly circumstanced in regard to the material and the application of their tools, the same leading features may have been preserved under all modifications in different localities and at different periods of time, without leading to the conclusion, that they had mutual intercourse or a common origin. This should be remarked before we concur in the opinion of the author of an essay in "The Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia," for January 1851, p. 85, viz.—"That, judging from the stone wedges found in Java, that island was once inhabited by an African, or Indo-African population." The wedges in the possession of the Museum have been received from various quarters, and consist either of basalt, or of quartz, hornstone, flint, touchstone, chalcedony, jasper, and agate of various colours. All these species abound in Java; and, even if partly an importation, it does not follow that the people from

whom they came were ancestors of the Javanese, or that the population of Java was derived from those countries.

So far as I can draw any inference from the Javanese wedges and chisels, which I have inspected (for of other instruments and weapons of stone, such as arrow, or spear-heads, there is here no question), I am inclined to arrange them, according to their forms, in four classes, three of which occur, with slight modifications, in similar productions from Europe, Asia, and America, whilst the fourth seems peculiar to Java, with the islands, perhaps, of the Indian Archipelago.

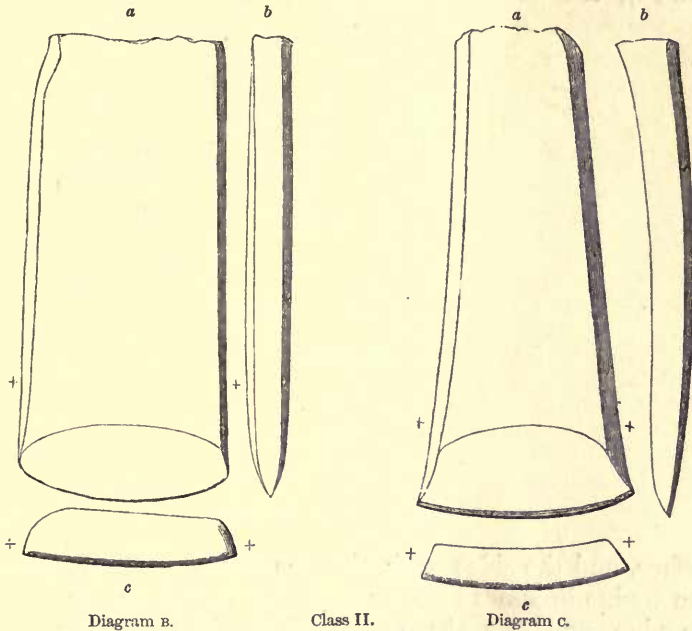


Class I. Diagram A.
(Length of the original, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)

1. In the first class I place those wedges, whose broad surfaces are worked convex, becoming thinner towards the sides without presenting lateral planes, even of the smallest size. Underneath they are ground more or less sharply from one broad surface to the other. A section of the upper part is considerably smaller than that of the lower. It often even tapers in some degree to a point. In its principal features the whole has preserved the form of an oblong flattened pebble, having undergone a natural preparatory process of friction by water, to which art has indeed had little to add in order to adapt the pebble to its intended design as an implement or weapon. (See Diagram A. *a*, Front view. *b*, Vertical section. *c*, Horizontal section.)

2. The second class comprehends wedges nearly flat on

the broader surfaces, and on the narrow sides entirely so ; wider below than above. The bevilled edge is more or less sharp, and, one of the principal surfaces being narrower than the other, the lateral planes form an obtuse angle with the



narrower surface, see Diagram B, *a*, *b*, *c*. Many of the wedges of this class, especially those made of such hard and precious stones as jasper, chalcedony, and agate, are distinguished by being curved so as to resemble our own adze. See Diagram c, *a*, *b*, *c*. A very fine wedge of this sort belongs to Mr. A. de Wilde. It is especially remarkable for its great size, being 25 Dutch inches long, 11 wide below, and 7 above, and from 1·5 to ·7 thick. It is in perfect preservation.

3. The third sort, which is possibly a modification of the second, exhibits a manifest and characteristic difference in its broad and fan-shaped form at the bevilled edge, which is sometimes ground sharp with a double angle from the narrower inner to the wider outer surface. (See Diagram d, *a*, *b*, *c*.)

4. To the fourth and last class, belong the more chisel-

shaped wedges, wrought with three surfaces, the inner broad and somewhat hollow, and the two outer surfaces narrower, more or less convex, and meeting one another so that the transverse section is a triangle (See Diagram E, *d* and *e*), the base of which coincides with the broad inner



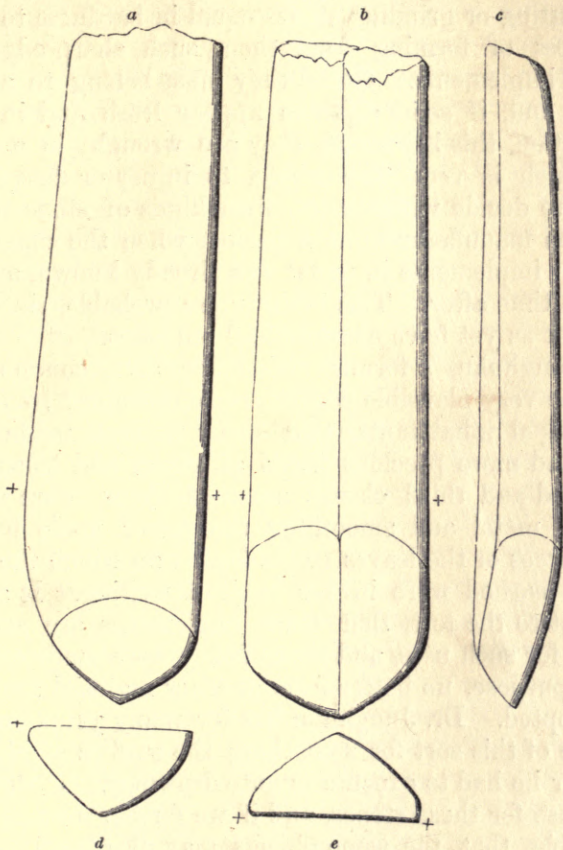
Class III. Diagram D.

(Length of the original, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.)

surface, and the sides with the two narrower outer surfaces. The wedge becomes broader from top to bottom, or towards the edge, and this sharp part of the inner surface (E, *a*) being ground down towards the more or less obliquely worked outer surfaces (E, *b*), ends in a point, where the latter meet (E, *c*), by which means the tool serves as a chisel. Among the stone implements with which we are acquainted in the North of Europe, we find the greatest resemblance to these last-mentioned objects in the gouge, or hollow chisel, which, however, is distinguished from the Javanese implements by not being trilateral, but rather rounded, and not forming a point, but a curve.

The wedges of this fourth class, as well as the curved wedges of the second class (*c*, *b*), exhibit a marked deviation from any others which have hitherto come to our knowledge, and seem peculiar to Java as distinguished from those which North Europe, Asia, and North and Central America have supplied. If, therefore, we find these characteristic peculiarities in the stone weapons and implements discovered on the peninsula of India, or found elsewhere

among the relics of former ages, or even still in use among existing nations, it may lead to the supposition of a common



Class IV. Diagram E.
(Length of the original, 7 inches.)

intercourse in early times, and perhaps induce the surmise of descent from a common stock.

General opinion among the Javanese attributes the origin of these wedges, &c., to thunderstorms. This is worthy of observation, because in Europe, and even in Holland, objects of the same kind are commonly known by the name of *thunder-hammers*, *thunder-chisels*, and *thunder-bolts*.

As yet we are in total uncertainty as to the origin, the object, and still more, the date of these stone implements. According to the unanimous accounts of those who have

visited Java, nothing is known upon the subject by the present inhabitants. However versed in the working of all sorts of metals, the natives do not at present know the art of cutting or grinding stones equal in hardness to quartz, much less of forming from them such sharp-edged and polished implements. Hence they must belong to an early period; and, if some of them appear fresh and in perfect preservation, this is because they are wrought in a kind of stone which is very little subject to injury or decay. It is difficult to decide whether the finer kinds of stone may not have been manufactured at a period, when the construction of similar implements in metal was already known, and even for some time after. This is the more probable, since metal might not as yet have answered all purposes.

Dr. Junghuhn, a former resident in Java, communicated to me the very plausible conjecture, entertained by many of the principal inhabitants, that many wedges, made of the harder and more precious kinds of stone, and belonging to the second and third classes assumed by us, were used for polishing metal and smoothing the paper made from the bark of trees or the leaves of the *lontar*, on which the priests and the learned were in the habit of writing. It appears, when put to the test, that these implements are peculiarly adapted for such uses, and that, if they were made expressly for this purpose, no better form or fitter material could have been adopted. Dr. Junghuhn has for many years employed a wedge of this sort for smoothing the surface of his paper, whenever he had to execute minute drawings. If we assume such a use for these stones, and if we farther assume, as not improbable, that the same objects may also have served as ornaments, or rather as insignia of rank and dignity, it will be more easily explained why they occur of so large a size as that mentioned above, which, considering its slight thickness, appears unfit to be employed as a weapon or instrument of any kind, since it would be subject to fracture on exposure to any appreciable force.

Hitherto these objects have been found only, or at least principally, in the West of Java; and here there are no vestiges of temples, whereas, so far as is known, they are not found in the East, which abounds in gorgeous stone edifices and colossal statues. All the wedges, which the museum possesses, or of which information has been received, have

come from the residency of Buitenzorg and the estate of Preanger. Might not this lead to the conjecture, that the artificers, or the people, who introduced and cultivated the seeds of a higher civilisation in Java, did not use such stone instruments, but that they belonged to a previous and more primitive population, which in the Western part of the island preserved for a long period its existence and its independence, in opposition to foreign influence. But let us abstain from conjectures, and rather look forward for the solution of these and similar questions, to fresh discoveries, more accurate investigation, and a more perfect knowledge of circumstances and details.

With regard to the objects in stone, which were collected in Borneo by the late Dr. Schwaner, and also forwarded to the Museum, I am inclined to this general conclusion, that, even if nature had given them their present form, and art had modified nothing, they may, nevertheless, have served as instruments or ornaments among the earlier inhabitants of Borneo, as is evidently true with respect to many stones found in North Europe and elsewhere, and will continue to be the case wherever metal has not superseded the use of stone. If this be assumed, it may, perhaps, explain why, as is stated by Dr. Schwaner, these stones are still most carefully preserved by the present inhabitants of Borneo in bags, woven of cane, and suspended in the recesses of their dwellings among their talismans and amulets. In the same manner, some extraordinary virtue or sanctity is ascribed to these stone wedges in nearly all countries; and the Japanese, as appears from the statements of Dr. Janssen, preserve these remnants of former ages with religious veneration in their chapels.

THE MAIDEN WAY,

BY THE REV. JOHN MAUGHAN, B.A., Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

SECTION II.—*The Branch Way and Roman Station at Bewcastle.**

At the point where the Maiden Way crossed the road to the Wastes (see the map, p. 18, *ante*) another Way branches off to the West, and proceeds down the side of the hedge to a young ash tree, at the distance of 477 yards, following thus far the line of the Waste Road. Here it turns to the North-west down the hill, across the meadow, in a direct line to the Ford. Several detached stones may still be seen on the side of the hill. This bog was drained about three years since, and the drains intersected the Way in different places. It was cut through by a drain close against the garden behind the Public House.

At 877 yards, it passes a mound of stones in front of the Rectory House; about seventy yards farther, it enters the bed of the river Kirkbeck, close under the station, and would, probably, lead to an entrance into the station on the West side.

This branch appears to be continued straight forwards past the station to the North-west, through the Hallsyke; over the Hallhills, where it is considerably raised; into the Peels-hill ground, near the gate above the quarry; through the Park ground, close past the Langriggknow; and it aims for Tinnieshill in Scotland, where there has been an ancient encampment, and where it would probably unite with the old Roman road, leading between Netherby and *Trimon-tium* or Eildon, in Scotland. "The Wheel Causeway" from Crew, would, probably, either join it or cross it somewhere on the North side of the parish of Bewcastle.

The Roman Station at Bewcastle.

Bewcastle, from its shape, has been considered by some to have been a Pictish encampment before it was occupied by the Romans. Horsley thinks, that the ancient name of this

* Continued from page 22.

station was *Apiatorium*. Mr. Hodgson, in his History of Northumberland, supposes that it may have been *Banna*. But as neither of these writers appears to have any very strong grounds for their suppositions, I may venture to suggest that if Whitley Castle be the *Alionis*, then, in all probability, Bewcastle will be the *Galava* of the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary.

The word *Galava* may be derived from more than one etymon, but each appears to correspond with the general features of the place. If we derive it from the Celtic word, *gallt*, a rock, and by a commutation of letters from the Celtic Welsh, *afon*, or the Celtic Gaelic and Irish, *abhan*, a river, we have an allusion at once to the little rocky river Kirkbeck, which flows close past the Station. Or if we derive it from the word *cald* or *kalt*, cold; it may refer to the cold exposed situation of the fortress, or to the peculiar nature of the river, which is generally cold in summer, and hence *caldafon* or *kaltafon*, and by corruption *Galava*, may mean the Station at the cold river. Or if we suppose *gal* to be a corruption of the old word *keld*, a well; this also agrees with the situation of the place, as there is a river on the South side, and a celebrated well on the South-east side of the Station. It may also allude to the river itself, which is formed by the waters flowing from several copious wells in the immediate neighbourhood. Tradition also seems to support my view, that Bewcastle is the *Galava* of the ancients. There is a large district in the North side of the parish of Lanercost (immediately South of Bewcastle), which was formerly called *Wuleva* or *Wulyevva*. Here is a remarkable resemblance to the word *Galava*. The old people in the neighbourhood, say that this district was always called *Wuleva* Quarter in their young days, and that the Cairn on the Tower-brow was called the Cairn of *Wulyevva*, and sometimes the Pikes of *Wulyevva*. *Wulyevva* Quarter is now more generally called *Askerton* Quarter or Township.

The Station at Bewcastle has been placed on the nearly level surface of an irregularly-shaped eminence; its form being hexagonal, but its sides are unequal. Their respective lengths are as follows:—South-west side, 108 yards; South, 78 yards; South-east, 95 yards; North-east, 125 yards; North, 146 yards; and North-west, 83 yards. The station,

therefore, would occupy about six acres of ground. The outer wall of the Station appears to have been of considerable thickness, but it is now in ruins, and covered with turf. In some places it is nearly level with the ground, but it still shows distinctly the site of the wall. It appears to have been protected by an outer rampart and a fosse on the East, South-east, and South-west sides. The South side would be defended by the steep bank of the river Kirkbeck. On the North side of the station there are some traces of ramparts at a small distance from it, which appear to have been a *procestrium* or advanced post of defence. The South-east side has declined a little from its original elevation, the river having made encroachments here at different times, and washed away the bottom of the bank, which is a sort of quicksand. There is a spring of excellent water on this side. On the Western side the *pistrina* has been placed at the distance of sixty yards. Within the Southern side, and nearly upon the Southern wall, the New Rectory House and garden are placed, and on the North side of these are the church and churchyard. Within the Northern side, and on the Northern station wall, a large, rude, and irregularly built border castle (about eighty-seven feet square) has been erected, partly, at least, constructed of stones of the station, and it has been surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. There is no date known of the erection of this castle, but the cement shows it to have been of ancient construction. The entrance has been on the West side, and has been considered by some to have been added at a later period. Within the Northern side are also the Manor House, farm-buildings, and garden. The remainder of the Station is an excellent pasture. It shows several traces of foundations of buildings, proving it to have been a place of considerable importance. Almost every grave that is made cuts through foundation walls. There are also several traces of pavements. On the top of the hill, to the North-west, are some groundworks, which are said to have been a hall occupied by one of the younger branches of the family settled at Bewcastle,—hence the place is called the Hallhills. They appear to have been connected with the Station by a road, which has been raised above the adjoining ground. From a stratum of ashes which is often found in the graves, about three feet below the surface, we may infer that the place had been destroyed

by fire at some period. About 400 yards above the station, on the margin of the river, is a place called "the cannon-holes," where Oliver Cromwell is said to have planted his cannon when he destroyed the castle.

This Station is not destitute of its memorials and evidences of ancient occupation. Several Roman coins, rings, urns, millstones, pieces of "Samian" pottery both plain and figured, vases, tiles, bricks, glass, votive tablets, and inscribed altars have been found at different periods. About eight years since, a gold ring set with a brilliant in it, was found in the garden hedge of the Manor House, and taken possession of by the farmer's daughter. In the year 1840, a brass coin of Antoninus Pius was found about five or six feet beneath the surface. Several other coins were found at the bottom of a grave about twenty years ago. A stone, with a broad sword cut upon it, was dug out of the same grave, and now forms part of the door of one of the offices of the Rectory House. In the same grave was also found part of an old grate, which the blacksmith pronounced to be made of the best iron that ever passed under his hammer. I have also a silver coin of the Emperor Nerva. Many other coins have been found at different periods, but they have not been preserved. I recently found a piece of yellow-coloured pottery, about six inches long, having apparently been part of the handle of an amphora. Such fragments have, I understand, been rarely found in Britain.

Camden says that he saw a stone in the churchyard, made use of for a gravestone, with this inscription—

LEG. II. AVG.

FECIT.

Horsley thinks that he afterwards saw the same stone in Naworth Garden. May we not infer from this stone that the second legion was engaged in the erection of this station?

Horsley mentions an inscribed stone which was found at the bottom of a grave, but which was set upright on edge at the head of a grave when he visited the station. He considered it to have been an honorary monument erected to Hadrian by the Legio Secunda Augusta and the Legio Vicesima. The stone was much defaced, but the following reading has been proposed—

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN
HADRIANO AVG.
LEG. II. AVG. ET XX V V
SVB. LICINIO PRISCO
LEG. AVG. P.R.P.R.

Imperatori Cæsari Trajano Hadriano Augusto Legiones Secunda Augusta et Vicesima valens victrix sub Licinio Prisco Legato Augustali Proprætore. If we follow the mode of interpreting inscribed stones adopted by some writers, we might infer from this stone that Hadrian was the builder of this station. But a more legitimate inference would be, that the station was in existence at the time of Hadrian, and visited by him ; and that it was probably one of the forts built by Agricola.

Hutchinson, in his "History of Cumberland," vol. i., p. 93, also mentions a stone which he found over the channel of the gate of the public-house yard, bearing the following inscription—

I. O. M.
COH. I. DAC
ATL T CENTVR
. . FECIT

None of the above-mentioned stones are to be found at Bewcastle at the present day.

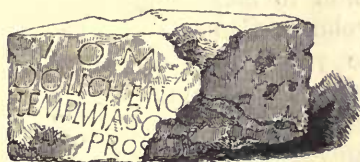
Hutchinson also mentions an altar which he says "was found lately, and is in the possession of the Rev. J. D. Carlyle," who was afterwards Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle. An account of it was communicated by him to the Society of Antiquaries in 1792, which was published with a representation of the altar, in the "Archæologia," vol. xi., pl. vi., p. 69. He stated that it had been sent to him a few months previously, having been found in the bed of a rivulet at Bewcastle, and he gave the following reading of the inscription—

SANCTO CO
CIDEO T AVRVC
FELICISSI
MVS. TRIBVN
EX EVOCATO
V. S. L. M.

Mr. Carlyle supposed this altar to have been dedicated to

Cocideus, a local deity, by Titus Auruncus, promoted to the rank of tribune, having been an *evocatus*, or volunteer, continuing to serve after the usual time of military service had been completed. This stone, being dedicated to the god Cocideus,¹ rather strengthens my suggestion respecting the Maiden Way and the Tenth Iter, for this deity is supposed to have been in some way connected with the important station *Coccium*, which is given as one of the stations of this Iter.

An aged neighbour informs me that a stone covered with letters, was found about sixty years since on the edge of the water near the Byer Cottage, and stood for a long time at the door of the Rev. Mr. Messenger. It was afterwards carted away by this man's father, but he cannot say where it was taken. A stone with some sculpture in relief was found about thirty years since, near the same place, and is now in the wall in the Bewcastle Barn.



In the Spring of 1852, I found the upper part of a Roman altar. It appears to have been dedicated on the erection of a Temple (probably by the Roman workers in iron) *a solo*—from the foundation; *pro salute*—for the safety of some person whose name may have been inscribed on the part of the stone now broken off, as there appear to be letters in the fifth line underneath: or the concluding words may have been, *pro se ac suis*, for himself and his family. It has been dedicated—*JIVI OPTIMO MAXIMO IMMORTALI DOLICHENO*. To Jupiter Dolichenus, the best, the greatest, the immortal. Jupiter was sometimes styled Dolichenus, from Doliche, a district in Macedonia, famous for its iron. As there have been only two altars previously found in Britain, so dedicated, this relic must be regarded as claiming especial notice. It is now placed in the stone wall between the north-west corner of the churchyard, and the Manor

¹ This appears to have been the local name of Mars, since an altar found at Lancaster bears the inscription—“*Deo Sancto Marti Cocidio*.” *Archæologia*, vol

xiii., p. 401. Seven altars dedicated to Cocidius have occurred in Cumberland, and the inscriptions are given by Lysons, “*History of Cumberland*,” pp. cliii, cxlviii.

House garden. I furnished Dr. Bruce with a sketch of it which has been engraved for his second edition of "The Roman Wall."² Horsley mentions a stone with the word *Templum* upon it, but says that it was then broken and destroyed; this is probably the same stone.

In the churchyard the Monolithic Obelisk, or shaft of an ancient cross, is still standing, but remains unexplained. I have recently cleared the inscribed parts from the moss with which they were thickly coated, but have not been able to decypher the characters in a satisfactory manner. The letters appear to be Anglo-Saxon Runes, and much the same as those on the Ruthwell monument in Dumfriesshire. On

a fillet on the north side the following letters are very legible. In the year 1685 these characters were somewhat differently read by Bishop Nicholson, and expounded by him to mean, "Rynburn, the burial of the Runæ," or "Ryeburn, Cemeterium, or Cadaverum Sepulchrum." In the year 1742, an article appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine communicated by Mr. Smith, who read it "Kuniburuk, Sepulchrum Regis." As however these interpretations appear to be based on an incorrect copying of the letters, I would suggest another reading. I suppose the second letter to be a Runic Y; and the penultimate letter to be a compound of OU; and I would propose to read Kyneburoug. The word Cyne or Kin of the Saxons was synonymous with nation or people; and the Anglo-Saxon byrig, byrg, burh, burg, buroug, &c., was the generic term for any place, large or small, which was fortified by walls or mounds. The fortifications of the continental Saxons, before their inroads on the Roman Empire, were mere earthworks, for in their half-nomadic state they had neither means nor motive for constructing any other. But their conquest and colonisation of the greater part of Roman Britain put them in possession of a more solid class of fortifications; such as this at Bewcastle. I would suggest, therefore, that these Runes may signify the burgh or fortified town of the nation or people who occupied this district. It is probable that this was in early times a place of some importance. In the reign

² "Roman Wall," p. 378. We are indebted to the kindness of Dr. Bruce for the use of the woodcut given above.

The lower part of an I, it should be observed, may be discerned after the letters I. O. M.

of Edward I., 1279, John Swinburne obtained a fair and market to be held here.

On a fillet on the south side appear to be the following characters. What the first three may mean is doubtful, but the subsequent letters appear to be the word DANEGELT. This term was first applied to a tribute of 30,000, or according to some writers, 36,000 pounds (A. Sax.), raised in the year 1007 during the reign of Ethelred the Unready, to purchase a precarious peace from the Danes. It was also sometimes used to designate taxes imposed on other extraordinary occasions.



On the western side are three figures, which, as Bishop Nicholson says, "evidently enough manifest the monument to be Christian.³ The highest may be, as the learned prelate suggested, the Blessed Virgin with the Babe in her arms.⁴ The next is that of our Saviour with the glory round his head. In a compartment underneath this is the principal inscription, consisting of nine lines; and underneath this is the figure of a man with a bird upon his hand, and in front of him a perch, which, in the absence of a better explanation, may possibly have been intended to represent Odin, or some Danish chieftain, and his dreaded raven: and we may suppose that he was placed at the bottom of the group to typify his conversion and subjection to the Redeemer, who was descended from the Blessed Virgin. The inscription appears to be as follows, so far as I have been able to trace the letters (see woodcut, p. 132). The eighth and ninth lines are quite illegible.

In the first line the three characters at the commencement probably form the monogram I H S, and being placed

³ "Camden's Britannia," ed. by Gibson, vol. ii., p. 1028.

⁴ It must be admitted that this supposition is somewhat countenanced by the fact that the Church of Bewcastle is dedicated to the Virgin. The representation, however, of these weather-worn sculptures, given by Lysons in his "History of Cumberland," p. excix, suggests the notion, that what has been supposed to be the Infant Saviour, may be the Agnus Dei, and it is so described by him. If this be correct, the figure must represent the Baptist, and the two lines of characters, now defaced, under its feet, as shown in Lysons' plate, possibly com-

prised some mention of St. John. The figure at the base, as some have thought, most probably portrayed some person of note by whom this remarkable Christian monument was erected. The bird which he has taken off its perch, appears to be a hawk, introduced, possibly, to mark his noble rank. In examining Lysons' plate, the best representation of the sculptures, hitherto published, attention is arrested by the introduction of a vertical dial on the south side, resembling those at Kirkdale and Bishopstone, described in this volume of the Journal, p. 60, the only examples of so early a date hitherto noticed.—ED.

immediately under the figure of our Saviour, show that the monument is of a Christian character ; the last letter being evidently the Runic S, and not an inverted Z, as supposed by Mr. Smith. The third line begins with the letters PATR : but it appears uncertain whether they are intended for *pater*,



or part of some such word as *patria*, Patrick, &c. ; or whether the first letter is not W, in which case the word will probably be WAETRO, the plural of waeter. In the sixth line we find the word SUENO, which, taken in connection with the word Danegelt, on the south side, may indicate the period, as well as the object, of the erection of the monument. In the reign of Ethelred the Unready, a terrible deed was done in England. With a view of providing against the treachery of those numerous Danish families (especially such as had been permitted by Alfred the Great to settle in Northumberland and East Anglia), who upon any threatened invasion, were ready to join their countrymen against those among whom they were allowed to reside, Ethelred, with a policy incident to weak princes, adopted the resolution of putting them to the sword throughout his dominions. On the 13th of Nov. 1002, in pursuance of secret instructions sent by the king over the country, the inhabitants of every town and city rose, and murdered all the Danes, who were their neighbours, young and old, men, women, and children. Every Dane was killed, even to

Gunilda, the sister of the King of Denmark, who had been married to Earl Paling, a nobleman, and had embraced Christianity : she was first obliged to witness the murder of her husband and child, and then was killed herself. When Sueno, or Sweyn, the King of Denmark, sometimes styled the King of the Sea Kings, heard of this deed of blood, he swore he would have a great revenge. He raised an army and a mightier fleet of ships than ever yet sailed to England, and landing on the western coasts, near Exeter, went forward, laying England waste. Wheresoever the invaders came, they made the Saxons prepare for them great feasts ; and when they had satisfied their appetite, and had drunk a curse to England, with wild rejoicings, they drew their swords, killed their Saxon entertainers, and continued their march. For several years they carried on this war ; burning the crops, farm-houses, barns, mills, granaries, killing the labourers, causing famine and starvation, and leaving heaps of ruin and smoking ashes, where they had found thriving towns, hunting out every corner which had not been previously ransacked. Ethelred overwhelmed with such calamities, at length in the year 1007, agreed to pay the Danegelt to which I have before alluded. In the absence of accurate information, we may not unreasonably suppose this obelisk to have been raised in commemoration of some of the important events of this period. Sweyn was afterwards welcomed by the English people as their Sovereign, but died suddenly in little more than a month after he was proclaimed King of England. Can this have been his burial-place ?⁵

The first letter in the second line is distinctly legible, and undoubtedly U. I sometimes fancy, that by taking the last imperfect letter of the preceding line, we may possibly obtain the word DUNSTANO. Dunstan, however, was dead before the time already mentioned, and though he lived to place the crown upon the head of Ethelred, and may without impropriety be classed among the contemporaries of that period, yet as he died in 988, he cannot have taken any part in the events above mentioned.

⁵ I may mention that a friend to whom I gave a copy of my reading of the inscription, suggests that in the second line is "the word *kisle*, one of the cases of *kisil*, gravel." It is difficult to conceive

however, why such an immense stone should be brought from so great a distance and covered with the most elaborate sculpture, for the purpose of making any record about gravel.

The tradition of the district says that a king was buried here, and also points out the locality from which this stone was procured. On White Lyne Common, about five miles from Bewcastle, is a long ridge of rocks, called the Langbar. About the centre of this ridge a stone is now lying, about fifteen feet in length, the very counterpart of the Bewcastle Obelisk. This stone has evidently been cut into two parts at some period, as the wedge marks distinctly appear, and the western is much fresher than the other sides. The obelisk is of a peculiar rock, a very hard white freestone, thickly marked with spots of grey, precisely such as is found at the Langbar and the adjacent rocks on the south side of the White Lyne River, but in no other part of the country. It is a sandstone of a sharp rough gritty nature, and as a material for sharpening scythes is much in use.

Uncertainty as to the forms of the other letters, prevents me from attempting further explanation of the inscription at present, but I am not without hope that in time I may become better satisfied as to the proper reading.

The inquiry will naturally occur to the reader, what was the origin of the term "Maiden Way," and, before proceeding to another Section, it may be desirable to advert to various conjectures of those who have indulged in etymological speculations on this subject.

Some have supposed that it has had its source in the Saxon *macan* or *machen*, to make, and that by a commutation of letters it became *ge magden waeg*, i.e., a made road, and since well-made roads would probably be very scarce at that period in Britain, this may have been the first road made by the Romans after their arrival in this district, and consequently named, by way of distinction, *the made road*, which name it afterwards retained. The adoption and permanent retention of the Saxon word *waeg* certainly gives some countenance to this supposition. Others are of opinion that it has arisen from the Saxon words *maeden*, *maegden*, maid or maiden, and give it the Latin appellation, "Via puellarum," a term which has been found in some old Boundary Rolls. There is a tradition in the district that it was made by women carrying the stones in their aprons, but the mere mention of such a legend is enough. Others assign it to a date more ancient than the Saxons, and would derive it from some word cognate with

the Welsh *midian*, an area, an enclosure, considering that ancient ways were trenched or enclosed on the sides, and that the term "Maiden Way" is expressive of an enclosed road, as some have supposed that the Watling Street was so called from being fenced on the sides with wattles, the Saxon name for long rods or saplings. In my researches, however, I have not found traces of such enclosure. Lysons, in his "History of Cumberland," says, "Among the moors on the east borders of the county a third road is evidently to be traced under the name of the Maiden Way, a term familiar to all persons conversant in these matters of antiquity, and supposed by Warton to be corrupted from the British word *Madan*, fair." Another suggestion has been made as to the Celtic origin of this term by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, who, in his "Salopia Antiqua," adopts the Celtic etymon *Mad* and *Madien*, an eminence or elevation. "It derived this appellation (Maiden Way) either because it was a raised road, or else, which seems more likely, from its passing by Maiden Castle in Westmoreland, and by a small fort called Maidenhold, between Crackenthorp and Kirkby Thore. In either case Maiden Way is synonymous with Highway." A close inspection of the road leads me to conclude that this is the most probable origin of the name. For the most part it traverses moors and mosses, and may have been formed at first by the Celts or British, who possibly, by digging two parallel ditches, and casting the earth between them, raised the way, and called it the *Madien* road. The Romans, on their arrival, may have found it convenient to complete this line. In the Slack-house ground, on the Waterhead Fell, the Snowden-close Pasture, and the Side Fell, the road retains a considerable elevation. In these places the adjacent ground is of a stiff clayey nature, and has prevented the road from sinking to the level of the surrounding surface, or subsiding under it.

(To be continued.)

ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF CHAPELS EAST OF TRANSEPTS.

THE ground-plan of religious edifices must in every age be sensibly affected by the nature of the worship to be conducted in them, and, through the ground-plan, the effect becomes hardly less sensible upon the architecture of the building. The primitive basilica, all whose arrangements had reference to a single altar, the great mediæval minster, with its multiplicity of centres of devotion, the thoroughly modern temple with the pulpit as the life and soul of every thing, each expresses the sentiments of its own age, and in each the ritual arrangement directly modifies the architectural character. The first idea produces a long, narrow, and comparatively unbroken structure ; the second tends to the erection of a building full of breaks and projections ; every possible position is seized upon for the erection of an altar, and where ritual and architecture go thoroughly hand in hand, each altar is marked by a separate chapel, forming a distinct portion of the building. The third ideal, when allowed its full and fair development, is nowhere so consistently carried out as in a semicircular preaching-room. I will not advance further in a direction leading towards the forbidden arena of ritual controversy, but I may make one remark. In adapting ancient ecclesiastical models to modern uses, we should be careful to imitate no feature which is directly and solely connected with some portion of ritual which we do not mean to reproduce. And this I hold to be most distinctly the case with long transepts. I say *long* transepts, because it is on the length of the transept that the gist of the matter turns.¹

The cross form of churches was doubtless adopted in mediæval times on two very palpable grounds ; first, its direct symbolical meaning, this being one of the extremely few cases in which I can bring myself to believe in any symbolism of the kind ; secondly, its extreme majesty and

¹ This is well put in the "Ecclesiologist" for August, 1853, p. 295.

variety as an architectural form. Both of these are just as applicable in the nineteenth century as in the twelfth; but another still stronger reason weighed with the mediæval builders, which does not apply to the ritual of the Church of England.

As the use of many altars in the same church became prevalent, the east ends of transepts afforded some of the best positions for the purpose. Next to the high altar itself, and to positions like the east end of a Lady chapel, the altar could nowhere occupy a position of greater dignity. It gained a distinct portion of the church to itself, and the ecclesiastical arrangement might, better than elsewhere, be marked in the architecture of the building. I feel no doubt that whenever transepts projected, as they generally did, beyond the level of the choir aisles, and again, in the numerous cases where no choir aisles existed, they were primarily and essentially designed as receptacles for altars. The merely symbolical and æsthetical requirements are fully met by transepts not projecting beyond the aisles; St. John's church, at Coventry, is as thoroughly cruciform as if its transepts were as long as the nave. And this church I should recommend to the study of all who wish to apply to modern uses the noblest form which an ecclesiastical building can assume.

At first probably a single altar only was placed in each transept, and to effect the appropriate combination of ritual architecture, an apse was attached to the east face of the transept to receive it. These apses still exist in many great Romanesque churches, both in England and on the continent; and, in our own country at least, it is still more common to find traces of their having existed, than to find them actually standing. In many cases they have been removed in later enlargements of the church; in many, they have been destroyed without any such cause, and that, apparently, not always in recent times. Generally, of course, we must look for features of this kind only in cathedral or other great churches; in Sussex, however, it struck me as a local peculiarity, that this and other kindred arrangements are applied to buildings of a humbler type than I had been accustomed to find them in elsewhere. It was in fact this circumstance which immediately led me to the present inquiry, and I shall therefore make an especial reference throughout to these Sussex examples.

The best, indeed the only English, example which occurs to me at this moment, of a church with a semicircular apse still remaining attached to the east face of each transept, is to be found in the Abbey church of Romsey. Tewkesbury² retains one in the south transept, the northern one being occupied by other buildings. Of instances in Normandy, Mr. Cotman and Mr. Petit supply me with two noble ones, St. Georges Bocherville, and St. Nicholas, at Caen, in the latter of which the apse is remarkable for a high stone roof. Of cases where only vestiges remain of what has been, I may mention the two Metropolitan Cathedrals and that of Chichester, in all of which, Professor Willis has shown that the same arrangement as Romsey existed in the original Norman churches before their enlargement. In Leominster Priory,³ too, the recent excavations have brought to light the foundations of such an apse attached to the south transept; the northern one has not yet been explored. In fact, the whole arrangement of Leominster, with the apses attached to the transepts, and the apsidal chapels radiating round the presbytery, is identical with that which Professor Willis pointed out as having been the original state of Chichester.

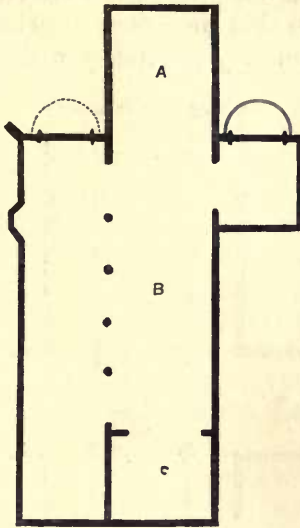
From these instances, where something has been substituted for the apse, we may proceed to another class, in which the apse has been destroyed without any substitute being added. I think whenever we meet with a blocked arch, or the signs of a gable, against the east wall of a Norman transept, we may fairly set it down as testifying the previous existence of such an apsidal chapel. Examples occur in Southwell Minster, and in Leonard Stanley Priory, Gloucestershire, and I may add several more from Sussex.

My attention was first drawn to the subject, as regards small churches, by visiting West Ham, one of the two mediæval churches which stand at either end of the Roman fortress at Pevensey, and of which I flatter myself that I carried away as accurate an account as I could, while myself and my sketch-book were deluged by the torrents of rain which accompanied my visit. The first result of this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties was to observe a blocked semicircular arch in the east wall of the south

² See "Petit's Tewkesbury," p. 31, where there are some good remarks on the whole subject.

³ See "Archæological Journal," vol. x., p. 109.

chapel shown in the accompanying ground-plan ; another moment revealed the perfect foundations of the apse into



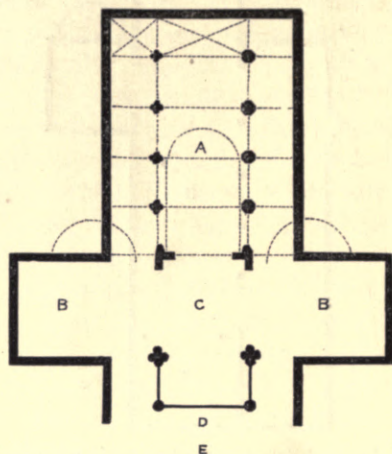
Ground plan, West Ham, Sussex. A Chancel ; B Nave ; c Tower.

which it had led. On the north side, the blocked arch remains, but the foundations do not exist above ground. Still I think we may fairly infer that this side matched the other. The church I conceive to have been originally a Norman cross church, which has lost its character by the addition of a north aisle. The original arrangement would thus be much the same as at Leonard Stanley.

With this example before us, we may, I think, make the same inferences with regard to the churches both of Old and New Shoreham. In the north transept of the former, a Norman arch opens into a chapel of later date, which one can hardly doubt has supplanted an original apse ; and, if I mistake not, there are similar indications, though slighter, in the south transept also. At New Shoreham the present magnificent presbytery is unquestionably the successor of a very much smaller one, whose roof-line may still be traced over the eastern arch of the lantern. Two other marks of gables may also be discerned on the eastern sides of the transepts, which clearly mark the position of apses of this kind, destroyed when the present presbytery was erected. It is clear that they are not the

traces of anything which could have co-existed with the present aisles.

In these English examples, the eastern limb is always of a certain length, so that the apses attached to the transepts are not brought into any proximity with the extreme east



New Shoreham. A Presbytery; B B Transepts; C Choir; D Site of Rood loft; E Nave.

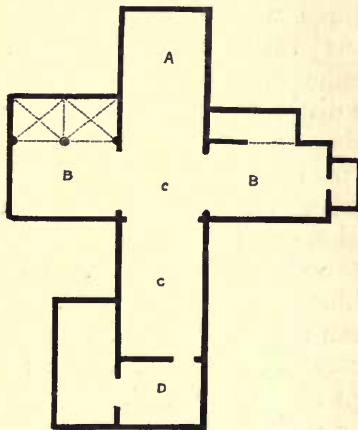
end of the church. But in some of the foreign examples given by Mr. Petit⁴ there is no eastern limb, the apse being attached immediately to the tower, so that a building of this sort becomes at once triapsidal. Did the little church of Newhaven, Sussex, possess transepts furnished with apses, it would exactly present the plan of St. Sulpice and the church at Strasburg, engraved by Mr. Petit. Newhaven⁵ is, in fact, one of the most remarkable and picturesque buildings with which I am acquainted; it is a church of the Iffley type, with the choir under the tower, the presbytery assuming the form of an apse immediately attached to the eastern wall. It is much to be regretted that the original nave does not exist, but its foundations can be easily traced.

In all the instances which we have hitherto considered, we have had a single altar, and consequently a single apse, in each transept. And this is certainly the arrangement most conducive to architectural effect. But it was often desired

⁴ "Remarks on Church Architecture," vol. i., p. 76; vol. ii., p. 48.

⁵ See "Archaeological Journal," vol. vi., p. 138.

to erect several altars in each transept. In this case sometimes two or more small apses were added side by side, as in the eastern transepts at Canterbury; but it seems to have been more common in this case to add what architecturally forms an eastern aisle to the transept, even when there is no western one, as at Peterborough. The bays of these aisles formed chapels, usually screened off from one another, and each contained an altar. This strikes me as an arrangement decidedly inferior to that of the attached apses; the latter proclaim their purpose within and without, while an aisle in no way puts itself forward as a receptacle for altars; indeed we rather expect to find it forming a continuous passage. Numerous examples of this arrangement occur in large churches; I prefer quoting a Sussex example on a very small scale, dating within the period of Transitional Norman. This is at Sompting, a church famous for its Saxon tower,



Sompting. A Chancel; B B Transepts; c Nave; D Tower.

but hardly less worthy of attention on other grounds. The north transept has an eastern aisle of two bays, divided by a pillar, and vaulted; each undoubtedly contained an altar. The transepts at Broadwater, in the same county, had also each of them three chapels attached in a similar manner to the east, which are now unfortunately destroyed. At Sompting, and I imagine at Broadwater, this eastern addition was architecturally a regular aisle in the strictest sense, marked as such in the continuous roofing without, and the

continuous arcade within ; it was only in the ritual arrangement that they assumed the character of distinct chapels.

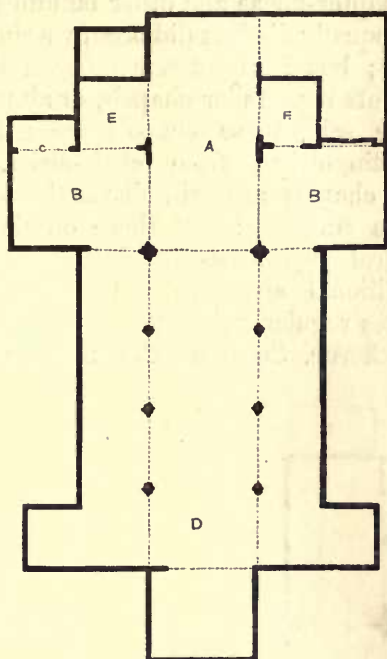
In a third variety, to be found in all ages, the altars were placed in the transepts themselves, without any projecting apse or aisle. The altars however are, in such cases, often placed under an arch, sometimes, as in St. Cross, pretty much resembling that of a tomb, while in others, as at Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, it swells into what might have been the approach to a destroyed chapel, only the arch does not go through the wall. This last arrangement is analogous to the false piers and arches sometimes placed against the walls of chancels, as at Cogenhoe, Northampton, and Cuddesden, Oxfordshire. Of this last arrangement the parish church at Battle supplies an excellent instance. On the south side the original blank arcade is perfect ; on the north, a later addition has introduced a modification which renders it still more curious.

From these three ways of arranging these altars and chapels, numerous varieties branch forth. As the use of the apse became rare in England, the apses grew into larger and more distinct chapels, with square ends. These often assume a shape not easily to be distinguished from an elongated form of the eastern aisle divided into chapels ; while both, again, sometimes approach the character of the ordinary choir-aisles, or chapels, added not to the ends of the transept, but to the sides of the choir. I will bring forward some examples, illustrating my meaning.

Even in Norman times, instead of the apse, we sometimes find a square recess entered by an arch, as may be seen in the south transept at Sompting. There we see every preparation for an altar, within a small quadrangular recess, which one really cannot describe more graphically than as a square apse.

A much larger and more complicated example, of nearly the same transitional date, occurs in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury ; but it has been much disturbed by later additions. At c c were small altar-recesses, approached by arches, and forming externally slight projections ; at E E, chapels, which may be called aisles to a single bay of the choir. But the addition of a large chapel south of the choir, and some smaller additions to the north, have greatly obscured the original plan ; only, happily, as the great chapel has been added

without cutting through the east wall of the transept, half of the arrangement is preserved on each side, and the whole can be recovered.



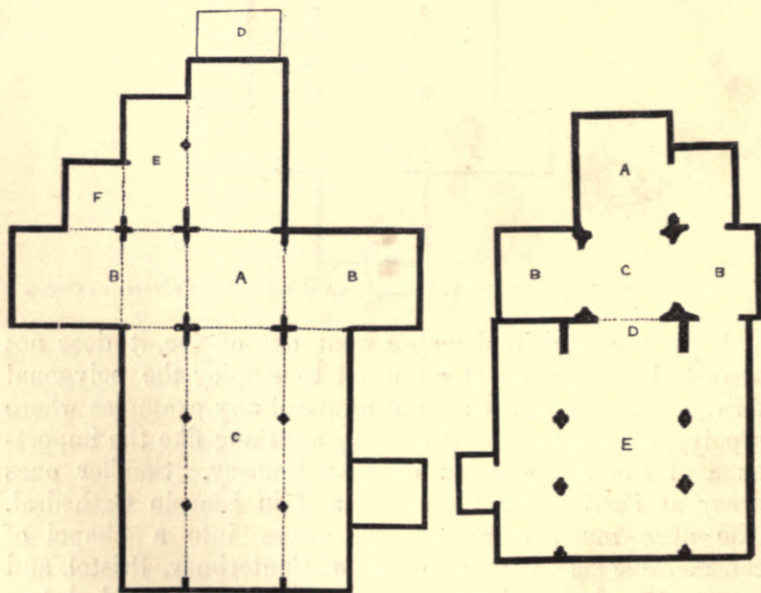
St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. A Choir; B B Transept; C Arch cut through; D Nave; E E Chapels.

When the semicircular apse went out of use, it does not seem to have become at all usual to employ the polygonal form in this position. I am not aware of any examples where a polygonal apse occurs possessing anything like the importance of the semicircular ones at Romsey. Smaller ones occur at Patrington, Yorkshire, and in Lincoln Cathedral. The apse much more usually grows into a chapel of considerable size, such as occur at Canterbury, Bristol, and many other large churches. In Chichester Cathedral, too, the apse attached to the north transept has given way to a large quadrangular chapel in the Lancet style. The most singular instance I know is at St. David's.⁶ Here the end of each transept is occupied by three arches, forming very nearly a continuous arcade; but of these, the inner pair

⁶ I greatly regret having no drawing to illustrate this. A view will be given in the forthcoming fourth part of the "History and Antiquities of St. David's."

open from the transepts into the aisles of the presbytery; the central pair contained altars, as at Irthlingborough; while the extreme northern one opens into a large chapel, over which is the chapter-house and other buildings. At Witney, a large chapel equally distinct did occupy a similar position on the south side; but I do not remember if there are there any arrangements for smaller chapels, or altars.

As I before said, these chapels are not always to be accurately distinguished from choir-aisles. At Bristol Cathedral the chapels are still distinctly perceived to be attached to the transept; but those on the north side of Oxford Cathedral might as well be described (in their present state) as additional aisles to the eastern limb. Where churches are less regularly designed, the difficulty is greater. Thus, at Crewkerne, Somerset, the addition E is strictly a

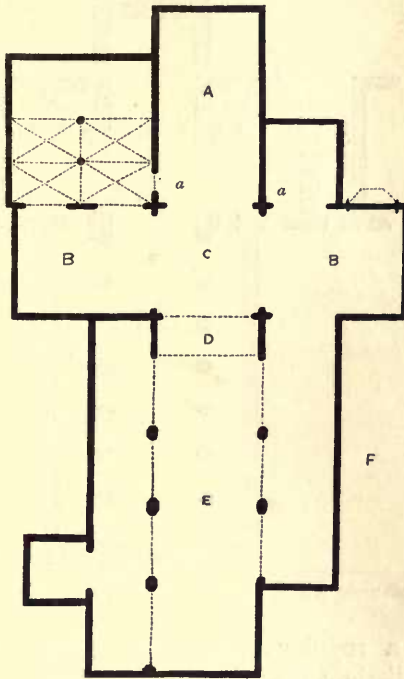


Crewkerne. A Tower. BB Transepts. C Nave.
D Destroyed Vestry. E North Aisle of Choir.

Cricklade. A Presbytery. BB Transepts.
C Tower. D Roodloft. E Nave.

north aisle to the choir, though balanced by no southern one; but that at F is of a more ambiguous character. So at Cricklade, Wilts, the chapel on the south side might equally be considered as an appendage either to the choir or to the transept.

In like manner, an arrangement is sometimes found which forms a link between the arrangement of Sompting and that of Oxford Cathedral. On the north side of Brecon Priory

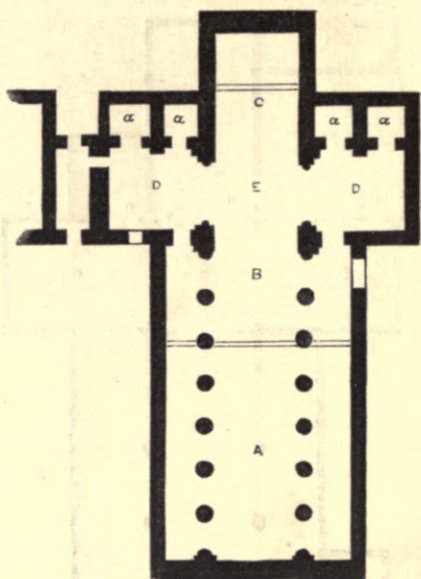


Brecon Priory Church. A Presbytery. BB Transepts. C Tower. D Site of Rood Loft. E Nave. F Site of Cloister.

and the south of Llanthony,—the other side in each has been tampered with—we can make out the original arrangement, which was of this kind. The chapels might be as well considered as attached to the presbytery as to the transept, were it not that the two arches connecting them with the latter, though not strictly a continuous arcade, are much more prominent than the small arches *aa*, connecting them with the presbytery. Both at Brecon and Llanthony this arrangement of two small chapels has given way to a single very large one, of later date.

We also find that the old system of attaching chapels to transepts, and that of forming them in their eastern aisles, often run very much into one another. Thus, at Tintern and Wenlock, the transepts have regular eastern

aisles, which form 'chapels only in a ritual sense. At Buildwas Abbey, Shropshire, or Bayham Abbey, Sussex, this can hardly be said to be the case. The chapels at *a a*



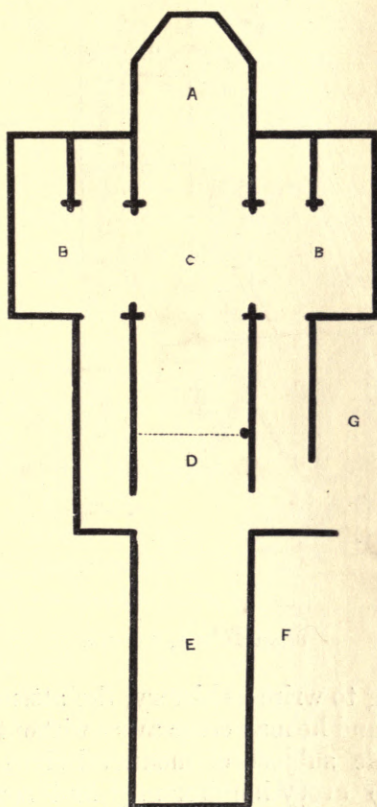
Buildwas Abbey Church. A Nave. B Choir. C Presbytery. D D Transepts. E Tower.

do not form a regular aisle; yet neither do they stand out boldly as distinct chapels. At Bayham, care is taken to mark this, for, though the arches leading into them are quite of the same character as those of a regular arcade—a feature, which, it may be remarked, is nowhere to be found in the church—yet they are carefully divided by a mass of wall with attached responds, instead of a distinct pillar. The whole arrangements of Bayham Abbey are worthy of the most attentive study. The apsidal termination, the transepts thrust east of the choir, the absence of arcades to the latter, and the nave entirely without aisles, form a ground-plan which, as far as my experience goes, is altogether unique.

To my mind, by far the most satisfactory way of treating these appendages, in any style later than Norman, is that followed at Uffington, in Berkshire. The north transept has two, and the south transept one, of these small chapels attached to it, with high gables and stone roofs. These pro-

claim their purpose as clearly as the old Norman apses, and yield to them only in picturesque effect.

In other cases, we sometimes find additions of various kinds to the west of the transept, as in Waltham Abbey, and Wedmore, Somerset ; or sometimes the transept itself is made



Bayham Abbey Church.

A Presbytery. B B Transepts. C Choir, extending under the Central Tower. D Apparent site of the Rood Loft. E Nave. F Cloister. G Ruined buildings.

double, as at Oakham : but though these arrangements were, doubtless, prompted by the same desire of obtaining additional sites for altars, they hardly come within the scope of my present subject.

The arrangement of which I have drawn up this slight sketch, is one on which every observer will always be prepared with his own examples. I have thought it better, whenever I could, to draw mine rather from smaller churches

than from our great cathedrals. The Sussex examples struck me as especially remarkable, as they exhibit on a small scale, what I had been previously used to only in much larger structures. Features of this kind in a small building immediately strike the visitor ; while in a vast minster, unless he



Uffington Church, N.E. view.

is actually going to write its history, the attention is directed to other things, and he may come away without noticing them. In fact, the whole subject of mediæval church arrangement is one on which every inquirer may find something new in almost every church he visits.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

ON THREE SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS AT CLIFTON REYNES
IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

CLIFTON REYNES is a small secluded village about a mile from Olney, in Buckinghamshire, but on the opposite bank of the Ouse. The church consists of a chancel with a north aisle; a nave with north and south aisles; and a low, massive, embattled tower at the west end.

The chancel aisle, which is separated from the chancel by two Decorated arches, appears to have been built as a sepulchral chapel. The earliest existing monument in it is placed in the north wall within a canopied recess, with good foliated tracery of the Decorated period. It consists of two recumbent effigies, male and female, carved in oak, and placed on a modern slab supported by Grecian brackets.

The knight wears a *coif de mailles*, bound with a fillet encircling the head; a hauberk reaching nearly to the knees; a sleeveless surcoat, the skirt partly open in front; his sword is suspended by a plain belt or leathern strap hanging obliquely from the right hip, and fastened in front by a plain buckle. The leg-armor, which does not now appear, was doubtless shown by colour on the surface. The spurs are gone, but the straps remain. The toes are pointed.



The right leg is crossed over the left. With the right hand he is sheathing his sword, and with the left he holds the scabbard. He has *genouillères*, but no bosses at the shoulders or elbows. No beard or moustachios appear; his head rests on two cushions; his feet on a dog very rudely figured.

The lady wears over her head a veil, which falls on each side of the face to the shoulders. The neck and chin are covered with a wimple reaching almost up to the under lip. The dress is low in front about the neck, and falls in folds down to the feet. The gown is sleeveless with long slits for the arms. The hands are raised in prayer. The head rests on two cushions, and the feet on a dog similar to that at her husband's feet.

The monument has neither date, inscription, nor armorial bearings. Lipscomb assigns it to Sir Thomas de Reynes, who married Joan, daughter of Baron Seton, of Scotland, and died A.D. 1380. He says elsewhere, however, that he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Seyton, of Seyton, co. Northampton, and died in 1389. Vol. iv. p. 103.

A manuscript History of Clifton, written in 1821 by the Rev. Edward Cooke, rector of Haversham, and left by him to the rector of Clifton for the time being, states that these effigies "are of considerable antiquity, and were probably designed for some of the Borard family, or for that Thomas Reynes and his wife, who succeeded them in the estate," and died about A.D. 1310. Lipscomb's conjecture is undoubtedly erroneous; for the monument evidently belongs to a far earlier period than A.D. 1380, and even earlier, I doubt not, than A.D. 1310. The entire absence of plate armour, except genouillères, the sleeveless surcoat, the unornamented sword-belt, resembling a plain strap, fastened by a common buckle instead of the richly-chased ornament of the fourteenth century, unless we suppose that the ornaments were here indicated by colour, which has been effaced; the absence, also, of the dagger, and the cross-legged attitude, are sufficient characteristics for assigning the male effigy to the thirteenth century. The peculiarities of the lady's costume equally belong to the same century. Consequently, viewing these effigies in connection with the history of the manor, I am inclined to assign them to Simon de Borard and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Asceline Sydenham of Titchmerch, by whom he became possessed of part of that manor. This Simon de Borard died shortly before 1267, which agrees with the apparent date of the monument. The Church of Clifton, which had been founded by one of his ancestors, who, however, was only a sub-feudary lord of the manor, probably was a small edifice. But after the attainder of

his superior lord, Simon de Borard became lord of the manor immediately under the king, and having increased his possessions by marriage, he is very likely to have rebuilt his parish church of which he was patron; and his wife, who was an heiress, probably joined him in this good work. This conjecture is strengthened by the appearance of the present church, the greater part of which belongs to about the period of their death. Here, then, is a reason for their being specially commemorated in it. Nor can these effigies with any degree of probability be assigned to later members of the Borard family. For, of the three sons left by this Simon and Margaret, Richard, who first succeeded his father, died unmarried; Asceline, who next inherited the property, was a priest; and Robert, the last of the male line, died without issue, soon after 1296, and probably unmarried, for no record appears of his wife.

We now proceed to the altar-tomb standing under the lower arch between the chancel and its aisle. Each side of the tomb is ornamented with five shields of arms surrounded with tracery, and over every shield, and within the tracery, is the figure of a rose. Roses are also figured on the spaces between the shields, and a border of roses placed at short intervals surrounds each side of the tomb.

The armorial bearings, as described by Lipscomb, are, on the south side—1. Eleven bezants, a canton ermine (Zouch). 2. A saltier engrailed (Tyringham), impaling chequy or and azure, a canton ermine (Reynes). 3. Ermine on a fess three crosses fleury. (? Brisley). 4. Three bucks trippant (probably Green). 5. A cross engrailed (Drayton).

On the north side.—1. Three arches. (? Seyton). 2. A chevron chequy between three escallops (Dyve). 3. A chevron between three escallops (Chamberlain), impaling chequy, a canton ermine (Reynes). 4. Chequy, a canton ermine (Reynes). 5. Two lions passant with a label of three points for a difference. (This last is indistinct.)

Upon the tomb are two recumbent effigies, male and female, carved in oak, much resembling those last described, but evidently, from their execution and some points of difference, belonging to a somewhat later period.

The knight, who has neither beard nor moustachio, wears a bascinet with camail, or possibly, the hood of mail; his hauberk reaches nearly to his knees; his surcoat marked

with squares, perhaps intended for chequy, the bearing of Reynes; he has knee-pieces, but no appearance of armour beneath them on the legs, nor on the arms which have been coloured red; no spurs or straps remain: no bosses appear at the shoulders or elbows; the toes are pointed, but there is no appearance of sollerets. His head rests on two cushions; his right hand is in the attitude of sheathing the sword, which is entirely broken away, and there is no appearance of the swordbelt; with his left arm he holds a shield, semi-cylindrical and of the heater shape, but devoid of armorial device. His right leg is crossed over the left, and his feet rest on a dog.

The lady wears a veil over the head with a fillet encircling the temples, and another passing from the forehead over the crown. The veil, passing under the fillet, falls on each side the face down to the shoulders.

A wimple, or gorget, covers the neck and chin almost up to the under lip. The dress, low about the neck, falls in

fold to the feet, which are remarkably small; the gown, or super-tunic, is sleeveless; there is no girdle. The hands are in the attitude of prayer, and the arms, or sleeves of the under dress, have been coloured red. The head rests on a double cushion, and the feet on a dog. The dimensions are as follows:—length of the effigies, 6 feet 1 inch; length of the tomb, 6 feet 5 inches.



There is neither date nor inscription on this monument, but the armorial bearings may assist us in determining whom it was intended to commemorate, if indeed the effigies and the tomb originally belonged to each other. Lipscomb assigns it to Sir Thomas Reynes and his wife, Cecilia, daughter of Sir Roger Tyringham, probably because the arms of Tyringham appear on the tomb.

probably because the arms of Tyringham appear on the tomb.

But this Sir Thomas Reynes was living in the latter half of the fourteenth century, and according to Lipscomb in 1366; which is too late for the apparent date of the effigies. Moreover, the arms of Tyingham appear on the tomb impaling those of Reynes, that is, Tyingham on the dexter and Reynes on the sinister side, which, according to the present rules of heraldry, would make the husband a Tyingham and the wife a Reynes. Consequently, this coat could not have been introduced in allusion to Sir Thomas Reynes' marriage with Cecilia Tyingham, but may be the arms of a married lady of the Reynes family, (according to the heraldic usage of that time,) who was a near relation of the deceased. As Tyinghams and Reynes had lived near each other for several generations, they had probably intermarried before the alliance here mentioned. Moreover, this Sir Thomas and his wife are commemorated by a brass with their effigies and respective arms properly impaled. These considerations are sufficient to show that the heraldic bearings on the tomb afford no conclusive evidence for assigning it to Thomas Reynes and Cecilia Tyingham.

The manuscript history of the parish, already referred to, assigns it to Ralph de Reynes, the father of Thomas who married Cecilia Tyingham, and the nephew or great-nephew of Robert, the last of the Borards, and consequently the heir and representative of that family.

This Ralph de Reynes was twice married; first, to Amabel, daughter of Sir Henry Green of Boughton, near Northampton, by Catherine, daughter of Sir John de Drayton; secondly, to Amabel, daughter of Sir Richard Chamberlain of Petsoe Manor, adjoining that of Clifton. The arms of Green and of Drayton, as we have already seen, are found on the south side of the tomb, as are those of Chamberlain on the north side. But since the arms of Chamberlain are impaled with those of Reynes on the sinister or wife's side, these impaled arms are probably to be referred to some lady of the Reynes family who had married a Chamberlain, whilst another, as we have seen, appears to have married a Tyingham. Nevertheless, though we find on this monument no impalement of Reynes with either Green or Chamberlain on the sinister side, the MS. History may not be wrong in assigning it to Ralph de Reynes, who died about A.D. 1310. Apparently he was the first of his family who possessed the manor

and advowson of Clifton, and he probably devoted a portion of his increased fortune to the improvement of his parish church. For the chancel aisle, or chantry chapel, and other additions and improvements in the church, may be attributed, together with the tomb under consideration, to about the period of his death.

These wooden effigies are hollow, and unconnected with the slabs on which they rest. They have been deeply scooped out, and the cavity left in a rough and jagged state. There can be no certainty that any of them occupy their original position. Those in the recess are evidently of an earlier date than any portion of the sepulchral chapel; and the altar-tomb, on which the others lie, appears to have been shortened, as the end does not correspond with the sides, and is made of unsculptured stones. The tomb probably extended to the pier, which supports the arcade between the chapel and chancel, and was shortened to allow a passage into the chapel when the more modern and splendid tomb was raised, which occupies the whole length of the other arch.

Another monument in the same church remains to be noticed. This is an extremely elegant altar-tomb under the upper or east arch. It is made of a soft white stone, and not of alabaster, as commonly stated. Two recumbent effigies, boldly and elaborately executed, rest upon it. The knight wears a pointed bascinet, camail of chain-mail, a jupon emblazoned with the Reynes arms, reaching scarcely below the hips, and fitting close to the body, the mail hauberk appears about two inches below the surcoat; the legs are defended with plate-armour, knee-pieces, and broad pointed sollerets. The spurs are broken off, but the straps remain; the sword is gone, but an ornamented belt with a richly-chased fastening remains. The dagger is perfect, except the hilt; the hands are in the attitude of prayer, but the greater part of the left arm is broken off. The head rests on a tilting helmet, and the feet on a well-sculptured dog with a collar bearing the name—BO, in letters sculptured in bold relief.¹

The lady's face is almost lost in her reticulated head-dress

¹ This may possibly have been the name of the favourite dog. One of the feet of Brian de Stapylton, as represented on his Sepulchral Brass at Ingham, Norfolk, rests on a dog, near which is a scroll inscribed,

JAKKE. A like memorial occurs at Deerhurst, Gloucestershire. The name of the favourite dog of Alicia, wife of Sir John Cassey, is recorded on her tomb at that place as Tirri.

and veil ; her gown is buttoned down to the waist, a mantle over her shoulders is fastened by a band over the breast and reaches to the feet. Her head rests on two pillows, and her feet on two dogs, their heads in opposite directions, and each wearing a collar.

The ends of the tomb are concealed by the columns supporting the arch under which it stands, but the sides are richly sculptured. Each is divided by graduated buttresses into eight lofty niches with trefoiled canopies, crocketed and enriched with pinnacles and finials. The first niche on either side of the tomb contains an armed statuette, and each of the others a male or female figure, probably representing the knight's relations or dependents. The canopies are surmounted by a hollow cornice bearing in relief an armorial shield over each niche. Those on the south side are as follows. (See the account given by Lipscomb).

1. A fess between six cross-crosslets, (Beauchamp). 2. A saltire engrailed, (Tyringham). 3. A bend between six martlets, (? Seyton, almost obliterated) 4. An inescutcheon within an orle of eight martlets, (Erpingham). 5. A cross engrailed, (Drayton). 6. Three crosses fitché, in chief a demi-lion. 7. Three stirrups with leathers, (Scudamore). 8. On a chief a lion passant.

On the north side of the tomb are :—1. Bezanty, a canton ermine, (Zouch). 2. Obliterated. 3. Three stags trippant, (Green). 4. Three arches, (Seyton). 5. Ermine, a chief endented, (Morteyn). 6. A saltire engrailed, (Tyringham). 7. Ermine, on a fess, three crosses potent, (Brisley). 8. A chevron between three escallop shells, (Dyve).

The proper tinctures, which were doubtless shewn, cannot now be discerned. The knight's effigy measures 6 ft. 10 in. in length, the lady's 6 ft. 1 in.

The author of the manuscript History of Clifton supposed, and I think on sufficient grounds, that this tomb was raised to commemorate Sir John Reynes and his first wife, Catherine, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Scudamore, of Wiltshire, by Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Brisley, Esq. Though the arms of Reynes are not on the tomb, they are on the effigy. The arms of Scudamore and Brisley appear on the tomb, though not impaled, and no one of the family of Reynes could with more propriety so use them, as there was no male descendant from this alliance.

After the death of his first wife he was twice married, but the tomb presents no indication of these subsequent alliances, a fact which appears clearly to intimate that it was erected by him before his second marriage.

He was the great grandson of Ralph Reynes above-mentioned, and having succeeded to the family property about A.D. 1394 on the death of his unmarried elder brother, he died A.D. 1428, as recorded on a brass bearing his effigy with an inscription to his memory, and probably lying over the place of his interment.

The tomb was doubtless built after his succession to the manor in A.D. 1394. Allowing therefore as many years as may reasonably be reckoned for his second and third marriages, and for the evident difference between the sculptured effigy on the tomb and that on the brass, we may with great probability fix the date of the tomb at about A.D. 1400. It certainly is a fine specimen, both in design and execution, of that period. It has received rather rough treatment, especially at the sides, where two or three of the small effigies have been literally defaced, but on the whole it is in good preservation. Not many years ago these curious monuments were thickly covered with coatings of whitewash, and the dust and dirt that had long been accumulating about them. Perhaps this caused Lipscomb to consider them as scarcely worthy of notice, for he describes them in the most cursory manner and does not give a single illustration of them, while his History contains numerous representations of other memorials of comparatively slight importance.

Since his account of the parish was published, the Rev. Thomas Evetts, now Incumbent of Prestwold, near Missenden, Bucks, was for a short time curate of Clifton, and while there, he restored, at his own expense, the church, and very carefully removed the crust which disfigured the sepulchral monuments. The oaken effigies may now be examined with advantage, and they will perhaps be found equal to any examples of such memorials in the kingdom.²

W. HASTINGS KELKE.

² The representations of the effigies above described have been supplied from the sketches by Mr. Slater, architect, who kindly visited Clifton Reynes for the purpose of preparing drawings.

Sepulchral effigies of oak or chestnut wood, are comparatively rare, but several

examples are described by Gough, Sep. Mon. See also Bloxam's Monum. Archit. p. 142; "Notes and Queries," vol. vii. pp. 528, 607; vol. viii. p. 255; vol. ix. pp. 17, 457. These statues are often found to be hollowed out and charred internally to preserve them from decay.

ANCIENT CHURCH WITHIN THE CASTLE OF EXETER.

BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

ON a former occasion (Arch. Journal, vol vii., p. 128) a detailed account was given of the Castle of Exeter and its military and civil annals, and in order to render that account more complete, we now subjoin the history of the ancient church within its walls, founded for four prebendaries at a very remote period. In letters patent, addressed by William Avenel to Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter, it is styled "Ecclesia de Castello Exonie cum quatuor Prebendis."—Mon. Dioc. Exon., p. 136. Robert Chichester was bishop of the see from 1128 to 1150. We have not been able to meet with the original grant, but tradition attributes the foundation of the church to the family of De Briwere; it is not improbable, however, that its existence was coeval with that of the castle. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and not to the Holy Trinity, as stated in the Chantry Rolls. Annexed to the church were the four prebends, Hayes, Cutton, Carswell, and Ashclist, the patronage of all belonging to the Barony of Okehampton.

In a deed, dated 14th of Feb., 1259, is mentioned a spot of ground "in prebenda de Heghe," charged with the yearly payment of threepence at Easter, "luminari B. Marie in Capella B. Thome Martyris." This chapel stood "in capite Pontis Exonie." Amongst the obligatory yearly payments of the Prior and Brethren of St. John's Hospital, Exeter (Cartulary, p. 37), is half a pound of wax to be offered at St. Mary's Chapel within the Castle of Exeter, on the feast of her Assumption (15th of August).

1. HAYES or HEGHE, as it stood first in rank, appears also to have been the richest of the Prebends. John Stephyns, prebendary thereof, in consideration of a fine of 40*l.*, leased it on 10th of October, 1543, to Anthony Harvey, of Culm John, Esq., for a term of twenty-one years, under the yearly rent of 37*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, which was its yearly value in King Henry VIII.th's taxation, eight years before. The said Prebendary,

on the 22nd of September, 1548, alienated the fee, described as the Prebend of Hayes and Manor of Hayes in Cowick, and of Clistmoys (Cliston Hayes, in Broadclist Parish) to Robert Kelweye, Esq., his heirs and assigns; and this alienation was ratified, approved and confirmed on the 30th of November next ensuing, under the hands and seals of Edward, Duke of Somerset, "the verye and indubitate Patrone thereof," and of John Veysey, "Byshope of Exeter." On 1st of April, 1550, Robert Kelweye conveyed this estate to King Edward VI., who granted it at Greenwich on the 8th of the same month to Nicholas Wadham, Esq., to hold it of the Crown in capite, by the service of the fortieth part of a Knight's Fee. From Nicholas Wadham it passed to his only sister, Jane, who married John Foster, Esq., of Baddesley, in Hampshire. The above-mentioned Anthony Harvey, on the 12th of January, 1557, disposed of the residue of his term to the said John Foster for 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, who, with his son and heir-apparent, Andrew Foster, on the 1st of October, 1563, covenanted to sell the whole Prebend and Manor of Hayes to John Petre, Esq., of Exeter, younger brother of Sir William Petre, Knt. In the conveyance dated 5th of November, 1563, the purchase-money is stated to be 800*l.* The Fosters had previously sold to the same purchaser Clistmoys, in Broadclist, which had produced the yearly rent of 13*l.* 16*s.* In Hilary Term, 6 Elizabeth, 1564, a chirograph of a fine was made at the Castle of Hertford, between John Petre, Esq., Plaintiff, and John Foster, Esq., and Jane his wife, and Andrew Foster, son of said John and Jane, Deforciant, of the "Manor and late Prebend of Hayes with the appurtenances, and of 4 messuages, 4 gardens, 100 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, and 8*l.* rent, with the appurtenances in Hayes within the Castle of Exeter (infra Castrum Exon.), Stoken-Tynhed, Okehampton, Ken, Cutton, Aysshe-Clyste, and in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, without the west gate of the City of Exon."

The whole estate descended to the purchaser's nephew, William Petre, Esq., of Tor-Newton in Tor-Brian, whose son, Sir George Petre, Knt., sold Hayes to William Gould, Esq., of Exeter, and by the marriage of Elizabeth Gould, in August, 1739, with James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, it passed into that family, and is now in the possession of James Wentworth Buller, Esq., of Downes.

2. CUTTON. This Prebend, in Henry VIII.th's taxation, was rated at 8*l.* After passing through the hands of Brushford and Turberville in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it shortly after came into the possession of the Aclands, the present holders. The lands of the Prebendal Manor lie in the Parish of Poltimore, and consist of 290*A.* 1*R.* 6*P.* Hoopern pays 3*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* ; the Rectory of Whimple 13*s.* 4*d.* ; and the Rectory of Hemington, in Somersetshire, 13*s.* 4*d.*

3. CARSWELL or CRESSWELL. This Prebend consisted of about 141 acres in the Parish of Kenn, but the revenues have passed into lay hands. To the Prebendary is doled out the trifling yearly sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

4. ASHCLIST. This Prebend was alienated to Tor Abbey by Robert Courtenay in 1238, and formed part of its possessions until the suppression of the monastery, when it was valued at 12*l.* 10*s.* 10³/₄*d.* per annum, after deducting its yearly payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Prebendary of Hayes. The Crown bestowed the Ashclit Estate, which lay in the Parish of Broadclit, on Thomas Godwyn, who, on 29th of August, 1543, was licensed by Henry VIII., in consideration of a fine of 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, to alienate it to John Petre the younger, Gent., of Tor-Brian. On 1st of September, 1626, Sir George Petre, Knt., was empowered by King Charles I., in consideration of a fine of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to alienate it to Sir Simon Leach, Knt., and John Vignes, Gent. The royal letters patent were duly enrolled in the Exchequer. The property afterwards came into the family of Evans ; and in 1768 was purchased by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the grandfather of the present baronet of the same name.

When Westcote wrote, soon after 1630, St. Mary's Chapel was "ruinous." A few years later, in 1639, Bishop Hall was requested to assign it "for the buryall of such Prisoners as shall dye in the Gaole." And the justices resolved that "Mrs. Biglestone, the Lessee of the Castle, be paid out of the County Stock for her contentment, such sums as the Lord Bishop should think fit."

Towards the end of the reign of King Charles II., Bishop Lamplugh, at his own cost, undertook to repair and beautify the chapel ; and the justices voluntarily tendered some pecuniary aid, "but soe that the same be accepted as a free gift, and noe obligacion for the future for the like benevolence." The building appears to have been used for prayers during

the periods of quarter sessions, until the rebuilding of the Shire Hall, by the "Act of Parliament passed in 1773 for taking down the Shire Hall of the County of Devon, and for rebuilding a new Shire Hall in a more commodious manner;" and in which a new chapel was provided. Another Act of Parliament for making and declaring the gaol for the County of Devon, called the High Gaol, a public and common gaol; and for discharging Denys Rolle and John Rolle, Esqrs., and their respective heirs and assigns, from the office of keeper of the said gaol, and for improving and enlarging the same, or building a new one, and also for taking down the chapel in the Castle of Exeter, and for other purposes, was passed 27 Geo. III., 1787. In 1792 the ancient building was removed: there is an engraving of it from a sketch by the late R. S. Vidal, Esq., which indicates no architectural beauty, indeed, all its later reparations appear to have been most unsightly.

A quantity of ancient armour which had been deposited in the chapel, was given by Lieutenant-General Simcoe, the commander of the district, to John Houlton, Esq., of Farleigh Castle, Colonel of the Wiltshire Militia; an act as ill-advised as it was illegal, and extremely to be regretted by those who take an interest in the preservation of local vestiges and memorials of by-gone times.

Though a well-endowed Chapel within a Royal Castle, it would be an error to suppose that it was exempt from the visitation of the Ordinary, as the old prebendal chapels of our sovereigns were at Wolverhampton, Gnoushale, in Leicestershire, St. Mary's at Stafford, Penkridge, Tetenhall, Bridgenorth, St. Mary's at Shrewsbury, All Saints, Derby, Bosham, in Sussex, St. Martin's, London, and Wimburne Minster (Stapeldon's Reg. fol. 28); and subsequently St. George's, at Windsor. That our bishops did exercise their right of visitation and jurisdiction here, is manifest from their registers; it is sufficient to specify the one so publicly made by Bishop Stapeldon, on 19th of January, 1321, of its neglected condition:—"Memorandum quod xix die Januarii MCCCXXI. Dominus existens personaliter in Castro Civitatis Exon' ingressus est in capellam ejusdem Castri, que prebendalis est, assistentibus sibi Henrico de Walmesford, tunc tenente locum Vice Comitis Devon, Domino Roberto de Stokhay, Milite, Henrico de Bokerel, et aliis in multitudine

copiosa, et vidit eandem capellam, in quâ singulis diebus celebrari consueverant Divina, ruinosam et in nonnullis partibus ejusdem discoopertam, hostia fracta, et quasi penitus sine celebratione Divinorum desolatam: dicebat quod remedium super hoc, quamcitus commodè posset apponeret oportunum." Registre, fol. 164. We may mention also Bishop Lacy's Commission on 26th of August, 1438, "ad inquirendum de et super defectibus in Prebendâ de Cutton," the return to which is not to be found in his Register.

In the last volume of this Journal we gave the Genealogy of the Redvers and Courtenay Families, so intimately connected with the History of the Castle of Exeter and its Prebendal Chapel. Many of the distinguished persons named in the following lists will there be found.

PREBENDARIES OF HAYES.

Thomas de Wimundesham, translated from the Prebend of Asheclyst, 7 February, 1261, "ad prebendam de Heghes ultra Ex'am;" on the presentation of John, Lord de Courtenay.

Robert de Littlebury, admitted 4 June, 1278. Patron, Hugh de Courtenay. This Prebendary is mentioned in Pope Nicholas' taxation, 1288-1291.

William de Strete succeeded on 20 June, 1309. Patron, Lady Alianora de Courtenay. He died on 14 February, 1313.

John de Skodemer appears to have been instituted 5 March, 1313, on the presentation of the same countess (Stapeldon's Register, folio 70), yet we find in the next folio that

Walter de Wereminster was instituted 6 April, 1313, on the presentation of the last Patroness.

Robert de Sambourne . . . on whose death

Patrick Wode followed, 21 June, 1382. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

Richard Buttelkys, 16 March, 1395-6. Patron, King Richard II.

Nicholas Bubbewith, 16 June, 1396; he was afterwards Bishop of London, and then of Sarum. Patron, King Richard II. On Bubbewith's resignation, Richard Courtenay, LL.B., eldest son of Sir Philip Courtenay, Knt., of Powderham, by Margaret Wake, succeeded, on 3 July, 1403. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. On his resignation for the See of Norwich, Thomas Henderman succeeded, 3 September, 1413. Patron as before. He became Chancellor of Exeter, and exchanged his Prebend for the Rectory of Crukern, with Walter Collys, 18 December, 1427. Patron, *hâc vice* King Henry VI. He died Precentor of Exeter, and on his death Thomas Mannyng was instituted 22 May, 1457. Patron, Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

John Symons . . . died 30 May, 1497, buried at Stokeinteignhead.

John Rhese, or Rise, Treasurer of Exeter; he died 9 May, 1531. Hoker, his grandson, says he was about 90 years of age.

John Stephyns, instituted 22 May, 1531, on the presentation of "The Noble Henry Courtenay, Knight of the Garter, Lord of Okehampton and Plymton, Earl of Devon, and Marquis of Exeter." We are not to confound this John Stephyns with the Canon of Exeter Cathedral of the same name, Rector of Doddiscombesleigh, who died 21 March, 1560, and was buried in the chancel there. This Prebendary of Hayes must have lived to a great age, for in Bishop Woolton's Register, folio 49, we find that on 17 December, 1591, Queen Elizabeth presented Walter Herte, A.B., "ad prebendam de Hayes juxta pontem Exon' in Castro Exon' ab antiquo fundatam," void by the death of John Stevens, the last incumbent—nomen sine re.

PREBENDARIES OF CUTTON.

Henry de Esse, admitted 20 December, 1260, "ad prebendam Capelle Castri Exon' de Cuteton vacantem, ad presentationem Johannis de Curtenay veri patroni." He was inducted 5 April, 1261. Bronescombe's Register, folios 16th and 17th, occurs in Pope Nicholas' taxation.

John Moriz on whose death Walter de Clopton, Rector of Kenn, instituted 29 July, 1322, "ad presentationem Domini Hugonis de Courtenay." Bishop Grandisson, on 21 August, 1328, licensed the celebration of divine service "in capella manerii sui de Cutton infra parochiam de Poltymore," in favour of this Prebendary. Reg. vol. 2, folio 59. We believe the chapel was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Thomas de Courtenay, second son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, by Margaret de Bohun, admitted 30 November, 1346, on the presentation of his father, Hugh de Courtenay, Earl of Devon and Lord of Okehampton. Graudiss. Reg. vol. 3, folio 59. He was buried in the Augustinian Church, London.

Robert de Paston succeeded "ad prebendam de Cutton vacantem," 11 December, 1348. Patron, the same.

Otho de Northwode, archdeacon of Exeter, followed, 9 May, 1350. The same Patron.

Philip de Courtenay, a relative of the above-mentioned Thomas, was admitted on 15 November, 1360, "ad prebendam vacantem." The same Patron.

Robert Vaggescombe succeeded, 2 October, 1366. The same Patron. On his resignation William Bermyncham was admitted; on whose death Robert Vaggescombe was re-appointed on 30 April, 1382, but dying shortly after his second induction.

Henry Cole was admitted 29 June, 1382, on the presentation of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. Brauntingham's Register, vol. 2, folio 72.

Thomas Kerdyngton on whose resignation John Radecliff was admitted on 15 May, 1400. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. This Prebendary exchanged for Clare, the second Portion in the Church of Tiverton, with Walter Robert, who was admitted on 2 August, 1406. Patron of both preferments, the aforesaid Earl.

Thomas de Kerdyngton was reappointed on 11 February, 1407-8. The same Patron.

Richard Donscombe, or Dunscombe, admitted 1 August, 1419, on Kerdyngton's death. The same Patron. Dunscombe died 7 June, 1421.

Richard Aldryngton, a Canon of Exeter Cathedral, was admitted on 14 June, 1421. On the preceding day it had been found by inquisition, that Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, was the true Patron, jure hereditario—that this Prebend paid 6s. 8d. yearly at Michaelmas, to the Prebendary of Hayes—that Cutton was taxed at 5l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and that Richard Aldryngton was 70 years of age and more. Inquisition in Lacy's Register, vol. 2, folio 34 b.

Robert Felton on whose death Richard Beauchamp, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, was admitted on 25 August, 1438. Patron, Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

Thomas Bekyngton, LL.D., afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, admitted 13 December, 1441. The same Patron. On Bekyngton's resignation John de la Bere succeeded, 31 October, 1443. The same Patron.

Geoffry Motte, a Canon of Exeter followed on 24 April, 1448. The same Patron.

Thomas Copeland was admitted 25 April, 1450, on Motte's resignation. The same Patron.

Thomas Copleston, a Canon of Exeter, admitted 1 July, 1460, on the death of Thomas Copeland. Patron, Thomas Courtenay, the second of that name, Earl of Devon.

John Fulford, afterwards successively Archdeacon of Totnes, Cornwall, and Exeter, on whose resignation Thomas Gilbert, D.C.L., was admitted 8 February, 1494-5. Patron, Edward Courtenay, the second of that name, Earl of Devon. Arundel's Register, folio 9.

Thomas Harryes succeeded, 10 September, 1503, on the death of Gilbert. The same Patron. Harryes was Archdeacon of Cornwall and Treasurer of Wells, and died Precentor of Exeter late in 1511.

John Skelton on whose death John Touker, admitted 27 December, 1529. Patron, Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, K.G. This Prebendary was living when the taxation was made in 1535, his Prebend was then valued at 8l. a year.

John Blackston, a Canon of Exeter Cathedral, collated by Bishop Turberville, per lapsum, on 24 May, 1556. On his deprivation, Richard Tremayne, D.D. (a younger son of Thomas Tremayne, of Collacombe, by Philippa, daughter of Roger Grenville, of Stow in Cornwall), Treasurer of Exeter Cathedral, was admitted 21 February, 1560-1, on the presentation of Reginald Mohun, John Trelawney, Peter Courtenay, John Vyvian, and John Killigrew, as Trustees of Alexander Arundel. Tremayne's will was proved 15 December, 1584.

John Bradford succeeded Tremayne, on 27 January, 1584-5. Patron, Nicholas Turberville, Gent., of Crediton.

John Bradford, jun., instituted 8 October, 1619, by simony of the preceding Prebendary. Patron, King James I.

Thomas Atwill on whose death Humphry Saunders, M.A., was admitted 19 January, 1634-5. Patron, John Acland, Esq.

John Procter was admitted 10 February, 1662-3, on the deprivation of Saunders. Patron, Margaret Acland, widow, of Killerton.

Bernard Galard was admitted on 6 May, 1671, on the death of Procter. Patron Lady Margaret Acland, widow, of Killerton. This Prebendary died at his Rectory at Poltimore, and was buried in the parish church, 23 November, 1693.

Thomas Bate succeeded, on 21 August, 1694. Patron, Sir Hugh Acland, Bart., of Killerton. On his resignation Thomas Acland, M.A., admitted 25 September, 1703. Patron, as before.

Edward Reeks followed on 2 October, 1735, on Mr. Acland's death. Patrons, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., of Killerton, Rev. Thomas Troyte, and Dame Cicely Acland, *alias* Troyte, his wife.

George Drake was admitted on 15 June, 1748, on Reeks' death. Patrons as in the preceding presentation, only the first is called Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Collumb John.

John Pitman, admitted 20 July, 1752, on the death of Drake. Patron, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. Mr. Pitman died 2 February, 1768, aged 50.

John Acland succeeded 10 June, 1768. Same Patron. Mr. Acland was buried at Broadclist, 16 August, 1795.

John Pitman, jun., admitted 26 November, 1795. Patrons, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., an infant, with the consent of Hugh Acland, Esq., the Hon. Sir Francis Buller, Bart., and John Rolle, his trustees.

Francis Huyshe, M.A., instituted 4 July, 1831, on the death of Mr. Pitman, which happened on 29 December, 1830, aged 81. Patron, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

William Barker, M.A., was admitted 27 February, 1840, on the death of Mr. Huyshe, on 28 August, 1839, aged 71. Patron the same.

The Hon. Charles Leslie Courtenay, M.A., fourth son of William Courtenay, second Earl of Devon, was admitted 17 June, 1842, on Mr. Barker's death, which happened on 31 March, 1841. Patron the same.

Peter Leopold Dyke Acland, M.A., instituted 30 December, 1845, on Mr. Courtenay's resignation, 22 August, 1845. The same Patron, his father.

PREBENDARIES OF CARSWELL.

Philip de Dutton occurs in Pope Nicholas' taxation.

William Strete held the Preferment about a month, together with Hayes, but at the end of the month ceded the Preferment. Patron, Lady Alianora de Courtenay. Henry de Soler, afterwards Rector of Kenn, was then admitted on 18 July, 1309. Patron, the same lady.

Robert de Brandone succeeded 26 April, 1312. Patron the same lady.

John Aley on whose resignation John Southdon, 1 Nov. 1376. Patron Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

Richard Danyell on whose resignation Robert Good was instituted, 16 July, 1414. Patron, Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

John Cole on whose death John Seger succeeded, 15 April, 1457. Patron, Thomas Courtenay, Earl of Devon.

John Caperton admitted, 10 October, 1477, on the death of Seger, at the presentation of George, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Sarum, Lord of Richmond, and Great Chamberlain of England.

Peter Courtenay, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Winchester, on whose death John Courtenay, described as "Senior." We apprehend that he was the fourth son of Sir William Courtenay, Knt., the second possessor of that name of Powderham, but perhaps of the Molland Branch. He succeeded on 2 March, 1492-3, on the presentation of Edward Courtenay, the second Earl of that name, Earl of Devon.

John Pampyng was admitted on 3 August, 1495, to the vacant Prebend. Patron ut supra.

John Walrond, on Pampyng's death, succeeded on 13 December, 1512, on the presentation of the most noble Lady Catherine, Countess of Devon. He was probably the second son of Hamphry Walrond, of Bradfield, by Eleanor, daughter Henry Ogan, Esq.

David Hensley, Rector of Kenn, was admitted on 24 September, 1566, on the death of the last Incumbent. Patron, Geoffry Tothill, Gent. Queen Elizabeth, on 10th June, 1564, had granted to William and John Killigrew, brothers, the Advowson and Patronage of Carswell, which they sold the next day to William Floyer and Geoffry Tothill. Mr. Hensley died on 3 Sept., and was buried at Kenn on 7 September, 1573.

Geoffry Collyns, "a Layman," was admitted on 19 January, 1573. Patron, as the last. On his death, Thomas Barrett, Archdeacon of Exeter, was collated by his father-in-law, Bishop Woolton, on 28 May, 1584. Register, folio 17. On his resignation

John Bridgeman was admitted 20 February, 1603. Patron, Gasper Bridgeman.

George Bridgeman succeeded on John's resignation, 28 July, 1613. Patron as the last. He was afterwards Bishop of Chester.

Thomas Baker, collated by Bishop Valentine Carey, per lapsum, on 6 October, 1624, On his death, John Snell, afterwards Canon of Exeter Cathedral, 10 January, 1660-1, on the presentation of Hugh Potter, Esq., and George Potter, Merchant. On Snell's death, which happened 15 April, 1679, George Snell, afterwards Archdeacon of Totnes, was instituted 10 August, 1679, on the presentation of his brother, John Snell, of Exeter, Merchant.

Thomas Snell on whose death Thomas Snell, jun., on 25 March, 1718. Patron, John Snell, Clerk.

Chichester Tomkins, 22 April, 1758. Patrons, Sir John Colleton, Bart., Wenman Nutt, of London, and Mary his wife, and Gertrude Snell, of Exeter.

John Vye, admitted 5 May, 1781. Patrons, Wenman Nutt, Esq. and Mary his wife, Gertrude Snell, spinster, and Louisa Colleton, spinster.

Jonas Dennis, B.C.L., admitted 29 July, 1799. Patrons, Wenman Nutt, Esq. and Mary his wife. He held this single preferment until his death, on 6 December, 1846.

William Ludlow, instituted 3 April, 1847, on Dennis's death. Patrons, Edward Erskine Tustin, and Frederick Pratt Barlow, Esqrs., on the death of General Richard Dickinson, on 5 December, 1846.

PREBENDARIES OF ASHCLIST.

In the Episcopal Register of the See of Exeter, two institutions only to this Prebend are noticed, after its appropriation to the Abbey of Tor, viz.—

Thomas de Wimundeham

On his resignation William Stanfer was admitted by Bishop Bronescombe, 7 February, 1261, on the presentation of John Lord Courtenay. Bronescombe's Register, folio 16b.

Original Documents.

THE following correspondence between Bishop Grandisson and the Courtenay family, in the early part of the fourteenth century, has been extracted from the registers of the See of Exeter, by my friends Dr. Oliver and Mr. Pitman Jones, of Exeter, to whose diligent researches among the diocesan and municipal records this Journal has already been indebted for original documents of considerable interest.

I am personally under great obligation to those gentlemen for their kindness in having made me, for many years, a participator in the results of their unremitting labours in the field of historical antiquity. If I have been able at any time to invite the attention and to gratify the curiosity of the Members of the Society by laying before them a few selections from the numerous extracts with which they have from time to time supplied me, I hope it will not be forgotten that it is to them, and not to myself, that the merit justly belongs.

The letters are printed from copies before me without any attempt on my part to exercise critical powers of emendation, or to clear up the few obscurities which will perhaps present themselves to the reader. I rather think that, if a translation were to accompany the letters, there are readers who would not look upon it as an imputation on their knowledge or sagacity. The early French has not many students in this country, even where a knowledge of it might be expected; and it may be stated confidently that there have been not a few eminent lawyers of my time, to whom the earlier Year Books of the law have been sealed volumes. I have, however, conformed to the usual practice, and left the reader to be his own interpreter.

EDWARD SMIRKE.

I. Letter from the Bishop to Lord Hugo de Courtenay Earl of Devon, congratulating him on his safe return home in a storm from a visit to the Bishop:—

Grandisson's Regist. Vol. I. fol. 54.

“Salutz come a soun filz oue la benesoun de dieux e la nostre. Trechere Sire, nous sumus molt liee de queer que dieux vous aad sauve en la tempeste de hier et le prioms que il vous sauve a garde touz jours en sauvete. Et saches, sire, que ceo estoyt molt contre nostre volunte que vous partistes de nostre houstiel.^s Par quoi, Sire, bon est de overer touz jours apres bon conseil. Sire, tutes les foïtz que nous pouroms rien oyr tochaunt voz honeurs, nous le vous escriveroms, si vous prioms que vous le facet a nous quant vous pourez bonement. Sire, nostre seignour vous eït en sa garde.”

II. Letter from the Bishop to the Earl, urgently requesting a loan of 200*l.*, and an answer by bearer.

Grandisson's Reg. Vol. I. folio 63.

"Salutz et treches amystez oue la beniscoun de dieu et la nostre. Pureco Sire que nous avoms a faire hastivement une grandezyme paie dargent a la court per la resoun de nostre eglise d'Excestre que estoit par nostre predecessour si grandement oblige, et tot leyde qui nous est fet ne suffit n̄ye saunz eide de bons amys a la miete de la some nous devons, illoques vous prioms si cherment, Sire, come nous pooms que vous nous voillez a prestre taunqe un an C C Li desterling par tiele seurte come vous volez ordeiner si que parmy vostre eide, Sire, et de autres bons amys nous puissions estre deliveres de la dette avantdite. Et si vous plest, Sire, nous voillez escrire par la porteur de cestes quoy vous plest faire de ceste nostre priere. Sire, nostre seigneur vous eit en sa garde. Escript a nostre manoir de Chuddelegh la xxiiii jour de Jeneuer."

III. Reply of the Earl to the Bishop, declining to make any advance, for family reasons. He also mentions a debt of the Bishop's predecessor, James Berkley, and alludes to the large contributions already levied by Grandisson on his clergy, and (as it should seem) his neglect of episcopal duties.

"A seon treshonorable seigneur et piero en Dieu toutes honurs et toutes reverences. Pureco Sire que vous nous prietz par vooz leteres que nous vous dussoms aprester une certeyne summe dargent, voillezt savoir, Sire, que nous avoms taunt mys a maryer nostre fille et de acquiter le testament nostre chere miere, que dieuz assoille, que nous ne pooms vostre priere faire a ceste fietz dount il nous poise. Et dalreparte vostre predecessour levesque James nous est tenu en une summe dargent et nous ne pooms pas avenyr si nous ne pledoms ove les executors. Sire, voz clerks dyunt parmy vostre eveschee que vous avyetz fait une grande quillete dentre eux la quele chose ne fust unkes fait par nul evesque avaunt ces heures, et entent le people que vous avetz graunt aver. Et bou est, Sire, de comencer a vivre du vostre et meynementz et faire droiture et grace a riches et a poveres. Et, Sire, satchetz que evesque ne doyt mye estre synguler mes sovent soy doit monstrier pour counforter les almes del people et touz doit escuter et no mye trop legerement crere, qar bon juge deit tost conceyure et tart doner juggement pur amys aver. Sire, le Seynt Esprite vous sauve et gard."

IV. Reply by the Bishop to the last letter, in which he justifies the request in his first letter; denies the imputations upon himself; and hints that the laity are not qualified to lecture spiritual persons.

Grandisson's Reg. Vol. I. fol. 63 b.

Saluz ove la beniscoun de Dieu et la nostre ove aprise de piero et amour de mere. Nous avoms, Sire, reseceu vos leteres par les queles nous avoms bien entendu solon nostre petit sen vostre graunt sen, et endroit, Sire, du mariage vostre fille et daquiter le testament vostre mere molt sumes liee de quoe de si parfites oeures, par quoy, Sire, nous vous tenoms quant a nous vostre pier estre excuse de habundaunte filiole charity cy et devant

Dieu. Des autre choses que vous nous escryvez pourceo, Sire, que vous estes sage coment que ly sage deyve double conseil de respoudre a tieux il nous semble que nous devons tenir le deroyn quant aore. En droyt de ceo que nous clers, ou les voz par aventure come mes qydoms, dyent que nous avoms fet une graunde quillite entre eaux quele chose nul evesque ne fist avant ces hores doute le people qyde, come vous dites, que nous avoms grand aver, nous nous enmerveyloms de votre graunt saver qar qey que len die verite ne se muste mye. Et vous, Sire, si vous plect poez saver et tot le people siet que unques nul evesque avant nous ne trova ces eveschee si destrute de totes pars ne si endette come nous avoms ore fet, dieu set sans nostre peche. Et ne pour quant coment que nous par grand damage et travayl du corps avoms amenuse marveylousement par leyde nostre bone dame cele summe loialment totte la quillite ne se estent ala meiste du remenant. Et ne pour quant Sire Deu et reson volent et comaudent que les bons fiz solun lour power eydent lour pere et mere a mester, coment que les denaturels ne la font mye e les autres poy oument, mes ceo ne dyoms mye par nous, qar nous ne entreviveroms mie ne entre notre boche ne entera mes de nostre plus issera. Et ne pour quant a ceste charge fumes apelle come Aaron et ne le ravymes mye come les fiz Chore. Quant a cele summe, Sire, que vous aprestastes a notre predecesseur, levesque James, que Dieux assoille, pour ouere de charite, sil ne vous paie en deners en cest secle, vous esperez, come nous quidoms, de trouver le tressor par ses prieres en cel. De rechef de ceo que votre savoyr det a nostre foliez que bon est de comencer vivre du nostre et menement, nostre court sen ne lentent mye clerement. Si vous par aventure ne nous surmettez que nous avoms avant ces hours vesqy daustry ou en menducant ou emblaunt de queles maneres de viure nous quidoms al eide de Dieu que nous nous puissoms devant Dieu e le mounde quyter e touz nous auncestres. Quant ameusement vivre a leyde de Dieu nostre pourveyour, qui donne a mineus lour viande e as poucyns de corbyns¹ a ly criand, nous esperons qui il ne faudra mie a soun servent, qar come il nous promist cely que ad done le corps e lalme, il dora vesture et viaunde e plus ne desiroms nous mye ove sa grace en cest mounde. Dautre part vostre descrecioun dit que nous dussions faire droyture e grace a riches et poures, de quel conseil nous vous mercioms de quoe e esperooms par la grace de nostre creatour et governour que solom nostre petit poer e savoir lavons fait et par seyde toiors le feroms de meuz en meuz. E de vous bones apries et vous jugemens en la fyn de votre lettre coment que les fiz de Dieu ne de seynte eglise ne doivent ne ne poont apprendre ne juger lour mestres ne lour peres espiritualx, nous vous mercioms et pardonoms. Et quant a la singularete que vous nous surmettez, dioms que pleyse a Dieu e a la virge singulere que nous seyoms en bien singuler et single et ne mye double, come ly seclesages. Quant aux demonstres sovent pour conforter les almes, plesse a Dieu que sa volente et ne mie nous possoms a eaux demonstres. Quant a tous escoter sachez Sire que il nous faudrayont oures et orayles, et ne par quant Jetro dit a Moyses que il se gasteroyt en si sanz resony a ly dona autre consal, qui est esprovez par nos seynz peres en Dieu. De crere de leger et tost conceyure et tard jugement donoz par avis aver le mestre qui nous aprent et de nous si de leger mal creit et tost conceyt, quelle close il ne seit ne ne veyt et sanz avys aver, a tort

¹ Luke xii. 24.

nous voet jugger, pour mes deveroyt de son soyl le tres' en gitier et pris de lautri buchete oster. Cestes choses dioms pour notre fitz si bon seyt aprendre, et si autre si a reprendre, qar coment que nous seyoms en age plus tendre, nous savoms sil covent de tuz nos fatez raison rendre. Et voillez, Sire, entendre que nous avoms si longement a les escoles de clers et de prelatz apres notre lescon rendre, que nous ne devons de celes scienceis en autre escole licenses prendre. Par que vos, Sire, nous devez pardonner si prelat ne voyse a lescole de chivaler, qar Saint Poul dit que "spiritualis omnia judicat et a nemine judicatur."² Le sen dit seint esprit garde votre saver et votre aver. Escript a notre manoir de Chuddelegh le vendredi apres le conversioun de Saint Poul, lan de notre sacre secoude. [January 1329.]

V. Letter of the Bishop to the Lady de Courtenay, the Countess of Devon, relating what had passed between the Earl and himself, and complaining of the disrespectful language of the Earl.

Grandisson's. Vol. I. Reg. fol. 64.

Saluz come a notre quor de meme ove la beniscun de Dieu et la nostre. Sachez, treschere chosine, que nou priames lautre jour notre cher fiz votre seigneur pour asaier sa bone volonte vers nous de une priere quale nous qydoms que vous bien savez. Et il nous respondy en sey excusant. Ore quant a cele besoyne de quele excusacionx nous fumes et sumes bien paye, mes pourceo que il nous escripe autres resouns solon sa segnu rele volonte, nous ly respondoms derechef, qar il nous poyse molt que coment que il seyt sage, il se tent meymes trop sage et autres trop fous, quele chose nest pas signe de sauer, qar len dyt en Fraunce que nul nest fol que ne q̄de estre sage. Et nous esperons, cher chosine, par la grace de Dieu et leyde sa bone Mere, que nous ne fumes mye si a reprendre ne aprendre come il nous fet entendre. Et coment que nous poy savoms et valoms, nous sumes ne pourquant prestre et evesqz et soun per en Dieu en vie et mort. Mes ne pourquant sachez de voirs que nous ne sumes pourceo ren mal paye ne mien de quoer, qar nous entendoms que il le fit pour bien, coment que nul ne droyt deleger crere ne dire mal de evesqz pour le peril que ent vient al alme contre Dieu qui ministre il est, qar nul ne doyt fere autre pecche le seon. Chere cosine le seynt esprit vous garde.

² 1 Cor. ii. 15.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 3, 1854.

WILLIAM H. BLAAUW, Esq., F.S.A., in the Chair.

MR. YATES read a notice, by Dr. C. Leemans, of axe-heads, wedges and other ancient implements of stone, discovered in Java and Borneo, and preserved in the Museum at Leyden, of which Dr. Leemans is the Curator.¹ Mr. Yates invited attention to the remarkable series of the stone weapons and implements of Scandinavia, presented by the King of Denmark to Mr. C. Roach Smith, who had kindly sent them for the inspection of the Institute.

MR. MORGAN observed, that the comparison of such vestiges of the rudest conditions of society in various and remote quarters of the globe presents a subject of very interesting enquiry. He had been struck with the similarity to forms familiar to European antiquaries on examining the stone reliques which he had obtained from North America, exhibited at the Meeting in June last.² Amongst these he noticed one which appeared analogous to some of the stone objects described by Dr. Leemans; it had been described as a skinning knife, and possibly the antiquities discovered in Java might comprise implements intended for a similar purpose. Mr. Franks stated, in reference to remarks made by Dr. Leemans on the popular superstition of the natives, by whom these stone weapons were preserved as amulets, and suspended in their houses, that to an Etruscan necklace in the British Museum is appended an arrow-head of flint, probably with some notion of its talismanic virtue.

MR. O'NEILL offered further observations on sculptured crosses in Ireland, and explained some curious subjects presented by that at Kilkispeen, on which is represented a funeral procession, accompanied by seven bishops, the headless corpse being conveyed on the back of a horse. He produced rubbings from this cross, and from that recently brought to light at Tuam. The base only had remained in the Market Place, and it had been customary to attach the bull to it at bull-baitings. The shaft had disappeared, but in preparing models for the Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, the broken portions were, with one exception, discovered. The original height of this remarkable example, which is of very slender proportions, is not less than thirty feet. It bears two inscriptions, requesting prayers for Turlogh O'Connor, the King, who lived in the XIIth century, and for Edan O'Hoisin the Abbot. The sculptor's name, Gillu-Christ, is also recorded. The

¹ Printed in this volume, *ante*, p. 116. Dr. Leeman's Memoir "Over steenen Wiggen op Java," appeared in the Dutch periodical entitled, "Tijdschrift voor de

Wis-en Natuurkundige Wetenschappen," with three lithographic plates.

² *Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. x., p. 260.

cast of this cross, which has an additional value as being a dated example, will be placed in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Mr. WESTWOOD expressed his opinion of the very great value of these sculptured monuments as the only existing materials of their class for the History of early art. Mr. O'Neill would render good service to the archaeologist by collecting and publishing accurate representations of the Irish crosses, and Mr. Westwood could not urge too strongly the necessity of the most conscientious fidelity in reproducing the details of sculpture, which, in their present weather-worn condition, frequently demand the closest attention and study in order to comprehend the character and motives of their ornamentation.

Mr. CHANTRELL remarked that many early sculptures exist in the northern counties, not less deserving of attention than those in Ireland. He had in his possession some valuable fragments of a sculptured cross discovered in Yorkshire, which he had brought before the Institute at their Meeting in York.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following description of several fine Sepulchral Brasses in Saxony, Prussia, and Poland, hitherto wholly unknown in England, of which he exhibited rubbings.

In the Cathedral of Erfurt there exists a brass commemorating Johan von Heringen, a canon of that church. The upper part of the figure is engraved upon a plate of brass measuring 2 ft. 4½ by 1 ft. 11, while the lower is sculptured in low relief in the slab of stone into which the brass is inserted. A sort of canopy is formed over the head by the interlacing of branchwork, an arrangement very frequent in late German architecture. A curtain hanging from a rod fills up the background.

The head of the effigy is covered by a cap, and the shoulders by the furred cape or aumuse usually worn by canons; a chalice is held in both hands. The stone portion of the figure is extremely worn; but it would seem that the vestments represented are those composing the usual sacramental dress. The effigy is surrounded by broad fillets of brass bearing the following inscription in a very bold black letter:—"Anno dni m.ccccc. quito die xxviii. mensis septēbris decessit Veñabilis et Egregius vir Johannes de heringen In decretis licenciatus huj ecclie Cātor et canonicus Cuius aīa requiescat In pace Amen." At the angles of the inscription are escutcheons bearing the following arms:—

1. A lion rampant contourné, or counter-rampant.
2. Two sceptres, with fleur-de-lis heads in saltire.
3. A bend sinister counter-compony.
4. Per pale, three charges, resembling hoc-irons, with rounded edges, two and one.

Two other brasses from which the rubbings exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt were made are in the choir of the Cathedral of Breslau, where they lie near the high altar.

The earlier of the two commemorates Peter the second Bishop of Breslau of that name, called of Nowagk from the place of his birth, a village in Silesia, not far from Neisse. His origin was humble, but having entered the Church, he gradually rose until he became Præpositus, or (Provost) Dean of the Cathedral of Breslau. On the vacancy of that see in 1447, he was elected bishop by the unanimous vote of the canons, and their choice was approved of and confirmed by the Metropolitan Vincentius, Archbishop of Gnesen. The new Bishop is said to have owed his election

to his reputation for virtue, learning, and prudence in business. Notwithstanding his merits, his elevation displeased some of the Silesian magnates, and William, Duke of Oppeln, did not confine himself to showing his displeasure merely by words, but turned the opportunity to account by invading and plundering the episcopal estates, and exerted himself with so much diligence, that in a few days he laid waste almost the whole of them. Wladizlaus, Duke of Teschen, (and Glogau ?) however, espoused the cause of the bishop, and after a battle, William of Oppeln condescended to submit to a reconciliation with the church. Bishop Peter held the see for nine years, during which he managed the affairs of the church with prudence, and relieved it from much of the weight of debt with which it was burdened. He obtained from Ladislaus, King of Bohemia, the right of coining money, and from the Pope two bulls, one respecting the sale of Schweidnitz ale in the isle of St. John (the island in the Oder on which the Cathedral of Breslau stands); the other to relieve the inhabitants of the island from paying toll on eatables, drinkables, and building materials. The first matter seems scarcely "*dignus vindice nodus*," but it had been the cause of many very serious quarrels between the authorities of the city and the cathedral, and in 1381 had led to an interdiction being placed on the city, the flight of the ecclesiastics, and the plunder of their houses by the force which Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, brought down in order to settle the dispute.³

Such appear to have been the chief memorable acts of Bishop Peter; and on the 6th of February, 1456, he died in the Castle of Ottmucha, near Neisse, and on the 9th was buried in his cathedral. The inscription runs:—"Reverendus in Xpo Pater ac Dns, Petrus Dei Gracia Epus Wratislaviensis obiit anno Dni MCCC LVI^o. mensis february die sexta."⁴

The execution of this brass is coarse and irregular, far inferior to that of some of about the same date which are in the Cathedral of Bamberg. Neither is the drawing at all good. The face is not incised, but in low relief; it is now somewhat worn, but originally the point of the nose was probably raised about three-fourths of an inch above the general surface. This is probably one of the earliest examples of the use of this method of representation, there is, however, a curious female figure in the church of St. Mary at Cracow, which, judging from the style and costume (as no inscription remains), may perhaps be as early as the commencement of the fifteenth century. In later times the system of low relief was very much used in Germany, and many magnificent works of the kind still remain; they are often of great size and the most finished execution, and the heads have frequently much character and expression. The earliest noticed in which the system is fully developed is one of a bishop in the Cathedral of Bamberg, dated 1475. There are many fine examples at Bamberg, Marburg, Cracow, and a fine one by one of the Vischers of Nuremberg, in the eastern chapel of the Cathedral of Breslau. The background by the sides of the bishop's figure is curiously ornamented; on the right side of the head is the *Textus*, below are two dragon's heads, and on the right side of the figure is a nondescript fish, and on the left two dragons with intertwining tails.

³ Dlugossi, *Hist. Pol.* Book x. p. 24.

⁴ Wratislava, in Latin Wratislavia,

is the original name of which Breslau is a corruption.

It is a curious question in this, as in many like cases, whether these monstrous figures are to be considered as merely ornamental, or whether any symbolical meaning is to be looked for. If in this instance a symbolical allusion was intended, it is certainly not very clearly brought out.

The niches on each side of the bishop contain twelve small figures. Those on the right represent canons, or other ecclesiastical officers; those on the left, officers of the bishop's household.

The first series consists of

1. A figure habited in a large cap, long gown, and almuce, probably the præpositus of the cathedral.

2. A figure in a gown, almuce, and cap, pointed at the top, a book held in the right hand.

3 & 4. Two figures in capes and caps, with large falling tops; each holds an immense candle, and No. 3, what seems to be a thurible.

5. A figure in a gown and almuce, the hood of the latter over the head, the hands joined.

6. A figure in a gown and almuce, and cap, pointed at the top; carrying a large book on the left shoulder.

The other series contains—

1. A figure in a long robe and hat, holding a scroll and a book, probably the bishop's chancellor.

2. A figure habited in a short coat, over which is a belt worn below the hips, and attached to the belt are a sword and a purse. This figure holds in the right hand a cup, and in the left a bunch of keys, and no doubt represents the bishop's chief butler. The head is covered by a cap with a falling top.

3. This figure is habited in a sleeveless cloak, reaching below the knee, and a cap like those of the canons. It holds a scroll, and may possibly represent the steward.

4. A figure bareheaded, carrying a miner's pick and a wallet on the back. The legs appear to be covered by boots lined with fur. This probably represents the Berg Hauptmann, or chief miner.

5. A figure in a cloak reaching to the knees, and with long sleeves. Though the head has much the appearance of being tonsured, probably a small flat cap is meant. A dog is at the feet held in a leash. This, no doubt, represents the chief huntsman.

7. A figure with tonsured head, habited in a long gown, much like a monk's frock. In the right hand is what seems to be a bottle—probably the physician.

The arms on the escutcheon on the right side of the effigy at the top, are those of the Duchy of Silesia: Argent, an eagle displayed, sable, on which a crescent of the field. Those on the left, six fleur-de-lis, three, two, and one, will be seen to occur again on the other brass, and appear to be those of the see or of the chapter. In the Deutsches Wappenbuch the arms of the Bishop of Breslau are given as quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules, six fleur-de-lis, argt.; 2nd and 3rd, those of the Duchy of Silesia. The arms of the see of Gnesen, the archbishop of which was metropolitan of Breslau, are three fleur-de-lis.

The arms on the shield, at the right angle at the bottom, are said by Dlugossi and the author of the anonymous lives of the Bishops of Breslau, published in the collection of *Rer^m Siles^m Scriptores*, edited by Von Sommersberg, to have been borne by this bishop, and are given as—Gules, a rose argent.

The remaining coat, a wolf salient, is not so easy to assign. The arms of the Bishopric of Passau are—Argent, a wolf salient gules; and those of a Silesian family, Wolfen, are given in the Wappenbuch as—Or, a wolf salient, probably proper, as no colour is given.

The prelate commemorated by the other brass, Rudolph, the first Bishop of Breslau of the name, bore an active and distinguished part in the political and ecclesiastical transactions of his time in Poland, Bohemia, and Silesia.

He is said to have been a native of Rüdisheim, on the Rhine, and of good family, but though Dlugossi says that his father's name was Henry, and his mother's Catherine, he appears not to have known his family name, nor is the information to be found either in the Series Epis^m Wratt^m of Henelius von Hennenberg, or in the anonymous lives before referred to. He seems to have gone early to Rome, as at the age of twenty-four he was Auditor of the Rota, soon after Auditor Camerae: according to Henelius, he was chosen Auditor Camerae at the Council of Basle. He was Referendarius to the Popes Pius the Second and Paul the Second, and afterwards Bishop of Lavamund in Carinthia. After the election of George of Podiebrad in 1459 to the crown of Bohemia, the Silesian Magnates and the City of Breslau, on account of his leaning to the Hussite opinions, refused to recognise him as King; and about this time Rudolph seems to have been sent as legate to Breslau. In 1466, he appears as the chief agent in the conclusion of peace between Casimir the Fourth of Poland and the Teutonic Knights; the conditions of this peace were very favourable to the former,⁵ and in token of his gratitude the King offered to Rudolph many valuable gifts, among which are enumerated four silver dishes and two basins, four hundred florins in gold, four gilt cups, many garments of purple or scarlet lined with sable and martin, fine horses, &c. These, however, he refused; but he afterwards accepted a pension of 200 florins per annum, assigned to him from the salt mines of Cracow or Bochnia, and the title of Conciliarius Regius.

In the same year the Pope (Paul the Second)⁶ excommunicated George Podiebrad, and pronounced his deposition from the throne of Bohemia. In 1467, an assembly of the Bohemian magnates of the Roman Catholic party was held at Iglau,⁷ by direction of the Pope, and in this Casimir was elected King of Bohemia, to which dignity he had indeed some claim through his wife.⁸ The office of tendering the crown of Bohemia was deputed to Rudolph, but to his vexation the King of Poland, after much deliberation and consulting the diet, determined to decline the offer.

In 1471, upon the vacancy of the see of Breslau, he was chosen bishop and held that dignity until his death in 1482. During that period he was actively employed either in the affairs of his church, or in various embassies and negotiations between the Teutonic Knights and the King of Poland, and Matthias Corvinus and the Emperor Frederic.

⁵ By this treaty of peace, the Knights ceded West Prussia, with Dantzic, Marienburg, &c. to Poland, and consented to hold East Prussia as a fief of the Polish crown.

⁶ Longe acrior (i.e. than Pius the Second) acerbiorque in Georgium apparuit interdictis, censuris, execrationibus in eum desæviens, postremo anathemate eundem feriens abrogata ei Regia dignitate, Re-

gisque Bohemæ titulo ad Mathiam, Regem Hungariæ connivente ipso Cæsare translato. Dubravius, Hist. Boh. b. xxx., p. 781.

⁷ Dlugossi, Hist. Pol. b. xiii. "Juxta unanimem electionem de eo (Casimir) Iglaviæ per Barones Bohemæ de mandato S. P. celebratam.

⁸ Daughter of Albert, king of Bohemia.

He is described as having been dark-haired and swarthy, of good stature, of a benignant and religious disposition, and especially learned in the law.

Some points in his history, it will be seen, are alluded to in his epitaph, which runs as follows :—

“ Missus ab urbe fuit, legatus presul ad istas
 Rudolphus terras, Renuis eum genuit.
 Ex Levantina clero auctus atque popell . . .
 . . . s mitis accipit hic cathedram.
 Actus ab adversis quam fauste rexerat et post
 Mortuus in Domino clauditur hoc tumulo.
 1482.”

It will be seen that the brass has received an injury at the bottom, by which a word has been lost, only the letter s remaining. If this gap be filled by the word “suffragiis,” and *meritis* be read for *mitis*, the sense would be tolerably made out.

The year of the death, it will be observed, is in Arabic numerals, and the whole of the date is in a very unfinished state, the plate, no doubt, having been laid down in the life of the bishop, and a space left for the insertion of the date of his decease. This brass is executed upon a system quite different from that in use either in England or in Flanders, the whole, with the exception only of the ornaments on the mitre, and those in the spandrels of the foliations, being in very low relief. The letters of the inscription are not merely raised above the ground, but all, except the capitals, are so formed as to imitate ribbons, or similar articles, bent across at their ends.

The face of the effigy of the bishop is in higher relief; the nose has been a good deal worn down, but it seems to have been originally raised about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The saints, figures of which occupy niches at the sides, are, St. John the Baptist, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Hedwiga, wife of Henry the Bearded, Duke of Silesia, and Great Poland. She died in 1243, and was canonized in 1266. The church which the figure holds probably refers to the monastery of Trzebnitz, not far from Breslau, which she founded. St. Hedwiga and St. John are considered the Patron Saints of Silesia.

The arms are, Silesia on the right hand of the effigy, and those of the see or the chapter of Breslau on the left. Those in the centre are said by Dlugossi and others to be his paternal coat.

Another fine brass, brought before the notice of the Institute by Mr. Nesbitt, commemorates Frederic the Sixth, son of Casimir IV., King of Poland, who was Bishop of Cracow, Archbishop of Gnesen, and a cardinal. He was born in 1468, made Bishop of Cracow in 1488, Archbishop of Gnesen and cardinal by the title of St. Lucia in Septifolio, in 1493, and died in the reign of his brother, Alexander, in 1503, aged thirty-five years.

This monument was erected to his memory in 1510, by his brother Sigismund, who became King of Poland in 1506, as appears from an inscription upon it. It is placed in the middle of the choir of the Cathedral of Cracow. The eastern part of the choir is raised a few feet above the western, and on this raised part the coronation of the kings of Poland used to take place. The brass in question lies on this raised platform, which is reached by steps on each side. On the upright end of the tomb, which is between the steps, is a work in relief in brass, or other mixed

metal, representing a figure in a mitre and episcopal vestments, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, who is seated, with the infant Saviour in her arms; behind the kneeling figure stands another bishop. The subject probably is, the presentation of the cardinal to the Virgin by St. Stanislaus. This relief is well designed, the heads have much character, and that of the Virgin much beauty, and the execution is very careful and finished. Over it is the inscription:—

“Hoc opus Federico Cardinali Cazimiri filio (qui quinque et triginta annis exactis MDIII. Marci XIII. obiit) fratri carissimo Divus Sigismundus Rex Poloniæ pientissimus posuit, ab incarnatione Domini MDX.”

The engraved plate or “brass” is level with the pavement of the raised part of the choir, and as may be seen by the rubbing, is of large size, measuring about 9 feet 2 inches, by 5 feet 3 inches. It is drawn in a free and unconventional manner, and must have been the work of an artist of considerable ability; the execution also is very good, being delicate or bold as the nature of the various parts required. It is quite free from the coarseness of execution which is observable in the contemporaneous English brasses, and none of the Flemish ones, hitherto noticed, can be considered equal to it as a work of art. The face of the cardinal is evidently a portrait, and is finished with great delicacy; the figure is no doubt above life size, as it measures 6 feet 8 inches from the ground to the point where the top of the head may be supposed to be. Although he is recorded to have been of lofty stature, he was probably not of this gigantic height. From the ground to the top of the mitre is 7 feet 4 inches.

Near the top are escutcheons surmounted by crosses and cardinals' hats. The arms on these escutcheons are those of the kingdom of Poland—Gules, an eagle displayed argent, regally crowned or.

In niches on each side are figures of St. Stanislaus (written Stentzlaus) patron saint of Poland, bishop of Cracow, and murdered there in 1079, by Boleslaus; and of St. Albert, or Adalbert, the second archbishop of Gnesen, martyred in 997, on the coast of the Baltic by the heathen Prussians.

Near the base are two escutcheons, over the one of which, which is on the right side, is an archiepiscopal cross, surmounted by a mitre; over the other is a crozier, also surmounted by a mitre. The first escutcheon bears three fleur-de-lis, the second three crowns. It appears from Okolski (*Orbis Polonus*, art. *Korony*), that the chapter of Cracow used as arms—Argent, three regal crowns or. The other shield is for the archbishopric of Gnesen.

The inscription which runs round the plate is as follows:—

“Hic Federicus adest, Cazimiri clara propago,
Regis et augustæ spes erat alta Domus.
Namque sacer culmen cardo venisset in altum
Ni tantum raperet mors properata decus.
Sed dum sæva tamen voluit fortuna nocere
Profuit, humanis cessit et astra tenet.”

In this the rule “*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*,” has been followed without much attention to that of “*De mortuis nil nisi verum*,” for the character

given of the cardinal by historians does not at all justify the eulogistic phrases which fraternal affection has inscribed upon his tomb. The following is the account given of him by Cromerus (*De Orig^e et Rebus gestis Pol^m. p. 451*)—"Fuit Federicus procera statura, aspectu decoro, ac dignitatis pleno, ceterum ingenio nullo, iners, ignavo ocio erapulæ et assiduis comotationibus in fumo et sordibus cum gregalibus suis quibusdam marcescens, et ad extremum morbo Gallico confectus est, teste Mathia Miechoviensi Medico. Unum illud nominis sui monumentum in basilica Cracoviensi reliquit quod thecam calvæ divi Stanislai martyris auream et multis preciosis gemmis distinctam contulit."—Stanislaus Sarnicius (*Ann^m. Pol^m. Lib. VII. apud Dlugossi*), suggests some excuse for his unworthy way of life in the following words:—

"Erat Fridericus aspectu decoro ac dignitatis pleno sed animi mœrore cito consenuit. Cruciabatur enim quod fortuna eum cum fratribus non æquasset regios honores ei denegando. Ideo velut despondens animum inertis sese dederat, in comotationibus turpique luxu ac sordibus cum quibusdam suis marcescens."

As, however, he was the sixth son, and had elder brothers living at the time of his death, his vexation at his not having succeeded to the throne does not seem well founded. If, however, we are to suppose that there is any truth in this statement, the passage taken in conjunction with the third line of the epitaph—"Namque sacer culmen cardo venisset in altum," suggests the idea that his brother Sigismund may have been accustomed to console him by placing before him the prospect of a possible accession to the papacy.

It is somewhat curious to remember that the grandfather of this prince of the church, although an European potentate in the fourteenth century, was a pagan up to the time of his marriage; Jagjel, or Jagello, Duke of Lithuania, not having been converted to Christianity until his marriage with Hedwiga, in 1386.

This memorial possesses some additional interest from its connection with Sigismund, so distinguished a patron of letters and of arts, and himself a worker in metals, if the reliefs in silver over the altar of the chapel built by him in the Cathedral of Cracow, which represent the events of the life of our Saviour, are, as they are said to be, the work of his own hands.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE communicated an account of a Decorative Pavement originally in the church of St. Nicaise at Rheims. (Given in this volume, p. 38.)

Mr. HAWKINS desired to call the attention of the Institute to a subject which appeared of urgent importance, and in which every member of a society founded not less for the conservation than the study of all national memorials, must feel a deep interest. There were many who shared with himself the feelings of regret and painful apprehension which the proposed Bill now before Parliament must unavoidably occasion, in contemplating the reckless destruction and devastation of so many parish churches with the cemeteries attached to them, converting the latter, according to the arrangement contemplated by some parties, into public gardens or places of recreation. No provision appeared to have been made for the preservation of monuments or inscriptions in these churches or their burial-grounds; and whilst in many instances such memorials possess a considerable antiquarian or historical interest, their sacrifice, as in other

cases, cited by Mr. Hawkins, of the removal of churches for alleged purposes of modern convenience, appeared on various grounds highly reprehensible and injurious to public as well as private interests. Mr. Hawkins considered that this was an emergency in which the Institute might with great propriety request the consideration of the Government to the evils which must accompany the proposed measure, unless averted by the enactment of suitable conservative precautions. He would accordingly submit to the meeting the following memorial:—

To the Right Hon. Henry John, Lord Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Memorial of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Your Memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your Lordship to the very great importance at the present time of preserving Monumental Inscriptions and Tombstones, those more especially which are threatened with destruction in consequence of the permanent closing of churchyards, and the removal of churches in course of the execution of public works, or for other causes.

In the City of London, according to the arrangement recently proposed, it is to be apprehended that a large number of parish churches will be destroyed or closed, and propositions have been formally and officially entertained to pave some of the churchyards, and to convert others into gardens and shrubberies. No provision appears to have been contemplated for the preservation of the monumental inscriptions, many of which in the city churches and churchyards are not only of much interest and value in genealogical and biographical researches, but of the first importance as legal evidence in support of rights to property and personal privileges. It may be unnecessary to remind your Lordship that, even in a legal point of view, the Registers would not supply the loss of these inscriptions, because they contain many statements of material facts of which they would be admissible as evidence, that are not generally found in the Registers, and which even when inserted in the Registers could not be proved by them. On which account monumental inscriptions often form a considerable part of the proofs adduced in support of pedigrees before courts of justice, not less than on other occasions.

This projected destruction of memorials so valuable in themselves, as well as dear to the feelings of surviving relatives and friends, and to the descendants of the deceased, is not limited to the metropolis, or consequent only on the closing of churchyards.

Your Memorialists beg to submit the following facts in reference to this subject.

The church of St. Benet's, Threadneedle-street, was demolished, and the churchyard destroyed, when the Royal Exchange was rebuilt.

The churchyard of St. Martin's in the Fields was destroyed about twenty years since, and the monumental records have perished.

The churchyard of St. Clement's Danes has been sold to King's College Hospital, and is at the present time a place for the deposit of building materials, no precautions having been taken for the preservation of the sepulchral memorials.

The church of St. Michael's, near London Bridge, was removed, and the churchyard destroyed in making the approaches to the New London Bridge.

Many Monumental Inscriptions mentioned by the Topographer Lysons, in his well known works on London and the adjacent parishes, as existing about sixty or seventy years since, have disappeared. Even in Westminster Abbey several inscribed memorials are actually concealed under the pavement of the choir. Numerous other instances might be adduced not only of the destruction of Monumental Inscriptions in London and in the country, through the recklessness of individuals, but also of the sacrifice of churches and churchyards, to the alleged requirements of local convenience.

In none of these cases, as your Memorialists believe, has any authenticated record been preserved of the inscriptions thus destroyed or concealed from view ; and even if in any of them copies have been preserved, it is apprehended they may be of no avail in a court of justice.

A further destruction of such memorials is actually threatened by the Bill, about to be brought before Parliament by the Metropolitan Railway Company, with the object of obtaining the power of purchasing several churches and churchyards, and no provision appears to be contemplated for the preservation of the monumental memorials.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that the destruction of these Monumental Inscriptions must greatly facilitate the fabrication of fictitious and falsified memorials, such as have been adduced as evidence even in courts of justice on more than one occasion in recent times.

Your Memorialists beg therefore to request your Lordship's consideration of a matter in which, in common with a large class of Her Majesty's subjects, they feel deeply interested. They would submit to your Lordship's judgment whether a remedy for the alleged evils may not be found in the establishment of some system by which the preservation of sacred edifices and the Monumental Memorials themselves might be as far as possible ensured. And also whether carefully authenticated copies of the inscriptions on such memorials, more especially on those threatened with injury or destruction through requirements of public convenience, might not be preserved and registered under Government authority, and made by Act of Parliament legal evidence in all cases when the originals would have been admissible.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER expressed his cordial interest in the object under consideration. He considered it highly desirable that some system should be brought into operation throughout the kingdom to preserve sepulchral inscriptions, a class of evidence constantly liable to be lost through the decay of time or wanton injury. Some persons might entertain a doubt as regarded the value of such memorials in a legal point of view, but they were on various grounds well deserving of preservation, and he thought that the charge of registration might well be intrusted to the incumbents of parishes.

It was then moved by Mr. J. H. MATTHEWS, seconded by Mr. W. S. WALFORD, and carried unanimously that the Memorial proposed by Mr. Hawkins be adopted, and that the noble President of the Institute should be requested to add his signature thereto, on behalf of the Society.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. C. ROACH SMITH.—Two large celts or axe-heads of flint, found at Hillyards, near Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, one of them measuring 9 in. in length by 3 in. greatest diameter; the other nearly 8 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$. Their form is similar to that of celts occurring in all parts of Great Britain (compare the second example in Mr. Dunoyer's Classification of Celts, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. p. 2);¹ they are of unusually large dimensions, and shaped with remarkable symmetry and skill. A collection of stone weapons, chisels, wedges, &c., from Denmark, illustrative of the chief varieties of form occurring in the North of Europe, and presented to Mr. Roach Smith's Museum by the King of Denmark.² Also, a cast of a chisel of bone (of the *Bos Urus*), found in a bog in Seeland, near Kallundborg. It has been regarded as showing that the Urox existed in that country within historical times after the settlement of inhabitants there.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—Two combs of sculptured ivory, brought by kind permission of the possessor, Mr. Boöcke. One of them, a relic of Greek art, was found, as stated, at Pompeii; on one of its sides are sculptured the Three Graces, on the other a naked goddess in a car drawn by two leopards. The second comb, found in Wales, is unusually large; it is carved with foliage, figures, and riband ornament, and bears an inscription in which the monograms IHC. and XRS. occur.

By MR. W. W. WYNNE, M.P.—A bronze disc of unknown use, diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., thickness about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is marked on one side only with three concentric circles engraved upon it. Found in the excavations made by Mr. Wynne at Castell y Bere, July, 1853. A similar disc, found on Wolsonburg Hill, Sussex, where Celts and various ancient reliques have occurred, was sent by Mrs. Weekes to the Museum at the Chichester Meeting of the Institute. Also a leaden dove, with extended wings; there are traces of gilding and silver on the surface, and the body is perforated with two holes, for a chain or cord, so that the dove might, it is supposed, be adjusted as the counterpoise of a lamp, or possibly some sacred object, which it might be requisite to raise and lower at pleasure. Found at Valle Crucis Abbey, Denbighshire. Another found there is now at Corsygedol. Several leaden birds, closely similar to this, have been found, occasionally with or near Roman remains, which has naturally led to the supposition that they may have been eagles attached to a Roman standard. There are three in the Hon. Richard Neville's Museum at Audley End, discovered in the Roman Station at Chesterford, and described in his "*Antiqua Explorata*;" another was found at Dunstable, by Mr. Inskip, and is now in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.³

¹ See also the celts found on Upton Lovel Down, "*Hoare's Ancient Wilts.*," vol. i. pl. iv. and v. Similar celts of large size found in the Channel Islands are figured in *Journal Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. iii., p. 128.

² An extensive series of the various forms of stone antiquities in the North may be seen in the plates accompanying a Memoir published in 1832, by the Northern Antiquaries in the "*Nordisk*

Tidskrift for Oldkyndighed," b. i., p. 421.

³ *Journ. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. iii., p. 177. Mr. Roach Smith states that he knew of three others in Cambridgeshire, all precisely similar, and he is inclined to think them doves for mediæval lamps. One found near the bridge at Lewes, and described as a Roman eagle, was exhibited in the museum at the Chichester meeting.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A circular plate of brass, representing the *Agnus*, with a cross-nimb around its head, and a circle thus inscribed: "AGNVS DEI QUI TOLLIS PECCATA MVNDI, MISERERE NOBIS," the last word being in the field, under the head of the lamb, and the letters not reversed. A border of foliated ornament surrounds the whole. This plate was probably used for bossing out ornamental metal work, such as the lid of a pyx, which being hammered up on this mould would present the *Agnus* in relief, with the letters of the legend in their proper direction. Diam. 2 in. Mr. Morgan received it from a watchmaker at Newport, Monmouthshire; it had been in his possession upwards of thirty years; its origin or place of discovery could not be traced.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—Fragments of "Samian" and other pottery of various periods, including portions of a fine salver of Moorish ware with metallic lustre in the decorations, found under Haberdashers' Hall during excavations recently made; also several pavement tiles of the XIVth century, one of them bearing a representation of a mounted knight. These reliques lay at a depth of about seventeen feet. A silver betrothal ring, parcel-gilt; the hoop formed with hands conjoined, and inscribed, IHC' NAZAREN'. Found in ploughing near the ruins at Sudbury.

By MISS JULIA M. BOCKETT.—A silver tetradrachm; a medal relating to the victory by the King of Prussia, at Rosbach, in 1757, dug up at Hurst, near Reading; and a pack of playing-cards, each card bearing an engraved subject connected with the history of the Spanish Armada. The description of each is engraved underneath. The costume of the figures appears to assign these cards to the time of Charles II. They may possibly have been produced by Randal Taylor, a dealer near Stationers' Hall, who about 1679 put forth an advertisement of a pack of cards, price one shilling, forming a history of all the Popish plots from those in Queen Elizabeth's time to that against Charles II., with the manner of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's murder. Mr. Chatto, the author of the most complete work "On the origin of Playing Cards," had not been able to discover a pack of these, of which he found the advertisement only in the Bagford Collections, British Museum.⁴ Mr. Chatto describes many fanciful packs of cards published about the close of the XVIIth century, some of them being political or satirical, whilst others related to costume, mathematics, astronomy, and even the art of carving at table.

By MR. LE KEUX.—A series of engravings representing the restored Cathedral of Trondhjem, or Drontheim, in Norway, assigned to the XIth century. That city was long the residence of the Norwegian kings, and their ancient throne may still be seen in the palace, now an arsenal. The Cathedral was a remarkable structure, partly destroyed by fire in 1719; it has been partly rebuilt, and the choir is still used. Many portions of the building are remarkable for the details and sculptured ornaments, the massive piers, and other architectural features of good Norman character, as also of a subsequent period. The earlier work bears much resemblance to that which is found in certain buildings in the North of Scotland. Since the union with Sweden, this cathedral has had the privilege of being the place where coronations are performed.

By MR. NESBITT.—A collection of casts from Medieval ivory carvings of

⁴ Harl. MS. 5947. See a memoir on a remarkable pack of political cards, t. Charles II., Journal of Archæol. Assoc. vol. ix., p. 121.

various periods, taken by Mr. Franchi, and comprising two mirror-cases in the possession of Mr. Fontaine; also some choice specimens in the Museum of M. Sauvageot, at Paris. Amongst the latter is a folding tablet sculptured in bold relief, representing the Coronation of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist. In the spandrels of each portion are introduced a flower and an escutcheon charged with a cross; and some French antiquaries, regarding these as the English rose and St. George's cross, had inclined to suppose the sculpture to be of English work.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Two remarkable bosses of gilt copper (diam. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.) ornaments probably of a shrine or tomb, with an enamelled escutcheon in the centre of each, surrounded by open work formed of five dragons curiously interlaced. One of the escutcheons is charged with the bearing of Créquy; *Or*, a tree of seven branches, *gules*, called a *Crequier* by the French heralds, each branch terminating in a fruit like a small pine-cone. On the other escutcheon is the bearing of La Tremouille,—*Or*, a chevron between three leaves (?) *azure*. Date, XIIIth century. A small carving in ivory, portion of a coffer, representing three figures in high relief; the date, from the costume and design, may be as early as the IVth or Vth century. A carving in ivory, of rude execution, representing the Saviour enthroned; part of a coffer, probably of North German work, of Xth or XIth century. A carved mirror-case of ivory, XIVth century, representing a hawking party on horseback. A small silver pendant ornament, representing the crucifix between the Virgin and St. John; it has a little ring above and below, and was possibly intended to be attached to a rosary. Date XVth century. A small piece of carved mother o'pearl, in open work, representing the Entombment of our Lord. Date XVth century. Early European work in this material is very rare.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A collection of tobacco-pipes, showing the progress of the manufacture and the forms of the bowl from the earliest period of their use in England. These specimens had been chiefly obtained in Surrey, Middlesex, Staffordshire, and Shropshire; the manufacture having been chiefly practised, probably, in the county last mentioned, at the little town of Brosely, whence the popular name of "a broselly" for a tobacco-pipe, in various parts of England, as stated by Mr. Hartshorne in his "Salopia Antiqua," p. 338. He observes that the diminutive bowls turned up by the spade or the plough are called in Shropshire "Fairishes pipes," as also in the North of England, according to Brockett.⁵ They are so termed, also, in Ireland, where they are often found, and have sometimes been assigned to a remote period, under the supposition even that they may have been brought by the Danish marauders of the Xth century. Mr. Crofton Croker has refuted this absurd notion, and gives representations of several examples in his collection from the times of Elizabeth to the reign of William III. ("Dublin Penny Journal," vol. iv. p. 28.) In Scotland they are known as Celtic or Elfin Pipes. The occasional juxta-position of these reliques with objects of more remote antiquity, has, indeed, occasionally given an appearance of probability to the supposition that they may be more ancient than the introduction of tobacco in the reign of Elizabeth; thus the talented Historian of the Roman Wall seems reluctant to recognise

⁵ See his "Glossary of North Country Words," *v.* Fairy Pipes. He cites a curious memoir on the subject of the

discovery of such pipes near entrenchments, &c. in Ireland, in the "Anthologia Hibernica," for May, 1793.

those found in the Roman stations of the North as undeniably medieval.⁶ The pipes in Mr. Bernhard Smith's collection bear various makers' marks stamped on the spur, amongst which occur the names and initials, John Roberts—Mich. Brown—Joseph Hughes—Thomas Evans—W. G.—W. S.—C. B.—P. C.—I. H.—within a heart; E. E. and W. B., a hand being in the last two instances placed between the initials. They were found at Much Wenlock. The significance of this symbol appears to be set forth by Fuller, who in his account of the manufacture of pipes, the best being made at Amesbury in Wilts, asserts the superior excellence of "Gauntlet-pipes, which have that mark on their heel," and relates the ingenious defence of a maker who was sued for pirating the mark, and alleged that the thumb of his gauntlet stood differently to the plaintiff's, and the same hand given dexter or sinister in heraldry is a sufficient difference.⁷ The tobacco-pipe makers were incorporated in 1619; at a later period they petitioned in vain to become a livery company of the City of London.

By Mr. M. A. LOWER.—Impressions from a brass seal of pointed-oval form, presented to Mr. Lower by the Rev. J. Carnegie, of Seaford. In the centre in a circular compartment appears the tonsured head of an ecclesiastic, seen in profile to the left; the spandrels above and below the circle being filled with tracery. The inscription around is as follows: + BENEDICTIO D'NI SVPER CAPVT WALTERI. Date XIVth cent.

By the Rev. WALTER SNEYD.—Brass matrix, presented to him by the Duke of Hamilton, by whom it had been found amongst the collections at Hamilton Palace. The device is a demi-figure of St. Catharine, with the head and arms of an ecclesiastic in a suppliant attitude beneath.—LAVEDI SAINT KATERIN' PRAI FOR IO. Pointed-oval, XIVth cent.

By the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS.—Impressions from matrices of seals in the possession of Mr. Walrond. Silver matrix of the fraternity of tailors at Exeter. It is of circular form; the work elaborately finished. It represents the Baptist, clad in camel's skin, and holding the *agnus*; this figure is placed in a quatrefoiled panel, with an escutcheon at each side, each charged with a pair of shears. The inscription is as follows:—

Sigillum cōmune fraternitatis . sissorum . ciuitas . exonic.

The handle is attached by a hinge, so as to fall flat on the reverse of the seal, which is of circular form. The ancient guild of tailors has been recently broken up; their documents passed into private hands, and their seal came into the hands of a pawnbroker, by whom it was sold to a working silversmith in the west. The date of this seal may be assigned to 1475, when the corporation of tailors in Exeter obtained a new charter from Edward IV., which gave great offence to the mayor and common council as a supposed infringement on their liberties, and they commenced a suit, which was terminated by the interference of the crown after two years, but the animosity continued for a considerable time.⁸—Seal of

⁶ See Dr. Bruce's account of Minor Antiquities, "Roman Wall," sec. edit., p. 441, where two of these fairy pipes are represented—one bears the stamp G. C. Dr. Wilson, in his "Prehistoric Annals," seems inclined to assign such pipes to an age long prior to that of Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh. See a "Celtic pipe"

figured, p. 679. Compare Brongniart's remarks on pipes of the XVIIth century, "Traité des Arts Céramiques," vol ii., p. 189.

⁷ Fuller's "Worthies of Wiltshire," Manufactures.

⁸ Jenkyns' "History of Exeter," p. 85.

pointed-oval form, XIVth cent., the device is the Virgin with the infant Saviour, within rich tabernacle work; under an arch beneath are four figures in the attitude of supplication. S' COLLEGI. DOCTORVM (LEGIS?) CANONICI. STVDII. BONONIÆSIS.—Pointed-oval seal, XIVth cent., the device being two figures, probably of saints, under a double arched canopy surmounted by a cross—+ S' PRIORISSE ET CONVENT' MÔN D' CASSANDRA. This may be the seal of a Priory at Cassandra, or Pallœnæ, in Macedonia.

April 7, 1854.

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

THE subject of the memorial regarding the preservation of sepulchral memorials and monumental inscriptions was again brought under the notice of the Society, and the following reply received from the Home Office, was read—

WHITEHALL, *March 15th, 1854.*

SIR,

I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., forwarding a Memorial from the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain, calling attention to the great importance of preserving monumental inscriptions and tombstones, with reference to the closing of church-yards and the removal of churches in the execution of public works, &c.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE VULLIAMY, Esq.

HENRY FITZROY.

A communication was received, in reference to this subject, from Mr. Markland, expressing his strong feeling in regard to the reckless demolition of churches to be apprehended from the proposed measure. He anxiously hoped that the emergency of the occasion might call forth the most earnest endeavours on the part of the Central Committee, as also of the members of the Institute at large, in order that every available influence might be exerted to avert, if possible, the desecration of churches and grave-yards in a manner so repugnant to the feelings of a large class of the community, and which must be viewed with deep regret by all who sincerely appreciate the value of all national as well as personal memorials. Mr. Markland fully concurred in the object of the memorial submitted to the Home Office. If the London churches, he observed, are to be pulled down, nothing could be more judicious than a compliance with that memorial, and he suggested that not only the inscriptions should be carefully copied, but that an outline representation of the monuments or tablets should be preserved. In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was stated by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, that he had witnessed within the previous week the removal of sepulchral memorials which had been carted away through the streets of the city, as he believed, from the grave-yard of St. Benet's Fink. Amongst the most interesting city churches, he observed, are St. Ethelburga's and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, both of which present valuable architectural features of early Decorated work; and the latter contains effigies and memorials of no ordinary historical value, namely, those of Sir John Crosby, of Gresham, of Sir William Pickering and of Sir Julius Cæsar, now in jeopardy through the project of church-destruction, the effects of which it was feared would not be limited to the city of London.

It was finally suggested and determined that the Central Committee should request the Bishop of London to receive a deputation composed of influential members of the Institute, who should urgently solicit his consideration of the evils apprehended through this threatened sacrifice of so many consecrated sites, and the painful profanation of the resting-places of the dead by which it must be accompanied.

The Rev. Dr. TODD gave an account of the recent discovery of a remarkable hoard of gold ornaments in the county Clare, in the course of railway operations. He produced some of the most curious specimens, which had been acquired for the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, presenting certain unusual features, and valuable as additions to the series of ancient ornaments intended apparently to be worn as collars or gorgets. The precise spot, he remarked, where the discovery had occurred, had not been ascertained, and a small part only of the treasure had been produced. In this, as in too many cases, the apprehension of the claims of "treasure-trove" had rendered it impracticable to preserve the evidence of essential value for the purposes of science. Such discoveries in Ireland, are usually attended with much mystery, and the relics hastily condemned to the crucible; in the present instance, Dr. Todd had reason to believe that the mass of treasure found had been very great; but the greater portion had been sold to a jeweller in Limerick and immediately melted down. The unusual forms presented by the few pieces which he was enabled to lay before the Meeting, must cause great regret that the entire hoard had not been examined by some antiquary competent to make a selection of the novel types. The ornaments consisted chiefly, as it is believed, of massive gold armlets with dilated or cup-shaped terminations; three examples of these were exhibited, as also two remarkable objects of thin gold plate, which may have been worn upon the neck; these are of novel types.

Mr. HAWKINS made some observations on the serious injuries in regard to the advance of science constantly experienced from apprehension on the part of the finders of being compelled to give up the treasure, and he observed that the successful results which had attended the more liberal regulations introduced in Denmark claimed the serious consideration of government.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Newcastle, stated certain facts which had occurred in the North, showing the prejudicial results which arise from the existing law; and the Rev. JOHN WEBB offered some remarks to the same effect, citing, especially, an important discovery of Roman gold coins in Worcestershire, of which the greater portion had been speedily sold at Evesham. He observed that the fact seemed worthy of note, in connection with a question of so much moment to archaeologists, that the gallant career of Richard Cœur de Lion had been brought to an untimely end at Chaluz, through his determination to enforce this feudal claim.

Mr. HAWKINS gave an account of the recent discovery of a mosaic pavement on the site of the Excise Office, Old Broad Street, Bishopsgate. The floor in its perfect state had measured not less than 28 ft. square; the central subject appeared to be Ariadne seated on a panther, and the accompanying designs are of a Bacchanalian character, suggesting the supposition that the pavement had decorated a banqueting chamber. The work is of fine character, and Mr. Hawkins had entertained the hope that this pavement might have been obtained for the British Museum, where a good example of mosaic work would form a valuable accession to the col-

lections of National Antiquities: it was, however, destined to be removed to the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The Rev. THOMAS HUGO stated that vestiges of another pavement had been found adjoining that first discovered, and apparently even of greater antiquarian interest.

Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that the recent excavations in the city had brought to light some vestiges of another period, deserving of mention. Upon the site of the church of St. Benet's Fink, portions of two sepulchral slabs had been found, one of them with riband ornament of Anglo-Saxon character; this lay at a depth of ten feet, and five feet lower was discovered a fragment of a slab with a foliated cross, and part of an inscription on the edge, as follows—LEM : BRVN : PRIEZ : PATER : ✠, supposed to have been the memorial of Willem or William Brun.

Mr. H. O'NEILL resumed his remarks upon sculptured crosses in Ireland, and produced rubbings from certain details upon those at Monasterboice and Termonfechin. The latter presents a very singular example of the serpent-ornamentation; the crucified figure of the Saviour appears on one side of the head of this cross, and on the other is a naked figure holding a cross in the left hand, and a staff with a double volute in the right: on the transverse limbs are introduced human heads, possibly representing angels. This sculpture may possibly typify the Ascension, in accordance with the notion to which allusion was made by Mr. Westwood at a previous meeting. (See p. 64, *ante*.) Mr. O'Neill sought to demonstrate, by certain examples selected from the materials of his work on Irish Crosses, that the origin of the interlaced or riband ornament had been, as technically termed "zoo-morphic," or derived from animal forms, and that the serpent-patterns had been suggestive of the singular "triple-whorl" ornament.¹ He illustrated this curious subject of enquiry by details taken from the crosses above mentioned, showing first, intertwined serpents, then interlaced designs, in which serpent-forms are partially combined, and lastly, interlaced ornaments and triple-whorls devoid of any trace of animal forms.

Dr. TODD, in reference to the curious symbol of a staff with double volutes, shown upon the cross at Termonfechin, described a very curious relic which he had recently seen in Ireland, and of which a full account would soon be given in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society. This unique object had excited much attention; it is a short staff of metal, originally of longer dimensions, richly wrought in the same style as the shrines and sacred objects, with interlaced work chased and partially enamelled. The head is formed like a crutch, of which the handle or cross-piece presents two animal heads turned upwards and recurved. By some antiquaries this singular object, of which Dr. Todd showed a sketch, had been regarded as analogous to the pastoral staff used by the bishops and abbots of the Greek church. Mr. WESTWOOD remarked that examples of objects of this description now used in the Russo-Greek church, are represented in the magnificent work on the Antiquities of Russia. Mr. NIGHTINGALE stated that the pastoral staff which he had seen commonly used in the oriental churches, bears much resemblance in its general form to that lately found in Ireland; the construction of that staff, however, appeared rather to indicate that it had served as the handle of a cross or other sacred object, which was fixed between the dragon-like heads of the cross-piece above mentioned.

¹ See Mr. Westwood's memoir on Irish ornamentation, in this Journal, vol. x. p. 297.

Mr. HOWLETT, chief draftsman to the Board of Ordnance, gave a description of the various mechanical means which had been devised for facilitating the accurate delineation of buildings, landscapes, &c., and explained the objections to which each is liable. He wished to invite the attention of antiquaries to a method which he had devised, and used with advantage, well suited, as he believed, to assist those who are not adepts in the arts of design, or who might desire some aid in correctly producing representations of ancient buildings and objects of smaller dimensions. Mr. Howlett's mode of proceeding is to draw with a crayon upon a glass placed in an erect frame, so that the eye being fixed by means of a stationary sight or point of view in front, the objects seen through the transparent plane may be delineated, and the crayon lines afterwards traced on paper.

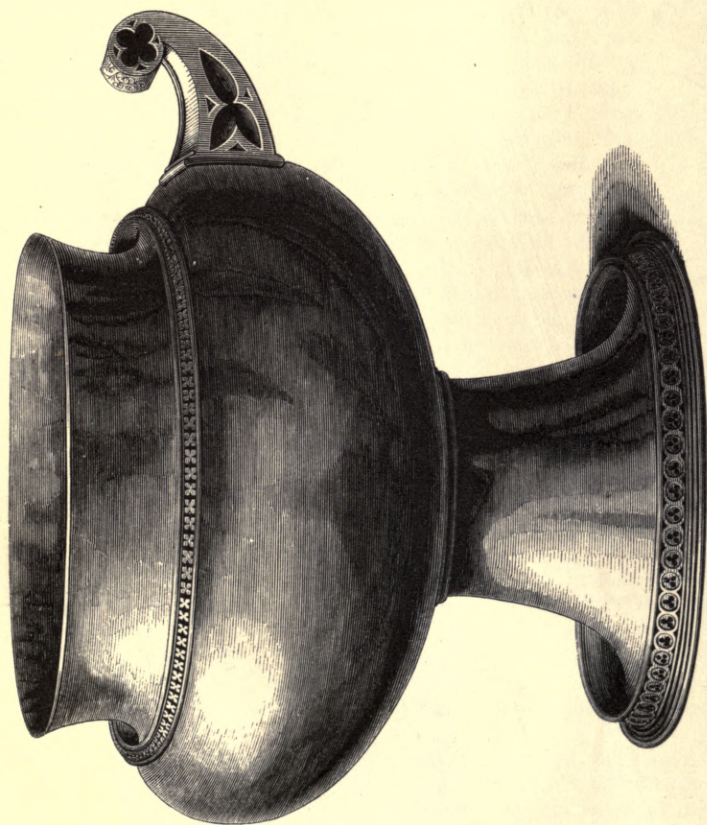
Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A celt of cream-coloured flint or chert lately found at Sunning Hill, Berkshire, under the roots of a tree on the property of Mr. Forbes, by whom it was presented to Mr. Bernhard Smith. A bronze spear-head with side-loops, and the point slightly bulbous, a peculiarity of form, possibly intentional, in order to inflict a more dangerous wound : it was stated to have been found at Littlemore, near Oxford.—Two Oriental weapons, one being a Malay dagger in its sheath of wood coated with leather (compare Skelton's Goodrich Court Armory, vol. ii., pl. 147, fig. 11) ; the other is an Indian weapon known as the "Paiscush," of which Skelton gives examples, differing chiefly in being formed with a knuckle-guard (Ibid. pl. 139, 141).

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A bronze armilla of Roman workmanship, described as found in Bucklersbury, in the present year.

By Mr. FORREST.—A tablet of alabaster, sculptured in high relief, and in perfect preservation. It represents the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, who is represented kneeling on the steps of an altar ; the four knights stand behind him ; one, most in front, is in the act of striking the head of Becket, whilst another, holding his sword with both hands, stirs the brains with savage cruelty ; the other two knights are seen in the back-ground with their swords drawn. On the altar is placed a chalice, and in a small ambry at the side of the altar are seen the two cruets. Beyond, on the other side, stands Edward Grim, holding a cross-staff and a book. The date of this sculpture is about 1450. It was obtained from France, and is possibly a work of the artificers of Lagny.—Four enamelled plates, bearing the evangelistic symbols.—A covered tankard of pewter, from the collection of Robert Napier, Esq., of Glasgow ; it is engraved with the signs of the zodiac and figures of heathen deities.—A round covered vessel of bell-metal, a beautiful specimen of casting, ornamented with arabesques in relief, and demi-figures of Faith and Hope. The name of the owner is introduced, and an escutcheon charged with a dimidiated fleur-de-lys.—HANS HEINRICH SCHALCH SECKEL MEISTR. 1635. Seckelmeister signifies the "Treasurer."—Several Moorish pavement tiles, from Spain.

By His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON.—A cup or goblet of silver gilt of a very rare form, of which an accurate notion may be obtained from the accompanying representation by Mr. Shaw. The dimensions of the original are as follows—height, 5 inches ; diameter at the top, 3½ inches ;



Ancient cup, of silver-gilt. Date, XVth cent.

IN THE COLLECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.



breadth of the handle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The date appears to be the latter part of the fifteenth century, and it has been regarded as belonging to the peculiar class of ancient vessels, of which two examples were brought before the Institute by Mr. Morgan; see vol. viii., p. 299, where one of them, formed of wood, is represented.

The Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun., stated, in regard to these curious cups, that in the Pitti Palace at Florence, in a glazed case placed in a passage leading from one of the back rooms in the picture gallery, there are six or eight vessels of this sort, all made of a light-coloured wood, very richly mounted in gold; they are double, that is, as if a second cup was used in each case as a cover. Mr. Curzon supposes that they were the common drinking cups of Austria, the north of Italy, and the south of France, and that they took the place of our mazers in those countries. In a MS. of the "Livre de Genese,"



date about 1380-1400, in Mr. Curzon's collection at Parham Park, there are three representations of cups of this description, the bowls being melon-shaped, the covers are smaller cups of similar fashion but of smaller size, and the lower portion only has a handle on one side.

He observed that about the same period when these double cups were in vogue, it was the fashion to use double basons for food, one inverted upon the other. It is probable that the curious piece of ancient plate exhibited by the Duke of Hamilton, had originally a globular cover, like those described by Mr. Curzon; this peculiar form of cup is well shown in the woodcuts in an edition of Virgil, printed at Lyons, 1529, from which the upper woodcut has been copied, occurring in the third Eclogue. This form may be noticed likewise amongst the charges of ancient German heraldry. The second example here given is taken from the works of Spener, where it occurs amongst *Calices sive scyphi*, as the bearing of the Carinthian family of Leiningen; and three such vessels are given with the family name of Brock. (Spener, Pars Generalis, plates, No. 19).



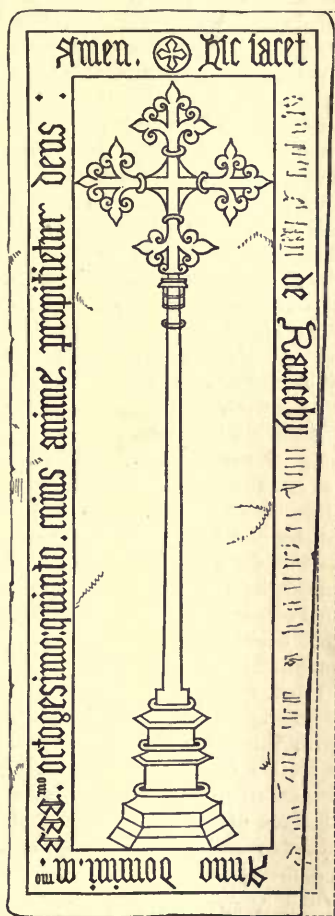
By Mr. FRANKS.—A small tripod pedestal of bronze, elaborately worked, and representing animals grotesquely contorted, thirteenth century. Also a gold ring of beautiful workmanship, bearing on the facets figures of St. Christopher and St. Margaret (?) and the posy—*tout mon cuer avec*.

By Mr. FIGG.—A representation of a small bronze relique from a tumulus near Mount Harry, Lewes: probably portion of a buckle, and enamelled with saltires, *gules*.

By Sir John G. REEVE DE LA POLE, Bart.—An iron prick-spur, found in the moat of a castle near Tharand in Saxony: it is probably of the twelfth century, and was intended apparently to be attached by means of a single strap; the shanks are much curved, the point pyramidal, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length.—An iron arrow-head, found in the walls of the Château les Cles, on the confines of France and the Canton de Vaud: its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The point is forged pyramidally, somewhat like the English piles of arrows in the Goodrich Court armory, Skelton, vol. i. pl. 34, but the socket, in all instances slit open at the side, is much shorter in proportion to the point. Arrow-heads, attributed to the time of Edward I., and precisely similar to that now produced, were found by Mr. Wynne in his excavations at Castell y Bere.

By Mr. CHARLES TUCKER.—A massive gold ring set with a sapphire, and

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Drawings of a sepulchral arch and incised cross-slab lately brought to light through the removal of woodwork &c. in Rauceby Church, near Sleaford. It appears to have formed the



monument of the builder of the south aisle of that church, towards the east end of which it is situated. The name is unfortunately illegible, although the date, 1385, is preserved. The slab (see woodcut) has suffered much from friction, and a portion has been cut away from one side in order to make the slab fit in better, probably with some later work. The slab measures 7 feet by 2 feet 7 inches. The design of the cross differs, Mr. Trollope observed, in some features from all examples known to him, and it is of graceful character. The cross had never been filled in with the black composition which still remains in the surrounding lines and inscription, so that it has a lighter and more subdued appearance than the surrounding border.

By the Rev. C. R. MANNING.—A sketch of a portion of wooden frame

found *in situ*, in unblocking a small circular-headed, double-splayed window in the chancel of Framingham Earl Church, Norfolk. It is pierced with eyelet holes, in different directions, round the edge, doubtless for the purpose of affixing some kind of lacing. Fragments of similar frames were found in the other double-splayed windows, but very much decayed. Mr. Manning thought it possible that this might have served for fixing a substitute for glass in early times, and that the material might have been canvas, which is mentioned by the late Mr. Hudson Turner as having been used at Westminster Abbey about 1270.³ It had also been supposed that these holes were merely for cords to be passed through to keep the birds out, the rain being sufficiently excluded by the double splay. Contrivances of this kind appear to have been termed fenestralls, *fenestralia*. Horman in his *Vulgaria* says that "glasen wyndow is to let in the lyght and kepe out the winde. Paper or lyn clothe straked acrossse with losyngys mak fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes." Possibly the "losyngys" in this case imply a net-work of cords stretched across to preserve the paper or linen from damage.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representations of a singular silver crucifix, originally gilt, having the image of the Saviour on both sides; the cross is curiously formed of open work in a lozenge pattern, and a spiral twist all round the edges. Date, XVIth century. It was probably intended to be attached to a string of paternosters, and it was found in digging a deep grave, in 1844, at St. Cronan's Abbey, Roscrea, co. Tipperary. This relique is now in Mr. Hoare's Collection.

Mr. BLAAUW presented a cast from the glazed surface of a block of terracotta, part of the external decoration of the ancient residence of the Pelhams at Laughton Place, near Lewes. This moated mansion was erected by Sir William Pelham in 1534, and it was for two centuries the seat of the family. The buckle which was their badge, appears in several places amongst the ornaments, which, as also window cases and other dressings of moulded brick, are of very skilful workmanship. The block from which the cast was taken measures 8 inches in thickness, and it displays the buckle with the initials of the builder of the house—W. P. and upon the buckle is this inscription—LAN DE GRACE 1534 FVT CEST MAYSO FAITE. A representation of this badge is given by Mr. Lower in his *Memoir on the Badges of the families of Pelham and De la Warr*, Sussex Archæol. Coll., vol. iii., p. 228; and in his "Curiosities of Heraldry," p. 161. A model of one of the windows, ornamented with arabesques, was exhibited by Mr. Blaauw in the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute at Chichester.

By Mr. NIGHTINGALE.—Two reliques of baked clay found in digging graves in the churchyard of St. Nicholas', Wilton. One of them is a perforated disc, diameter about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of perforation $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It resembles one represented in "Artis' Durobrivæ," plate 29, fig. 6, found with Roman remains and described as a weight, possibly from its being marked with three impressed cavities at equal distances, a peculiarity occurring in other examples. A massive ring of baked clay, closely similar to that found at Wilton, was dug up in the churchyard at Hurst Pierpoint,

³ Pipe Rolls, 50, 55, Henry III., cited in the Introduction to *Domestic Architecture in England*, p. xxx. A payment

occurs also in 1293, "pro canabo ad fenestralias ad seaccarium Regine apud Westmonast' iijd."

Sussex, and it is in the possession of the Rev. C. Borrer, of that place. It has been supposed that those objects served to support large candles, which may have been thus ranged on the floor of a church around the corpse in funeral obsequies. The other resembles a salt-cellar or a small saucer raised on a stem; it had, however, probably served as a rude funereal lamp or cresset; a Roman relique of rude ware, very similar in form but furnished with a nozzle, was found in a sepulchral cist at Avisford, Sussex, now in the Chichester Museum, and exhibited at the meeting of the Institute in that city by Lady Elizabeth Reynell.

By the Rev. JOHN BYRON.—A rubbing from a small sepulchral brass found in Newark Church under the pews, during restorations now in progress; it represents a man, probably a merchant, in a long gown; date, XVIth century. Also an escutcheon of the arms of the Drapers' Company: three clouds radiated in base, each surmounted by a triple crown. The Company was incorporated 17th Henry VI., and received a grant of arms in 1561. Mr. Byron presented these rubbings to the collection of the Institute.

Impressions from Seals.—By Mr. CATON.—Seal of Sir John de Burgh, Sheriff of Shropshire, 1442; he was son of Hugh de Burgh, Sheriff 8th Henry VI., and married the heiress of Sir William Clopton, of Radbrooke, Gloucestershire. The seal bears an escutcheon placed diagonally, charged with three fleurs-de-lys ermine; on the helm is a crest, a falcon ducally gorged, with wings expanded. The legend is—*S : f : burgh' S' : Dolonde : p' : le chastel : de chirbourgh'*. Sir John de Burgh, Mr. Caton stated, entitled himself Seigneur d'Olonde, from a lordship possessed by him in Normandy; he was probably captain or governor of Cherbourg, and this was his official seal for that post. That place was taken by Henry V. in 1418, and it was the last fortress given up by the English in 1450, after a spirited resistance by Thomas Gonville, who at that time was captain there.—Seal of Sir Thomas More, probably engraved on his appointment by Henry VIII. as Treasurer of the Exchequer, in 1520. It bears an escutcheon, quarterly, a chevron engrailed between three moor-cocks, and, on a chevron between three unicorns' heads crased, as many bezants. The crest, placed upon a helm, is a Moor's head in profile. Legend—*SIGILLV. T. MORE. EQVITIS. AVRATI. SVBTHESAVRARI. ANGL.*—The matrix is in the possession of a gentleman in Northamptonshire. Seal of Anthony Gell, of Hopton, Derbyshire, date about 1600. It represents a man in a long robe, with a ruff, a flat bonnet on his head, his right hand raised. Under his feet is an escutcheon charged with three mullets in bend: crest, a greyhound statant—*IMAGO : ANTHONII : GELI : DE : HOPTON : ARMIGERI.*—Official seal of Sir Job Charlton, Bart., of Ludford, Herefordshire, and Park Hall, Salop., Chief Justice of Chester, in the reign of Charles II., Speaker of the House of Commons, 1673. He died in 1697. The seal bears an escutcheon of the Royal Arms within a garter, and surmounted by a crown, with the initials C. R. On a label underneath is inscribed, *CONCILIVM MARCHIAR:* and around the margin, *CAROLVS II. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. F.D.*

By Mr. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.—Impressions from the Mayoralty Seal of London, in its present singularly defaced condition: the matrix appears to have been rubbed down until only the deepest intaglios remain. A representation of this fine seal, in its perfect state, has been given in this Journal, vol. iii., p. 74. The matrix is now kept at the Mansion House,

in the custody of the Gate Porter.—Copies in gutta percha of several seals appended to documents relating to the Channel Islands, in the possession of M. Metivier, of Guernsey. They comprise—s' BALLIVIE. INSVLE. DE. GERNEREYE, (*sic*) used in 1215 and 1329 ;—s' BALLIVIE. INSVLARVM PRO REGE ANGLIE, in 1286 ;—the seals of Sir William de Chayne, 1153, and of Edmond de Chaeney, Gardein des Isles, 1365 ;—of Masse de la Court, Bailiff of Guernsey, 1315 ; of John de Pratellis, 1200 ; and of Sir Thomas de Pratellis, 1276 ;—of Sir Otho de Gransson, 1316 ;—of Richard de St. Martin, Bailiff of Jersey, 1317 ;—of Hugh de Turbelville (*sic*) ;—and of Philip de Albignei, 1218.

By Mr. WAY.—Copies in gutta percha from seals in the treasuries at Queen's and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, taken by Mr. Ready, to whom access has recently been permitted by the authorities of several colleges (Pembroke, Gonville and Caius, and Queen's), and an extensive collection of fine examples thus obtained.⁴ Those now produced comprised a seal of John de Balliol, not described in Laing's Catalogue of Scottish Seals ; a fine seal of Sir Peter de Courtenay, 14th Richard II., 1391, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of that family suspended to a tree ; the bearing differenced by a label of three points, each charged with three annulets ; and a beautiful seal of John Avenell, of a Cambridge-shire family, 26th Edward III. The bearing is a fesse between six annulets, the crest being a demi-dragon, with wings expanded. Amongst several remarkable seals of the De Veres obtained at Cambridge by Mr. Ready, that of Maud, daughter of Sir Ralph de Ufford, and wife of Thomas de Vere, Earl of Oxford, deserves especial notice. It is of circular form, and displays an escutcheon of the arms of Vere impaling Ufford, borne by an eagle with its wings displayed.—* *Sigillum: maulde: ver: comitisse: oronic: she survived her husband, who died in 1370, and died in prison in 1404.*

ANNUAL LONDON MEETING, MAY 26, 1854.

The Annual Meeting announced for this day was postponed to the first week in June, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the senior auditor. The accompanying balance-sheet, as audited immediately on his return to London, was then submitted and approved.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS. *For the Year ending December 31, 1853.*

We, the undersigned, having examined the accounts of the Archaeological Institute for the year 1853, do hereby certify that the same present a true statement of the receipts and payments for that year, and from them we have prepared the following abstract.

⁴ Impressions from any of these seals may be procured from Mr. Ready,

2, St. Botolph's-lane, Cambridge, at very moderate cost.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s. d.
Balance at Bankers, December 31, 1852	161	6 0
.. in hands of Secretary	0	16 2
Annual Subscriptions, including arrears	563	14 0
Entrance Fees	33	12 0
Life Compositions	30	9 0
Receipts per Sale of Works	116	11 6
Net Balance from the Chichester Meeting, including Donations	144	9 5

£1050 18 1

Examined and found correct, June 5, 1854.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
House Expenses, viz.				
House Rent	160	0 0		
Secretary's Salary	150	0 0		
Insurance	3	0 0		
Coals	2	10 0		
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	27	16 0		
Clerk's ditto	18	13 0		
Postages, including delivery and postage of Journal one year, carriage of antiquities, &c. sent for the Meetings, booking parcels, and other Office expenses	70	11 0	425	10 0

Publication Account :

Printing	400	0 0
Engraving	97	14 0
Artists	53	13 0
Lithography	20	0 0
	571	7 0

Purchase of various Archaeological Publications 5 16 0
 Subscription to Pevensey Excavations 3 0 0
 Balance at Bank, Dec. 31, 1853 43 8 5
 " in Secretary's hands 1 16 8

£1050 18 1

(Signed)

FREDERIC OUVRY,
 GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT. } *Auditors.*

RECEIVED
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTE ON SACRED SYMBOLS OCCURRING IN IRELAND.

PAGE 81, *ante*.

We are indebted to Mr. Daniel Parsons for the following note on the explanation given in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1831, cited in this Journal (see p. 81, *ante*) in reference to the emblems of a heart pierced with seven swords, and a rose, occurring on an ancient grave-slab in Ireland. Mr. Parsons remarks that the former is incorrectly described, as "signifying the seven wounds of Christ," and that the emblem is the heart of the Blessed Virgin. The sorrows or dolours of the Virgin, as venerated by the Roman Catholic Church, are seven:—1. At the Presentation of Our Lord, when Simeon said, "Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul," Luke ii., 35. 2. At the Slaughter of the Innocents. 3. At losing Our Lord for three days. Luke ii., 46. 4. At seeing him condemned, bound, scourged, and sinking under the cross. 5. At seeing him crucified. 6. At seeing his side pierced by the spear. 7. At receiving his body in her arms after the descent from the cross. At each of these times in the history of the life on earth of the Son of God, the Church recognises the fulfilment of Simeon's prophecy. Accordingly, on Friday next before Good Friday, is appointed the "Missa Septem dolorum B. M. V.," the sequence in which, the hymn commencing "Stabat Mater dolorosa," contains, it will be remembered, an allusion to the words of Simeon. On the third Sunday of September is appointed the "Festum Septem dolorum B. M. V.," and at this period may be seen in Roman Catholic churches an image of the Virgin pierced with seven swords. The rose, among the emblems on the Irish memorial before mentioned, is also allusive to the Virgin; it may suffice to mention, that one of the titles applied to her in the Litany of Loretto, is "Rosa mystica."

It was obviously an error in the description communicated to Mr. Urban, as we believe, by an able antiquary still resident at Cork, to make mention of the *seven* wounds of our Lord, amongst the curious symbols, in some instances so singularly introduced in heraldic fashion on an escutcheon, and described as "the arms that longeth to the Passion." The wounds of Our Lord, it is well known, are five, those inflicted by the crown of thorns or by the scourges being never symbolised as one separate wound. In reference to the symbol of the heart, it may deserve mention, that upon the ancient clog-almanacs, the Feasts of the Virgin are designated by that emblem. It is found, probably in allusion to the Virgin, on decorative tiles at Worcester, Malvern, and other places, and in one instance, the heart is charged also with a flower, possibly intended as a rose. At Malvern the heart pierced by nails may be seen amongst the sculptured ornaments of the groined porch. A more close attention to these details would doubtless often give a clue to the import of certain architectural and other decorations. Mr. Parsons may, we hope, aid us in the explanation of the heart pierced with *six* wounds, occurring on a Sepulchral Brass at St. Albans.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE ANCREN RIWLE; A TREATISE ON THE RULES AND DUTIES OF MONASTIC LIFE. Edited and translated from a Semi-Saxon MS. of the thirteenth century. By James Morton, B.D., Vicar of Holbeach, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Earl Grey. London: Printed for the Camden Society. 1853.

WE have not hitherto noticed any of the books published by the Camden Society, though, during the existence of this Journal, several have appeared which are valuable as contributions to history, or as illustrative of the language, manners, and social condition of our ancestors at various periods. This volume belongs to the latter class, and is evidently brought out as a choice and rare example of the language of this country in the transition from Anglo-Saxon to English. And such it really is; but had it been no more, we should not have been induced to deviate from our course in regard to these publications.

“The Ancren Riwle” of the thirteenth century could hardly fail to place in a broad light a class of devotees, of whom very little seems generally known, though such knowledge is by no means recondite. Even the editor does not appear to have had a definite notion of their peculiarities. Dim indications and vague traditions of their abodes are occasionally found in the “Church notes” of our ecclesiologists; and therefore it is hoped a brief notice of these ascetics and this volume will not be without interest to our readers.

Great credit is due to Mr. Morton for the pains that he has taken in editing this Rule in a philological point of view. Had he chanced, in the course of his reading, to have come upon such bequests as “To the Anker in the Wall beside Bishopsgate, London,” in a will of the fifteenth century;¹ to Friar Humphrey, the recluse (incluso) of Pageham, to the recluse (inclusæ) of Hoghton, to the recluse (inclusæ) of Stopeham, to the recluse (incluso) of Heringham, in the will of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester;² and the several bequests by his contemporary, Walter de Suffield, Bishop of Norwich, to “Ankers,” and recluses in his diocese, and especially one to his niece Ela in reclusorio at Massingham,³ not to mention the gifts by the Will of Henry II. to the recluses (inclusis) of Jerusalem, England, and Normandy, Mr. Morton would probably have been put upon inquiry, and we should have had in this volume, not only a more exact translation of the Rule, but also a preface giving an account of this singular class, or notes in elucidation of the most remarkable passages, which illustrate their habits, or require to be explained by them.

The words “Ancren, Anker, and Ancress,” are clearly to be referred to the term Anchorite. The anchoretæ of the East were numerous in the

¹ Test. Vetusta, 356.

² Sussex Archæol. Coll. i. p. 174.

³ Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. p. 347-8, fol. Edit.

fourth century. This kind of solitary life, in course of time, gained such a footing in the West, that the council "in Trullo," in 692, and that of Frankfort, in 787, found it expedient to legislate respecting those who would devote themselves to it. Whatever may have been its intermediate history, there were in this country, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, many anchorites of both sexes, who gave themselves up to holy meditation and religious exercises in lonely seclusion. They are often called recluses; yet the Latin designations were not uncommonly "includi" and "inclusæ." There was no invariable rule to which they were subject: some affected far greater degrees of mortification than others. The ceremony of inclusion was attended with a solemn service,⁴ and it could not take place without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. In cases of the greatest strictness the anchorite was locked in for life, and the bishop placed his seal upon the cell. Occasionally the entrance was closed with masonry. Only in cases of necessity, or by the order of the bishop, was the devotee to remove, or even the cell to be opened. This confined abode was called an ankerhouse, or ankerhold. Before inclusion it was obligatory on the bishop, not only to inquire as to the fitness of the applicant for such a life, but also to consider the probability of the anchorite receiving sufficient nourishment from the alms of the pious.⁵ The cells were, therefore, usually placed either near monasteries, or in towns, and commonly, if not always, adjoining churches, so that the elevation of the host might be seen from them. They were sometimes within monasteries or nunneries: thus we find mention made of "Dame Alice Derby Anresse" within the nunnery of Clemen-thorpe.⁶ In these cases they were, doubtless, contiguous to the church. Such a cell had generally two or more small apertures called windows, one to witness the celebration of the mass, and receive the Eucharist, another for conversation with visitors, and we read of a third for light. A few examples of anchorholds in churches seem to remain, as in the south transept of Norwich Cathedral; at Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, in the tower; and at other places over porches and vestries; but some apartments, so considered, may have been priests' lodgings. It is most probable that many anchorhouses were wooden structures in the churchyard, close to the church, so that the anchorites dwelt, as the author of this rule says (p. 143), "under the eaves of the church." These abodes were more or less commodious, or we might say, incommodious, according to the degree of mortification that the votary chose to undertake.

The anchorites of this period are not to be confounded with hermits, who were free to wander where they pleased, and seem to have availed themselves of the privilege: "*Heremitæ solivagi—anchoretæ conclusi*," says Giraldus Cambrensis.⁷ They also differed essentially from monks and nuns, properly so called; for these lived by rule, in a community, and were civilly dead; while the anchorites dwelt alone, had no prescribed rule, and retained their civil rights, including the rights of property.⁸ Yet the term nun is sometimes found applied to an anchoress, and hermit to an "Anker;" and their cells are sometimes called hermitages; which has tended not a little to mislead desultory readers. The laws of this country recognised the

⁴ In the Harl. Coll. No. 873, may be seen a form of such service with rubrical directions.

⁵ Lynwode, fol. 155 vo, Edition 1525.

⁶ Madox Form. Angl. p. 437.

⁷ Epist. ad Steph. Archiep. Cant. Anglia Sacra, ii. 436.

⁸ Lynwode, fol. 155 vo, Edition 1525, Littleton, s. 434.

anchorite's loss of liberty while he retained his civil rights, and they allowed many acts to be done by proxy which must otherwise have been done in person.⁹ Littleton, writing temp. Edw. IV., speaks of a recluse as one "que ne poit per cause de son ordre aler hors de sa maison;" and Coke, commenting on these words, says, "Recluse, Reclusus, Heremita, seu Anachorita, so called by the order of his religion; he is so mured or shut up, quod solus semper sit, et in clausura sua sedet, and can never come out of his place. Seorsim enim et extra conversationem civilem hoc professionis genus semper habitat."¹ Here Coke has assumed the hermit was confined to his cell, or has used the word (it should rather seem) as one of the designations of an anchorite. The passages in Latin are most likely from some writer of earlier date, but it does not appear whence they were derived.

Grimlaïc, an anchorite priest in the ninth century, or as Abbé de Rancé supposes somewhat later, drew up a Rule for these solitaries, which, according to M. Legrand d'Aussy, required them to live near churches, and beside allowing a small garden, even permitted several to dwell together in one enclosure, and have communication by a window, provided the cell of every one was separate.² A Bavarian Rule quoted by Fosbroke³ directs the cell to be of stone, twelve feet square, with three windows; one opposite the choir by which the sacrament was to be received, the second for admitting food, and the third for light, to be closed with horn or glass. Cells of this kind were probably in churches. The author of the volume before us adverts to some existing rules for other anchoresses, which he did not assume to alter (pp. 412-3).

Such having been the state of things in regard to recluses, this "Aneren Riwe" is to be interpreted accordingly. Though addressed to three sisters on their application for it to the author, it was written to a great extent for the guidance of anchoresses generally, as he has mentioned more than once; and some parts, as that on confession, had even a yet wider scope. The language is Saxon-English, of about the beginning of the thirteenth century. It may possibly be a few years earlier, for the writer, at p. 383, speaks of knowing "a man who weareth at the same time both a heavy cuirass [rather hauberk] and hair-cloth, bound with iron about the middle too, and his arms with broad and thick bands, so that to bear the sweat of it is severe suffering," who yet complained and said, it did not oppress him, and often asked the writer to teach him something wherewith he might give his body pain; which is very like the self-inflicted mortification of the anchorite, Ulfric of Haselborough, in Somersetshire, whose history is given by M. Paris under 1154, the year of his death. If he be the person referred to, no one who knew him, and was old enough to have been asked by him for further means of afflicting his body, could, unless at a very advanced age, have written this work even so late as the year 1200. Godric, the hermit of Finchale, near Durham, who is said to have worn hair-cloth and a hauberk fifty years, died in 1170, which was fifty-seven years before Richard Poore became Bishop of Durham. However, some other ascetic may have been referred to, and the writer may, as the editor supposes, have been Richard Poore, who was

⁹ Litt. s. 434, and Coke thereon.

¹ Ibid.

² Notices et Extraits des MSS. v. p. 287, note.

³ Monachism, p. 372.

Bishop of Chichester, Salisbury, and Durham successively, and died in 1237. The three sisters to whom the treatise was addressed were of gentle, if not noble, blood, and had in the bloom of youth forsaken all the pleasures of the world, and become anchoresses. Each had her maid to fetch her food and to attend to her wants. Their cells were near the "hall" of some "friend," probably their father or brother, whence they obtained all that they required (p. 193). The writer contrasts their easy circumstances with the condition of many anchoresses who were often distressed with want. In each cell were a crucifix and altar, as well as images of the Virgin and some Saints (pp. 17 and 19). The editor has supposed that the ladies and their maids formed a little community like nuns without a superior; but this was not consistent with anchorite life, nor is it reconcilable with the general tenor of the Rule. Though their cells could not have been far apart, it does not appear that they had even the indulgence which Grimlaic allowed of communication by a window. Some of the prescribed devotions are expressed in the plural, so that each would seem to pray for all; but this was not uncommon in private prayers. On the other hand, notwithstanding the minuteness of the directions for their conduct, especially towards their maidens, there are none for their behaviour to each other as if they had any personal intercourse, with the exception of an exhortation to unity of heart, in which they are directed to have their faces always turned towards each other, with kind affection, a cheerful countenance, and gentle courtesy; an expression that at first certainly seems to imply being in each other's presence. The context, however, shows it may be figurative, for the writer had just been describing persons between whom there was enmity, as having their faces turned from each other, like Samson's foxes, that were tied together by their tails; and there immediately follow special instructions for the case of one hearing any evil of another, when she was to reprove her by a trusty messenger, who, before she went, was to repeat the message often in her presence, that she might not report it otherwise (pp. 255-7.) The whole passage is curious, but too long to quote. Such means of reproof would hardly have been resorted to, had a personal interview been practicable. If the direction above supposed to be figurative is to be understood literally, it would appear to import that they could see each other from some of their windows, but were not near enough to converse or administer reproof.

It has been assumed, we think too hastily, that these three anchoresses lived at Tarent Keynes, Dorsetshire, and that in them the nunnery there had its beginning.⁴ If that were the place of their abode, it would be highly probable that their family name was Keynes, and that they were members of that widely extended family of Keynes, or Cabaignes, of Norman origin, which has left traces of its variously spelt name in so many parts of England, and one branch of which had the lordship of Tarent. The only ground for supposing that these ladies resided there seems to be a prefatory note to one of the MS. copies of a Latin version of this Rule, in which the authorship is attributed to Simon de Gheut, Bishop of Salisbury, and it is said to have been written for his sisters, anchoresses at

⁴ The editor has incautiously followed Hutchins in stating that this nunnery was founded temp. Ric. I. by Ralph de Kahaines, whose father Ralph came from

Normandy with the conqueror. There must have been more than one descent in 130 years.

Tarent. There may have been some tradition that led to the mention of this place, but as the testimony of all the rest of this note is, in our opinion, properly rejected by the editor, we do not see any reason for assuming so readily that it correctly states the locality of these anchoresses' seclusion.

We learn from this work that these ladies could read English and French (p. 45), and also could write (p. 21); and they probably knew a little of Latin. The editor shares apparently in the common opinion, that French was much more generally used in this country during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries than the evidence transmitted to us justifies us in believing; and he assumes that it was at that time the language of the courts of law. This treatise itself shows the improbability of the French having been so much used in the ordinary intercourse of life, since it is written for these ladies in English, and the French words in it are very few. As to the courts of law, we have little means of knowing what was actually spoken in them; but the legal documents of the twelfth century are not in French, but generally in Latin, and when in any other language, it is Saxon-English. The earliest French documents, we believe, are in the beginning of the thirteenth century; paradoxical as it may seem, about the time that Normandy was lost. Sir F. Palgrave pointed out this nearly thirty years ago, in an article in the "Quarterly Review;"⁵ and what has been since brought to light has confirmed his conclusion. The late Mr. Hudson Turner, who was so well versed in the documentary lore of these two centuries, used to say, that the result of his own experience and observation was in accordance with what Sir F. Palgrave has stated.

The vow taken by these ladies was probably confined to obedience, chastity, and constancy of abode; they were never to change their place except of necessity, or in obedience to their bishop or lord (*herre*). A vow more comprehensive than this the writer could not advise any anchoress to make (p. 7). Each of their anchorhouses seems to have had two apartments, one for the anchoress and the other for her maid. This we collect from the instruction as to the receiving of a guest. The maid, in her stead, was to entertain the guest, and the anchoress had leave to open her window once or twice, and make signs to her friend of gladness at seeing her (p. 69). Three windows or apertures (*thurles*) are mentioned, viz., the parlour window, the house window, and the church window. The first was for conversation with those resorting to the anchoress; it was the smallest, and was to have a black curtain with a white cross on it, and to be kept closed and fastened when not in use (p. 51), whether by a shutter or how otherwise is not clear. The house window was probably for light and the ministration of the attendant. If the window between the two apartments were the house window, it was but ill adapted for the former purpose; if it were not the house window, there must have been four apertures. The church window enabled the anchoress to hear mass daily, and witness the elevation of the host (pp. 33, 35), and also receive the eucharist at stated times (p. 413). It was not far from the altar, for she is instructed to listen to the priest's hours as well as she can, but not to say the versicles with him, nor to sing so that he might hear (p. 45). The passage where this window is particularly named is remarkable; and in it the two other

⁵ Vol. 34, p. 262. See also Mr. Hallam's Notes to his Middle Ages, No. 147.

The reference there is inadvertently to the Edinburgh instead of the Quarterly.

windows are also mentioned (p. 69). The following translation of it is rather more close than the editor's. "Out of church window hold no conversation with any man, but respect it for the holy sacrament that you see⁶ through it; and take your woman sometimes to the house window; the other men and women to the parlour window to speak when necessary, nor ought ye but at these two windows." A word signifying "to converse" seems wanting in the last member of the sentence. The use of the church window shows the contiguity of their houses to the church, and, as has been mentioned, such was the usual situation of anchorholds. Accordingly, we read that the cell of Ulfric, of Haselborough, was "*ecclesiæ contigua*:"⁷ Isold Hetton was placed "in loco ad hoc ordinato juxta ecclesiam parochialem" of Whalley; which was probably a permanent anchorhold, for the neighbouring abbey undertook to supply her with necessaries, and others had preceded her, some of whom, like her, misconducted themselves and made their escape:⁸ Lucy de Newchirche's abode was near, if not attached, to the chapel of St. Brendan, Bristol:⁹ and in an undated will of probably the thirteenth century, is a gift "*Dominæ Luciæ reclusæ in cimiterio S. Eadmundi*"¹; she therefore seems to have had her cell in the churchyard; and the "anker in the wall beside Bishopsgate, London," must have been close to the church, for he was to pray in twenty masses for the testator's soul, and such masses were not likely to be celebrated in his cell. These facts will, we think, have suggested to many of our readers a use for those "low side windows" commanding a view of an altar, which were once called by the ecclesiologists *lychnoscopes*, and about which there have been many conjectures. As these recluses were required to make frequent confession, it is most probable they confessed at the same openings or windows through which they received the eucharist, and this may account for those internal arrangements sometimes found at such windows, that have led some to conclude they had been used for confession. The various heights of the windows externally from the ground present no difficulty, because the floors of such anchorholds, which we may assume were in most cases wooden structures, would have been adapted to them. Erected for a temporary purpose, buildings of this kind are not likely to be found, nor even traces of them. There was remaining in Hasted's time a shed or hovel, called the "Rector's house," built against the north side of Bicknor Church, Kent, with a room projecting nearly across the aisle, and under the same roof. This some have supposed to have been an anchorhouse, but it may have been a priest's lodging, as its name rather indicated. We have been informed that it no longer exists.

The first and last parts of the Rule apply more especially to these ladies. The former prescribes their daily devotions, which were numerous. In the intervals, which, if many, must have been short, they were to read and work (p. 45). The last part regulates their external acts. They were not to make purses to gain friends, or "*blodbendes*" of silk, but to make and mend church vestments and poor people's clothes (p. 421). There are injunctions as to dress; rings, brooches, ornamented girdles, and gloves are disallowed (pp. 419, 421). We learn, moreover, something of the habits of other anchoresses. Thus, though these ladies had

⁶ According to some MSS. *receve* instead of *see*.

⁷ M. Paris, anno 1154.

⁸ Weever, cxlix.

⁹ Barrett's Bristol, 60.

¹ Mad. Form. Angl. p. 423.

each but one attendant, two were allowed when the anchoress had to send far for her food (p. 425). It would seem that different devotees imposed on themselves different restrictions. Some had lands and rents, but the generality subsisted on alms. Some kept cows (pp. 417, 419), from which we must not infer the animals were accommodated at the anchor-houses, for sheds might have been hired for that purpose at a short distance from them; and when we read of some taking in other people's cattle (*ibid.*), they had probably rented more space than their own required. Such practices, however, were discountenanced by the writer, who allowed these ladies to keep no other animal than a cat. Some are mentioned who took their meals with their friends out of the house (p. 415), which is strongly reprobated, as contrary to anchorite order; indeed such an anchoress must have either broken her vow or taken one less strict than was usual. We learn the ordinary failings of the class from what these ladies were instructed to avoid. Thus we read of "staring, peering, and cackling" anchoresses. They were much addicted to gossip, and the cell was such a focus of news as to be proverbial—"from mill and from market, from smithy and from anchorhouse, men bring news" (p. 88). The "gathering" anchoress was ambitious of the reputation of a bountiful anchoress, and begged that she might give.

Some interesting allusions to more worldly matters are scattered through the volume, but our limits restrict us to notice only the following:—We read at p. 214, of the practice of making "figures of augrim" in ashes, "as those reckoners do that have much to reckon up." This, no doubt, refers to what are called the Arabic numerals. At p. 391, the crucifix is compared to a shield, broad above and narrow beneath, "because, as men suppose, the one foot was placed upon the other foot," which is in conformity with what is found in western art. The materials of a shield are mentioned (p. 393) to be wood, leather, and painting; to which are likened the wood of the cross, the body of the Saviour, and the blood which stained it. The writer then adverts to a custom of hanging up a valiant knight's shield in the church after his death to his memory, and he adds, "so is this shield, that is the crucifix, set up in the church." Neither here nor elsewhere in the treatise have we found any allusion to armorial insignia; the absence of which is consistent with the earlier date at which we have suggested it might possibly have been written. The painting on the shield may have been only ornamental; but it was most likely peculiar, so that the shield would be known by it as that of the deceased knight.

In conclusion we may remark, that a vein of good sense runs through the volume, which is far in advance of the age, and leaves a favourable impression of the author; whose learning also must have made him conspicuous among his contemporaries.

SYMBOLS AND EMBLEMS OF EARLY AND MEDIÆVAL CHRISTIAN ART. By Lousia Twining. London: Longman & Co. 4to, 93 Plates.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the history of the literature of Christian art in this country, that some of our best works are the productions of the female pen and pencil. Mrs. Jameson's three works on Sacred and Legendary Art exhibit a profound knowledge of the subjects on which

they treat, and are written in an æsthetical spirit which would do honour to any author. Taking up the subject where it was left by M. Didron, in his "Iconographie de Dieu," Mrs. Jameson has given us an elaborate account of the various modes in which artists, and especially painters, have treated angels and archangels, evangelists, apostles, the doctors of the Church, the saints and martyrs, both of the Greek and Romish Churches, the various religious orders, and lastly the Madonna; whilst in the work, the title of which stands at the head of the present article, Miss Twining has regarded the subject from a different point of view, and has collected together, with surprising diligence, a mass of illustrations, arranged in chronological order, of the principal forms that have been used *symbolically* in the different periods of art, and endeavouring to teach the uneducated eye to look through the symbol to the thing signified by it. In her introduction, the authoress endeavours to draw a distinction between the words Symbols and Emblems, which, although often used indifferently to express the same meaning, are by no means identical; "thus, the term symbol may sometimes be used for an emblem where the contrary word would not be true; as, for instance, the Anchor may be either the *Symbol* or *Emblem* of Hope; but we could not say that the Lamb or the Good Shepherd were *Emblems* of Christ, since He himself is embodied in or represented by them. They must therefore be distinguished as *Symbols*, and the term may be considered as something expressive of the whole being and character, rather than any particular attribute or quality of the person or thing represented. The same object, however, may clearly be considered a Symbol as well as an Emblem, as the Sword is the *Symbol* of Martyrdom, and the peculiar Emblem of St. Paul."

Commencing with the Catacombs of Rome, bas-reliefs on sarcophagi, carvings on grave-stones, and paintings on the walls of ceilings, Miss Twining has found therein, and in the mosaics, sculpture, and painted glass of Christian basilicas and churches, in the carved stone-work of mediæval monuments, and especially in the illuminations of MSS., a mass of illustrations extending from the second or third to the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, "by which latter time almost all the symbolical ideas were but copies of earlier ones, or had become developed into forms of more direct imitation. Symbolical representations had given way to historical facts."

In the ninety-three plates of which the work is composed, the Emblems and Symbols of the Trinity and its several persons, various subjects of the Old and New Testaments, the evangelists and apostles, the Church and her sacraments, death and the soul, the evil spirit and hell, and the various zoomorphic, phytomorphic, and inanimate symbols are carefully represented. Lists are also added of the MSS. which have supplied many of the figures, and of the works upon Christian art to which the authoress has been indebted for other materials. Amongst other original illustrations is one of a wooden figure painted in colours, which stands at the corner of a street in Exeter, commonly known as "Father Peter," the saint trampling the evil spirit under foot. We have also sculptured figures from the early fonts of East Meon, Winchester, Stanton Fitzwarren, Merseburg and Ringsted in Zealand, the pastoral staff of St. Boniface at Fulda, and various monumental brasses and seals.

We are happy to learn that Miss Twining is engaged in collecting further materials of a similar nature for a continuation of the subject, which is too extensive to be confined to a single volume.

ANTIQUITIES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. (Text in the Russian language.)
 Produced under the direction of an Imperial Commission. By S. Stroganov,
 M. Zagoskin, J. Snegirev, and A. Th. Veltman. Folio. 7 vols., each containing
 75 plates, printed in chromolithography and gold. St. Petersburg, 1852.

SOME of our members may recollect amongst the specimens of Chromolithography exhibited by Russia in the Great Exhibition of 1851, a series of magnificent plates of objects of antiquity. These, it appears, were portion of the work of which the title is given above, some examples of which have recently arrived in this country, and one of them has been secured by the British Museum ;¹ and we may say without fear of being accused of flattering the Autocrat of Russia, that the work is an honour, not only individually to every one concerned in it, but also nationally. In the 525 plates of which it is composed, almost every class of objects of antiquity, religious, civil, military, and artistic, is represented. There is a barbaric magnificence about the articles of Jewelry which is perfectly characteristic, being a combination, as it were, of Indian, Arabic, and Byzantine art. The earlier of the Christian painting, are grim enough it is true, but others are exquisitely elaborated, although with an uniformity of treatment of subject which is the result of the canons of sacred art in the Greek and Russo-Greek churches. It is true that the antiquities of the Russian empire cannot reckon upon an origin of more than a few centuries, and hence the elements of Byzantine art which had so large an influence on the artistic productions of Europe between the Vth and XIth centuries, must be looked for elsewhere than in the work before us.

The publication of the important work to which we have invited attention, commenced in 1849, under the auspices of the Imperial Commission for the purpose of publishing the antiquities of Russia. It forms six divisions—1. Sacred images, crosses, church utensils and ornaments, and priestly vestments. 2. The ancient imperial dignity, imperial insignia and dresses. 3. Armour and arms, horse armour and trappings, chariots, &c. 4. Imperial, civil and military costumes, pictures and portraits. 5. Ancient household furniture, appliances for the table, &c. 6. Ancient Russian architecture. The whole of the plates have been issued, but the text is not yet completed,

It may be interesting to our readers to mention that there are elaborate details of several bronze gates, enriched with sculpture, a class of mediæval antiquities to which the attention of the Institute was drawn by Mr. Nesbitt, in his valuable Memoir on the Bronze Doors of the Cathedral of Gnesen.²

¹ The press mark is "Russian Empire," 7703, a.

² Arch. Journal, vol. ix., pp. 213, 339.

Casts from several bronze sculptured doors, of mediæval work, have been obtained for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Historical and Archaeological Publications.—Foreign.

ACTA SANCTORUM OCTOBRIS, ex Latinis et Græcis aliarumque gentium Monumentis collecta. Tomus vi. Folio. Brussels. 3l. 2s. 6d.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE L'ÉCOLE DES CHARTES, III^e série. Tome iv. This periodical, appearing every two months, comprises a collection of Memoirs chiefly illustrating the history and antiquities of the middle ages.

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POTT, A. F.—Die Personennamen, insbesondere die Familiennamen und ihre Entstehungsarten; auch unter Berücksicht der Ortsnamen. 8vo. Leipsic.

Archæological Intelligence.

THE formation of a Museum at CAERLEON, through the praiseworthy exertions of an archæologist, whose labours at that place are known to our readers, and especially to those members of the Institute who visited the vestiges of *Isca Silurum* in 1851, has been eminently successful in preserving the scattered reliques now systematically arranged under the care of Mr. John Edward Lee. We regret to learn that the available funds are inadequate to give full effect to this object. A valuable contribution to the history of Military Architecture has been produced by the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, and it is hoped that the proceeds of the sale of copies may aid the funds of the local Museum. The work in question is an excellent Monograph on the "Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire," by Mr. Octavius Morgan and Mr. Wakeman, with a ground-plan of that remarkable fortress, and twelve etchings by Mr. Lee. We recommend this publication to the notice of our readers; its price is 5s. 6d., and copies will be forwarded by Mr. Lee, postage free, to those who are disposed to give their aid to his desirable purpose, in the conservation of the antiquities of his county.

A valuable auxiliary to Topographical investigations in East Anglia is in preparation and will speedily be produced by Mr. John N. Chadwick, the author of "Memorials of South Lynn Vicarage." It consists of an "Index Nominum" to Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," giving the Christian and surnames of every individual mentioned in that valuable County history, with the heraldic bearings, &c. The price to subscribers, whose names should be sent to Mr. Chadwick, St. James' Street, King's Lynn, will not exceed 17s.

Proposals have been issued by Mr. Pettigrew for publishing, by subscription, a new edition of Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," in which will be combined the additional materials bequeathed by the author to the Bodleian library, with the more important results of recent researches. The Curators of the Bodleian have granted the use of the plates, and many additional illustrations will be given. This important work will form eight volumes, folio, to be delivered in four years, the price of each being four guineas.

We announce with satisfaction the completion of the "Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities," by Mr. Charles Roach Smith. We hope hereafter to call attention to this valuable record of facts illustrative of the early history of the Metropolis. It presents a memorable evidence of what may be achieved by well-directed individual exertion to make amends for the neglect and contempt of national antiquities, too long evinced by the authorities of our great national depository.

Whilst the Memoir contributed by Mr. Neville to this Journal was in the Press, we have received the following information through the kindness of Mr. Quekett, in regard to the material used for the Saxon *situla*, &c., discovered at Wilbraham and Linton Heath. On examination with the microscope, it has been ascertained that the *situla* found with the interment, No. 9, as described, p. 96, *ante*, was of the wood of the yew, as are also those found at Wilbraham (Nos. 32, 81, Saxon Obsequies). A fragment of a shield, taken from one of the iron bosses, appeared to be of oak.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



X.—Loches, in Touraine.

The Archaeological Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1854.

ANCIENT CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF VESTIGES OF EARLY OCCUPATION IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ADJACENT PARTS OF ESSEX, CHIEFLY THE RESULT OF PERSONAL OBSERVATION.¹

BY THE HON. RICHARD CORNWALLIS NEVILLE, F.S.A., V.P.

FROM the earliest ages a strong desire has prevailed among men to enquire into the history, manners, and customs of their predecessors in the world, especially in their own country. This arose, most probably, from a wish to compare their present with a former condition, but whether it proceeded from laudable motives, or a spirit of idle curiosity, is not our province to enquire; it certainly did exist, though the means of gratifying it were limited in proportion as manuscripts and books were rare, or accessible only to few. If then, men were to be found, who under the most disadvantageous circumstances made this study their special object, as the art of printing and education advanced together, their number of course was multiplied.

In this country, no less than abroad, such was the case, and from the commencement of the XVIth and XVIIth centuries, continued efforts were made by zealous antiquaries to elucidate the ancient history of our island. These gradually but steadily increased in number down to our own times, when, within the last thirty years, in conjunction with the wonderful advance of education, science, and art, they have spread far and wide, seeming almost to keep pace with the railroads and electric telegraph. To the increased facilities of communication the extension of this study is

¹ The following pages comprise the Address delivered by Mr. Neville, as President of the Section of Antiquities, on

the occasion of the recent meeting of the Institute at Cambridge.

undoubtedly materially indebted, bringing us as they do in close contiguity with the monuments of Egypt, Greece, and Rome, and last, among Archaeological discoveries, though first in antiquity and importance, with the marvellous palaces of Assyria. Throughout Europe, local museums and societies have been established, nor has England been slow to follow the example, so that instead of a few central bodies, almost every county can now boast of its own antiquarian community.

Every true Archaeologist must rejoice in this happy change, and I believe I am not in error when I state my conviction that these local branches have been planted, and are fostered by the annual visits of the parent societies to different parts of the country; such a visit as we have this year assembled in the University of Cambridge to take part in, under most favourable auspices. Although objects of general antiquarian interest come within the scope of our proceedings on these occasions, those of a local nature claim precedence as tending to throw light upon the ancient history and inhabitants of the county in which we may be assembled. Having been called upon, on the occasion of the visit of the Institute to Cambridge, to preside over the section especially devoted to enquire into this branch of our Agenda, and having been continually engaged during the last ten years in Archaeological investigation of the borders of Cambridgeshire and the adjacent parts of Essex, I do not feel as unequal as I otherwise should, to the undertaking, and will, therefore, proceed to give a comprehensive view of the principal features elicited in the course of the excavations and researches to which I have alluded. In enumerating the various interesting spots to which I am desirous of directing attention, as having produced, either at some former period, or in recent times, remains of the early British, the Roman, and Romano-British, or the Anglo-Saxon periods,² I must remind you that

² At the Meeting of the Section of Antiquities, at Cambridge, the Proceedings were opened by the Discourse here given. Mr. Neville had kindly prepared, in illustration of his subject, those portions of the Ordnance Survey in which places occur where discoveries were stated to have been made. The vestiges of the different periods were also distinguished on the maps by various colours. We

hope that at some future time Mr. Neville may permit us to give a complete map of the district to which his researches have been so successfully addressed, when the further enquiries which he has actually in progress and in contemplation may have augmented a mass of evidence, of so much value in throwing light upon the ancient geography of Britain. In the mean time we may refer our readers to the Map of

I have chronicled them only from personal observation, without pretending to give a complete and unerring catalogue.

In taking an Archaeological survey of a country, the objects which first naturally attract the eye, are the most prominent features of ancient occupation presented on the surface, such as Roman roads, earthworks, and tumuli. To begin with the roads: the old ways, though they must have been very numerous, are now nearly obliterated and difficult to trace, frequently only appearing at intervals where their direction suits the course of the modern track. Of this kind is that upon Streetway Hill, connecting the road from Six Mile Bottom to Little Wilbraham with the village of Great Wilbraham; but the most perfect and extensive ancient road, as far as I know, in Cambridgeshire is that marked in some maps as the Wool Street.

It originates in Cambridge, but my cognisance of it commences with the Gogmagog Hills, whence it proceeds in a south-easterly direction, crossing the turnpike road from Newmarket to London, near Worstead Lodge, and running to the North of Hildersham and Abington at the back of Borley Wood, within a mile of Bartlow, to Horseheath Lodge, and thence to Withersfield, Haverhill, and Colchester. The roads leading from the important station at Chesterford to Cambridgeshire are not very evident; the principal one, probably, took the modern way into Ickleton, and so on to Duxford (where there is a very Roman looking branch westward to Triplow), and proceeded behind Whittlesford towards Cambridge. Another, proceeding from the north side, was joined at Stumps Cross by the short track from Ickleton, running by Bourn Bridge to the Fleam Dyke. The lines from Chesterford into Essex are more distinct; from the east side an old road runs below Burton Wood, over Chesterford and Hadstock Commons into Hadstock Village, which it unites with Bartlow, the three-quarters of a mile between these two villages being the most perfect specimen of a Roman way with which I am acquainted. To the west, the old way from Strethall to Ickleton branches into

British and Roman Roads in Cambridgeshire, given by Mr. Babington in the Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 8vo., No. III. (Parker, London.) Although less complete in the district

specially the object of Mr. Neville's researches, it will be found to present a valuable summary of information for the whole county.

Chesterford near the railway station ; and on the southern side, traces still exist of a road connecting this point with Littlebury village, and through it with the old Camp on the Ring Hill, in front of Audley End. Still further southward, signs of its progress are very faint, though, no doubt, "Quendon Street" and "Stansted Street," as their names indicate, were in the line of way.

West of the Ring Camp, upon "Chapel Green," still there are remains of another old way passing by Clanver End to Arkesden, in the direction of, and parallel to, the last-named route, and as it comes from Strethall by Littlebury Green, another approach to Chesterford from the south is thus opened. In a yet more westerly direction, near Heydon, Melbourn, and Triplow, the open country is traversed by so many cart tracks that it is almost impossible to distinguish the ancient from the modern, though it is certain that the Icknield Street from Royston did run below Heydon Hill. Here, therefore, must terminate my summary notice of the Roman roads in Cambridgeshire and Essex.

With the earthworks then we proceed.

All residents in Cambridgeshire are doubtless acquainted with the numerous ditches which traverse their county to such a vast extent, and even the casual frequenter of Newmarket Races must be familiar with the "Devil's Ditch," since in his journey from London it is a very striking object ; nor could he fail to observe another of like nature as it crosses the highway. This would be known to him as the Eight Mile Ditch, but it takes different names in its progress, for, while on the left of the turnpike road from Fen Ditton to Fulbourn, where it joins the Caudle Ditch, it is called Fleam Dyke ; we find it on the right-hand side assuming the appellation of Balsham Ditch in its eastward course, from the neighbouring village so named. Five miles to the south, on the property of Mr. Parker Hamond, at Pampisford, there is a third ditch, one termination of which is marked on the Ordnance Map as "Brent Ditch" End, close to Pampisford Hall. It runs apparently in a parallel line with the one last mentioned, crossing, also, the Newmarket Road between the "Two Mile Hill" cutting and Abington Park.

There is still another fosse belonging to this vicinity, though rather further removed than the three already enumerated, which commences immediately below the high

ground of Heydon and Chishall Downs on Lord Braybrooke's property, and may be traced for a considerable distance, running lower than Heydon Grange, across the Barkway and Cambridge Road, till it loses itself on Melbourne Common. The frequent interruptions in their course, to which, for agricultural convenience, these great earthworks have been subjected, increases the difficulty of ascertaining them exactly, and indeed there is little doubt that in many places they have thereby been wholly obliterated. Without entering at large into a discussion on the "vexata quæstio," as to their probable origin and purposes, whether they are to be viewed as the works of early Britons, Romans, or Anglo-Saxons, and were intended for defences, or as limits to kingdoms and territory, I shall take the opportunity of noticing some ancient remains discovered under my superintendence upon and around them, which may possibly throw some light on the subject, and proceed to the next branch of my survey, the Tumuli, with which the surface of the open country between Newmarket and Royston is studded in the vicinity of these dykes.

I have examined thirty of these barrows, all in the neighbourhood, some close to, and others actually upon the earthwork. Mutlow Hill, the last opened, of which an account was given in this Journal in 1852,³ affords a fair criterion of the general contents of all. The same rude sun-burnt vases occur, except in one near Triplov, where a good Roman urn was found; the same interments also by cremation, one case again only excepted near Chrishall Grange, with innumerable third brass coins of the lowest empire, or their rude imitations.

Bowshaped bronze Roman fibulæ were taken from several tombs, and in many there occurred small nests of the chipped flints commonly mis-called arrow-heads, but of which the Abbé Cochet has given a very simple and satisfactory explanation in his "Normandie Souterraine," where he details their discovery in graves along with the iron *briquets* for striking a light. This accounts fully for their being found amongst the necessaries provided for the dead, as well as for their universal occurrence with funeral remains, whether of early or late antiquity, in my experience.

³ Arch. Journ., vol. ix. p. 226.

In directing attention to the Tumulus on Fleam Dyke, I must not confound the circular foundations of chalk discovered at its base with the other contents, for though the Roman remains, coins of both higher and lower empire, with one of the British Cunobeline, all taken from the débris of a building, may not be without importance as referring to the origin of the fosse, to discuss them would furnish materials for a separate dissertation. A similar remark applies to many of the antiquities and sites I have occasion to notice; I have therefore determined merely to enumerate all those specially deserving of notice in succession, commencing with the point in Cambridgeshire most distant from Audley End as my centre, namely, Dullingham, whence I have a small Roman vessel. Hare Park has produced a fine leaf-shaped spear head of white silex, ploughed up there. Cambridge presents abundance of Roman remains of all kinds; a gold coin of Cunobeline, discovered near the College walks, is in the possession of Mr. Litchfield. Bottisham claims notice on account of the Romano-British Tumuli in the vicinity; Great and Little Wilbraham are remarkable for the discoveries of Roman coins of both empires and remains, and more especially for the extensive Saxon cemetery described in the "Saxon Obsequies."⁴ Fulbourn has produced two leaf-shaped swords of yellow bronze, with Roman coins; and the late Richard Manning, a pensioner residing near the spot, described to me, to use his own words, "a square brick grave in which were some glass and pottery vessels, which he saw broken into here, several years since, by workmen who destroyed them." I would fain take advantage of this occasion to enquire whether any record is extant, or any vestige exists of such a discovery. Mutlow Hill and Fleam Dyke have already been noticed. In the open country between Balsham and Worsted Lodge I opened several Romano-British Tumuli, as well as the remains of two or three on the Fulbourn Valley Farm. A gold finger-ring, set with an intaglio on sardonyx, dug up in the garden of Gogmagog Hills, was shown me by

⁴ It was from this remarkable cemetery investigated by Mr. Neville, in 1851, that the first great collection of Anglo-Saxon remains was obtained, now preserved in his Museum at Audley End, and forming, with his more recent collections from

Linton Heath, one of the most extensive series of reliques of their period in England. A *situla* found at Little Wilbraham in 1850, and presented by the late Mr. Deck to the British Museum, has been figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 172.

the late Lord Godolphin, and Douglas, in his "Nenia," details the excavation of barrows there.⁵ Notice was given me some three or four years ago, that a Roman hypocaust had been ploughed into at Stapelford, and might be explored, but I was unable to attend to it at the time, and am not aware of its having been disturbed. Many horse-shoes and skeletons are stated to have been found in the low grounds about Babraham, but I have never seen any, and cannot therefore give their description. In the gravel pit at Bourne Bridge, Romano-British pottery has been turned up; at Hildersham I have seen Roman pottery; at Pampisford there have been found Roman coins, of which Mr. Parker Hamond can doubtless render a correct account. Whittlesford and Duxford are Roman, as their names import. From Hinxtton I have a coin of Offa. Ickleton boasts the remains of a Roman villa, which partook largely in the numismatic yield of its neighbour Chesterford, in Essex. But I must not cross the Rubicon of the Borough Ditch into that county without taking a complete farewell of Cambridgeshire, and to effect this, will retrace my steps in an easterly direction to Borley Wood and Horseheath, where are found many Roman coins of the higher and lower empires. Nor can I pass over without mention the discovery of a hoard of *denarii* at the latter place, nearly thirty years ago; they are still in the possession of Mr. Batson, of Horseheath Lodge.

Linton, though producing Roman coins, is better known to the numismatic authorities at the British Museum, as having furnished a very rare Saxon sceatta.⁶ There is Roman pottery in the heavy lands at Linton; and on Linton Heath I had the good fortune last year to fall in with a second Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the details of which have been given in this Journal.⁷ That this place should be prolific in remains is not surprising, considering its close proximity to Bartlow, which latter village being situated in both counties, enables me to pass over the border to the celebrated Tumuli there. As is natural in such a vicinity, coins of the whole series are to be found, but my own experience has produced them in the greatest numbers of the very lowest empire,

⁵ Another very curious Roman ring, of silver, stated to have been found on the Gogmagog Hills, was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by the Bishop of

Carlisle in 1776. It closely resembled those figured, Arch. Journ., vol. viii. p. 37.

⁶ Vide Hawkins' Silver English Coins.

⁷ See page 95, in this volume.

Theodosius, Honorius, and Arcadius in particular. A denarius of the first of these emperors was sent me from Castle Camps, and from Shudy Camps I have seen a bronze ladle. All this locality teems with vestiges of the Latins, and it is only surprising that the smaller building should have been at Bartlow, while the extensive ruins and infinite variety of remains scattered all over Sunken Church Field, Hadstock, point out that place as the residence of the chief of the settlement. Coins from Domitian downwards are here abundant, particularly those of Carausius and Allectus, with denarii of Severus Alexander, Gallienus, and Postumus. In Ashdon, a village nearly joining Bartlow, Roman pottery and early coins have been met with. Chesterford is so well known, that I need only remark respecting it, that a perfect series of coins might have been formed thence, if all those removed by antiquaries at different periods were now available. The numerous other remains and houses round it, prove it to have been a place of importance. Littlebury occasionally produces a Roman coin, while from the Ring Camp at Audley End, though we have the evidence of our eyes as to its nature, and Stukeley mentions that a gold coin of Claudius and a silver patera were found there, I have never seen any traces of Roman occupation, except a coin of Titus, and one of Carausius from the adjacent field. In the flower-garden at Audley End fragments of Roman pottery have been turned up, and also a coin of Vespasian, amid the débris of mediæval buildings. The interesting Museum at Saffron Walden displays many coins and Roman fictilia, brought to light near that town. From specimens in the valuable collection there, I am enabled to add Lindsell to my list of places which have furnished mementos of the Roman conquerors; and in the more immediate parishes of Debden, Wimbish, and Widdington, pottery and coins have been discovered. Debden, Stanstead, and Dunmow, may also boast of having each produced a gold coin of Cunobeline.

Retracing my steps by Quendon Street, Rickling, and Arkesden, all Roman sites to the west of the house, recently excavated at Wenden,⁸ Elmdon, and Chrishall, with their store of bronze spears and palstaves, must not be omitted.

Langley and Heydon give further proof that the county of

⁸ See page 77 in this volume.

Essex was tenanted to its borders by the Latins, and the open country between the last-named place and Royston, Melbourn, and Triplow, is filled with the Tumuli of their contemporaries or successors.⁹

Having reminded you of the proximity of the Branditch to these tombs, I must crave indulgence for this imperfect sketch of ancient Cambridgeshire and Essex, as I know them, and conclude in the words of Horace, only substituting Triplow for "Brundusium,"—

“— longæ finis chartæque viæque est.”

R. C. NEVILLE.

NOTE ON THE MEMOIR ON THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT
LINTON HEATH, BY THE HON. R. C. NEVILLE.

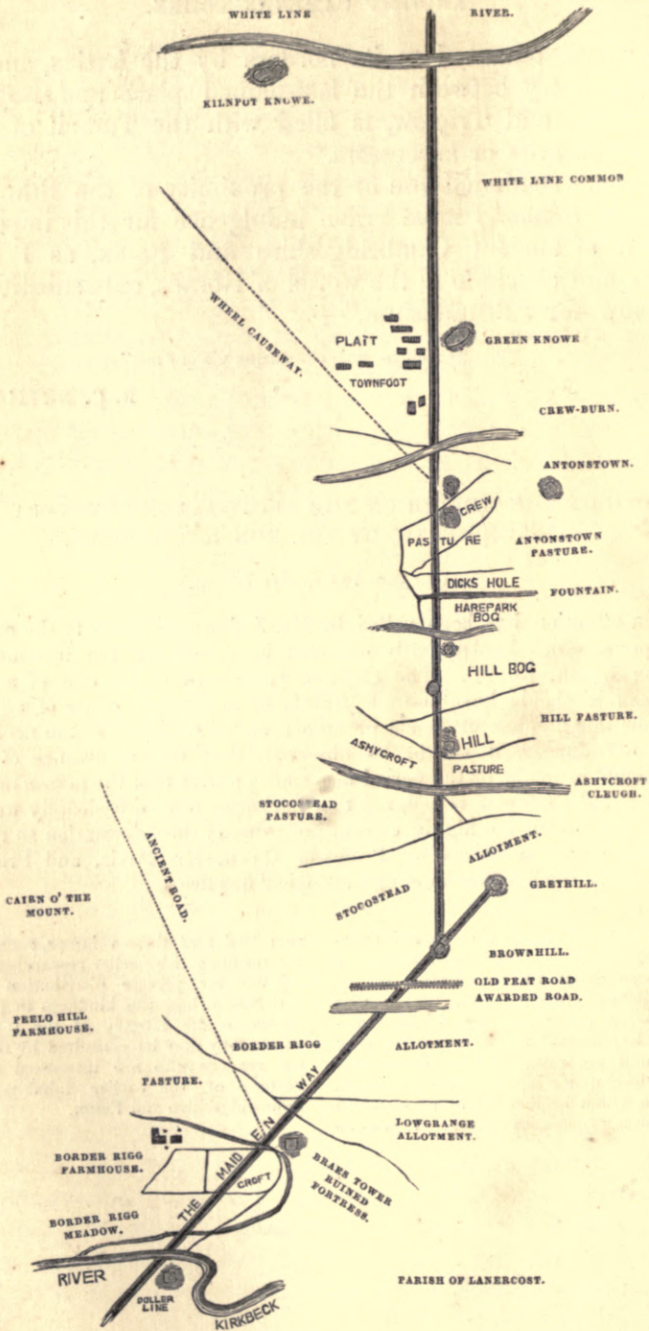
(See page 104, in this Volume.)

OUR attention has been called by Mr. J. Barnard Davis to the error of the press, which inadvertently occurred in describing the interment at Linton Heath, No. 37. The skeleton was stated to be that of a male, whereas it should have been a *female* of about forty years of age. A considerable number of beads of amber and glass lay near the neck. It does not appear, it should be observed, that the occurrence of such ornaments in tombs of the period necessarily proves that the person interred was a female, since it is believed that necklaces were occasionally worn by men. We cannot too highly esteem the value of the information so readily afforded on all occasions by Professor Owen, Mr. Davis, and Professor Quekett, in the elucidation of archæological enquiries.

⁹ A detailed account of tumuli excavated at Triplow Heath and Melbourn has been given by Mr. Neville in his "Sepulchra Exposita," in 1848. In that interesting volume, as also in his "Antiqua Explorata," many particulars may be found regarding various discoveries prosecuted under Mr. Neville's directions, and to which he has briefly adverted in the enumeration above given. It is to be

regretted that these volumes, comprising the results of his earlier researches, were printed for private distribution only; Mr. Neville had the kindness to present copies to the Library of the Institute, where they may be consulted by those of our readers who are interested in the vestiges of the earlier inhabitants of Cambridgeshire and Essex.

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



IV.—FROM THE RIVER KIRKBECK TO THE WHITE LYNE RIVER.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.

THE MAIDEN WAY,

BY THE REV. JOHN MAUGHAN, B.A., Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

SECTION III.—*Survey of the Maiden Way through the Parish of Bewcastle.**

ON crossing the river Kirkbeck at the Dollerline the Maiden Way quits the parish of Lanercost and the feudal region of the Barony of Gilsland, and breaks ground in the parish of Bewcastle, continuing forwards in the same straight line, which characterises its Roman origin. It then passes through the Borderrigg Meadow, about the middle of the field, where the track is very distinct, being visible from the summit of the Side Ground and the Tower Brow, when the grass is short. The stones show themselves in abundance to the great annoyance of the mowers, who generally remove some of them in each succeeding year. Thus in course of time the track will probably disappear here as in other places. This track is constantly pointed out as the Maiden Way, and known as such by the people in the district.

Before the ascent over the Greyfell Common the Maiden Way passes (at 530 yds.) the solitary ruins of the Braes Tower, another of the camp-forts, or ancient strongholds. This encampment measured about 70 yards from north to south, 60 yards from east to west, and covers nearly an acre of ground. It has been protected by a ditch (or perhaps a covered way) on the west, south, and part of the east side, and there has been a stone rampart on the outside of the ditch on the south side. A kiln for drying corn has been on the north-east side about 60 yards distant. This fortress appears to have been a place of considerable importance. Several of the stones used in the erection of the adjoining farm-houses at the Borderrigg and Lowgrange have an appearance of Roman origin, and have probably been brought from this fortress. The stones and mouldings of an old door at

* Continued from page 135.

Lowgrange afford undoubted proofs that they had been worked for some previous purpose.

From some point near the Braes Tower, an old road branches off to the north-west, which has strong appearances of having been a Roman road or branch of the Maiden Way. It passes out at the north-west corner of the Border-rigg pasture; over the Parkhead Knowes near an old thorn tree; near Hobbie Noble's well; on the east side of the Parknook farm-buildings; over the Bothrigg Hill, where the public road now follows part of the line, and where it shows the ancient pavement about 15 feet wide; past the Row, the Brock Knowes, and Foggethill gate, up to Lynesteads where it turns to the north-east, and soon afterwards falls into the ancient Wheel Causeway from the Crew, which will be described hereafter. At Lynesteads are the foundations of a small tower, apparently Roman, which has been 9 yards square. By a little excavation at the north-east corner, I ascertained that the wall was *in situ*, about 3 feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. I also found two thin stones of a diamond shape, hard, heavy, and apparently of an iron nature, resembling those used in ancient ornamental paving. On the east side of this turret has been a rectangular building, about 9 yards long, and 4 yards broad; and on the south side there has been a kiln for drying corn. The view from this place is extensive and very picturesque. At a place called Crosshill near Lynesteads is a fragment of a cross. On the one side there have been some letters; only O G N and part of an M (?) are now legible; on the other side are the figures 1123. A stone axe was found at the Crosshill a few years ago, which was taken away by Mr. Weir, Surgeon, of Cannobie.

The Maiden Way leaves the Braes ruin at the west end, and proceeds directly up a slack¹ to the north-east, continuing the line from the High-house Knowe through the Bush buildings. After passing the Braes Tower the trace is not so distinct. When I examined it, I had the advantage of an unusually dry spring which had stript the ground of almost every blade of grass. I found, however, throughout the whole of my track a constant supply of stones of a peculiar aspect, peeping through the surface, sometimes

¹ In the Northern dialect this term designates an opening between two hills, a valley, or small shallow dell. Brockett.

detached and only appearing at intervals, and at other places lying in quantities together. These stones were covered with the same grey coating which I had before noticed on the stones between Birdoswald and Bewcastle, and appeared worn as if by attrition from passage over them. Following what I conceived to be the right track, I came also to the remains of singular structures, which would have been considered Roman if they had been found contiguous to the Roman Wall. These circumstances, aided by local tradition, that the Maiden Way passed over certain places on this line, render it probable that my researches have been in the right place. There is an old tradition in Bewcastle, that the Maiden Way was never completed through this district; that it was made only through the wet and soft and not over the dry spots of ground. I found, however, a continuous line of stone, through both wet and dry places, of such a character as to lead me to think that this tradition is not correct.

About half way across the Borderrigg allotment of the Greyfell Common it crosses the "Ancient Ditch," and about a dozen yards further it passes a small circular mound or groundwork about 3 yards in diameter. This may have been a watch-tower, or possibly a place of solitary sepulture. It is in a straight line with the east chimney of the Bush and the High-house.

(740 yards.) At 1270 yards it crosses the newly-made Awarded road, where it is seen in the ditch of the fence, and then enters the Stocostead allotment.

About a mile westward from this point is an old thick-walled farm-house, called the Peelohill, probably a contraction from Peel on the hill, the word "peel" meaning a Border tower.² At the foot of the Peelohill wood is another of those venerable remains, whose interest and value impress us as the only vestiges probably of a race, a faith, and a state of social conditions, extinct ages ago. This memorial of the dead is a large, green, oval-shaped earthen mound, and called the "Cairn o' the Mount," and is of a different character from any which I have met with before. It is about 80 yards long, and about 8 yards broad, on the top of the ridge,

² Or it may be a pleonasm for Peellaw, the word "law" meaning a hill, Sax. pleaw, and the word Peellaw meaning the Tower

on the hill, in which case the word hill would be superfluous.

and runs almost to a point at each end, being considerably broadest near the eastern end. Its slopes vary from 12 to 27 yards, and it is surrounded by a terrace 6 yards broad, and about 6 feet high, which is fringed with brushwood. It resembles the ship-mounds which are numerous in Sweden, and are so called from their being meant, as it has been conjectured, to imitate the form of inverted ships, and supposed to have been reared over the remains of those bold Vikings, whose deeds of depredation and daring spread the name of the Northmen far and wide.³ It is situated in a secluded corner, and nearly surrounded with woods.

(100 yards.) At 1370 yards the line crosses an old peat road, which, as on the Side Fell, is thickly covered with stones at the point of crossing, but on no other part of it.

(100 yards.) At 1470 yards a longitudinal section of the Way is seen, about 10 yards long, on the summit called the Brownhill. A transverse section about 20 yards further forward shows the Way to have been 10 yards broad. At this point the Way appears to turn towards the Crew, taking a direction almost due north, and striking along the edge of the back-bone of England, where the varied scenery of hill and dale, rocky precipices, and foaming rivulets, alternately adorn the prospect. The stones have been dug out to a considerable extent at this point, and carted away for making the neighbouring fences on the recent division of the Common. This sort of spoliation has rendered the trace of the Way much more difficult and unsatisfactory. The Mile Castle (if there was one) would be about this place, but it is not now traceable.

Pursuing its course straight forwards about 300 yards, the Maiden Way reaches the remains of a small Beacon Tower, about 5 yards in diameter, on the Greyhill, which is the summit of this part of the Greyfell. This Beacon commands a view of the summit of the Side Fell, of the Cairn on the Tower Brow, and of the Beacons through Knaresdale to the south, and a very extensive prospect to the north. From the Brown Knowe on the south-west side of the High-house to this Beacon is one continued straight line about 4000 yards in length.

It seems to be generally understood by the people here,

³ There is a place in Dorsetshire called Shiptown, as it has been said, from a large barrow there, in form of a ship.

that the Maiden Way passed over the Greyfell, but the proper track appears to have been lost. One person pointed out to me the "Ancient Ditch," which I have found so closely accompanying the road, as the Maiden Way. That there were different Roman roads through the district is not at all improbable. Gibbon says, "the primary object of these roads was to facilitate the march of the legions, nor was any country considered as completely subdued till it had been rendered, in all its parts, pervious to the arms and authority of the Emperor."

From the Brownhill the Maiden Way turns and aims nearly due north; it passes out of the north corner of the Stocostead allotment, and enters into the Stocostead pasture.

(590 yards.) At 2060 yards it traverses the Ashycroft Cleugh, almost at the head of the Stocostead pasture, where there must necessarily have been an embankment, and an arch which has disappeared. At the bottom of the Cleugh runs an old stone fence, with a part of it, on the north side of the Beck, jutting out with some large stones, which may have been the foundations of an arch. The situation of this deep and solitary ravine is of the boldest character. The banks on each side rise abruptly—in some places almost perpendicularly—and are studded with rugged crags, so that the gulph has a very grand and awful appearance. Farther down this-serpentine and sequestered glen the cliffs are crowned with brushwood; and to complete the enchanting scene, the streamlet breaks in foam over the points of the rocks, and forms several small cascades. I was informed by more than one person that the Maiden Way passed through the Ashycroft ground, to the Crew, but no one could point out the exact locality.

(120 yards.) At 2180 yards it enters the Hill pasture, near a bend in the stone wall. Here it passes near the vestiges, it may be, of another military domicile of the Romans, situated on the west side of the Farm-house called the Hill. The ground-works are about 22 yards square, covered with turf, and not above 3 feet high, presenting the appearance of having been one of the ancient camp-fortlets. There is also a kiln for drying corn, 3 yards in diameter, and nearly filled with loose stones, with traces of ancient mortar. It appears to have been placed at the end of a building (or perhaps within it) 14 yards long, and 5 yards

broad, which is now in ruins. The sides of the adjacent hills are torn and deeply furrowed by the heavy torrents that fall frequently from the high grounds above.

It enters the Hill bog near the gate, and passes a small mound of stones about half way down the edge of the hill, and a large mound of stones near the bottom of the field, as if the stones of the Maiden Way had been all gathered in this field and carted down to the bottom of the hill.

(900 yards.) At 3080 yards it approaches the ground-works of the Crew Tower or Mile Castle. These are 70 yards broad from north to south, and 40 yards from east to west. On the north side are the remains of a strong tower, standing as sturdy as a border trooper; it measures 8 yards long and $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards broad internally. The remaining walls are 10 feet high above the rubbish in the inside, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and have been constructed with cement apparently ancient. At the height of about 7 feet the wall is reduced to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, leaving a projection as if to support the joists of the floor above. There is a port-hole on the south and west sides, narrowing to a circular opening, about 4 inches in diameter, in the centre of the wall, and splaying on each side. In the interior of the tower there is an old knocking trough.⁴ The entrance has been on the north side, and the tower has had a corresponding door on the south side. The west side of the north door is nearly perfect. This door has been 3 feet wide. From the appearance of the stones used in the construction of this tower, it has probably been a Border Keep, which may have been erected on a Roman site. It is likewise celebrated for its associations with local history, being usually considered as the birth-place of Hobbie Noble, one of the most noted freebooters. At a little distance northwards from this tower is another building, now partly in ruins, which has probably been an ancient fortress. The cement with which this fort has been erected contains charcoal and pieces of burnt clay, and several of the stones resemble those used in Roman masonry.

About 400 yards to the north-east of the Crew is another

⁴ This term is used in the North to designate a stone mortar, called also a creeing-trough, used formerly for *creeing* or taking off the husks of barley or wheat,

previously to boiling them for broth or frumenty. The operation was performed by aid of a wooden pestle or a round ball of stone.

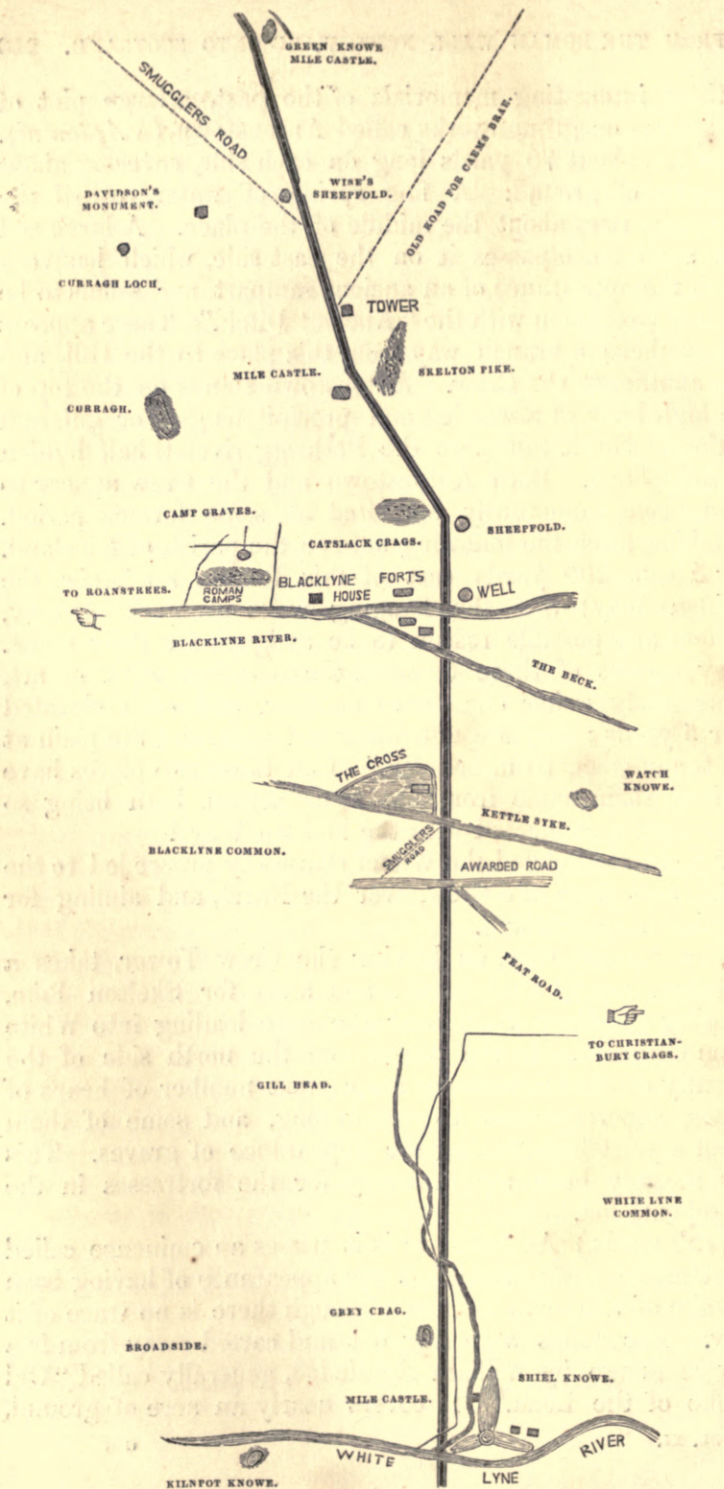
of those interesting memorials of the past, a large plot of enclosures or groundworks called Antonstown (? *Antonini*). They are about 70 yards long on each side, covering about an acre of ground. A fine spring of water, called the Fountain, rises about the middle of the place. A large sod and stone fence passes it on the east side, which has very much the appearance of an ancient rampart, and seems to be in close connexion with the "Ancient Ditch." There appears to have been a branch way from this place to the Hill, and also another to the Crew. Antonstown stands on the top of the high bank of a wooded and precipitous glen or gill, and at the foot of it murmurs the Bothrigg rivulet, half hidden by the foliage. Both Antonstown and the Crew appear to have been numerous inhabited at some former period. Hutchinson has the following note on the parish of Kirkland. — "About 200 yards east of this Roman road, (*i.e.* the Maiden Way) are the hanging walls of Mark Antony, without any possible reason to be assigned for their name. They consist of three terraces, the manifest work of art, immediately rising one above another, and each elevated 4 or 5 yards; they are 200 yards in length, and the plain at the top of each, 10 in breadth." Can these two places have derived their name from the same person, both being so immediately connected with the Maiden Way?

An old road called the Wheel Causeway proceeded to the north-west from the Crew, over the Narrs, and aiming for Tinnieshill in Scotland.

The Maiden Way, on leaving the Crew Tower, takes a direction nearly due north, and aims for Skelton Pike, crossing the Crew Burn near the gate leading into White Lyne Common. In the pasture on the north side of the recently erected farm-house are a great number of heaps of stones, generally about two yards long, and some of them about a yard high, having the appearance of graves. This has possibly been the cemetery for the fortresses in the neighbourhood.

(750 yards.) At 3830 yards it passes an eminence called the Green Knowe, which has the appearance of having been the site of a Roman fortress, although there is no trace of it now. The stones were dug out and carted away from it a few years ago by William Routledge, generally called "Old Willie of the Loan." It covers nearly an acre of ground,

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



V.—FROM THE WHITE LYNE RIVER TO GREEN KNOWE.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.

and commands a view of several slacks and defiles. About a quarter of a mile on the west side is the hamlet called the Flatt, where Sir James Graham has a shooting lodge.

(1200 yards.) At 5030 yards the Maiden Way crosses the limpid waters of a lovely stream called the White Lyne⁵ or Leven, making a small divergence to the east; a heap of stones at this spot deserves notice, being apparently the remains of a strong abutment of a bridge. About a quarter of a mile further down the river is a small green hill on the south bank, near the foot-bridge, called the Kilnpot Knowe, which has the appearance of having been a cairn or barrow, with a slight trace of foundations on its summit. On the north bank of the Lyne, and on the east side of the Maiden Way is a curious place called the Shiel Knowe. It has probably been so called from two shiels which have once stood near it, and are now in ruins. These shiels were generally a sort of temporary huts or hovels, erected most commonly during the border wars, often built of sods or turfs, and sometimes of stones, on commons, for the shelter of the shepherds. In Scotland they are often called Beelds; and in some parts of Cumberland they are termed Skells, scales, or skales, from the Saxon or perhaps Gothic word "Skalga," a shell, husk, or cover.⁶ The Shiel Knowe appears to have been a very extensive cairn, rising to a considerable height in the centre, and having three ridges or barrows running from it at smaller elevations, and diverging towards different points. The centre cairn is 22 yards on the slope on the north-west side, and the ridges or barrows about one-half of that height. The ridge or barrow running to the south-west is about 100 yards long; the ridge to the south-east is about 140 yards long; and the ridge to the north about 380 yards long. They are now covered with the green turf and heather, but stones show themselves in abundance. On the summit of the centre cairn there appears to have been a small building, about four yards long, and three yards broad. It may have been a watch-tower, or possibly it marks the site of the altar on which sacrifice may have been offered. This place may have been the burial-ground of a large tribe located in this district,

⁵ Lyne, possibly from Sax. Hlyнна, a torrent. Isl. lind, a cascade. Compare Gaelic and Irish, Linn; Welsh, llyn, a lake.

⁶ Or from Sceald, a cover, shell, &c. Scyld, a defence, a shealing.

possibly for a considerable period, the centre cairn being the grave of the chieftain. Between the north and east ridges is a deep peat moss, which a few years ago was covered with water. It appears to have been a sort of loch, and to have burst its barrier, and escaped into the Lyne. A considerable way along the western side of the northern barrow is a rectangular enclosure, which may have been the ground-works of a Mile Castle, as this would be about the usual distance. The "Ancient Ditch" passes near it, and skirts along the edge of the hill. The prospect from this Knowe is striking and romantic; nature having combined the charms of streams, rocks; and hills covered with the sweetly-scented heather; the mountain sides being fissured by the streams which fashion them into panellings crested with ranges of rugged and shaggy crags, with torrents thundering down the narrow glens, and forming numerous picturesque "strumlets" or cascades.

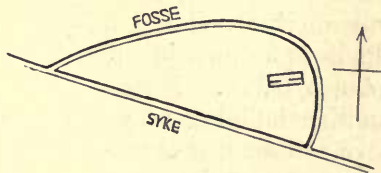
There are several heaps of stones resembling cairns further up the banks of the river. This district indeed abounds in reliques of that nature. These ancient monuments present to us traces of tribes to whom we must assign a very remote date. They form an important link in the chain of those remains which are connected with one of the early races of the human family, and which may be termed the unwritten history of man, bringing to light some faint traces of our earliest ancestry. To what particular period of our history they are to be assigned it is impossible to say, without an examination of their contents. From their contiguity to the Maiden Way they might be supposed to be of Roman construction; but they are more probably vestiges which might tend to illustrate the character and habits, and the amount of civilisation of the inhabitants of the British Isles, many centuries before the Romans carried the arts of peace in the train of their conquering legions. What a curious page of ancient history might be revealed by the opening of these burial-places! They would probably contribute their share to the history of Britain during a period computed to be removed from ours by not less than thirty centuries.

(400 yards.) At 5430 yards the Maiden Way passes on the east side of a large grey crag in Broadside. An old man named John Storey, of Coldslop, a stone-mason, and a

person of observant habits, used to say that the Maiden Way passed up this part of Broadside. Although we cannot find any decided traces of the Way in this locality, I think we are warranted both by tradition and by general appearances in supposing that the road continues forwards in a straight line, past Skelton Pike, and with slight divergences onwards into Scotland, the ancient name of Maiden Way having been converted in places, into names of a modern character. Another old man informs me, that in his youth he was very much in the habit of travelling across these hills into Scotland, and that he had followed the Maiden Way scores of times all the way into Scotland. On minute inquiry I found that he alluded to the "Ancient Ditch," which he had always heard called the Maiden Way. It appears from this, however, that up to the commencement of the present century, there had been a tradition of the Maiden Way passing over these hills in this direction.

(1950 yards.) At 7380 yards it crosses the Awarded road on Blacklyne Common at the point where the peat road turns up the hill. There is an appearance of an ancient conduit here. This is on the east side of the cottage called Kettlehall, where Sir James Graham's game-watcher lives.

(270 yards.) At 7650 yards it crosses the Kettle Syke.⁷ A footpath called the Smuggler's road joins it here and passes along it. Thus an ancient right of road is preserved, although the name is lost. From this syke the ground rises at first rather abruptly, and then assumes a gently-



The Cross; an ancient fortress near the Maiden Way.

sloping ascent for 300 yards, passing over a hill called the Cross, which has undoubtedly at some period been a place of considerable strength. The form is here shown. It has been protected by the deep and rugged syke on the south-

⁷ Syke, a ditch, a brook that dries up in summer. Brit. sych, dry.

west side, and by a fosse and vallum on the other sides, the "Ancient Ditch" passing along the eastern edge of it. It will cover about six acres of ground. There are some traces of foundations in the eastern part of it, but these together with the ditch and rampart are now nearly level with the ground. These foundations may mark the site of the Prætorium, if it was once a Roman station. There is a rude pile of stones called the Cross on the north side, about five feet high, and five feet square at the bottom, and there are two smaller similar piles on the north side. There is a great number of small heaps of stones, similar to those at the Crew, and bearing the appearance of having been places of sepulture. Their number formerly was much greater, but several have been carted away. This place commands a view of most of the defiles in the adjacent hills.

About half a mile on the east side of the Cross is a small green eminence terminating in an artificial mound called the Watch Knowe, where a sentinel could easily discover the approach of an enemy from any of the surrounding defiles. The stones have now been carted away for building the fence. It seems to have been placed here for the special purpose of commanding the defiles called the Blind Slack on the east side, and the Beck Slack on the west side of it, both of which are rather hidden from the Cross.

(700 yards.) At 8350 yards it crosses a small stream called the Beck. On the north side is a quantity of stones, possibly part of a bridge. There are also the remains of a small cottage called the Beckfoot, formerly a noted resort for smugglers, but now in ruins. There are also the foundations of an ancient building 25 yards long, and 14 yards broad. The Beck forms a junction with the Black Lyne river, a little distance below. Near the Black Lyne are the foundations of another building 12 yards long and five yards broad. They have a Roman character; some of the stones used in their construction still point to the days of Roman dominion. They appear to have been small forts to defend the passage of the river.

(100 yards.) At 8450 yards it crosses the Black Lyne river. There are apparently the remains of a strong buttress of a bridge on the south side. There are the foundations of another building on the north side of the river, which has been seven yards square. The walls have been

above three feet thick, but are now covered over with turf.

Here then are the ruins of three *castella*, or fortresses, nestling amid mountain glens and streams, in quick succession, within the short distance of 100 yards. Two of them occupy a position within the forks of the rivers, and impress on the mind an idea of the strength of their position and of their antiquity. This place would be about the proper distance for a Mile Castle. Gibbon, speaking of the Roman roads, says, "The advantage of receiving the earliest intelligence, and of conveying their orders with celerity, induced the Emperors to establish, throughout their extensive dominions, the regular institutions of posts. Houses were everywhere erected at the distance of only five or six miles; each of them was constantly provided with forty horses, and by the help of these relays, it was easy to travel an hundred miles in a day along the Roman roads." Hence this place, or the Cross, might not only be the site of a Mile Castle, but also one of those stations for the speedy conveyance of despatches, being about six miles from the station at Bewcastle. Here may fancy wander back to scenes of other days. It may well excite our wonder that the Roman warrior should have been induced to quit the warm and delicious breezes of Italy for the conquest and permanent occupation of a country, where the seasons are so cold and variable, and whose climate is either saturated with humidity during a great part of the year, or exposed to cutting and boisterous winds, and anything but soothing to the respiratory organs!

About half a mile westward from this place is an allotment of Common called the Clint,⁸ situated on sloping ground rising from the Black Lyne river. About the middle of this allotment is a large quantity of stones generally known by the name of Roman Camps. The stones are laid in rows, and are of different shapes. There appears to be one principal row from east to west, and several other rows in connection with it, some forming rectangular, and some forming circular figures, with an entrance on the north and south sides. Some of them may have been the foundations of buildings, while others appear to resemble resting-places

⁸ Clint, a rock. Brockett explains bare lime-stone rocks. Possibly a modification of Sax. Clif, *clivus*, a rocky steep. "clints" as signifying crevices amongst

for the dead. Some are about the length of two graves, and two or three feet high, while others form, as it were, a long series of graves. Great quantities of the stones have been carted away to build the fences.

At the head of a rushy syke, on the north side of this Allotment, and near the stone wall, is a knowe called the Camp Graves, now grown over with rushes, but formerly a large cairn.⁹ It has been entirely carted away to build the fence. It was opened about sixty years since by the Rev. Mr. Lauder, presbyterian minister in Bewcastle, and Mr. John Dodgson of Roanstrees, who is yet living, and who informs me that it was a circular cairn, or heap of stones piled up without observing any regular order, about 12 yards in diameter and about six feet high. It was found to contain two graves, each about six feet long, and two feet broad, one at the end of the other, and ranging east to west, formed by large thin stones set upon edge perpendicularly, covered with slabs, and having a thin stone across the middle, forming a division between them. Each grave contained an urn with black coloured ashes in it. There were bones in the graves, and also about thirty Roman silver coins. One of these was about the size of a sixpence, and appeared to be a coin of Hadrian, the rest have been lost; a sharp-pointed two-edged sword of iron, about 30 inches in length, and a bronze pint jug, were also found. This cairn, consequently, may have been of Roman construction, whatever opinions may be entertained as to the origin of the other tumuli in this district. From some drains which have been lately cut along the edge of the hill, there appears to have been a stone road leading between the Roman Camps and the Camp Graves. From a note in Hutchinson, we find it stated that the Maiden Way passed this place at the distance of about half a mile, which agrees very nearly with the distance of the track which I have surveyed, and so far corroborates my investigations. A bronze spear-head was found a few years ago in a peat moss near the Camp Graves. It measures 10½ inches in length, and is in good preservation. It is in the possession of Mr. George Routledge of Bankhead. (See woodcut.)

At a place called Roanstrees, about three miles west from

⁹ This place is sometimes called the Kemp Graves, or the Kempies Graves. In some parts of the North, Kempers is a

term used to signify competitors. Sax. Cempa, a warrior; Dutch, kemper.

the Camp Graves, was another similar Cairn, but rather larger, which was opened about forty years ago by Mr. Dodgson. It contained two graves similar to the Camp



Bronze spear-head, found near the Camp Graves. Length, 10½ in.

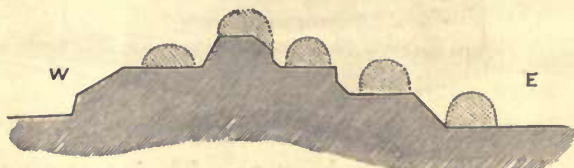
Graves, and one urn in each grave. There was a quantity of bones and pieces of human skulls, but no coins. The place, when it is ploughed over, is still white with bones. Roanstrees is delightfully situated between the rivers Black Lyne and Bailie Water, which form a junction just below it, having their banks graced with stately trees and swelling hills, nature having with liberal hand scattered some of her choicest ornaments to embellish the landscape, and to increase our affections for "the land we live in." Roanstrees is near the line of road leading between Bewcastle and Tinnieshill, and might be a station, similar to the Black Lyne, or Cross, for the maintenance of a number of horses. It is about five miles from the station at Bewcastle.

In a field about a quarter of a mile east from Roanstrees, called the Langcraig, are three mounds called the Fairy Knowes. Two of them appear to have been connected with the smelting of iron, as they abound with pieces of slag; and the other has probably been a charcoal heap, as it seems full of small pieces of that material. They were formerly much larger, but have been levelled as much as possible for ploughing.

Close to Roanstrees, on the east side, is an eminence called the Kiln Knowe, which has also been much levelled for agricultural convenience. A man who was ploughing here found a piece of copper like the half of a bridle bit, and an instrument of iron about a foot long, thickly covered with rust. In one part of this knowe are traces of the walls of a building, where were found the appearances of a fireplace, and hearthstones. This knowe is naturally a good situation for an encampment, and is well supplied with water. There has been a kiln for drying corn on the south-west side.

At a place called the Nook, near to Roanstrees, is a field which is generally known by the name of the Cairns. In it

were five ridges of stones or barrows, averaging about 150 yards in length, and about a yard deep. They were composed of loose stones, and have the appearance of so many terraces rising above each other, and running parallel



The Cairns. Transverse Section, from W. to E.

from north to south. They have been carted away for the plough. At this place there was formerly an old building with very thick walls, and portholes like those in the tower at the Crew.

The Maiden Way, on leaving the Black Lyne river, passes on the west side of a petrifying spring, rising up through a large deposit of limestone tufa, with a quantity of stones lying round it, as if it had been walled at some former period. The situation of this place may be described as a land of mists and drifting sleets, and baleful vapours. It is a scene of solemn desolation, and yet it is such as may perhaps raise the thoughts to Him that walketh on the wings of the wind, and watches over even the lowest provinces of man's existence.

(500 yards.) At 8950 yards the line is continued along the east side of the Catslack Crag. The road here has swerved a little to the east to avoid a deep and extensive morass. The ancient ditch is still to be traced accompanying the Way.

(600 yards.) It then skirts along the edge of the morass, and at 9550 yards passes an extensive enclosure strongly fortified, in which are the foundations, possibly, of another Mile Castle about 15 yards square, and standing about three feet above the ground, now covered with turf. The building appears to have been divided into two apartments. It is placed at the foot of the hill immediately underneath Skelton Pike, a rude pile of stones perched on the western point of a long rocky ridge of land.¹ The Way turns again

¹ Skelton: possibly derived from Sax., Seald, a defence, a shieling, and Ton, a town,—a collection of skells, as shepherds'

huts are still termed in some parts of Cumberland. Or from the Celtic, sceile, a jagged rock.

here, and aims for Wise's Sheepfold and the Green Knowe at the head of the Craigy Cleugh. The view from Skelton Pike is very extensive.

About half a mile south-west of Skelton Pike, are the remains of a large cairn, called the Curragh. It has been rectangular, about 45 yards long, 20 broad, and about 10 feet high. A great part of the stones were carted away to build the adjoining fences, about the year 1813. It was computed to contain 10,000 cart-loads of stones. A person named William Smith, who was carting stones from it, dug about six feet below the bottom of it in one place, and found nothing but sand. There was no appearance of any graves in it so far as he could ascertain; no coins, bones, or inscriptions were found. Parts of the eastern and northern sides are remaining. The last person who carted stones from the Curragh, thought he was coming to stones or slabs set on edge, one evening, but, when he returned to his work on the following morning, a large quantity of stones had fallen down upon it, and, as his contract was just ended, he made no farther search, but took the stones which were most convenient for his purpose. This vast structure would appear to have been a place of burial, and the kistvaen with its mouldering contents is probably still undisturbed. It may also have been erected for some other purpose. The word Curragh or Currack, by contraction becomes Kirk, and by corruption, Church, and hence we might infer that it may have been a place of worship. Pennant, in his voyage to the Hebrides, says, "The learned assigned other causes for these heaps of stones; have supposed them to have been, in times of inauguration, the places where the chieftain elect stood to show himself to the best advantage to the people; or the place from whence judgment was pronounced; or to have been erected on the road side in honour of Mercury; or to have been formed in memory of some solemn compact." From the fact of their requiring such an amount of labour, they must have been erected by a settled and not a nomad race.

Some historical enquirers believe in the existence of a native population in Britain at a very early period. It has been conjectured that the Celts passed to the western part of the world 2100 years B.C., and that the Celtic Druids reached Britain about 1600 years B.C. About the time, therefore,

when the patriarch Jacob was journeying into Egypt to behold his long-lost son, the nomadic Celts were crossing the English Channel, disputing territorial rights with the wolf and the wild boar, and peopling the savage coasts of the British Isles. May we not, therefore, without any very unreasonable stretch of the imagination, fancy that we see the British Druids raising their ponderous altars at the same time that the great Jewish law-giver was setting up the tabernacle by divine direction, and delivering the commandments to the twelve tribes in the wilderness of Sinai ?

About half way between Skelton Mile Castle and Wise's Fold, it passes the groundwork of a small building about four yards square, on the edge of a hill, which may have been a small fort. Somewhere near this place another road has branched off to the north-east ; it crossed the Kershope river at the Caems Brae, aiming for the head of the Queen Syke, the Flight Ground, Dinlabyre Fell, and Whitleygill Head.

(800 yards.) At 10,350 yards, it passes on the east side of Wise's Fold, where there may have been buildings at some period. A little to the west of this place stands the monument (11 feet high) erected in memory of Thomas Davidson, a game-watcher to Sir James Graham ; he was murdered on this spot, November 8, 1849.

The smuggler's road quits the Maiden Way here, and turns more to the west.

A little to the west from the monument is a pond called the Curragh Loch, which was formerly much more extensive, but is now nearly grown up with moss. The traditions of the district inform us that a chest of gold was deposited in it, in some great emergency, and that it can only be removed by "twae twin lads, twae twin yads (horses), and twae twin oxen," all pulling together.

(700 yards.) At 11,050 yards it passes on the west side of the Green Knowe at the head of the Craigy Cleugh. Here are the traces of the foundations of two buildings, which may mark the position of a Mile Castle, which would here command the deep defile.

(600 yards.) At 11,650 yards it reaches the waters of Kershope river, and then enters into the "Land of Burns." On the south side of the river we find the remains of another of those old and hoary memorials of bygone days, 33 feet

long, and 18 feet broad, with walls three feet thick. The position is suited for a fort to defend the passage of the river. If the Romans were at the trouble of making bridges at these fords, it is only reasonable to suppose that they would also erect forts, and station garrisons to prevent them from being destroyed. The river Kershope runs at the bottom of a deep gorge, and the ground rises very abruptly from it for more than a quarter of a mile on each side.² It tumbles over a series of rough shapeless stones till it loses itself in the Liddal. It forms the boundary line between England and Scotland the whole length of its course. On its banks in former times the contending nations frequently held their councils for regulating the affairs of the Border. The scenery of Kershope Pass is of a wild, naked, and romantic character.

² The name Kershope may be derived from the Saxon Carre or Carse, a plain, a pasture, and Hope, Sax., heafod, Teut. haupt, a head; the head or most eastern part of the cattle pasture. The farm called Kershope is a celebrated grazing farm at this day. On the eastern side of Kershope there was formerly a very large tract of woodland which reached from Roanstrees to the Cheviot Hills.

(To be continued.)

ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF EARL GODWINE.

GODWINE, the great Earl of the West-Saxons, himself the deliverer and virtual ruler of England at one of the most momentous periods of her earlier history, and yet more famous as the father of her last truly native and elective sovereign, bears nevertheless a character which has been by many of our historians, both of early and of recent date, handed down to us in the blackest colours. Even those who are merciful to the supposed perjury and usurpation of the son, generally fall without any compunction upon the father; some, indeed, scarcely mention him without the addition of "traitor," almost as a portion of his style and title. But on looking more narrowly into the annals nearest to his own time, we find that his crimes become less distinctly visible, while his great and good qualities begin to stand out in more conspicuous colours. It was the manifest policy both of Norman and of ecclesiastical writers to cast every possible obloquy upon a family which formed the great obstacle to the establishment of Norman influence, and which was always more or less in disfavour with the Church. Both Godwine and Harold may be fairly classed among the assertors of the ecclesiastical independence of England; but such a title was still less likely than their defence of its political liberty, to win them favour from writers in the interest of the papal see. The accusations against them are in many cases belied by facts, in others they are grossly absurd and trifling; but it is a very curious study to mark how they originated, and how they are copied from one writer by another, usually attaching to themselves some further mythical features by the way. I have therefore thought it advisable to pay more attention than they in themselves deserved to the narratives of very late and inferior writers. For what is true in every case applies most especially to this, that it is the part of a good historian not only to know what really did happen at a remote period, but also what intervening ages have conceived to have happened.

The real authorities in this matter lie within a small compass. The Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester are the records to which we must look for our essential facts; the Norman writers give us their version of them, and the Norman Survey helps us to many personal particulars. William of Malmesbury, though certainly to be set on the Norman side, comes somewhere between the two classes, and often fairly sets before us both sides of the story. The Scandinavian writers are for the most part only valuable as showing how wonderfully little they knew of the affairs of a kindred kingdom. The later English writers, down to the chroniclers of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, however valuable for times nearer their own, are, with one or two exceptions, only useful to our present purpose, as showing how utterly the narrative was misconceived, and how carelessly, often dishonestly, one copied from another. Yet, for the reasons above stated, I have thought it desirable to make frequent references to them, though I must confess that my patience failed me more than once during the process.

§ 1. OF THE PARENTAGE OF GODWINE, AND HIS SERVICES
UNDER CNUT.

The first question to be discussed is no other than that of the parentage of Godwine himself. During the reigns of the sons of Cnut and that of Eadward the Confessor, Godwine appears as the most prominent and powerful man in England; he appears also as the champion of the national party, the leader of the English movement, first against Danish, then against Norman domination, and yet at the same time as owing his honours to the favour of the Danish kings, and to his connection by marriage with their house. It may also be remarked, that in most of our records he comes on the stage in a rather singular manner, his position and power being rather assumed than directly stated, and no reference being generally made to his kindred or descent. What then was his lineage and ancestry? Two widely different stories present themselves for our acceptance.

By far the more attractive of the two is the romantic tale which, on the authority of certain northern Sagas, confirmed by a single MS. chronicle, has gained acceptance with two of the most distinguished

Godwine, a herdsman's son, according to Turner and Thierry.

writers on this period, with a countryman of our own, who may fairly claim our respect as the pioneer of all more recent inquiries into early English history, and with a writer of another land, who has proved himself, though far from the most accurate in detail, yet undoubtedly the most eloquent and picturesque of its narrators. Sharon Turner and Thierry quote the MS. Chronicle of Radulphus Niger, as well as the *Knytlinga Saga*, both of which authorities I am obliged to take at second-hand, in support of the story that Godwine was a peasant's son in the west of England, who won the favour of the Danish chieftain Ulf by hospitality and guidance when he had lost his way after one of the battles between Cnut and Eadmund. Ulf, pleased with the appearance and address of the young Englishman, takes him to the court of Cnut, procures him promotion at the hands of the King, and gives him his own sister Gytha in marriage. By most later writers this story is passed by in silence. M. de Bonnechose, however, stops to argue against it, as also does Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the notes to whose splendid romance of "Harold" show what laurels he might have won in the graver field of history itself, had not his genius been diverted into another and more popular channel. Sir Edward only alludes to the story in order to dismiss it with the utmost contempt, as directly contrary to the authority of the Saxon Chronicle and of Florence of Worcester. Now I must confess that I have a lingering attachment to Thierry's story, partly from early associations, partly from the natural wish to recognise in a great man the architect of his own fortune, and to find that the last prince who was raised to the throne by the free choice of the English people did, in the fullest sense, derive his origin from their own ranks. I would not, indeed, be understood as fully committing myself to the legend, which is certainly surrounded by difficulties, but it certainly does not strike me as the gross absurdity which most modern writers seem to consider it.

That in a period of extreme confusion and national disorganisation, a youth of lowly birth, but of commanding abilities, might, if a lucky accident once put him upon the track of fortune, make his way to the highest dignities of the state, is in itself neither incredible nor improbable. A few years before, Eadric Streone, whom all describe as a person of low birth, had risen to be the first man in the kingdom,

and had espoused the daughter of King Æthelred. If Æthelred could thus promote an utterly unworthy favourite, what should hinder the discerning Danish conqueror from doing the like by one in whom he perceived powers well calculated to prove the best support of an insecure dynasty? Nothing could be more likely to reconcile the mass of the English people to the Danish sovereignty than the sight of one of themselves, an Englishman risen from the ranks, promoted to be the counsellor of the foreign monarch, and connected by marriage with the royal house? And, as I have before remarked, the prominent position of Godwine at the death of Cnut is rather assumed than stated in most of our old chronicles. He appears as the leader of the English party, and the chief support of the deceased monarch's widow, but as to his parentage, and as to the means by which he obtained so high a position, nearly all our historians are silent. Thus far we might be inclined to accept the Scandinavian legend, as filling up a singular gap in our own annals.

But it may be answered that this general silence of our old records is broken by two, and those the most trustworthy of their number. One of the most conspicuous events in the troubled reign of Æthelred is the assemblage and dispersion of the great English fleet in the year 1009. With vast labour and expense a navy had been gathered together which was to brave the power of the Northmen upon their own element, and to guard England from all further fear of subjugation at the hands of her inveterate invaders. At the very moment of its assemblage Brihtric, the brother of the Ealdorman Eadric, accuses to the King "Child Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon;" Wulfnoth flies with twenty ships and takes to piracy; Brihtric, at the royal order, pursues him with eighty ships, but the fleet of Brihtric is scattered by a tempest, and the remnant attacked and burnt by Wulfnoth. Now, who was this "Child Wulfnoth the South Saxon?" Some copies of the Saxon Chronicle, followed by the printed editions, add to this description the words "father of Earl Godwine." But in other copies the words are wanting, nor do they occur either in Florence of Worcester, who evidently copies the Chronicle, or in Roger Wendover, or Roger de Hoveden who evidently copies Florence; nor yet in the slightly

Supposed
contrary testi-
mony of the
Saxon Chro-
nicle and Flo-
rence.

different version given by Henry of Huntingdon and his copyist Bromton. Florence, however, had just before given a genealogy, in which he enumerates the brothers of Ealdorman Eadric; "cujus fratres exstiterunt Brithricus, Ælfricus, Goda, Ægelwinus, Ægelwardus, Ægelmærus, pater Wlnothi, patris West-Saxonum Ducis Godwini."¹

Thierry, by omitting all mention of this last story, certainly makes his course tolerably easy, but Mr. Turner seems to accept the pedigree just given without hesitation, and apparently without considering it contradictory to the tale which he follows of Godwine's humble origin. Indeed he represents Wulfnoth in his lowly estate, as "perhaps remembering the high fortunes of his uncle Eadric,"² "and hoping a similar good success for his own child." Before this,³ in recording the story of Brihtric and Wulfnoth, he calls the latter "the father of the Earl Godwine," and though he remarks in a note that the words are absent from some MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, he does not appear to doubt Wulfnoth's parentage. It would be sufficiently remarkable if the nephew of the powerful Eadric remained in the condition of a herdsman, while that chief had raised himself to such greatness, and had exalted at least one of his brothers with him; yet this is at least possible. But possibility can hardly be stretched so far as to identify Wulfnoth, the naval commander of Sussex in 1009, with Wulfnoth, the western peasant in 1016. Unquestionably, princes and lords, under the frown of fortune, have before now lurked in such disguises, but one who, outlaw as he was, still remained at the head of twenty ships, would be more likely⁴ to take service under King Svend, or to continue his proceedings as Viking on his

¹ Dr. Lappenberg (ii. 170) speaking of Eadric, says, that he "stands at the head of all the laity in a charter of 1012, where also appear the names of most of his brothers and 'Godwine Miles.'" One of that year in Kemble (vi. 164) is signed among others by "Eadricus Dux" "Ælfricus Dux," "Æthelmarus minister," "Æthelwardus miuister," "Goda minister," "Godwinus miuister." Another of the same year (iii. 357) includes the signatures of "Eadric dux," "Æthelmæ Miles," "Godwine Miles," "Æthelwine Miles." But is not this far more likely to be Godwine, Ealdorman of Lindesey, mentioned in the Chronicle as dying in the battle of Assandon in 1016?

² ii. 494.

³ ii. 478.

⁴ M. de Bonnechose, arguing in favour of Godwine's being the son of Child Wulfnoth, says, "Le service que ce Wulfnoth rendit au roi Sweyn en lui livrant une partie de la flotte qu'il commandait, et en brulant la reste, explique suffisamment la faveur dont jouit son fils auprès de Canut, successeur de Sweyn." Wulfnoth very probably joined Svend, but there is no proof that he did, so that it is not fair to use it as an argument. Also Eadric himself is a proof that Cnut did not always favour traitors when he had profited by them.

own account, than to betake himself to honest labour in a midland county. I think we may safely assert that if Godwine was the son of a western herdsman, he was certainly not the son of the South-Saxon naval captain, and not likely to be the grand nephew of Ealdorman Eadric.

But, on the other hand, I cannot help thinking that historians have been somewhat hasty both in assuming the South-Saxon "Child" to have been Godwine's father, and in identifying him with the nephew of Eadric. Doubts as to the reading. As I observed, the description of Wulfnoth as Godwine's father, is wanting both in several MSS. of the "Chronicle" (as indeed the title of "Child" is in one), and in the later writers who have drawn their materials from that source. Again, it is a description which could only have been inserted afterwards, when Godwine had risen to eminence, and when the Danish title "Earl" had supplanted the English "Ealdorman." I therefore cannot help suspecting that it is a later gloss, inserted by some one who had heard that Godwine's father was named Wulfnoth, and leaped too hastily to the conclusion that he and Child Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon, were identical.

Again, as Florence does not call Child Wulfnoth Godwine's father, neither does he at all clearly identify Child Wulfnoth with Wulfnoth the son of Ægelmær. He had just enumerated the brothers of Eadric, including Brihtric and Ægelmær, and had mentioned Wulfnoth and Godwine as the son and grandson of the latter. Immediately after, he tells us how King Æthelred gathered together at Sandwich the great fleet of what he is pleased to call triremes. He then adds; "Eo tempore, vel paullo ante, frater perfidi Ducis Eadrici Streonæ, Brihtric, homo lubricus, ambitiosus, et superbus, apud Regem⁵ injustè accusavit Suth-Saxonicum ministrum Wlnothum, qui, ne caperetur, fugam iniit." Now, if Florence was so particular to identify this Brihtric with the Brihtric he had mentioned a few lines above, is there not rather a presumption that the Wulfnoth whom he does not similarly identify, but introduces under quite another style, is not the Wulfnoth whom he had just mentioned as the father of Godwine, but some quite distinct person? Had they been

⁵ The Chronicle pronounces no opinion on the "injustice" of the accusation. On the other hand, M. de Bonnechose (ii. 17)

makes Wulfnoth fly without any accusation at all.

the same, would he not, while describing Brihtric as the brother of Eadric, have also described Wulfnoth as the nephew both of Brihtric and Eadric? I think any one would argue in this way, if the doubtful passage of the Chronicle had not been held to foreclose the question.

To me it seems clear that we have no sufficient ground for identifying Child Wulfnoth, the South-Saxon, with the father of Godwine. Putting then this identity aside, we have two statements, that of Florence, who makes Wulfnoth the father of Godwine to be the nephew of Eadric, and that of the authorities followed by Turner and Thierry, who make him to be a herdsman in Gloucestershire or Wilts. Mr. Turner, we have seen, does not look upon the two statements as irreconcilable. Formally indeed they certainly are not, as Wulfnoth *may* have remained in obscurity, while other members of his family rose to greatness. But if this be thought too improbable, we have two contradictory statements, each of which has something to be said in its behalf.

For the one we have the high authority of a direct statement from one of our best early historians, a Statement of the evidence. statement perfectly clear and intelligible, and affected, I believe, by no doubt as to the text.

For the other, we have the fact that Florence stands alone in his statement in a rather remarkable manner; we have the direct testimony of some inferior authorities; we have also, as appears to me, on the whole, the probability of the case.

First of all, what is always of no small consequence in these questions, if we grant the truth of the Saga story, there is no difficulty in understanding how the contrary version arose, while the reverse process is by no means so easy. For if the tale of Godwine's peasant origin be a fiction, it must be a pure invention without motive. One does not see how any confusion or misconception can have led to it; and as the tale of his lowly birth does not seem at all introduced with any notion of depreciating Godwine, there appears no reason for any one to go out of the way to invent it. But if, as is probable enough, there were several contemporary Wulfnoths, especially if the one really in question were an obscure person, mere misconception might lead Florence or his informants to fasten the paternity upon the wrong Wulfnoth. Again, various motives might easily lead to a falsification. To connect Godwine with Eadric would suit

his foes, who might wish to brand one whom they called traitor with relationship to an earlier traitor; it would suit Danish friends to represent him as connected with one who was so conspicuous in setting up the Danish throne in England; it would even suit those among his English friends who, with a weakness common in all ages, might regard a connection with Eadric as deriving more of honour from the splendour of his rank than of disgrace from the infamy of his crimes.

On the other hand, it is certainly strange at first sight, that if Godwine's lowly origin were a historical fact, it should never have been brought up against him by any of his adversaries. This argument is pressed with some force by M. Emile de Bonnechose, but it is easy to answer that the difficulty exists, though in a milder form, in any case; for, as Eadric is always called a man of low birth, it does but put the herdman ancestor a generation or two further back.⁶

Again, if we accept the Norse legend, we understand the rather mysterious way in which Godwine himself comes on the stage under the patronage of Cnut and Ulf, better than if we suppose him to have been a member of a powerful English family. If he had been so, he would surely have been introduced as such; whereas those who connect him with the house of Eadric do it backwards; they describe Wulfnoth as the father of Godwine, not Godwine as the son of Wulfnoth. Even those who speak of his nobility never introduce him in that manner.

Against all this, there still lies the direct testimony of Florence, certainly weighty, and perhaps conclusive. Nevertheless I cannot help thinking that enough may be said on the other side to entitle the more romantic view, supported as it is by two such names as Turner and Thierry, at least to a respectful consideration.

It follows at once from this version, if we accept it, that we must sever Godwine from all natal connection with

⁶ M. de Bonnechose quotes William of Jumièges as a testimony to the "Parentum Nobilitas" of Godwine; which proves too much, as that writer says "magnam regni Anglorum partem * * * ex parentum nobilitate seu vi vel fraudulentia vendicaverat." For anyhow, if Godwine were never so noble, it was not to his nobility that he owed his position. M. de Bonnechose goes on to quote William of Malmes-

bury as mentioning the "virtutes majorum" of Godwine; but this is a misquotation, as Malmesbury is speaking, not of Godwine, but of his son Sweigen. The "majores" must be taken loosely for Godwine himself, especially considering the context, "Swanus multotiens a patre et fratre Haroldo descivit, et, pirata factus, prædis marinis virtutes majorum polluit."

Sussex. A writer in the "Penny Cyclopædia"⁷ attempts to reconcile all the statements by taking the word "Cild" or "Child," applied to Wulfnoth, to mean "peasant."⁸ I can find no such meaning for the word, nor apparently could Florence or Huntingdon, who translate it respectively by "minister" [thegn] and "puer nobilis." Moreover, Wulfnoth was then in command of a considerable division of the navy. The writer also forgets the geography of the case. "Child Wulfnoth" was a South-Saxon, but Wulfnoth the peasant must have been an inhabitant of Wiltshire or the south of Gloucestershire. Thierry, indeed, says that the interview between Ulf and Godwine took place "after a battle fought in the south part of the province of Warwick, and lost by the Danes." Mr. Turner's authorities place it after the battle of Sceorstan or Skorstein, in 1016, which was a drawn battle, though the Danes claimed the victory. I can see no reason for doubting this Sceorstan to be Sherston in Wiltshire. Mr. Thorpe⁹ objects that this place does not answer Florence's description "in Hwicciâ." But Sherston is so near to the Hwiccian or Gloucestershire border, that in a great battle taking its name therefrom, military operations might well extend into "Hwiccia." If Thierry has any authority for making Ulf ask the distance to the ships in the Severn, the question would be much more to the purpose near Sherston, than, as Mr. Thorpe supposes, at Chimney, near Bampton, in Oxfordshire (also out of Hwiccia), or, as others hold, at a boundary stone dividing the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, and Warwick.¹

But whatever part of England may claim the honour of Godwine's birth, and by whatever means he may have gained his elevation, thus much is certain, that he had become a person of great importance at a very early stage of the reign of Cnut. This first recorded martial exploit has the northern dominions of his sovereign for its scene. In 1017, Cnut first became king over all England; two years after, according to the Saxon Chronicle, "he went with forty ships into Denmark, and

Godwine's
services under
Cnut.

⁷ Art. Harold.

⁸ Still more strangely says M. de Bonnechose (ii. 54), "Il était fils de Wulfnoth, *churl* ou *chef* des Saxons du sud." Sir F. Palgrave on the other hand makes Cildequivalent to Ætheling, English Commonwealth, i. 596.

⁹ Lappenberg, ii. 189; and again in his note on Florence.

¹ Mr. Thorpe distinctly rejects this latter view, but M. de Bonnechose (ii. 30) quotes him as supporting it.

there abode all the winter." To this Henry of Huntingdon, and his copyists, add a romantic tale, which, nevertheless, seems to be accepted by Dr. Lappenberg, of a stratagem of Godwine's in a war against the Wends, which procured great favour for his English subjects at the hands of Cnut.² Wendover, who is followed by Dr. Lingard, give another version of the tale, in which the event is placed in the year 1024 or 1025, and the enemies of Cnut are spoken of as Swedes instead of Wends. This latter version certainly seems to contradict the statement of the Chronicle, which distinctly represents Cnut's combined host of Danes and English as being on that occasion defeated by the Swedes, Ulf and Eglaf. So that, if the tale be authentic at all, it is more probable in the form adopted by Dr. Lappenberg. But the inferences which he makes from it can hardly be sustained. He says, that after the victory Godwine was "raised by Cnut to the rank of earl;" adding, in a note, apparently as an argument against Wendover's account, that "Godwine appears as 'Dux' in a charter of 1021-3." He thence infers, most indisputably, that he could not have been first raised to that rank in 1024 or 1025. But none of the writers whom he quotes state that Godwine was "raised to the rank of earl" after the campaign in question, whether of 1019 or 1025. They all represent him as already commanding the English forces with that dignity; Wendover introduces him as "Comes," while Huntingdon and Bromton give him the title of "Consul," which, in their affected phraseology is identical.³ And it is not only in charters of 1021 and onwards, that Godwine appears as "Dux;" he attests in that character a charter of Cnut in 1018,⁴ the second year of that prince's reign in Wessex, and the year preceding the expedition to Denmark. He signs last of the persons holding that rank, the others being Thurcil, Yrric, Ranig, and Æthelweard. It is clear that the promotion of Godwine must have been one of the first acts of the reign of Cnut.⁵

² The story is very pleasantly and quaintly told by Holinshed, p. 180.

³ So also Malmesbury introduces Godwine with the title of "Comes," as figuring in the Swedish expedition of 1025, but does not mention the particular stratagem related by Wendover.

⁴ Cod. Dipl. iv. 3.

⁵ Thierry can have no possible ground

for saying that "after a great victory gained over the *Norwegians*, he obtained the dignity of Earl, or civil governor of the ancient kingdom of Wessex now reduced into the form of a province." Now Cnut, when he divided England into four parts, kept Wessex under his own government, and Godwine might, like others, hold the title of Earl with a much

§ 2. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN OF GODWINE.

We now come to one of the most perplexing parts of our subject, the family relations of Godwine. We find him, at an early period of the Danish sway in England, among the chief men of the realm, and all accounts agree in representing him as forming some matrimonial connexion or other with the Danish royal family. We find him also in the reign of Eadward the father of a numerous offspring, among whom his sons Harold, Swegen, Tostig, Gyrth, and Leofwine, and his daughter Eadgyth, occupy a prominent place in the history of the period. But as to the order of their birth, and the name and parentage of their mother or mothers, we find the most contradictory statements even among early writers. And those who give the most definite accounts are perhaps not among the most trustworthy, namely William of Malmesbury and Ordericus Vitalis.

Malmesbury tells us that Godwine married twice; that his first wife was the sister of Cnut; that she gained great wealth by selling English slaves, especially beautiful girls, into Denmark; that she bore one son, who was drowned in the Thames while yet a boy, being carried into the stream by a horse given him by his "grandfather;" finally, that she herself received the punishment of her misdeeds by being struck by lightning. After her death, he married another, whose descent, and apparently whose name, also, the historian could not ascertain, but who was the mother of Harold, Swegen, Tostig, Wulfnoth, Gyrth, and Leofwine.

Ordericus Vitalis, after describing the death of Harold, calls his mother Gytha, and says she bore Godwine seven sons, Swegen, Tostig, Harold, Gyrth, Ælfgar, Leofwine, Wulfnoth.

To turn to the Scandinavian writers, the Saga⁶ of Harold Hadrada contains a list of Godwine's children, without the name of their mother. "King Edward's Queen was Gyda, a daughter of Earl Godwin, the son of Ulfnad. Gyda's brothers were Earl Toste the eldest, Earl Maurokari the next; Earl Walter the next; Earl Swend the fourth; and the fifth was Harold, who was the youngest."

Saxo Grammaticus tells us that Cnut, in pursuance of his

less extensive jurisdiction, possibly over Kent only. At least the later writers often call him Earl of Kent.

⁶ Laing's *Heimskringla*, iii. 75.

plan of conciliation between the Danes and the English, bestowed the sister of Ulf (the husband of his own sister Estrith) on "the satrap of the English, Godwine," to whom she bore Harold, Biorn, and Tostig.⁷

The earlier English authorities give more fragmentary information.

The Chronicle gives no formal list, but mentions of Godwine's children, Harold, Swegen, Tostig, Gyrth, Leofwine, and Eadgyth.

Florence to this adds (A. 1051), that Swegen was the eldest, and seems to imply that Harold was the second son. He also (A. 1067) calls the mother of Harold Gytha, sister of Svend, King of the Danes. So, also, Simeon of Durham. But Florence previously (A. 1049) calls Ulf, the father of Svend, the "avunculus" of the sons of Godwine, which would make their mother the sister of Ulf, not of his son.

In Domesday Book we find "Gytha mater Herald," "Gytha Comitissa," and the like, in various forms and spellings. The historical sons of Godwine all also occur in that record. It may, also, perhaps, help us to two daughters of Godwine, besides Queen Eadgyth. There is an entry of "Ælveva soror Herald,"⁸ which must be taken in connection with the fact recorded by some writers, that William of Normandy, among the obligations which he laid upon Harold, required his sister to be given to one of the Norman nobles.⁹ According to Sir Henry Ellis,¹ Godwine had a third daughter, Gunhild, who is entered in Domesday among the Godwine family, and in the Exeter Domesday appears distinctly as "Gunnila filia Comitum Godwini."

The Knytlinga Saga, quoted by Turner, states, as we have seen, that Godwine's early patron Ulf bestowed on him the hand of his sister Gyda.

The romantic legend called "Vita Haroldi," tells a strange tale of a stratagem by which Godwine obtained in marriage the sister of Cnut.²

⁷ Benevolentiam enim quam Canutus perfidis Ulvonis meritis denegavit, consanguineæ sibi prolis respectui tribuendam putavit. Quinetiam sororem Anglorum satrapæ Godwino nuptiis junxit, gentem genti animis atque affinitate conserere cupiens. Ex qua Haraldum, Bioronem, Tostonemque ortos memoria proditum habemus, 196. Saxo's Latin is none of the clearest, but I suppose he means that

Godwine married Ulf's sister, and not Cnut's.

⁸ Ellis' *Introd.*, i. 309.

⁹ *Sim. Dun.* a. 1066.

¹ *Introd.* ii. 136.

² *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, ii. 157. Cnut, jealous of Godwine's abilities, sends him into Denmark with letters, ordering the Danes, or some of them, to cut off his head. Godwine, like the slave

The later English chroniclers supply some very curious versions, chiefly grounded upon that of Malmesbury.

Bromton first talks of Godwine as marrying the *daughter* of Cnut "by his first wife or mistress,"³ by whom he was the father of Harold; but afterwards he says, that "by his Danish wife Gytha, the sister of Svend, he had six sons, Swegen, Wulfnoth, Leofwine, Harold, Tostig, and *Griffin*." This last must be a confusion between Gyrrh and Gruffydd of Wales. In like manner Hemingburgh gives Godwine a son "Griffus,"⁴ by which he seems to mean Gyrrh.

Knighton marries Godwine first to Cnut's sister, whom he accuses of gaining wealth by exposing young women to prostitution, apparently without selling them into Denmark, then to another wife, by whom he had six sons, Swegen, Harold, Tostig, Wulfnoth, Gyrrh, and *Leofric*.

Those who may care to trace the progress of confusion among later writers, I should recommend to refer to Fabyan, 223; Holinshed, 186, 191; Polydore Vergil, 156, (and especially the English translation published by the Camden Society, 289, 356;) Duchesne, *Histoire d'Angleterre*, 405—19; Rapin, 423; Speed, 413; Brady, i. 131; Hayward, *Norman Kings*, 48, who represents Harold's claim to the throne as being that he was "borne of the daughter of Hardicanutus the Dane." These passages are worthy of some attention as specimens of the way in which the history of this period has been written. It is really instructive to observe the manner in which, when two different stories are current in the early chronicles, the later copyists will combine both, apparently careless of the contradiction, or else jumble the two into something entirely different from either.

Let us now see what real facts we can gather out of all this. The best authorities, Florence and Domesday Book, together with Ordericus Vitalis, call the mother of Harold Gytha. Ordericus adds, that the other celebrated sons of Godwine were

Statement of the evidence.

of Pansanias, reads the letters by the way; "expalluit novus Urias," the legend adds, but, recovering himself, he substitutes others, directing the Danes to receive him as Regent, and to give him the king's sister in marriage. All this being done, Cnut puts the best face upon the matter, receives Godwine as a brother, and raises him to the rank of "Consul."

Some such story as this must also be

referred to in the Chronicle of Radulphus Niger, quoted by Turner (ii. 493). "In Daciam cum breve Regis transmissus callidè duxit sororem Cnutonis."

³ De primâ uxore sive amasiâ suâ. That is, I suppose, by Ælfwyn, the reputed mother of Harold I., not by Queen Emma.

⁴ Cum uxore et duobus filiis Sweyno et Griffio fugit ad comitem Flandrensem, i. 4.

also her offspring. All who mention her parentage represent her as being of Danish origin; only Florence and Simeon in one place call her the sister⁵ of Svend Estrithson; Saxo and the *Knytlinga Saga*, and Florence himself in another place, call her the sister of Svend's father Ulf. None of these writers had any occasion to allude to any earlier wife of Godwine. Malmesbury alone, while attributing Godwine's historical children to a second nameless mother, marries him first of all to a sister of Cnut.⁶ In the later writers we find this sister (or daughter) of Cnut called Thyra, and some of the children attributed to her. *Their* confusions and contradictions I need not stay to examine further than to point out one monstrous absurdity. Some of those who marry Godwine to Cnut's daughter, make her the child of Ælfwyn or Ælfgyfu, the mother of Harold the First; but Polydore Vergil and Holinshed distinctly say that Godwine's daughter Eadgyth was the child of a "sister of Harthacnut." Now to speak pointedly of a "sister of Harthacnut," rather than of a "daughter of Cnut the Great," can only mean that the person in question was a daughter of Cnut and Emma. Such an one would, like the Empress Gunhild, have been half-sister to Eadward, and consequently her daughter would have been Eadward's niece.

We may, I think, unhesitatingly assert that all Godwine's historical children were born of a Danish wife, Gytha, daughter of Thorgils Sprakalegg, sister of Ulf, the husband of Cnut's sister Estrith, and Godwine married but once, to Gytha. aunt of King Svend Estrithson. The only question is, whether we are, on the authority of Malmesbury, to suppose that Gytha was his second wife, having for her predecessor a sister of King Cnut himself. I must confess that I doubt it. Malmesbury's story has a mythical air about it, and the accusations against Godwine's wife are just of a piece with the ordinary Norman fables about himself and his

⁵ M. de Bonnechose (ii. 84) repeats this error, as Sir Henry Ellis had done before him (Introd. to Domesday Book, ii. 117), where he quotes an account of the gifts of Gytha to the church of Winchester for the benefit of her husband's soul.

⁶ Even Dr. Lappenberg seems to have got out of his depth among all these fables and contradictions. He says, "the slan-

derous gossip of the Normans exhibits itself most glaringly in representing Harold and his brothers, not as the sons of Gytha (whom they erroneously represent to have been the sister of Cnut), but of a second unknown wife of Godwine. So Malmesbury, ii. 13." But Malmesbury does not call the supposed sister of Cnut, Gytha; he gives her no name at all, while the later writers call her Thyra.

sons. And really to suppose an union between Godwine and the king's own sister, at the very beginning of his reign, for so it must surely have been, is only adding an additional marvel to his otherwise sufficiently marvellous rise. The sister of the great Jarl Ulf, connected as he was with the throne, was herself no small alliance for Godwine, without his raising his thoughts to a sister of the king himself—a marriageable daughter, whom some of the later writers introduced, he could hardly have had so early. The English writers, who were evidently not very well versed in Scandinavian pedigrees, might by a slight confusion, have mistaken Gytha for Cnut's own sister. I cannot help thinking that the author of the "Vita Haroldi" means no other than Gytha, when he unites Godwine to a sister of Cnut living in Denmark. If both this and the more correct statement were afloat, they might easily have been mistaken for two separate wives. We may also remark, that in Malmesbury's tale, it is not easy to see who is the "grandfather" alluded to, from whom the boy received the horse which caused his death. Wulfnoth, whether "child" or herdsman, he has not mentioned, and Cnut's father, Svend, was dead.

Of the children of Godwine and Gytha, Harold, Swegen, Tostig, Gyrth, Leofwine, and Eadgyth, all play important parts in the history. Wulfnoth we shall also find mentioned, but Ælfgar rests on the authority of Ordericus alone, and is absent from Malmesbury's list. According to the Norman writer, both these two became monks, Ælfgar at Rheims, Wulfnoth at Salisbury.⁷ Saxo, as we have seen, and after him Polydore Vergil, assign to Godwine a son named Biorn, who is unknown to any of the early English writers. Duchesne identified this Biorn with Wulfnoth,⁸ I know not on what grounds, except that there is something of the savage beast in the composition of both names; it strikes me rather that Gytha has here attributed to her as her son a Biorn, who was really her nephew, namely, the son of Ulf, and brother of King Svend Estrithson, afterwards murdered by his cousin Swegen. Of Godwine's three daughters, Queen Eadgyth is of course recognised everywhere, though

⁷ Elfgarus et Vulnodus Deum diligentes pie legitimeque vixerunt, et in verâ confessione prior Remis peregrinus et mona-

chus, alter Salisberie, venerabiliter obierunt.

⁸ Wlnod, que d'autres semblent nommer Biorno, 410.

in Snorre she appears as Gyda; the other two, Ælfgyfu and Gunhild, rest, as we have seen, on very satisfactory testimony.

Of the order of birth of the brothers we have very contradictory statements, but we can see our way tolerably well as far as regards the three principal ones, whom modern writers generally and probably ^{Order of the brothers.} arrange thus, Swegen, Harold, Tostig. This is the order in which they begin to appear in the history; Swegen also is distinctly called the eldest by Florence,⁹ and as he adds immediately "alterque filius Haroldus," we may infer that he considered him as the next. But Malmesbury enumerates them in the order, Harold, Swegen, Tostig, as if Harold had been the eldest brother, but he says nothing distinctly, except that Gyrth and Leofwine were younger than Harold. Ordericus makes Harold junior to Tostig, but that is in order to represent him as unjustly depriving Tostig of the West-Saxon earldom. On the contrary, another enemy, Saxo,¹ talks of "minores Godovini filii, majorem [Haraldum, sc.] perosi," in a way which must refer to Tostig, though he is not mentioned by name. Snorre, as we have seen, makes Harold the youngest of the family, but we can trust but little to one who reckons among Godwine's children the members of the rival houses, Morkere, the son of Ælfgar, and "Earl Walter," by whom I suppose he means the great Waltheof, son of Siward.

Turning to another source of information, the signatures to the Charters, Swegen and Harold both appear among the great earls at the commencement of the reign of Eadward, and Harold at least possessed the rank of earl, though probably with a less extended jurisdiction, before the death of Harthacnut.² On Swegen's disgrace in 1046, none of the other brothers are promoted, but his earldom is divided between Harold and their cousin Biorn; Tostig does not appear as one of the great earls till the death of Leofric in 1055. In attesting the charters, we find the brothers

⁹ A. 1051, in describing the movement under Godwine against the Normans. Thierry, in describing the same event, when he ought to have had Florence before him, calls Harold the eldest and Swegen the second.

¹ 107.

² Dr. Lappenberg says that Harold witnesses a charter of Harthacnut as Dux. I cannot find such an one of Harthacnut himself in the Codex Diplomaticus, but there is one of Bishop Lyfing during his reign (vi. 69) signed by "Godwine Dux," and "Harald Dux."

signing with no very certain order, and no very certain titles,³ but so far as we can infer anything, the order seems to be Swegen, Harold, Tostig, Gyrth, Leofwine. This is Malmesbury's order, corrected by the statement of Florence that Swegen was the eldest, and Malmesbury may have put Harold first as the future king. Wulfnoth, who perhaps never signs, is placed by Malmesbury between Tostig and Gyrth, but I conceive him to have been the youngest of all, on the strength of a passage of Florence to be hereafter examined.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

³ In a charter of 1044 all five brothers sign as "Dux," but generally that title is confined to Swegen and Harold during the early part of Eadward's reign. Swegen so long as he signs at all, is always "Dux." Harold is generally "Dux," in two of 1045 "minister," in two later ones "Comes." Tostig signs as "Dux" in one other charter of 1041-7, otherwise he does not usually assume that title till his promotion in 1055. Before that he is "minister" or "nobilis;" several times we have pointedly "Harold Dux, Tostig Minister." From 1055 onwards he is generally "Dux," twice "Comes." After the charter of 1044, Leofwine does not sign till 1049-50, when he appears as "minister" or "nobilis;" from 1061 he is "Dux" or "Comes." After 1044 Gyrth does not sign till 1055, when he appears as "Comes," and in 1061 as "Dux." In the charter of 1044 (iv. 80) the order is Harold, Leofwine, Swegen, Tostig, Gyrth; Swegen signs two others with Harold, and before him; in several others he signs alone. *Harold always signs before Tostig, Tostig always (with the one exception) before Gyrth and Leofwine; Gyrth generally before Leofwine.* In one bearing date December 28, 1065, the order is

Leofwine, Gyrth, Harold; in ten days the latter's title of "Dux" was to be exchanged for a higher one.

If we could get rid of the single charter of 1044, the order of their appearance and their precedence in signing would be tolerably clear. It is worth notice that, with that exception, Swegen always signs before Harold, Harold before Tostig, and Tostig before Gyrth and Leofwine, while Harold, Gyrth and Leofwine do not observe so strict an order. Now Swegen had a quarrel with Harold, while Harold, Gyrth, and Leofwine lived and died firm friends. Did not jealousy in the one case lead to a strict observance of ceremony, confidence, in the other, lead to its being dispensed with?

Wulfnoth I imagine never signs. If he were either, according to one statement, a hostage in Normandy from his father's return till Harold's death, or a prisoner of William's from his childhood, as Florence tells us, there were good reasons why he should not. Probably he was not born in 1044, when all the other brothers sign close together. A Wulfnoth does sign several charters about that time, but he was probably a different person from the son of Godwine.

(To be continued.)

ON THE GAME OF PALL MALL.

To some readers of this Journal it may appear that the obsolete disport, known to them as a fashionable amusement of no more distant times than the Restoration, is a subject little deserving of admission within the pale of Archaeological researches. I have undertaken, therefore, with some hesitation, to offer the following notices of the game of Pall Mall, or Paille-Maille, aware that some antiquaries may fastidiously regard the subject as foreign to the legitimate purpose of this publication. It would indeed be no difficult task to carry back the enquiry to those remoter times which more properly engage the attention of the antiquary; to treat of the archaic varieties of ball-play, the *arenata pila*, the *harpastum* of the ancient Greeks, to which also Martial makes allusion, the *pila paganica* or the *trigonalis*. I might, moreover, cite the authority of the learned Ducange, who accounted the *chicane* or ball-play of the south of France, a game apparently analogous to that under consideration, to be a subject worthy of detailed investigation. It forms the theme of one of his erudite dissertations appended to the "Life of St. Louis," in which, after mention of ancient games of the Greeks and Romans, Ducange has treated of those in vogue in the East in the times of the crusaders, according to the relation of Anna Comnena and other writers. He states his supposition that these Oriental exercises may even have originated with the French, and gives the following description of the *chicane* in Languedoc, which was played like pall mall with a long-handled mallet and a ball of box-wood.

"Pour retourner au jeu de balle à cheval, que les Grecs appellent *tzycanisterium*, il semble que ces peuples en doivent l'origine à nos François, et que d'abord il n'a esté autre que celui qui est encore en usage dans le Languedoc, que l'on appelle le jeu de la Chicane, et en d'autres Provinces le jeu de Mail : sauf qu'en Languedoc ce jeu se fait en plaine campagne et dans les grands chemins, ou l'on pousse avec

un petit maillet, mis au bout d'un bâton d'une longueur proportionnée, une boule de buis. Ailleurs, cela se fait dans de longues allées plantées exprés et garnies tout à l'entour de planches de bois. Ensuite, ce que les nostres ont fait à pied, les Grecs l'ont pratiqué montez sur des chevaux, et avec des raquettes, qui estoit la forme de leur chicane.¹ ”

I have no intention to controvert the supposition thus stated by Ducange, that such games may have originated in France. From an early period the French were addicted to ball-play, especially the *jeu de palme*, the prototype of *paume* or tennis, so called from its being practised with the naked hand, in later times protected by a glove, or, as it has been supposed, by a covering of interlaced cords, to give greater force to the blow.² Thence, as it is said, the racket had its origin, and that term has accordingly been derived from the Latin *reticulum*, a net.³ It is, however, foreign to my purpose to advert to these mediæval amusements, except to show how much in vogue they were amongst the higher classes in France and other continental countries. In the xvth century the *jeu de palme*, in its simpler form, was as fashionable amongst the French nobles, who staked large sums upon the game, as tennis was in the xviiith and xviiiith centuries. Pasquier cites the relation of St. Foix, that as early as 1427 a damsel of Hainault, named Margot, astonished the best Parisian players by her superior skill; and her *tour de force* consisted in playing with the back of her hand. That the game was in favour also in England at that period may be gathered from the tale, so often repeated, of the gift ironically sent to Henry V., in 1414. “The Dolphyn (as Hall relates the incident) thynkyng Kyng Henry to be geven still to suche plaies and lyght folyes as he exercised and used before the tyme that he was exalted to the crowne, sent to hym a tunne of tennis balles to playe with, as who saied that he could better skill of tennis then of warre.”⁴

The precise time when ball-play with the wooden mallet was devised, or whence it was introduced into England, has not been ascertained. The long-handled mallet was termed by the French, as also the game itself, *palemaile*, and

¹ Joinville, Dissert. viii., p. 188.

² Pasquier, Recherches de la France, liv. iv. chap. 15.

³ Menage, Dict. Etym. v. Raquette.

⁴ Hall's Chronicle, fo. ix. b. edit. 1550.

although it appears probable that the game may have been more immediately brought to this country from France, the very name suggests that its more remote origin may possibly be traced to Italy. The term *palemaille* seems in accordance with the Italian *palamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, a mallet, whilst in old French a ball was called *pile*, more conformably to the Latin, *pila*.⁵ I have, however, been unable to trace any notice of the game by Italian writers, earlier than the xvith century. Mention occurs of the "*giucator di palea a maglio*," in the Carnival songs of Florence, by Giov. dell' Ottonaio, soon after the year 1500.⁶

The first English writer hitherto noticed as making allusion to the favourite French game of *Paille Maille*, is Sir Robert Dallington, who says, in his "Method for Travel," published in 1598, "Among all the exercises of France, I prefer none before the Paille Maille, both because it is a gentlemanlike sport, not violent, and yields good occasion and opportunity of discourse as they walke from one marke to the other. I marvell, among many more apish and foolish toys which we have brought out of France, that we have not brought this sport also into England." Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., delighted in all martial and athletic exercises, and we know from the characteristic anecdote cited by Strutt, from the relation of a person present on the occasion, that he occasionally amused himself with playing at goff, an ancient national game described by the writer as "not unlike to pale-maille;" it was a sport fashionable amongst the young nobility at the commencement of the xviiith century.⁷ King James, in his "Basilicon Doron," or paternal instructions to Prince Henry, written as I believe about 1610, speaking of exercises of the body in honest games and pastimes, objects to all that are rough and violent, as the foot-ball, and likewise tumbling tricks, &c. "But the exercises that I would have you to use (although but moderately, not making a craft of them) are running, leaping,

⁵ Roquefort. Lacombe, Dict. du vieux Langage, gives "*Pillemaille, maillet à jouer au mail*," which approaches nearer to the Latin *pila*.

⁶ Davanzati, who wrote later in the xvith century, speaks of idle contests at *maglio*. See Vocab. della Crusca.

⁷ Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 81. Goff seems to have materially differed from Pall Mall, at least as played in more modern times. A crooked club was used, whence the sport was called *cambuca*, in the time of Edward III.

wrestling, fencing, dancing, and playing at the catch or tennise, archery, palle maillé, and such like other faire and pleasant field games.”⁸ Peacham, in his “Compleat Gentleman,” written in the time of James, discoursing of travel and of the character and manners of the French, remarks that their exercises are for “the most part Tennise play, Pallemaille, shooting in the Crosse-bow or Peece, and dancing.”⁹

From these notices it appears that the introduction of the game into England may have taken place towards the earlier years of the XVIIth century, under the influence probably of the gallant and spirited Prince of Wales, whose untimely death occurred in 1612. Mr. Cunningham remarks, in his excellent Handbook for London, that it is usual to ascribe its introduction to Charles II., but that it was brought into England from France in the reign of Charles I., perhaps earlier. We may suppose that it was not much in vogue before the middle of that century, or it may have been amongst fashionable amusements disused in the more austere period of the Commonwealth.

That minute observer of the manners and follies of his day, Pepys, records on April 2, 1661,—“To St. James’ Park, where I saw the Duke of York playing at Pelemele, the first time that ever I saw the sport.”¹

The Mall, to which Pepys alludes in this and other passages, it must be observed, was not the place originally used for this game, adjacent to the Park, and of which the tradition has been preserved in the name of the street, Pall Mall. The existence there of a Mall prior to the Revolution is clearly shown, as Mr. Cunningham points out, by the Return of the Commissioners for the Survey of Crown Lands in 1650, describing a piece or parcel of pasture called “Pell Mell Close,” which must have taken its name from the particular locality where the game had been played. They also valued at 70*l.* the “elm trees standing in Pall Mall Walk, in a very decent and regular manner on both sides the walk, being in number 140.”² This agreeable site was doubtless soon

⁸ King James’ Works, collected by Bishop Montague, 1616, p. 185.

⁹ Another writer of the same period observes, “a paille-mall is a wooden hammer set to the end of a long staffe to strike a boule with, at which game noblemen and gentlemen in France doe

play much.” French Garden for English Ladies, 1621.

¹ Diary of Pepys, edited by Lord Braybrooke. Fourth edit., 1854; vol. i., p. 163.

² Handbook of London, under Pall Mall, where many particulars will be

occupied by houses, and as early as 1660, on July 26, scarcely two months after the return of Charles II., Pepys makes the entry—"We went to Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing) and there we spent till ten at night."³ Immediately on his Restoration, Charles II. commenced extensive works in the Park; the canal was made and a machine constructed for raising water, a decoy formed with great variety of fowl for the royal pleasure, a snow house and an ice house, as in France and Italy, for cooling drinks; also the new Mall, on the north side, to which Charles, who was very fond of the game, constantly resorted. This was the "well polished Mall," of which his panegyrist Waller wrote, in describing the King's "matchless force" and manly posture, when his first touch sent the flying ball more than half way to the goal, like a shot from a culverin.⁴ Charles had been proclaimed in London on May 8, and entered the metropolis May 29, 1660; on September 16, in the same year, we find Pepys strolling "to the Park, where I saw how far they had proceeded in the Pellmell." In a subsequent year he writes again,—May 15, 1663, "I walked in the Park, discoursing with the keeper of the Pell Mell, who was sweeping of it, who told me of what the earth is mixed that do floor the Mall, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered, and spread to keep it fast; which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deadens the ball." That this fashionable disport was then much practised by gallants in the winter season appears from an incident which he relates on January 4, following.⁵

There exists a view of St. James' Park, looking towards Whitehall, which has supplied an illustration of the game

found regarding the locality and its distinguished inhabitants.

³ Diary, vol. i., p. 97. "This," Mr. Cunningham well observes, "is not only one of the earliest references to Pall Mall as an inhabited locality, but one of the earliest uses of the word 'clubbing' in its modern signification of a club, and additionally interesting, seeing that the street still maintains what Johnson would have called its 'clubbable' character."

⁴ Waller, "St. James' Park, as lately improved by His Majesty," 1661.

⁵ Diary, vol. i. pp. 107, 417, vol. ii. p. 81. Lord Braybrooke observes, that

Thomas Rugge, in his Diurnall, 1659 to 1672 (MS. in Brit. Mus.), mentions that "a Pele Mele was made at the further end of St. James' Park, which was made for his Majesty to play, being a very princely play." In Sept., 1661, he records that the road formerly used for coaches, &c., "from Charing Cross to St. James', by St. James' Park wall and the backside of Pall Mall, is now altered, by reason a new Pall Mall is made for the use of His Majesty in St. James' Park by the wall, and the dust from the coaches was very troublesome to the players at Mall."

of Pall Mall, given in Knight's "London." The original, from which a reduced engraving has been given in Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, p. 24, was in the possession of Mr. W. Stevenson, F.S.A., and the drawing is supposed to have been executed about 1660. A figure of Charles II. is introduced, and four persons are represented in the act, as supposed, of striking a ball through a ring at the top of a tall pole. This may be the game of Pall Mall.

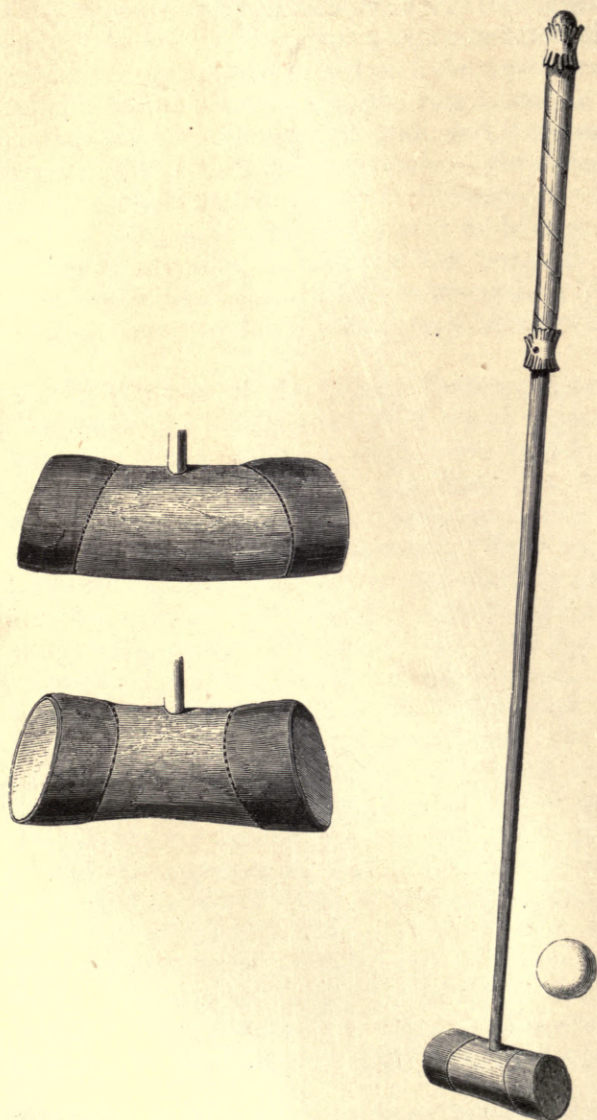
Having enumerated certain facts connected with this subject which may give it some interest in the eyes of the London antiquary, a brief explanation is necessary as to the mode of playing. It is thus given by Cotgrave, in his French and English Dictionary.—"*Palemaille* : a game, wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet strucke through a high arch of iron (standing at either end of an ally one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, winnes."

Howell and other writers of the XVIIth century follow this explanation. Blount, in his Glossographia, 1670, adds to his extract from Cotgrave,—“this game was heretofore used in the long alley near St. James's, and vulgarly called Pell-Mell.” Nicot, in his “Thresor de la Langue Francoyse,” compiled about the time when, as supposed, the game was introduced into England, is somewhat more explicit.—“*Palemaille* videtur nomen habere a palla et malleo, quia revera malleus est quo impellitur globus ligneus.—*Mail* vient du Latin malleus, et signifie une massue à deux bouts plats, emmanchée en potence d'un manche moyennement long. L'instrument appelé *Pallemail*, que l'Italien dit *Pallemaglio*. Estant le composé de ces deux, Palla et Mail, donne assez à entendre la figure dudit mail, de la matiere duquel ne peut chaloir, soit fer, plomb, bois ou autre, pour veu que la figure y soit.”⁶

Several old national sports have been mentioned, which seem in some degree analogous, such as bandy ball, club ball,

⁶ Florio, who compiled his Italian Dictionary about 1570, renders *palamaglio* “a pale-maile, that is, a stick with a mallet at one end to play at a wooden ball with, much used among gentlemen in Italy. Also the game or play with it.” The Pere Monet, in his Inventaire des deux Langues, 1636, gives *Palemaille* as signifying both the game and the place where it is played.

“Mail, maille, maillet ferré, freté et morné aus deux bouts, à long manche, dont on frape et pousse la boule au jeu de maille,” &c. It may deserve remark that in all cases he describes the game as “*lusus*—*pilæ amplioris*,—*globi majoris*, or *gravioris*,” and the “*jeu de billart*—*lusus tudicularis pilæ minoris* ;—*Palæstra tudicularis pilæ mensariæ*.”



Mallet and Ball formerly used in the game of Pall Mall.

From originals in the possession of the late Mr. Benjamin L. Vulliamy.
Length of the Mallet, 3 feet 8 inches; diameter of the Ball, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



hockey, and goff, which has been mentioned before, called in North Britain, golf.⁷ Commenius, in the "Orbis sensualium," says that "boys use to play at striking a ball through a ring with a bandy (*clava*)."⁸ He gives a representation of the game, in which a ring appears raised on a short post or stake in the ground. Strutt observes that the ring is said to have been sometimes used in the game of Mall, and it appears in the old view of Whitehall before mentioned. He states also that a pastime resembling that shown by Commenius, existed in the North of England; and it consisted in driving a ball through a ring in an alley formed for the purpose. The mallet used had a handle three feet or upwards in length, and the game seems to have been a rural modification of Pall Mall.⁹

It is to the kindness of Mr. George Vulliamy that I am indebted for the original malls and ball of which representations accompany these notices; they were found about January last in the old house in Pall Mall, No. 68, the residence of his father, the late Mr. Vulliamy, and for more than a century in the occupation of his family. They are, very probably, the only existing reliques of the obsolete game of Pall Mall in this country. Several malls were found carefully stored away, and a pair with one of the balls has been presented by Mr. G. Vulliamy to the British Museum.¹ The former measure in length, including the mallet-head, 3 feet 10 inches, the handle being wound round with soft white leather for a space of about 14 inches. The head measures about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, its form is irregularly oval, and it is slightly curved, the flat ends also being cut obliquely, and strongly hooped with iron.² There was obviously much skill exercised in the fashion and adjustment of this part, and no two examples are precisely similar. On one of them is stamped a name, probably the maker's—LATOVR, and a tower. The long handle is possibly of ash or oak, the head of chestnut (?). The ball, of root of box, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: the letter F is stamped upon it, reversed.

⁷ See Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, under Golf. Compare Brockett's account of Doddart, the hockey of the North.

⁸ Commenius, c. 136. *Ludi Pueriles*. This curious little book was first produced about the middle of the XVIIth century.

⁹ Sports and Pastimes, p. 82.

¹ These long handled malls were some-

times termed "pailmail beetles," as appears by a passage in Digby "on Bodies," cited by Nares in his Glossary, under Pall-Mall.

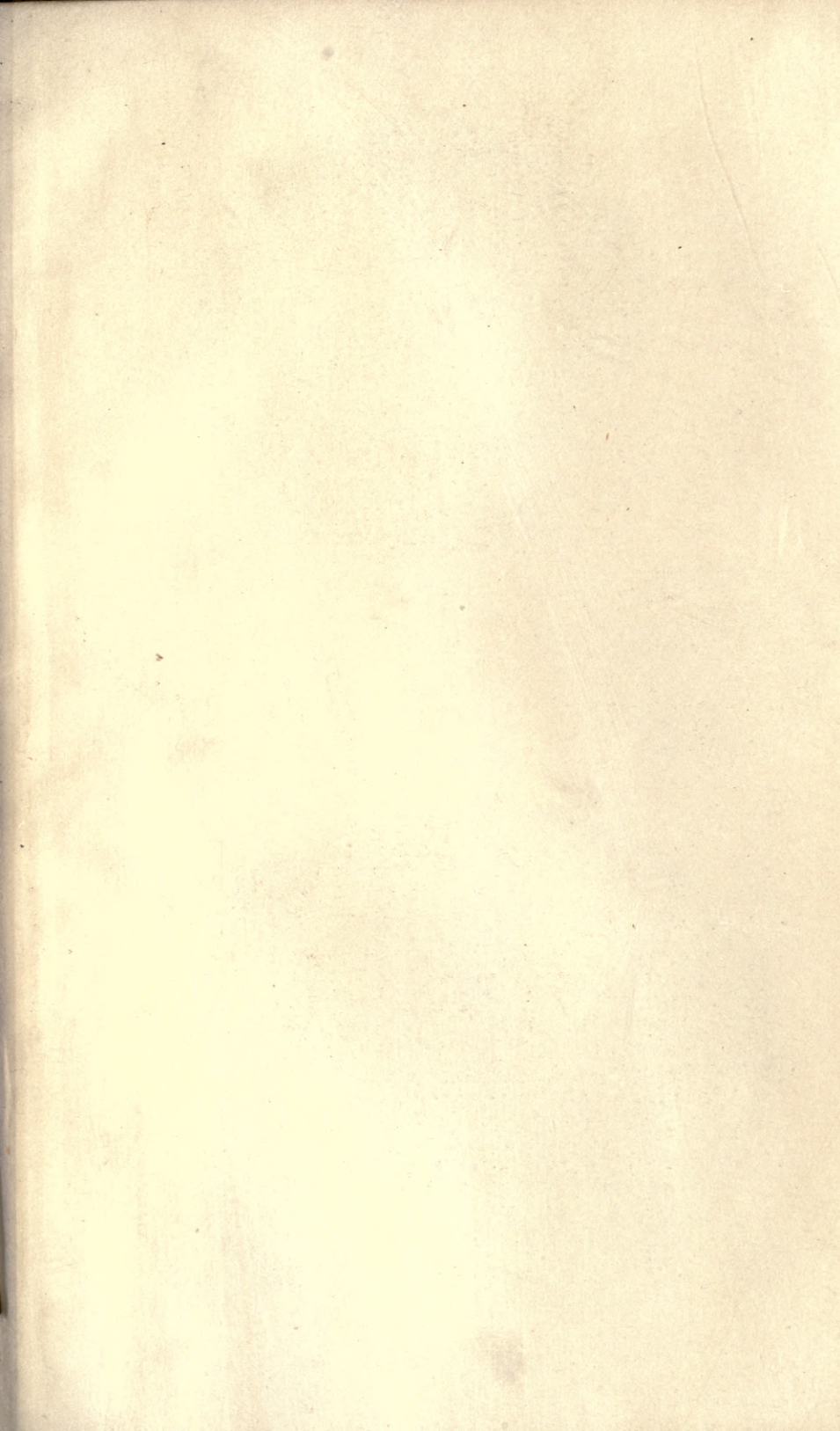
² Richelet, *v. Mail*, states the length of the handle as four or five French feet. The French foot was about $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. English measure.

It has not been ascertained at what time the game ceased to be in vogue. Amongst the plates engraved by John Kip for the "Britannia Illustrata," produced by Joseph Smith, 1716—1719, representations occur of St. James' Palace and of the Park. A brief description notices amongst the attractions of the latter—"un très beau mail," shown in both plates, and occupying the central avenue of the long walk, planted probably under the direction of Le Notre, and still known as the Mall. It here appears to have been separated from the avenues on either side by a low barricade, upon the rail of which persons are seated; this served doubtless to confine the ball within bounds and to keep off intruders. Two gentlemen are engaged in the game; they hold malls precisely similar to those which have been described; and the engraver has not neglected to represent the artificial surface of the "well polished mall." No arch appears at either end of the avenue. In a later representation of the Park given in an enlarged edition of Smith's publication in 1724, entitled "Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne," the Mall is distinctly shown; but it may be supposed that the game was at that time on the decline. A number of ladies and fashionable loungers, as described by Swift in his letters to Stella, appear to have taken possession of the Mall, whilst the barricade at its sides is occupied by seats.

The game of Pall Mall appears to have been much practised in various parts of Europe, and many cities had their Malls appropriated to this exercise. Sir Richard Browne, in a letter cited by Lord Braybrooke,³ describes the "Paille-Mailes" of Paris as reduced to three only—the Tuilleries, the Palais Royal, and the Arsenal; there was also one near the Celestines. Evelyn, in his Memoirs, speaks with admiration of the stately well-shaded Pall Mall at Blois, and of that at Tours, the noblest in Europe for length and shade, having seven rows of very tall elms. He notices also the Pall Mall at Lyons and another at Geneva. There was a noted one at Altona, and doubtless many other local vestiges might be traced of this once popular amusement.

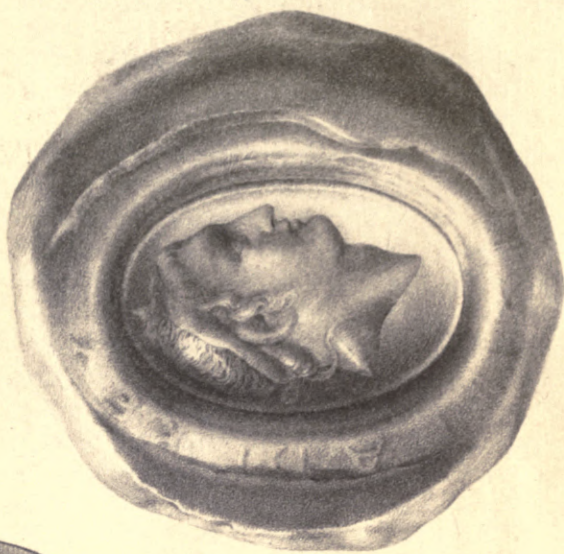
ALBERT WAY.

³ Note to Pepys' Diary, vol. i. p. 164.



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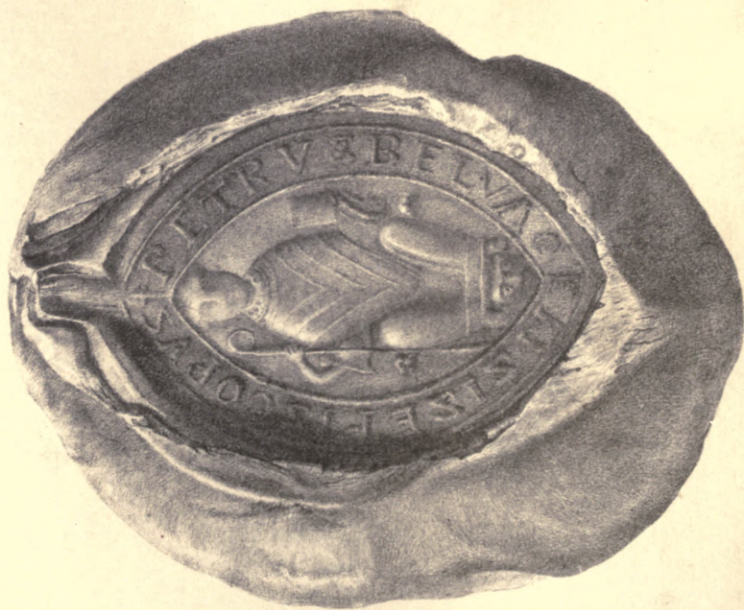
1.



Seal of Eudes King of France, A.D. 886-9



3.



Seal of Peter, Bishop of Beauvais, A.D. 1123

Z

EXAMPLES OF MEDIÆVAL SEALS. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
MODE OF SEALING EN PLACARD.

REMARKS ON A SEAL AND CHARTER OF Eudes, KING OF FRANCE, OF THE
YEAR 888 OR 889.

THE recent acquisition by the Department of MSS. in the British Museum of an original charter of Odo (or Eudes) king of France, executed in the year 888 or 889, to which a seal *en placard*, in remarkably fine preservation, is affixed,¹ affords a favorable opportunity of making some remarks in illustration of this mode of sealing, as also on the seal and charter of Eudes, which is now marked *Add. Chart.* 8516, in the National Collection. It is well known that the usage of *affixing* a seal of wax to the royal diplomas was practised in France by all the kings of the first two races, and continued by the earlier Capetian monarchs. With the exception, indeed, of such documents as were sealed with a metallic *bullæ*, either of gold or lead (which on account of the material was obliged to be *suspended*), it may be assumed with certainty, that no other mode of attaching the seal to regal instruments prevailed in France from the reign of Clovis I. A.D. 481, to the reign of Louis le Gros, A.D. 1108. In the reign of Louis, the practice of *appending* the royal seal was first introduced,² but not entirely to the exclusion of the former mode; and even after this period instances of the seal *plaqué* are still occasionally to be met with, both in France and Germany, to the close of the twelfth century.

It would appear very remarkable, that during the long interval of time which elapsed from the settlement of the Heptarchy to the reign of Edward the Confessor, the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns should have contented themselves with making a simple cross to authenticate their charters, and

¹ It was purchased at a public auction at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, in January, 1854, Lot 100, and is supposed to have been transferred with other MSS. for sale from Paris.

² The solitary instance noticed by the Benedictines, *Nouv. Traité*, iv. 400, of a seal of Robert II. *appended*, A.D. 1025, even if genuine, does not affect the accuracy of the proposition above.

not rather have imitated the Frankish fashion of sealing ; but such seems to be the fact, except in three well authenticated instances to the contrary (on which some observations may on another occasion be offered), namely, in the grants of Offa, Ethelwulf, and Edgar, to the Abbey of St. Denis, all of which, in compliance with the French usage, were sealed *en placard*. And it is also worthy of notice, that the seals of Edward the Confessor, (the first of the English kings who used commonly a seal) were always *appended* to the charter, and afford earlier examples of that mode of sealing than are to be met with in the royal charters of France. The practice, indeed, of *affixing* the seal was not introduced into England until the fourteenth century (when it was also revived in France), and then only in regard to a special class of public instruments.

The charter of Eudes which has occasioned these remarks, is written on a sheet of parchment $19\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width by 21 inches in height, and contains a grant of a portion of the royal demesne, situated at Jouy (*Gaugiacum*), on the river Eure, two leagues to the north of Chartres, to a certain Ricbodo, styled "fidelem nostrum ;" to be held beneficially for the term of his life, or, should he marry and have a son, for the term of their three lives. On the back of the charter are several indorsements in different hands, one of which may be of the 13th century, "p'ceptū de ioiaco," but the remainder are in hands of the last century. One of them is as follows, "Tiltre de Eudes, Roy de France, touchant Jouy, l'an 896. Casse neufiesme ;" and another, "Bercherès la Maing[r]ot. Jouy. 1^{re} liasse, de l'an 892. Titre de Eudes, roy de France, par lequel il donne à Ricbodon et sa femme et à son fils, pendant leur vie durante, un fief assis au pays Chartraine, sur la rivière d'Eure, au village de Jouy, contenant le dit fief trente fermes ou maisons, que tient en bénéfice le dit Ricbodon." This document is not unknown to the French historians, having been printed by Mabillon in 1681, in his work *De Re Diplomatica*, p. 556, (edit. 1789, p. 576), and thence reprinted in vol. ix. p. 446, of Dom Bouquet, 1757, but in both cases with some remarkable errors of transcription. A very exact and literal copy is therefore here annexed.

[*Monogrammatic invocation.*³] (1) IN NOMINE SCÆ ET INDIVIDUAE TRINITATIS ODO CLEMENTIA DĪ REX ; REGALIS CELSITUNIS⁴ MOS EST FIDELES REGNI SUI DONIS MULTIPLICIBUS ATQUE HONORIBUS INGENTIBUS (2) honorare sublimesque efficere : Nouerit igitur omnium fidelium scæ dī ecclesie n̄orumque⁵ tam praesentium quam & futurorum sollertia. q̄m⁶ placuit serenitati n̄ae quendam fidelem n̄m (3) nomine ricbodonem de quibusdam rebus n̄ae propria&tatis honorare. sunt autem eedem res in pago carnotensi sup fluuium oduram in uilla gaugiaco māns⁷ in dominicatus ubi aspiciunt (4) mansa triginta unum quos p̄dictus ricbodo in beneficium tenet. Hoc⁸ itaque beneficium iam dicto fideli n̄o iure beneficiario & usu fructuario concedimus quatenus dum quilibet ricbodo & quando (5) quidem dō disponente uxorem duxerit & exinde filium procreauerint & unus ex illis aduixerit. iam dictum beneficium teneant atque possideant nemine iniquia&ante. Unde hoc n̄ae celsitudinis⁹ (6) praeceptum fieri & memorato fideli n̄o dari iussimus per quod p̄cipimus atque iubemus ut ab hodierna die iam dictus fidelis n̄ ricbodo sup^a scriptum beneficium teneat uxorque (7) & filius eius dum aduixerint disponant usu quidem ut dictum est fructuario & iure beneficiarium¹ omni tempore uitae suae eo siquidem tenore ut aliquis eorum in n̄a fidelitate semp (8) & defensione² pro eorum beneficio deseruiat.

Et ut haec n̄ae largitionis concessio ita in omnibus conseru&ur atque uerius credatur anulo n̄o insigniri iussim.

(9) THROHANNUS³ NOTARIUS ADVICEM EBLONIS⁴ RECOGNOUIT⁵.

L. S.

(10) dař xvi kř iuř indič vii.⁶ Anno secundo regnante domno

³ Several examples of this abbreviated form are engraved in the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, tom. iv., pl. 72, p. 608. There is no doubt that originally it included the words *In Christi nomine*, but by degrees it came to be an unmeaning flourish. See Silvestre's *Palaeography*, English edition, vol. ii., pp. 458, 465.

⁴ A mistake of the scribe for *celsitudinis*, and so printed by Mabillon and Bouquet.

⁵ *et nostrorum*, in M. and B.

⁶ quoniam.

⁷ Printed *mansus* in M. and B.

⁸ Nos, M. and B.

⁹ *celsitudinis*, M. and B.

¹ *beneficiario*, M. and B.

² *devotione*, M. and B.

³ Read *Crohannus* by Mabillon in his fac-simile, tab. xxxiv. According to the authors of the *Gallia Christiana*, vol. viii., col. 1427, he is the same with Throannus, Bishop of Orleans. Mabillon, *Suppl.* p.

47, (1704) is of the same opinion, but at p. 412, of his work (edit. 1709) he throws a doubt on this identity, apparently, without reason. In the charters of Odo, printed by Bouquet, Throannus appears as Notary or Vice-Chancellor from A.D. 888 to A.D. 892. De Wailly, *Éléments de Paléographie* calls him *Troannus* or *Rohannus*, which last is erroneous.

⁴ *Ebonis*, M.—Eblo or Ebles was chancellor to Eudes, and abbot both of St. Germain des Près and St. Denis. He died in 893. See Felibien, *Hist. de St. Denis*, p. 100, and De Wailly, i. p. 224.

⁵ *recognovit et subscripsit*, M. and B. In Mabillon's fac-simile the word is copied falsely *recognouists*. The words *et subscripsit* are, in the original, included in the *paraphe* or flourishes round the seal, written before the wax was applied.

⁶ In Bouquet, it is conjectured that this is an error for *indict. vi*.

Odoni gloriosissimo rege. Actū scō maximino monasterio⁷ in dī nomine feliciter amen.

In respect to the date of this charter, some difficulty exists. Mabillon reckoned the accession of Eudes from the death of Charles le Gros, 12th January, 888, and assigns the document to A.D. 889. In Bouquet, the accession of Eudes, as well as the charter, is placed in the same year, A.D. 888, and the editors adopt the opinion of Vaissette, that two epochs of this reign must be admitted, one taken from 887, and the other from 888.⁸ De Wailly says, that Eudes was elected king after the deposition of Charles le Gros, which took place 11th November, 887, but argues also in favor of the adoption of two epochs. But supposing this to be true, it is not very obvious how the *second* regnal year of Eudes can be included in any part of 888 previous to November, unless the fraction of the year 887 is to be reckoned as the first of the reign, and the second and succeeding years calculated from the 1st of January.⁹ The charters of Eudes, as printed in Bouquet, do not afford much assistance in clearing up the question, for there is great reason to doubt the accuracy of the transcripts; exclusive of the errors committed by the original scribes. Many of these charters have the year of the incarnation added, as well as the indiction, but these do not always agree, and the Benedictines have not scrupled to correct the latter frequently. The *seventh* indiction, as expressed in the charter to Ricbodo, points to the year 889, with which the *second* year of the reign of Eudes will well correspond; but it must not be concealed that other charters of Eudes (Nos. 3 and 4 in Bouquet) are dated at St. Mesmin in June, 888; the *second* year of his reign and *sixth* indiction. Yet, on the other hand, Nos. 9 and 10 in Bouquet are dated in July, 889, in the *second* year of his reign, and *sixth* indiction. It must therefore be left a matter of uncertainty, whether the

⁷ The monastery of St. Maximin at Micy (otherwise called St. Mesmin) near Orleans.

⁸ See the *Monitum* prefixed to the charters of Eudes, *Recueil des Historiens de la France*, tome ix., p. 439.

⁹ A document is referred to in Bouquet, dated "A.D. 888, indict. 6. sub anno primo imperii Odonis, 12 kal. Maii [20 Apr.] epact. 14," which would lead one to infer that the first regnal year was

computed from November, 887, to November, 888. If a table of the reign of Eudes were calculated on this principle to the date of his death in January, 898, it will be found that the years are ten in number, and two months over, while the indictions extend from 5 to 15 of one cycle and 1 of the cycle following; yet on testing the charters by such a table, it will be impossible to reconcile them, without considerable corrections.

charter now in the British Museum was granted in 888 or 889, but I would rather incline to the latter date.

When Mabillon printed this charter in 1681, the original was preserved among the muniments of the cathedral of Chartres, but of its subsequent history nothing has been learnt. In Tab. xxxiv., p. 413, he gives a fac-simile of the first, ninth, and tenth lines of the document, with a very incorrect outline engraving of the seal, of which he says, p. 138, "Odonis regis sigillum ex diplomate ecclesiæ Carnutensis expressum, potius *vetus aliquod numisma* quàm ipsius Odonis imaginem præferre videtur;" and again, at p. 412, "Specimen hoc ex autographo cathedralis ecclesiæ Carnutensis expressum est, cum sigillo, quod nescio *an Odonis repræsentet effigiem, an cujusdam Imperatoris Romani.*" But having subsequently met with another seal of Eudes affixed to a charter preserved at Autun, and dated 10 kal. July, A.D. 890, indict. 8, in the third year of the king's reign, he engraved it in his Supplement, p. 47, published in 1704; and in the second edition of his work, which appeared in 1709, the passages above stated are altered, and the latter thus appears, p. 412, "Specimen hoc &c., cum sigillo, quod an ipsius Odonis effigiem repræsentet, olim mihi dubitatio injecta est, propterea quod nullum lemma in archetypo Carnutensi apparebat. Verum hanc dubitationem prorsus sustulit aliud ejusdem Odonis authenticum, asservatum in archivo ecclesiæ Augustodunensis, omnino sanum et integrum, in quo hoc lemma in circulo legitur, ODO GRATIA DI REX, quo ex sigillo apparet virum eximie formæ fuisse." By the fault of the artists employed, and want of due examination and comparison on the part of Mabillon, he has been led to consider these two seals as wholly different, but there is every reason to believe that the impressions are both taken from the same matrix. By the drawing in the annexed plate, fig. 1, now for the first time correctly made from the seal of the charter to Ricbodo, it will be seen how little dependence can be placed on Mabillon's engravings, and how blindly his authority has, in this respect, been followed by Montfaucon, the authors of the *Nouveau Traité*, De Wailly, and many other writers on palæography and antiquities. The inscription round this seal (erroneously stated by Mabillon not to exist) corresponds, as far as can be read, with the one affixed to the Autun charter, and, allowing for the circumference of the wax, it is of the same

size. The impression itself measures 2 inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$, and the seal to the edge of the wax $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{6}{8}$. At the deepest part, the wax is above an inch in thickness. The head is a profile bust turned to the right, encircled by a tiara or fillet, and is impressed from a bold intaglio cut on a deeply convex surface. On the top of the head appears something which at first sight looks like the points of a star, but, in all probability, this arises from a flaw or injury in the original matrix. The whole character and execution of the head is obviously antique, and Mabillon's first idea that it was an impression from an ancient gem, is, no doubt, correct. Instead, however, of being of Roman art, it represents the features of a Greek sovereign, probably of Syria or Egypt, and a great similarity may be observed in the treatment of this bust with that displayed on the coins of Seleucus IV. The mode in which one string of the tiara (omitted by Mabillon) is brought round the top of the shoulder, as on the coins, is particularly remarkable. That an ancient gem, surrounded by an inscription foreign to its design, should have been used by Eudes for a seal, is by no means to be considered singular. It is well known, that the employment of gems and engraved stones in sealing was practised at an early period, and the instances of the heads of the Indian Bacchus and of Jupiter Serapis, used by Pepin le Bref and Charlemagne, afford examples which cannot be questioned.¹ We may, however, go a step further, and assert with some confidence, that the whole of the seals used by the Carolingian monarchs, from Pepin le Bref, A.D. 752—768 to Charles le Simple, A.D. 893—929 inclusive, are antique gems or pastes, cut in intaglio on a convex surface, and represent profile busts of Greek or Roman princes, instead of being portraits of the sovereigns of France, as stated by Mabillon and his followers. If, in fact, we look at the authentic seals of the Merovingian race, beginning with Thierry III., A.D. 670—691, and ending with Chilperic II., A.D. 715—720,² it is impossible not to be struck with the excessive rudeness of the full-faced, long-haired heads

¹ The similar employment of an antique gem, bearing the head of Jupiter Serapis, on the ancient conventual seal of Durham, is familiar to English antiquaries, and is engraved in Smith's *Bede*, Appendix, p. 72. This gem is inscribed around, CAPUT SANCTI OSWALDI!

² The seal of Dagobert I. is acknowledged to be a gross forgery; and so also is the seal (and charter) of Chilperic I., grandson of Clovis (engraved in the *Nouveau Traité*, iii. 646), although it is referred to as authentic by the Benedictines and De Wailly.

engraved on them, which we might fancy almost to have been executed by barbarians ; and it is equally impossible to believe, that the native artists who executed these caricatures of human features, could have produced the admirable Greek head on the seal of Carloman, *circa* A.D. 768. Again, it is only necessary to compare the *bullæ* used by the Carlovingian kings with their seals, to be made aware of the striking difference between the style of art exhibited in the former and the profile busts on the seals of Carloman, Charlemagne, Louis le Debonaire, Lothaire, Charles le Chauve, Louis le Bégue and Charles le Simple.³ And further, if we take a later period, and examine the seals subsequent to Louis d'Outremer, after the middle of the tenth century, when the use of antique gems had ceased, we find on the seals of Lothaire, Robert II. and their successors, a complete middle-age type, imitated (like the *bullæ*) from the coins and medallions of the Lower Empire, and wholly dissimilar to the Carlovingian laurelled profiles. In support of this view it may be added, that antique gems are still in existence resembling in workmanship, form, and size, the seals found on the Carlovingian charters. One of these is preserved among the Towneley gems in the British Museum, a drawing of which has been made, fig. 2 of the adjoined plate. It is an antique paste cut in intaglio on a convex surface, and represents a profile bust very similar to those on the seals of Charlemagne ; so much so, indeed, that it might well have served that monarch, or one of his successors, for a signet. Yet how absurd would it be to argue on the authority of such a gem, what style of beard or hair was worn by the Carlovingian monarch, or on which shoulder his mantle was fastened ! On no better grounds, however, as it would seem, have the French antiquaries (including the respectable names of Mabillon, Montfaucon, and a host of later writers) drawn minute inferences as to the costume and fashion of the Carlovingian race of princes ; which, supposing the seals to be gems and not contemporary portraits, are wholly valueless, and without foundation.

³ Compare the engravings in Mabillon, pp. 145, and 146, and *Novv. Tr.*, iv. 112, with the Carlovingian seals engraved in De Wailly. The authors of the *Trésor de Numismatique*, 1834, admit the Seals

of Carloman, Charlemagne, and Lothaire to be antique gems, and the latter to represent the portrait of Caracalla or Alexander Severus.

Two other points yet remain to be considered before these remarks are brought to a close : first, the formula by which the act of sealing is indicated in the charter of King Eudes ; and, secondly, the mode in which the seal itself was affixed. The formula is as follows, "*anulo nostro insigniri jussimus*," and this, or a similar form, is invariably used in the charters of this king, except in one instance (No. 22 in Bouquet, p. 460), where we read "*de bulla nostra assignari*," but the document seems of questionable authenticity. The term, indeed, of *annulus* for the seal was used throughout the Carolingian period, almost to the exclusion of any other ; and it was only in the latter reigns that the word *sigillum* became introduced,⁴ which at length, at the close of the eleventh century, usurped generally⁵ the place of the former term. The reason undoubtedly is, that the seals of the French sovereigns from the time of Clovis (or earlier, if we admit the genuineness of the seals of Chilperic I.⁶) were engraven and set as *rings*, and so continued to be used until the reign of Louis d'Outremer, after which time the size and fashion of the seal were entirely changed, and the matrix, in consequence, became too heavy and cumbersome to be worn as a signet.

The position of the seal in the charter of Eudes is (as usual in Carolingian diplomas) after the name of the chancellor or his deputy, and the color of the wax is white, embrowned on the surface by the combined effect of the air and dust. Previous to the wax being applied, an incision was made in the parchment, in the form of a cross or saltire,⁷ the edges of which were turned back, and the wax then pressed through the interstices, so as to form a cake or mass on both sides of the document, but of unequal thickness. The thinnest portion was on the back of the charter, the appearance of which, as flattened after the impression of the seal had been made on the front or obverse, is shewn on a reduced scale in the second plate. It appears that this mode of sealing *en placard* was found to afford the means of forgery, by enabling a person to detach the front

⁴ In the few charters of earlier date, where the word *sigillum* occurs, the document is either an acknowledged forgery, or liable to grave suspicion. See Mabillon, i. 112, ed. 1789.

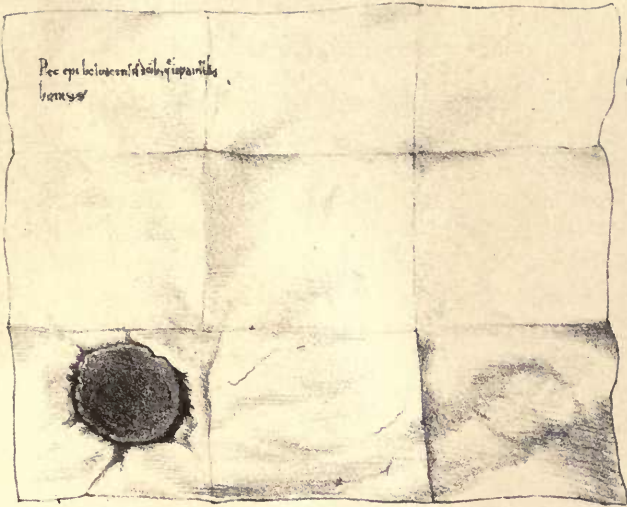
⁵ Not entirely, for *annulus* is used in

a charter of Louis VII. as late as A.D. 1169.

⁶ See Mabillon, i. 139 ; Montfaucon, i. 10 ; *Nouv. Tr.* iv. 100.

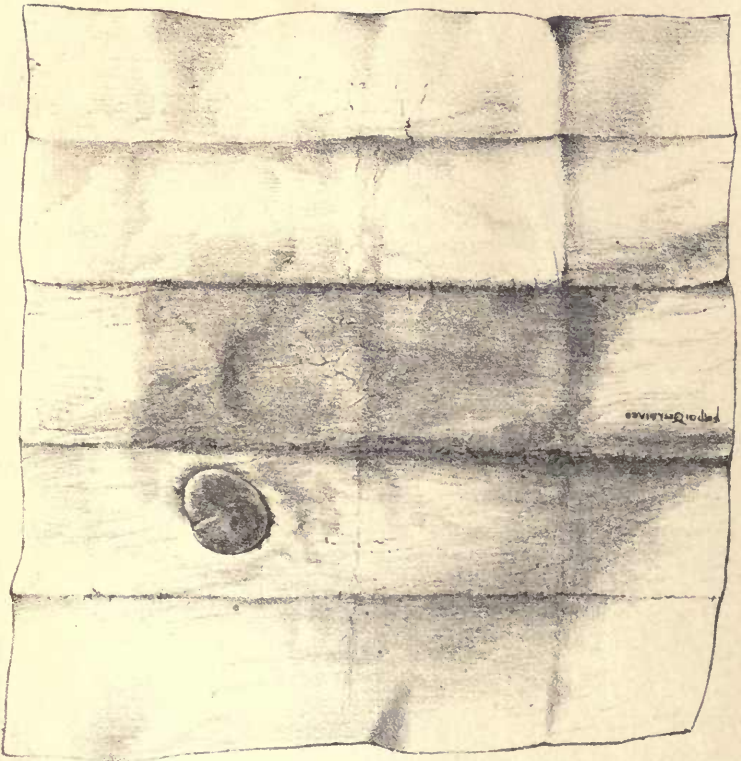
⁷ Mabillon, i. 140 ; *Nouv. Tr.* iv. pl. 75, p. 396.

1



Peter, Bishop of Beauvais, A.D. 1123.

2.



Etudes King of France, A.D. 888-9.

Backs of Charters sealed en placard length $\frac{1}{2}$ s original

portion of the seal, and supply fresh wax beneath, as described in an epistle of Pope Innocent III., quoted by Mabillon, p. 155; and it was, probably, to guard against frauds of this kind, that a counterseal on the reverse of seals so made was used by the princes of Lombardy, as early as the year 901. In other parts of Europe the counterseal is of more recent usage, and was first introduced into the regal seals of France by Louis VII., A.D. 1137—1180. It would seem, that when the fashion of appending seals had become established at that period, the counterseal would naturally accompany the change.

F. MADDEN.

REMARKS ON A SEAL AND CHARTER OF PETER BISHOP OF BEAUVAIS OF
THE YEAR 1123.

THE seal of Peter, Bishop of Beauvais, recently acquired by the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, furnishes another example *en placard*. The practice of affixing seals in that manner is said to have continued longer among bishops and abbots than with sovereigns; though even with these ecclesiastics it does not appear to have been in use after the end of the XIIIth century.⁸ There were several bishops of Beauvais named Peter; this was distinguished as Peter I. For some time his parentage and condition in life before his election to the bishopric were unknown. It now appears, according to Gallia Christiana, that he was of a noble family, and a brother of Fulk, a previous bishop of that see, who filled it from 1089 to 1095, having been a pupil of Lanfranc, and before his election a monk at Bec, under St. Anselm, then the abbot, and afterwards, like Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury. There was another brother of Peter, named Ralph, who was also a monk at Bec. They were the sons of a Lancelin Count of Dammartin, in the Isle of France, and brother of Lancelin de Bulles (de Bubulis) whom the same authority calls count, and therefore he probably succeeded his father. Their grandfather is said to have been Fulk, and surnamed de Beauvais. The succession of the Counts of Dammartin in "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates" is very defective and otherwise unsatisfactory;

⁸ De Vaines Diet. Raisonné de Diplom. ii. 309.

and what is above stated, on the authority of Gallia Christiana, as to the family is not easily reconcileable with it. Only one Lancelin is there mentioned, and no Fulk: the grandfather, however, of that name may have been a younger son. Peter had been a canon, and probably dean, of Beauvais before he was elected bishop in 1114. He held the see till his death in 1133, and appears to have been an active prelate in the affairs of his diocese. He was present at the councils held at Beauvais in 1114 and 1120. In the meanwhile he had been sent by Louis VI., with the abbot of Morigny, on an embassy to Pope Calixtus II. In 1128 he was at the Council of Troyes, and in 1132 Pope Innocent II., in his progress through France, when compelled to leave Rome for a while, paid him a visit at Beauvais, about which time, if not on that occasion, the relics of Saints Just and Geremar were translated to new shrines. In the *Necrologium* of his church he is thus mentioned: "VI. Id. Novembr. obiit Petrus episcopus, qui dedit nobis duas domos, unam in claustro, alteram in burgo." There were other acts of his quite as memorable, but this was probably considered more likely to awaken the gratitude and win the prayers of the chapter.

The seal is attached to a charter, dated at Beauvais in 1123,⁹ whereby Peter confirmed to the Monastery of St. Martin des Champs, Paris, on the application of Matthew the prior, all the property that had been given to them in his diocese, as well ecclesiastical as lay, saving the rights of his church: in which were comprised the church of St. Omer; the toll-traverse in Milly every tenth day of all things carried through, for which such toll was payable; a bushel of wheat in a certain mill in "Uns," probably Onz-en-Bray; the church of Meru; the church of St. Leonorius, at Beaumont; the tithe of "Meinecurte;" the church of "Cressonessart;" the land with the wood and villeins (*hospitibus*¹) which the monastery had of the gift of Baldwin "de Butinangulo," and of the fee of Lancelin of Beauvais (probably a relation of the bishop), "apud Dedumulerium et

⁹ Add. Chart. 8535.

¹ The *hospites*, *hostes* of the French law, seem at this time to have differed little from our *villani*: they were occupied in cultivating the soil, and were re-

garded as belonging to it. The word may probably be referred to the designation given by the Burgundian invaders to the Gauls, on whom they quartered themselves, and whose lands they shared.

apud Cupehel ;” and the land near Beaumont at Moussy (?), which was given by Waleran, the brother of Joldwin de Munci. The confirmation was made with the consent of his three archdeacons, whose names are given, and one of them, being Theobald the son of Lancelin, may have been a relation. It was delivered to two monks, we may presume from St. Martin’s, one of whom, Gonfredus, is described as “qui prior fuerat ecclesiæ sanctæ Marie britoilensis.” The exact signification of “prior” here is not clear. Britoilensis refers, most likely, to the Breteuil in the diocese of Beauvais, where there was an abbey of Benedictines ; but “prior ecclesiæ sanctæ Marie” is not the phrase likely to have been used to express the prior of that abbey. The charter read *in extenso* is as follows :—

IN NOMINE SANCTE ET INDIUIDUE TRINITATIS. Quoniam mundus in maligno positus est, et iam multorum refriguit caritas, necesse est ut qui sanctæ presunt æcclesiæ deo seruientium paci studiosius inuigilent, non solum suis temporibus, sed etiam infuturo providentes : Vnde notum esse uolumus omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego petrus dei gratia beluacensis episcopus concessi monasterio sancti MARTINI de campis, precibus dumni mathei, qui tunc eiusdem loci prior erat, omnia que in episcopatu nostro de beneficiis fidelium, tam ecclesiasticis quam laicalibus, iuste possidebat ; Saluo tamen in omnibus iure beluacensis æcclesiæ ; Ecclesiam scilicet sancti audomari cum appendiciis suis ; Transuersum de miliaco in singulis decimis diebus de omnibus rebus que transuersum reddunt ; Vnum modium frumenti in quodam molendino quod est in uilla quæ dicitur vns ; Ecclesiam de meruaco cum appendiciis suis ; Apud bellomontem ecclesiam sancti leonorii cum omnibus appendiciis suis ; Decimam de meincurte ; Ecclesiam de cressonessart cum omnibus appendiciis suis ; Terram cum nemore et hospitibus quam habet idem monasterium de dono balduini de butinangulo et de feodo lanscelini beluacensis apud dedumulerium et apud cupehel ; Juxta bellomontem apud musiacum terram quam dedit Gualcarrannus frater Jolduini de munci. Hoc autem feci consilio et assensu archidiaconorum æcclesiæ nostræ, Rogeri filii lanszonis, Theobaldi filii lanscelini, atque Henrici filii henre de conti. Et ut hoc firmum et inconuulsum permaneat carta sigillo meo signata confirmaui ; Et ne aliquis has possessiones et istam confirmationem infringere et inuadere presumat sub anathemate interdixi. Data beluacis per manus duorum monachorum, Gonfredi qui prior fuerat æcclesiæ sanctæ Marie britoilensis et dumni Alberici Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo xx^{mo} iiii^{cio}.

L. S.

The parchment is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$; the writing, which is in the large bold hand of the time, runs in the

direction of the length. There is no lateral margin, but below the writing, throughout the whole extent, is a blank space, about five inches in width, on which, near the right hand corner of the parchment, is affixed the seal. The form and size of the wax, which was white, and also of the impression, are shown in the plate. The matrix evidently had a loop for suspension, which has left an indentation above the device, as is there also shown. The subject is a bishop bareheaded, in eucharistic vestments, seated, and holding in his right hand a crosier, with the crook turned towards him, and in his left hand a book: at his feet is a lion's face. The seat terminates on each side in a bird's head. The legend is, ✠ PETRVS BELVACINSIS EPISCOPVS; in which are noticeable the rectangular E, and the angular forms of the s and o. The A appears to want the traverse, but this may have been unintentional. The seal would seem to have been affixed by making an incision in the parchment, probably in the form of a cross or star, and folding back the corners of the incision, and passing a portion of the heated wax through the hole so formed, leaving a large mass of it on the front, and moulding another, but much smaller, lump at the back, so as to make the whole of the wax resemble a large clenched rivet. The matrix was then impressed on the mass in front, which is still about an inch in height; and the seal thus made could not be removed without injuring the parchment, or heating the wax anew. The appearance of the wax at the back, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and flattened, as if by the pressure of sealing the other side, and also the puckered state of the parchment, occasioned by the process of affixing it, are shown on a reduced scale in the plate which accompanies these remarks.

The charter is numbered VIII., and there are four indorsements, evidently made at different times, indicating the nature of it. The earliest, which is in a hand apparently a little later than the charter, reads *in extenso* as follows: "Petri Episcopi beluacensis de omnibus que in episcopatu illo habemus." Another, near the reverse of the wax, is like it, except that "habebamus" is substituted for "habemus." The others are in French, and no doubt considerably later than the charter.

Original Documents.

THE RIGHTS OF CHRIST CHURCH, CANTERBURY, ON THE DEATHS OF BISHOPS OF THE PROVINCE.

THE reader of history has often occasion to observe how much the dominant idea of an age exercises an influence beyond its proper scope. The feudal system, which linked together the more active elements of society for purposes chiefly military, developed, if it did not originate, the usage of heriots; by which the lord in many cases became intitled on his tenant's decease to his arms, his best horse, or some other valuable chattel. By a process of assimilation, the mortuary or corse present, whether originally a compensation for offerings omitted, or in the nature of a payment for sepulture—analogueous to the modern fee for breaking the ground, assumed a character not very unlike that of a heriot due on the death of a layman to his priest; and was extended in some places to ecclesiastical relations, where one ecclesiastic was subordinate to another. In Wales, on the death of every priest, a mortuary, consisting of some of his best goods, was due to his bishop.¹ In the archdeaconry of Chester, on the death of every priest, his best horse, saddle, bridle, and spurs, certain articles of apparel, and his best signet or ring, belonged to the bishop, as being the archdeacon.² The king, in like manner, on the death of every archbishop and bishop, was entitled to his best horse or palfrey with the saddle and bridle, a cloak with the hood (or hat? *capella*), a cup with the cover, a basin and ewer, a gold ring, and the mute or kennel of hounds of the deceased.³ It will be observed that the quality of the palfrey and ring only is specified; yet we may be sure the other chattels were not to be of an inferior kind. On the deaths of some abbots, if not of all, the king claimed the like.⁴ How these rights of the crown originated, it would now probably be hopeless to inquire, for opinions have long been divided on the subject. They existed in the reign of Edward I., and probably earlier.⁵ There is reason to think the seals of bishops were generally delivered up to their metropolitans, that they might not fall into the hands of those, who would be likely to make an improper use of them. In the province of Canterbury, indeed, the second best ring of the bishop accompanied his seals; the best was probably the gold one that went to the king. The archbishop seems to have stood in some peculiar relation to the bishops of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Rochester; for on their respective deceases the claim of the primate in some particulars resembled that of the

¹ 21 Hen. VIII., c. 6; 12 Ann. St. 2, c. 6.

² 21 Hen. VIII., c. 6; Cro. Car. 237; 28 Geo. II., c. 6.

³ Coke's 2d Inst. 491.

⁴ Prynne's Vindication of the King's Supreme Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, iii., pp. 930—1.

⁵ See Prynne and 2d Inst., *ubi supra*.

king, as if to that extent it were part of the royal rights that had been conferred on him. Occasionally there must have been some difficulty in reconciling conflicting claims. In the Register of Christ Church, Canterbury, B. 2, fo. 426, v^o., we find the rights of that church on the deaths of Suffragans recorded in a hand of apparently the fifteenth century, and as the document is not without interest as illustrating ancient usages, we give it *in extenso*.

Jura Ecclesie Christi Cantuariensis debita post mortem suffraganeorum suorum.

Memorandum, quod Dominus Archiepiscopus sede plena, et Prior Cantuariensis sede Cantuariensi vacante, de jure et consuetudine Cantuariensis ecclesie debent habere omnia sigilla et anulum secundo meliorem cujuslibet Episcopi Cantuariensis provincie defuncti. Item, de Episcopis Assavensibus et Bangorensibus defunctis iidem Archiepiscopus sede plena, et Prior sede Cantuariensi vacante, debent habere palefridos suos cum freno et sella, et Capam pluvialem cum capello, et similiter omnia sigilla et anulos suos secundo meliores, sicut de aliis Episcopis provincie Cantuariensis defunctis. Item, de Episcopo Roffensi defuncto debet Archiepiscopus sede plena habere palefridum suum, et cuppam suam argenteam, et totam meutam⁶ canum suorum currencium ac etiam omnia sigilla sua et anulum meliorem; et similiter custodiam omnium temporalium Episcopatus Rofensis⁷ que de archiepiscopo et ecclesia Cantuariensi teuentur. Sede vero Cantuariensi vacante dominus Rex ratione Archiepiscopatus in custodia sua existentis debet habere de Episcopo Rofensi defuncto palefridum suum, et totam meutam canum suorum currencium, et custodiam temporalium tocius Episcopatus Rofensis, et cuppam suam argenteam et anulum suum meliorem: Prior vero Cantuariensis habebit omnia sigilla et anulum secundo meliorem dicti Episcopi Rofensis defuncti, sicut de aliis Episcopis de provincia Cantuariensi defunctis sede Cantuariensi vacante. Item, de Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi defuncto dominus Rex habebit meliorem palefridum suum, et anulum suum meliorem usualem, et totam meutam canum suorum currencium, et cuppam suam. Prior vero Cantuariensis habebit omnia sigilla sua et unum anulum secundo meliorem.⁸

It may readily be supposed that it proved on some occasions difficult to enforce the claims set forth in the foregoing document, and especially in the more remote sees of the Principality. In 1310, on the death of Robert Orford, Bishop of Ely, his pontifical ring not having been delivered up in due course, a mandate was issued by Archbishop Winchelsey, directed to Richard de Oteringham, then administering the spiritualities of the vacant see, to obtain possession of the ring which appeared to have been kept

⁶ *Meuta, muta, or mota*, in French, *meute*, a pack of hounds; Roquefort. This word is derived probably from Lat. *movere*, and it must be distinguished from *muta*, in French, *mue*, a cage or shed in which hawks were kept whilst moulting or changing their plumage, (*mutare*) or more generally where fowls were shut up to fatten. See Roquefort, *v. Mue*. From this term is derived the English word *Mews*. The *muta Regis* at Westminster,

where the king's hawks were kept, are mentioned as early as 1300. Lib. Garderobe, 28th Edw. 1.

⁷ *Sic* in MS.

⁸ The contracted words have here been all printed *in extenso*. In regard to the word written *Cantuar*⁷—the adjective termination has in each case been supplied; possibly, however, in some instances *Cantuarie* might have been more proper.

back by two of the monks of Ely.⁹ It was alleged by them that the deceased prelate had made a gift of this ring in his lifetime to the Prior and Convent, but that having no other pontifical ring, he had retained it for his own uses until his death. The Prior and Convent then had possession of the ring, which they forthwith caused to be affixed to the shrine of St. Ealburga. The two monks incurred the penalty of excommunication; the Archbishop forthwith cited the Prior and Convent to appear before him, and there can be little doubt that the ring was ultimately rendered up. The details of this curious transaction are related in Archbishop Winchelsey's Register, and may be seen in Wilkins' *Concilia*, vol. ii. p. 403. The ancient registers of the monastery contain other evidence of the pertinacity with which these rights of the church of Canterbury were maintained. The following extracts may not be without interest in connexion with the subject under consideration. In regard to two of the sees in Wales, as it appears by the foregoing document, namely St. Asaph and Bangor, the claim extended to the palfry with bridle and saddle, the *capa pluvialis*, or riding-cloak, and the hat used by the deceased bishop. The seals and second best ring were likewise demanded, as in the case of the other bishops of the Principality, and of the province of Canterbury in general. On the decease of Anian, bishop of Bangor, in 1327, the metropolitan see being at that time vacant, the Prior of Christ Church claimed the ring, seals, and other effects, which had not been rendered up to him in due course. The following entry appears on this occasion:—

“De anulo et sigillis Episcopi Bangorensis restituendis. — Magister Kenewricus Canonicus Assavensis, officialis noster sede Bangorensi vacante, habet literam de anulo secundo meliori et omnibus sigillis bone memorie domini Aniani Episcopi Bangorensis, ac etiam de aliis bonis nobis et ecclesie nostre Cantuariensi de jure et consuetudine antiqua et approbata debitis post mortem cujuslibet Episcopi Bangorensis, que de Magistro Madoco Archidiacono Angles' executore testamenti dicti domini Aniani recepit, nobis absque more majoris dispendio apud Cantuariam transmittendis; necnon de omnibus aliis bonis que ad manus suas sede Bangorensi vacante vel plena devenerunt; et ad certificandum nos infra xx. dies post receptionem presentium quod super premissis duxerit faciendum.” Dated at Canterbury, July 15, 1328. (Register K. 12, f. 157, v°.)

These instructions from the Prior to his official seem to have produced no effect. A letter is found subsequently in the same Register (f. 158, v° addressed from Mayfield by Simon Mepham, Archbishop of Canterbury,¹ to) Henry Gower, Bishop of St. David's, stating that the demand of the Prior had not been satisfied, and requiring him to obtain restitution of the seals

⁹ The mandate recites all the circumstances which had occurred, describing the ring as—“annulum qui pontificalis vulgariter appellatur—qui de jure et consuetudine nostre ecclesie Cantuariensis ad nos dignoscitur pertinere.”

¹ The election of Simon Mepham by the monks of Canterbury as successor to Archbishop Walter, who died Nov. 16, 1327, had taken place on Dec. 8, in that year; the Bull, however, for his consecration

bears date June 8, 1328, and it was not until Sept. 29, on his return from the continent, that the temporalities were restored. Godwin, p. 105. At the time of the death of Anian, therefore, Jan. 26, 1327 (the year, it will be remembered, then commencing on March 25) the see of Canterbury was vacant, as likewise when the Prior's letter given above was written, in July following.

and ring which had belonged to the deceased prelate. The matter appears accordingly to have been adjusted without delay, since a formal acquittance is found in the same volume (f. 161, v^o), by which Henry, Prior of Christ Church, acknowledged to have received from Madoc, Archdeacon of Anglesea, and others, co-executors of Bishop Anian, "quinque marcas sterlingorum pro palefrido, freno, et sella ejusdem Episcopi, de jure et consuetudine—nobis et ecclesie nostre debitis, sede Cantuariensi et Bangorensi simul vacantibus. Sigilla vero, capam pluvialem, capellum, et botas dicti Episcopi—recepimus ab eisdem." Dated at Canterbury, Feb. 3, 1328.

It may appear probable that the delay on this occasion had been caused solely by a natural excess of caution on the part of the official or the executors, and the uncertainty in which they may have been placed, in a remote part of the realm, as to the see of Canterbury being actually vacant or not; more especially as the convent had proceeded to make their election of Simon Mepham some months previously. All doubt having however been removed by the Archbishop's requisition, the claims of the Prior of Christ Church were speedily satisfied.

A similar occurrence is recorded in the Register, on the decease of David Martyn, Bishop of St. David's, March 9, 1328. His executors had delivered the seals and ring to Master Edmund de Mepham, who had departed this life, and a letter is found from Henry de Eastry, Prior of Christ Church, to Robert Leveye, Edmund's executor, requesting him to render up those objects to which the Prior was entitled. Dated on St. Martin's day, (Nov. 11,) 1328.²

The Wardrobe Books and other records would doubtless show that the rights of the crown were constantly enforced on the decease of archbishops and bishops with no less jealous vigilance than those of the Church of Canterbury. In the Wardrobe Book of 28th Edward I., for instance, amongst the "*Jocalia remanencia in fine anni 27, de jocalibus datis et post decessum prelatorum Regis (sic) restitutis anno 26*" (1298—99) mention is made of the silver covered cup of William de Hothum, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1298, and of his gold ring set with a sapphire, as also of many silver *ciphi* and gold rings set with various gems, delivered to the king on the decease of several other prelates at that period. In the same record are to be found the gold rings of the Abbots of Glastonbury, St. Albans, and Abingdon, lately deceased, in custody of the keeper of the King's wardrobe.³

It is deserving of remark, that at an earlier period no claim as regarded the pontifical ring appears to have been acknowledged by the Bishops of Rochester. There is a curious relation in the contemporary life of Gundulph, Bishop of that see A.D. 1077—1108, stating that shortly before his death he sought to lay aside all worldly dignity, and presented his pontifical ring to Ralph, Abbot of l'Essay in Normandy, afterwards chosen by Archbishop Anselm as Gundulph's successor at Rochester. The narrative also proceeds to relate that Ernulph, Abbot of Peterborough, who succeeded Bishop Ralph on his being raised to the primacy at the death of Anselm, had a vision in which Gundulph appeared and offered him a ring of great weight; and in fulfilment of the presage, being made Bishop of Rochester, Ernulph received, as the biographer observes, that very ring which Gundulph in his

² Register K. 12, f. 158.

³ Liber Garderobe 28 Edw. I., published

by the Society of Antiquaries, pp. 343, 348.

lifetime had given to Ralph in token of his future elevation to the episcopate.⁴

It has been already observed that there is reason to think it was customary to deliver up bishops' seals to their metropolitans, to obviate the risk of their falling into improper hands. One of the constitutions of Cardinal Otho, in the Council of London, A.D. 1237, comprises injunctions regarding the seals of archbishops, bishops, abbots, &c., and the diligent care for their safe custody.⁵ It is remarkable that no precaution is enjoined to prevent the improper use of seals after the death of any dignitary or official; and we have not found anything stated by Lyndwood or other writers on subjects of this nature, to show the practice in regard to episcopal seals.⁶ A striking evidence of the necessity which must have existed for strict precautions in such matters is presented by the discovery of leaden matrices in the silt of the Thames, which were fabricated, there can be little doubt, for some dishonest purpose. They bear the names of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, 1123-1147; William de St. Barbara, Bishop of Durham, 1143-1154; and Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, either Robert Kilwardby, 1272, or Robert Winchelsey, 1294. These curious reliques appear to be contemporary with the times of those prelates: they are preserved in the Museum of London Antiquities formed by Mr. Charles Roach Smith.⁷

At Durham it was customary to break the bishops' seals on their decease, and to offer them to St. Cuthbert. As early as 1095, on the death of William, first of the name, the record occurs—"audita morte istius statim fracta fuerunt ejus sigilla et sancto Cuthberto oblata."⁸ A similar entry is made on the death of subsequent bishops, it being occasionally stated that the breaking of the seals took place on the day of the interment, and it is recorded that of the broken seals of Richard de Bury, who died 1345, a silver-gilt chalice was formed by Richard de Wolveston, the *feretrarius*, and appropriated to the altar of the Baptist. On the under side of the foot was inscribed a distich, commencing thus—"Hic ciphus insignis fit Præsulis ex tetra signis." These seals were, it may be supposed, usually of silver.

It is remarkable that although several matrices still exist of the seals of Scotch, Irish, and Welsh bishops, no example has been noticed, as we believe, of the seal of any English prelate, preserved to the present time. Foreign episcopal seals occasionally occur.

W. S. W. AND A. W.

⁴ Anglia Sacra, vol. ii. p. 290.

⁵ Constitutiones Domini Othonis, Wilkins' Concilia; appended also to Lyndwood, edit. 1679, p. 67.

⁶ At the present time the seals of bishops are transmitted, on their decease, to Lambeth, where they are broken up. Maskell, Monum. Ritualia, Vol. III., p. 133. It was the practice to break the

portion of the seal of a deceased Pope which had his name on it. Heineccius de Sigillis, p. 15.

⁷ Catalogue of the Museum, p. 145.

⁸ Ornamenta Willielmi Episcopi primi, Wills and Inventories, published by the Surtees Society, Part I., p. 1. See other like entries, *passim*.

⁹ Ibid, p. 26.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MAY 5, 1854.

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair.

MR. NEVILLE described a singular discovery which had occurred, in January last, in the course of his excavations at Chesterford, Essex, at a spot just outside the limits of the Roman station, and adjoining to the churchyard of that place. Several deep pits had been found, excavated in Roman times in the gravel, and containing a number of reliques of pottery, glass, bronze and other metals. In one of these depositories Mr. Neville had discovered a large deposit of iron implements, such as scythes, chains, tires of wheels, hammers and other tools, shackle bolts, and padlocks of very curious workmanship, the metal being in excellent preservation, owing probably to the precautions which had been taken in closing the mouth of the pit with a thick layer of chalk. Mr. Neville produced drawings by Mr. Youngman, of Saffron Walden, exhibiting the principal objects in this remarkable deposit.

MR. WAX sent a notice of a Roman pig of lead found in August, 1853, near Blagdon, on the northern flank of the Mendip Hills, Somerset. There are traces of extensive workings, of the Roman age, on that range of hills, and a company has recently been formed, for the purpose of obtaining lead by fusing the slag which is found in large quantities near these ancient sites of mining operations on the Mendip. The pig was found by a countryman in ploughing, and brought to the patent shot-works of Messrs. Williams, at Bristol, by whom it has fortunately been preserved. It bears this inscription—BRITANNIC . . . AUG. F I . .—or, as some have read it,—AVG. IMP.—in raised letters, formed by the mould; and on one of the sides



Pig of Lead, found in Somersetshire.

Length 24 in.; breadth 6 in.; at top 3 in.

appears these letters twice impressed with a stamp—V. EIP. C. The last letter is indistinct. It has been supposed that this mark may refer to the weight. (See woodcut.) The inscription indicates that the pig was made under Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina, born A.D. 42. The young prince shared with his father the title of *Britannicus*, conferred by the senate in consequence of pretended victories in Britain: he was regarded as heir apparent to the throne until the close of his mother's scandalous career, A.D. 48. Soon after the marriage of Claudius with Agrippina, in the following year, he was prevailed upon by her to set aside

his son from the succession, and to adopt Nero, her son by a former husband. Britannicus was ultimately poisoned by Nero, A.D. 55. The date of this pig may therefore be placed between the years A.D. 44 and 48 or 49, and it is perhaps the most ancient object of its kind hitherto found in England. It has been questioned whether Britannicus ever had the title of *Augustus*, although on certain colonial coins he is thus styled—BRITANNICUS. AVG. and TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. F. BRITANNICUS.¹ The correct reading, therefore, of the inscription on the pig may probably be—*Britannicus Augusti filius*, not *Augustus Imperator*, as it had been at first supposed, the last letters of the legend being unfortunately indistinct. The signification of the letters stamped upon the side remains undetermined. Of various reliques of the metallurgical industry of the Romans in Britain none hitherto described appears to present marks on the side, with the exception of the pig found in 1783 near the Broughton Brook, Stockbridge, Hampshire, and exhibited in the Temporary Museum during the meeting of our Society at Winchester, in 1845, by Mr. J. M. Elwes, of Bossington, in whose possession it remains. This bears the date of Nero's fourth consulate, A.D. 60—68; on one side are the letters—HVL P M COS; on the other—EX ARGEN CAPA ꝰC (?) IV, and underneath—XXX. (*Monumenta Historica*, Inscriptions, No. 134.) The last-mentioned portion of the inscription is thus read by Mr. Roach Smith²—EX ARGENT—CAPASCAS—XXX.

Of the ancient lead-workings on the Mendip hills one other similar evidence is recorded to have been found. In the reign of Henry VIII., as we learn from Leland (*Assertio Arthuri*; *Lelandi Coll.* vol. v., p. 45) an "oblonga plumbi tabula" was brought to light by the plough near the source of the river *Ochis* or *Axe*, which issues from that singular cavern on the Mendip hills, called *Okey* or *Wookey Hole*. Leland states that it was taken to the house of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in London. Camden also relates this discovery at "*Ochiehole*;"³ and Dr. Holland, in his translation of the "*Britannia*," adds that the "table of lead somewhat long—lay long at *Lambith* in the Duke of Norfolk's house." No further trace of its existence can be found. It bore the name of the Emperor *Claudius*, and its date is ascertained to be A.D. 49.

Mr. Way stated that having accidentally heard of the pig of lead found at *Blagdon*, the only vestige of Roman dominion in Britain, as he believed, bearing the name of *Britannicus*, no time was lost in the endeavour to rescue it from the furnace. By the ready assistance of an influential friend of the Institute, Mr. Garrard, Chamberlain of Bristol, and the kind cooperation of Mr. C. Wasbrough, of Clifton, it was found to have been preserved at the shot-works before mentioned. On the first suggestion that such an object was of interest to archæologists as an evidence of ancient mining operations, possessing also a certain historical value on account of the inscription which it bears, Mr. Williams forthwith expressed the wish to send it for the examination of the Insti-

¹ See Eckhel, and Akerman's *Roman coins*, vol. i. p. 160.

² See the notice and representation of this pig given by Mr. C. Roach Smith in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. v. p. 227.

³ *Britannia*, edit. 1607, p. 168; edit.

by Gough, vol. i. pp. 82, 104. Lambarde mentions this pig in his *Topographical Dictionary*, under *Onky*, possibly an error of the press for *Ouky*. See also Collinson's *Hist. Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 420, *Monumenta Historica*, Inscriptions, No. 133.

tute. Mr. Way had accordingly been enabled to exhibit this curious relique to the meeting, and he had the gratification to make known the liberal determination of Mr. Williams to present it to the collection of National Antiquities at the British Museum.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE communicated the following notice of a singular collar brought from Finland, accompanied by an accurate drawing, from which a reduced representation is here given :—

“This collar was found some years ago by a Laplander on one of the mountains of Finmark, from whom it was obtained by Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, Bart., in whose possession it still remains. Such collars were worn by the Finland wisemen, before the establishment of Christianity among the inhabitants of that northern region, on those occasions when they invoked and affected to raise up evil spirits to parley with them. Its material is bronze, and it has all the appearance of great antiquity. It consists of eighteen hollow circular portions, besides the longer one seen in the upper part of the drawing. Its length is 25 inches. The whole was no doubt connected together by an internal wire or cord. As this has perished, it is uncertain whether the long portion placed at the top in the drawing, was intended to hang behind or before, especially as there is a bunch of short chains and remnants of various pendants now attached to one of the ordinary portions. This, however, very probably, was suspended from that particuar portion which I have placed at the bottom, inasmuch as it is a little more ornamented than the others, and retains some fragments of farther ornamentation—visible on its outline—once, perhaps, so arranged, as evidently to have afforded the means of suspension; and if so, this would seem to hang most naturally in front. Only one terminal pendant of this bunch exists in a perfect condition, apparently the rude figure of a horse; there is also a small spear-shaped or leaf-shaped ornament, probably intended for suspension in like manner, and fragmentary portions of many others still remain attached to the links of the short chains forming the bunch before alluded to.

“Sir Arthur Broke also obtained from the same country, Finland, two curious silver rings, of uncertain but ancient date. Drawings of these I send for examination, as specimens of early northern workmanship.” These rings are formed of bands of silver curiously wrought, and representing, possibly, coiled serpents. To the outside are attached small rings, hanging loose, and to which some ornaments may have been appended.

Mr. J. H. LE KEUX produced, for the inspection of the Society, an extensive collection of representations of ancient crosses, existing in England, and he offered the following observations on the interesting subject of archaeological enquiry, illustrated by that series of examples :—

“The collection of drawings of crosses now before the meeting, was commenced by the late William Alexander, upon whose accuracy as a draughtsman, reliance may be safely placed: the best productions of his pencil, however, are the drawings now in the British Museum, made during his appointment as draughtsman to the Embassy in China. His sketches of crosses were mostly executed between 1800 and 1810, with the intention of publication, which advanced so far as the production of a prospectus in conjunction with the late Mr. Lowry. This project was resumed about 1825 by Mr. Britton and my father, and the collection of drawings has ultimately come into my possession by purchase from Mr. Britton.

“It is much to be regretted that so many valuable monuments of this

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Magician's Collar, of bronze, from Finmark.

In the possession of Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, Bart.

(Scale, two-thirds of the original size.)



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class should be gradually lost by decay or removal to positions where they are deprived of the essential interest which they possessed through the local associations connected with them. Thus the citizens of Bristol have allowed their beautiful cross to be removed; it is now preserved in a position possibly of greater security, at Stourhead, but at the sacrifice of the interest and value of such a monument in its original position. The 'Carfax Conduit' likewise has been sacrificed to become an ornament of Newnham Park, near Oxford. The remarkable cross discovered at Lancaster has been transferred to a museum, where it has lost much of the value connected with its local history: 'the two crosses once to be seen at Fletton in Huntingdonshire, have been displaced, and are in a position of questionable security: there is, actually, in the vicinity of London, a cross which has been removed more than a hundred miles from its original locality, and although it may be appreciated through the good taste of its present possessor, its future preservation may depend upon caprice, and its history and origin be forgotten. Some remains of early crosses have been only preserved from destruction by being built into the walls of churches, as in the case of an interesting sculpture at Old Stepney Church; or too frequently they may be found in farm-buildings or applied to other unworthy uses.

"Of the early monuments to which the name of crosses is frequently applied, some are not properly so designated, being merely stones of memorial of various periods. In some instances, the upper portion being lost, the original character of the monument remains doubtful, as regards the propriety of their admission into the series of 'Crosses.' Of this the so-called Bewcastle Cross, the erect monuments at Coppleston, Devon, and Rothley, Leicestershire, are examples. Amongst the earliest crosses of an enriched character, several claim especial notice for the peculiar interlaced riband-like designs of their rude sculpture; whilst those of a somewhat later period present intertwined stems and foliage mixed with birds, animals, or other objects. Some of the early examples have a circular head with a cross rudely cut upon it, as at Carraton Down, and several places in Cornwall; ⁵ others of more elaborate workmanship have the head perforated, forming a cross, as at Carew, Pembrokeshire; or a cross within a circle, as the 'Stone of Lamentation' in Flintshire, and other examples, the shafts being ornamented with riband interlacement, and the cross, invariably, in these earlier examples is of the Greek form, with limbs of equal length. ⁶ The crosses of the Norman and subsequent period are very numerous, and it is remarkable that amongst their richly sculptured ornaments, the characteristic types commonly found in ecclesiastical and other buildings, as also on baptismal fonts, such as the zig-zag or chevron, the billet mouldings, or the intersecting arches, do not appear to have been introduced.

"The purposes for which crosses were erected were very various, and the classification of monuments of this description presents a subject of interesting investigation. They were placed in churchyards to inspire

⁴ See *Archæol. Journal* vol. iii. p. 72.

⁵ See also the representations of crosses at St. Clement's near Truro, and St. Buryan, in Mr. Haslam's *Memoir on Cornish Crosses*, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 309, 310; also several examples

figured in *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxv. part 2, p. 1201.

⁶ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 71. Fenton's *Hist. of Pembrokeshire*, pl. 3, p. 240. Gough's edition of *Camden*, *Flintshire*, vol. iii. pl. xi.

devotion, and possibly, in some instances as places of sanctuary, where the culprit might take refuge under the protection of the church: they were erected in market-places, where the sacred emblem, it might be, should keep before the mind feelings to counteract the sins of dishonesty, and constantly bring to remembrance the Golden Rule inculcated by Christianity. Crosses were placed to commemorate important events, to mark the scenes of strife and of victory, as in the case of the Percy and the Neville crosses; they served as landmarks and beacons, as at Dundry, Somerset; they were the resting-places in towns or by high-ways, where the corpse was deposited for a while, when being carried to the grave; and they were the resort of the needy and the impotent, who there assembled to crave alms for the love of Him, whose symbol is the cross. They were placed to mark and protect springs or public wells, the base of the cross sometimes serving the purpose of a conduit, as at Geddington." The cross, Mr. Le Keux observed, was not always a place of sanctuary; in the "Taming of the Shrew," Grumio, speaking of being wedded to Katharine, says, he would "as leif to be whipped at the High Cross every morning."

Mr. Le Keux concluded his observations in illustration of the remarkable series of examples submitted to the meeting on this occasion (comprising nearly 300 drawings), by some remarks on those most interesting monuments of this class—the Eleanor Crosses, which will form an important portion of a work now in preparation by Mr. Le Keux, and which will supply a *desideratum* in archæological literature. Amongst the critical observations which he offered, in adverting to these unequalled combinations of sculpture with architectural designs of varied and effective character, Mr. Le Keux stated his conviction that the statue of the Blessed Virgin now seen on the cross at Leighton, Bedfordshire, had been originally one of the effigies of Eleanor, removed thither when the work of destruction took place, which has left so few of these memorials of the Queen existing to our times.⁷

By Mr. Le Keux's kindness we are enabled to place before the readers of the Journal two of his skilfully touched etchings, from subjects in the series of stone crosses exhibited by him to the Institute on this occasion. He closed his remarks by the request for information or drawings which might aid his researches, announcing his intention of preparing for publication a selection of examples of this highly interesting class of sacred antiquities.

The discussion was resumed regarding the threatened desecration of ancient churches, especially in the City of London, and the heedless destruction of sepulchral memorials existing on so many consecrated sites. Mr. MARKLAND made a forcible appeal to the meeting on this subject, and cordial concurrence in his views was expressed by Mr. Beresford Hope, Lord Nelson, Mr. Hawkins, and other persons present, who took a warm interest in this important question. It was finally unanimously agreed, that a deputation should be nominated on the part of the Institute,⁸ and that the Bishop of London be requested to grant an interview without

⁷ These crosses will form an important feature of Mr. Le Keux's forthcoming "Illustrations of Stone Crosses," to consist of one hundred plates, of which fifteen will be devoted to the existing

memorials of Queen Eleanor, the plans, sculpture and statues. See Announcements of Archaeological Publications, *infra*.

⁸ See p. 183, in this volume.

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BAKFWILL, DERBYSHIRE.

NORTH EAST.



delay, to enable the representatives of the Society to express the strong feeling aroused on this occasion.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—Representation of a sarcophagus, found recently about a quarter of a mile S. W. of Ancaster, in Lincolnshire, supposed to be the *Isinnis* of Richard of Cirencester, where Roman remains have been frequently discovered. It had been deposited in a position N. and S., at so slight a depth that the discovery occurred through the grating of a plough against the stone lid. A skeleton in perfect condition was found in the coffin, unaccompanied by any urn or other object. The coffin is cut out of one piece of the excellent freestone of the district, and the surface still retains distinct marks of the rough oblique tooling. It is round at the head, and square at the foot. Length, 6 feet 10 inches; greatest width 2 feet 2 inches; width at the foot, 1 foot 10 inches; depth, 1 foot 8 inches. A rude slab, about 4 inches thick, formed its cover. This interment is assigned by Mr. Trollope to the Roman period.

By Mr. GREVILLE CHESTER.—A diminutive figure of bronze, representing a man in a close-fitting dress, resembling a jacket and pantaloons, and a conical cap or head-piece; he carries a club which rests upon his shoulder. By the small rivets still remaining, this figure seems to have been attached to some thin substance, possibly leather or metal-plate. The length is rather more than an inch. It was found on high ground to the west of Winchester. The bronze has become well “patinated,” and the figure had been considered by some persons to be Roman, representing possibly a recruit going through his exercises with the *clava*, used, as Vegetius states, instead of a sword. The Dacians appear on Trajan’s Column fighting with clubs, and wearing trousers, as also in some instances a kind of Phrygian cap.⁹

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A bronze *cochlear*, the bowl circular, the handle pointed (compare Akerman’s *Archæol. Index*, pl. 13, fig. 12), and a *ligula* terminating in a long scoop, like a marrow-spoon. Each of these objects measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. They were described as found in Bucklersbury. A Roman spoon of bone, similar in form to the first, and found at Cirencester, is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., pl. xi., p. 133.

By Mr. WAY.—Impressions from several Roman coins, portions of a large hoard found near Coleraine, during the previous month. This remarkable deposit comprised 1506 coins, wholly of silver, and in good preservation. The series ranges from Constantius II., A.D. 337, to Constantine III. A.D. 407, including fourteen emperors. The coins of Julian II., Arcadius, and Honorius, occur in greatest numbers. There were found at the same time silver ingots or short bars, unhammered, lumps or ingots of various sizes, hammered; fragments of vessels ornamented with foliated and twining patterns, two triangles interlaced, a human head in relief, &c., and with traces of gilding; plates with engraved work, and two fragments of ingots stamped with inscriptions. On one of these are the words—EX OF PATRICII (*ex officina Patricii*), on the other CVR MISSI

⁹ Roman remains have been found repeatedly near Winchester; this singular little figure may, however, be assigned to Mediæval times.

(*curatoris missi*?) Also a large object of thin silver plate, ornamented with punched work, and supposed to have been a cup. The weight of the ingots and fragments amounted to more than 200 oz. of silver, and no object of any other metal was found. The coins and bullion lay close packed at some depth; no trace was seen of any urn or box in which they might have been deposited. The inscribed ingots appear to have been similar in form and size to one found in 1777, in the Tower of London, with coins of Honorius and Arcadius, and bearing the impress—EX OFFIC HONORII. A representation of it is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. v. pl. 25, p. 292. A full account of the discovery near Coleraine has subsequently been communicated to the "*Ulster Journal of Archæology*," vol. ii. p. 182, by Mr. J. SCOTT PORTER, with representations of the ornamented reliques of silver, and a detailed catalogue of the coins with their reverses, by Mr. CARRUTHERS of Belfast.¹ This discovery is remarkable on account of the very rare occurrence of any vestiges of the Romans in Ireland. In 1827, a hoard of 300 silver coins of the Higher Empire was found at Bushmills, co. Antrim; in 1830, 500 silver coins were discovered about a mile from the Giant's Causeway, and two large hoards were subsequently found in the same neighbourhood. The whole have been dispersed, having been sold to strangers visiting the Causeway. With the exception of these discoveries, all of which have occurred within a limited district of the co. Antrim, scarcely any authentic instance of Roman vestiges in Ireland appears to have been recorded. The Roman oculist's stamp found in the co. Tipperary, and described in this *Journal* by Mr. WAY (vol. vii. p. 354), may be mentioned as the only relique which has fallen under our observation.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Three iron weapons, supposed to be of the Saxon period; the precise locality where they were found is not known, but it was probably in London. They consist of a small axe-head, and two spears. One of these has the socket open nearly as far as the commencement of the blade, a mode of construction frequently seen in the spears of the Saxon period, and found possibly more convenient for the smaller weapons of this class, which may have been used as missiles, since if the light shaft were broken, as must have constantly occurred, it would be much easier to detach the head and adjust it to a fresh shaft, than if it had been riveted to the wood.² It may be also supposed that inconvenience arose from the shaft being liable to break where the rivet passed through it. The second spear-head has the socket pierced at the sides for a rivet, and it is remarkable as having lateral projections about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the blade, forming a cross-guard like the *mora* of the Roman *venabulum*. The cross-bar in this example closely resembles that of an iron spear-head of much larger proportions found at Nottingham, and figured in this *Journal*.³ Spear-heads of the Anglo-Saxon period, with such cross-guards,

¹ These coins with the silver ornaments remain in the possession of Mr. James Gilmour, watchmaker, of Coleraine, and it may be hoped that the latter at least will be secured for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

² Compare the spears discovered by Mr. Neville at Little Wilbraham, *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 35, 36; at Linton Heath,

pp. 96, 105, &c. in this volume; Mr. Wylie's Fairford Graves, pl. xi.; and the examples found at Harnham by Mr. Akerman, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pl. i. Occasionally the open socket occurs with the use of the rivet, as at Linton Heath, grave No. 81, p. 110, ante.

³ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. viii. p. 425. This kind of spear with cross-guards

are preserved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, Catalogue, p. 103.

By Mr. EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, M.P.—A diminutive ring-brooch of gold of the XIVth century, found near the ruins of Donaghmoynne or Mannin Castle, in Ulster, the ancient head of the Barony of Farney. It was presented to Mr. Shirley by the Rev. R. Tottenham. The inscription upon one side of this little ornament has not been explained: it appears to read as follows—✠ IHSENAOIIP'CI. The first stroke after the cross may not be intended for a letter, it is an upright line without any transverse strokes or seraphs. The second letter is very obscure; it may be an H, but it is formed like an F combined with an F inverted. The P has a mark of abbreviation seemingly for PER. The weight of the brooch is rather more than 18 grains. The accompanying woodcut has been kindly contributed by Mr. Shirley.⁴ He has given the curious legend of the foundation of Mannin Castle, about A.D. 1200, in his "Account of the Territory of Farney," pp. 153, 193.



By Mr. JAMES YATES.—A specimen of the red earthen-ware bottle, called a Costrell. It was found lately in making an embankment by the river Waveney, and in the parish of Geldestone in Norfolk, several feet below the surface. Its long neck has been broken off. It exactly agrees with the description of this kind of vessel which is given by Mr. Chaffers in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. v. p. 28. It was used by travellers to carry beer, wine, or other liquids, and is shown in mediæval sculptures and paintings, worn by the side of the traveller.⁵ One side has been cut and a little flattened by the knife, so that the bottle may rest more firmly on that side. The other side is marked with a spiral line. It will not stand upright, the bottom of the costrell being round like a Florence flask. A good specimen, larger than this, found in Berkshire, is in the British Museum.

By the Rev. JOHN BYRON.—Several decorative pavement tiles, found at Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire. They are of a class of which the best existing examples probably are to be seen in Ely Cathedral; the tiles are not rectangular, as is usually the case, but of various forms, so as to compose geometrical designs. The tiles are faced with various colours and glazed; ornaments are slightly impressed upon the surface, but there is no design according to the usual mode of manufacture, produced by a stamp,

appears in drawings in Saxon or ante-Norman MSS., for example in the MS. of Cædmon, Archæologia, vol. xxiv. pl. 94, &c. See also Mr. Akerman's Remarks on the weapons of the Anglo-Saxons, Archæologia, vol. xxxiv. p. 182.

⁴ See representations of gold ring brooches found in England, in this Journal, vol. iii. p. 77, where may be found remarks on ornaments of this description. These diminutive brooches occur of other forms. See one of gold in form of the letter A, bearing a curious inscription. Journal of the Archæol. Assoc. vol. i. p. 334.

⁵ See Ducange, *v.* Costrelli. A document in the Monasticon mentions "Cos-

trellos—plenos cervisiæ." Monast. Ang. tom. ii. p. 550. The Promptorium Parvulorum gives the term "Costred, or Costrelle, grete botelle (in another MS. Costret, or botel). Onopherum, aristophorum." Mr. Albert Way, in his note on this word, supposes "Costrell to have been a small wooden barrel, so called because it might be carried at the side, such as is carried by a labourer as his provision for the day, still termed a costril in the Craven dialect." Mr. Way cites the use of the word by Chaucer, "Legend of Hypermestre," where mention occurs of a costrell, filled with a narcotic, to be used as poison.

and by filling in the pattern with clay of a contrasted colour, such as yellow on a red ground, or the contrary. Remains of pavements of this kind of mosaic work have been noticed in France, but they appear to be of rare occurrence in England. Mr. Byron has presented these examples to the British Museum.

By Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS.—A piece of moulded terra-cotta, probably of Flemish workmanship, intended for purposes of Architectural decoration. Its form is semicircular, and it displays in high relief the achievement of the Emperor Charles V., with the date 1552. The shield, charged with the Eagle of the Empire, is of the highly-decorated fashion of that time, and over it is the arched crown. At the sides are introduced lions as supporters, holding the pillars of Hercules, the device of Charles, with his motto—*PLUS OULTRE* on a scroll wreathed round them. This fine fragment of ornamental brickwork was found built into the wall, in the interior of an old house in Little Lombard Street, Whitefriars, lately pulled down in constructing the extensive premises there erected by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans. The ornament has unfortunately suffered so much damage that it is not practicable to give a representation of the complete design here described. The dimensions of the brick are $10\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the thickness 3 inches. Decorations of this nature were much in fashion in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and examples occur in the Eastern counties, in old structures at Norwich and other places. They were doubtless much used in London, and facilities of intercourse with Flanders may have encouraged their introduction. Mr. T. Hart, of Reigate, has in his possession a moulded brick of this description found in 1809, when the party wall of some old houses in Great Tower Street were demolished. It bears the head of the Emperor Charles V. in profile, moulded in relief. Several of these bricks were found on this occasion.

By Mr. FRANKS.—Casts from several moulded bricks of the XVIth century, found at Cambridge; amongst the subjects are—the foxes sent by Samson into the corn of the Philistines; Susanna and the Elders; the four Evangelists, &c. Bricks of this description have sometimes been attributed to the Roman period, as, for instance, one found at Wisbeach, representing the execution of two kneeling victims by soldiers in Roman costume. It is figured in the Antiquarian Itinerary. Hearne gives as Roman a brick found in Mark Lane, and preserved in the Museum of the Royal Society. It represented Samson with the foxes. Leland, Collect., Vol. I., pref. p. lxxi., where its discovery is related in a letter to Hearne from Bagford. The examples produced by Mr. Franks were taken from casts in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. They are probably from the bricks, sixteen in number, formerly in possession of Mr. Reynolds of Cambridge, and afterwards of Mr. Burleigh, of Barnwell. Mr. Sharp, of Coventry, communicated an account of them to the Society of Antiquaries in 1817, but the subject does not appear to have been thought worthy of admission into the *Archæologia*. See Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., belonging to the Society, p. 32. See also a notice of other similar objects, *Archæol.* xxiv., p. 356.

By Mr. TITE.—A singular little MS. Book of Latin Prayers, date probably towards the close of the XVth century, written and bound up in a rhomboidal or lozenge form, through the fancy or caprice of its original owner.

By Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS.—Several curious productions of needle-

work, the property of Miss E. Burr, of Stockwell. They composed a cap worked in black silk and silver thread, supposed to have belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and said to have been worked in some foreign convent; also a worked scapular, supposed to have been worn with the cap. A Christening suit, consisting of a cap, shirt, sleeves of China silk, mits, and a large bib or pinafore of point lace. All these reliques had been many years preserved at Hockliffe, Bedfordshire. There were also exhibited two ancient samplers of point lace; a mantilla and hood of the same material, and other portions of beautiful work attached to a piece of silk.

By Mr. G. B. WEBB.—The original Letters Patent of King Edward VI., dated the 26th Nov., in the first year of his reign, with an imperfect impression of his great seal appended; whereby he confirmed, by *Inspeximus*, the Charter granted by Edward I. at Flint to the town of Carnarvon on the 8th September in the twelfth year of his reign. These Letters Patent recited similar confirmations of that Charter by Edward II. while Prince of Wales, Edward III., Richard II., Henry V. while Prince of Wales, Henry VI., and Edward IV., therein called Edward V., but evidently by mistake, since the instrument was dated in the eighth year of his reign, and under that year of Edward IV. the *Cal. Rot. Pat.* mentions a confirmation of the liberties of Carnarvon. The parchment was so much worn at the folds as to render portions of the writing illegible, and the last line had the appearance of having been cut through longitudinally with a knife for some inches.

This document was accompanied by another, but much smaller, instrument, also on parchment, dated the 10th of April, 1688, and purporting to be a surrender by the Mayor and Burgesses of Carnarvon, under their common seal, to King James II., of all their powers, franchises, liberties, privileges, and authorities of electing and appointing to offices of or belonging to the town, with a request that his Majesty would accept the same, and regrant them such other charter as he should think fit; which surrender was preceded by a short recital of how much it imported the government of the town "to have persons of known loyalty and integrity to bear offices of magistracy and places of trust therein." In the margin is a round discoloured spot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, where a seal, no doubt that of the corporation, was once affixed, but it appears to have been removed carefully and completely, as if for the purpose of cancellation. An indorsement designates it "Surrender of the Charter of the Borough of Carnarvon," over which is "1688, 4 Car. 2," instead of 1688, 4 Jac. 2, as must have been intended.

It is well known that both Charles II. and James II., beside depriving some cities and towns of their charters by legal proceedings, induced others to surrender theirs in order that new charters might be granted them, under which persons favourable to the views of the court might be elected. In the state of dismay in which James found himself shortly before the coming of the Prince of Orange, among other measures, that he was advised to adopt to regain public confidence, was the restoration of the charters to those cities and towns; and he accordingly issued a proclamation under the great seal, dated the 7th of Oct., 1688, in which it was stated, that several corporations had surrendered their charters, but the surrenders were ineffectual for want of enrolment; and that the King had caused the deeds of surrender which could be found to be delivered to the Attorney-General, to be by him cancelled and returned to

the corporations whom they concerned. This satisfactorily explains the surrender above mentioned, and the state in which it was found; for, beside that there is no memorandum of enrolment on it, there was set forth in the proclamation the names of the boroughs whose surrenders of their charters had been enrolled, and Carnarvon was not among them.

By Mr. J. E. ROLLS.—A miniature portrait, of the XVIIth century, and a collection of small personal ornaments, &c., of various periods, comprising a gold ring set with an intaglio on blood-stone, the device supposed to be Gnostic; it is an eagle with the Greek letters Theta and Ro:—two brass Russo-Greek Crosses, one of them with the emblems of the passion surrounding the crucifix—a small bronze scull, possibly intended to be appended to a string of paternosters; also, a small watch made by “Salomon Chesnon, à Blois,” it has no hands, the hour being indicated by an escutcheon engraved on a circular plate, which revolves within the circle showing the hours; this escutcheon is charged with the following coat,—on a cross engrailed, between four eagles displayed, five lions passant. The back of the inner case is engraved, representing a gentleman and a lady who holds a bow. A steel key and a seal of elaborate workmanship, probably French; and a set of silver toilet implements, similar to that produced at the previous meeting by Mr. Hellyer (see p. 188, *ante*). In this example, probably of rather later date, a cork-screw, tobacco-stopper, and a small steel for striking a light, are combined with the implements before described.

By Mr. WHINCOPP.—A parchment roll, being the inventory of the household effects of Thomas Revett, of Brockford, Suffolk, in 1601. It will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. WAT.—Impression from a brass matrix lately in the possession of Mr. Pickering. It is of pointed-oval form; the device being the Virgin seated and holding the infant Saviour, under a canopy of tabernacle work. Beneath are two escutcheons—Barry of six pieces, and in extreme base is the kneeling figure of an ecclesiastic. The legend is as follows:—*s' GVILL' I. DE. SAYSSAC. CAN'. ANICIEN.* It is a seal of the XIVth century, the owner was probably a canon of Anicium, called also Podium or Le Puy, the capital of Velay in France.—The seal of Sir Richard de Burley, from the impression appended to a document at Queen's College, Cambridge, dated 9 Richard II. (1385-86). It is one of the most interesting personal seals with heraldry found by Mr. Ready, during the recent examination of seals which he has been permitted to make in the muniment rooms of several colleges at Cambridge. The escutcheon of the arms of Burley (three bars, a chief charged with two palets, on an in-escutcheon three bars ermine) is borne by an eagle ducally crowned, with the wings displayed so as almost to enfold the shield.—*Sigill' : ricardi : burlei : militis :*

By the Rev. JAMES GRAVES.—Impression from a matrix of gilt brass, found near the workhouse at Kilkenny, and lately presented to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, as recorded in their Journal, vol. iii., p. 79. It is of circular form; on an escutcheon appears a lion rampant;—*s' : THOME : FL' : HENRICH : DE : ROS.* A Thomas de Ros appears in a document of the year 1288, who was a monk of St. John's Abbey at Kilkenny, near the spot where this seal, which may be of that period, was discovered.

JUNE, 2, 1854.

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

Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN called the attention of the Society to the existence of a sepulchral chamber of remarkable character, in a tumulus called "the Tump," near the great hill-fortress of Uleybury, Gloucestershire. He stated that this burial-place, sometimes designated as "the Giant's Chamber" had been partly excavated some years since, when some remains were found, now preserved at Guy's Hospital; and that he proposed to prosecute further examination in the course of the following autumn, when he kindly requested the presence and co-operation of any members of the Institute and archæologists who take interest in primeval remains. The results of the researches subsequently made by Mr. Freeman, in accordance with the invitation thus announced, will be given hereafter in this Journal.

Mr. DICKENSON observed that a place of burial, which appeared to bear much resemblance to the remarkable chambered cairn near Uley, existed near Stony Littleton, Somersetshire, which had been opened in 1816 by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who had given an account with a plan and other illustrations in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 43. A further examination had been recently made under the direction of Mr. Poulett Scrope, President of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and the results as he believed would shortly be published in their Transactions.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated a short notice, accompanied by drawings, of the discovery of stone cists near a Roman villa at Comb Down, Somerset. Three cists, containing the skeletons of a male and two females, were found near the surface placed side by side, the heads towards the north. These stone coffins were roughly hewn, the width increasing towards the head in each instance, that end of the coffin being shaped also to a rounded form. At one side of this group of interments was placed a square stone chest, with a convex lid neatly fitting into a rabbet in the sides of the chest, which was filled with burnt bones. The dimensions of this chest are about 12 inches by 9 inches, the depth being rather more than 6 inches. On the other side was a second stone chest, measuring 22 inches by 15 inches, and containing the head and bones of a horse. Roman pottery and coins had frequently been found near the spot. Mr. Scarth has given a more detailed account of these curious discoveries, which will be recorded in the Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological Society. He described also a little group of tumuli near the Nodes Wood, on Beaulieu Heath, Hants, comprising two conical barrows with an oval mound of larger size placed between them. They are placed closely adjacent to one another in a line N. and S. Each mound is surrounded by a ditch; the conical tumuli measuring in diameter about 60 feet and 45 feet respectively, and the oblong central tumulus 90 feet. They do not appear to have been excavated.

Mr. NESBITT gave the following description of three engraved sepulchral brasses of the XVIth century, two of which are in the Cathedral of Meissen, and one in that of Lübeck. He exhibited rubbings from these memorials. The sepulchral brasses at Meissen commemorate members of the Saxon Ducal family, viz., Zdena or Sidonia, daughter of George of Podiebrad,

King of Bohemia, and wife of Albert, surnamed Der Beherzte (the courageous), and Frederick their son. Both are large plate brasses, and lie with many other like memorials of the family, in the western chapel of the cathedral.

The memorial of Sidonia represents her as standing under an archway, through which are seen windows in the background in perspective; a rich piece of tapestry is suspended behind the figure, the feet rest on a pavement, and on either side of them and partly concealing the lower folds of the drapery are shields; that on the right bears the arms of Albert, viz., Saxony, quartering Thuringia, Meissen, and the Palatinate of Saxony or Thuringia; on a small escutcheon in the centre is the double-headed imperial eagle, and a second escutcheon placed over this bears two lions passant, the arms of Friesland, of which province he was imperial governor. On the escutcheon on the left is the double-tailed lion of Bohemia crowned. The effigy of the duchess is somewhat below life-size; she is habited in a gown of rich stuff, over which is worn a cloak, the head is covered by a hood, and the chin by a barbe cloth. Long narrow strips of cloth are seen on each side hanging down to the ground, but it is difficult to decide whether they represent a scarf worn over the shoulders, or the ends of the barbe cloth. The hands are joined as in prayer, and hold a chaplet of beads, the eyes and head are bent downwards with an expression of humility and devotion. Both drawing and execution are admirable, and probably unsurpassed in any similar work; they are superior to those of the contemporary engravings of Cranach, and in some respects even to those of Dürer.

An inscription in a small black letter surrounds the effigy in a double line, and runs as follows:—⁶ “Anno dñi MCCCCX. am freitag des abent unser frawen hechtwelk ist gestorben die hochgeborne tugtliche furstin fraw Zdena geborn von belhym herzogin zu sachssen landgravin in diringen und marggravin zu Meissen witwe die gewest am gemacheldes hochberumten fursten herrn Albrechts herzogen zu sachssen u. s. r. Godt welle der selen genedig und barmherzig seyn. Amen.” *i. e.* “In the year of our Lord 1510, on Friday the vigil of the Purification of our Lady (*i. e.* the 1st February), died the highborn virtuous princess the lady Zdena, born of Bohemia, Duchess of Saxony, Landgravine in Thuringia, and Margravine of Meissen, who was widow of the puissant highly renowned prince the lord Albert Duke of Saxony and so forth; may God will to be gracious and merciful to her soul. Amen.”

A collection of original letters written by the Duchess Sidonia, and by members of her family, was published in 1852 by Dr. F. A. Von Langenn (Dresden, Meinhold, and Söhne), under the title *Züge aus dem Familienleben der Herzogin Sidonie &c.*, and gives a very interesting picture of the domestic life of a German princely family in the XVth and XVIth centuries.

The brass of Frederick measures 7ft. 6in. by 3ft. 9in. Like his mother, he is represented as standing under an arch, with a curtain suspended behind him. The arch is circular and the details are of a mixed Gothic and cinque-cento character, small Cupid-like figures (here no doubt representing angels) are introduced into the spandrels. The effigy is of

⁶ This inscription is here given from Reyherr's *Mon. Landgraviorum Thuringiæ, &c.*, where are bad engravings of both these brasses.

life-size, bare-headed, but otherwise in full armour, the right hand is raised and holds a rosary, while the left is placed on the hilt of the sword, both head and body turn to the right. The breastplate is globular, and on it is the cross of the Teutonic order, of which Frederick was grand master; this, it would seem, is represented as painted or engraved upon the breast-plate, inasmuch as no surcoat is shown. Over the armour is worn a long mantle⁷ with a hood; the cross of the order is embroidered on the left shoulder. On each side of the feet is an escutcheon, that on the right bearing his paternal arms surmounted by the Teutonic cross, that on the left the arms of his mother, the lion of Bohemia.

This brass much resembles, but is somewhat inferior to, that of the Duchess Sidonia, both as regards drawing and execution, the latter in particular being coarser; there is, however, much force in the drawing, especially of the head. The inscription in small black letter which surrounds the figure is as follows:—

“Nach Xpi gepurt MCCCC. un̄ X jar am XIII. tag des monnats decembris ist zu Rochlitz mit tod v'schaiden der hochwirdig durchlaichtig und hochgepornn first un̄ herr herr friderich tewtsches ordenns hohemaister choadiutor der Erszpischofflichen kirchen zu Magdeburg herzog zu Sachsen lanttgraff In Thuringen un̄ marggraff zu Meysse' des selle got genedig un̄ barmherzig sey des leichnam by begraben light.” *i.e.* “The year 1500 and 10, after Christ's birth, on the 13th day of the month of December, at Rochlitz, departed in death the most worthy, illustrious, and highborn prince and lord, Lord Frederick, Grandmaster of the Teutonic order, coadjutor of the Archi-episcopal church of Magdeburg, Duke of Saxony, Landgrave in Thuringia and Margrave of Meissen. May God be gracious to his soul. The body lies buried hereby.”

Frederick was chosen Grand-master in 1498, when only twenty-four years of age; he refused to swear homage to the King of Poland, as prescribed by the terms of the disastrous peace of Thorn, and was consequently obliged to retire into Germany, where, at the period of his death, he was endeavouring to procure aid from the German princes against the Poles. His successor, Albert of Brandenburg, procured the Duchy of Prussia to be made hereditary in his family, and laid the foundation of the present kingdom of Prussia.

The brass at Lübeck lies in the choir of the cathedral, and commemorates John Tideman, Bishop of Lübeck, who died in 1561. It is of very large dimensions, and upon it is represented a Doric (?) portico, under which the Bishop stands, a curtain hanging in folds behind him. The architrave has triglyphs, between which are shields and oxen's heads. In the tympanum of the pediment is a very grandly drawn figure of the first person of the Trinity with long beard and hair and outstretched arms.

The Bishop is represented of full life-size, in pontifical vestments, the mitre is not on his head, but carried in the right hand, while he bears his crozier in the left. At the feet are two escutcheons, that on the right bearing the arms of the see, and that on the left his own paternal coat.

The drawing of the whole is good and spirited, the execution less refined than that of the above-mentioned brasses at Meissen.

Mr. ALLIES communicated the following particulars regarding the discovery of ancient reliques near Cheltenham, which he sent for examination.

⁷ No doubt the white mantle with a black cross, which was the dress of the order.

About the month of February or March last an iron spear, supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon age, was found in digging clay at Naunton Close, about half a mile from that side of Leckhampton Hill which faces Cheltenham. The spear lay beneath about 7 feet of yellow clay, and 2 feet of blue clay. It measures $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and bears resemblance to the spears assigned to Anglo-Saxon times. Other reliques have from time to time been found there by the workmen in digging clay for Mr. Thackwell's Pottery Works, and some of these have been purchased by Mr. Jenkins of Leckhampton, who deals in antiquities. They were sent for the inspection of the Meeting, and comprised the following:—An iron trident, probably the lower portion of a fishing spear, called in some parts of England "a gleeve:" the barbed prongs have disappeared, but a strong iron ferrule remained, which probably was fixed on the end of the handle, and the workmen who found these reliques informed Mr. Jenkins that the handle fell to pieces when it was dug up.—Two iron keys, presenting no features characteristic of their age.—A small iron adze, about 4 inches in length; and a circular piece of iron, perforated in the centre, the use unknown. Mr. Allies sent also fragments of fictile ware, found in the clay at the same place, the site as he is disposed to conclude of an ancient pottery. They are of three colours, red, white, and grey, and are probably formed of the clay of the place, the pottery now made there being of the same colours. Red ware is made of the yellow clay, white ware of the blue, and the grey ware is produced by the two clays combined, the deepness of the grey colour depending of course upon the comparative proportions of the yellow and the blue clays in the mixture. The ware thus produced is not to be confounded with the Roman slate-coloured pottery, the sombre hue of which appears to have been produced by suffocating the fire of the kiln, according to the explanation suggested by the late Mr. Artis.⁸ Several handles of earthen vessels had been obtained by Mr. Allies; the outside or convex face of these is formed with a hollow, and rudely ornamented with punctures; one of them has small knobs in this hollow. No bronze objects had been found. Portions of foundations of a building of stone were discovered at one part on the border of the present excavations.

The bed of blue clay, Mr. Allies observed, may have been the bottom of an ancient lake, which was filled up with the detritus of oolite, &c. from Leckhampton Hill and the neighbourhood. The depth of this bed is unknown. It contains in places, generally at a depth of about five feet, strata of indurated grit, shells, and broken pentacrinites. There occur also fragments of fossil plants, supposed to be of a species of *Sigillaria*.⁹ He sent specimens with bones and teeth of animals found in the clay, which prove, on examination by Professor Quekett, to be of the horse and ox, with some remains, possibly, of the *Bos longifrons*.

The place which, as has been observed, may have been anciently a lake, still presents the appearance of a trough or hollow, through which a rill runs at times. The thickness of the upper stratum of yellow clay is in the middle of this trough 7 or 8 feet, whilst towards the sides the stratum diminishes in thickness almost to nothing. The greater portion of

⁸ See Mr. Allies' notice of this kind of ware, in his *Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcestershire*, p. 29.

⁹ See Dr. Buckland's *Geology, Bridge-water Treatises*, vol. i. p. 469.

an Ichthyosaurus was found in this yellow clay a few years since, a fact which seems to favour the conjecture of the former existence of a lake.

The subject of interest to the archæologist, presented by these results of Mr. Allies' careful investigation, is the probable existence of ancient potteries near Leckhampton. Future excavations may clear up the uncertainty which at present exists as to their age. Amongst the fragments collected by Mr. Allies there are some which have the character of late Roman pottery, but it is very probable that the occurrence of a bed of clay of such good quality caused the establishment of works there at various periods, possibly in early British and Roman, as well as in Saxon and subsequent times.

Mr. ALLIES concluded his communication by some details which he had succeeded in collecting regarding the curious discovery in 1845, of a skeleton having on the skull the bronze frame of some kind of head-piece. It was found on Leckhampton Hill, about half a mile from the Nauton Close Pottery. Notices of the discoveries there were received at the time from the Rev. Lambert Larking and Mr. Gomonde, and may be found in this Journal, vol. i. p. 386, vol. iii. p. 352, where it is figured. A representation of the skull-cap was also given in Mr. Gomonde's "Notes on Cheltenham, Ancient and Medieval." The particulars stated by Mr. Allies will be more fully noticed hereafter.

Mr. G. BISH WEBB communicated a statement addressed to him by Mr. Latimer Clark, calling attention to the present condition of the ruined cathedral, the crosses and sepulchral remains in the island of Iona, and the injuries they constantly suffer through neglect, and the heedlessness of the numerous excursionists who visit the island during the summer. The sculptured emblems and effigies upon the tombstones of the Scottish and Scandinavian chiefs there interred, are fast disappearing, Mr. Clark stated, beneath the tread of the flocks of curious visitors. No sooner had the guide described the effigy of one recumbent knight, than the thoughtless crowd are permitted to mount upon its face, to listen to the discourse upon other memorials. The noble proprietor of this island, the Duke of Argyll, would no doubt readily exert his authority to restrain all wanton injuries if the case were properly represented to him, and he would enjoin vigilant precautions by the guide, or those who have charge of his Grace's property in Iona. The ravages of time are not so readily prevented. Within the memory of the present inhabitants, great changes have taken place, many inscriptions have become illegible, one fine cross has been blown down, and the fragments are already half imbedded in the turf. Of the two elaborately sculptured crosses which are still standing, one appears tottering on its base, and is liable at any time to be thrown down and shattered by the storms of that inclement region. A trifling expense and the judicious use of cement, with other simple precautions, might secure the preservation of these reliques for centuries.¹

Mr. WESTWOOD offered some observations on the value of the early Christian monuments of Scotland and the Western Islands, and the duty of archæologists to exert their endeavours to avert such wanton injuries as had been reported. He would accordingly move that the Central Committee

¹ The monumental remains, crosses, &c. at Iona, have been carefully represented in the work by Mr. Graham, the "Anti-

quities of Iona," noticed in a former volume. *Archæol. Journ.* vol. vii. p. 105.

be requested to take measures for the conservation of the remains at Iona, by an appeal to the good feeling and taste of the noble Duke, the owner of the island, or in such manner as might best ensure the desired object. This proposition was seconded by Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. HAWKINS considered the present occasion most appropriate, when the attention of the Society had been aroused by such an appeal in behalf of the preservation of ancient monuments, to claim serious consideration of the injuries with which, as he apprehended, many memorials of even greater importance and national interest were actually threatened. He would recall to the meeting the visit of inspection which, at the instance of Professor Donaldson, many members of the Institute had made last year to Westminster Abbey, in order to view the condition of the royal tombs, under the able guidance of the Professor. Mr. Hawkins believed that the opinion on that occasion had been unanimous, that all so-called restorations were strongly to be deprecated, and must prove destructive of the essential interest and authentic originality of such memorials. He therefore now perceived, with extreme regret, amongst the estimates submitted to Parliament, one for no less an amount than £4,700, to be expended in the repairs of royal monuments at Westminster. He would impress upon the Society the urgent necessity of exertion in this emergency, and would propose that some measures be taken speedily, by petition to Parliament, or a Memorial to the First Commissioner of Public Works, to avert, if possible, such a destructive project of "restoration."

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER observed that he would very heartily second the proposition made by Mr. Hawkins. He could not too strongly impress upon the meeting that no renovation of these venerable memorials could be carried out, without the sacrifice of all that renders them most valuable to the historian and the antiquary.

Mr. NEVILLE, Mr. WESTWOOD, and other members present addressed the meeting to the same effect, and the subject was referred to the immediate consideration of the Committee.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A Greek brass medallion of Caracalla, struck at Pergamus. It was found in 1849, during the construction of the Eastern Counties Railway, near Ickleton, Cambridgeshire. Obverse—laureate bust of Caracalla, to right ΑΥΤΚΡΑΤ . Κ . Μ . ΑΥΡ . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Reverse—the Emperor on horseback, to right; opposite him a draped male figure standing, to left; and a smaller figure with a standard to right: in the centre an erect statue of Æsculapius on a high base. ΕΠΙ . ΣΤΡ . Μ . ΚΑΙΡΕΛ . ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ. In the exergue, ΠΡΩΤΩΝ . ΓΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. The medallion hence appears to have been struck under the Prætor M. Cærellius Attalus. This medallion is of great rarity, and especially valuable as having been found in England. It had been recently presented to Mr. Neville by Mrs. Edwards, of Chesterford.

Mr. Neville exhibited also several objects of bronze found at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, and comprising a small socketed celt, a fragment of a sword-blade, a hollow ring, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, formed of a strip of metal

fashioned into a tube, open on the inner side; the cutting extremity of a gouge, a fragment about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; a small pointless bronze blade, of singular fashion; the *bouterolle* or tip of a small scabbard (?); and a small tube of unknown use, resembling that found in 1826 in a quarry at Rosebury Topping, Yorkshire, with bronze celts, gouges, broken fragments, and a mass of metal like copper, 3lb. in weight. Archæol. Æliana, vol. ii., pl. iv. p. 213. It has been supposed that these tubes may have been waste pieces, produced in casting certain objects of bronze. Two similar tubes found with broken celts and swords, socketed celts, a *falx*, and numerous minor objects, all of bronze, near the "Pierre du Vilain," in Alderney, are represented in Mr. Lukis' Memoir, Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. iii., p. 10.

By the Rev. T. HUGO.—A large bronze celt, described as recently found in the Thames; remarkable both on account of its large dimensions (length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breadth of the cutting edge 4 inches), and the fretty ornament which covers the greater part of its surface, formed by small indents which may have been impressed on the bronze by means of a blunt chisel. This example belongs to the first form of bronze celts, according to Mr. Dunoyer's classification (see vol. iv. of this Journal, p. 2, fig. A.), the edges are slightly raised. Compare the third type of celts, as described by Mr. Hugo in his Memoir on their classification, Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. ix., p. 66, pl. 12, figg. 8, 9.

By Mr. EDWARD C. RYLEY.—A collection of reliques of the Anglo-Saxon age, found in a sand-pit at Ash, near Sandwich in Kent, in 1771, and comprising several personal ornaments of beautiful workmanship, being a portion of those which were described and figured in the Appendix to Boys' History of Sandwich, p. 868.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Several specimens of the singular objects designated as "pulley beads," found in urns at Pensthorpe, Norfolk, supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period. They appear to be of bone (?), one side is convex, the other flat, with two, and in one instance three, small holes, by which they may have been affixed like buttons. One of the urns contained burned bones, with fragments of iron and glass, a bone pin, and sixteen of these beads. Also a globular bead of dark-blue glass, found in an urn, supposed to be Saxon.—Some sharp-pointed tines of deers' horns found at Bedford castle, with a number of arrow heads, beads of vitrified paste and of agate or cornelian (?). The tines measure about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and may have been used for the points of missile weapons. They have been regarded as of the Saxon period.—Also, a number of iron pheons and arrow heads, found at the New Farm, Blenheim Park, with examples of the forked arrow head, similar to those figured in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 118, and found in Monmouthshire by Mr. Morgan.

By Mr. FRANKS.—A ball formed of variously-coloured clays (?), the surface ornamented with circles enclosing stars of eight points, and wavy lines, producing the effect of marble. It was found about twenty years ago in Lincolnshire, and is almost precisely similar to the ball formerly in Dr. Mantell's collection, stated to have been found in a British urn near Brighton, and represented in this Journal, vol. ix., p. 336. with another example found at Slymbridge in Gloucestershire. Mr. Franks observed that a similar ball was exhibited in the collection of Antiquities at Dublin during the last year. The ball now produced was found in a brook at Revesby.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A bronze flesh hook (*harpago* or *creagra*),² probably for taking flesh out of a caldron, although sometimes considered to have been used for raking the embers or other purposes in sacrifices; also the bronze casing of the leg of a seat, a portion of wood still remaining within it; both these objects were from the Canino collection of Etruscan Antiquities.—An iron arrow-head from Persepolis; an arrow-head found in the walls of a castle in England; and a bronze spear-head, obtained from Italy.—An iron lance head, found at Battersea, and three quarrels or crossbow-bolts, of the fifteenth century, feathered with slips of wood, probably of Swiss or German fabrication: a prod or stone-bow, of the time of Elizabeth, formed for firing bullets, and which originated the modern cross-bow.—Examples of cutlery, consisting of a slender knife found at Battersea, possibly one of a pair of wedding knives, formerly part of the bride's accoutrements, as shown by Mr. Douce, (*Archæologia*, vol. xii., pl. 47, p. 215); a portion of a small knife, elegantly embossed with silver, and another knife damascened with gold and silver, and bearing the date 1613 inlaid in silver, the forge-mark being a rose slipped. These last were found in the Thames.—Also, a sketch of the iron chamber of a paterero, found at Bridgnorth. The dimensions are as follows: length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter about 4 inches, bore of the tube by which it was adjusted to the gun about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Chambers or moveable breeches, which contained the charge of powder, were in use from early times, and continued in vogue in the time of Henry VIII., and even down to a comparatively late period. They were fitted to the breech of iron tubes which served to give direction to the balls.³

By the Rev. F. DYSON.—A large iron spear-head, found in Wiltshire.

By Mr. FORREST.—A tile of Italian majolica, painted with Arabesques, date about 1530.—A round touch-box elaborately sculptured with subjects of the chase.—A shell-shaped ornament of amber, beautifully carved, with the figure of a Triton within the cavity.—Two enamels of the work of Limoges, painted with mythological subjects, in the style of the works attributed to M. D. Pape, XVIth century.

By Mr. W. BARTLETT, of Burbage, Wilts.—Three ancient horse-shoes, found near Silbury, as before mentioned (p. 65, *ante*), and a representation of a fourth from the same locality. Mr. Bracy Clark has described and represented two of these in his work on shoeing horses. He considered them to be the oldest existing examples, and as having belonged possibly to the same horse, although not found together. The close resemblance in their peculiar formation shows beyond doubt they are of the same period. One was found in levelling a bank in Silbury-hill Mead; no bones of the horse were stated to have been seen, but a human skeleton lay near the spot. The other was found on the down, about a mile and a half distant, under flints, supposed by Mr. Clark to have been removed for repairs of the road, and he conjectured, from the appearance of the shoes and the nails in them, that the horse had been buried with the shoes on its hoofs. He gives some detailed remarks on the ancient mode of shoeing horses, as illustrated by these examples, as also on the peculiar construction of the shoes themselves. We may refer our readers to his work for further information, as

² See representations of a similar bronze instrument in the British Museum, Smith's *Dict. of Antiq. and Rich's Companion to the Latin Dictionary*, v. *Harpago*.

³ Representations of iron chambers found in the Isle of Walney are given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. pl. 21, p. 376.

also to the curious Memoir "On Horse-Shoes," by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, in the Journal of the Archæological Association, vol. vi., p. 406. The horse-shoes found in an entrenched *Motte* in the Canton of Vaud, called the *Colline des Sacrifices*, closely resemble the specimen figured by Mr. Clark, both in their general form, the number of stamp-holes or countersinks, and the shape of the nails. These shoes have, however, no calkins, which occur in the example from Silbury. See representations of the reliques found in Switzerland (*Archæologia*, xxxv., p. 398, pl. 18).

By Mr. WESTWOOD.—Casts from sculptures in ivory preserved in the Bodleian Library, Sir John Soane's Museum, and in other collections in this country and on the continent. They are additions recently made by Mr. Westwood to the remarkable series of examples of this class of mediæval art moulded by G. Franchi, 15, Myddleton Street, Clerkenwell, under the direction of Mr. Nesbitt.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE.—Representation of a very rude bronze crucifix figure, found at a considerable depth in digging a grave at Kilcrea Abbey, co. Cork, in July, 1851, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. The figure had been attached by three nails, and the cross may have been of wood or some other perishable material, which had wholly disappeared. The Saviour is represented with flowing hair, the head leaning slightly towards the left side, the body emaciated, and a cloth tied around the loins. Date, XVth century.

By Mr. WAY.—Representation of an enamelled cruet (*phiale* or *amula*), one of the pair of small vessels used to contain the wine and water intended for consecration at the altar. It was found in the county Down on a spot called "Church Walls," where ancient interments have been discovered, but no tradition of a church there has been traced. The cruet is of *champlevé* work, probably of Limoges: its height is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the handle, spout, and lid, which was attached by a hinge, are lost. The discovery of this example of the enamelled work of the XIIIth century was communicated by Mr. McAdam, of Belfast, by whom it has been published, with a lithographic representation, in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, No. 7. A cruet of similar work, dimensions, and date, is to be seen in the Cabinet of Antiquities, at the *Bibliothèque Imperiale* at Paris: a representation, on a reduced scale, was given in this Journal in the Notice of the Art of Enamelling, by Mr. Way, vol. ii., p. 168.

By the Rev. W. STAUNTON.—A singular object of Caen stone found at Kenilworth Castle, and now in the Museum of the Warwickshire Archæological Society. It resembles a diminutive font of the Norman period; the bowl is surrounded by four grotesque faces, one of them being that of an owl, and supported on four little clustered columns. The height is only 8 inches, and the square plinth on which the circular base is placed measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side. It has been supposed that this curious little relique may have served as a receptacle for holy water, for which however the small size of the bowl seems scarcely suited: it may have been intended as a small lamp or cresset, and the cavity appears to show effects of fire on its surface; it is however probable that the stone is not of sufficiently compact quality to hold oil or melted tallow for such a purpose. It may possibly be of as early a date as the foundation of the castle of Geoffry de Clinton, in the reign of Henry I. It was accidentally brought to light during an Horticultural meeting within the area of the castle, in 1848.

Mr NEVILLE laid before the meeting a drawing of a Norman relique of larger dimensions, but somewhat similar in form to that just described. It had probably been the *piscina* in the ancient church of Wenden Parva, Bsex, demolished in 1662, as stated by Mr. Neville on a former occasion. (See p. 78 in this volume.) At the present time it is placed in the vicarage garden at Wenden.

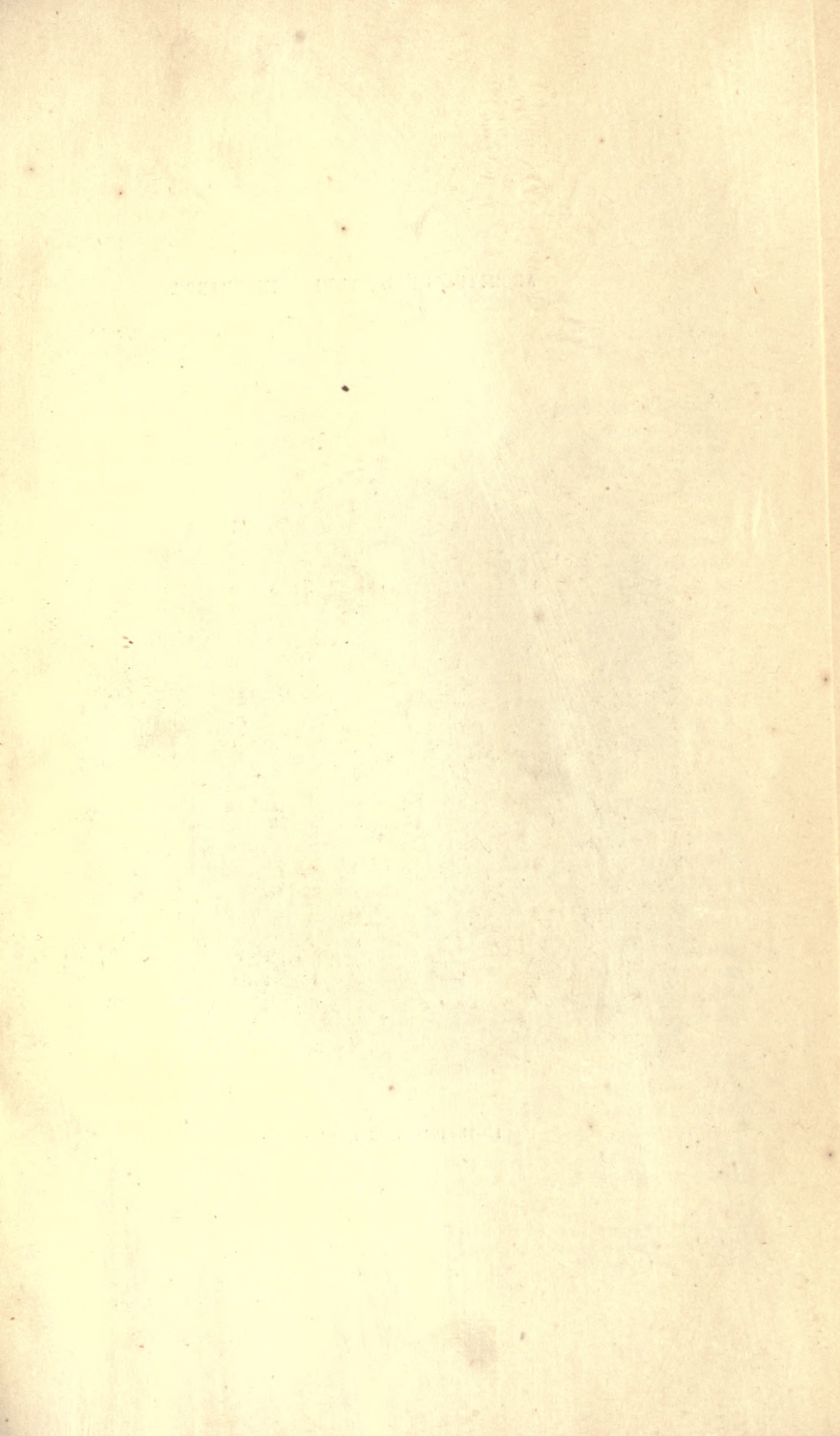
By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A cast from the head of the sepulchral effigy of Richard Cœur de Lion, at Fontevrault, and of which representations were given by Charles Stothard in his "Monumental Effigies." The expression of the features is finely characterised, and all the skill of the sculptor was doubtless exerted to preserve as faithful a portrait as possible of the deceased king.—Also, casts from portions of the effigy of Berengaria, the queen of Richard, at Le Mans; the singular tablet placed on her breast, and on which is seen a diminutive recumbent figure of a queen, between two candlesticks; and the jewelled *fermail* or ring brooch which closes the opening of her dress, called the *fente*, at the neck.⁴ This ornament is set with ten gems, and may possibly be analogous to the so-called decade-rings, supposed to have been used in the repetition of prayers. Casts from these and other interesting effigies of the royal series have been recently obtained for the collection at Sydenham.

By the Rev. J. M. TRAHERNE.—A miniature, by Samuel Cooper, considered to be the portrait of Richard Cromwell, in armour: it bears the initials S. C., and the date 1655. It was formerly at Llantrithyd Place, in Glamorganshire, the residence of the Aubrey family.—Drawing representing the gold knee-buckles of Charles I., worn by the king, according to tradition, on the day of his death, and now in the possession of Lord Ilchester, at Melbury, Dorset. These reliques were presented by Sir Philip Warwick to Sir Stephen Fox, the faithful adherent of Charles II. during that prince's exile.

Impressions of Seals.—By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—A remarkable document, in fine preservation, to which are appended the seal of the city of Cologne and those of all the principal guilds or confederations of trades, twenty in number. It bears date 1326. The devices on the curious seals of the various trades are mostly allusive to their occupations; amongst them is the impression of the seal of the Cordeners, of which the matrix, formerly in the collection of the late Dean of St. Patrick's, is in the British Museum.

By Mr. HENRY NORRIS.—Impression, on dark brown wax, of the seal of William Mounceaux, "dominus de Quarme," appended to his release to Joan de Wellia, formerly wife of Robert de Crystesham, and her heirs, of all right in a tenement which Richard Joco held in North Quarme. Dated at Dunster, Friday after the feast of St. Andrew, (Nov. 20), 7th Edw. II. (A.D. 1313). The seal is in form of an escutcheon, the device being a stag's head caboshed, with a cross between the antlers. The legend is as follows—
✠ s' WILL' MI MVNCEAVS.

⁴ See the representation of this figure in Stothard's Monumental Effigies.



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ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



I.—The Palais Gallien, at Bordeaux.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A.
With Illustrations from drawings by the author and P. H. De la Motte. London:
George Bell, 186 Fleet Street. Small Folio.

AMONG the many volumes illustrative of mediæval architecture which have been published during the last few years, Mr. Petit's former works have been distinguished by the author's having treated the subject rather from an æsthetic than from an antiquarian point of view. In the splendid volume which he has just given to the public, and which is enriched with above 350 illustrations, the student of the principles of beauty in architecture, the antiquary, and the practical architect, will all find matter highly deserving of their attention. To the first, the twelfth chapter, the appendix, and those free and bold sketches, in which Mr. Petit seeks to exhibit the character and leading principle of design rather than the details of a building; to the second, the 'extensive series of examples of French architecture ranging from Roman times down to those of the Renaissance; and to the last, the chapters on construction and the numerous accurately drawn details may be especially commended: each however will find much that is highly instructive in every part of the volume; it is in fact a storehouse of the results of much careful observation which will be more highly appreciated the more it is studied.

We have not space to enter into the many interesting subjects which this volume brings before us, and will therefore confine ourselves to noticing that portion of its contents which comes most within the province of an archæological journal, namely, the antiquarian. Mr. Petit's kindness having given us the opportunity of enriching our pages by transferring to them some of those excellent woodcuts with which his own are so profusely filled, and which, both for clearness of detail and for effect leave little to be desired, we propose to arrange them in an order somewhat more chronological than the plan of his work has allowed, as by this means they may make some, though of course a very distant, approach to a series illustrative of the progress of French architecture, through some of the most peculiar and less known phases of its earlier period.

An excellent starting-point for the history of French mediæval architecture is afforded by the entrance of a Roman amphitheatre at Bordeaux, called the Palais Gallien (See Woodcut, No. 1), both as affording an example of the ornamentation of stone masonry¹ with brick, which appears to characterise the earlier buildings of France and some of the adjacent countries, and since, as Mr. Petit observes, it forms "a perfect Romanesque front

¹ As at Beauvais in the Basse Œuvre of the Cathedral, at Lyons, in the building known as the Manécanterie, at Susa, in the west doorway of the cathedral (where

it accompanies long and short work), and at Zurich, in a house in which it is alleged that Charlemagne lodged when on a visit to that city.

admirable in its proportions and of an arrangement combining both beauty and convenience." He goes on to say, "I fancied in looking over a series of engravings illustrating the mediæval architecture of this part of the south of France, that I could recognise this type or model in some of the principal churches of the eleventh and twelfth centuries."

* We regret that we cannot follow this example of genuine Roman architecture by the semi-Roman of St. Jean at Poitiers, of which Mr. Petit gives an anastatic view; this singular building has straight-lined arches, and brick as well as stone is used in its construction. An excellent photograph of the front will be found in that fine series of photographic views of French churches now exhibited in the gallery over the mediæval courts in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Of that extremely rare class of buildings, which seems to belong to a period somewhat before the year 1000, we have a very remarkable instance in the church of Courcome, near Ruffec (See Woodcut, No. II.); there is much in it as in some of our probably Saxon churches, which resembles debased Roman rather than Romanesque or Norman.

At about this period, several distinct schools of architecture make their appearance in France, the precise discrimination of which does not seem to be an easy task; three of these Mr. Petit thinks deserve peculiar attention from the architect who wishes to revive mediæval architecture in the present day; these are the styles of Auvergne, of Perigord and Angoumois, and of Anjou. The first of these is principally characterised by the barrel roof, the second by being roofed with a series of domes, and the third by square compartments of cross vaulting much raised at the apex. The two last are usually without lateral aisles. The first of these would appear to be the common type of the French Romanesque; it as clearly originated from the Latin or Basilican as the second did from the Byzantine form of church; the third, or Angevine style, appears to be a modification of the second.

Of the churches of the first style, Mr. Petit has given us many very interesting examples; two of the most important and remarkable of these, St. Sernin, at Toulouse (See Woodcut, No. III.), and St. Etienne, at Nevers, are usually attributed to about the same date; the first, it is said, was finished (with the exception of the spire) between 1090 and 1097,² while the latter, according to a writer in the *Bulletin Monumental* (vol. v, p. 17), was consecrated in 1097. They agree very nearly in plan, each having a long nave, with aisles, long transepts, a short choir ending in an apse, radiating apsidal chapels, and eastern apses to the transepts; both have barrel vaults. Churches of this type, Mr. Petit says, prevail throughout Languedoc, Provence, and Dauphiny; and he cites several examples in Gascony. In the absence of a clerestory he observes, they resemble the Lombard Romanesque churches, with which, as well as with our Norman, they nearly correspond in plan. St. Etienne, at Nevers, has some peculiar features in the straight lined arches in the transepts, and the short shafts in the triforium of the apse, which swell out in the middle, and closely resemble the balustrades of our Saxon churches. The singular brackets which carry the eaves of the apse are almost exactly like those which occur in the church of Ainay, at Lyons.

The churches of the second style, namely, of the Byzantine type, are of

² Mr. Petit does not give any date to this building; it would have been interest-

ing to have learnt whether he believes the date usually given to be correct.

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ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



II.—Courcôme. Dep. de la Charente.



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III.—St. Sernin, Toulouse.

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IV.—St. Front, at Périgueux.

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ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



XI.—Loches, in Touraine.

very different character; of these St. Front at Périgueux appears to be the earliest and most remarkable example (See Woodcut, No. IV.) It is evidently copied from St. Mark's at Venice, with the exception that the arches carrying the domes are pointed instead of circular. Any one who is acquainted with the history of English architecture alone, will be startled at finding that this church, containing pointed arches, is confidently asserted to have been begun in 984, and dedicated in 1047. Mr. Petit, however, informs us, that the pointed barrel roof is found in the south of France in buildings of the XIth, and even, perhaps, of the Xth century. In St. Front, it would appear that it is only in the "arch compartments," which are really portions of barrel roofs, that the pointed arch occurs.

The church of St. Etienne, in the Cité, at Périgueux, which is said to have been begun in 1013,³ and consecrated on the same day as St. Front,⁴ in 1047, preserves the original form of the exterior, the domes being visible instead of being hidden by the roof, as in the latter church (See Woodcut, No. VI.) The higher and more conspicuous of them, is, however, not of the earlier period, but a careful restoration, in the XVIth century, of a part of the church constructed in the XIIth.

A fine example of the later period of this style is to be found in the cathedral of Angoulême; in Mr. J. H. Parker's opinion, it is clearly an imitation of St. Front, at Périgueux; it was built between 1101 and 1136. The massive arches which support the central dome,⁵ and the fine range of windows in the drum are very impressive. (See Woodcut, No. VII.)

Although not in strictness an example of the third or Angevine style, the collegiate church of St. Ours, at Loches, is so remarkable a building, that we cannot omit to notice it. Mr. Petit says of it, "If we consider, with M. de Verneilh, that there is a connection between the roofs of Perigord, which consist of a series of domes, and the domical cross vaultings of Anjou, this church is interesting as a kind of link between the two. It certainly occupies an intermediate position in point of date, for it is later than the earliest specimens of the Périgueux dome, and earlier than the Angevine vaultings. To what extent it was influenced by the one, or exercised influence on the other, it is impossible to say, but it cannot be passed over by any one who wishes to enter fully into the examination of the two different styles." (See Woodcuts, Nos. X. and XI.)

The nave, it will be seen, consists of "two square compartments, each covered by an octagonal pyramid of stone, the same shell of stone forming both the exterior and interior roof."

We cannot do more than glance at the numerous examples of buildings of lesser, but still great interest, of which Mr. Petit has given us notes and engravings; as an example of these, we will, however, refer to the church of Civray (See Woodcut, No. V.), with a singularly picturesque octagonal central tower, and as beautiful examples of detail of a period not far from

³ See a paper in the 35th vol. of the *Archæologia*, by Mr. J. H. Parker, where both this church and St. Front are described at some length.

⁴ In Mr. Digby Wyatt's *Handbook to the Byzantine Court of the Crystal Palace* is an engraving representing the exterior of St. Front in its supposed original state, taken most probably from M. de Verneilh's

work, "*L'Architecture Byzantine en France*." The 3rd part of the 14th vol. of the *Annales Archéologiques* contains a very interesting paper by the same author on the French churches of the Byzantine school.

⁵ A good engraving of the interior is given in Mr. Parker's paper mentioned above.



V. Civray. East end.



VI. Church of St. Etienne in La Cité, Périgueux.

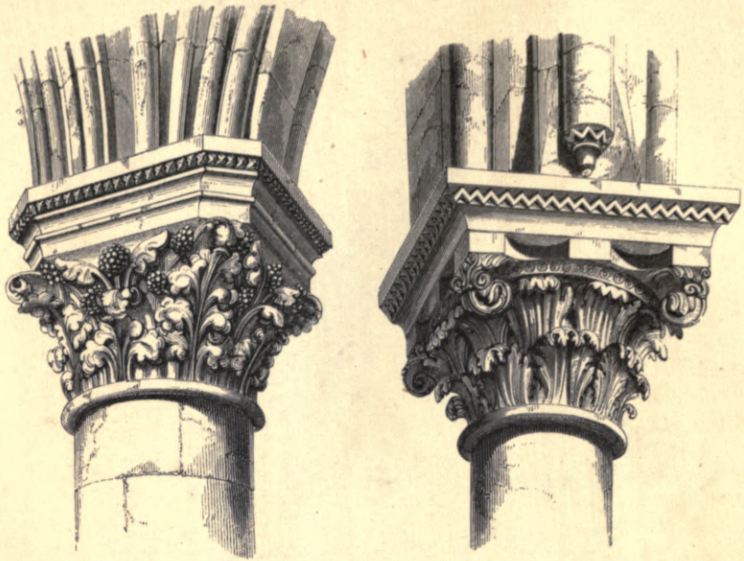
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ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES IN FRANCE.



VIII. IX.—Capitals, Church of St. Nicholas, at Blois.



VII.—Interior of the Dome, Angoulême Cathedral.

the year 1200, to the capitals from St. Nicholas, at Blois. (See woodcuts, Nos. VIII. and IX.) The illustrations we have the satisfaction of placing before our readers may serve to give some idea of the amount of new and interesting matter which the architectural student will find in this volume ; even these, we think, will suffice to show how much truth there is in Mr. Petit's observation. " I am sure a student would obtain more knowledge of English architecture by noticing a limited number of English buildings, and also of foreign ones, each, of course, being taken in different localities, than by giving up his time exclusively to the former, and examining every church or old specimen in the country. If his aim is not merely his own information, but the advancement of Art, the necessity is still greater that he should extend his views."

As we have before said, neither the scope of this Journal, nor the space at our disposal, will admit of our noticing the æsthetical part of this work with the care it deserves ; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to commending it to our readers' attention ; but we cannot refrain from quoting, in conclusion, an observation well worthy of being borne in mind in these days of " restoration," and with which every one who knows what the true spirit and aims of archæology are, will sincerely agree. " We are too much in the habit of considering a work poor and unworthy of notice or preservation, because it belongs to what we call a debased style. We forget that it may, notwithstanding, be the work of a great mind, and bear the impress of both genius and feeling. For these how often are the results of mere technical knowledge of a good style substituted. There is scarcely a restored church but will furnish an instance."

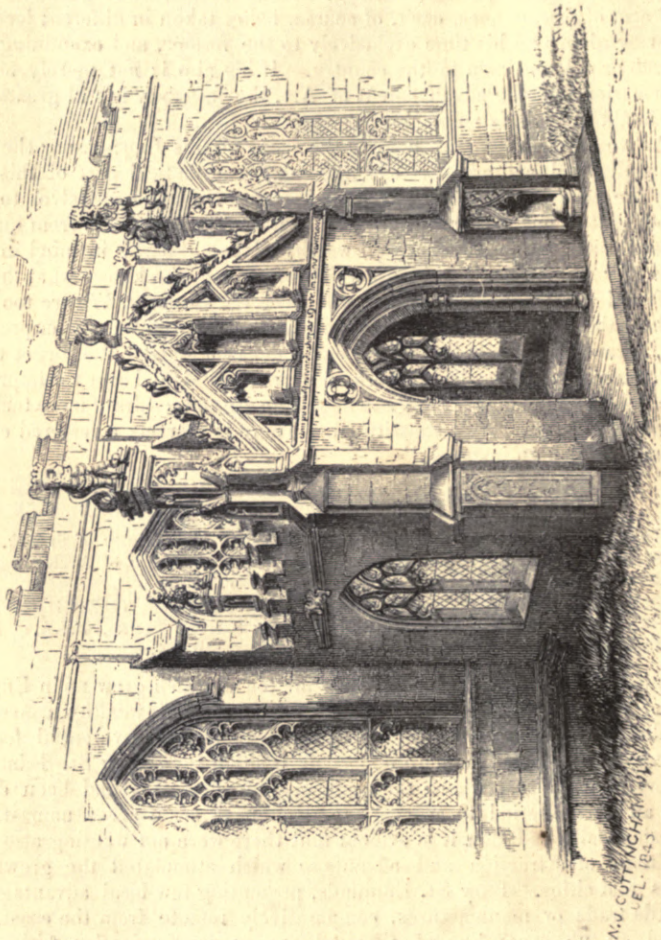
A HANDBOOK OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS, in the County of Suffolk. By SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. Bury : Printed for the Author. 12mo.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BURY ST. EDMUNDS. By SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A. Bury : Jackson and Frost. London : Simpkin and Marshall. 4to.

Amongst those populous and flourishing towns which grew up in England during the mediæval period, under the influence of wealthy conventual foundations, or near sites hallowed by some strong reverential feeling, scarcely any occupied a more important position than Bury St. Edmunds. In several instances, where the confluence of population had been drawn from an early period to concentrate itself near some great monastic or ecclesiastical foundation, it is evident that there were not wanting also local conditions of attraction and advantage which stimulated the growth of towns and cities. Bury St. Edmunds, presenting few local advantages as regards trade or manufactures, comparatively remote from the coast, and placed on no great line of thoroughfare or communication with other populous cities, rose to a degree of importance and magnificence, of which the vestiges even now, crumbling in decay, preserve the memorial.

Few have approached a more attractive subject of historical and antiquarian research than the author of the works under consideration. It is, moreover, one of especial interest to many of our Society, who lately participated in the gratification of that cordial welcome which the Institute enjoyed at Bury from Lord Arthur Hervey, and the members of the Suffolk Institute. Many to whose attention we would now commend these contri-

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.



The North Porch.

butions to East Anglian Topography, will bear in mind how greatly the satisfaction of that day was ensured by the obliging exertions of their author, and by his local knowledge of the interesting sites and traditions to which the volumes before us relate.

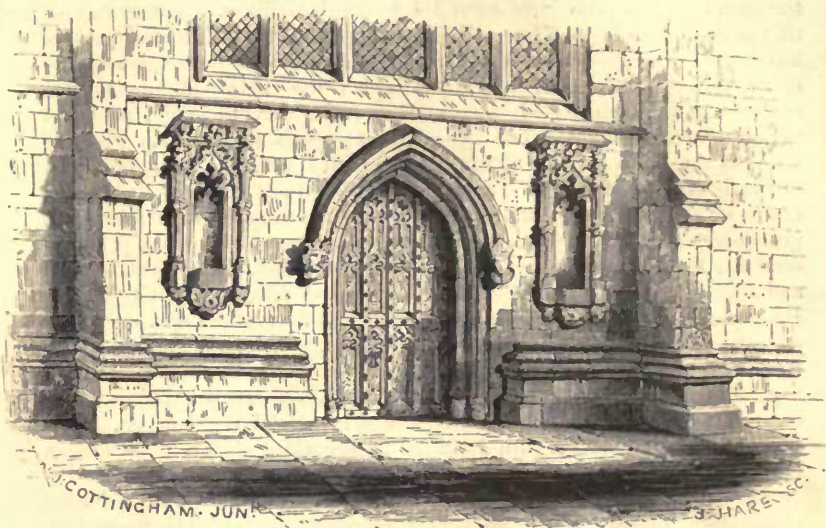
In the "Handbook of Bury St. Edmunds," Mr. Tymms has realised the wish of many who have been led by fresh facilities of access to visit that ancient town. He has not here sought to enter into the general history, a subject which we hope that he may on some future occasion be encouraged to undertake, and upon which the stores of unpublished evidence gathered during his long and careful researches would, we doubt not, throw much light. The little volume which he has now given us presents the leading facts of interest connected with the antiquities and institutions of the town, both ancient and modern; it comprises a graphic sketch of the monastery, of its foundation in Saxon times, its architectural grandeur, of which the two magnificent gate-towers are now the principal remains, the decaying reliques of the conventual buildings, and that unique and beautiful example of ancient architectural skill, the Abbot's Bridge. He guides the visitor to the churches, their rich decorations and sepulchral memorials, the religious foundations, ancient hospitals, the Guildhall with its picturesque porch and entrance, the reliques of ancient domestic architecture in the town, and the traces of its walls, constructed it is believed, in the twelfth century, but demolished for modern convenience. This acceptable manual closes with a sketch of the chief objects of attraction easily accessible from Bury.

Mr. Tymms has recently completed the undertaking commenced some years since, and to which he very successfully devoted his researches, namely, the "Architectural History of the Church of St. Mary, at Bury." In this monograph illustrative of a very remarkable and highly-enriched fabric of the early part of the fifteenth century, Mr. Tymms commences with some notices of the more ancient church of St. Mary, recorded to have been founded by Sigebert, in 637, and superseded by a structure of more suitable dignity, in which the incorruptible body of the royal martyr was deposited by the monks in 1032. This, however, was deemed unworthy, and soon gave place to a more stately structure, completed in 1095, being the conventual church of which some massive ruins may still be seen, sufficing to indicate its grand proportions.

The existing church of St. Mary appears to have been constructed upon a new site, not very far removed from that which had preceded it; it was finished about 1433, and it presents a fine example of the Perpendicular Style in vogue at that time. Of the elaborate enrichment the accompanying representation of the north porch, which Mr. Tymms has kindly placed at our disposal, supplies a good example. We are also enabled to place before our readers a view of the western door, and of the niches of highly ornamented character introduced at its sides. (See woodcut p. 306.) The plan of this striking church is one of rather uncommon occurrence, although examples exist in the eastern counties. It consists of a nave and chancel with spacious aisles extending throughout the entire length, and a square apse; a tower near the N. W. corner, and a north porch. There was also originally a porch on the south side. The beautiful north porch was erected in pursuance of the will of John Notynham, grocer, steward, it has been stated, of the Abbot of Bury; it is dated 1437.¹ The richly

¹ "Bury Wills," edited Mr. Tymms, for the Camden Society, p. 5.

groined ceiling of this porch was concealed by plaster until recent times, but the fan-tracery is now cleared from this disfigurement. The Registry of wills at Bury, it may be observed, has supplied many evidences of the earnest devotion and liberality of the townsmen, contributors like this



WESTERN DOORWAY AND NICHE AS RESTORED.

A. D. 1844.

worthy grocer, to the good work of this noble fabric. Bequests of this nature occur repeatedly in the collection of "Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmunds," edited with great care by Mr. Tymms for the Camden Society in 1850; a contribution to our materials for the history of private life and manners in the fifteenth and subsequent centuries, which cannot be too highly valued.

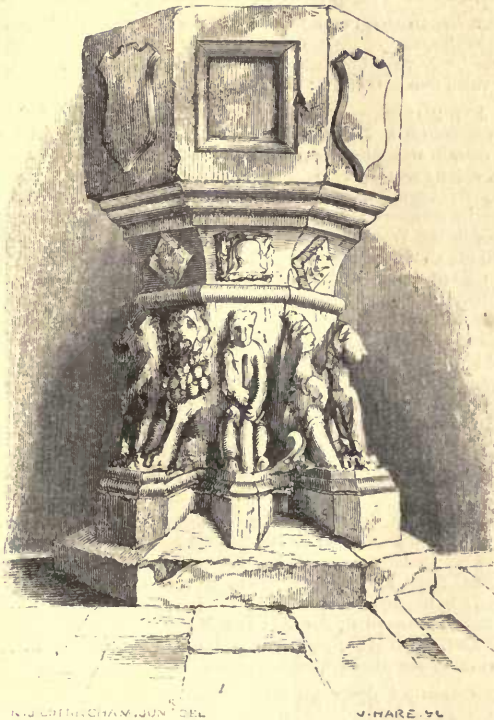
The enrichments of the church are of a very beautiful character; and of these many representations are given in Mr. Tymms' agreeable volume. We must refer to his detailed description of the sculptured figures of angels, which appear upon the hammer-beams of the roof, and of the statues of prophets, apostles, kings, and saints, introduced at the ends of the helms into which the hammer-beam ribs are framed. There occur also in this curious roof some good illustrations of the forms of ancient musical instruments. The bosses present also quaint devices, of which some are given amongst the illustrations of Mr. Tymms' book; amongst these are angels holding the head of St. Edmund; angels bearing the seamless coat (?); the hart lodged, here introduced possibly as the device of Edward IV.; a ram enclosed in a wattled pen, &c.

The monumental memorials are not without interest to the archæologist. The tomb with the effigies of Sir William Carew, 1521, and his lady, is a fine example of its age; it appears to have been canopied over by a tester, which has been cruelly cut away. The resting-place of Mary Tudor,

daughter of Henry VII., and queen of Louis XII. of France, is marked by an altar-slab with the five crosses still visible, brought possibly from the abbey church when her remains were removed to St. Mary's at the Dissolution. The singular tomb of John Baret, who bequeathed a liberal endowment for a chantry in the lady chapel, claims notice; the ceiling above is curiously ornamented with his monogram enclosed within a collar of SS., and the "reson" or motto—"Grace me Gouverne."

The church, which had suffered much from violent storms in 1703 and 1766, and was in a very insecure condition, was repaired with much care by the late Mr. Cottingham. The font used previously to the restorations has been replaced by a new one; it was covered by a canopy of richly carved oak; the shaft, curiously sculptured with figures of animals, may be of the period when the church was erected, the bowl appears to be of later date, (see woodcut). It bears the arms of the town, of the see of Norwich, and of several Suffolk families.

We must here close the brief notices of these contributious to the



THE OLD FONT

topography of East Anglia. The lively interest in subjects of this nature, aroused by the influence of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, under the auspices of their noble and accomplished President, presents the promising assurance that such labours will be cordially appreciated. On a future

occasion the members of our Society may, as we hope, revisit the venerable remains of the fane of St. Edmund under circumstances favourable to more detailed investigation of numerous objects of attraction in that locality than was compatible with the arrangements of their recent visit. The recollection of that pleasant pilgrimage to the great East Anglian shrine will encourage the assurance of fraternal welcome.

Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, his Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy; translated with Notes, and the introduction by Guizot, by T. Forrester, M.A. Vol. III. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

MATTHEW PARIS, his English Chronicle, translated by Dr. Giles. Vol. III. completing the work, with an elaborate Index to the whole, including the early portion published under the title of Roger of Wendover. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

MARCO POLO'S TRAVELS: the translation of Marsden; edited, with Notes, Introduction, and Index, by T. Wright, M.A. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

FASTI ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ; or, a Calendar of the Principal Ecclesiastical Dignitaries in England and Wales, and of the Chief Officers of the Universities to the year 1715. Compiled by John Le Neve. Corrected and continued to the present time by T. Duffus Hardy. Three vols., 8vo. Oxford: J. H. Parker.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Archæologia, Vol. XXXV., Part 2. Amongst the Contents are Memoirs on a Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe, with observations on certain weapons of the Franks; On Celtic Megaliths, and the contents of Celtic Tombs, chiefly as they remain in the Channel Islands; Excavations made by Mr. Akerman in an Anglo-Saxon burial ground at Harnham, Wilts; St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, and its founders; On the Early History of Lord Lieutenants of Counties; Ancient Churches in the West of France; Saxon and other remains found near Mentmore, Bucks; Roman Villa on the Borough Hill, Daventry; Discoveries at Chavannes, Canton de Vaud; Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts at Minchinhampton; On the Last Days of Isabella, Queen of Edward II.; On the Hide of Land, and some Manorial customs in Oxfordshire; British Barrows in South Wilts, &c. Amongst the Illustrations are numerous Anglo-Saxon Antiquities; interesting examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture; the Chalice preserved at Leominster, noticed in this Journal, Vol. X., p. 243; the Chapter Seal of Brechin; the Chased Seal of gold of Henry VIII. preserved in Paris; the Merovingian Fibula described in this Journal, Vol. X., p. 248, &c. 4to. Fourteen plates, with numerous woodcuts.

Proceedings, Vol. III., Nos. 39, 40, comprising an Abstract of Communications at the Meetings, from Feb. 2 to May 11, 1854; Lists of Books, &c., presented. 8vo.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE, Archæologia Æliana, Vol. IV., Part 3.—Amboglanna, recent discoveries at Birdoswald on the Roman Wall; Monumental Stone with Ogham Inscriptions from Bressay, Shetland; Musters for Northumberland in 1538, from an original record in the Chapter House, Westminster, with an Index and Synopsis of Contents, by the late Rev. John Hodgson;—Pipe Roll of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of Edward I., for Northumberland, in continuation of the Series published by the Rev. John Hodgson; with a Translation and Notes.—Examination of Horsley's Allocation of the Miscellaneous Notitia Stations in the North of England.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Journal, No. 37, April, 1854. Contents: On the Ancient Camps of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, with Plans and other Illustrations, by Mr. G. Vere Irving; on the Antiquities of Maidstone and the Polychromy of the Middle Ages, by Mr. J. Whichcord; On the Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury and other paintings discovered at St. John's Church, Winchester, with Ten Lithographic Plates. Proceedings of the Association, &c.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—Proceedings, Vol. I., Part 2. Seventy-third Session, 1853-54. Amongst the communications noticed are the following:—On the Abbey Church of Holyrood, subsequently to the devastations by the English

in 1544 and 1547; On the Stone Vessels known in Scotland as "Druidical Patera" (with woodcuts); Scottish Raids into Northumberland; On the Bayeux Tapestry; On Ancient Terraces of Cultivation in Northumberland and Scotland; Description of an Ancient Tomb found near Stonehaven; Stone Circles in Scotland; "Agricola's Camp," in Lancashire; Notice of a Brass Seal with Hebrew Inscription, found near Edinburgh; Stone Monuments of Asia compared with those of Europe; Recent Discovery of Roman Remains near the Antonine Wall; The Encroachments of the Cymric upon the Gaelic branch of the early Celtic Population of North Britain; Obsequies of James, second Earl of Murray; Examination of the Contents of an hermetically-sealed Glass Vessel from Pompeii; Stone Cists containing Urns, found in Banffshire; Ancient Boat found in the Clyde, &c. With Lithographs and Woodcuts, comprising representations of the "Ballochyle Brooch," the Sepulchral Brass of the Regent Murray, the Chapter Seal of Brechin, Sepulchral Urns, &c.

HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, Proceedings and Papers; Sixth Session, 1853—54, 8vo. Amongst the contents are,—Synoptical view of the British authorities on British history; Notes, Historical and Ecclesiastical on the Chapelry of Kirkby, Lancashire, and description of its Saxon (?) font; Shotwick Church and its Saxon foundation; Notices of British antiquities, weapons, or implements of stone, &c.; On the History of Naval Terms; Notices and Evidences illustrative of the history of Liverpool, its manufactures, &c., with numerous lithographic illustrations, facsimiles of autographs and woodcuts; Plan of Liverpool and the Pool, as they appeared in 1660; Architectural subjects in Lancashire; and a Coloured Plate representing a singular assemblage of diminutive objects, pottery, ornaments and play-things of a child, found in a Roman cemetery near Cologne. They are now in Mr. Mayer's Museum. The occurrence of such Roman *crepundia* in this country has been noticed by Mr. Neville in this Journal, vol. X. p. 21.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Archæologia Cambrensis, a Record of the Antiquities of Wales and its Marches, and the Journal of the Association. No. 18, April, 1854.—Sketch of Roman Remains in Wales; List of Prehistoric Remains of Wales, arranged by counties; Ecclesiastical Terms in Wales and Brittany; Herefordshire under the Britons, Romans and Anglo-Saxons; Descent of the Lordship of Abergavenny; On the Permanence of Races in this country; Druidical Circles and Roman Camp near Trecastle, Brecknockshire; Church Notes in Radnorshire, &c., 8vo. London: Longman. Tenby: R. Mason.

IRELAND.—Ulster Journal of Archæology. Quarterly. Belfast: Archer; London, J. Russell Smith, 4to. Annual Subscription, 12s. Contents of No. 6.—Bodley's Visit to co. Down, 1602, and his campaigns in Ireland; Excavations in Sepulchral Cairns in the north of Scotland, identical in design with the chambered Tumuli on the banks of the Boyne; Relics of Antiquity at Youghal; St. Collum Cille's Cross; Proverbs in Ulster (continued).—No. 7. Marshal Bagenal's Descriptions of Ulster, 1586; Ethnological Sketches; The fishermen of the Claddagh, co. Galway; Huguenot colony at Lisburn; Discovery of Roman silver coins (1506 in number) with silver ingots and fragments, near Coleraine, accompanied by representations of the silver ornaments, &c., and catalogue of the coins; Enamelled vessel of Limoges work, found in co. Down; Antiquarian Notes, &c.

————— Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society. Proceedings and Transactions, January, March, May, and July, 1854. Vol iii. Part 1, comprising Memoirs on the Ormonde Money; On the surrender of Ross Castle, Killarney; Calendar of the Red Book of the Irish Exchequer, with a representation of the Court of Exchequer, in the reign of Henry IV.; On the coin called St. Patrick's; Unique pastoral staff-head; Runic Crosses of the Isle of Man, &c. Lithographs and Woodcuts. Annual Subscription to the Society, 5s. Subscription for Annual Volume of Original Documents, 10s.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant., No. 64.—Unique crown-penny of Edw. IV., minted in Waterford; Coins of the Vandals in Africa; Gold coins of Syracuse; On the method of casting coins in use among the ancient Britons; Hoard of Roman coins found near Evenly, Northamptonshire, &c.—No. 65.—New coin of Beorhtric, king of East Anglia; On Celto-Irish ring-money, with a descriptive catalogue; On the blundered legends upon Anglo-Saxon coins; On Pontefract siege-pieces; On coins of Ethelred II.; On Roman coins and silver plate found near Coleraine, with a list of the coins, &c. J. Russell Smith, 8vo, Quarterly.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from Tumuli in England. By

J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant.—Part X. Nine fibulae from a cemetery at Fairfield, Gloucestershire, excavated by Mr. Wylie; Fibulae found in Warwickshire and Leicestershire, the latter in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries.—Part XI. Beads of amber and coloured pastes, found in Lincolnshire, presented to the British Museum by Sir Joseph Banks; Urn, with a comb, knife, sheers and tweezers found in it, at Eye, Suffolk, and preserved in the British Museum. Subscribers are requested to send their names to J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. The editor requests the favour of communications of unpublished Saxon Antiquities.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Etchings and Notices of ancient remains. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol III. Part 3.—Roman Castrum, and Antiquities at Jublains and Evreux in France; Notes on discoveries of gold plates, chiefly in the south of Ireland, by the late T. Crofton Croker, Esq. Part IV. (completing the volume). Roman castra at Risingham and High Rochester; The Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities; Inscribed Roman-Gaulish vase in the Louvre, and inscribed fragment found at Leicester; Roman leaden seals; Researches and discoveries, Penveney, Birdoswald, Caernarvon, Inscribed altars found at Birrens, Dumfriesshire; Excavations at Little Wilbraham, Harnham, Daventry, &c.; Notes on discoveries in Normandy, at Trèves, &c. Gold plates found in Ireland (continued from Part III.); Society of Antiquaries; National Antiquities; The brass Trumpet found at Romney, Kent. Printed for the Subscribers only. Subscribers' names received by the Author, 5, Liverpool Street, City.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES, Collected by Charles Roach Smith. Printed for the Subscribers only. Sixteen Plates and numerous Woodcuts. This remarkable collection has been formed during the recent extensive alterations in the City of London, and the progress of Public Works. It comprises a valuable and highly instructive assemblage of Roman relics, sculpture, bronzes, pottery, glass, ornaments, sandals of leather, utensils and implements, coins, &c. Anglo-Saxon weapons, ornaments and coins. Roman and Mediæval objects. Of all these a detailed description is given, accompanied by representations of the more remarkable or characteristic examples.

FAUSSETT COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES. A Lecture on the Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries of the ages of Paganism, illustrative of the Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, now in the possession of Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. By Thomas Wright, M.A.; delivered on the occasion of the *soirée* given by the Historic Society to the British Association, at Liverpool, Sept. 27th, 1854. Liverpool, 8vo. (Privately printed.)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Records of Buckinghamshire, or Papers and Notes on the History, Antiquities, and Architecture of the county; together with the Transactions of the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Bucks. Published by the Society, Aylesbury: J. Pickburn; Oxford and London: J. H. Parker, 8vo. Contents of No. I.—Report at Annual Meeting, 1854; British gold coins found in Whaddon Chase; Antiquities of the Chiltern Hills; Ancient local customs; Parochial notes; Queries regarding local information, &c.

CHESHIRE.—Chester Illustrated, consisting of thirty-one line engravings of ancient buildings, with historical descriptions. By J. Romney, Oulton Place, Chester, 4to.

DURHAM.—The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Darlington. By W. Hylton D. Longstaffe, F.S.A. London: J. H. Parker, and Nichols and Son, 8vo., with many Illustrations and Pedigrees.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle. By Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., and Thomas Wakeman, Esq. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, and to be obtained from the Secretary, J. H. Lee, Esq., Caerleon. With twelve Plates, etched by Mr. Lee. Royal 8vo.

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Hartlepool; Newcastle-on-Tyne and Durham Cathedral. London: Longmans. 8vo. With Illustrations.

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SHROPSHIRE.—The Antiquities of Shropshire, comprising chiefly such materials as may serve to illustrate the history of the county during the first two centuries after the Norman Conquest. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. In Quarterly Numbers. Royal 8vo. The first volume is now completed. Subscribers' names may be sent to Mr. Beddow, Shiffhall, or Mr. J. Russell Smith.

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SUFFOLK.—Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c. Vol. II. No. 1. —Memoir on Hawsted Church, and the old Rectory House (with ground-plan); The Hall Place; Hawsted; Hardwick House, and the Etruscan tomb, with a reclining effigy preserved there, &c.

————— Architectural and Historical Account of the Church of St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds; comprising notices of the churches previous to the present fabric; of persons of note buried in the church, and of existing monumental memorials, &c. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. Bury: Jackson and Frost. London: Simpkin and Marshall. 4to. Lithographs and woodcuts.

————— A Handbook of Bury St. Edmunds; the ruins of the Abbey, Churches, ancient Hospitals, and sites of historical or antiquarian interest in the vicinity. By Samuel Tymms, F.S.A. Bury. 12mo. Sold by all booksellers.

WILTSHIRE.—The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine. Devizes: H. Bull. London: J. R. Smith, G. Bell. No. 2.; Manuscript Collections for Wilts, in the library of Sir T. Phillipps, Bart.; Leland's Journey through Wiltshire, 1540 to 1542, with a Memoir and Illustrative Notes; by the Rev. J. E. Jackson; Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harnham Hill, near Salisbury, and Notices of the excavations recently made there by Mr. Akerman; Wiltshire Notes and Queries, &c. With Illustrations. 8vo.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—The Rambler in Worcestershire, or, Notes on Churches, &c. By John Noake, author of "Worcester in Olden Times." 12mo. This is the third and concluding volume of a survey of the churches of this county, to which the author has devoted nine years. Attention has not been exclusively addressed to Architectural features and to Ecclesiastical Antiquities in general; these Notes comprise Statistical information, and the results of personal observation regarding the condition of Parishes and Local Institutions.

YORKSHIRE.—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses*, or, Remains of Antiquity, relating to the County of York, illustrated by Plates and Woodcuts. By William Bowman, Leeds. To be continued quarterly. Part V. On the Southern frontier defences of the Brigantes and the Northumbrians, with a map; British Barrow at Wintringham, opened by Mr. James Wardell, in 1853; Tradesmen's Tokens relating to Yorkshire. 4to. London: J. Russell Smith.

MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA; a Collection of Ancient, Medieval, and Renaissance Remains in the possession of the Lord Londesborough. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. London: Chapman and Hall. To be completed in nine numbers, each containing four Plates, accompanied by an historical and descriptive treatise. Contents of No. 1.: Jewels of the XVIth century; Decorative Vessels for the table; Leather Buckler from the Strawberry Hill Collection, XVIth century; Ivory Sceptre of Louis XII., from the Debruge Collection; Mirror-case and sculptured Ivory Box. No 2.: Jewels of the XVIth century, from the Debruge Collection, &c.; Nuremberg Drinking-cups of silver, in the form of animals; Heaume of the latter part of the XIIth century, similar to those of the time of Richard I.; Heaume of the time of Edward III., and another example

of the time of Richard II. These rare pieces of armour were purchased from Mr. S. Pratt, who obtained them from churches in Norfolk, where they had remained from the period when they had been deposited as funeral trophies. Ancient Chessmen of Walrus-tusk, found in the Isle of Uig, and now in Lord Londesborough's Museum.

ANCIENT GOTHIC CHURCHES. By W. P. Griffith, F.S.A. Part III. With many illustrations. Contents: 1. Historical and Documentary Evidence in support of Architectural Construction by Geometry. 2. Rules for proportioning the Plans, &c., of Parish Churches, large Churches, and Cathedrals. 3. On Architectural Botany; setting forth the geometrical distribution of foliage, &c. With twenty original designs for decorating cornices, corbels, capitals, &c. London: to be had at 9, St. John's Square, and through all booksellers.

NOTES ON THE NIMBUS. By Gilbert J. French. Printed for Presentation. With numerous engravings and woodcuts. 8vo. Accompanied by observations on rayed military banners. With Illustrations.

CHURCH FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS. An Essay by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, B.A. With numerous woodcuts and lithographic illustrations, including several examples of ancient pavements of decorative tiles. 8vo. London: J. Crockford. (Reprinted from the Clerical Journal.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DIALECT. Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their Colloquial use, and Illustrations from various Authors; to which are added the Customs of the County. By Anne Elizabeth Baker. London: J. Russell Smith. 2 vols. Post 8vo.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF STONE CROSSES, with Descriptive Letter-press; to consist of one hundred Plates of Crosses in England and Wales. engraved on steel by J. H. Le Keux. The subjects selected from a valuable collection of Drawings in his possession, representing churchyard, monumental, and boundary Crosses, high Crosses, preaching Crosses, and market Crosses. To the Eleanor Crosses fifteen Plates will be devoted. The work will form two volumes, medium 8vo., each containing fifty plates, with Woodcuts, &c. Price two guineas. Subscribers are requested to send their names to Mr. Le Keux, 30, Argyll Street, New Road, who will thankfully receive any local information, sketches of crosses in remote places, or other assistance auxiliary to his undertaking.

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ANTIQUITIES OF CRETE: a Description of some important Theatres and other Remains in Crete, from a MS. History of Candia by Onorio Belli in 1586. Being a Supplement to the "Museum of Classical Antiquities," by Edward Falkener. Subscribers to that Journal, who wish to possess this continuation of the Memoir of Crete therein published, are requested to apply to Mr. Richards, 37, Great Queen Street, London.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES: the Faussett Collection.—Unpublished MS. Account, by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Discoveries made in upwards of Five Hundred Anglo-Saxon Tumuli in Kent, excavated from 1757 to 1773. To be fully illustrated with Engravings (some coloured) and Woodcuts. Edited by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, by whom subscribers' names are received, 5, Liverpool Street, City. To form one volume quarto. (For subscribers only.)

Archaeological Intelligence.

A volume of remarkable utility and interest to the student of our earlier antiquities has been very recently produced at Copenhagen by the learned Danish antiquary Worsaae. It may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate. We hasten to invite the attention of our readers to this valuable auxiliary, for comparison of many reliques discovered in the

British Islands with those preserved in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, It presents a selection of characteristic types of the antiquities of stone, of bronze, gold, sepulchral urns, objects of the iron period, amongst which are Roman reliques of beautiful forms, and an instructive display of antiquities coeval with our Anglo-Saxon remains; Christian antiquities of the middle ages, &c., not less than 459 examples are represented in this volume. It is entitled—"Afbildninger fra det Kongelige Museum for Nordiske Oldsager i Kjöbenhavn." Royal Svo.

Whilst the foregoing pages were at press, the third part of the Journal of the Archæological and Historical Society of Chester has reached us: We are unable to advert in detail to numerous subjects of curious inquiry, to which the attention of the Society has been directed, in the course of their praiseworthy endeavours to arouse a more active and intelligent interest in the antiquities of the Palatinate. We cannot refrain, however, from noticing the important evidence here presented, in regard to the Records hitherto preserved at Chester Castle, and the exertions of the Marquis of Westminster and those influential persons in the county and city, who felt strongly desirous that these memorials should not be removed to a Metropolitan depository, on any alleged pretext of greater security, at the sacrifice of much of the essential interest inseparably attached to such evidence, in the locality to which it properly belongs. The abstracts of lectures on the local records delivered by Mr. W. H. Black, and his recommendation in favour of a branch depository at Chester, will be read with interest. Much had been done in recent years, for their preservation and arrangement, chiefly, as we believe, through the exertions of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley; a catalogue had been also compiled by Mr. F. Thomas, at the expense of the county. Meanwhile, despite of all remonstrance, these documentary treasures, upwards of fifteen tons in weight, have been transferred to the Rolls Office. It may be hoped that the fullest facilities will now be afforded for the use of the materials centralised in London; and that the public may soon be put in possession of the Calendar and Indices prepared by Mr. Thomas, and which an energetic member of the Institute, Mr. Beamont, had previously engaged to edit for the Chetham Society.

The increasing activity of many Provincial Archæological Societies has been strikingly shown in their recent Meetings, held in various parts of the kingdom. The BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their Annual Congress, in August, at Chepstow, a locality full of attractive objects of all periods, and ample provision to ensure the success and gratification of such an assembly. The CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION selected Ruthin and the Vale of Clywd as the scene of their eighth anniversary, which commenced on September 13, under the Presidency of F. R. West, Esq., M.P. The proceedings of the week were agreeably diversified; the excursions included Denbigh, St. Asaph, Rhuddlan Castle, Vale Crucis, and Llangollen, with many vestiges of the primeval times, and sites of historical interest. Arrangements were concerted to give increased efficiency to the future proceedings of the Society, and the "Archæologia Cambrensis" will be henceforth conducted with renewed energy and interest, under the editorial care of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones. The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their inaugural Meeting in May at Southwark, which was numerously attended, and their Anniversary took place on June 30, at Kingston-on-Thames. On the former occasion, Henry Drummond, Esq., M.P., presided, and delivered

an opening address, which was followed by a discourse "On the Religious bearing of Archæology upon Architecture and Art," by the Rev. J. Jessop. Mr. G. Bish Webb, Hon. Sec., read a Memoir on the line of Ancient Way between Staines and Silchester, passing through Surrey, descriptive of a survey executed some years since by the cadets of Sandhurst College, under the direction of Col. Prosser. A large collection of antiquities, documents, drawings, and other objects, chiefly connected with the county of Surrey, was exhibited. At the annual meeting at Kingston, W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P., presided, and memoirs were read, by Dr. Bell, on the Kingston Coronation Stone, and on other similar stones in foreign countries; by Mr. Maynard, on the History and Antiquities of Kingston; by Mr. G. R. Corner, on a Grant of Land in Southwark by William, second Earl Warren, a knife being appended to the document in lieu of a seal; by Mr. W. Griffith, on Baptismal Fonts; and by the Rev. C. Boutell, on the Medieval Court of the Sydenham Palace. Excavations were made at a barrow at Teddington, and some ancient reliques found. A temporary Museum was formed, to which the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood were admitted for two days after the meeting, and a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege. The WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their first annual meeting at Salisbury, on Sept. 13, the proceedings, which were of a very interesting character, being extended to two days; on the second day, an entertainment was given by the President, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, at Wilton House, and the Society were also received with much kindness by the Bishop at his palace. The memoirs communicated comprised much valuable matter of local interest. The Rev. Arthur Fane contributed Memorials of the Giffard family, and an architectural description of Boyton Church; the Rev. E. Jackson read an account of the Hungerford Chantries in Salisbury Cathedral; the Rev. W. C. Lukis gave a detailed Essay on Campanology, and especially on church bells in Wilts, and Wiltshire bell-founders in old times. Mr. Clutton, to whose care the restoration of the Chapter House at Salisbury has been entrusted, read a very appropriate paper on the Origin and Uses of Chapter Houses; and Mr. Nightingale, of Wilton, on the Byzantine style of Architecture, and the richly decorated structure erected by Mr. Sidney Herbert. Mr. John Bowyer Nichols contributed an account of the Library formed by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, at Stourhead, and of his Wiltshire collections. The SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGISTS held their sixth meeting at Taunton, early in September, with good success; the principal subjects brought before the society were as follows: The remarkable interments lately discovered on Combe Down, near Bath, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth; Antiquities found in the turbaries at Chilton Polden, by Mr. W. Stradling; the application of Philology to Archæological Investigations, illustrating the derivation of names of places in Somerset, by the Rev. W. Jones; Comparison between churches of the Perpendicular style in East Anglia and those of Somerset, by Mr. Freeman.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Institute for 1855 will be held at SHREWSBURY, under the patronage of the VISCOUNT HILL, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire. The Central Committee request the co-operation of members of the Institute, to carry out more fully the investigation of the History and Antiquities of that county, hitherto so little known to archæologists.



face p 215-



East & West, Light

East end of the Chambered Tumulus, near Uley, Gloucestershire, shewing the Entrance.

The Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1854.

DESCRIPTION OF A CHAMBERED TUMULUS, NEAR ULEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE remarkable chambered tumulus or cairn, near Uley in Gloucestershire, has not attracted much notice; and we search in vain the pages of Camden and later topographical and antiquarian writers, for any reference to it. Its situation, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the well-known camp of Uleybury, is remarkably conspicuous on the brow of the Cotswold hills, here called the "Freeze." It is close to the point selected by a celebrated writer,¹ for its "strikingly sublime" view, over "the deep and shaded vale of Severn, with all its towers, forests, and streams," with the Brecknock Beacons seen in one direction, and the Malvern hills and Titterstone in the other.

This tumulus, locally termed a "tump,"² is a long barrow or cairn of stones, covered with a thin layer of vegetable earth. It had been planted with beechwood, which was cut

¹ The Rev. Sydney Smith.—"Sketches of Moral Philosophy," p. 235.

² Tump, from the Welsh *Tump*, or *Tumpath*, a mound. "Hetty Pegler's tump" is the name by which this cairn is known to the peasantry. "Pegler" is a common surname in this part of Gloucestershire, and the villagers of Uley, on being asked as to its application to this spot, whisper an opprobrious story, in regard to a person of the name, formerly living at the adjacent village of Nympsfield. The name, however, doubtless commemorated a no less worthy action than a deed of charity. On visiting the church at Uley, the writer found, on the wall of the chancel, a tablet of the seventeenth century, with the following inscription:—"Near this place lieth interred the body of Henry Pegler of this parish, Gent. Who died

on the 12th day of August, 1695, aged 85. (He gave a parcel of land and ten shillings in money to the use of the poor of this parish for ever.)" "Also the body of 'Hester' his wife, who died the 26th day of Nov., 1694, aged 69." On a list of benefactors, in another part of the church, is as follows:—"Captain Henry Pegler gave 10 shillings per ann. to be paid out of Broadstone field in Uley, 5s. to be given away in bread to the poor, and 5s. to the minister for a sermon on the 17th day of February." This bequest is at the present time in dispute. There exists a tumulus in Westmoreland, near Great Asby, known by the name of Hollin Stump, a corruption probably of Tump. It was opened in 1837, and three skeletons discovered, with the bones of a horse's head.

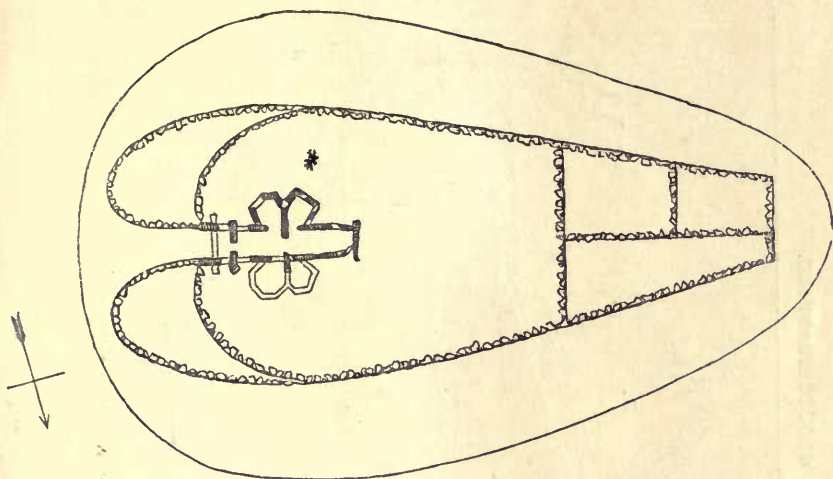
down about the end of the year 1820. About that time, some workmen digging for stone discovered the character of the tumulus, by laying open a chamber on the north side, which is stated to have contained two skeletons. This chamber appears to have been completely broken up on this occasion. Mrs. Purnell, who preceded Colonel Kingscote as the owner of the tumulus, gave directions for its being properly examined, which was done on the 22nd and 23rd of February, 1821. Notes of the examination, the existence of which had been almost forgotten, and which appear to have been made by the late T. J. L. Baker, Esq., F.S.A., have been kindly placed at the disposal of the writer, by the son of that gentleman. It is from these notes and a further memorandum by the late Dr. Fry of Dursley, now preserved in the museum of Guy's Hospital, that this account has been drawn up. Its accuracy has been, as far as possible, corroborated, and the details made more complete, by a further examination, in July of the present year, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Freeman and the writer; on which occasion several members of the Institute and a numerous party of their friends were present.³

The tumulus is about 120 feet in length, 85 feet in greatest breadth, and about 10 feet in height. Like many other long barrows, it is both higher and broader at the east end than elsewhere. The form of its ground-plan bears much resemblance to the so-called *vesica piscis* of mediæval architects. At the east end, and about twenty-five feet within the area of the cairn, the entrance to a chamber was found, in front of which the stones on each side are built into a neat wall of dry masonry, faced only on one side, the space between being filled up with loose stones. The entrance is a trilithon, formed by a large flat stone, upwards of eight feet in length, and four and a half feet in depth, and supported by two upright stones which face each other, so as to leave a space of about two and a half feet between the lower edge of the large stone and the natural ground. On passing this entrance, a chamber or gallery appears, running from east to west, about twenty-two feet in length, four and a half feet

³ In compliance with a wish expressed on this occasion, a door has been placed at the entrance of the chamber, which precludes the necessity for its being

closed up, and permits its examination at any time by those interested in such remains.

in average width, and five feet in height. The walls of this gallery are formed of large slabs of stone, of irregular shape, set into the ground on their edges. Most of these are about five feet high, and from three to five feet broad. They are

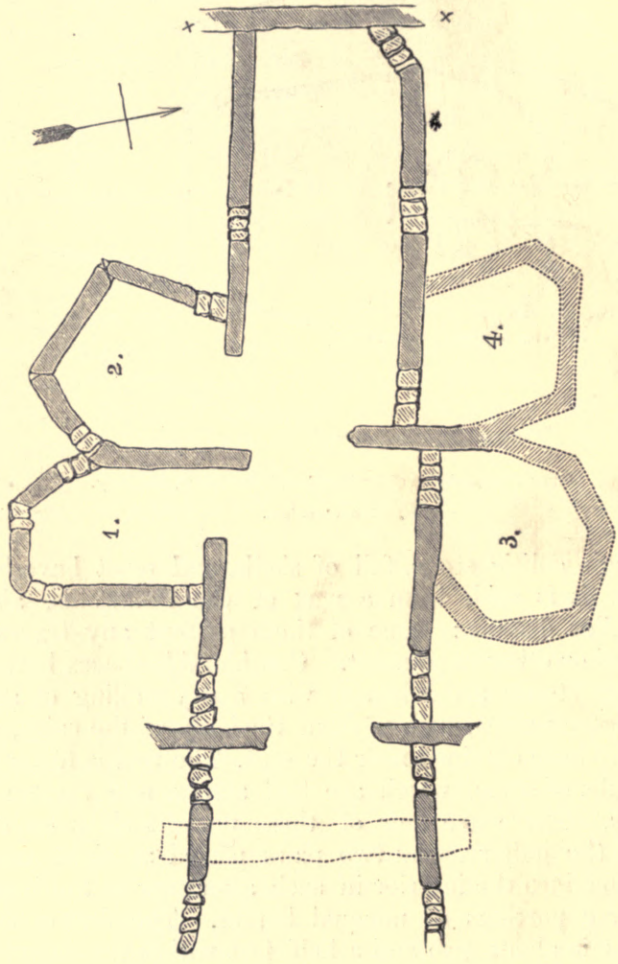


General Ground-plan of the Chambered Tumulus at Uleybury.

Scale, 30 feet to an inch.

of a rough oolitic stone, full of shells, and must have been brought, it is said, from a part of the Cotswolds, about three miles distant: none of them present any traces of the chisel or other implement. Considerable spaces between the large stones are filled up with a dry walling of small stones (corn-brash), such as form the body of the cairn, and may have been obtained near the spot. The roof is formed of large slabs of stone, which are laid across, and rest on the uprights. There are four of these upright slabs on each side of the gallery, and two pairs placed at right angles, projecting into the interior in such a manner as to divide it into three portions of unequal length. The first of these divisions is about two and a half feet within the entrance; the second, about eight feet further to the west, and about ten feet from the upright stone which closes in the gallery at this end. On each hand of the second projecting stone, on the south side of the gallery, are the entrances to two chambers, the first being about two, and the second two and a half feet wide. These side chambers are of an irregular

TUMULUS AT ULEYBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



GROUND-PLAN OF THE CHAMBERS IN THE TUMULUS AT ULEYBURY.

Scale, 5 feet to an inch.



Chambered Tumulus near Uley. Longitudinal section, shewing the South side of the Gallery, with the two remaining lateral chambers.

Scale 5 feet to an inch.

Reed & West, Lithrs



quadrilateral form, (see Ground-plan, Numbers 1 and 2), with an average diameter of four and a half feet, and are constructed of upright stones and dry walling, roofed in with flat stones, in the same manner as the central gallery. In each of the chambers are three upright stones, in addition to that already referred to as projecting into the gallery, which is so placed as to form part of the walls of both chambers.

There were, no doubt, originally two chambers on the north side of the gallery, corresponding with those on the south ; but which no longer exist, and their entrances are now filled up with dry walling. One of these (No. 3) is that accidentally discovered by workmen, about 1820, as already described. Of the fourth we have no other description than that, on account of its very imperfect state, it was not inserted in the plan made in 1821. Dr. Fry was of opinion that it had been injured at some very remote period, when the cairn had been opened. Its probable position, with that of Number 3, is laid down on the ground-plan in dotted lines.

It appears to have been the custom to close up the entrances of these side chambers with dry walling, after interments had been made in them. Such at least was the condition of chamber 2, when opened in 1821 ; and, on clearing it out at that time, the lower courses of a second dry wall were found, in a somewhat different direction, just within the other, so that it seemed to have been doubly closed up. The roof of this chamber differed materially from that of any other part of the structure. Near the top of the side walls, a course of stones was made to overhang the course below it, the next to overhang this again, and so on, thus giving a domed form to the roof, which was closed in with a single flat stone at the top : the construction in this respect being the same as that of the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton, those of New Grange and Dowth in Ireland, and a few others hereafter to be pointed out. Possibly, indeed, the whole structure had originally this character ; as when opened in 1821, there was distinct evidence of the greater part having been more or less disturbed and ransacked, at some much earlier period : and it is not improbable that, as in the examination of 1821, this was effected by removing the cap-stones

forming the roof, which were afterwards replaced, and in the course of which more or less disarrangement cannot but have occurred.

Over the gallery and chambers, a heap of stones, or cairn, was raised, which had been neatly finished on the outside with a facing of dry wall, carried up to a height of from two to three feet, in continuation of that observed on each side of the approach to the entrance. At this end, the cairn appears to have been lengthened after its original formation, by an extension of the dry walling, as shown on the general plan. At the west end of the tumulus, are dry walls intersecting the others at right angles, the object of which it is difficult to understand; possibly, it was intended to construct chambers at this end of the cairn, similar to those at the east, should the occasion have arisen. On the outside of the enclosing wall, the cairn was again piled up, so as to cover and protect this dry walling; and, over the whole, appears to have been laid a thin covering of vegetable mould.

Among the stones which filled up the approach to the entrance, and from two to three feet above the level of the natural ground, were two human skeletons, one of which was laid on the right side in a direction nearly east and west. The other was inadvertently displaced before its position had been observed. Near these skeletons, and close to the large upper stone of the trilith forming the entrance, were the lower jaws with the teeth and tusks of several wild boars, without, it is said, any other of the bones of these animals, even those of the skulls.⁴ The condition in which these two interments were found, appears to prove that the true entrance had not been discovered, or at least opened out, by those who rifled the interior in early times. These interments were probably contemporary or nearly so with those in the interior. Of this, however, there is no actual proof; they, perhaps, indicate sacrificial rites in honour of those entombed within; or the jaws may have

⁴ The tusks of these boars, some of which are preserved in the Museum of Guy's Hospital, measure from 6 to 7 inches in length, on the larger curve. This is about the length of what Sir R. C. Hoare calls an "enormous tusk" of the same animal, found by him in a barrow not far from Stonehenge, with a human skeleton and remarkable objects of both stone and

bronze. (Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 209, pl. xxix.) The tusks of the existing wild boar of Europe do not appear frequently to exceed 5 inches in length; those of the Indian wild boar are often more than 7 inches, and there is one specimen in the Museum of the College of Surgeons in London, more than 9 inches in length.

been deposited in proof of the hunter's skill. The gallery and chamber were filled with small stones and rubbish, among which were the remains of no fewer than thirteen skeletons: nearly all of these had been more or less disturbed. In the gallery, about three feet from the entrance, and just within the first pair of projecting stones, were the remains of two skeletons, one of which had been much displaced, but the other had evidently been buried in a sitting, or rather squatting posture, and had fallen forwards in decay. The feet were found under the hips, the thighs on the legs, the vertebræ and ribs in a horizontal position between the legs; and the skull, with the summit reversed, in front of the knees. A third skeleton was found near the centre of the gallery. Among the stones and rubbish at the west end, were some bones and teeth of a graminivorous animal; and on the floor, a little more to the east, the remains of three human skeletons: one that of a male, another of a female; the third, of which the sex is not stated, had been interred on the back, with the head to the east; the bones of these had been somewhat displaced.

In the side chamber (No. 1,) were the remains of four skeletons, one at least, as was evident from the form of the pelvis, being that of a female. No mode of burial could account for the irregular position in which the bones of these skeletons were found. Above these, and mixed with the rubbish which covered them, were some pieces of earthenware and charcoal, a small vessel described as "*resembling* a Roman lachrymatory," and a few scattered bones of some animal; the remains, possibly, of a funeral sacrifice or feast. In chamber No. 2, which, as has been stated, was found closed up with dry walling, were some pieces of pottery and charcoal, and a few human bones, but not an entire skeleton.

Near the highest part of the cairn, within about six inches of the surface, and nearly over the side chamber No. 3, was a skeleton lying in a direction about N.E. and S.W., with which were three Roman coins of the third brass of the lower empire, and described as of the three sons of Constantine the Great.

When the cairn was recently re-opened, a heap of human bones, most of them much broken, was found at the west end of the gallery. Altogether there were fragments of eight or nine skulls. Among the other bones there were

two upper dorsal vertebræ united by ankylosis, and it is to be remarked that two others in the same condition, obtained in 1821, are preserved in the museum at Guy's Hospital. There were also a few bones of ruminant animals with portions of the jaws of boars, with teeth and fragments of tusks. One of the latter had been cut and perforated as if for suspension, as an amulet or trophy. There were two or three oyster shells, much decayed, a few fragments of red pottery of the coarsest kind, well-burnt, but whether of the Romano-British or Mediæval period, could not be ascertained, as no part of any rim or moulding remained. At the base of the cairn, in the approach to the entrance, two flint flakes were found, one of them darkly stained. As flint does not naturally occur in the district, these must be regarded, almost with certainty, as fragments of arrow-heads or other implements of the period, when the tumulus was erected. This is an inference still further confirmed by the discovery of two stone axe-heads in the immediate neighbourhood of the cairn. One of these axe-heads, now in the museum of Guy's Hospital, is of flint; the other of hard green stone: they measure 4 inches in length, by 2 in breadth. A groat of Edward IV. was picked up, during the recent exploration, by one of the workmen; and this may perhaps mark the time when the cairn was rifled by some mediæval treasure-diggers.⁵

It is to be regretted that only two perfect crania from this burial-place have been preserved; these were presented to the museum of Guy's Hospital by the late Dr. Fry, who had himself taken them from the tumulus. The first, a remarkable specimen of its kind, is the skull of an adult male, with the lower jaw complete. Its length is great in proportion to its breadth; the form, according to Retzius, being decidedly dolichocephalic. The forehead is small, and rather contracted, but not low; the frontal sinuses well marked; the external auditory opening is situated within the posterior

⁵ There is curious proof of such searches for treasure in mediæval times, in a document on the Patent Roll of 17th Edw. II. (1324), entitled "De terrâ fodendâ pro thesauro abscondito querendo;" in which the privilege of examining six barrows and some other places in Devonshire, where treasure was supposed to be concealed, is granted to one Robert Beaupel.

It is prudently stipulated that the search should be made in open day, in the presence of the sheriff of the county, the *decennarius* or tithing-man, and other honest men who might be able to certify to the facts. (Sir H. Ellis's "Letters of Eminent Literary Men," published by the Camden Society, 1843, p. 32.)

half of the skull, the sutures are nearly obliterated; and there are no Wormian bones. The skull is not quite symmetrical; the lower jaw is of moderate size, with a well-formed chin. The insertion of the muscles of mastication is strongly marked. From both jaws several of the teeth are wanting, but have evidently fallen out since death; those which remain are remarkably worn by attrition, and the molars have almost entirely lost their crowns from this cause; those of the lower jaw are concave from side to side, and those of the upper are convex. In the lower jaw are two large cavities, caused by alveolar abscesses, situated about the fangs of the first molar on each side.

The other skull is remarkably well shaped, and is evidently that of a young person, apparently of the male sex. It has the same general form as the preceding, but with its characteristics less defined. The lower jaw has not been preserved; the teeth which remain in the upper jaw exhibit the incipient effects of attrition.⁶

Among the fragments of skulls obtained in July, 1854, are three or four calvaria sufficiently complete to show that the length of the skulls had been great in proportion to the breadth. In three instances at least, the thickness is remarkable, and ranges from three to four-tenths of an inch in the thicker parts of the parietal and frontal bones. There are portions of two lower jaws of great size and thickness, especially in that part of the alveolar region, corresponding to the molar teeth; and which are deeply marked for the attachment of the muscles of mastication. Another lower jaw shows that a first molar and second bicuspid had been lost during life. Such of the molar teeth as still remain exhibit great marks of attrition, and present, for the most part, a concave surface from side to side. A still more marked appearance of the same kind is presented by the teeth remaining in an upper jaw; and in both it is observable that the inner side of the teeth is that most worn away. Though the bones had, of course, lost nearly the whole of their animal matter, they were generally in a state of good preservation; and hardly a carious tooth was found. None of the bones had been burnt.

⁶ See Catalogue of Museum of Guy's Hospital, No. 3200. These skulls are to be particularly described, and the more

perfect of them figured of the full size, in the first Decade of the "Crania Britannica," by Messrs. Davis and Thurnam.

There can be little doubt that the Uley cairn is a monument of the ancient British population during very early times. It appears to bear the same relation to a simple barrow of the same age, as the mausoleum of a noble of the present day does to the turf-grave of a village churchyard. Altogether a finer position can hardly be conceived for the burial-place of an early British chieftain or regulus : a cairn,

“ Immense, with blind walls columnless, a tomb
For earlier kings whose names have passed away.”

Similar chambered tumuli, though of much larger proportions, still exist on the banks of the Boyne, which, from ancient Irish records, are believed to have formed the burial-places of many of the Pagan kings of Tara.

That this was an ancient monument, during the Roman rule in Britain, seems to be proved by the secondary interment near the summit, accompanied by coins of the Constantine series ; whilst the “ vessel resembling a Roman lachrymatory,” if indeed it should so have been described, may possibly indicate that the interior was first rifled at this period—a circumstance which may have arisen from the roof of the chamber having been discovered in making this very interment. The boar’s tusks, the flint flakes, the stone axes, and the result of the examination of similar sepulchral mounds, so far as this has been carried, all seem to point to a very remote period as the date of the Uley cairn.

Whether it is in any degree to be connected, as a contemporary work, with the ancient camp of Uleybury hard by, seems doubtful. The age of hill-fortresses of this description is very uncertain ; and though arguments perhaps preponderate in favour of our assigning them to a period subsequent to the arrival of the Belgæ, two or three centuries before our era ; it is by no means certain that they were not in use by an earlier British population. As, however, a connection between these two ancient monuments cannot, in the present state of our knowledge, be shown to be impossible, a short notice of this remarkable earthwork seems here desirable.

The camp of Uleybury is seated on a bold peninsula of the hills, connected by a very narrow isthmus with the table land adjoining, and must have been a very strong position in ancient times. It is surrounded, on four sides,

by a double rampart and ditch, and the entrance, by the isthmus, is protected by outworks of considerable magnitude. The level area within contains thirty-two acres. Though probably of ancient British construction, it seems likely that it was appropriated, and perhaps modified, by the Roman invaders. There are not wanting, indeed, arguments for claiming it as one of the chain of camps fortified by Ostorius Scapula, A.D. 51, during his campaign against Caractacus; and which, we are told by Tacitus, extended from the Severn to the Avon, or, as some read the passage, to the Nen.⁷ That Uleybury was, in later times at least, in Roman occupation, or in that of a people thoroughly Romanised, may be inferred from the number of Roman remains in its immediate neighbourhood. Among these may be named the villas at Woodchester, Cherington, Rodmarton, Withington, and other places; the "Cold Harbour" farm at Uley, and the coins so often found both within the area of the camp, and on the surrounding hills. Of about one hundred and fifty coins from this site, which have passed into my hands, the majority are third brass of the lower empire, and of those which are legible, four only are of an earlier date, and are referrible to Trajan, Hadrian, and Commodus respectively. About fifty are of emperors from Gallienus to Valens, four being of the Tetrici, three of Carausius, and twenty-nine of the Constantine family. Mr. J. Y. Akerman has been good enough to examine these coins.

The chambered tumulus of Uley, with a few others which will be referred to, has a certain affinity with the Cromlech tumuli of Wales, still best known to us through the old descriptions of Pennant,—those of Cornwall described by Borlase and others, and those, still more remarkable, of the Channel Islands and Brittany, so well illustrated by the labours of Dr. Lukis and his father.⁸ Throughout the north

⁷ See a paper by T. J. L. Baker, Esq., F.S.A., *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 161, in which these camps are traced through Gloucestershire, following the line of the Cotswolds. Sir Henry Dryden is of opinion, after a very careful and extended survey, which we must regret has not been published, that a continuation of this chain of camps is to be traced through the counties of Warwick and Northampton, as far as the marshes of the Isle of Ely and the banks of the Nen. Sir Richard Colt Hoare had previously taken

a similar view of this subject, as may be seen by a map in his "*Giraldus Cambrensis*," 1806. Vol. i., p. cxviii. In the essay by Mr. Baker, above referred to, is a particular description and good ground-plan of the camp of Uleybury, the form of the area being taken from the ground-plan of the fortress given by Lysons, in his "*Woodchester*," Plate I.

⁸ See observations on the Primeval Antiquities of the Channel Islands, by F. C. Lukis, published in this *Journal*, vol. i., p. 142, 222; the account of the

of Europe, in Holland, North Germany, Holstein, the Danish Islands, and the south of Sweden, are sepulchral monuments, called Giants' Chambers by Worsaae and other northern antiquaries, which, from personal observation,¹ we can state are essentially the same with the cromlech tombs now referred to. Excepting, however, as regards the size of the chambers themselves, all these differ in important particulars from that rarer class of primeval sepulchral monuments to which we must refer the chambered tumulus of Uley. In these we find a much more elaborate structure, a central corridor with communicating lateral chambers, arranged in pairs with more or less of symmetry. More of art, too, is shown in the kind of vaulted roof with which the chamber is often covered in, which exhibits an approach to the character of the arch, and has indeed received the name of the "horizontal arch." We here trace a decided advance in architectural skill, as compared with the cromlech chambers, with their simple arrangement of upright stones and imposts, however remarkable these may be from their number and often gigantic proportions.

Chambered tumuli, such as those now under consideration, are of very rare occurrence in the British Islands. That of Stoney Littleton, near Wellow in Somersetshire, about five miles south of Bath, is the best preserved example in England.² Of that at Nemnet near Butcombe, also in Somersetshire, little evidence now remains beyond the very imperfect description in the early volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine.³ The celebrated "Weland's Smithy," near Ashbury in Berkshire, may be a ruined monument of the same kind. There are in Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire, several long barrows or cairns, mostly in a ruinous condition, which might repay the careful investigation of the antiquary, with a view to their comparison with the more distinct examples now enumerated.

In Ireland the remarkable chambered tumuli on the banks of the Boyne, at New Grange and Dowth, with others

Cromlech du Tus, Guernsey, a gallery with small lateral chambers, *Journal of the Brit. Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. i., p. 25; vol. iv., p. 330; and other notices in the same *Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 15, 269, 342; also "On Celtic Megaliths," &c. *Archæologia*, vol. 35, p. 232.

¹ We may allude more particularly to

the Giant's Chamber at Walthausen, near Lubeck, and those at Udleire and Oelm in Denmark, near the Roeskilde Fiord.

² Sir R. C. Hoare, *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 43.

³ *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lix., lxii., and lxiii. See also *Histories of the County of Somerset*, by Collinson, Rutter, and Phelps.

on a smaller scale, are doubtless to be referred to the same category; and there are other less characteristic examples in that country, of which notices have been given by antiquarian and topographical writers. Very recently, Mr. A. Henry Rhind has examined several tumuli in Caithness, in which the same principle of construction is to be traced, and which satisfactorily prove the existence of this form of sepulchral monument in the most remote part of North Britain.⁴

Did the limits of the present notice permit, we might bring together the details of these several examples, with the hope of presenting a connected history of the chambered tumuli of the British Islands. We may, however, observe that we search in vain amongst the sources open to us, for any notices of such tumuli out of this country. As regards the north of Europe, at least, we find no mention of any such in the pages of Worsaae; and the statement of the Society of Antiquaries of Copenhagen is decisive as to the fact that "nothing has as yet been observed approaching to the form of an arch in the sepulchres of the North," such as is to be traced in the tumuli under consideration, and in which these writers recognise "the earliest transition to the arch."⁵

Perhaps the sepulchral monuments of Minorca, called *Talayots*, have more analogy with our chambered tumuli than any other monuments to which we can refer. As to these, however, and the apparently analogous *Nurhags* of Sardinia, we require perhaps more precise details to enable us to institute an accurate comparison, in connection with any inquiry as to the ethnological affinities of these structures. It is to be regretted that we know so little of the ancient sepulchral remains, barrows, cairns, and megalithic chambers of the south of France, the Spanish peninsula, and the shores of the Mediterranean generally; as it seems, on the whole, most probable that this is the direction in which we ought to search for the traces of chambered tumuli similar to those of Uley, Stoney Littleton, and New Grange.

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

⁴ Ulster Journal of Archaeology, vol. ii., p. 100.

⁵ Guide to Northern Archaeology edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, p. 78.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANCIENT HILL FORTRESS OF
ULEYBURY.

It seems desirable to append to the preceding description of the Tump on Crawley Hill, a further short account of the fine fortress called Uleybury, from recent examination, in addition to that given at page 324.

This intrenchment is placed upon, and occupies the whole of the top of a lofty oolite hill, situated just above the village of Uley, and connected by only a narrow neck with the adjoining higher elevation named Crawley Hill. The fortification was made by taking advantage of the steep slope of the hill, and it consists of a narrow terrace of about seven feet in width, placed at a variable distance, but usually about sixty feet down the steep slope ; and of a low rampart made of loose stones covered with turf placed just on the verge of the descent, and backed by a broad nearly level space of about 45 feet in width, which is bounded internally by a short ascent to the level top of the hill. These works have extended all round the enclosure, although in parts the steepness of the hill has rendered the lower terrace rather faint, and in others it has been recently destroyed by quarrying or otherwise.

The top of the hill has long been under cultivation, and therefore presents no trace of antiquity.

The shape of the hill-top is quadrangular, but not very regularly so, and the sides deviate considerably from straight lines. The intrenchment following its outline is of similar form, and has, from possessing such an outline, often been supposed to be of Roman origin.

The entrances are placed at the south-eastern and northern angles. They were approached at the two former places by hollow ways ascending the buttress-like angles of the hill. Each passes through a deep gap in the rampart, and that at the southern entrance is defended by two mounds placed one on each side of the opening. The eastern entrance is much altered. At the northern entrance, which was apparently the principal approach to this important place, the narrow portion of high land connecting the hills rendered more

defence desirable. This approach is therefore found to be defended by a lofty mound raised upon the rampart, and three ditches with their corresponding banks placed in its front. The trenches and banks extended quite across the narrow ridge, which is only about 50 yards in width, and the sides of which descend very precipitously.

The measurements of this enclosure are nearly as follows :

The south-eastern side about 700 paces ; the north-eastern side 320 paces ; the north-western side 800 paces ; the south-western side 300 paces.

Mr. Baker estimates the contents at about 32 acres. The same antiquary has given a tolerably full account of this fortress in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 167, pl. xi.

As is the case in most instances, it is very difficult to arrive at any definite opinion concerning the people by whom this place was first fortified. There seems, however, to be little reason for doubting that it was occupied by the ancient inhabitants of Britain anterior to the Roman invasion, and that the latter people afterwards held it. It forms one of a chain of strong posts placed upon the edge of the range of oolitic hills bounding the valley of the Severn and the Avon ; a position of much consequence to the possessors of the central part of England. Mr. T. J. L. Baker has illustrated many of these forts in the paper already quoted. Sir H. Dryden has paid much attention to the same chain of fortresses. It does not appear that he has published any account of his researches, although he gave a short account of them at a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in the year 1841, illustrated by a lithographic map of the country in which they are situated.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

ON THE LIFE AND DEATH OF EARL GODWINE.*

§ 3. GODWINE DURING THE REIGN OF HAROLD THE FIRST AND HARTHACNUT.

AT the death of Cnut, Godwine appears as the chief man of English blood in the realm, and as taking a prominent part in the dissections as to the succession between Harold and Harthacnut. This brings us almost immediately to the great question of Godwine's life and character, the accusation which, with many writers, has branded his name with indelible infamy. Had he, or had he not, any share in betraying the Ætheling Ælfred to Harold I., or in the loathsome torments which that barbarian inflicted upon his rival and his adherents? To examine into this question, we must look at the state of affairs immediately following the death of Cnut, when the crowns which had been heaped upon the head of that illustrious monarch were divided among a host of unworthy successors. That of England was disputed between his natural son Harold, and Harthacnut, his son by Emma, who was consequently half-brother to the English Æthelings. According to Malmesbury and Wendover, the Danes in England were in favour of Harold, the English divided between Harthacnut and the sons of Æthelred; Godwine, whom the former calls "maximus justitiæ propugnator," appears as the champion of Emma and Harthacnut. Florence says nothing of this, nor does one version of the Saxon Chronicle, while the other makes Godwine, at the head of the West-Saxons, act at first as the chief supporter of Harthacnut's claim to the entire kingdom, and, after the division was agreed upon, as the minister of that prince and his mother in Wessex. Now, it is worth notice that this last version of the Chronicle, which differs very much in its dates from the other, makes no mention of Godwine's supposed treachery to the Ætheling Ælfred, nor, indeed, records

* Continued from p. 252, *ante*.

his coming into England at all. I cannot help thinking that we here have two distinct versions of the story, which have been confused. As the tale is generally told, we hear that the kingdom was divided between Harold and Harthacnut, the latter taking all south of the Thames, but as the new King of the West-Saxons still remained in Denmark, Emma and Godwine governed in his name at Winchester. Ælfred comes over, lands at Sandwich, is seized by Godwine at Guildford, carried before Harold, and blinded or murdered; Emma is then driven into exile, Harthacnut forgotten, and Harold elected king over all England. Of this story half comes from one version of the Chronicle, half from the other; each of the two is tolerably consistent with itself, but the whole which they produce cannot lay claim to that merit. Godwine, so lately the chief support of Harthacnut, is¹ silently transformed into the minister of his rival Harold; the tale also is always told as if the aggression had been made upon the kingdom of Harold, whereas Sandwich and Guildford both lie within the territory assigned to Harthacnut. It is always Harold and his party, not the agents of Harthacnut, who are represented as opposing his entry; Godwine, as minister of Harold, seises him within the region which he is just before described as governing in the name of Harthacnut. In fact it may be doubted whether those who told the tale of Ælfred's landing and being betrayed by Godwine, knew anything of the division of the kingdom, still less of Godwine's position as the minister of Harthacnut. This is the situation of the writer of one version of the Chronicle; he seems to have regarded Harold as succeeding to the whole kingdom on the death of Cnut, Harthacnut being rather mentioned as a mere unsuccessful rival than as one who shared the kingdom by a formal division. Florence avoids that part of the difficulty which is concerned with Godwine's personal share in these transactions, by recording the dissensions on the death of Cnut without any mention of his name; but still he leaves the other untouched, namely, how it happened that an incursion into the dominions of Harthacnut was avenged, not by the ministers of that prince,

Two ver-
sions confused.

¹ Hume indeed tells us that Harold had gained over Godwine by a promise to marry his daughter, but I can find nothing of this in any trustworthy writer. Rapin

more prudently says that he won him over "par des voyes que l'histoire n'a pas développées, mais qui ne sont pas mal-aisées à diviner."

but by those of his rival Harold. In continuation, Florence tells us how on the final accession of Harthacnut, Ælfric, Archbishop of York, accused Godwine and Bishop Lyfing to that king as parties to the murder of Ælfred, and how Godwine cleared himself by his own oath and that of the other great men of the realm, asserting that the blinding of Ælfred was not done by his will or counsel, and that what he had done was all by the command of his lord King Harold.² He also describes the magnificent ship which Godwine gave Harthacnut as the price of his friendship—a gift which does not throw more doubt upon the purity of Godwine's acquittal than the fact that Ælfric got Lyfing's bishopric in plurality for his pains, does upon the testimony of the Most Reverend informer.

Let us try what amount of truth we can get out of these discrepancies between our best authorities, taking in what amount of collateral evidence we can find elsewhere. The details of the two stories in the Chronicle cannot be reconciled, and Florence is actually self-contradictory; yet it seems impossible to doubt the historical character of the two main events, the division of the kingdom between Harold and Harthacnut, and the subsequent landing of Ælfred, with his blinding or death. The variations, however, in the narration of the latter event are so numerous as to destroy all confidence in the details, yet we may observe that all introduce Godwine in some shape or other.

First of all, I think we may fairly accept the statement that, on the death of Cnut, Godwine, with the West-Saxons, asserted the claims of Harthacnut, that the kingdom was divided between him and Harold, and that the government of Wessex was carried on in Harthacnut's name by Emma and Godwine. The version of the Chronicle which states this was written during Eadward's reign, and apparently early in it, as, on recording his election, it adds a wish for his long life. The narration is remarkably clear and straightforward, while there is something very confused in the way in which the story is told in the other. Such a division of the kingdom is also the sort of event which could not well have been invented, while, as the arrangement proved only

²“ Insuper etiam non sui consilii nec sue voluntatis fuisse quod frater ejus cæcatus fuisset, sed dominum suum Regem Haroldum illum facere quod fecit jussisse,

cum totius fere Angliæ principibus et ministris dignioribus Regi juravit.” Fl. Wig. a. 1040.

temporary, it might easily have been passed by in other accounts. Now this must be reconciled with the other fact that Ælfred came into England, and was blinded or murdered. I will not enter into the controverted details, whether Ælfred came alone or accompanied by Eadward, or whether the latter preceded him; whether he was induced to come by a genuine letter from his mother, or by a forgery of Harold's; or, finally, how long he survived his blinding. The great difficulty, as I said before, is the fact that this event is placed before the election of Harold as king over all England; if it happened afterwards, all would be plain, and it is probably on this account, that some of the later writers, as we shall soon see, do actually place it at a later period. But the Chronicle and Florence are distinct; Ælfred is blinded before the expulsion of Emma and the election of Harold over Wessex. Now we must take in two considerations; first that a popular rumour, if nothing better, accused Emma herself,³ either alone or in conjunction with her son Harthacnut, of complicity in the deed; secondly, that Eadward, in a charter, attributes the death of Ælfred to Harold and Harthacnut together.⁴ Now, as Dr. Lingard truly says, the accusation must allude not to Harthacnut personally, but rather to some of those who governed in his name during his absence, that is either Emma or Godwine; but as Harold the son of Godwine signed the charter, and would not be likely to subscribe his father's disgrace, it must be taken of Emma only. Now Emma was always said to have had little regard to her sons by Æthelred, having transferred all her affection to her second husband and children. We know also how severely Emma was treated on that ground by her son Eadward. Again, the panegyrist of Emma does not accuse Godwine, but represents him as receiving Ælfred with all friendliness, and Harold's satellites as seizing him in Godwine's absence, and without his knowledge. Our facts then seem to be that Ælfred was received by Godwine—this much is allowed, whether treacherously or not is the question—that his murder was the work of Harold,

³ Bromton. "Quidam tamen dicunt ipsam in necem filii sui Alfredo consensisse et venenum Edwardo procurasse . . . unde dicunt quod propter necem Alfredi contra Regem Hardeknoutum, ejus conviviã hoc processisse dicebatur, et

contra dictum Godwinum magna ira orta est."

⁴ Cod. Dipl., iv. 171, 181. In one he accuses the Danes in general, in another Harold and Harthacnut by name.

whether with or without Godwine's consent ; finally, that suspicion reached both Emma and Harthacnut. I have argued all along that as the aggression was made on the dominions of Harthacnut, we should have expected that his partisans would have been the persons to resist him, whereas we hear nothing of them, but only of the agents of Harold. But though the attempt was immediately directed against Harthacnut's possession of the crown, it would probably have ultimately attacked Harold's share also. Consequently the partisans of both might well be on the alert. Godwine might well meet Ælfred, either on his own account or on Emma's, and yet Harold's emissaries seize him in a frontier town without Godwine's intervention. This seems to have been the notion of the contemporary author of the *Encomium Emmæ*. And, on this view, we can easily understand how suspicion of treachery may have attached to Godwine at the time, and how later writers, forgetting that he was the minister of Harthacnut, may have represented him as acting on the part of Harold. If so, with what aim did Godwine meet Ælfred ? He may have gone with a commission, friendly or unfriendly, from Emma ; or why may we not believe that Godwine really intended to assert the rights of the Ætheling ? Godwine, as we have seen, opposed the Danish party after the death of Cnut, and obtained for Harthacnut a portion of the kingdom ; after the death of Harthacnut, he opposed them again and placed Eadward on the throne. Why attribute to him a single act opposed to both his earlier and his later policy ? He had opposed Harold and supported Harthacnut ; Harthacnut was still absent and his cause was failing ; Ælfred, the English Ætheling, was actually landed ; nothing was more natural than that Godwine should transfer his allegiance to him from the dilatory Harthacnut ; nothing less in character than that the leader of the English party should conspire with the Danish King⁵ against the English Ætheling. I really think this is more probable than the version devised by Thierry, that Godwine went to see what

⁵ Harold was certainly of English blood on the mother's side, if the son of Cnut and Ælfwyn ; if he was not really Cnut's son at all, he may well have been English on both sides. Yet he figures as the chosen king of the Danish party, while the

English prefer Harthacnut, though, as the son of a Danish father and a Norman mother, he was a complete stranger. Was illegitimacy a greater obstacle in English than in Danish eyes ?

Share of
Godwine in
Ælfred's fate.

Ælfred was like, and finding that he had too many Normans with him, abandoned or betrayed him to Harold. Nor has that writer any business, in thus narrating the story, to put into Godwine's mouth a speech out of Henry of Huntingdon, who tells the whole tale in a completely different manner (making Ælfred not come till after the death of Harthacnut) ; still less, two or three pages after, to make the whole share of Godwine in the business fabulous. If Godwine, as I imagine, came to Ælfred really intending to support him, and if, during Godwine's temporary absence, Harold's emissaries carried him off, one can quite understand that the cautious Earl might think it useless to venture any further in his behalf, and might thus easily undergo the suspicion of treachery. And when suspicion had thus touched him, his accusation and acquittal before Harthacnut become, in themselves, perfectly intelligible ; the only difficulty is presented by the particular form of words put into Godwine's mouth by Florence. Taken alone, one would infer from them that Godwine arrested Ælfred at Harold's command, but that all the special barbarities were entirely the king's own act. Yet, as we have seen, it is impossible to conceive that Godwine was then in Harold's service. If he were, surely the royal command would be ample justification for merely seizing the persons of Ælfred and his followers, as disturbers of the peace of the realm,⁶ provided he was guiltless of treachery in the manner of accomplishing it, and of complicity in the fiendish atrocities which followed their arrest.

On the whole, the matter must remain now, as it did then, involved in obscurity and suspicion. I do not pretend to make out a demonstrative case in favour of Godwine, but still less can such an one be made out against him. I certainly think that, amid such a mass of difficulties and conflicting statements, the great earl, every other action of whose life is that of an English patriot, is at least entitled to a verdict of Not Proven, if not of Not Guilty.¹

Conclusion.
The case
doubtful.

⁶ Would any officer, military or civil, in the service of George I. or II. have been blameworthy for apprehending the elder or the younger Pretender ? If such an event had taken place, and the king, of his own act, had caused the full penalties of the law of treason to be inflicted, the

case would have been just analogous to this view of Godwine and Harold.

¹ So M. la Butte (Ducs de Normandie i. 281) "Cette opinion [that against Godwine] est fort contestable, et dans tous les cas, elle est fort contestée."

It may perhaps be worth while, as before, to look a little at the way in which the story has been corrupted by more recent writers.

The way in which it is treated by Malmesbury is very remarkable. He casts doubt upon the whole story, but describes those who related it (the Malmesbury's statement. "rumigeruli," as he somewhat contemptuously calls them) as placing it between the death of Harold and the arrival of Harthacnut. Mr. Hardy, in the Historical Society's edition, observing the difference between this and the ordinary statement, proposes to read "Cnutonis" instead of "Haroldi." This is rather destroying than explaining conflicting evidence. To me it seems plain that Malmesbury or his informants saw the difficulties which I have above mentioned as attending the version which represents Godwine as acting on behalf of Harold, and put the story later in order to avoid them. As Harthacnut is represented as highly displeased with the proceeding, they must have conceived Godwine, Bishop Lyfing, and the "compatriotæ," who are said to have aided them, as acting on their own account.

Now stories are apt to improve in the telling, and a little dexterous treatment will easily transform this version into the tale which is given at such length in Bromton. That romance-loving Abbot quotes, indeed, the common version, and also, as we have seen, that which implicated Emma herself; but his own form of the story is widely different. The last form, as we have seen, delivered us from one great crux, our present narrator sends all the others after it. The deed is done after the death neither of Cnut nor of Harold, but of Harthacnut; the motive is Godwine's own ambition; the sovereign offended is of course no longer Harthacnut, but Eadward. This has the merit of getting rid of all puzzling questions as to Godwine's position during the divided kingdom, or as to the parental and fraternal merits of Emma and Harthacnut. On the death of the latter prince the English expel the Danes, and send for the two Æthelings, sons of Æthelred; Godwine determines in his own mind that the future King shall reign under his management, and marry his daughter; he perceives that the high spirit of Ælfred will never submit to this arrangement, but that the

milder and weaker Eadward may perhaps be brought under the yoke ; he therefore determines to destroy Ælfred and promote Eadward.² Now when the messengers reach Normandy in search of the Æthelings, they find Eadward gone into Hungary, to visit his nephew Eadward, the son of Eadmund Ironside ; but Ælfred comes over, and is betrayed and blinded by Godwine, according to the common story. The English chiefs, enraged, swear that Godwine shall die a worse death than ever did Eadric,³ the betrayer of his lord King Eadmund ; Godwine, however, escapes into Denmark, but his goods are confiscated. Meanwhile Eadward comes over, is crowned, and reigns justly and mercifully. Godwine, hearing of his justice and mercy, ventures to hope that the latter princely virtue may be extended to himself ; he supplicates that he may be allowed to come over and plead his cause. This he does in a "Parliament," where the "Counts and Barons" talk a considerable quantity of Norman law. Earl Leofric at last cuts the knot ; "It is clear that Godwine is guilty, but then he is the best-born man in the land after the king himself, [therefore, we may suppose, neither the son of Wulfnoth the herdsman, nor yet kinsman of the upstart Ealdorman Eadric], so he and his sons, and I, and eleven other nobles, his kinsmen, will each bring the king as much gold and silver as he can carry, and the king shall forgive Earl Godwine, and give him his lands back again." To this singular way of observing his coronation oath to do justice, the saintly monarch makes no objection ; Earl Godwine takes his lands, and King Eadward takes the broad pieces ; perhaps they were the identical ones over which he afterwards saw the devil dancing.

During the reign of Harthacnut, we read of Godwine, besides his trial and acquittal, being sent with Archbishop Ælfric and others to disinter the body of the late King Harold, a precedent followed in more polished times with that of Oliver Cromwell. Dr. Lingard represents these illustrious body-snatchers as quarrelling over their agreeable task, which led to Ælfric's accusation against

² Thus far Bromton copies Henry of Huntingdon, for the rest the good Abbot seems to draw on his own resources. Robert of Gloucester, Polydore Vergil, and Fabian follow nearly the same version ; Peter Langtoft and Hardyng

adhere to the common story.

³ It is singular that Bromton, in introducing this comparison, makes no allusion to any relationship between Godwine and Eadric.

Godwine. He had also a share in the capture of Worcester, along with Siward, Leofric, and the other great earls, including Ælfric again. This prelate is said to have instigated the king to burn the city, because the people thereof preferred a separate bishop of their own, to one who divided his ministrations between them and an archiepiscopal see.

§ 4. GODWINE AND HIS CHILDREN IN THE EARLY PART OF
THE REIGN OF EADWARD.

On the death of Harthacnut, in 1042, Godwine begins to appear in a more important and a more distinctly honourable character. There cannot be the least doubt that Eadward was peaceably elected king on the death of his half-brother. This appears from both versions of the Chronicle, and from Florence, the latter of which authorities adds, that his election was chiefly brought about through the influence of Godwine and of Lyfing, Bishop of Worcester, the prelate who had shared with him the imputation of Ælfred's murder. I only mention this, because Thierry, on insufficient authority, has given us a picture of Godwine and his sons acting as the leaders of a patriot army, and expelling the Danes by main force. This he rests upon certain confused and unintelligible statements of Bromton and Knighton, which it is exceedingly difficult to reconcile even with the latter writer's own subsequent statements, much less with the history as transmitted by earlier and better authors. Bromton connects this expulsion of the Danes with the coming over of Ælfred, which, as we have seen, he places after the death of Harthacnut. Knighton, first of all,⁴ relates the death of Harthacnut "in unâ bovariâ," and his burial at *Westminster*. He then says that under him the oppression of the Danes was so great that the English rose under a certain Howne, and expelled them. He then relates the murder of Ælfred as happening under Harthacnut, goes off to certain tales of emperors and popes, and finally returns to England to kill Harthacnut again in the ordinary way at the marriage-feast, and to bury him at *Winchester*; adding, that the English immediately sent into Normandy for Eadward, who was certainly in England at the time. Instead of

⁴ X. Scriptt. 2326.

building up a story on the absurd contradictions of so late and inaccurate a writer, Thierry would have done better to have adopted in full, instead of merely honouring with a brief allusion, the legend of Saxo Grammaticus, which is at least consistent with itself, and which is worth relating, as a specimen of the way in which the history even of neighbouring countries may be entirely misconceived. Saxo makes Harold, the son of Cnut, die before his father, and consequently never reign in England; Cnut himself dies at Rouen, in a war with Richard of Normandy; Svend Estrithson acts as his lieutenant in England, and secures the crown for Harthacnut. This prince sends for his half-brother Eadward, whom he associates with himself in the kingdom. Of the royal saint Saxo Grammaticus does not speak highly; he ventures to talk boldly of Eadward's "stoliditas" and "desidia." On the death of Harthacnut, Svend hopes to succeed both in Denmark and England. Finding his hopes frustrated in the former quarter, he returns to England only to find that Harold, the son of Godwine—Godwine himself is not mentioned—had roused the English against the Danish rule, massacred the Danes at a banquet, and given a nominal royalty to the weak Eadward, reserving the real administration in his own hands. This beautiful story seems to meet with no credence from any writer, except, perhaps, Polydore Vergil and Duchesne. Earlier writers had probably never read the Danish historian; later and more critical ones have generally passed by the story with the contempt it merits. Of both these fictions one need only say, that they must be confused repetitions of the massacre of St. Brice in the time of Æthelred. Knighton's "Howne," indeed, can be no other than the "Huna quidam, Regis Ethelredi militiæ princeps, vir strenuus et bellicosus," who, according to Wendover,⁵ instigated Æthelred to that crime.

Both Eadward and his mother were now in England, under the protection of Harthacnut, who, according to a probable though ill-authenticated statement, had named Eadward as his successor. This is clear from Florence, Malmesbury, and William of Jumièges; the notion that Eadward was in Normandy, adopted by Thierry, comes from that version of the story of Ælfred, which represented the Æthelings as coming over

Election of
Eadward.

⁵ i. 444.

after the death of Harthacnut. Or rather, as Dr. Lingard truly says, in the form which it assumes in William of Poitou, it is an interested Norman fiction. That writer would have us believe that Eadward was elected under a letter missive from William the Bastard, with threats of a Norman invasion as his writ of *præmunire*. Very different is the authentic narrative, whether in the unadorned simplicity of Florence, or in the more elaborate periods of Malmesbury. This last writer gives us a long story of the way in which Godwine

Eloquence
of Godwine.

persuaded the unwilling Eadward to accept the crown, of which Florence and the Chronicle say nothing. It is chiefly valuable for the character which it gives of Godwine as an eloquent speaker, skilled in the art of guiding popular assemblies,⁶ on which the novelist well remarks, that "when the chronicler praises the gift of speech, he unconsciously proves the existence of constitutional freedom."⁷ If Malmesbury be correct in his statement (not found in all his MSS.), that a few persons opposed the election of Eadward, and were banished from the kingdom, one can only imagine them to have been a small Danish party, who supported the pretensions of Svend. That prince certainly claimed the crown, and is said to have professed that Eadward named him as his successor.⁸ If so, we may here have some slender additional groundwork for the war or the massacre dreamed of by Saxo and Thierry.

It is however certain that Svend was treated, if not as a friend, at least as one whom it was wished to provoke as little as possible. This may have been owing to his connexion with Godwine as the nephew of Gytha, as well as to his own position as the nephew of the great Cnut. Certainly he was dealt with in a very different way from his Norwegian rival Magnus, who also claimed the throne by virtue of an alleged convention between him and Harthacnut, and to whom Eadward was made to return an answer of magnanimous defiance.⁹ Godwine even went so far as to counsel vigorous aid to Svend in his war with Magnus, which the Witan refused on the motion of Leofric. The result was that, after the defeat

⁶ "Homo affectati leporis, et ingenue gentilitiâ linguâ eloquens, mirus dicere, mirus populo persuadere quæ placent."

⁷ Harold, i. 165.

⁸ Lappenberg, ii, 236.

⁹ *Ibid.* Saga of Magnus, ap. Laing, ii.

398. Eadward somewhat strangely says "After him [Cnut] my brother Harald was king as long as he lived, and after him my brother Hardicanute took the kingdoms both of Denmark and England."

of Svend, Kent and Essex were ravaged by a Norwegian fleet, and probably the sudden death of Magnus alone prevented a more formidable invasion. Thierry, therefore, is hardly justified in saying that "none of the kings of the north ventured to claim with arms in their hands the inheritance of the sons of Cnut."

From this moment up to the fight of Hastings, the history of England is, in fact, the history of Godwine and his children. Godwine the Earl, Harold the Earl, Harold the King, ruled England during a period which all allow to have been among the most prosperous in our early history, a season of repose between Danish and Norman invasions. For a moment the intrigues of the stranger banished the stout English chieftains, but only to return to greater power among the united acclamations of their countrymen. The formal position successively occupied by Godwine and Harold was that of Earl of the West-Saxons, Godwine Earl of the West-Saxons. carrying with it the chief jurisdiction over the old kingdom of Wessex, with its appendages of Kent and Sussex. This was the portion of the kingdom which had usually remained under the immediate sway of the monarch, ever since the King of the West-Saxons had expanded into the full proportions of "totius Britanniae Basileus." Cnut had retained this territory in his own hands, while dividing the rest of England into Earldoms, so that Godwine probably first obtained this extensive jurisdiction, while acting as the lieutenant of the absent Harthacnut, and retained it during the subsequent reigns. It is perhaps the most striking mark of his greatness, that this peculiar possession of the sovereign should now for the first time be placed under the government of a subject. Harold obtained the Earldom of the East-Angles, including, also, Essex, Cambridge, and Huntingdon; Swegen was invested with the rule of an anomalous province, partly Mercian, partly West-Saxon; to wit, the shires of Somerset, Gloucester, Hereford, Oxford, and Berks.

Of the administration of Godwine and his sons in these high places, we find, of course, exactly contrary statements in the English and the Norman writers, which are mutually compared with tolerable fairness by Malmesbury. Sir F. Palgrave¹ adopts without hesitation the Norman version,

¹ Anglo-Saxons, 334.

and represents them as behaving with great insolence to the king personally. Yet this is just what, according to the account of Malmesbury, the English writers expressly denied, and is hardly consistent with the phrase of the Chronicle, that they were "the King's darlings." As regards the more important question, how they governed their Earldoms, their popularity, wherever they come, except in Somersetshire, seems sufficient proof of the good government of Godwine and Harold, while it affords some presumption against that of Swegen. Nothing is to my mind clearer than that they were the essentially English party, the impersonation of the West-Saxon feeling, hated by the French intruders, and looked on with more or less of envy and suspicion by the Northern Earls and their half Danish followers. Whether Godwine had or had not any share in the miserable fate of Ælfred, no stain can be found attaching to the subsequent administration either of himself or his son. The Norman writers, who rake up every fable against them, only, after all, bring vague accusations without proof, or else paltry legends, which carry their own confutation with them. When we have continually repeated nothing but the same charge of "treason" against Godwine, of "perjury" against Harold, we may at once perceive that the doubtful crime of the father against the English Ætheling, and the crime, if crime it was, of the son against the Norman Duke, were the greatest of which they could accuse them. In fact, their hatred is the very noblest tribute that could be paid to rulers whose great object was the support of the national cause, and the exclusion of all foreign influence. Judging Godwine and his son by their certain recorded actions, and not by the vague declamations of enemies, they are entitled to the praise of having raised and maintained themselves in greatness by a thoroughly patriotic policy, and without any distinctly proved crime.

Along with the advancement of Godwine and his sons, King Eadward, not long after his election, married, in pursuance of his engagement to the earl, his eldest daughter Eadgyth, or, in modern orthography, Edith.² Godwine probably

Queen Ead-
gyth.

² The French writers seem sorely puzzled with this name. Thierry informs us that it is "diminutif familier pour Edswithe ou Ethelswithe." M. la Butte in his new History of the Dukes of Normandy

(ii. 285) gives rather a Mycensean turn to the name; the "charmante et douce créature," as the Queen appears in the former page, becomes more definitely "la belle Egisthe."

expected, that by this means, the crown of England would in due time descend to a grandson of his own, who would have his uncles for his natural guardians and ministers. This hope was frustrated by the absurd and unnatural terms on which the royal pair lived together, on which I shall leave Eadward's monastic biographers to enlarge; suffice it to record the motive which some of them assign, that he was unwilling to become the father of children who would be the grandchildren of the traitor Godwine. This Queen's character puts us in some perplexity; it appears from Malmesbury that her private life did not pass altogether without scandal, but that her dying assertion of her innocence was accepted by all men as sufficiently clearing her reputation. We, however, are rather concerned with her in the character of Godwine's daughter and Harold's sister. She was indeed disgraced and restored with her father and brothers, but she has also won the dubious honour of Norman approbation. William of Poitou³ represents her not only as an enemy to Harold, but as actually a favourer of William; taking the opportunity for a good deal of round abuse of the one, and of eulogy on the other. And we find also a fact recorded on better authority, which must for ever stamp her name with infamy. Florence, in recounting the wrongs of the Northumbrians, which led to the expulsion of Tostig, enumerates "the execrable murder of the noble Northumbrian Thegn Gospatric, whom Queen Eadgyth, for the sake of her brother Tostig, caused to be treacherously slain in the King's court, the fourth night after our Lord's nativity."⁴ This recorded crime may sufficiently balance the interested praises of Ingulf, and the saying about "the rose and the thorn."⁵ Indeed, whatever we say to the phrase of the Abbot of Croyland, "*in nullo patris aut fratrum barbariem sapiens,*" we may at least accept, in a different sense from that intended, the description of her given by the Norman chaplain, that she was "*Heraldo moribus absimillima.*"⁶

The first of Godwine's sons who appears prominently is the eldest, Swegen. We have seen, Malmesbury's description "*multotiens a patre et fratre Haroldo descivit, et,*

³ 199.

⁴ A. 1065.

⁵ "*Sicut spina rosam genuit Godwinus Egitham.*"

⁶ Malmesbury's general description of Eadgyth is, "*fœminam in cujus pectore*

omnium liberalium artium esset gymnasium, sed parvum in rebus mundanis ingenium; quam cum videres, si literas stuperes, modestiam certe animi et speciem corporis desiderares."

pirata factus prædis marinis virtutes majorum polluit." The cause of his taking to this Viking life we find elsewhere. The Chronicle tells us that in 1046, after an expedition into Wales, "then commanded he to be brought unto him the Abbess of Leominster,⁷ and had her while that he listed, and after that let her go home." The other version tells us somewhat later that "Swegen the Earl went out to Baldwin's land to Brygge;" *i.e.* Bruges. Florence, who is copied by Hoveden, apparently connects the two events, and supplies the name of the Abbess, telling us that "because he could not have in marriage Eadgyfu, Abbess of Leominster, whom he had corrupted, he had left England and gone into Denmark." I infer from this that Eadgyfu was a consenting party, and that Swegen forsook his earldom and his country in a fit of pique. At all events, there is a little colouring about Dr. Lingard's version, that "he had violated the person of Edgive, the Abbess of Leominster, and the indignant piety of Edward drove him into banishment." It does not appear that he was formally banished, and his treatment as an outlaw might well follow on his taking the part of Count Baldwin of Flanders⁸ against the Emperor Henry, while the King was at war with the former on behalf of the latter.⁹ His Earldom was divided between his brother Harold and his cousin Biorn,¹ both of whom opposed its restitution, when, tired of his warfare in Denmark and Flanders, he came to ask for restoration. On this he treacherously murdered Biorn, as is related in the Chronicle at length. He was afterwards restored, at the intercession, according to Florence, of Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards Archbishop of York, whom Stubbs² describes as being of that authority with King Eadward that he could reconcile to him his bitterest enemies, instancing Swegen himself and the Welsh King Gruffydd.

(To be continued.)

⁷ Most surely the Leominster in question is the well-known Leominster in Herefordshire, in Swegen's own Earldom, and not Leominster in Sussex, as Mr. Hussey (*Churches of Kent, &c.*, p. 249) takes for granted, inferring from the statement about Swegen that "a small nunnery existed here in Saxon times."

⁸ Flanders seems the favourite resort

of the Godwine family, and Baldwin their fast friend till just before William's invasion. Tostig married his daughter Judith, sister of Mathilda, Queen to the Conqueror.

⁹ Lappenberg, ii. 241.

¹ Malmesbury calls him Bruno; Wendover makes him the King's cousin instead of Swegen's.

² Act. Pont. Ebor. x. Script. 1700.

THE MAIDEN WAY,

BY THE REV. JOHN MAUGHAN, B.A., Rector of Bewcastle, Cumberland.

SECTION IV.—*Survey of the Maiden Way to Castleton in Scotland.**

THE Maiden Way leaving the Kershope river, and proceeding forwards about 600 yards, reaches the summit of Tweeden Rigg¹ and the Langknowe Cairn. This is a long stone barrow, 55 yards long, and from 5 to 6 yards broad. It ranges from north to south. It has been opened in two places, showing a Kistvaen, or grave, in each, with the stones set up on edge, but without the usual sepulchral contents. It appears to be composed of a series of graves adjoining each other, placed across it, and ranging east and west. A person named William Davidson, residing at Bruntsfield, opened the two graves about five years ago. He found nothing in them, but did not make any particular search. The view from this place takes in its range nearly the whole of Liddisdale. On the top of the ridge of Fells, on the north-east of the Hermitage Castle, are two small conical hills called the Maiden Paps, bearing a strong resemblance to the nipples of the female breast, but possibly deriving their name from their connection with the Maiden Way, which appears to be aiming partly in that direction.

In taking a general review of the tumuli, or barrows, described in the preceding survey, one cannot fail to be struck with the uniform characteristics which are found to belong to the human race in the primitive stages of society. For although the camp graves appear to give us proofs of their Roman origin,² yet there can be no doubt that the greater number of these monumental remains ought to be ascribed to an earlier period. Vestiges of this description attributed to the Celtic age have been found on the extensive plains of Wiltshire, on the Yorkshire moors, on

* Continued from page 235.

¹ Rigg : Anglo-Saxon *Hrig*, a "back," and figuratively a hill, ridge or rising ground.

² See page 230, *ante*.

the Sussex downs, on the cultivated hills of Surrey, as well as in Aberdeenshire, Morayshire, the Shetland, and the Orkney Islands. They are situated on the banks of the Boyne, as well as on the banks of the Nile; they are seen in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, as well as scattered over the vast plains of Central Asia; and they accompany the mythology of the Norsemen of Europe. Whether they are found, therefore, in Egypt, on the banks of the Euxine, along the shores of the Mediterranean, or throughout the whole northern regions of Europe, if they do not furnish an argument in favour of the Asiatic origin of the early northern races, they at least afford evidences of a primitive state of society, through which the races occupying those different localities have passed to higher grades of civilisation.

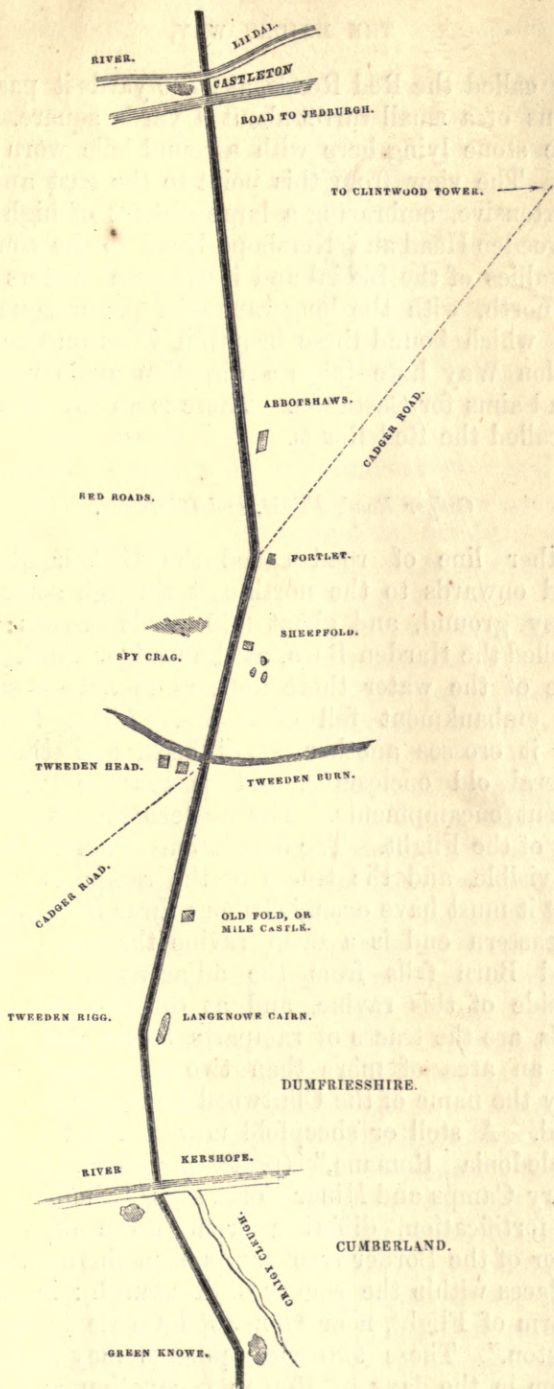
(520 yards.) From the Langknowe Cairn the Maiden Way aims a little more to the north-east in a direct line towards the Shepherd's cottage, called Tweeden-head, and passing down the side of Tweeden Rigg, it arrives at about 1120 yards at the remains of an ancient building, called the Old Fold, which may have been another Mile Castle. The foundations of the outer wall show that it has been 41 yards long, and 37 yards broad; and there are the traces of three smaller buildings within it. The outer wall is merely a row of loose stones, generally of small size, as all the principal stones have been removed, and used in the erection of the cottage and out-buildings at Tweeden-head.

(700 yards.) At 1820 yards it crosses the Tweeden Burn on the east side of Tweeden-head Cottage, and some large stones appear on the south side of the Burn, as if an embankment had been made for crossing it. Several stones, exhibiting the appearance of Roman masonry, may be seen both in the old and the new buildings. An old road, called the Cadger Road, here joins it and passes along it for a short distance.

(550 yards.) Proceeding straight onwards up the hill from Tweeden Burn, at 2370 yards it passes an old stell, or sheepfold, near some large rocks called the Spy Crag, from which a very extensive view may be obtained. There are three small mounds of stones near it which may have been graves.

(350 yards.) Advancing forwards, across the end of a Rigg,

SURVEY OF THE MAIDEN WAY.



VI.—FROM THE GREEN KNOWE, ACROSS THE SCOTTISH BORDER, TO THE RIVER LIDDAL.

Scale, 800 yards to an inch.

generally called the Red Roads, at 2720 yards it passes the foundations of a small turret about 9 yards square. There is a large stone lying here with a round hole worn in it by the door. The view from this point to the east and north is very extensive, embracing a large district of high ground called Tweeden Head and Kershope Head to the south-east, and the vallies of the Liddal and Hermitage Waters on the east and north, with the long ranges of picturesque mountain land which bound these beautiful vales on every side. The Maiden Way here takes a direction again nearly due north, and aims for Castleton. There is an old drove road along it called the Red Roads.

Cadger Road, Flight, and Clintwood.

The other line of road called the Cadger Road has proceeded onwards to the north-east through some broken and mossy ground, and about 960 yards crosses a small rivulet called the Harden Burn, at the Cadger Ford. On the west side of the water there appears to have been a considerable embankment full of stones. About 900 yards forwards it crosses another small beck, and then enters into several old enclosures, and passes the vestiges of two ancient encampments. The western one is known by the name of the Flight. The foundations of several buildings are still visible, and the traces of the ramparts and fosses show that it must have occupied about three acres of ground. At the eastern end is a deep ravine through which the Clintwood Burn falls from the adjacent hills. On the eastern side of this ravine, and at the distance of about 300 yards, are the traces of ramparts, fosses, and buildings, covering an area of more than two acres, and generally known by the name of the Clintwood Tower, or the Castle of Clintwood. A stell or sheepfold now marks the site. In the "Caledonia Romana," (p. 240) Stuart, treating of Temporary Camps and Minor Forts, says, "Similar examples of field fortification, differing from those of the early Britons, or of the Border troopers, present themselves in one or two places within the county of Roxburgh: in particular on the farm of Flight, near Clintwood Castle, in the parish of Castleton." These two encampments may have formed one station in the days of Roman occupation, and at some

subsequent period a border fortress has probably been built on each side of the ravine. A small portion of the wall of each border tower is still remaining. Some weapons of curious fashion have been found at these encampments.

Another ancient road, called the Blackgate, passes through the enclosures on the western side of the Flight encampment. It comes from North Tyne in a direction from north-east to south-west; crosses the Boghall ground at the Flight, and the Liddal near Castleton; carries its name over Coom's Edge into Ewes' Water, and into Eskdale, in the direction of Sowerby-hass, where there are, as I have been informed, several Roman camps.

(500 yards.) Returning to the Maiden Way and following the Red Roads, at 3220 yards it passes a large green knowe, where are the ruins of a modern building called the Abbotshaws, in which may be traced several stones resembling such as are seen in Roman work. As it is about the proper distance it may have been the site of another Mile Castle. There are traces of some enclosures near it.

(1500 yards.) At 4720 yards it arrives at Castleton, where we may see several traces of ramparts and fosses which have the appearance of having been the site of an extensive Roman station. It is difficult to trace the exact position of this encampment, as the road to Jedburgh passes through the south side of it, and the churchyard of Castleton occupies the western portion. On the northern side the ancient castle of Liddal stood on an almost impregnable post. On the east side it has been defended by a very deep and narrow gorge or glen; on the north and north-west by a steep and rocky precipice above 100 feet high, the foot of which is washed by the river Liddal; and on the south and south-west by a double fosse. The northern fosse is about 20 ft. deep and 20 ft. broad, while the southern fosse is about 24 ft. deep, and 33 ft. broad at the bottom, with a rampart or earthen breastwork, about 10 ft. broad and 6 ft. high. In the immediate vicinity of this camp there must have been formerly a town or village of considerable importance, as the foundations of a great number of buildings have been dug up at different periods. Neither the extent, nor the exact situation of this village are known. It is said to have suffered severely from the inroads of the English, and to have been burned by them more than once. The buildings

at the farmhouse at Castleton, which stands on the east side of the station, show stones resembling those found in Roman masonry, and two Roman roads cross each other at this point, namely, the Maiden Way, and the road called the Blackgate.

The Maiden Way crosses the Liddal on the east side of the Castle of Liddal, and appears to pursue its course nearly due north over the moor to the valley of the Hermitage river. Rising out of this vale it follows the course of the Thief Syke, through the Hartsgarth Farm, aiming for the ruins of the Hartsgarth Tower. Here it is usually called the Thief Road. Somewhere in the vicinity of the Hartsgarth or Gorenbury Towers, it would fall into the ancient Roman road, which is supposed to have run between Netherby and Trimontium, or Eildon.

Before taking leave of the Maiden Way, I would again suggest that if Whitley Castle be the Alionis, then Bewcastle will be the Galava, and Castleton the Glanaventa, of the Tenth Iter of the Itinerary. I am quite aware that these stations have been differently placed; that Ambleside has been considered by some as Alionis, Keswick as Galava, and Ellenborough as Glanaventa; whether on sufficient grounds or not appears doubtful. So far as the etymology of the words is of any authority, Castleton appears to have a decided preference over Ellenborough. The old word Glanna means a glen, and while there is nothing deserving the name to be seen at Ellenborough, Castleton is defended by two such glens as are seldom found in such close connection with each other.

In the map of Ancient Britain, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Glanaventa is placed at Ellenborough, Galava at Keswick, and Alionis at Ambleside, and this appears to be on the authority of Ptolemy and the Itinerary of Antonine.³ In this map, however, the road is only laid down from Ellenborough to Papcastle, while the country between Papcastle and Ambleside is without any trace of a road. The position, therefore, assigned to this Iter on this map, cannot have been made on sufficient evidence. Besides, while Keswick has been supposed by some to be a Roman Station, others are of opinion that they

³ Compare also Mr. Hughes' map of "Britannia Romana," in the Monumenta Historica Britannica, produced under the direction of the Record Commission.

are not able to trace either Romans or Saxons in these parts. Camden certainly does not mention it as a Roman Station, and there is nothing conclusive in Horsley respecting it. Again, why should Keswick be mentioned as one of the stations of this Iter, where there are few or no decided traces of the Romans, and why should Papcastle not be mentioned where there is every indication of a station of the largest class? Again, Alionis is mentioned as one of the stations, "per lineam Valli," but Ambleside being at so great a distance from the Roman Wall, can scarcely be classed among such stations. Whitley Castle being only a few miles from the Roman Wall, appears on that account, at least, to have a better claim. Antiquaries also disagree as to the station at Ellenborough; Camden supposes it to be the Arbeia, and that it was formerly called Volantum. By Horsley, Warburton, and Hutchinson, it is considered to be the Virosidum of the Notitia. By others it is supposed to be Olenacum. Its claim, therefore, to the name of Glanaventa only rests on very uncertain grounds. To this claim to locate the Tenth Iter in this district, and to connect it with the Maiden Way, an objection may be made that the distances do not correspond with those given in the Itinerary. The same objection, however, may be made against its western position, and in fact is not of much weight, for, so far from errors in the numbers of miles being of rare occurrence in the Itinerary, they are the chief drawback from the value of the work. Horsley conjectured that the Maiden Way was the Tenth Iter, but he probably fell into an error by making it terminate at its northern extremity at Lanchester, instead of Castleton.

In treating upon the ancient name of the station at Bewcastle,⁴ I stated, that on the north side of the parish of Lanercost, which is now in the Barony of Gilsland, and on the south side of Bewcastle which is now in the Barony of Liddle, there is a large district, formerly called *Wulyevva*, which may be only a corruption of the word *Galava*. Denton says, "I read of one Beueth, a Cumberland man, about the time of the Conquest; he built Buecastle, and was Lord of Buecastle Dale; his son, Gilles Beueth, had, or pretended a right to all, or part, of the Barony of Gilsland, at least to that part thereof which adjoineth to Buecastle." Beueth was a

⁴ Section II, see p. 125, *ante*.

follower of Gospatric the Great, and he and his son Gilles opposed Hubert de Vallibus, to whom the Barony of Gilsland had been given by Randolph de Meschines, who was Lord of Cumberland by a grant from the Conqueror. Denton proceeds to state that, "Attempting something afterwards for the recovery of his ancient right, of which it seems he was dispossessed, he was banished into Scotland. In King Stephen's time, when the Scots were let into Cumberland, he took that opportunity to incite as many as he could, to assist him to recover his estate in Gilsland from Hubert de Vallibus; and it seems, notwithstanding the alliances and other obligations which Hubert had laid upon the inhabitants to bind them to him, they took part with Gilles Beueth as the right heir." After the death of Hubert de Vallibus, his son Robert entered into the Barony of Gilsland, and enjoyed the same, but yet not so, but that Gilles Beueth still continued to give him disturbance, by making frequent incursions into his ancient patrimony, and wasting that part of the country in revenge, whereupon a meeting for agreement was appointed between them under trust and mutual assurance of safety to each other, at which conference Robert de Vallibus basely assassinated the unarmed Gilles Beueth, thus settling all claims to his ill-gotten lands, which, however, were not permitted to descend to his posterity, for his only child died before him. It appears from this, that the Lords of Bewcastle claimed at least a part of the Barony of Gilsland, and we may not be greatly in error if we presume that this said part so claimed was this district, which has so long retained the name of Wuleva, and which may have originally belonged to the ancient station of Galava.⁶

⁶ The recent discovery at Bewcastle of part of an altar to Jupiter Dolichenus has been mentioned as claiming the attention of archæologists. Horsley gave an altar thus inscribed, found at Benwell on the Roman Wall, and another is noticed by Hodgson, found at Risingham. Mr. Roach Smith gives some account of this title of Jupiter, in his notice of a Gallo-Roman altar, now a baptismal font in the church of Halinghen, Pas de Calais. (Collectanea Antiqua, vol. i. p. 13.) To those anti-

quaries who may desire further evidence on this curious subject of Roman mythology, it may be acceptable to be informed, that a detailed memoir on the *cultus* of Dolichenus has been given by M. Seidl, in the last volume of the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Vienna (Division of History, &c., vol. xii). The author gives six plates of altars, and enumerates sixty-eight monuments, vases, &c., bearing the name of Dolichenus.

THE OBSEQUIES OF QUEEN KATHARINE OF ARRAGON AT
PETERBOROUGH.

BY THE REV. CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.A.

IN inviting the attention of the Archæological Institute to some illustrations of the obsequies of Queen Katharine which have not been previously brought forward, it will not be necessary for me to introduce them by making allusions, at any great length, to the various events that chequered her unfortunate life. These have been often described; and there are few subjects connected with English history better understood. And indeed, after the impartial and careful biography which the world has received from an accomplished authoress, it would, even if occasion permitted, be usurping too much space at present. From the days of this ill-fated Queen down to our own, there has been an unanimous concurrence of opinion amongst all writers, an universal verdict has been pronounced by successive generations, that her conduct, in every respect, was worthy of her regal dignity, and entirely irreproachable. Witness her firm, but respectful, obedience to Henry VIII., her sense of conjugal duty, her purity of life, her humble and religious demeanour, and the resignation, only equalled by her magnanimity and independence, which all show that no one ever set forth more conspicuously these virtues than Queen Katharine did in her days of degradation and sorrow. So that the wish put into her dying lips by the greatest of all poets, has been fully accomplished, and "the speakers of her living actions have kept her honour from corruption."

Yet it will be needful to call to recollection a few incidents in Queen Katharine's life, or there will be an indistinct idea of the interest attaching to the circumstances of her death. She came at the early age of sixteen to England, betrothed to Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., to whom she was married in 1501, with much pomp and rejoicing. This apparently happy union subsisted but a very short time, as the young prince died at Ludlow Castle in the following

spring. She remained in widowhood for seven years, great part of which time she was in much pecuniary embarrassment, through the rapacity of her father-in-law, and in other respects she seems to have passed her life very unhappily. After this time of trouble she was again married (1509), to the brother of her deceased husband. The near relationship betwixt herself and Henry VIII. created a temporary obstacle to the union, but on the death of his father, it was celebrated with extraordinary pomp and magnificence. The Privy Council looked very favourably upon this alliance. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, opposed it as unlawful, whilst it was defended by Bishop Fox, with so many arguments of expediency, in which he did not fail to adduce the dispensation granted by Julius II., that all the difficulties were overcome. For sixteen years Henry lived with Katharine of Arragon without feeling any scruple about the illegality or iniquity of the marriage. It has been asserted, and it is the impartial duty of an inquirer to give the monarch the benefit of his conscientious misgiving, that two years before he commenced any proceedings for a divorce, he was doubtful of the legitimacy of Mary under such an union, and felt far from confident that any power was dispensable that could set aside the moral obligations of the Levitical law. Therefore, it would be an act of injustice towards the character of a king who has so much need to ask the favourable judgment of a more dispassionate age, to deny that he was utterly devoid of a sense of the consequences of profligacy and guilt. Even our own day, three centuries since these transactions blackened the page of English history, can scarcely venture to lay claim to the merit of unbiassed expression of opinion. For the principles affecting the validity of this marriage yet remain unsettled by lawyers and theologians, whilst there are still increasing reasons for discussing the religious differences which arose in that reign with moderation and charity. We are relieved however, from the difficulty of now giving them any consideration at all, since without examining whether the dispensation or the divorce was the more impolitic or unholy act, we have rather to look upon them as questions judicially settled, than as calling, at present, for a new investigation and decision. All that relates to the actual illustration of the subject is briefly stated. The Queen was kept for a

considerable time in suspense, and the whole nation had become full of anxiety whether she was to be divorced or not. The foreign universities were consulted. The Vice-Chancellor called together that of Cambridge, which decided, as Oxford did afterwards, that "such marriages were still forbidden Christians by the law of God and nature." The death of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, removed another obstacle, and Henry, long since both satisfied in his own mind, and determined what to do, separated himself from Queen Katharine of Arragon, and married in 1532 Anne Boleyn. As the last step to stamp the new alliance with the semblance of legality, Cranmer pronounced the first union null and void, and Katharine was for the future left to maintain a hopeless struggle with neglect, poverty and oppression. The view taken of Henry's second marriage by Pope Clement, greatly accelerated the religious differences then subsisting betwixt the nation and the Court of Rome, and caused the King to take vigorous measures for extirpating the papal power in England. But we need not enter upon this question, nor pursue the remainder of Henry's vicious reign.

After the separation, Katharine still insisted upon retaining the title of Queen, notwithstanding the order made for styling her only the Dowager, or late consort of Prince Arthur. Much uneasiness arose in consequence of her pertinacity. In all the official documents this title only was acknowledged, and in the one that will be shortly brought under review, she is merely named as late wife to the noble and excellent Prince Arthur, brother to our Sovereign Lord Henry VIII.

For some months after her separation from the king she resided at Greenwich and the neighbourhood of London, but being so near the Court was inconvenient and embarrassing to him, and she was removed, under gentle, but unequivocal restraint, to Buckden, the ancient palace of the Bishops of Lincoln. Here she passed her brief solitude in the exercise of devotion and devout contemplation. But she was not long permitted to enjoy the privilege of this healthy retirement, being soon transferred to Fotheringhay Castle. Katharine, with much show of reason, objected to remaining here, since, from its constituting a part of the dower settled at her marriage, her residence might, by implication, seem

to compromise those rights she had hitherto, with so much independence, fruitlessly vindicated. There was equal, in reality, much stronger objection to be urged against it on account of its unhealthiness. For even in our own days, after all the exertions that have been made (exertions in which I may be permitted to say I have taken no inconsiderable part), the malarious vapours of the Nene spread contagious disease through the long and treacherously verdant valley where David of Scotland erected this fortress. The sluggish waters of the district still vainly endeavour to escape from it to the sea, and in unfavourable seasons they swell into a wide and stagnant expanse that destroys all the hopes of the agriculturist, and leaves, after their subsidence, the seeds of ague, fever, and death. Shut within the humid walls of a gloomy Norman keep, which was surrounded with double ditches, and stood islanded amongst the perpetually recurring floods, when it was not begirt by a pestilent morass, Queen Katharine must sorrowfully have turned her thoughts to the dry plains and sunny vineyards of her native land. One illustrious captive, who succeeded her in this dreary abode, only exchanged it for a quicker termination of her sorrows; and it is singular that the two royal personages who were confined at Fotheringhay should both have received interment within the walls of the same sacred edifice. The prayer of Katharine to be removed was listened to, and she was carried to Kimbolton Castle; but her sickness was now drawing to a close, and death released her from further misery. She had besought the King to let her bid a last farewell to her daughter, but with consistent inhumanity the prayer was denied.

Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld wrote to Crumwell from "Kymbaltun," on the last day of December, to inform him of the Queen's condition. "Syr," said he, "for the state that she ys yn now, at thys present tyme, as by the reporte of the Doctour of Fesyck, yn theys wordys, 'Non multum pejus quam erat, neque longe melius.' Syr, she dothe contynew yn payn yn her stomake, and can take lytell reste. Her wekenes, as I have wrytun to you, yn my formar lettours, consydered, the sycknes remaynyng yn force canne yn no wyes long contynew, without God otherwyes dyspoys. Syr, I am enformed by the sayd Doctour of Fesyck, that he moved her to take more cowncell of fesyck; whereunto she

answered, she would yn no wyes have any other Fesytyon, but onely commyt herselfe to the pleasour of God.”¹

In a letter from Sir Edward Chamberleyn and Sir Edmund Bedyngfeld to Crumwell, we learn that on the 7th day of January, “about 10 of the clock before none, the Lady Dowager was aneled with the Holy Oyntment, Mayster Chamberlein and I called to the same * * * * *. Syr, the Grome of the Chaundry here can sere her, zoo shall do that fete; and furder I shall send for a plumber, to close the body yn lede, the whych must nedys shortly be done, for that may not tary.”²

In the preceding observations, which do not profess to invite attention on the score of originality, it has been equally difficult to compress what is essential to a clear and succinct understanding of this memorable history, as it is to restrain the expression of sympathy for the defenceless and persecuted lady who was its object. We have reached the last scene of the royal victim's life, and it now devolves upon us to describe the royal funeral. And in narrating the solemn pageantry that marked it, I shall avail myself of the use of a document which, up to the present moment, has remained unconsulted amongst the records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls. Immediately Henry was apprised of the Queen's decease, he addressed a letter to Lady Bedingfield, wife of Sir Edmund, her guardian, stating his intention to have the body of “our dearest sister, the Lady Katharine, relict of our natural brother, Prince Arthur,” interred according to her honour and estate, Lady Bedingfield herself being appointed one of the principal mourners. The monarch has been censured for not complying with his consort's wishes as to the place of her interment; but when its vicinity to Kimbolton is considered, and the beauty of the solemn edifice itself, he may be fairly acquitted of blame in ordering her remains to be carried to the Cathedral of Peterborough. The ensuing particulars will also show that, as far as a grand and empty ceremonial was concerned, her remains were treated with the utmost consideration and respect. Indeed, it is a fact rather remarkable, as tending to vindicate Henry VIII. from any neglect, that the arrangements of Katharine's funeral were so like some of those adopted at that of Elizabeth of York, his mother, that they would seem to have been ordered in imitation. She died on

¹ State Papers, i., p. 452.

² State Papers, i., p. 451.

the 7th of January, and all the preparations for the funeral were ordered to be completed by the 25th of the month. They were, indeed, of so costly and elaborate a nature that it would have been difficult to finish them sooner.

In the first place, provision was to be made for the bowelling, sering and enclosing the corpse in lead. When Queen Eleanor, of Castile, departed, as we read in the Royal wardrobe accounts for the year, her body was stuffed with barley. Queen Katharine's was ordered to be sered, trammelled, leaded and chested with spices and other things thereunto appertaining. When Henry VIII. himself died, commandment was given for wrapping his corpse in cere cloth of many folds, over the fine cloth of rains and velvet, surely bound and *trammelled* with cords of silk.

The chandler received instructions to prepare a proper number of lights to be employed round the corpse during the time it remained at Kimbolton Castle, or in the next church or chapel where it rested; and he was ordered to "execute all exequies and ceremonies for the time." There is no mention of the route taken by the funeral *cortége*, but it most probably lay by the nearest line, which was through Huntingdon, Stilton and Yaxley. Particular directions were given for the preparation of the hearses or canopies that rested over the body, and were borne in the procession. There were to be two of these—one with five principals of main divisions of the entire framework filled with lights, which was to be placed over the corpse in the church where the funeral made its first halt; the other, "a sumptuous hearse," with nine principals and lights accordingly, to be set in the church or monastery where the body was interred. These hearses were commonly very elaborate architectural compositions, exhibiting the characteristic features of the period, such as canopies, images, buttresses and finials, probably all made of wax on a wooden framework. The issue roll of 44 Edward III. mentions the cost of Queen Philippa's, in various items, as amounting to 166*l.*, besides other large charges for lights burning round the body in Westminster Abbey. But it is unnecessary to quote these early illustrations, which seem to be of a like character, not only at the obsequies of the Royal family, as at that of John Duke of Bedford, but of several noble families who were not allied to the Crown, King Edward I., with his

usual magnificence, and conjugal attachment to Eleanor, marked the sites where her body rested on its way to interment with those more durable monuments or hersees of stone which, at Geddington, Hardingstone and Waltham, still remain. It was not unusual to display the image of the deceased in these works, but, as we shall shortly learn, that of Queen Katharine was exhibited in a different manner.

It sometimes happened, as at the funeral of King Henry V., and also that of Anne of Bohemia, that several hersees were manufactured, but it is very apparent that the number altogether was regulated by that of the resting-places, though there was occasionally no limits set to the number of tapers burnt, or the weight of wax consumed, at these ceremonies. Two hundred yeomen carried staff torches, and long torches were given to others who were clad in gowns and hoods. Besides the common wax expended for tapers, white virgin wax was ordered for the times of service, when Dirige was sung at night and mass in the morning.

The principal hearse had double barriers, the inner one for the ladies, and the outer for the lords. This was evidently intended for a protection, just as we find Margaret, Countess of Devon, desiring (1391) that she should have no other hearse than plain bars, to keep off the pressure of the people. The same object was further facilitated on this occasion, by there being forms, covered with black cloth, garnished with escutcheons of Queen Katharine's arms, which were to be set round the corpse instead of barriers.

"A solemn facion" was ordered to be used in conveying the corpse from the chamber to the church, where it was first to remain, at which, besides three bishops (mitres) with the choir, and six knights, who were to bear it, there were to be six barons and other noblemen as assistants; four knights also to carry a canopy. The chief mourner (Lady Bedingfield), with eight others, accompanied the corpse to the chapel, and attended the Dirige and the masses: at every mass she only offered as she was admonished by the officer of arms, and on the occasion presented palls of cloth of gold of baudekyn.

Nightly watch was ordered as long as the royal body lay unburied, and during the same period, the prelates were to execute daily service. A chariot conveyed the corpse from the chapel, where it first rested, to Peterborough. The

corpse itself was covered with a pall of black rich cloth of gold, divided with a cross of white cloth of gold. It has been stated that the original pall used at the obsequies of Prince Arthur is still preserved by the Clothiers' Company at Worcester, but it is, in reality, no other than the mortuary cloth of the fraternity, a thing of shreds and patches, highly curious, and of the same period, but not sumptuous enough to have been used at a regal funeral. It has been already mentioned that it was customary on these occasions to introduce the likeness or image of the defunct; and, in the present instance, there was fixed upon the pall a cast, or puffed image, of a princess, appareled in her robes of estate, with a coronal upon her head, with rings, gloves, and jewels upon her hands. Six horses, covered with black velvet, drew the square canopy, which, in like manner, was covered with black velvet, with a cross of white cloth of gold; and at every end of the chariot, upon the coffers, there knelt a gentleman usher all the way. Four horsemen, in mourning gowns and hoods, rode four of the horses; each of the six had four scutcheons of Prince Arthur's arms, beaten in oil upon tuke with fine gold, and upon every horse's head a chaffron of her arms. At each corner of the chariot a gentleman carried a banner of the queen's arms; and four other banners of saints were borne by officers of arms in the king's coats.

The chief mourner went on horseback immediately after the body, and behind eight ladies on palfreys, trapped in black cloth, the ladies riding alone, in their mantles and slops. This method of riding singly was followed in the first procession, when Katharine went from Southwark to St. Paul's to be married.

Another chariot, containing four ladies, succeeded, and after it six ladies on horseback, one following the other. The procession was closed by a third chariot, drawn and apparelled in every point like the preceding one, and holding six ladies or gentlewomen.

Palls of cloth of gold of baudekyn were provided for the offerings of the principal mourners: three for a duchess, two for a countess, and one for every baroness.

Full instructions were given to the painter, amongst which may be mentioned the order of four banners of saints, each of them a yard and three-quarters square, of double

sarsnet, beaten with oil and fine gold, with a scutcheon of arms on each, one of the Trinity, another of St. George, the third of our Lady, the fourth of St. Katharine. Four banner-rolls of the Queen's arms, with Prince Arthur's arms; ten banner-rolls for the hearse, and sixteen pensells; twenty-two scutcheons of fine gold for the chariot and horses, and four-score scutcheons beaten in party gold upon buckram in oil, for the other two chariots and the four horses that bore the banners of saints; besides twenty-two chaffrons for the chariot horses and officers, and scutcheons in metal and upon paper royal.

There was also a majesty and a valence, and eight rache-ments of black sarsnet wrought in party gold, and in every corner of the same a scutcheon of her arms, and at the valence her word and arms.

The charges of the wardrobe were numerous. The following sample will suffice to show how liberally this department of the ceremony was conducted. Cloth was to be provided for the thirty ladies and gentlewomen mourners, according to their degree: namely, a duke or a duchess was to have for their mantle, slop and gown sixteen yards at 10s. the yard, and livery for sixteen servants, after their degrees. Countesses were allowed the same quantity at 8s. per yard, and livery for twelve servants. Barons, six yards at 8s., and livery for ten servants. Bannerets and knights of the garter, bishops, squires, gentlemen, and yeomen and groom were all clothed, with a proportionate number of their servants, according to the same rate of their degree. In fact, nothing that was usually done to show honour to the dead was omitted, and the whole of these arrangements must have produced a deep impression upon the vast concourse of persons who, from the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, and Northampton, came to gaze upon the solemn procession, as it conveyed the body of the royal lady to the grave.

There has no account been left of the religious observances when the royal procession reached Peterborough Abbey, for Henry VIII. did not constitute the foundation a bishopric until six years afterwards. I am indebted to W. Hopkinson, Esq., of Stamford, a gentleman who is the possessor of an exceedingly beautiful and original portrait of Queen Catherine of Arragon, for the following additional facts:—

In the Churchwardens' accounts for Peterborough from 26 April, 26 Hen. viij, to 21 May, in the 28th of the same King.

Receipt.

Item Recyvd for the Abbys when the Order was given . . .	vj ^s .
Item Recyved of Master Controller for my Lady Katern . . .	vij ^s . vij ^d .

Payments.

Item Payd for Ringars when my Lady Katern was beryed . . .	ij ^s . vij ^d .
Item For Drink to the Ringars	xij ^d .

In the Cathedral account (several years afterwards), 1548.

Paid for Bread and Drink at my Lady Katern's Dirige . . .	ij ^s . iij ^d .
Item Payd for making the Yern (Iron) of one of my Lady Cattern's Banners	vi ^d .

All we know beyond this is simply that Katharine was buried betwixt two pillars on the north side of the quire, near the great altar. According to custom the hearse was left over the tomb covered with its rich pall, and continued there till a body of the Parliamentary forces, in 1643, amongst other acts of desecration, violated this and other monuments, by breaking down the rails that enclosed the place, and taking away the pall covering the hearse, the hearse itself was overthrown, the gravestone displaced that lay over the body, and nothing was left remaining of that regal tomb, to use the words of the narrator of these sacrilegious outrages, "but only a monument of their own shame and villany." Nor to the present day does any fitting memorial mark the spot where the royal body was interred. This neglect of so illustrious a lady may excite surprise; but the feeling is but transitory, and we need not wonder that Queen Katharine's remains are thus consigned to oblivion, or that the spot is merely pointed out by tradition, when the monuments of some of our most illustrious monarchs are permitted to fall into decay. A trifling outlay would rescue them from destruction; but the apathy that is shown to these precious and, in many instances, most beautiful examples of monumental art, is as unworthy of our advanced state of civilisation as it is discreditable to a country that prides itself on its respect for historic greatness and for loyalty to the Throne.

Among the Records in the Public Record Office, Rolls House, and in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to the Statute 1 & 2 Vict., c. 94, to wit, among the

Miscellaneous Papers of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, First Series, No. 86, it is contained as follows :—

A remembrance for thenterrement of the right Excellent and Noble princesse the Lady Catherin daughter to the right highe and mighty prince Ferdinand late king of Castle, and late wief to the noble and excellent prince prynce Arthure brother to or Souvraign lorde king Henry the viij.

First the corps must be sered, tramayled, leded and chested, w^t spices and other thinge therunto appertayning.

Item a herce w^t v principalles and lighte accordingly to be set in the churche or chaple where the body shal first remayn untill the removing.

Item a sumptuous herce w^t ix principalle and lighte accordingly to be set in the churche or monastery where the corps shalbe buried.

Item staff torches to be borne by yomen the nombre of whiche shall suffice after the rate of cc at ones w^t change at evy removing.

Item long torches to be borne in greate townes as the body shall passe, and to be spent at the ceremonies of thenterment, the berers wherof must have gownes and hodes.

Item to ppare braunches of white virgyne wax whiche will s've to be set evy night at dirige and evy morning at masse upon the corps.

Item aboute the principal herce to have duple barriers the ynner for the ladyes, and thutter for the lordes, the same w^t the formes to be covered w^t black, garnished w^t scochions of her armes, and by the waye at removinge formes set about the corps and coved w^t black shall suffice in the stede of barriers onles it be in principall townes where it shalbe necessary to have herces and barriers made befor.

Item there must be a solempne facion used in the conveyance of the corps from her chambre to the chaple or churche where she shall first remayne, at whiche tyme besidē iij myters w^t the quere, there must be put divse noble men, iij knighte to bere a canapye over the body, vj knighte to beare the same corps, and vj barons or other noble men to be assistente.

Item the chief mornor w^t other viijth tacompany the corps to the chaple, there to attende the dirige and the masses, and at evy masse the principal mornor only to offer, as shalbe admonished and appointed by an officer of armes, all the rest of the mornors only attending upon her, and not offering.

Item ordre to be taken for watche to be had nightly aboute the corps during the tyme the same shal remayn unburied, and in like maner for thappoyntement of prelates to execute daylie during that tyme the ceremonies and s'vice.

Item there must be provided a charet to conveye the corps from the chaple where it shall first rest to the place where it shalbe

buried, the corps must be covd w^t a pall of black riche cloth of gold devided w^t a crosse of white cloth of gold and uppon the same a cast or puffed ymage of a princesse apparailled in her robes of estate w^t a coronall uppon her hedd in her heare, w^t ringe, gloves and juellē uppon her handes, the charet must be framed like a canapye, foure square covd w^t black velvat w^t a crosse of white cloth of gold, the trappers of the horses to drawe the same and all other apparail touching that charet to be covd w^t black velvat, there must be vj horses trapped as afore is said, to drawe the same, on evy ende of the charet uppon the coffers there must knele a gentleman huissher all the waye, on the fore horse and the thill horse ij charet men in black cotes w^t hodes uppon their hedde, on thother iiij horses iiij henxmen in mornyng gownes and hodes, evy horse to have iiij scochions of prince Arthures armes and hers beten in oyle uppon tuke w^t fyne gold, and upon evy horse hed a chaffron of hir armes, and by evy horse there must a gentleman goo on fote in gownes and hodes.

Item tappointe iiij gentlemen to bere at iiij corners of the charet iiij baners of her armes, and other iiij baners of sayntē to be borne by iiij officers of armes in the kinge cotes, all the horses that shall doo s^vice aboute the charet to be trapped in black to the pasternes, and their trappers also to be garnished w^t scochions and chaffrons of armes.

Item the chief morner on horseback her horse trapped in black velvat to folowe imediatly the corps, after her eight ladyes on palfreys trapped in black cloth, they to ride a lone in their mantellē and sloppes, evy horse to be led by a man on fote in a demye black gowne w^tout cappe or hode.

Item after them must folowe a seconde charet covd w^t black cloth, drawn w^t vj horses trapped in like maner, in the whiche charet their must be iiij ladyes, and after this charet must ride vij ladyes oon folowing an other.

Item after them must folowe a thirde chayre drawn and apparailled in evy pointe like the seconde charet w^t vij ladyes or gentlewomen folowing, the sam charet to be full of ladyes or gentlewomen.

Item their must be pvided palles of cloth of gold of baudekyn to be offred by the principal morners, that is to saye, for evy duchesse ij, for evy countesse ij, and for evy baronesse oon.

The Paynters chardge.

First iiij banners of sayntē evy of them of a yerde and iiij q^rters square of double sarcenet beten w^t oyle and fyne gold w^t a scochion of armes on evy baner, j. of the trinitye, an other of saynt George, the thirde of o^r lady, the iiijth of saynt Catheryne.

Item foure banner rolles of her armes to be borne aboute the chayre evy oon an elle long w^t their sise, the same to be likewise

beten w^t fyne gold in oyle w^t prince Arthures armes and hers and suche other other as shall please the kinge highnes to appointe.

Item for the garnishing of the herce ten bāner roulles of like sise, pty gold.

Item xvj dā penselle for the garnishing of the herce.

Item xxij scochions of fyne gold beten on black tuke in oyle for the chair and horses.

Item iiij^{xx} schochions beten in ptye gold uppon buckeram in oyle for thother two charettē, and the iiij horses that shall bere the banners of sayntē.

Item xxij chaffrons for the charett horses and thofficers of armes horses that shal bere the banners.

Item scochions in metall uppon paper riall.

Item scochions in colo's uppon paper riall.

Item a magestie and a valence and eight rachmentē of black sarcenet, wrought in ptye gold, and in evy corner of the same a scochion of her armes, and at the valence her worde and armes, the said valence to be frynged w^t black sylk and gold.

The chargies of the Warderobe.

First cloth to be provided for xxx ladyes and gentlewomen morners and sitting in the charettē evy to have after her estate and degree.

Item cloth to be provided for the noble men that shallbe p^{nt}, her chamberlayn, stewarde, and officers of her household, thofficers of armes and suche other gentlemen as shalbe appointed to doo s^vice touching this enterrement.

Item in like maner provision to be made for lyveys for the noble mennes s^{vntē} and other according to a rate whiche shalbe made herafre.

Item co's cloth to be provided for powre mennes gownes and hodes that shall bere the long torches.

Item cloth to be provided for the charettē, horse trappers, the barriers, formes, stoles, hanging of the churche and other thingē necessary about the herces.

Item cloth for x men that shall in demye gownes bare hedded wayte uppon the ix principal morners on fote, and in like maner for the charet men and henxmen.

Item it must be remembred that in cace there shall not be the nombre of cc yomen officers of her houshold and gentlemennes s^{vntē} whiche may only attende for the cariage of staff torches, there must besidē be so moche cloth provided as will furnishe the said nombre to attende only for that p^rpose.

The rate of the lyveys.

A duke or duchesse must have for there mantell sloppe and gowne—xvj yerdē at xs the yerde, and lyvey for xvij s^{vntē} after there degrees.

An erle or countesse for there gowne sloppe and mantel to have xvj yerdē at viijs the yerde and lyvey for xij s^{vntē}.

A baron or baronesse for there gowne and hodd vj yerde at viijs, lyvey for x s'vntē.

A baneret and a knight of the garter vj yerde and lyvey viij s'vntē.

A bisshop is rated w^t a baron.

A knight v yerde at xjs viij d the yerd and v s'vntē.

A squier v yerde and lyvey for ij s'vntē.

A gentleman v yerde lyvey for j s'vnt.

Evy yoman and grome to have iiij yerde, and evy gentlemannes s'vnt iiij yerde.

To be also remembred.

Tappointe prelates to execute during the tyme she shalbe unburied, daylie at the obsequies to be doon for her.

Item to have the psonages that shalbe appointed to be p'nt advtised therof by Pres.

Item the kingē pleasure touching doles and after what sorte the sam shalbe distributed.

In like maner for the diette of all them that shall attende upon the corps, or have other s'vice for that p'pose.

The xxvth daye of this p'nt moneth of January it is cōmaunded that all suche stuff as is cōmytted to the doinge of the chaundeler, the paynter, the sadler, and all other having any thing to be doon touching this enterrement, shalbe ready and bestowd in suche places as be to them appointed for the same.

(Indorsed.) Interrment of Catherine wife of Prince Arthur
 . . . embe of thenter . . ent of the prynce
 doughter.

First provision to be made for the boweling, sering and enclosing of the corps in lede.

Item for lightē and other thingē necessary to be employed about the corps during the tyme of the contynuance of the same wⁱⁿ the house or in the next churche or chaple, and who shall execute all exequies and ceremonies for the tyme aboute the said corps.

Item proportions to be made for all maner of lightē that shalbe necessary for thenterement.

Item proportions to be made for blackē to be destrubuted at that tyme.

Item what psonages and howe many psonages women shalbe appointed to be principal morners.

Item how many charette shalbe ppared to folowe the corps, and what apparail shalbe appointed for the same.

Item what place the bodye shalbe entered in.

Item what nombre of prelattē shalbe p'nt at the enterrement.

Item what dole shalbe delt in evy place, and whether the same shalbe in pence, dī grotes, grotes, or in all after the divsitie of the place.

Item that Pres may be made for thappointemēt of suche psonages of hono^r and shalbe at the same.

EXAMPLES OF MEDIÆVAL SEALS.

WE resume with satisfaction the contributions to the history of mediæval seals, encouraged by increasing interest in researches of this nature. The materials existing in this country are of great extent and value, and the opportunities afforded by the meetings of the Institute, more especially the museums formed year after year at each annual assembly of our Society, have drawn forth numerous matrices and impressions, which might otherwise have remained lost amidst the stores of private or local collections. In the present year, at the meeting in Cambridge, upwards of three hundred matrices were produced, chiefly Italian, but comprising also several valuable English examples, and presenting a remarkable illustration of this department of Mediæval Art. It is, however, from depositories, such as those of the collegiate muniments at Cambridge, to which Mr. Ready has been liberally permitted to have access, or the archives at Canterbury, whence some of the following examples are derived, that we may hope hereafter to obtain our most valuable materials. The perfect security and accuracy, with which even the most fragile impressions may be copied by aid of gutta-percha, have brought within our reach facilities hitherto unattainable.

1. SEAL of ALICE, COUNTESS OF EU. She was the daughter and eventual heiress of Henry, Earl of Eu, who died in 1183, or, according to Nicolas, 1194. Her two brothers, Ralph and Guy, died in her life-time; the latter in 1185, and the former in 1186. This family held considerable estates in this country, as well as in Normandy. Her mother is called by the French genealogists Matildis de Longueville, but Mr. Stapleton has shown reasons for thinking that she was a daughter of Hamelin, Earl of Surrey, the second husband of the heiress of Warenne, and that she was, consequently, a sister of their son William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey. According to that gentleman Matildis, the mother of Alice, had first married Osbert de Preaux, and by him had three sons, one of whom, named Peter de Preaux, had a daughter Alice, whom this Alice, Countess of Eu, in a charter dated in 1233, described as the daughter of Peter de Preaux her brother; and, as evidence that Matildis was a sister of William de Warenne, he adduces a charter of the Countess witnessed by him, in

which he is called her uncle (*avunculo meo.*)¹ This is corroborated by another document not known to Mr. Stapleton; a letter among the records in the Tower, which was written by William de Warenne to Hubert de Burgh Justiciary of England, who had married his relation, Beatrix de Warenne; and in which he speaks of the arrival of his own niece, his (Hubert's) kinswoman (*neptis nostre et cognate vestre*). A translation of this letter has been published by Mr. Blaauw in the sixth volume of the Sussex Archaeological Collections, pp. 110—111. It is without date, but was probably written in 1219. When the alliances of the two families are examined, it certainly seems more likely that the relationship between the Countess and William de Warenne was one of blood, as suggested by Mr. Stapleton, than one of affinity. On what authority the French writers have supposed her mother to have been a De Longueville, or have attributed to her that surname, we are not able to state.² The husband of Alice was Earl of Eu in her right. He was Ralph d'Issoudun, brother of Hugh le Brun, Comte of La Marche, who married Isabella of Angoulême, the widow of King John, having been betrothed to her before her first marriage, but deprived of her by John's power and influence; which led to these two brothers assisting Philip of France to wrest Normandy from John. In 1219 Alice became a widow. Among other estates in England she held the rape and castle of Hastings, which, though seized by John, were restored by him in 1214.³ But in 9 Hen. III. (1225) an arrangement was made between the king and the Countess Alice respecting them,⁴ and in the same year she quitted England, and has been generally supposed to have died in 1227. This Mr. Stapleton has shown to be a mistake; for she appears to have been living as late as 1245, and possibly a year or two later.⁵ Her only son, Ralph, called by Dugdale William, succeeded to the earldom of Eu, but, adhering to the king of France, did not obtain the English estates. She also left a daughter, Maude, who married Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and was an ancestress of the subsequent Earls of Hereford of that family.

The seal is attached to a deed among the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, which relates to the patronage of the church of "Helham" (? Elham, Kent). It is not dated, but appears from the contents to have been made in the time of Archbishop Edmund, who filled the see from 1234 to 1242; thus it furnishes additional evidence of the mistake of those writers, who state that the Countess died in 1227. The form and size of the seal are shown by the woodcuts. On the obverse is her effigy in profile, a position not very uncommon in foreign, though rare in English seals of this date, bearing on her left hand a hawk with its jesses pendent, and in her right, which is brought to her waist, is a flower, or possibly a fleur-de-lis. She is habited in a long ungirded robe, with tight sleeves, and on her head is a kind of cap, flat at the top, and secured by a band passing under her chin. The legend is imperfect, but

¹ Pref. Rot. Scac. Norman. ii. pp. ccxxxi., *et. seq.*

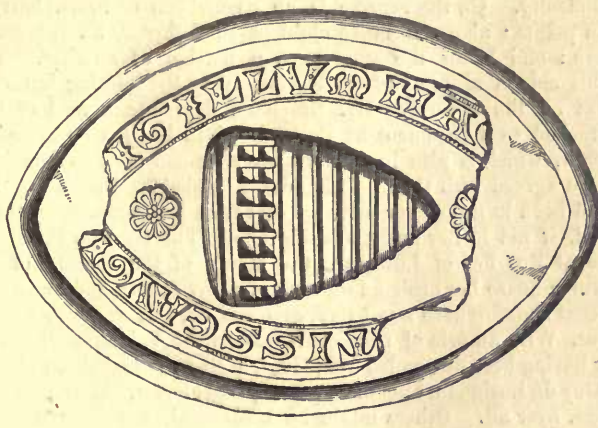
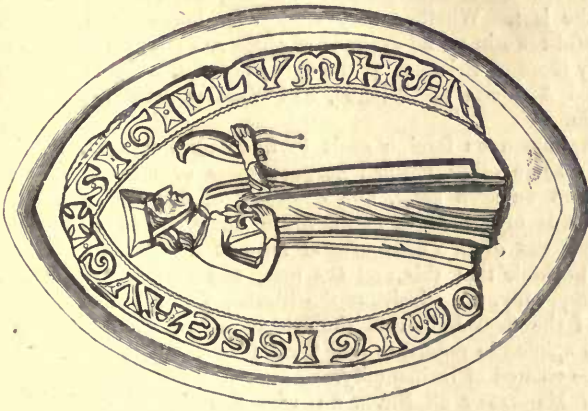
² The father of William de Warenne is sometimes called Hamelin Plantagenet, but, having been illegitimate, his surname is uncertain; and it is possible a daughter of his may from some cause have been distinguished by the surname of De

Longueville, though the son assumed that of De Warenne.

³ Pref. Rot. Scac. Norman. ii. p. ccxxxii. note, and Cal. Rot. Pat., 5 b.

⁴ Cal. Rot. Pat., 13 b.

⁵ Pref. Rot. Scac. Norman. ii. p. ccxxxiv.



Seal of Alice, Countess of E. L.
Date, early in the XIIIth century.

From an impression appended to a document in the Treasury, Canterbury Cathedral.

supplying the missing letters in parentheses, it reads thus : ✠ SIGILLVM HA(ELIDIS C)OMITISSE AVGI. The name Alice is found occasionally in the form of Aelis, and in the passage from the necrology of the abbey of Eu quoted by Mr. Stapleton⁶ the expression "Aelidis Comitissæ Augi" occurs. Among the variations in the spelling of this name Vredius furnishes several examples of Aelis and Aelidis. The initial aspirate presents no difficulty. On the reverse is an escutcheon of arms, barry a label of seven points ; above it is an eight petalled flower, an *angemme*, or double rose ; and below the escutcheon a portion of another. The legend on this side is also imperfect, but supplying the missing letters it reads like that on the obverse. Mr. Stapleton describes a seal of this Countess, attached to a document at Paris dated in 1219 soon after her husband's death, which is also imperfect, but so much of it as remained appears to have agreed with this.⁷ It is highly probable, therefore, that the matrix had been in use as her personal seal from the commencement of her widowhood, if not in her husband's life-time. The arms on the shield are not those of Eu, but of Lusignan, the family of the Counts of La Marche, of which house her husband was one of many cadets, and hence the label. The coat undifferenced was barry, *arg.* and *az.* It was subjected to divers brisures. With an orle of martlets it formed the Valence coat in this country, they having been descended from Hugh le Brun by Isabella, widow of king John. Guy de Lusignan, king of Cyprus, another cadet, differenced with a lion ramp *gu.* over all. Others might be mentioned, but they are less known in this country. The simple coat, as bishops in those days did not bear any mark of cadency, occurs in stone on the monument in Winchester cathedral, commemorative of the deposit there of the heart of Athelmar bishop elect of that see, who was a younger brother of William de Valence. The arms of Eu were, according to Vredius, *az.* billetty *or.*, a lion rampant of the last. Whether they were ever borne by the father of Alice is doubtful ; we know no example of them so early. They may have been in reality those of Brienne, as the heiress of Eu, a granddaughter of Alice, married Alphonse of Brienne, and Vredius attributes the same coat to Brienne.

It is not uncommon on foreign seals to find ladies figured, holding a fleur-de-lis, or some other flower ; nor are roses or flowers resembling them unfrequent on such seals, and examples of fleurs-de-lis and roses on personal seals of the XIIIth century are numerous in this country. The fleur-de-lis was often a conventional form of a flower ; and there is much reason to think that this and the rose, and also the *angemme*, as well as the proper lily, are allusive to the Blessed Virgin. The occasional introduction of the fleur-de-lis into the subject of the Annunciation countenances such opinion in regard to that floral device, but this is a topic too extensive to be treated of incidentally.

2. SEAL OF MARGARET DE NEVILLE ; who was the wife of John de Neville of Essex, and afterwards the third wife of Sir John Giffard of Brimsfield, Gloucestershire ; the former died in 1282, the latter in 1299 ; she lived till the beginning of the reign of Edward III. For the exhibition of an impression of this personal seal with heraldry we are indebted to the Hon. Richard Neville.

It represents the lady habited in a gown and mantle, with a head-dress

⁶ Pref. Rot. Scac. Norman. ii. p. cccxxv.

⁷ Ib. p. cccxxiv. note. The *ET* there mentioned was most likely a misreading of *EL*.

of the period, and standing on a dog, between the arms of Giffard of Brimsfield, three lions passant in pale, on her right, and the arms of Neville of Essex, a lion rampant, on her left. The lions of Giffard are also on her gown. The legend is, s' MARGARETE DE NEVYLE. In Mr. Drummond's "British Families," she has the name of De la Warde as her maiden surname; but all endeavours to discover her parentage have been unsuccessful. The heraldry as well as her designation is remarkable, for while she displays the arms of Giffard twice, she uses the patronymic of her first husband. It was to be expected that one of the coats would be found to be her father's, but no Ward or De la Warde of that period appears to have borne a coat at all resembling either of those on this seal. The arms of Neville of Essex, or at least of this branch of the family, were *az.* a lion rampant *or.* Those of her son, Hugh de Neville, are so given in the roll t. Edw. II., and the like formerly existed in some of the windows of Langham Church, Essex, (Morant ii. 245), in which parish the family had a residence and park.



In regard to the lion rampant, it may be remarked there was a Hugh de Neville, sometimes distinguished as "the Forester" by reason of the office of Chief Forester which he held, who is said to have been with Richard Cœur de Lion in Palestine, and to have slain a lion there. However that may have been, he used a seal on which he was represented in a hauberk combating with a lion coward, *i.e.*, having its tail between its legs. The knight, who is without a shield, has seized the beast by the throat; and is about to strike it with his sword. An impression of this seal remains attached to a grant in the Harleian collection of Charters, 112, B. 48, and it is probable that to that story, or this seal, may be ascribed the bearing of the lion rampant by his descendants, for such these Nevilles appear to have been. The legend on the seal is said to have been SIGILLVM HVGONIS DE NEVILLA; but little beside the first of those words now remains on the impression. The seal is circular, about 1½ inches in diameter, but considerably chipped at the edges. The subject of the grant is some land in Weresfeld (now Wethersfield) Essex, where, as well as at Langham and other places in that county, Hugh the Forester acquired property by his marriage in 1199 or 1200⁸ with Joan, daughter and sole heiress of Henry de Cornhill, a distinguished citizen of London, and one of the sheriffs in 1189, by his wife, Alice de Courcy, heiress of the Courcys of Devon, who survived him, and married Warine Fitz-Gerald, by whom she also had an only child, a daughter, who became the wife of Baldwin de Redvers, son of William de Redvers, otherwise Vernon, Earl of Devon.⁹ John de Neville, the first husband of the above-mentioned Margaret, died seised of property in Essex within the same parishes, as appears by the Cal. Inq., p. m. 10

⁸ See Rot. Curie Regis, i., p. 330, and Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, p. 104.

⁹ Stapleton's Preface to Liber de VOL. XI.

Antiq. Legibus, p. ii. Henry de Cornhill died in or before 1194, see Rot. Curie Regis, i. p. 14.

Edw. I. Another example of the seal of Hugh the Forester exists among the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. It is attached to a deed undated, whereby he and Joan his wife, described as the daughter and heir of Henry de Cornhill, released to the Prior and Convent of Canterbury all their right in the town (*villa*) of "Walworth" and "Newentone." This seal, is doubtless from the same matrix as that above described, and the portion of the legend remaining is, ✠ SIGIL . . . HVGONIS. D . . . EVILLA ; but it is remarkable, that at the back is a *secretum* or counter seal, on which is an escutcheon charged with party per fess dancetty a bendlet over all, and the following legend, ✠ HVGGO SUB HOC CLIFEO CTAT VT IPE LEO. Over the c in CTAT, and the i in IPE, are marks of abbreviation : the latter word, no doubt, is "*ipse*," and the former most probably "*certat*." To the same deed is also attached the seal of Joan his wife. It is a pointed oval nearly two inches in length ; the device an elegant young female figure in a gown and mantle, looking towards a hawk perched on her left hand ; and the legend ✠ SIGILLVM IOHANNE DE CORVHILL. The substitution of v for n in the last word was most likely a slip of the seal engraver. This seal is appended to another undated deed in the same collection, by which she alone, being there called Johanna de Cornhill, daughter of Henry de Cornhill, made a like release of all her right to the same property in language very similar to that of the before-mentioned deed ; and as several of the witnesses to the two instruments are the same, they were in all probability executed about the same time, the one a little before her marriage, and the other shortly after it. As she appears to have been a ward (*in custodia*) of Hugh de Neville in 1199, and wardship of a female terminated at fourteen, and she married in that year, or in 1200, she would seem to have been little more than fourteen when that seal was engraved. However, as Glanville,¹ writing a few years earlier, speaks of female heirs of full age remaining "in custodia dominorum . . . donec per consilium et dispositionem dominorum maritentur," she may possibly have been somewhat older, though Hugh was not likely to allow her to remain long unmarried, seeing he aspired to her hand. A seal of their son John de Neville, who while a young man succeeded his father, (whose death occurred in 1222) as Chief Forester, may be also noticed. It is attached to a deed among the Barrington muniments of Alan Clayton Lowndes, Esq., relating to that gentleman's estates in Essex, and is remarkable because the device on it is also a knight contending with a lion, but differing from that on the father's seal, as the knight has a shield, and the lion is not coward, but rather in heraldic language rampant, having his fore feet on the knight's shield.² This seal is circular, with a diameter of two inches and a quarter. The legend, so far as it remains legible, is ✠ NIS DE NEVILLA FILII HV . . . NIS. Mathew Paris relates of this John, whom he designates "non ultimus inter Anglie nobiles," that in consequence of misconduct in his office, he incurred the King's displeasure, and was condemned to pay two thousand marks, beside his father's debts which lay heavy on him, and that, falling sick of grief, he died at his manor of Welperefeld (no doubt

¹ Lib. vii. cap. 12.

² At this time the lion had not, it should seem, become heraldic in the family. The arms of this John de Neville, as given in the Roll of Arms,

t. Hen. III., are "d'or ung bende de goules croiselles noire," different it will be observed from those on his father's *secretum*.

meaning Wethersfield) in 1246, and was buried at Waltham near his father. His family appear to have regained in some degree the favour of the Sovereign, since we find in 40 Henry III. (1256) the King allowed his son and heir, Hugh de Neville, at the instance of Henry de Mara, to pay, by instalments of fifty marks per annum, certain debts of his father due to the Exchequer.³ This Hugh and also John his brother nevertheless joined the party of the barons in their war against the King. They were both pardoned in 1266, but Hugh, who had been taken prisoner, lost a considerable portion of his estates in Devon.⁴ He died in 1269 without issue, and was succeeded by his brother John,⁵ who was the first husband of the above-mentioned Margaret de Neville, and died, as has been stated, in 1282. As she survived till 1327,⁶ she must have been young at his death. If he married her while he was a younger son with a slender provision, or even after the decease of his elder brother, but while his estate was still impoverished by payment of his father's debts to the crown, and the consequences of the barons' war, that might account for her parentage being unknown, and the non-appearance of any arms on her seal that can be referred to her father, whose position in life probably had not led to his bearing any armorial insignia. The arms of Robert de la Warde, vary *arg.* and *sa.*, are given in the roll t. Edw. II. Margaret may have been of the same family. He was summoned to Parliament from 28 to 34 of Edward I., and was Steward of the King's Household in 33 Edward I.⁷ His earlier history is not known; he may have acquired arms in consequence of his elevation. His daughter is said to have married Margaret's son, Hugh de Neville.⁸

We had, by inference from some of the particulars above noticed, and others which it is unnecessary to detail, appropriated this seal of Margaret de Neville to the lady above-mentioned, when a paper by Mr. Planché in the sixth volume of the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, p. 139, referred us to direct evidence to the same effect, viz., a grant in the British Museum, Add. Charters L.F.C., xxiii, 16, with an imperfect impression of the seal appended. Mr. Planché has given a copy of the deed, and a woodcut of the seal; but as the legend beyond *s. MARG* is wanting, and the figure materially defective, a woodcut of an entire impression will, we doubt not, be acceptable. The deed, which has a topographical interest also, is in French. As a copy of it is published, it will suffice to state the purport. It is dated the 10th May, 8 Edward II. (1315), which was in the lady's second widowhood, and is between Dame Margaret de Neville of the one part, and Hugh de Neville her son of the other part, and she thereby grants to the said Hugh her "Hostel e Maysouns" with the garden, rents, and all other things appertaining to the said "Hostel" in the city (*vile*) of London, which is called Leadon Hall (*Sale de Plum*) on Cornhill, to hold to the said Hugh for the term of his life, saving to the said Margaret for her life the advowsons of the churches in the said city, which were appertaining to the said "hostel;" and if the said Hugh should die before her, then the said "hostel," &c., should return to her for the term of her life, and after her decease the said "hostel," &c., with the said advowsons should remain to the heirs of the said Hugh for ever. Among the witnesses

³ Excerpta e Rot. Finium, ii., p. 223.

⁴ Stapleton's Pref. to Lib. de Antiq. Leg. lxii. *et seq.*

⁵ Excerpta e Rot. Finium ii., p. 493.

⁶ Coll. Topog. v. p. 11.

⁷ Cal. Rot. Pat., 64 b. His seal is attached to the Baron's letter.

⁸ Morant, i. 309.

is "Siro Johan Giffard de Bremsfeud," her son by her second husband. Leaden Hall was no doubt the residence of Henry de Cornhill, whose daughter and heiress Hugh de Neville, the Forester, married. Stow, speaking of Leadenhall says, "I read that in the year 1309 it belonged to Sir Hugh Nevill, Knight." This date being earlier than the deed seems to have presented a little difficulty to Mr. Planché, who writes as if he supposed that Margaret de Neville was the absolute owner in fee-simple until she made the grant to her son, though he suggests that, if Stow did not mistake the date, Hugh might be residing there. It is more probable from the history of the family, and also from the tenor of the deed itself, that Hugh was not only residing there in 1309, but had been the proprietor from the time of his father's death, subject to his mother's dower or jointure in it for her life. The object of the deed seems to have been, to give up to him her life estate in all the property except the advowsons, unless he happened to die before her, in which event it was to return to her for her life; and, accordingly, the contingency of Hugh surviving his mother was not provided for, since in that case the property was already his in fee simple. The advowsons referred to were most likely St. Christopher's, St. Bennet Finks, St. Peter's Cornhill, St. Margaret Patens, and St. Olave's extra Turrem: for of them the father of this Hugh died seized. What Stow proceeds to say of the Lady Alice, Hugh's widow, having made a feoffment of Leaden Hall and the advowsons in 1362, is an error so far as she is stated to have been Hugh's widow. She was probably the widow of his son John, who succeeded him and died in 1358. In consequence of the Chief Forester having had one or two contemporaries of the same name there is great obscurity and many contradictions in the books as to the pedigree of this family. Any one who would pursue the subject will do well to consult Mr. Drummond's "British Families,"⁹ Mr. Stapleton's Preface to Liber de Antiq. Legibus, and also Morant's History of Essex, in addition to the published Records, and the originals of the several Inquisitions post mortem that are mentioned in the printed calendar. On whatever authorities Mr. Drummond and Mr. Stapleton have relied, as to Alice de Courcy, the mother of Joan, the wife of Hugh the Chief Forester, there must surely be some mistake in stating that she was the sister and heir of the William de Courcy, who was a ward in 1201, and whose father was only twenty years old in 1185;¹ for it was hardly possible that the father should have had a daughter who lost her husband in or before 1194, having had by him a daughter that married in 1200. This Alice is more likely to have been the aunt of that William de Courcy, and the sister of his father, the William de Courcy who married Gundrada de Warenne.

3. SEAL of ELIANOR FERRE. It is of red wax, and appended to an acquittance to "Monsire Edmoun Cheney" for 12*l.* 10*s.*, the rent (*ferme*) of her dower out of the manor of Totele (Tothill, Lincolnshire). The document is dated at Benhale (Benhall, Suffolk), on Tuesday, before the

⁹ In this costly work there are woodcuts of all the above-mentioned seals, but they are by no means satisfactory; indeed most of the legends are inaccurately copied. The seal of Margaret above described is at p. 7 misappropriated to a Margaret Neville of Hornby, wife of

Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, that died in 1413. The others are given under the Nevilles of Essex, p. 32, their proper place.

¹ See Pref. to Lib. de Antiq. Legibus, pp. lii. and lxiii. notes.

feast of St. Faith, 22 Edward III. (1348), and is preserved among the Compton Verney deeds in the possession of Lord Willoughby de Broke; We are indebted to Mr. Evelyn P. Shirley for the communication of this example hitherto, as we believe, undescribed.

We have here the personal seal of a lady, bearing on an escutcheon, flanked by two wyverns, the arms of Ferre, a cross moline over all a bâton,¹ dimidiated with, no doubt, her paternal coat, a lion rampant within an orle of trefoils slipped. The legend is * : SIGILL' : ELIANORE : FERRE : . She was the widow of Guy Ferre, or de Ferre as the name is sometimes written, a son of another Guy Ferre, who in all probability was the brother of Otto, and son of the John Ferre, whom we find mentioned as receiving a handsome gratuity from Henry III., on conveying to him the intelligence of the birth of John the first-born son of Prince Edward in 1266.²



The family was most likely from abroad, and perhaps originally Norman ; for the name occurs several times as Fere in D'Anisy's Archives du Calvados, without any apparent connection with England, and there was t. Hen. I., a fief of the Bishop of Bayeux, which was held by William and Durandus Fere. Her parentage has not been discovered, but there is great reason to think she was a foreigner, and that her father's name was Montendre ; for the only coat we have found, corresponding with that on the sinister side of the escutcheon, is attributed by Glover to Mountender, namely, *gu.* a lion rampant within an orle of trefoils slipped *or* ; and according to Seguing the same arms were borne by one of the French families of Montendre. It is true the trefoils are not stated by Seguing to be slipped, but in French heraldry they are usually so borne, and no mention made of the slip in the blazon.

Guy Ferre, the father, and Margery his wife, daughter of Roger, son of Peter Fitz Osborn, according to Morant, had in 14 Edward I., a grant from Edward and his Queen of the Manor of Aythorp Rothing, Essex, for their good service ; and, according to the same authority, this Guy had in 16 Edward I., a grant of the Manor of Netherhall, in Guestingthorpe, Essex.³ Morant, in regard to his death, must have confounded him with his son Guy, as he states that he died in 16 Edward II. (1322). It is more probable that he died about 22 Edward I. (1294), or possibly a few years later, and was at that time seised, not only of the manors just mentioned, but also of the manor of Benhall and free warren in Kelton (Carlton) and Farnham, Suffolk.⁴ In that year, 22 Edward I., Guy, the son, had a confirmation of the manor of Benhall,⁵ and according to Hasted, he had obtained in 19 Edward I., a grant for his life of the manor of Chatham, Kent.⁶ In 25 Edward I., he or his father was a witness to the delivery of the Great Seal to John de Langton.⁷ Soon after this one of them is found to have been the King's Lieutenant in Gascony.⁸ In 28 Edward I., Guy, the son, appeared before the king and his council at Westminster, on Thursday before Palm Sunday, and presented to the king

¹ The Roll of arms t. Edw. II. gives those of Sir Guy Ferre under Suffolk as "de goules, a un fer de molin de argent, e un bastoun de azure."

² Cal. Rot. Pat. 38 b.

³ Morant, ii., 467, 307. Cal. Rot. Pat., 53.

⁴ Cal. Inq. p.m. i., 121.

⁵ Cal. Rot. Pat., 57.

⁶ Vol. ii., 66.

⁷ Cal. Rot. Pat. 59.

⁸ Rot. Parl. i., 15 t.

a lad (*puer*) named Simon de Bordes, who is said to have been born abroad; and he stated that in case he died without issue, this Simon was his next heir (*heres ejus propinquior liber et legitimus*); and he requested the king to accept him as such, to which the king assented, though somewhat guardedly, by adding, so that it be according to right and the custom of the kingdom (*prout de jure et consuetudine regni fuerit faciendum, &c.*)³ In 34 Edward I. he probably acquired the manor of Tothill from his uncle Otto Ferre, which appears to have been held of the Barony of Chester.⁹ He was appointed steward (*senescallus*) of Aquitaine in 1 Edward II., and in the same year is mentioned as Steward of Gascony.¹ It also appears from Rymer, that he was otherwise much employed abroad in the King's service till 11 Edward II., though occasionally in this country. He had licence to impark a wood at Aythorp Rothing in 4 Edward II.² The unfortunate Edward having been compelled to assent to certain ordinances for the removal of Gaveston, and securing a better administration of affairs, this Guy Ferre was in 5 Edward II. associated with the Bishop of Norwich (John Salmon) and divers knights and clerks in a commission, to act on the king's behalf in revising and correcting those ordinances.³ The name of Guy stands next after that of the Bishop, who was the principal; from which we may conclude he was high in Edward's favour and confidence. In the Cal. Inq., p.m., under 16 Edward II., we find the names of Guy de Ferre and Elianor his wife, as if they had been jointly seised of the manors of Chetham (Chatham), Kent, Godindon (Goddington), Oxon, Boelonde (Buckland), Surrey, Tothill, and other estates, Lincolnshire, Rothing Aytrop, and Netherhall, Essex, and Benhall, Badingham, Framlingham, and Hilkeclishall (Ilketshall), Suffolk. On the 27th of March in this year he is stated to have died.⁴ Mr. Stapleton gives 4 Edward III., as the year of his death.⁵ Possibly his authority was an entry in the Cal. Inq., p.m., under that year, with reference to the manor of Chatham, but that may have been an Inquisition taken a few years after his death relating to that manor only. He died without issue; and in the Cal. Inq., p.m., under 17 Edward II.,⁶ we find Simon de la Borde mentioned as nephew (*nepos*) and heir of Guy Ferre, and as having held the manor of Godyngdon; so that it is probable he did not survive his uncle more than about a year. Elianor, we know from the document above mentioned, out-lived her husband many years. There is reason to think that the reversions expectant on his decease, or on the decease of the survivor of himself and his wife, in several of the manors which he held, had been disposed of in his life-time. Whatever may have become of the others, Elianor had dower out of Tothill as we have seen, and she had also an estate for her life in Benhall and in a third part of the manor of Ilketshall. The former of these two manors appears to have been a considerable property. It was held of the honour of Eye. She claimed in respect of it the patronage (*avowerie*) of the Priory of Butley in 8 Edward III.⁷ The king had then granted the reversion to his brother John, Earl of Cornwall, who died in 1336. The extent of it, as well as another claim to the reversion, appears in a petition presented to the

³ Rot. Parl. i., 143 b.

⁹ Cal. Inq. p.m. i., 210.

¹ Rymer, ii., 37, 49.

² Cal. Rot. Pat. 72.

³ Rot. Parl. i., 447.

⁴ Manning and Bray's Surrey ii., 218.

⁵ Pref. Lib. de Antiq. Legibus. cxii. note.

⁶ Vol. iv., 434.

⁷ Rot. Parl. ii., 85 b.

king by John de Norwich, in 21 Edward III., wherein he alleged that Guy and Elianor had held Benhall in special tail, with remainder to the heirs of Guy; and that the site of the said manor, and twenty-eight messuages, 454 acres of land, 22 acres of meadow, upwards of 200 acres of pasture, 124 acres of wood, 2 mills, 25 knights' fees, and the market (*marche*) of Farnham, were held by them of Monsieur Walter de Norwich,⁸ the father of the said John, as of his manor of Dalengeo (Dalinghoo), and that by the death of Guy without an heir he (John) was entitled to the reversion of the premises by escheat; and that Elianor then held them, and the king had granted the reversion to the Earl of Suffolk (Robert de Ufford) to the disinheriting of the petitioner, and he prayed that the grant might be revoked. The answer to the petitioner reminded him, that, as Elianor was yet living, his application was premature.⁹ We find the king also granted the reversion of the third part of the manor of Ilketshall in 11th year of his reign to Elizabeth de Burgh the lady of Clare.¹ Elianor appears to have kept the last-named grantee somewhat inconveniently long in expectancy. At length she died in the 23 Edward III., about a year after this seal had been affixed to the above-mentioned acquittance.

4. SEAL of LAURENCE DE WATELINGTON, a personal seal with heraldry. The matrix of brass was recently found near Norwich: the precise place has not been ascertained. It is now in the collection of Norfolk seals and signet-rings formed by Mr. Robert Fitch of Norwich. The handle is of the common pyramidal form, terminating in a loop or ring for suspension; a star is deeply cut near the margin, showing the top of the seal, and the direction in which it should be held when an impression was made. The impress is an escutcheon boldly engraved, and charged with the following coat, three chevronels within a bordure engrailed. The small spaces around the escutcheon are filled up with foliated ornaments. The legend is — ✠ s' LAVRECH. D' WATELINGTON. (See woodcut.) The date may be assigned to the middle of the xvth century. Blomefield mentions two families of this name settled from an early period at Watlington in Norfolk. Sir Robert de Watlington, in the reign of Stephen, held that manor of the Bardolphs, barons of Wirmegay, and it continued in the possession of his descendants until the reign of Edward II. No mention, however, has been found of any person of that family bearing the name of Laurence.²



The coat given on this Seal has not been found ascribed to a family of the name of Watlington. The like was borne by a cadet of Clare, as we learn, from the Roll of Arms of the reign of Edward II., where it appears that Sir Nicholas de Clare bore, *Or*, three chevronels *gules*; a bordure indented *sable*. A similar coat was also borne by the de Wateviles

⁸ He was successively baron, treasurer, and chief baron of the exchequer.

⁹ Rot. Parl. ii., 198. The claim of the crown seems to have prevailed. See Cal. Rot. Pat., 160 b.

¹ Pref. Lib. de Antiq. Legibus, p. cxii. *et seq.*

² The name occurs, also, in other

counties. In the reign of Edward I. Gonnilda de Watlington held lands in Marlow, Bucks, of Matilda, Countess of Gloucester. Hund. Rolls, vol. ii. p. 354. The manor of Watlingtons, in West Hagbourn, Berks, was held by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, in 1231.

of Essex, who were originally tenants, if not cadets of Clare.³ The line seems to have ended in an heiress, in the XIVth century. It is possible that the Watlingtons may subsequently have assumed their bearing.

5. The KING'S SEALS FOR PASSES given to labourers and servants, in accordance with the Statute of 12 Richard II., 1388.

In a former page of this volume a representation was given by Mr. Franks of a matrix in the British Museum, being the King's seal for Wangford Hundred in Suffolk.⁴ It closely resembles in design that of South Erpingham Hundred in Norfolk, which is likewise preserved in the Museum. By the kindness of Mr. Franks we are enabled to give the accompanying representation of that seal, as also of those of Staplowe Hundred in Cambridgeshire, and of Hurstington Hundred in Huntingdonshire, but described on the seal as of the county of Cambridge, to which it is adjacent. The execution of the two seals last mentioned is comparatively rude, and the letters irregularly formed; the crown, introduced on the seals of Wangford and South Erpingham, is wanting. The matrix of the



Seal of the Hundred of South Erpingham, Norfolk.

seal of Staplowe is in the collection of Mr. Whincopp, at Woodbridge. An impression from that of Hurstington, formerly in the possession of Maurice Johnson, and engraved in the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," plate III., has been found in the British Museum by Mr. Franks, amongst the MS. notices relating to Sir Hans Sloane's Collections. It is not known whether the matrix still exists. It is said to have been found in an urn at Harlaxton, Lincolnshire, and a correspondence between Maurice Johnson and Sir J. Clerk regarding it may be seen in Nichols' *Bibl. Topog.*, vol. iii. p. 71. The name has been incorrectly supposed to be Armingford, being that of a Hundred in Cambridgeshire. The seal of the Hundred of Walshcroft, Lincolnshire, was added in 1852 to the collection of matrices in the British Museum. The name is written WALCROST, approaching more nearly, as Mr. Franks has observed, to that in Domesday—Walescross, than to the modern form.⁵



Staplowe Hundred.



Hurstington Hundred.

³ Wright's *History of Essex*, vol. ii. pp. 41, 82, 84. Sir Robert de Watevile, of Essex, bore, Argent, three chevrons gules, a bordure indented sable. Roll f. Edw. II. p. 36.

⁴ See page 31, *ante*. This seal is also noticed and a representation given in Mr. Suckling's *History of Suffolk*, vol. ii. p. 117.

⁵ See the Memoir on "National Antiquities in the British Museum," by Mr. Franks, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. x. p. 12. We are indebted to his kindness for the use of the woodcuts which accompany this notice.

The occurrence of seals of this class was incidentally noticed in a former volume of this Journal.⁶ We would here renew with gratification the acknowledgment of the courteous assistance of Mr. Cooper, Town-clerk of Cambridge, who pointed out the date of these seals, provided for the purpose of authenticating passes of labourers on quitting their usual place of residence. Two other examples only have hitherto come under our observation. Of one of these, the seal of the Hundred of Edmonton, Middlesex, an impression is amongst the collections of the Society of Antiquaries; the matrix of the other, the seal for the Hundred of Flaxwell, Lincolnshire, has been recently found on the borders of the parish of Fishtoft, near Boston.⁷ The inscription is slightly varied from those on the other seals. ✠ SIGILL. COM. LINCOLN. P'. S'VIS. (*pro servis*). Across the centre is inscribed FLAXWELL. We are indebted to the Rev. Edward Trollope for an impression. Possibly the hexagonal seal of the Hundred of Flegg, Norfolk, communicated by Mr. Fellows to the Norfolk Archæological Society, may be of the same class, but its design is not in conformity to the statute. In the centre there is a Greek cross, instead of the name of the Hundred, whilst round the verge is—*Sigillū de hūdrēdi* west* flepe* Norf'*. (Norfolk Archæology, vol. i., p. 368.)

The class of seals under consideration, although for the most part rude in their execution, may be regarded as of no slight historical interest, in connexion with the position of the lower orders of society, at the period to which they belong. The prevalence of vagabondage towards the close of the reign of Edward III. had caused serious disorder and grievous acts of violence, and these evils increased rapidly on the accession of his youthful successor. Many persons quitted their proper service and abode, on the pretext of seeking to improve their condition, and of these many had become robbers, without any fixed dwelling. The prevalence of pilgrimages had no doubt contributed much to this disorderly state of the lower classes. The determined struggle of the servile classes for freedom in the earlier years of the reign of Richard II., which led to the great rising under Wat Tyler, must be familiar to our readers. The position of the lower orders, the influence of the growth of manufactures, which drew persons from rural districts into towns, tempted not less by the inducement of higher wages, than by the boon of freedom which villeins or serfs acquired by residence of a year and a day in a town—these, and other features of that remarkable crisis in the conditions of the industrial classes in England, have been set forth by Sir George Nicholls, in his recent "History of the English Poor Law."⁸

It was at this period, at the Parliament held at Cambridge in September, 1388, that the statute was passed, which has frequently been regarded as the origin of our English Poor Law, being, Sir George Nicholls observes, the first enactment in which the impotent poor are directly named as a separate class. Its chief object, however, appears to have been to check the outrages arising from the itinerant habits of the tenants of servile condition, which had become a nuisance to the community and occasioned a scarcity of agricultural labourers. A fixed scale of wages was prescribed by this statute, and all persons quitting their

⁶ Notice of Meetings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Archæol. Journal, vol. vii. p. 106.

⁷ See a notice received from Mr. P.

Thompson, Gent. Mag., Jan. 1853, p. 2.

⁸ London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1854. See vol. i. pp. 47—60.

service were required to show sufficient cause, and to produce a pass sealed with the king's seal, specially appointed for the purpose, as follows:—

“It is ordained and enacted, that no servant nor labourer, be he man or woman, shall depart at the end of his term out of the Hundred, Rape, or Wapentake, where he is dwelling, to serve or dwell elsewhere, or by colour to go from thence in Pilgrimage, unless he bring a letter patent containing the cause of his going, and the time of his return, if he ought to return, under the king's seal, which for this intent shall be assigned and delivered to the keeping of some good man (*d'ascun prodhomme*, orig.) of the Hundred, Rape, Wapentake, City, or Borough, after the discretion of the Justices of the Peace, to be kept and lawfully to make such letters when it needeth, and not in any other manner, by his own oath; and that about the same seal there shall be written the name of the County, and overthwart the said seal the name of the Hundred, Rape, or Wapentake, City, or Borough.”⁹

It were needless here to give at length the further provisions of this enactment. Any servant or labourer who might be found “*vagerant*” without a sealed letter or pass, was to be placed in the stocks, and to find surety for his return to his service. No person, moreover, might harbour such servant unprovided with a pass, nor for more than a night, even with that testimonial. No person might demand more than a *denier*, or penny, for making, sealing, and delivering a pass of this description.

No doubt can exist as regards the accuracy of Mr. Cooper's explanation of the seals now brought before our readers. Some of them, it will be observed, are more distinctly characterised as “*Le Seal le Roi*,” since the royal crown is placed over the name of the Hundred; whilst all are strictly in accordance with the direction—“*quentour le dit seal soit escript le noun del Countee, et a travers du dit seal le noun del dit hundred, rape, wapentak, citee, ou burgh.*”

Some delay probably occurred in carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute of Cambridge. Mr. Cooper has called our attention to the writ addressed to the Sheriff of Wiltshire, and tested at Westminster, March 10, 14 Rich. II. (1391). Similar writs were, in all probability, addressed to other Sheriffs. After reciting the provisions of the Statute, the writ proceeds as follows:—“*Nos volentes statutum predictum execucioni debite demandari, tibi precipimus, districcius quo possumus injungentes, quod omnibus aliis pretermisissis, et excusacione quacumque cessante, quoddam Sigillum nostrum de Auricalco, pro quolibet Hundredo, Rapa, et Wapentachio Comitatus predicti, fieri et fabricari, et circa dictum Sigillum nomen ejusdem Comitatus, ac ex transverso dicti Sigilli nomen hujusmodi Hundredi, Rape vel Wapentachii, scribi, et Sigillum illud cum sic factum et fabricatum fuerit alicui Justiciariorum nostrorum ad pacem nostram in Comitatu predicto conservandam assignatorum liberari facias, ut ipse hujusmodi sigillum alicui probo homini de dictis Hundredo, Rapa, Wapentachio, Civitate, et Burgo liberare valeat, custodiendum juxta formam Statuti predicti,*” &c.¹

No seal of this description has hitherto been noticed, bearing the name of any City or Borough.

W. S. W. and A. W.

⁹ Statutes of the Realm, vol. ii. pp. 55, 56. Stat. 12 Ric. II.

¹ Claus. 14 Ric. II. m. 13, printed in

Rolls of Parliament, Appendix to the reign of Richard II., vol. iii. p. 405, b.

Original Documents.

AMONGST the stores of valuable materials treasured up in the Public Repositories of Records, available for the elucidation of those subjects of research which engage the attention of the Historian and the Antiquary, there may be none more rich in all the details relating to mediæval times than the Miscellaneous Records late of the Queen's Remembrancer. This mass of curious evidences has been gradually reduced into order through the intelligent care and the energetic directions of a gentleman, whose experience and important contributions to history and topography, as also to the illustration of our language and national antiquities, must ever claim grateful esteem.

To the constant kindness of the Rev. Joseph Hunter we are indebted for calling attention to the existence, amongst the unpublished records in question actually deposited in the Office at Carlton Ride, of certain Rolls of Account, Inventories, Indentures, Fabric Rolls, and other evidences illustrative of the history of one of the most remarkable national fortresses, Dovor Castle. Similar Documents, as Mr. Hunter informs us, exist in connexion with the history of many, if not all of the royal castles and residences. It were needless to set forth the value of such materials as throwing light upon the details of Military Architecture and of mediæval warfare generally. Our late lamented coadjutor, Mr. Hudson Turner, was amongst the first and ablest labourers in this department of archæological researches, and the fruitful results of his toil amongst the Liberate and Close Rolls are well known to our readers through Mr. Parker's attractive publication on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

We have gladly availed ourselves of Mr. Hunter's obliging suggestion, in pointing out these inedited materials relating to Dovor Castle, and have selected from amongst the Indentures in which are detailed, on the appointment of each successive Warden of the Castle and Cinque Ports, the state of the church goods, furniture, munitions of war, and miscellaneous stores, the two following examples. They appear to have been written in the fourteenth century, in Latin or in French, and a specimen in each of these languages has been taken, since the obsolete words are often rendered intelligible by comparison of the corresponding terms in these Indentures.

ACCOUNTS OF THE CONSTABLES OF THE CASTLE OF DOVOR.

RECORDS LATE OF THE QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER, PRESERVED IN THE BRANCH PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, CARLTON RIDE.

(Indenture dated Dec. 20, 17 Edw. III. 1344.¹)

Hec Indentura facta inter nobilem virum Willelmum de Clyntone comitem Huntynhone, nuper Custodem Castri Dovor' et quinque portuum, ex una parte, et Bartholomeum de Burgheasshe militem, ex altera, testatur quod

¹ The following documents are here printed *in extenso*, with the exception of a few doubtful words.

die Sabati in vigilia sancti Thome apostoli, anno Regni Regis Edwardi terei a conquestu Anglie decimo septimo, Regni vero sui Francie quarto, predictus Comes liberavit prefato Bartholomeo, virtute brevis domini Regis patentis eidem Comiti directi, Castrum et quinque portus predicta cum pertinenciis et cum armaturis, victualibus, et omnibus aliis rebus in eodem castris existentibus, in forma subscripta, videlicet, in CAPELLA ; j. cupam argenteam deauratam cum j. coopertorio pro corpore Christi imponendo, j. coopertorium de serico nodat' ad pendendum ultra dictam cupam, iiij. calices, quorum j. deaurata, ij. turribilia argentea, j. parvum vas ad modum navis ad incensum imponendum, quinque corporalia, xij. baudekyns quorum sex debiles et nullius valoris, ix. pannos de serico veteres et putrefactos, j. casulam, j. tunicam cum almatica,² j. capam chori de rubeo samito, j. casulam de purpro samito, j. casulam baudekyn. Item, alias sex casulas de cerico cum ij. capis chori de cerico, j. capam Baudekyn, j. tunicam cum almatica² de cerico veterem, viij. albas quarum iiij. valde debiles, iiij. amictas, iiij. stolas, iiij. fauons, vij. tuellas pro altar', ij. manutergia, j. tuellam de serico cum capit' de velveto pro patena tenenda, ij. missalia, j. portofor', j. antiphanar', j. librum continentem legend' et antiphanar' sanctorum, ij. gradalia cum troper', ij. spalteria³ quorum j. debile, ij. tropera, j. processionale debile, j. pheretrum coopertum cum platis argent' pro reliquiis imponendis, ij. pelves argenteos, j. auriculare vetus de serico, j. vetus coopertorium ad ponendum super sacrarium, nullius valoris, xxvij. bursas de serico et samito, xix. bursas de panno lineo in dicto feretro et extra, eum reliquiis, j. candelabrum de cupro deaurato, iiij. candelabra de ferro, j. velum quadragesimale debile, j. pixidem argenteum, j. pixidem eburneum, iiij. superpelicia debilia, ij. cistas ad imponenda omnia supradicta, ij. lectoria de ferro, ij. cathedras de ferro, j. perticam de ferro pro cercis superponendis, j. crucifixum de cupro fixum super unum baculum processionale, et ij. scalas. Item, in AULA ; quinque tabulas dormientes, j. tabulam vocatam copebord, iiij. tabulas mobiles, ij. longas bordas, iiij. longas formulas, vj. parvas formulas, quinque tristellas, j. skren ante caminum in camera, j. doleum vacuum pro elemosina imponenda, j. barelle pro armaturis rollandis, j. candelabrum ferreum fixum in muro cum quinque floris ferri, et ij. scalas. Item, in MARESCI' ; j. par de boefs, ij. paria fergiarum. Item, in PISTRINA ; ij. algeas ad pastum. Item, in BRACINA ; ij. fornaces de plumbo. Item, in COQUINA ; iiij. dressoria, ij. plumbe fixe in fornace, j. mortarium fixum in terra, j. bukette magnum ferro ligatum pro petris tractandis usque ad turrim. Item, in DOMO FONTIS infra Dungone ; j. bukette debile cum j. eathena de ferro, j. magnum cable ad aquam hauriendam. Item, in FABRICA ; ij. maides,⁴ ij. bicorn', ij. martellos magnos, ij. martellos parvos, ij. tenaces magnas, quinque tenaces parvas, ij. instrumenta ad ferrum cindendum, iiij^{or}. instrumenta ferrea ad claves inficiendos, ij. paria flaborum, j. folour de ferro, j. mola de petra versatilis, pro ferro acuendo, et ij. ligamina de ferro pro j. buketto. Item, in DOMO ET CUSTODIA INGENIATORIS ; j. cable magnum continens xl. brachia. Item, j. aliud cable continens xxx. brachia, pro ingeniis tendendis, ij. fundas novas pro ingeniis cum cordis novis, ij. cables vocat' hauusers pro dictis ingeniis, iiij. cordas ad maeremium tractandum, xxvij. cluvas⁵ de magno filo pro cordis ad

² Sic, for dalmatica.

³ Sic, for Psalteria.

⁴ These appear by comparison with the French document to have been anvils.

⁵ A clue or ball of thread, &c., called also a bottom. "Clowchyn or clowe, glomus, globus, glomicillus." — Prompt. Parv.

ingenia faciendis, j. patella ferrea, j. ladel ferr' pro plumbo infundendo, ij. crowes de ferro, j. molam parvam de petra pro ferro acuendo. Item, in MAGNA TURRI; quinque dolea et j. pipam mellis unde de j. doleo deficiunt viij. pollices, et de alio deficiunt iij. pollices, et de alio deficiunt xvj. pollices, et de alio xv. pollices, et de quinto xj. pollices, et de pipa deficiunt xx. pollices. Item, j. molendinum manuale et ij. molas pro eodem. Item, in MOLENDINO VENTRIC';⁶ iij. telas sufficientes et ij. debiles, et ij. molas competentes cum ferrament'. Item, in DOMO ARMORUM; iij. springald magnas cum toto atilo preter cordas. Item, quinque minores springald sine cordis, et iij. parve springald modici valoris, l. arcus de tempore Regis avi, elvj. arcus de tempore Regis nunc, cxxvj. arbalistas de quibus xxxiiij. arbaliste de cornu ad duos pedes, et ix. de cornu ad unum pedem, et iij. magne arbaliste ad turr̄m.⁷ Item, xliij. baudrys, vij.^{xx} et ix. garbas sagittarum, lviiij. sagittas large barbata, xxv. haubergons debiles et putrefactos, xxij. basenett' debiles de veteri tour, xj. galee de ferro, de quibus vj. cum visers, xx. capellas de ferro, xxij. basenett' coopertos de coreo de veteri factura debiles et putrefactos, xxv. paria cirotecarum de platis nullius valoris, xij. capellas de nervis de pampilon' depictas, xxx. haketons et gambesons nullius valoris, ix. picos, ij. trubiel',⁸ j. cenevectorium cum j. rota ferro ligata, j. cunam, iij. instrumenta pro arbalistis tendendis, cxviiij. lanceas quarum xviiij. sine capitibus, j. cas cum sagittis Saracenorum, ciiij. targett' quorum xxxiiij. nullius valoris, j. veterem cistam cum capitibus quarellorum et sagittarum debil', ij. barell', vj. bukett' cum quarellis debilibus non pennatis, j. cistam cum quantitate capitum quarellorum et quandam quantitatem de Calketrappis in j. doleo. Item, m. vj.^c et xxviiij. garroks de majori forma.⁹ Item, iij.^{xx} garroks de eadem forma sine capitibus. Item, m. vj.^c et xxiiij. garroks de minori forma. Item, sigillum officii castri et iij. cistas, quarum ij. debiles et sine ceruris, j. rotulum vocatum Domesday in castro. Item, j. compositionem passagii Dovorr' et diversa filacia brevium et rotulos Curie. Item, quinque cathenas ferreas. In cujus rei testimonium tam predictus Comes quam predictus Bartholomeus hiis Indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt die et anno supradictis. Item, liberavit ibidem duo magna Ingenia cum toto apparatu cum xx. magnis peciis plumbi. Item, quinque wagas de plumbo in manibus magistri domus Dei Dovorr'.

(Indenture dated Jan. 26, 35 Edw. III. 1361.)

Ceste endenture fait au chastel de Doveire le xxvj. jour de Janvier, lan du Roy Edward tiercz trent et quintz comenceant, par entre mons' Robert de Herle Conestable du Chastell de Doveire et gardein de synk portz, dune

⁶ "Ventricicum molendinum" is the usual term, but ventitium occurs also, and ventile, ventorium, &c. The final c in the contracted word in our text may possibly be t.

⁷ Sic, possibly "ad turnum,"—balista de torno, or à tour, perhaps from some peculiarity in the mechanism by which the bow was bent. "Torni ad opus balistarum" occur; also "carelli garrotorum ad tor," possibly a kind of *vireton*, or whirling shaft.

⁸ Possibly the diminutive of "Truble; bêche ou pioche."—Roquefort.

⁹ Garroks, or Garrots, appear to have been a larger kind of missiles, of a similar nature to quarrels for the cross-bow, but evidently differing in some essential respect, although Meyrick and other writers seem to conclude that they were identical. In the additions to Ducange, *v. Garrotus*, it is conjectured that the Garrots were large shafts propelled by espringalds: Guiart describes them as feathered with brass, and thrown by those engines.

parte, et mons' Johan Fitz Sire Gyles de Beauchampe, executour du testament mons' Johan de Beauchampe de Warewik' nadgares conestable illoceques, dautre part, tesmoigue que le dit mons' Robert ad resceu de dit mons' Johan al oepe nostre seigneur le Roi les chosez seuz escritz, cestasavoir. **DEINS LA EGLISE** ; j. coupe de coper endorre, j. couverture pur coverer la dit coupe de sai, j. buste de yvore pur le corps nostre seigneur, deinz la dit coupe, iiij. chalicez dont ij. endorrez, ij. ensensers dargent, j. petit vessel dargent fait en maner dun neef, j. esquiler dargent peisant iiij. d. iiij. corporeaux, vij. baudekyns, j. chesible, ij. aubes, ij. stoles, ij. fanons, ij. copes, ij. tunces, touz dun colour, du don' le Roi, j. chesible qest apelle Cardokes mantel, j. paire de vestementes de velvet rouge ove raies dor ov tot lapparelle, j. autre vestiment de samite rouge dount les parures nacordeint peint' a la chesible, ij. amys, j. aube, iiij. surplis, v. tuelles pur lautier, ij. autres tuelles pur le lavatoc,¹ j. tuelle de say ove chif de velvet ove quele la pateno serra tenuz, ij. missales febles, j. grael. j. porthors feble, j. antifoner feble, j. legender, j. antifoner des seinz febles, j. troper, ij. saltiers, j. autre troper, j. fretro covere de plates dargent pur les reliques, ij. basyns dargent, xxv. bourses de say et de samite, xvij. bourses de lienge drape in le dit fertre et dehors ove reliques, j. chaundeler de coper endorre, ij. chaundelers de feer, j. bust dargent, ij. cofrez pur eins metre les avantditz chosez, ij. lectournes de feer, ij. chaires de feer, j. perche² de feer pur les serges surmettre, j. crusifix de coper fichez sur un bastone, ij. escheiles. **En la SAL** ; v. tables dormauntz, j. table appelle cupbord, v. tables meofebles dount ij. longues, iiij. longues fourmes, vj. petitez fourmes, v. trestelles, j. skryne pur le chymene, j. tonelle pur les asmoignes einmettre. **En MERSCHALC'** ; j. paire de beofs, iiij. paire de Gyves. **En la PISTRINE** ; ij. trowes pur past. **En BRACERIE** ; j. fornays de plome. **En la QUISINE** ; iiij. dressours, ij. plombes fichez, j. fornais gros, j. mortar fiche en terre. **En meson de la FONTAINE** ; j. boket lie du feer ov j. cheyne et j. cable feble et poruz, j. boket lie de feer, pur pieres traher tanque a tour. **En la FORGE** ; ij. andefeltes de fer, j. andefelte debruse, j. bikore, iiij. slegges, iiij. hameres, vj. paires tanges dount deux grosses, iiij. pensons febles, ij. nailetoules pur clause en icels faire, iiij. paire bulghes dount une novell, j. peer moler, ij. fusels de feer aicele, j. paire de wynches as mesme la peer, j. trow de peer pur ewe, j. hurthestaf de feer, j. cottyngyre, j. markyngyre, une cable vels et pourz. **En la GRAUNT TOUR** ; v. toncaux et j. pipe de meel, dount de j. des toneaux failont viij. pouces, dun autre des toneaux xij. pouces, de la tiercez rien remaint, de la quarte failent xij. pouces, de la quinte failent xxiij. poukes, et de la pipe failont xiiij. pouces, j. molynz manuel, et ij. peers moleres aicelez, j. molyns avent, ij. peers moleres covenables ove feramentz pur y cels. **En le dit Chastelle en DIVERSEZ TOUREZ** ; noefs espringales ove toto lour nece^{ies} et apparailz bonz et covenables dount ij. groses. **En la MESON DES ARMOURS** ; vj. aketons covenables, xxvj. aktons febles et de pitit value, vj. paire de plates febles dount iiij. de nulle value, habrejons et autres hernous de maille il ad qe nest de nulle value, xij. paire de gaunz de plate febles et de nulle value, j. brustplate pur Justes, deux avantplates, xix. chapels de feer, xj. helmes febles, xiiij. basynetez tinez ove

¹ Sic. "lavatoire" in another Indenture, 34 Edw. III.

² In another Indenture—"percher de fer;" in the Latin—"pertica."

umbres febles, et autre basynet et palet debruses et porus qe sont de nulle value,³ vj. capels de nerfs febles, xl. targes febles, l. launcez ove testes et xxvj. sanz testes, ij. cornals, j. grate pur joutes,⁴ xxvj. alblastes bones et covenables, xxiiij. alblastes debrusez et poruz, qe sont de nulle value, ij. cofres pleinz de quareles pur alblastes, et ij. boketes et ij. bariles pleinz de quareles pur alblastes, xxxij. arcz bonez et covenables et ex. arcz feblez et veus dount plusours sont porus et debruses, iiij.^x garbes de seetes febles, j. viel cofre ove testes de quareles, iiij. cofres pleinz dez quareles pur espringales, j. paire polaius, xxx. baudreyes febles et porus, xxiiij. arc pur arblastes de corn saunz telers, iiij. arcez de vis vels et febles, iiij. vis pur les dit arcez tendre febles et porus,⁵ j. coffyn ov seetes pur j. arc⁷ de Turkye, ij. toneaux dont en autre une grant partie de kalktrapes, auxint cheinez et autreiz instrumentz de feer pur engynz, j. pael velx debruse, j. graunt caudronne velx et debruse, j. cofre ove feer lie feble, j. boket ove feer lie. En le MASONRIE; ix. pikoisez, ij. tribul⁶. En LESCHEQER; le seal du office du chastelle, j. cofre lie ove feer, ij. rodeles⁶ appelez domesday, et diverse fiales⁷ de briefs et des rodles des Courtez, auxint j. quaier en quel sont cotenuz tous les clems⁸ de v. po[r]tez et du lour membres, auxint j. quaier de paper de la compte William barre⁹ nadgaires Receyvour de Chastelle suisdit de trois ans. En tesmoignance de queles chosez les ditz mons' Robert et Johan as y cestes ount mys lour seales. Done au dit Chastiel jour et an suisditz.

A few explanatory notes on certain passages in the foregoing documents may be acceptable to the reader. The Indentures commence with a full enumeration of the sacred ornaments, vestments, service books, &c., in the *Capella*, being doubtless the cruciform structure adjoining to the Roman pharos, and of which much has been said by those who have sought to establish the remote antiquity of that church, connecting its history with the name of King Lucius or of St. Augustine. It may suffice to remark that such a theory appears to have been chiefly countenanced by the extensive use, in its construction, of bonding courses of tile sometimes regarded as Roman. It is, however, possible that scarcely any portion of this curious building is of earlier date than Norman times. Although this first section of the inventory is remarkably full and detailed, and may serve to show that even in the stronghold of war, sacred things were regarded with singular respect, yet many items in the chapel are described as—

³ The same head-pieces occur in the Indenture between Ralph Spigurnal and the Executors of Robert de Herle, dated 7 July, 38 Edw. III. (1364.) "xiiij. bacenett' tinnat' cum umbrer' debil' et aliis bacenett' et palett' fracr' et nullius valoris; vi. capell' de nervo debil', &c." This early mention of metal, probably iron, tinned, deserves notice. It is however certain that the process of tinning metal was known to mediæval artificers.

⁴ "j. grate pro hastiludiis." *Ibid.*

⁵ Compare the Indenture 38 Edw. III. before cited.—"xxiv. arcus pro balist' de corn' sine tellur', iv. arcus de vyz veteres et debiles, iiij. vyz pro eisdem arcubus

tendendis debiles et putr', j. cophinum cum sagittis pro j. arcu de Turkye."

⁶ *Roll'*, in another Indenture. Probably Rolls of tenements and services. Of various Rolls called Domesday, see Ellis, *Introd.* vol. i. p. 2.

⁷ *Flas*, in another Indenture; in the Latin documents—*flacia* or *filacia brevium*, namely, files, from the mode of forming documents into buudles by a string or narrow thong on which they were *enfilé*, or filed.

⁸ *Cliefs*, in another Indenture: in the Latin, "j. quatern' cont' clam' quinque portuum," claims of the Cinque ports.

⁹ William Barry, as the name is elsewhere written.

debiles—putrefactos, and others were found to be old or of no value. There were originally three *capellani*, whose duties appear to have been set forth with considerable precision; ¹ at the Reformation the number was reduced to one, and the services were performed in the ancient church until about 1690, when it became ruinous.

We then proceed to the hall, probably the ancient *Aula Arthuri*, which, with the king's kitchen and other offices, appears to have occupied the space on the north-east side of the Keep.² The simple furniture of the hall deserves attention; it comprised five standing tables, namely on fixed legs, such as the Frankelein's "table dormant in his halle," in Chaucer's Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, which "stode redy covered alle the long day." There were also moveable tables, composed of boards placed on trestles, long forms, and a table called "Coppebord." This last is described in another Indenture as "j. tabicula pro ciphis supponendis," the primary meaning of the term being simply a little side-table on which the cups were placed,—not a closet, as the word is now used. In the curious account of the Feast in the Middle Temple Hall, as formerly given on All Saints' Day, mention is made of "the cupboard in the middle of the hall;" its position having been apparently in front of the dais, and a table is still there placed, at which grace is said, but the cups have long since forsaken it.³

Some provision for comfort appears in the Castle Hall in the form of a screen before the chimney, and there was an empty barrel to receive the broken victuals, doubtless by way of alms, which at more stately tables were placed in the ship (*nef* or *navis pro elemosinis*), which sometimes circulated on wheels, like a modern decanter-waggon.⁴ The alms' bucket still continues in use at Winchester College, and it is placed under the charge of one of the scholars, who is styled *Ollæ præfectus*.

There was also found in the *Aula* a barrel "pro armaturis rollandis." Armour of mail was cleaned from rust by a simple process of friction, namely by rolling it in a barrel, probably with sand, and this continued in use as late as 1603, as appears by the inventory of Hengrave Hall, where was found in the armoury—"one barrel to make clean the shirts of maile and gorgetts." Eastern nations, by whom mail is still worn, brighten it, as Sir S. Meyrick observes, by shaking it in a sack with bran and sand. Vinesauf describes the warriors of Cœur de Lion as whirling their hauberks for this purpose,—"*Rotantur loricae ne rubigine squallescant.*" A curious tenure of land is found in a document of the times of King John, Monast. Angl., Caley's edit., vol. vi., p. 625. It was held "pro servicio rotandi unam loricaem semel in anno," &c. In another also of the Dover Castle

¹ See Darell's Dover Castle, p. 43; Lyon's History of Dover, vol. ii. p. 36.

² Darell, p. 36.

³ Dugdale, Orig. Jurid. p. 204. See the note in Promptorium Parvulorum, p. 109, on the word "Cupburde, *abacus*;" also, Mr. J. G. Nichols' Glossary to the Unton Inventories, p. 41. In the Indenture for building the hall at Hengrave in 1538, is this passage—"The said hall to have 2 coberds, one benithe, at the sper, with a tremor, and another at the hygher tables ende, without a tremor; and the cobards they be made the faycon of

livery, that is without doors." Gage's Hengrave, p. 42. The "sper" was the screen at the lower end of the hall; a trimmer signifies, in carpentry, a projecting support, and in roofing, a piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists. These cupboards were evidently small side-tables, and rich carpets of tapestry were used to cover them. The livery cupboards appear to have been formed with small closets and doors.

⁴ See Mr. Hudson Turner's Usages of Domestic Life, Archaeol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 266.

Indentures mention is made of "j. barell ferrat' pro armaturis Regis mundandis, j. grate de acere pro armaturis Regis mundandis."

The *Marescallia* or Marshalsea occurs next to the Hall, and its contents were limited to gyves and other appliances of a prison, one of the proper functions of the Marshal having been the punishment of offenders. The Marshalsea Tower, or Peverell's Tower, still exists. We here find a pair of "boefs," or, as written in another indenture, "de beoves ad prisonas mancipandos." The word occurs also as "boves," in the French documents "*boefs—boefs*." This was doubtless a *collistrigium*, a yoke for the neck, a kind of pillory. Its name must be derived from its resemblance to the yoke for oxen, sometimes called an ox-bow.⁵ Plautus uses the word *Boia*, signifying fetters for the neck of a prisoner; it occurs likewise frequently in mediæval writers, and in old French *Buies* has the same meaning.⁶ In regard to the "paria fergiarum," or, as in another indenture, "fugearum," it appears by the French documents that they were gyves, fetters for the legs, but the term has not been found elsewhere.

The limits of our present purpose will not admit of the endeavour fully to explain the numerous archaisms and technical terms occurring in these documents. In the inventory of the Forge, especially, there are some terms of the craft which we must leave to those who may be conversant with such details. It is singular to observe that no stores are mentioned indicating that any provision of food was made for the inmates of the castle, with the exception only of honey, of which a considerable quantity appears amongst the contents of the Great Tower, in every indenture which has been examined. It was probably used for making mead. There was a windmill, and hand-mills, but we find no store of any grain or other provisions.

The most curious portion of the indentures under consideration is that occurring under the head of the "Domus Armorum,"—the old Arsenal, in which even in the times of Elizabeth her chaplain Darell saw arms so ancient that they had been commonly regarded as Roman. Amongst the munitions enumerated in the foregoing documents we are struck by the variety of crossbows and missiles appertaining to the more simple mode of warfare practised in earlier times. It may safely be assumed that gunpowder was used in the campaign of Edward III. in 1346, as has been shown by the Rev. Joseph Hunter in a valuable memoir communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.⁷ The earliest of these documents, however, which I have had the opportunity of examining, in which any allusion occurs to this important change in mediæval warfare, is found in the indenture between William Latimer and Andrew Guldeford, late constable of Dovor Castle, dated April 1, 46 Edw. III. (1372.) We here find amongst the munitions of the fortress—"cc. garbas sagittarum. vj. gones."

Amongst numerous items in the Arsenal deserving of consideration, there are two to which I must briefly advert. One of these is the mention of a kind of head-piece, as far as I am aware hitherto unnoticed,—“xij.

⁵ "Boia, quasi jugum bovis." Isidorus. Palsgrave gives the term "Oxe bowe that gothe about his necke, *Collier de beuf*." Eclaircissement de la langue Francoise.

⁶ See Ducange, under *Boia*, *Boga*,

Bodia, &c.; and his Dissertation xx. on Joinville, where he shows that the old French *Buies* were identical with *Boia*. Villaneus terms them *Bove*.

⁷ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 379.

capellas de nervis de pampilon' depictas." These may possibly be the same which in a later inventory, in French, are described as "capels de nerfs febles." It is difficult to understand the construction of these head-pieces. It seems certain that from the close of the thirteenth century means were devised to produce defences of less cumbrous nature than armour of iron, and amongst these was the use of *balayn*, *balena*, or whalebone, giving to padded or quilted garments a certain degree of solidity. For such a purpose the tough and elastic properties of animal sinew may likewise have been rendered available, but it must be left to future investigation to determine how the *nervi* were compacted so as to form any protection for the head, whether for instance they were placed in ribs, as was probably the case in regard to the brassarts and gloves armed with whalebone, *manicæ* and *cirotecæ de balayn*. In the present instance the *capellæ* appear to have been painted, and in default of any certain information it may be conjectured that the phrase *de pampilon'* implies that either in construction or the painted ornament of the surface, they bore some resemblance to the scaly bearing in heraldry⁸ termed by the French *papelonné*, and representations of such scaled defences are supplied both by MSS. and monumental effigies, as shown by Mr. Hewitt in one of his valuable memoirs in this Journal. (Vol. viii. p. 299.) In documents cited amongst the additions to Ducange, mention is made, in 1273, of a *capellus Pampiloniæ*, and, in 1319, of a *capellus de Pampalona*, but the term is left without any explanation.⁹ The supposition that it may have been derived from Pamplona or Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre, appears well deserving of consideration,

It is singular to find amongst the munitions of a fortress, which from its position was not exposed to assaults in which horsemen could engage, a large quantity of caltraps, usually employed against cavalry. In an indenture of 16 Edw. III. the item is found—"j. barelle cum MM. DCCCC. calketrapp', M. quarell', iiij. springald', cc. parve olle térrec et iij. dolei pro eisdem imponendis, cum sex seruris." Large stores, both of caltraps and small earthen pots, are comprised amongst the munitions in other indentures which I have examined. The occurrence of the latter with caltraps, and carefully stowed away in barrels with double locks, seems to imply that they could not have been destined for any homely or culinary purposes. It has been suggested that these earthen *ollæ* may have been used like the caltraps, and that when thrown under horses' feet, the sharp sherds freshly broken would prove equally injurious. It seems, however, more probable that these earthen jars were intended to be filled in time of siege with Greek fire or some inflammatory compound, and to be thrown amidst the assailants like the hand-grenades of modern times. The use of such missiles has been shown by Reinaud and Favè, in their learned Treatise "du Feu Gregeois."

ALBERT WAY.

⁸ See various illustrations of this bearing in Palliot, p. 521, under the word *Papelonné*.

⁹ Hollyband, in his "Treasurie of French Tongue," 1590, renders "Habille-ment de Bureau—a coate of chaungeable

colours for servautes, slighte rugge or pampilion;" and amongst expenses for dress of Richard Fermor, in 1590, is the item, "For pampilion for the hose, xij. d." Compare "Pampéc, étoffe à fleurs." Roquefort.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1854.

HELD AT CAMBRIDGE, JULY 4th to 11th.

THE Annual Meeting of the Institute in the University of Cambridge commenced on Tuesday, July 4, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor, and with the cordial encouragement of the Vice-Chancellor and authorities of the University, as also of the Mayor and Borough Council of that ancient town. The introductory meeting took place on the evening of that day. The Mayor and municipal authorities, whose friendly invitation, received at the close of the Annual Meeting at Chichester, had given assurance of hearty welcome and desire to promote the objects of the Institute, assembled in the Council Chamber to give a suitable reception to the noble President; and they conducted him, accompanied by some of the leading members of the Society, presidents and officers of the sections, and members of the Central Committee, into the Town Hall. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE having taken the chair, the following congratulatory Address was read, at the request of the Mayor, by the Town Clerk:—

“To the Right Honourable the Lord Talbot de Malahide, the President, and the Members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, beg we may be permitted to tender you our cordial welcome on this your first visit to this ancient and renowned seat of learning,

“We highly appreciate the value of the investigations in which you are engaged. The careful discrimination of facts which properly fall within the province of Archaeology we consider of the utmost importance, as serving essentially to enlighten the obscurity of the past. We congratulate you on the success which has hitherto attended your learned researches, and sincerely trust your Institute may long continue to accumulate and disseminate interesting truths illustrative of History and the Arts, Manners and Usages of former times. We especially hope that your visit to this most interesting place may be eminently conducive to the useful ends for which your body has been established, and productive of unmixed gratification to each of you individually.

“Given (by order of the Council) under the common seal of the said borough, at the Guildhall there, on the fourth day of July, 1854.”

In proposing the vote of hearty thanks to the Corporation for the gratifying welcome with which the Institute had thus been greeted at the outset of their proceedings, Lord TALBOT expressed the peculiar satisfaction with which he witnessed in that ancient seat of learning such unison of feeling in regard to the value of those researches, which it was the

purpose of the Institute to promote. It was, perhaps, inevitable that some grounds of variance in opinion should occur between the University and the Corporation, and it was highly gratifying that on occasions such as the present there was unanimity of good feeling in recognising the beneficial influence of such societies and meetings, as a stimulus to the better appreciation of all national institutions. Lord Talbot would take this occasion to express the gratification which the members of the Institute felt at the hearty encouragement and co-operation with which they had been favoured by the Vice-Chancellor and all the authorities of that ancient University. Thanks to the Mayor and Council having been carried by acclamation—

The VICE-CHANCELLOR (Dr. Geldart) observed that he had the honour of representing that learned body to which the noble President had referred; and on the following day he hoped that the University would have a more worthy and distinguished representative. He felt high gratification that the visit of the Institute had occurred in his (Dr. Geldart's) year of office, and that it had devolved upon him to devote all means in his power to ensure the success of the meeting, and contribute to the satisfaction of the distinguished visitors thus assembled. Without the friendly co-operation of the Mayor and corporate body his wishes to do honour to the visit of the Society could not have been carried out; and, on an occasion where they had a common purpose in view, he witnessed with satisfaction an united courtesy evinced towards the Institute in the University and Town chosen as the place of their annual assembly.

The MAYOR desired to renew the assurance of cordial desire to give furtherance to the purpose of the Institute, and promote the gratification of the members; he testified his full concurrence in the feeling expressed by the Vice-Chancellor, and hailed with pleasure this occasion presented to the town of Cambridge for co-operation in furthering the interests of a scientific undertaking.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and in calling on the Disneian Professor to deliver the discourse prepared for this occasion, Lord Talbot took occasion to advert to the position of Archaeological Science, and its claims to consideration in that ancient seat of learning. He alluded to the valuable assistance which had been rendered to historical research by the labours of the archaeologist, more especially as regards the obscure periods of which we possess no records, no oral or written tradition, and the sole vestiges are to be sought in their enduring monuments. The noble President observed that he felt considerable diffidence in addressing these introductory remarks, on the present occasion, surrounded as he was by those better qualified than himself to discourse on Archaeological studies, and more especially as he saw around him many to whom he had been in the habit of looking in earlier times with great deference and respect. It was a source of great satisfaction to him to have been able to attend on the present occasion, to renew old associations with the University, and revive agreeable recollections of former years, passed amidst those opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge which had given a zest to pursuits that might otherwise never have occupied his attention. Lord Talbot offered some remarks on the great changes in public opinion regarding the subject of archaeology and the extended bearing of its purpose, embracing matters occasionally perhaps regarded by careless observers as of trifling moment, but leading to important results in the elucidation of history, or of the progress of civilisation, arts, and manufactures. The noble President

entered into certain details regarding recent advances in various branches of archaeological investigation,—the prosecution of discoveries in Egypt, Assyria, the valuable aids derived from numismatic science. He spoke with high eulogy of the light thrown on the history of this country by his valued friend, Dr. Guest, Master of Caius College, whose memoirs on the period between Roman and Norman dominion had excited the most lively interest at previous meetings of the Institute. Lord Talbot cherished the earnest desire to see the science of archaeology, which had been at length welcomed by *Alma mater*, more extensively recognised amongst academic studies. He considered that the University of Cambridge had gained a step in advance, by the establishment of a Professorship of Archaeology; and he rejoiced in the opportunity of paying a tribute of respect to the patriotism and disinterestedness of Dr. Disney, who had presented his valuable museum to the University, and had accompanied that generous act by founding an archaeological professorship. Museums should not be limited to the works of classical antiquity; they ought to comprise collections illustrative of the arts and manners of our forefathers, and Lord Talbot thought it important that local antiquities should be carefully preserved. At the British Museum the formation of such collections had at length commenced, and the Trustees of the national depository might of late have enriched that incipient series by the acquisition of the “Faussett Collection,” unrivalled in its extent and instructive character, as illustrative of the Roman and Saxon periods. So far as the Trustees of the British Museum, however, were concerned, that distinguished collection might have been transferred to some museum on the continent, where the value of such reliques was better appreciated, had it not been rescued by a gentleman at Liverpool, whose successful enterprise in commerce was only inferior to his laudable spirit in fostering archaeology and science.

Lord TALBOT then called upon the Disneian Professor, the Rev. J. H. MARSDEN, B.D., who delivered a discourse on Archaeology, according to its proper definition as the study of History from Monuments, not from written evidence but from material and tangible reliques of the past, works of art, the productions of ancient coinage, sculpture, and architecture. The Professor offered some interesting observations on the remains of Greek and Roman art preserved in the University; and alluded to the valuable accession due to the liberality of Dr. Disney, and now deposited at the Fitzwilliam Museum.¹

Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., having proposed a vote of thanks to the Professor, the following memoir, comprising numerous details of much local interest, was read by the Town Clerk, Mr. C. H. COOPER, F.S.A.

“Historical notices of the ancient houses of the King at Royston and Newmarket, and of Royal visits, with anecdotes characteristic of the manners of the times.”

The thanks of the meeting to Mr. Cooper were proposed by Mr. CLAYTON, Town Clerk of Newcastle on Tyne, who expressed very appropriately the estimation in which the labours of that indefatigable antiquary must be held, as having thrown an important light on the mediæval history of the town of Cambridge and neighbouring localities.

The MASTER of TRINITY then rose to tender thanks to the President. He spoke of the noble lord's attainments in the knowledge of ancient times,

¹ Professor Marsden's discourse will be given in the next volume of this Journal.

the investigation of which had drawn them together on the present occasion. He (Dr. Whewell) felt he might, even at this early stage of the meeting, congratulate the President and the Society upon the prospect that it would be distinguished by the interest of the communications, prepared for the various sections. He recalled with pleasure the extraordinary amount of instruction and interest presented at the previous meetings, which he had been able to attend, in the museums formed on those occasions. Within the last few days, however, he had witnessed within the walls of his own college the rapid creation of one of those collections, such an attractive feature of the annual assemblies of the Institute; it appeared to possess all the features of a national museum and all the best of local antiquities, combined in scientific arrangement. He felt gratification as a member of the University, that they now possessed a Professor of Archaeology who could represent the subject in the presence of such an assembly as he now addressed, and the discourse to which they had listened showed how varied and expressive were the views that might be brought to bear on that subject, even within a limited space and referring only to collections in possession of the University. Dr. Whewell observed that, on an occasion when the students of archaeology,¹ academic and unacademic, had congregated with a common object in view, he felt peculiar pleasure in welcoming in their noble President an old acquaintance, and, he might add with satisfaction, an old pupil, one of those with whom he had been connected by ties of regard and interest which he loved to recall.

The vote of thanks having been seconded by Dr. DISNEY and carried by acclamation, the proceedings terminated.

WEDNESDAY, July 5th.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE CHANCELLOR having graciously signified his intention of making a special visit to the University, in order to be present at a meeting in the Senate House, at twelve o'clock, the earlier part of the morning was occupied by preliminary meetings. The Section of Antiquities assembled in the Law School, and a Memoir was read by the President, the Hon. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, on Ancient Cambridgeshire, being a Survey of vestiges of early occupation in that county and adjacent parts of Essex, and combining the results of Mr. Neville's explorations. His observations were illustrated by a map, displaying the various sites on which British, Roman, and Saxon remains had been brought to light.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON offered some interesting remarks in illustration of the same subject.

An account of the recent discovery of a Roman villa at Abbot's Anne, near Andover, Hants, was communicated by the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, accompanied by representations of the tessellated pavements and other vestiges of Roman times brought to light at that place, which he suggested might be the Roman *Anderesio*.

The Section of History assembled in the Norrisian School, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF ST. PAUL's presiding; and a Memoir was read by the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE on the Parliaments of Cambridge.

The Rev. CHARLES HARDWICK, Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, read a paper on the charge of sorcery brought against Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. He called attention to the

¹ Printed in this volume of the Journal, p. 207.

curious MS. Poem in the Public Library, attributed to Lydgate, who was a favourite of the Duke of Gloucester's, and being the Farewell of the Duchess after her condemnation to perpetual imprisonment, in 1441. Dr. MILMAN, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Hardwick, urged him to undertake the publication of that curious poem, which has greater merit than most compositions of its period.

At the appointed hour, the arrival of the PRINCE CONSORT was made known by the harmonious peals from St. Mary's Church, and shortly before twelve His Royal Highness, attended by the Hon. Colonel Grey and Colonel Seymour, entered the Senate House. He was accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, and was received with every mark of respect by the President of the Institute, the Heads of Houses, University officers and representatives in Parliament. The PRINCE ALBERT took his seat at the right hand of the President, the Vice-Chancellor being at Lord Talbot's left. The Master of CAIUS COLLEGE, Dr. GUEST, then delivered a Discourse on the four great Boundary Dykes of Cambridgeshire, and the probable dates of their construction. He had prepared, in illustration of this important subject of historical inquiry, a map indicating the supposed state of the south-eastern counties in British times, and showing the three fertile vales of Pewsey, the White Horse, and Aylesbury, the extensive tracts of forest, and the open ranges of chalk down. The Ickniel Street was pointed out as the great highway across the chalk country between the fens and the woods. The dykes of Cambridgeshire were referred by Dr. Guest to the boundary lines of the British princes; he sought to trace their succession from the cursory notices of early historians, and from numismatic evidence. The Brent dyke he was disposed to assign to the period of the second great Belgic conquest, about B. C. 90, and the Pampisford dyke to about A. D. 30. The Fleam dyke and the Devil's Ditch are of a much later period, the former being probably the Anglo-Saxon *limes* of East Anglia in the wars of the seventh century, between the Mercians and the East Angles; whilst the latter may be a Danish work of the close of the ninth century.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE rose to offer the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Guest. He was desirous to express, on behalf of the Archaeological Institute, the high sense of the honour graciously conferred upon the Society by the PRINCE CHANCELLOR, in the special visit to Cambridge which he had been pleased to make, in order to participate in the proceedings of this meeting which had been favoured with his patronage. The members of the Institute retained a grateful remembrance of the part which his Royal Highness had taken in promoting their design, in conjunction with the Society of Arts, for the illustration of Mediæval Art, through the Exhibition opened in 1850. The patronage with which the Prince had favoured the Institute, in their visit to the University of which he is the head, would give a fresh stimulus and encouragement to their future exertions, and tend to establish in the minds of all the conviction that there was something in archæology beyond the indulgence of a vain and frivolous curiosity.

The MASTER of TRINITY having then taken the Chair, as President of the Section of Architecture, the Rev. PROFESSOR WILLIS delivered an admirable discourse on the Collegiate and other Buildings in Cambridge.

The vote of thanks having been proposed by Dr. WHEWELL, and seconded by PROFESSOR SEDGWICK, was carried with more than ordinary enthusiasm. The PRINCE, after personally expressing to Dr. Guest and

to the learned Professor his gratification and thanks for their discourses, quitted the Senate House, and the proceedings of this memorable meeting concluded.

His Royal Highness afterwards honoured with a visit the Museum of the Institute, formed, by the kind permission of the Master and Seniors, in the Lecture Rooms at Trinity College. The collection was unusually rich, not less in examples of mediæval art, than in the antiquities of the earlier periods, chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The Cambridge Antiquarian Society had kindly contributed their extensive collection of local antiquities, to which were added a selection from those in the possession of the Master of Clare Hall, the collections formed by Mr. Lichfield, of Cambridge, the Rev. S. Banks, the choicest examples from the Ely Museum, with a rich contribution from the West Suffolk Archaeological Institute, Sir H. Bunbury, Bart., Mr. Tymms, and various members of that Society. Amongst ancient remains of high interest, from more distant localities, may be mentioned several Roman bronzes, antique glass, and other remains, sent by the Hon. R. C. Neville from his museum at Audley End; the "sword of Tiberius," found near Mayence, brought by Mr. Farrer; the entire assemblage of Anglo-Saxon remains disinterred at Fairford by Mr. Wylie, and liberally entrusted by that gentleman for the purpose of comparison with the objects of similar character discovered in Cambridgeshire by Mr. Neville; the Roman relics long since collected at Reculver, as described by Batteley, and now preserved in the library of Trinity College; the rich display of Irish gold ornaments recently found in the county Clare, and brought by Lord Talbot; also numerous objects from the Eastern Counties, collected by Mr. Greville Chester. Amongst productions of art and artistic manufactures were specially to be noted examples of mediæval enamel, contributed by Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., Mr. Webb, the Rev. H. Creed, Mr. Franks, and Mr. Bale; the rich assemblage of ancient plate in the possession of the Colleges, comprising some of the most ancient and remarkable examples existing in this country; the collection of rings formed by the Hon. R. Neville, with other personal ornaments of the same class, sent by the Master of Trinity, Mr. Warren of Ixworth, and Mr. Whincopp. The most novel and attractive features, however, of the mediæval portion of the collection was presented by a series of Majolica, from Mr. Franks' collection, and the sculptures in ivory, exhibited by Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Maskell, the Master of Clare, the Rev. Walter Sneyd, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Farrer, combined with the extensive assemblage of casts from the choicest continental examples; an unique and most instructive series for which archaeologists are indebted to the exertions and good taste of Mr. Alexander Nesbitt. The Mayor and Council of Cambridge liberally produced their ancient charters, municipal registers and other interesting objects. A selection illustrative of ancient armour was sent by the Hon. Board of Ordnance. The library of Trinity College contributed several MSS. remarkable for the choice character of their illuminations. The limits of this brief sketch permit us only to enumerate the more striking features of this instructive museum.

His Royal Highness honoured these collections with a detailed examination, attended by Mr. C. Tucker, Director of the Museum. The Prince more especially expressed admiration of the sculptures in ivory with the casts from numerous works of art of that class in foreign museums, displayed in

the series arranged by Mr. Nesbitt ; he commended the high value of such a collection, not only as illustrative of the history of art, but on account of the practical advantage to be derived from such a series of characteristic specimens, if the collection were made available for public instruction in the Schools of Design.

Having graciously signified his entire approbation of this attractive part of the arrangements at the Annual Meetings of the Institute, by which treasures of antiquity and art, worthy of a place in a National Museum, were brought to light and classified, his Royal Highness took his leave and returned to London.

In the afternoon PROFESSOR WILLIS accompanied a large party to Jesus College, and pointed out to them the architectural peculiarities to which he had referred in his discourse in the Senate House. The ancient church of the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund, now the College Chapel, contains details well deserving of careful investigation.

An evening meeting took place in the Town Hall, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding. A memoir was read by Mr. NORRIS DECK, upon rebuses, or the singular name-devices extensively used in the middle ages, and occurring amongst architectural decorations, on seals, painted glass, pavement tiles, &c. A lengthened discussion ensued, in which Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Westmacott, Lord Alwyne Compton, Professor Henslow, Mr. J. Gough Nichols, and other persons took part, describing various remarkable examples of these devices.

Mr. FREEMAN then read a paper on the architecture of Wisbech Church. The thanks of the meeting were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Jones.

In the course of the conversation which ensued, the Rev. Joseph Hunter offered some valuable remarks on the preservation of monumental inscriptions, as materials of great utility to the topographer and genealogist. These observations elicited certain extraordinary instances of the spoliation and reckless destruction of sepulchral brasses and tombs. Mr. Falkner and Mr. Alfred Dunkin stated some cases of incredible barbarism ; and Archdeacon Thorp strongly urged the necessity of seeking without delay an effectual and stringent remedy for such wanton desecration.

THURSDAY, July 6th.

In the Section of Antiquities, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., presiding, Lord TALBOT read an account of the discovery of a large hoard of gold ornaments in a railway cutting between Limerick and Ennis. This treasure consisted of six gorgets, two torques, and 137 armillæ, of which the larger portion was laid before the meeting. This large assemblage of annular ornaments tends effectually to disprove the theory that such objects were made for the purpose of money ; as they are found not to be formed on any graduated scale, and the weights are not multiples of 12 grains, as observed in several examples cited by some writers in substantiation of the theory of " Irish Ring-money." Their date, according to the observations which Lord Talbot had received from Dr. Todd, may be assigned to the 11th century, and there is considerable ground for the supposition that the gold was obtained in Ireland, according to the evidence cited by that learned antiquary.

A memoir was then read, by Mr. WESTMACOTT, R. A., on the application of colour to sculpture. It will be given in the next volume of this Journal.

The Section of Architecture met in the Norrisian School, the MASTER of TRINITY COLLEGE presiding.

Mr. A. NESBITT read a memoir on the Brick Architecture of the North-East parts of Germany, illustrated by numerous excellent drawings. He showed the capabilities of the material for all purposes, both of construction and ornamental detail. In the conversation which followed, Mr. E. J. Sharpe advocated the application of bricks, and especially those formed of fire-clay, to the erection of ecclesiastical edifices, on the ground of economy and durability, without any loss of effect. Mr. J. H. Parker remarked that some of the noblest gothic buildings in the world, existing in the south of France and north of Italy, were entirely built of bricks.

The Rev. J. HAILSTONE, Vicar of Bottisham, then read a most interesting memoir on Anglesey Abbey and the Parish Church of Bottisham, subjects to which he had devoted his attention for several years, and to which he has contributed much valuable information. Professor Willis, in moving the thanks of the Section to Mr. Hailstone for his valuable memoir, called attention to the series of unique sepulchral arches enclosing coffins under the south wall of Bottisham Church. An interesting discussion followed as to their use and intention, in which Mr. Hailstone, Mr. Nesbitt, and the President took part.

The Rev. E. VENABLES followed with an excellent monograph of the Church of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, tracing by means of the parish registers both its architectural history, and the various changes made in its internal and ritual arrangements to suit the dominant faith in the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He also continued its history down to the present time. In the conversation which followed, Professor Willis severely deprecated the unauthorised removal of the stone balls from the top of the battlements of the tower, about fourteen years since, as destroying a marked feature in the history of the building, and some critical remarks were made relative to the contemplated restoration of this Church, both externally and internally, which have been the subject of much discussion.

The Sectional Meetings having terminated, a large party set forth on an excursion to Anglesey Abbey, and examined the ruined conventual buildings under the friendly guidance of the Rev. John Hailstone, the present possessor of these interesting remains, who welcomed his visitors with a very hospitable entertainment in the Manor House, now occupying the site of the Chapter House. They proceeded to view the churches of Bottisham, Fulbourn and Cherry Hinton, and passed Great and Little Wilbraham, the scene of the remarkable discoveries of Saxon reliques in the cemetery excavated by the Hon. R. C. Neville.

At the evening Meeting held in the Town Hall the chair was taken by Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.

Mr. FREEMAN communicated a short account of the tumulus at Uleybury, Gloucestershire, which he proposed to examine immediately after the close of the Cambridge Meeting. He kindly invited any members of the Institute interested in such researches to come to his house near Dursley, and aid in the exploration. The results of this excavation have been given by Dr. Thurnam in this Journal. (See p. 315 of this volume.)

The Rev. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, L.L.D., the Historian of the "Roman Wall," gave an interesting dissertation on certain Roman inscriptions

preserved at Trinity College, and obtained in the North of England by Sir Robert Cotton.

The Rev. J. LEE WARNER read a memoir on Walsingham Abbey in Norfolk, and on the curious metrical version of the Walsingham Legend, printed by Pynson, of which a copy exists in the Pepysian Library. He also related the results of excavations made under his direction with the view of tracing the position of the conventual buildings.

FRIDAY, July 7th.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Bury St. Edmunds, with a visit to the noble old mansion of Hengrave Hall, and other objects of attraction. The Institute had been favoured with a special invitation from the Suffolk Archaeological Institute and their noble President, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and the preliminary preparations were concerted by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Tymms (one of the local Secretaries of our Society in Suffolk), with the most friendly and gratifying consideration. At half-past nine a special train quitted Cambridge for Bury; a much larger number than had been anticipated, encouraged by the promising aspect of the day, availed themselves of this conveyance, numbering not less than 185 pilgrims to the venerable site of the shrine of St. Edmund. The train halted for a short inspection of the "Devil's Dyke," and Mr. Babington gave a passing note on the supposed age and purpose of that remarkable earthwork, which excited general curiosity, since the eloquent discourse of Dr. Guest on the previous day had invested these ancient landmarks of history with a fresh interest. At eleven the visitors reached Bury, and proceeded to the Guild Hall, where Lord Arthur Hervey, with a distinguished body of the Archaeologists of Suffolk, offered a most cordial welcome to Lord Talbot and the members of the Institute by whom he was accompanied.

Previously to the detailed examination of the chief objects of archaeological attraction in Bury St. Edmunds, Lord ARTHUR HERVEY delivered to the numerous audience, assembled in the Guild Hall, an excellent address, in which he gave a striking sketch of the origin of the town and of its great conventual establishment, the influence of that powerful monastic institution, the legendary history of its early foundation, the frequent visits of our early sovereigns, as also of the existing vestiges of the architectural splendour of the abbey, and the ancient town, which had grown up amidst many stormy commotions of popular feeling. The noble lord observed that, in his estimation, the chief importance of archaeology lay in its connection with history, and in its remarkable power to elucidate historical inquiry. This is remarkably exemplified in the history of Bury. Read with a discriminating eye it is the history not of Bury alone but of England; it sets before us the contests between the feudal system and the middle classes—those contests which ended in securing our liberty and our constitution. The archaeology of Bury, Lord Arthur remarked, may teach the very history of those contests. The chief buildings are those connected with the abbey—the gateway, the towers, and the walls. Why do they remain? Because they were built with stone at a great cost, indicating that they were reared by persons of great wealth in their day, whilst other buildings of that time were swept away, for those who erected them had not the power to raise such solid and expensive structures. If we turn to

history, we find it telling precisely the same thing; the feudal lords, among whom the Abbot of St. Edmund's held an eminent place, were the leviathan possessors of property and power, whilst the commonalty of the realm, the middle classes, were nothing at all. The buildings indicate something more. They show not only the wealth and power of those who raised them, but that they were for protection against hostile violence. Those who dwelt within those massive walls were not at ease; they were not on terms of love and peace with their neighbours of the town. The power represented by those strong gateways and high walls did not conciliate the affection of those over whom they domineered. It did not desire either their progress or their improvement. The object of that power was its own selfish aggrandisement, the maintenance of odious and exclusive privileges, the constant oppression of the middle and commercial classes.

Lord TALBOT expressed thanks to the noble President of the kindred Institute, not less for his address on this occasion than for the great cordiality of the welcome which had marked the present occasion. The visitors then proceeded, under the guidance of Lord Arthur, the committee of the Suffolk Institute and their able secretary, Mr. Tymms, to examine the abbey gate and the remains of the conventual buildings and Abbot's palace, the picturesque Abbot's Bridge, an unique example of buildings of that class; the striking ruins of the Abbey Church, the Norman Tower, recently preserved from impending decay under the skilful direction of the late Mr. Cottingham. They visited the two remarkable churches, St. James' and St. Mary's,³ and the curious relique of domestic architecture in the twelfth century, known as "Moyses' Hall."⁴ The party then proceeded to the Town Hall, where most hospitable entertainment had been provided on the kind invitation of Lord Arthur and the members of the Suffolk Institute.

The sequel of the programme, arranged with such obliging consideration to enhance the gratification of the visitors, included an excursion to West Stow Hall, occasionally the residence of Mary Tudor and of her second husband the Duke of Suffolk, a brick building of curious character. They proceeded to Hengrave Hall, where every facility had been kindly afforded by Sir Thomas Gage on this occasion, and thence to the churches of Risby and Little Saxham, on the return to Bury. Thus closed this gratifying day, long to be remembered not less for the fraternal cordiality and courteous attentions shown to the Institute by a kindred society, than for the varied interest and importance of the archaeological objects brought within the too brief limits of the time which could be devoted to them.

SATURDAY, July 8th.

The sections resumed their meetings at the schools. In the Section of Antiquities, a memoir was read by the Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE, on the Obsequies of Katharine of Arragon at Peterborough (printed in this volume, p. 351, *ante*.)

³ Mr. Tymms, who has done so much for the illustration of the history of Bury, has lately completed an excellent monograph of the Church of St. Mary, already recommended to the notice of our readers. See p. 303 in this volume.

⁴ See a notice of this curious building, and representations of some of its details, in Mr. Parker's "Domestic Architecture in England, Twelfth Century," p. 46. See also Mr. Tymms' "Handbook to Bury St. Edmund's."

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON then gave a short discourse on the ancient state of North Cambridgeshire. It appeared that in the time of the Romans, the district subsequently converted into fen had been thickly inhabited, and consisted of extensive tracts of corn land. The numerous vestiges of Roman occupation brought to light in the fen country were described by Mr. Babington, and they present conclusive evidence of this remarkable fact. He produced a map showing that by the silting up of the Wash the waters of the rivers which flowed into the sea at that outlet were thrown back, converting a fertile district into swamp. Mr. Babington also brought before the meeting a detailed plan of Cambridge in Roman times, the *Camboritum* of the Itinerary.⁵

In the Historical Section the chair was taken by the President, Dr. GUEST, Master of Caius College. A Memoir on the Accession of Harold II. was read by Mr. FREEMAN, and an interesting discussion on that obscure period of national history ensued, in which Dean Milman and other members took part, and expressed their gratification and thanks to Mr. Freeman for the information which he had brought to bear upon his subject.

The remainder of this day was occupied in a very agreeable excursion, through the kind permission of the Lord Braybrooke and the invitation of the Hon. Richard Neville, to visit Audley End, as also the neighbouring town of Saffron Walden. Nearly two hundred visitors enjoyed the kind courtesies shown on this occasion by Mr. Neville, who, accompanied by his brother, the Master of Magdalene College, in the absence of the venerable nobleman, the possessor of that magnificent dwelling founded by the Lord Chancellor Audley, welcomed the numerous party. The special object of archaeological interest was the Museum of British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, the results of Mr. Neville's personal researches and excavations at Chesterford, Little Wilbraham, Bartlow, Linton Heath, and other ancient sites in Cambridgeshire and Essex. With many of the discoveries by which these indefatigable investigations have been rewarded our readers are familiar, through the kindness of Mr. Neville in communicating them from time to time to this Journal. It was with high gratification that his visitors on this day witnessed the singular success which has attended his operations, as strikingly evinced by the varied treasures submitted to their inspection. It were much to be desired that this spirited antiquary should be disposed to produce a description or catalogue of the Audley End Museum, the creation of his zeal and intelligence in the cause of national archaeology.⁶

After inspecting the architectural features of the mansion, the portraits and works of art preserved in it, the beautiful gardens formed on the site of the conventual buildings of Walden Abbey, whilst some of the visitors proceeded as far as the ancient earthwork on the "Ring Hill," opposite Audley End, the company were conducted by Mr. Neville to Saffron Walden, in order to inspect the church, the picturesque timbered dwellings, the

⁵ See Mr. Babington's "Ancient Cambridgeshire," published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in their octavo series, No. III., and comprising much curious information on the early condition of that part of Britain.

⁶ Mr. Neville, it may be hoped, gave an earnest of such an intention, when he

kindly presented to the visitors at the museum of the Institute in Cambridge, a monograph description of his *Dactylothecca*, there exhibited, and comprising a beautiful collection of rings of all periods. Mr. Neville had compiled this catalogue, and caused it to be printed specially for the occasion.

ruined castle, and the Museum of that ancient town. Here also an agreeable and hospitable entertainment had been provided in the Agricultural Hall by the Mayor and principal inhabitants. This spacious hall was appropriately decorated with a collection of drawings and illustrations of ancient remains, especially a valuable assemblage of representations of mosaic pavements and other Roman vestiges in England, arranged with excellent effect by Mr. Joseph Clarke. The Mayor, Joshua Clarke, Esq., presided, and after a few loyal and appropriate toasts had been proposed by Lord Talbot, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Hon. R. Neville, the guests dispersed, and repaired to the church, upon which an historical notice was read by Mr. Frye. Mr. Freeman also offered some observations on the architectural features of this fine structure, which he considered to be the noblest parochial church of the Perpendicular style, in England, with the sole exception of St. Mary Redcliffe. After visiting the Museum, where some interesting local antiquities are preserved, with extensive and instructive general collections,⁷ and inspecting some of the curious old houses of Walden, especially the residence of Mrs. Fiske, the archaeologists took their leave and returned to Cambridge.

MONDAY, July 10th.

The Section of Antiquities met in the Law School, Lord TALBOT presiding, and a communication was read on the ancient sculptured crosses in Ireland, by Mr. H. O'NEILL, illustrated by drawings, facsimile rubbings from the original sculptures, and lithographs prepared for his work now in course of publication.

The Rev. W. J. BOLTON read a memoir upon the painted glass in King's College Chapel, showing from the contracts still existing that it was the work of English artists, and the designs had possibly been suggested by those of the windows in the chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster. He described the series of subjects and explained some portions hitherto unintelligible, offering also certain critical remarks on the artistic power remarkably shown in the composition and colouring.

A discourse by Mr. WINSTON, on the ancient art of glass painting, was then read by Mr. J. H. CLARKE, in which the principle of an improved manufacture of the material was explained, whereby colours placed in juxtaposition preserve their distinct effect when seen at a distance. By the chemical analysis of old glass great advances had been made in the production of a material almost equal in artistic effect to the glass used by mediæval painters.

The chair having then been taken by Mr. HAWKINS, the Rev. E. VENABLES read a notice of the MS. memorials of Pembroke College and of the library there, compiled by Bishop Wren.

At one o'clock a numerous party repaired by special train to Ely. The welcome and hospitalities which had been shown at the Palace and at the Deanery, on the occasion of the visit of the Institute during the Norwich Meeting, were most kindly renewed. The company then proceeded to the Cathedral, and a discourse was delivered by Mr. EDMUND SHARPE on the architectural history of that remarkable structure, taking various stations within the building and on the exterior, whence the architectural features

⁷ An excellent catalogue has been printed of the contents of this museum, with numerous illustrations.

might be viewed most advantageously. Mr. Sharpe had kindly provided a very useful guide to his description, showing the chronological classification of the principal works, and they were visited as nearly as possible in the order of the date of construction, proving in a striking manner that this noble fabric illustrates the history of church architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation.

The progress of the works of renovation, which have been carried out under the vigilant and tasteful direction of the Dean, were examined with much interest, and at the close of the afternoon service the visitors returned to Cambridge.

In the evening the Museum of the Institute in Trinity College was lighted up, and the invitation to examine the valuable objects there displayed was gladly accepted by the chief members of the corporation, their families and friends, with numerous other residents in Cambridge by whom attentions had been shown to the Institute.

TUESDAY, July 11th.

The customary General Meeting of members of the Institute took place in the Law School at ten o'clock, Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE presiding.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (see page 192, in this volume), was submitted to the General Meeting, as was also the following Annual Report of the Central Committee. Both these Reports were unanimously adopted.

In submitting to the Society, according to custom, the annual review of the progress of the Institute, as also of the results of investigations and efforts for the extension of Archaeological knowledge, the Central Committee viewed with renewed pleasure the retrospect of the previous year. The influence of the Institute in promoting a taste for the study of Archaeology, and the higher appreciation of all vestiges of antiquity and art, had been increasingly evinced. The friendly correspondence with antiquaries in all parts of the country, and with many of the provincial Archaeological Societies, had constantly brought before the meetings of the Institute an ample provision of remarkable facts, and speedy intelligence of the discoveries which had occurred; whilst, moreover, many new members had joined the ranks of the society, such communications had also in several cases been received from persons not enrolled on its lists. The continued demand for the publications of the Institute, and especially for the Journal, claimed notice, as evincing that their varied and instructive character had proved acceptable to the public at large.

During the past year, the attention of the Society had been directed, at their monthly meetings in London, to certain questions of importance connected with the conservation of public monuments, and the Committee felt assured that the strong feeling shown by the members of the Institute on those occasions had not been without beneficial effect. The proposed destruction of a large number of the parish churches in the City of London, and the desecration of the burial-places connected with them, no provision being made for preserving the sepulchral memorials which, in many cases, are of considerable historical interest, had justly called forth a strong expression of regret and of the anxiety of the Society to avert such reckless devastation. The proceedings on that occasion have been recorded in the Journal, with the memorial which had been addressed to Her Majesty's

Secretary of State in that emergency, praying the consideration of the Government to the evils which must attend the proposed measure.⁸ At a subsequent time, at the instance of Mr. Markland, the Bishop of London had courteously received a deputation from the Society, and had given full consideration to the arguments urgently advanced by that gentleman and the influential members of the Institute accompanying him. The Committee rejoiced that the apprehended evils in the profanation of so many consecrated sites had been averted, and that the proposed Bill had ultimately been rejected by Parliament.

Another subject of material moment in regard to national monuments had been urgently brought under the consideration of the Institute, at their closing meeting of the last session.⁹ It will be remembered that, in 1853, attention was drawn to the decayed and neglected tombs of the royal race in Westminster Abbey, by a gentleman of highly cultivated taste and judgment, Professor Donaldson, and that, on his invitation, many leading members of the Institute had accompanied him in a visit of detailed inspection. The general impression had been at the time, that any "Restorations" of such memorials were to be deprecated, and must necessarily involve the destruction of their value and authenticity as examples of art. The apprehensions of many antiquaries were aroused by the appearance, amongst the estimates submitted to Parliament, of a large sum which it was proposed to expend in the repairs of the royal monuments. The feeling of the members assembled at the meeting was strongly in concurrence with that of the Central Committee, and it was unanimously determined that such measures should be taken speedily as might, if possible, avert the projected renovation of those venerable memorials. A memorial was accordingly addressed to the First Commissioner of Public Works, and it is hoped that the conservation of the tombs at Westminster may be found fully compatible with the preservation of that authentic evidence and originality which renders them most valuable to the historian and the antiquary.

The Committee had referred, in their Report of the previous year, to the lively interest and satisfaction with which they viewed the growth of a series of national antiquities in the rooms at length appropriated to that purpose at the British Museum.¹ It was with deep regret and mortification that they felt bound now to advert to the failure of all exertions made with the view of impressing upon the Trustees, the importance of making acquisition of the "Faussett Collections," comprising a richer and more instructive assemblage of Roman and Anglo-Saxon antiquities, than might be ever attainable from other sources. The family of the late possessor of this valuable collection had shown the utmost liberality, impressed with the desire for its permanent preservation in the National Depository, and the very moderate estimate of 665*l.* had been named as a valuation. The Trustees, however, heedless of the appeals addressed by the Institute, as also by the Society of Antiquaries, and turning a deaf ear to all expressions of individual opinion of the value of these antiquities for public instruction, even from those whose practical knowledge and earnest devotion to the study of national antiquities might have entitled them to consideration, ultimately rejected the proffered acquisition. Negotiations, the Committee

⁸ See pp. 177, 183, in this volume.

⁹ See p. 204, in this volume.

¹ Report of the Committee at the

Chichester Meeting, *Archæol. Journal*,
Vol. x., p. 347.

were informed, had been commenced for its purchase on behalf of a foreign museum, and a much larger price than had been named might readily have been obtained. The "Faussett Collection" had, however, not quitted England, having been rescued through the spirited liberality of Mr. Mayer of Liverpool, where it is gratifying to feel assured that its value will be fully appreciated. Meanwhile, the disappointed visitor of the "British Room" and its unfurnished cases, must seek in vain for that desired information regarding one of the most interesting periods of Archaeological investigation, which the rejected Kentish Collections were admirably suited to supply.²

It is pleasant to turn from the disappointed hopes of English archaeologists to the success and earnestness with which the exertions of many local societies, mostly in friendly relations with the Institute, have been prosecuted. Amongst the numerous provincial institutions, those in Wilts, in Surrey, and in Somersetshire, have made vigorous advance during the past year; the East Anglian archaeologists also have sustained their fair fame in the field of our common labours; contributions to Archaeological literature have been published in various quarters. The establishment of a Diocesan Architectural Society in Worcester has been carried out under very favourable auspices.

It becomes again the painful duty of the Committee to allude to the losses sustained by the Institute since the last annual assembly, and to pay a last tribute of regard and respect to many whose friendly co-operation or encouragement had cheered our progress. With great regret must be named first, amongst the patrons whose memory will be held in grateful estimation, the noble president of our meeting at Lincoln, Viscount Brownlow, whose kindness and courtesy augmented the general gratification of proceedings which, under his favourable auspices and influence, proved so successful.

Amongst our earliest supporters, whose lives have terminated during the past year, we number with sorrow several distinguished names in the sister University,—the late President of Brasenose, Dr. Harington, the Dean of Wells, the Rector of Exeter, Dr. Richards, all of whom were honorary members of the Central Committee. We must record also with sincere regret, the loss of our kind patron at the meeting in Wiltshire, the late Bishop of Salisbury;—of the patron of another meeting, the Bishop of Bath and Wells;—and of the lamented Lord Colborne, a nobleman of remarkable attainments and cultivated taste, whose friendly encouragement on the occasion of the meeting at Norwich must be remembered with gratification. There is none, however, whose untimely removal from a sphere of useful and intellectual exertions is more heartily to be deplored, than the late Mr. Holmes, of the British Museum, a member of our Central Committee; a loss severely felt by many friends, who appreciated his valuable and kindly qualities not less than the extent of his information in

² The subject of this inexplicable decision by the Trustees was brought before Parliament, and Copies of Reports and Communications were ordered to be printed, June 9, on the motion of Mr. Ewart. The Memorials addressed by the Institute will there be found at length, as also the strong recommendation of the purchase by Mr. Hawkins, Keeper of the Antiquities, the alleged excuse that their Trustees had "no sufficient funds,"

and their ultimate resolution to insert in the Parliamentary Estimate for purchases of antiquities the sum of 3500*l.* in lieu of 4000*l.* proposed by the Viscount Mahon, and doubtless intended by the noble President of the Society of Antiquaries to comprise the acquisition of the Faussett Collection. This Parliamentary Paper (British Museum, No. 297), is well-deserving of perusal by those who are interested in this extraordinary transaction.

many branches of literature, or his prompt cheerfulness in imparting it to others. And here we are painfully reminded of the untimely loss of one who participated with constant interest in our efforts from their commencement, and to whose friendly zeal in their cause the Institute is indebted for the cordial welcome tendered by the mayor and municipal authorities of this ancient town. The memory of Mr. Deck will always be held in esteem, as associated with his ardent love of science and of Archaeological inquiries: had life been spared to him, none on this occasion would have entered with greater spirit into all the objects of our meeting in this University, or have rendered us more efficient co-operation. Amongst others with whom we have enjoyed friendly intercourse in the course of our successive annual meetings, and whose assistance on those occasions has contributed to the gratification of the Society by communications from their stores of local knowledge, or by enriching our attractive museums, we must make honourable mention of the late Rev. Edward James, Canon of Winchester; of Mr. Baring Wall; of Mr. Belcher, President of the Whitby Literary Society, whose extensive information was of great value to Mr. Newton in the preparation of his memoir and map of British and Roman Yorkshire; of the Rev. W. H. Dixon, Canon of York, a warm friend and supporter of our meeting in that city; of Mr. Fardell of Lincoln; of Mr. Seth Stevenson also, and Mr. Loscombe, whose liberality contributed largely to the interest of our local museums at Norwich and at Bristol, by freely placing at our disposal the treasures of art in their respective collections.

It is a painful duty to recall to the recollection of the Society, the loss of so many valued friends and members removed by death since our last meeting; the committee turn, however, with renewed gratification to the increasing interest in our cause shown by many persons influential in society through their position or their attainments, and to their readiness in affording friendly co-operation and giving extension to that national purpose for which the Institute has been established.

The Committee cannot close this Report without adverting to the auspicious circumstances by which the meeting at Cambridge has been marked. The Institute will now take leave of *Alma Mater*, cheered by the high encouragement and distinction which the Prince Chancellor has so graciously conferred on Archaeological science, not only in favouring with his patronage our meeting in the University, of which he is the head, but by his condescension in making a special visit to Cambridge in order to participate in the proceedings of the Institute.

The following lists of members of the Central Committee retiring in annual course, and of members of the Institute nominated to fill the vacancies, were then proposed to the meeting and adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee:—Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., *Vice-President*; Edward A. Bond, Esq.; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Edmund Oldfield, Esq.; the Rev. J. L. Petit; Samuel P. Pratt, Esq.; William W. E. Wynne, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—William W. E. Wynne, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., *Vice-President*; Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., Keeper of the MSS., British Museum; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries; Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.P.; J. O. Westwood, Esq., F.L.S.; Thomas Henry Wyatt, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of British Architects.

The following members of the Institute were also elected auditors for the year 1854: William Parker Hamond, Jun., Esq., George Gilbert Scott, Esq.

The Noble President then invited the consideration of the members to the selection of the place of meeting for 1855. The Institute, he observed, had received friendly requisitions from several places presenting advantages and attractions fully equal to those afforded by several of the cities previously visited by the Institute. A very cordial renewal of welcome at Peterborough had been received from the Dean and from other friends to the Society in Northamptonshire. That interesting cathedral town, however, might appear so nearly adjacent to the place of this year's assembly, that it might be expedient for the present to defer their visit. The Committee had also received a friendly invitation from the Mayor and municipal authorities of Southampton, a town which would afford many facilities, and a meeting there might combine many objects of considerable interest in Hampshire and adjacent localities. A very agreeable requisition had been addressed to the Institute by the Dean, the Vicar, and many of the chief inhabitants of Bangor, inviting the Society to that interesting locality. The wish had also been expressed by several friends and members of the Institute in Anglesea and North Wales, that Bangor might be selected as the scene of the next assembly, and it had been hoped that the Cambrian archaeologists might on such an occasion fraternise with the Institute, and combine the meetings of the two kindred societies. From Shrewsbury also the Committee had encouraging assurances of a favourable reception. The Viscount Hill, Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire, had readily assented to be Patron, in the event of a meeting of the Institute being held in Shrewsbury, and many assurances of co-operation evinced the friendly feeling of the chief residents in that ancient town and in the county at large. The objects of Archaeological attraction were numerous and varied. The Central Committee accordingly recommended Shrewsbury as the most eligible place of meeting for the ensuing year.

It was then proposed and unanimously agreed that the meeting for 1855 should be held at Shrewsbury. These proceedings having been thus brought to a close, the members adjourned to the Norrisian School. The chair having been taken by PROFESSOR WILLIS,

Mr. J. H. COOPER, Secretary to the Cambridge Archaeological Society, read a memoir on the Priory Church of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge, now in course of restoration under the auspices of the Society. Professor Willis, in thanking Mr. Cooper for his communication, protested against the excessive restorations of ancient ecclesiastical buildings, now too frequently undertaken, and amounting in many cases to the destruction of all the ancient features of the monuments of antiquity.

The Rev. J. J. SMITH laid before the meeting proposals for the publication of an "Athenæ Cantabrigienses," dwelling upon the great value of the similar work on the sister University, by Anthony à Wood, and mentioning the numerous sources of information available for a like history of Cambridge worthies. He thought such a work should not be undertaken by private speculation, but should be accomplished by a society.

Mr. NORRIS DECK thought it a work that might be appropriately carried on by the Syndics of the Pitt Press, and he did not despair of seeing it commenced under such auspices: he hoped they would not wait with the idea of getting a perfect work, but would leave it to a future generation

to do for this proposed undertaking what Dr. Bliss had so admirably carried out for Anthony à Wood.

The meeting then adjourned, and at one o'clock the final meeting commenced in the Senate House.

The Noble President having taken the chair, the Vice-Chancellor being at his right hand, and the Mayor at his left, a distinguished assemblage of the heads of Houses, University and Municipal Officers, with many ladies, and the leading members surrounding him, the concluding proceedings commenced, and LORD TALBOT observed that the pleasing duty now devolved upon him to return thanks to all those by whose assistance or influence the successful issue of the meeting had been achieved. The Institute had been highly favoured on this occasion in the distinction conferred on the Society by H. R. H. the PRINCE CONSORT, who had graced the meeting with his presence. Lord Talbot now proposed that their best and most respectful thanks be returned to the Prince-Chancellor, the Patron of their meeting, for his condescension in thus honouring the proceedings of the Society.

This proposition having been carried with much applause, Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart., spoke with much feeling of the generous cordiality and hospitable kindness which had been extended to the Institute in the University, and he proposed an expression of grateful acknowledgment to the Vice-Chancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Caius, Christ's, and Magdalene, the Provost of King's and other Heads of Houses, and the University authorities, to whose friendly encouragement and welcome the Society both collectively and individually had been so largely indebted.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in returning thanks, expressed the feeling of gratification which, he was fully assured, the distinguished members of the University around him shared with himself, in the retrospect of the proceedings of the past week, and the agreeable intercourse which they had enjoyed with their archaeological visitors on this occasion. The Prince-Chancellor had shown in a remarkable manner his gracious concurrence in the desire which had been generally entertained in the University to give encouragement to the visit of the Institute, and his Royal Highness had expressed in most gratifying terms his satisfaction in that part of their proceedings which had been favoured by his presence.

The Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS proposed the most cordial thanks of the Institute to the Mayor and Borough Council, for the welcome so kindly expressed in their address, and for their obliging co-operation, from the earliest moment when the visit of the Society had been in anticipation.

The MAYOR acknowledged the compliment thus paid to him, with assurances of the pleasure with which he had rendered any assistance in his power towards the success of the meeting, and the gratification of the Society.

The MASTER of TRINITY then moved a vote of thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who had thrown open their mansions and shown gratifying attentions to the members of the Institute during the excursions of the week, and especially to Lord Braybrooke, the Hon. Richard Neville, Lord Arthur Hervev, and the members of the kindred Society of Suffolk, of which he is the President.

Mr. FREEMAN proposed thanks to those who had received the Institute, and welcomed the Society with liberal hospitality on several occasions; more especially to the Bishop of Ely, and to the Dean of Ely, one of the warmest and earliest of their friends, to the Mayor and inhabitants of

Saffron Walden, and to the Rev. John Hailstone, whose entertainment at Anglesea Abbey would not be forgotten in the retrospect of the agreeable week now closing.

The Rev. C. H. HARTSHORNE moved thanks to those Societies instituted for kindred purposes to those of the Institute, whose auxiliary kindness had been liberally shown on this occasion, and he made special mention of the Archæological Institute of Suffolk, by whom they had been generously entertained at Bury; the Cambridge Antiquarian and Architectural Societies, and their excellent President, the Master of Jesus.

The Rev. JOHN HAILSTONE proposed an acknowledgment to those who had enriched the Museum, more particularly to the Colleges, whose valuable plate had been entrusted for exhibition, the Hon. Board of Ordnance, the Hon. R. Neville, Sir Thomas Gage, Bart., the Master of Clare Hall, the Archæologists of Suffolk, and many who had shown the most liberal feeling on this occasion.

Thanks were also proposed by the VICE-CHANCELLOR, to the authors of Memoirs;—by Professor SEDGWICK, to the Presidents and Officers of the Sections;—by the Hon. W. FOX STRANGWAYS, to distinguished visitors from distant parts, expressing his pleasure in again meeting Dr. Waagen, who had participated in the Meeting at Oxford;—and by Mr. WAY, to the Local Committee, to the Mayor, their Chairman, to the Town Clerk, Mr. Cooper, the talented Annalist of Cambridge, as also to Mr. Babington, Mr. Norris Deck, and other valued auxiliaries.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR finally expressed a graceful acknowledgment to the noble President, to which LORD TALBOT responded, and the proceedings of the Meeting then closed.

In the course of the day a party of the Members availed themselves of the obliging invitation of Mr. Parker Hamond, of Pampisford Hall, and under his guidance visited the “Brent Ditch” on his estates, and the remarkable mansion at Sawston, which was open to their inspection through the kind permission of the present possessor, Mr. Huddleston. This curious structure, built by order of Queen Mary, has preserved in striking perfection the domestic arrangements and characteristics of the Elizabethan period.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations on the occasion of the Cambridge Meeting:—The Vice-Chancellor, 10*l.*; A. G. Brimley, Esq., Mayor, 5*l.*; The Master of Caius, 10*l.*; The Master of Catharine Hall, 2*l.*; J. Heywood Hawkins, Esq., 5*l.*; C. C. Babington, Esq., 2*l.*; Professor Henslow, 2*l.*; Hon. R. Neville, 1*l.* 10*s.*; Rev. W. R. Collett, 1*l.*; Rev. W. B. Hopkins, 1*l.*; Rev. G. M. Nelson, 1*l.*; A. W. Franks, Esq., 1*l.*; Rev. G. M. Traherne, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Rev. T. Field, 1*l.*; Edmund Oldfield, Esq., Brit. Mus., 1*l.* 1*s.*; William Peckover, Esq., 2*l.*; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*

Monthly London Meetings.

NOVEMBER 3rd, 1854.

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

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated a more detailed account of discoveries of Roman interments on Combe Down near Bath, noticed at a previous meeting.¹ He sent also drawings representing the stone cists, one of which contained the skull of a horse, and a number of stone coffins brought to light in September 1852, at the top of Russell-street, Bath. Mr. Scarth alluded to the frequent discovery of such coffins at Bath and in the neighbourhood, all of them marked by a certain uniformity of appearance. Attention had been drawn to the subject shortly before the meeting of the Somerset Archæological Society at Bath, in 1852, through the excavations for constructing a sewer in Russell-street, when the discovery above-mentioned took place. Six stone coffins were found, placed in pairs, from two feet to three feet apart, the heads to the north-east, and a seventh was discovered placed singly in the same line; near the foot of this last was the lower stone of a quern. In one of these coffins were the remains of a female and of an infant, with portions of the bones of two small animals and some pins of metal much corroded. Near it lay a coin of Constantine, broken Roman pottery and green glass of beautiful manufacture, and bones of graminivorous animals. In another, of smaller size, were the remains of two young children. In another coffin, containing a skeleton of large stature, was a small *olla* or urn of dark coloured ware, of ordinary form,² placed on the right side near the ribs. This urn is now in the Museum of the Bath Institution. The coffins are rudely shaped out of blocks of stone, the heads usually rounded, the width considerably greater at the head than at the foot, and with one exception they had lids of stone fitted to them. A skeleton was found deposited in the soil near one of the coffins. Mr. Scarth described numerous stone cists of the same kind found in Bath at various times, in several instances with Roman reliques and coins, and he noticed the singular circumstance that one or more skeletons are generally found deposited in the earth near the coffins. On one occasion a number of iron nails, resembling those with which the Roman *caligæ* were thickly shod, were found near the feet of the skeleton. He gave a further account of numerous discoveries of cists or coffins at Weston, near Bath, as related by the vicar of that parish, the Rev. J. Bond. On one occasion not less than twelve were disinterred at one spot. The covers lay about a foot beneath the surface, sometimes the head was placed towards the east, but they had been deposited indiscriminately, in all directions. Stone coffins had also been found at English Combe, near Bath, where vestiges of the Wansdyke are distinctly traced, at Bitton, probably the Roman *Abona*, also near the site of a Roman villa at Langridge, and in the parish of Bathwick, &c. The remarkable recent discovery at Combe Down occurred in building a wall near the church, the spot being on the declivity of a hill,

¹ See p. 281, in this Volume.
² Its general form resembles that of

the urn represented in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 19, at foot of the plate.

and not far above the remains of Roman building in a very picturesque frontier. Roman pottery and a coin of Licinius lay near the coffins, which, as before noticed, were three in number, two of large size containing the skeletons of females, and about two feet distant from one of them lay a skeleton bent round the head of the coffin. The third, placed a few inches apart, of smaller size and square at each end, contained the skeleton of a male of small stature. The heads were to the north. The most remarkable features of this discovery were, as briefly described before, that in a line with the three cists, about nine feet to the west, was a square stone chest full of burnt bones, and on the other side, twelve feet distant towards the east, another chest containing the head of a horse.³ To all of these receptacles stone covers were fitted. Mr. Scarth is disposed to assign these interments to the later Roman period, possibly not long prior to the Saxon invasion. The juxtaposition of deposits in cists without cremation, of an interment without a coffin, and of sepulture after cremation, is deserving of notice. The deposit of part of a horse, in the mode here observed, and with the same provision for its preservation as is shown in regard to the human remains, is so far as has been ascertained, without precedent. Mr. Scarth sent numerous drawings in illustration of this curious subject, representing many of the sepulchral cists found at Bath, as also several of undoubted Roman origin disinterred at York and on the continent.⁴

Dr. THURNAM sent a memoir on the recent examination of the chambered tumulus near Uleybury. It is given in this volume, p. 315.

Mr. YATES called attention to the discovery of a large hoard of Roman silver coins, near Coleraine, some impressions from which had been produced by Mr. Way at a previous meeting.⁵ Mr. Yates gave some further particulars received from his friend Mr. Scott Porter, who had carefully investigated the facts connected with this remarkable discovery. In the conversation which ensued, General FOX suggested the possibility that a mint might have existed in that part of Ireland, in times long subsequent perhaps to Roman dominion in this country; and he considered this hoard in some respects analogous to that brought to light in Cuerdale, in 1840, of which a full account has been given by Mr. Hawkins in this Journal.⁶ In that instance the silver coins, six or seven thousand in number, were chiefly Saxon, with a few of oriental origin; the remarkable feature in both these discoveries was the occurrence of small ingots, suited for the purposes of coining, and of ornamented objects of silver cut in pieces for facility in melting. The objects of this kind in the Coleraine hoard are of totally different character to those found at Cuerdale, the ornament presenting for the most part the appearance of late Roman work.

Mr. FRANKS observed that the Coleraine discovery comprised ingots closely resembling one now preserved in the British Museum, and found during the last century in the Tower of London. The impress upon that ingot had been erroneously given in the *Archæologia* as HONORII, but the correct reading is HONORINI, as it has been given in the "*Monumenta Historica*." (Inscriptions, p. cxx. No. 144*a*. *Archæologia*, vol. v. p. 292.)

³ See notices of remains of the horse found in early interments, in Dr. Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, pp. 455, 552. *Memoires, Soc. des Antiqu. de Picardie*, vol. v. p. 145.

⁴ Mr. Scarth's curious Memoir will be given at length in the *Transactions of the Somerset Archaeological Society*.

⁵ See p. 283, in this volume.

⁶ Vol. iv. pp. 111, 189.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMSON communicated a notice of the fragment of a sepulchral effigy of granite, sculptured in low relief, discovered at Sherborne. It appears to have been the memorial of Clement, Abbot of Sherborne, about A.D. 1163. This curious relique will be noticed more fully hereafter.

Mr. ALBERT WAY gave a short notice of the remains of an ancient chapel, situate on the coast of Northumberland, near Ebb's Nook, not far south of Bamborough, and which he had lately visited with Mr. Hodgson Hinde, by whom the site, long forgotten and wholly covered up by drifted sand, had been laid open during the past autumn. It is situate on a small rocky promontory, known as Beadnell Point, and about a mile from the church and hamlet of Beadnell, one of the four divisions of the parish of Bamborough. Of the remote origin of this chapel, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Ebba, nothing can be ascertained; the remains brought to light by Mr. Hinde encourage the supposition that the building may have been raised at a very early period after Christianity was introduced into Northumbria. "Beadnell (Mr. Hodgson Hinde observed) or Bedinhal, was held of the royal manor of Bamborough by the service of Drengage. There are two inquisitions in the Testa de Nevil which record the services incident to this tenure; one in the reign of John, where Thomas de Bedinhale is called 'de Resinhale' (p. 393); the second in that of Henry III., where the name appears as 'Bodenhal' (p. 389).⁷ In the reign of Elizabeth, 'Beidnell' was in the crown.⁸ In 1666 it belonged to Mr. Alexander Forster, and it came by purchase before the middle of last century to the family of the present proprietor, Thomas Wood Craster, Esq.

"I know of no mention of a chapel at Beadnell, previous to 1578; in that year at the Chancellor's Visitation, George Patterson, curate (without license), and Matthew Forster, parish clerk, presented themselves. In the following year, the cure was vacant, and no curate occurs subsequently. The existing chapel in the village of Beadnell, half a mile from the old site, was erected in the latter part of the last century. The ancient site is known as Ebb's Nook. In the same way, the site of an abandoned chapel of St. Giles, at Wark, in the parish of Carham, is called Gilly's Niek."

St. Ebba, whose name seems thus connected with this primitive little church, and by whom it may possibly have been originally founded, was sister of St. Oswald and of Oswi, kings of Northumberland in the seventh century. Oswald and his brothers, when their father Ethelfrid, king of Deira, fell in battle, in 617, took refuge in Scotland, where they were instructed in the Christian faith. When the sovereignty of Bernicia and Deira was restored to Oswald in 633, he sought to introduce Christianity, and obtained from Scotland a bishop and missionaries for that purpose. Aidan, a monk of Iona, came at his request, and Oswald bestowed on him Lindisfarne as his episcopal seat, and, as Bede relates, interpreted to his subjects the discourses of Aidan, whilst the bishop was unacquainted with their language.⁹ Churches were built in many places and monas-

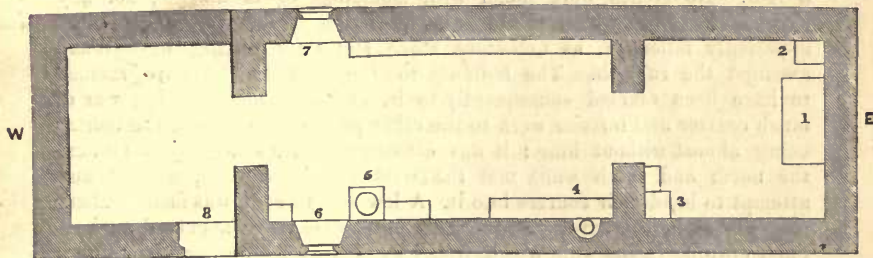
⁷ In the Northumberland Pipe Rolls the name is written—Besenhall, Besenhal, Besinghal, Bendenhala, and Brendenhal, the last being, as Mr. Hinde thinks, errors.

⁸ Liber Feod. 16 Eliz., Hodgson's Hist. Northumb. vol. iii.

⁹ Bede, Eccl. Hist. B. III. c. 3.

teries founded by Oswald's liberality. In the early part of his reign, Oswald resided chiefly at Bamborough. Ebba appears to have taken an active share in his efforts to establish the Christian faith; she founded monasteries at Ebechester and at Coldingham, where she died in 683, being abbess of that religious house.¹

The attention of Mr. Hodgson Hinde having been directed to the headland where the vestiges of this Northumbrian Perranzabuloe lay concealed beneath accumulated sand, preserved in some degree by a strong-rooted kind of grass² from drifting before the fearful gales prevalent on that coast, he speedily ascertained the position of the ruined walls by probing the sand with a crow-bar. The interesting results of his exploration are shown by the accompanying plan. The chapel measured, externally, about 55 ft. by 16 ft.; thickness of the walls, which are of coarse rubble-work, 2 ft., and portions on the north side remained about 5 ft. in height. The building was divided into a nave and a chancel, the former measuring 23 ft. by 12, the latter 12 ft. by 12, and to the west is another division 11 ft. by 12, which communicates with the nave by an opening, 4 ft. 8 in. wide.



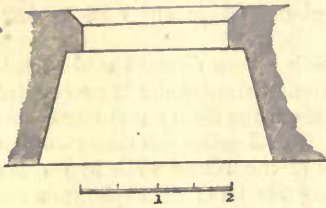
Ground-plan. Chapel at Ebb's Nook, Beadnell.

The opening between the nave and the chancel measured 5 ft. 2 in. wide. Both these openings are cut straight through, and were probably arched over; the faces of the reveals are smooth, showing no indication of any door having existed between the nave and the building westward. The nave had two doors, north and south, immediately opposite to one another, the jambs of the former remained standing and the head of the door was not arched, but formed of two large stones placed upon the imposts and inclined against each other; the semi-circular head of the opening being cut out of them. One of these stones remained, and fell from its place during the excavation. The doorways splayed considerably inwards, the width on the inside being 3 ft., the opening between the jambs of the door only 25 in., the height of the doorway 4 ft. 8 in. No

¹ The existing remains of Coldingham Abbey, Berwickshire, are about a mile from the sea, but St. Ebba's nunnery is supposed to have been placed on the headland now known as St. Abb's Head, and surrounded on three sides by the sea as completely as Ebb's Nook.

² It has not been ascertained whether this may be the *Aruno arenaria*, or the *Calamagrostis arenaria*, Sea Matweed, the tough, twining roots of which are of great service in binding the sand together on many parts of our eastern coasts.

vestige of any windows could be found, but they were probably formed at a greater height from the floor than any portion of the existing walls.



Plan of the North Door.

The altar (No. 1, in Plan) remained nearly entire, it was formed of coarse rubble-work, and it was speedily demolished in search of treasure. At its north side was found part of a shallow stone trough (No. 2), amongst the rubbish, and probably not in its original position. In the south-west angle there was a small bason (No. 3), described by Mr. Hodgson Hinde as a holy water vessel. Adjoining this there was a portion of a low stone bench, which also ran along the north and south sides of the nave, as shown in the ground-plan (No. 4).³ In the south-east angle of the nave there was a cavity in the wall which apparently had contained a piscina, and near the south door there was found a stone basin, very rudely formed, supposed to have been a font. No stones were found with mouldings or ornaments, nor any sepulchral slab, which might aid in fixing a date; the roof had apparently fallen in, as numerous stone slates for roofing were found amongst the rubbish. The building to the west of the nave seemed to have been erected subsequently to it, and the rubble-walling was of much coarser and inferior work to the other parts of the chapel, the mortar being almost without lime; it was constructed with straight joints where the north and south walls met the west end of the nave, without any attempt to bond their courses into it. A low stone bench was formed along the walls as in the nave. At the south-east angle there appeared an irregular opening in the wall, which, from its appearance when first excavated, was considered by Mr. Hodgson Hinde to have been a doorway; it is possible that this western chamber may have been the dwelling of an anchorite or of the priest. The ground-plan of the curious ruined church near Low Gosforth House, Northumberland, described by Mr. Bell in the *Archæologia Æliana*, Vol. ii. p. 243, presents much general conformity to that at Ebb's Nook, and a narrow space there appears westward of the nave, resembling that here described, but without any opening of communication with the nave; Mr. Bell supposed, however, that the west end had been rebuilt, and the nave being shortened a portion of the original church had been cut off.

These simple examples of the early Northumbrian churches are well deserving of attention, and it is to be regretted that the little oratory at Ebb's Nook, disinterred by Mr. H. Hinde, was not carefully examined by some one versed in the peculiarities of ancient architecture in North Britain and Ireland, where it is stated that primitive buildings exist, which present features strongly resembling those noticed in the ruined remains in

³ The stone bench ran round the greater part of the west, north, and south walls in the chapel of Perranzabuloe, as is shown by Mr. Haslam's plan, in his account of that remarkable little building, p. 73. See also "Perranzabuloe, the Lost Church found," by the Rev. C. T.

Collins, p. 28. The long bench along the wall, undeniably a feature of churches of early date, occurs also in buildings of comparatively late construction. A portion may still be seen in the parochial church at Holy Island.

Northumberland. Mr. Williamson states that the early Irish oratories generally measure about 20 or 30 ft. by 14 to 16 ft. wide, and that most of them had either a chancel, or west end, added to the original structure.⁴

The Rev. WALTER BLUNT sent a notice of the Norman font in Lilleshall Church, Shropshire, accompanied by sketches of the singular ornaments sculptured upon it. The form is cylindrical, an arcade of round arches supported by very short columns runs partly round, being partly interrupted by interlaced work of rude design. Under the arches are foliated and other ornaments, the intention of which is very obscure: in one of these compartments appear three cubes, like dice, in another six. Under the arcade is a band of ornament, which seems to be a variety of the Chinese-like Z ornamentation, the full development of which is shown from Irish MSS. by Mr. Westwood, in his valuable memoir in this Journal.⁵ The south door of Lilleshall Church displays the Norman chevrony moulding, but with that exception the fabric possesses little interest. Mr. Blunt communicated also an account of a singular object, probably a sun-dial, at Madeley Court, an ancient mansion of the Brooke family, in the same county, now undermined by collieries. It is a cubic block of stone raised on a platform in the outer court, each side measuring about 4 feet square; the side towards the north is plain, on each of the other sides is a deep bason-shaped cavity, surrounded by four smaller cavities at the angles, and escutcheons. In the centre of each of the cavities there is a hole, probably to receive the gnomon. The cube is surmounted by a dome, and the whole measures about 6 ft. in height.

Lieut. Col. GRANT communicated a short account of the site of a round church which he had laid open on the Western Heights at Dovor, doubtless connected with the House of the Templars mentioned by Leland and other writers. A ground-plan of these remains will be given hereafter.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.—A stone celt of unusually large dimensions, found in the Thames in September last.

By Capt. HENRY BELL, through Mr. Allies.—The remarkable bronze relique, found in 1844, on Leckhampton Hill, near Cheltenham, and supposed to have been the frame of an Anglo-Saxon headpiece or cap. (See notices in this Journal, vols. i. p. 386, iii. p. 352). A detailed account of this singular object will be given hereafter. Also a bronze spear-head, described as found on Leckhampton Hill, length $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it has rivet-holes at the side of the socket, and is encrusted with a fine light green-coloured patina.

By Mr. W. HOLDEN.—A small bowl of thin bronze plate, found near Cahir, in Munster. Diameter $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. It is perforated in four places immediately under the rim, which is slightly recurved, and there was possibly some adjustment for suspension by four cords or chains. Another Irish object of this description, and nearly similar in size, but the lip without any perforation, is represented in Lord Talbot's Memoir on Antiquities found at Lagore, co. Meath. (Arch. Journal, vol. vi. p. 104.)

⁴ Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland, by G. Williamson, 1845, p. 100. See also Petrie's Round

Towers, p. 159. In the earliest arrangement the door was at the west end.

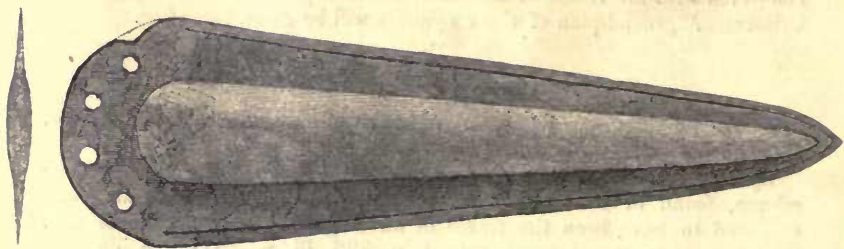
⁵ Vol. x. p. 288.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—Several stone weapons, &c., comprising a celt of cream-coloured flint, of the form found in many parts of Great Britain, the place of discovery not ascertained;—a singular object of flint found at Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire; it has been supposed that it may have been used as a flaying-knife, a purpose for which certain laminae of stone found in Shetland had, as it has been supposed, been used.⁶ This implement, of a type hitherto, as we believe, unnoticed in this country, measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. (See woodcut.) A fine celt of green porphyry, (length $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.) with grooves at the sides at the blunt end, to facilitate attachment to the haft; and a weapon of granular quartz, probably from the South Seas.—Two arrow-heads of flint, localities unknown; and a broad bronze blade, found in Shropshire, given to Mr. Bernhard Smith by Mr. John Anstice of Madeley Wood, in that county. It is of a type rarely found in England, but similar weapons, usually somewhat curved,



Flint Implement, from Denbighshire.

are found in Ireland. The blade was affixed to a haft by four strong



Bronze Blade, found in Shropshire.

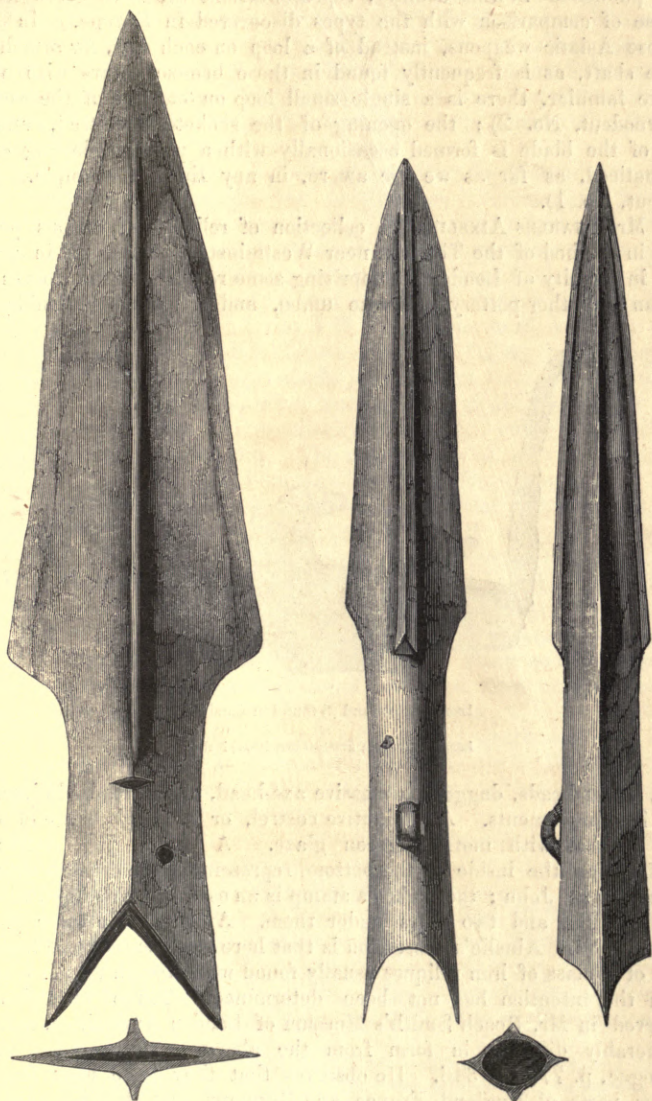
rivets, as shown in the woodcut. Length $12\frac{1}{4}$ in., greatest breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

By the Rev. S. BANKS.—A bronze blade, found at Mildenhall, Cambridgeshire, length 10 in., pierced for two rivets, and of the class of weapons usually described as daggers. A bronze spear-head, from Ballina, co. Mayo, height $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. It bears much resemblance to that represented in this volume, p. 231. Also four antique bronze spear-heads, obtained by Mr. Banks in China, where antiquities of bronze are in great estimation.⁷

⁶ Catalogue of the Museum of the Societies of Antiquaries, p. 14.

⁷ A voluminous work has been produced in China, describing antiquities of all classes, from B.C. 1700. It is entitled

“Po-ku-tu,” or Plates on learned Antiquities. A large variety of forms of vases, musical instruments, metallic mirrors with inscriptions, and objects of all kinds may there be found.



No. 1.—Length, 8 inches.

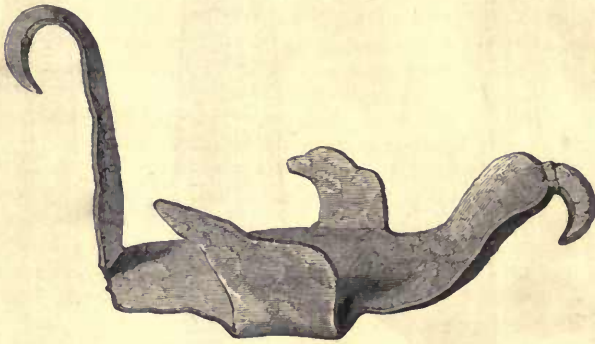
No. 2.—Length, 7 inches.

Ancient Bronze Spears, from China.

In the Collection of the Rev. Samuel Banks.

Of two of these, no objects of the kind having, as we believe, hitherto been published in this country, representations are here given for the purpose of comparison with the types discovered in Europe. In some of these Asiatic weapons, instead of a loop on each side, for attachment to the shaft, as is frequently found in those bronze spears with which we are familiar, there is a single small loop on one face of the weapon, (see woodcut, No. 2); the opening of the socket is mitred, and the edge of the blade is formed occasionally with a peculiar flowing curve, not noticed, as far as we are aware, in any English example. (See woodcut, No. 1).

By Mr. CHARLES AINSLIE.—A collection of reliques of various periods found in the bed of the Thames, near Westminster Bridge, and in excavations in the city of London; comprising some reliques of the Roman age, Samian and other pottery, a bronze umbo, and a curious assemblage of



Iron Lamp-stand (?) found in London.

Length, 9 inches; greatest breadth, 4½ inches.

spurs, spear-heads, daggers, a massive axe-head, arrow-heads, knives, and other iron implements. A diminutive costrel, or pilgrim's bottle of white ware covered with mottled green glaze. A pewter jug, having a medallion on the inside at the bottom, representing the crucifix with the Virgin and St. John; the maker's stamp is an escutcheon charged with the initials A. K., and two stars under them. Amongst the more ancient objects in Mr. Ainslie's possession is that here represented, (see woodcut) being of a class of iron reliques usually found with Roman remains, and of which the intention has not been determined. Three examples are preserved in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities, and one, considerably differing in form from the above, is represented in his Catalogue, p. 77, No. 346. He observes that they have been found in various parts of England, France, and Germany, and almost always near Roman buildings. It has been supposed that they were temporary shoes for horses or oxen with tender feet, and they have been called spurs or stirrups. A curious example with rings attached to the cheek-pieces, found at Vieil Evreux, is figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. p. 128. Some antiquaries have supposed, perhaps with greater probability, that these objects were *lychnuchi pensiles*, or hanging lamp-holders of a homely description, and adapted for the same purpose as

the iron lamp-holder of more seemly fashion, found in the Roman tomb at Bartlow, in 1838. (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. part i.) An example found at Langton, Wilts, was considered by the late Sir S. Meyrick to be a spur.⁸

By Mr. FRANKS.—Two finely engraved plates of silver parcel-gilt, examples of Flemish art of high class, date early in the XVth century. They represent the Blessed Virgin and St. John, and doubtless originally accompanied a crucifix, being affixed possibly to the surface of a shrine or some other object of sacred use.

By Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—Representation of a diminutive sepulchral effigy, found buried under the font in Sheinton church, near Buildwas, Shropshire. (See woodcut, next page.) This figure presents an addition, well deserving of notice, to the series of miniature monumental sculptures, enumerated by Mr. Walford in a memoir in this Journal, (vol. iii. p. 238.) It may be assigned to the early part of the XIVth century; it is sculptured on a slab measuring 2 ft. 4 in. by 1 ft. 7 in. at the head, and 9 in. at the foot. The head, over which is thrown a kerchief falling in flowing folds upon the shoulders, rests on a single pillow. The dress, closely fitting at the neck and on the arms, is not confined by a girdle, and falls in ample folds to the feet. The chief peculiarity of this little effigy is the clasped book placed under the left arm. The preservation of this curious sculpture is due to the care of Mr. T. Pountney Smith, of Shrewsbury.

By Mr. HENRY HALSTED, of Chichester.—A silver betrothal ring found in Sussex, the impress being the initials I. and M. united by a true-love knot, with the tasseled ends turned outwards.⁹ See the late Mr. Crofton Croker's observations on devices of this kind; *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. iv. p. 389. Date, about the middle of the XVIth century.

By Major-General Fox.—A brass standard quart measure, bearing the initials E R. under a crown, and the date 1601. Many standard measures appear to have been made at that period; amongst other examples bearing the same date may be mentioned the University Taxors' measures, kept in the public library at Cambridge, and a set (gallon, quart, and pint) now in the Hampshire Museum at Winchester, and formerly in the collection of the late Mr. J. Newington Hughes, of that city.¹ General Fox has presented this measure to the Institute.

By Mr. CLACY, of Reading.—Lithographic drawings (presented to the Institute) representing a remarkable fire-place with a projecting mantel of stone, in Abingdon Abbey, and a timber roof in a house at Abingdon.

Matrices and Impressions of Seals. By the Rev. C. CRUMP.—Matrix of the obverse of the large circular seal of Evesham Abbey, representing the swineherd Eoves, probably a reproduction in old times of the original, which might have been injured or lost. The design closely resembles that of the seal of which impressions exist, but with some slight variations, and

⁸ A representation is given in the "Barrow Diggers," pl. 7, p. 88. Two found at Camerton are in the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Institution, and were exhibited in that of the Institute at the Bristol Meeting. See Bristol Volume, p. 68. Five are figured in the "Bulletin Monumental," 1840, p. 475. See also "Antiquités trouvées à Culm," by Schmidt, pl. 5.

⁹ See a representation of a ring of this

kind found near Stratford, and supposed to have belonged to Shakspeare. *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxx. pl. 2, p. 322.

¹ They were exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at Salisbury, with a brass seven pound weight, marked EL under a crown, AN. DO. 1588. Representations of the Winchester Measures of the same reign are given in Dr. Milner's "History of Winchester," vol. i. p. 374.



MINIATURE SEPULCHRAL EFFIGY.

Discovered under the Font in Sheinton Church, Shropshire.

Length, 2 feet 4 inches; width at head, 1 foot 1 inch; at feet, 9 inches.

it was engraved apparently by a workman ignorant of Saxon characters. Representations of the original seal have been given in Tindal's *Hist. of Evesham*, p. 142; *Monast. Angl.* by Caley, vol. ii. pl. 1. p. 13; Nash's *Hist. of Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 396, and with greater accuracy in the *Archæologia*, vol. xix. p. 68, pl. v., with a memoir by Sir F. Madden, who mentions the existence of this matrix now in Mr. Crump's possession. It was given to that gentleman, about fifty years since, at Worcester, with coins and other objects which had belonged to a collector in that city. Mr. Crump observes that there are reasons for supposing it to have been engraved in the time of the last Abbot, in imitation of the ancient seal, of somewhat smaller size. The date of the original seal was considered by Sir F. Madden to be early in the XVth century.¹ For the exhibition of this curious matrix we are indebted to Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

By Mr. J. GREVILLE CHESTER.—Seal of John Bagot, an impression from a silver matrix in possession of Lord Bagot, at Blithfield. It bears an escutcheon of the arms of Bagot—a chevron between three martlets, with helm, lambrequins, and crest, namely a goat's head.—*Sigillū : ioh'is : bagot : armig'*. An engraving of this seal is given in Lord Bagot's Memorials of his family.—Impression from a brass matrix found in August 1st, at Bungay, Suffolk, and now in the possession of Mr. G. Baker, of that town. It is circular, and bears an escutcheon of arms—three cinquefoils pierced, a quarter; with helm and crest, a swan's head and neck between erect wings. Two kneeling wodeuses, or wild men, support the escutcheon and helm.—*S. Denis de le harnesse*. Date, the latter part of the XVth century.

Historical and Archæological Publications.—Foreign.

SPICILEGIUM SOLESMENSE.—Complectens SS. Patrum auctorumque Ecclesiasticorum anecdota hactenus opera publici juris facta, &c. 4to, Didot. The first volume of this important collection, edited by the Benedictines of the Abbey of Solesmes, has recently appeared. It will form two series, each of five volumes, with historical notices and dissertations.

RÉVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—Paris, 8vo. Vol. XI., livr. 1. April, 1854.—Monuments Egyptiens du Nahr-el-Kelb; Les frontons du Parthenon; Examen d'un Mémoire posthume de M. Letronne; Inscription Romaine trouvée en Provence; De la médecine chez les anciens Egyptiens, &c.—Livr. 2. Notice sur Ahmés, dit Pensouvan, 17^e et 18^e dynasties Egyptiennes; Les frontons du Parthenon; Poids des villes du midi de la France; Autel votif conservé dans l'église de la Madeleine dans les Pyrénées; Création d'une Commission des Monuments historiques a Vienne (Autriche) &c.—Livr. 3. Mémoire posthume de M. Letronne; Sur le rythme d'un chœur du Cyclope d'Euripide; Donation du XII^e Siècle (sculptured tympanum of a door at Mervillers, in the diocese of Chartres); Horloge publique à Angers en 1384; Bas-relief Gallo-Romain de Longe-porte à Langres (representation of a four-wheeled car); Médaille de Goric IV. roi de l'Albanie; Poids des Villes du midi de la France; Tablettes historiques enduites de cire conservées aux Archives de l'Empire, &c.—Livr. 4; Ile d'Egine, temple de Jupiter Panhellénien; l'Agora d'Athènes; Les Bellitani (Pline, *Hist. Nat.*) La Rose de Jéricho; Rétable d'or de la Cathédrale de Bâle, &c.—Livr. 5; L'Agora d'Athènes (Map); Ornementation d'une Maison de Strasbourg du XVI^e siècle; La Commanderie de Saint-Jean de Latran, &c., à Paris (representations of incised tombs); Bas-relief Gallo-Romain du Musée de Strasbourg; Inscription découverte près de Béziers, &c.—Livr. 6; Les Oiseaux de Diomède; Recettes Médicales, traduits d'un fragment Egyptien; Emploi des quarts de ton dans le

¹ See further remarks by Sir F. Madden part i. pp. 310, 392; and part ii. p. on the Evesham Seals, *Gent. Mag.* vol. c. 319.

chant Grégorien; Anciennes habitations lacustres en Suisse, &c.—Liv. 7; Monnaies musulmanes trouvées en Cilicie; Ornementation d'une maison de Strasbourg du XVI^e siècle, Art. 2; l'Épaulé de Gallardon (fortress near Chartres); Ile d'Égine; Inscriptions Romaines recueillies dans la province d'Alger, &c.—Liv. 8. Inventaire de ce qui se trouvait dans le château de Vincennes et dans celui de Beauté en 1420; Médailles Houlagouides; Restauration du Chant Liturgique; Coupes en argent offrant des sujets mythologiques et religieux; Le Tombeau de Guy le Clerc, Abbé de la Roë; Inscriptions relatives à une ville de l'Ionie; Monuments Gallo-Romains et Mérovingiens, &c.—Liv. 9; L'enceinte du faubourg septentrional de Paris; Sculptures des monuments religieux, Dept de la Gironde; l'Église de St. Germain des Prés; Découverte du Serapeum de Memphis; la Glyptique au moyen âge (plate of Medieval Cameos); Antiquités Gallo-Romaines, &c.—General Index of the contents of the first ten volumes.

ANNALES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES, publiées par Didron aîné, 4to., Tome XIV.—Livraison 3 Cercueils et inhumations au moyen âge (plate of Merovingian Stone Cists at Paris); Iconographie et Ornementation de l'église Saint-Marc, à Venise; Des Influences Byzantines (illustrations of Byzantine Architecture in France); l'Église triangulaire de Planés, Pyrénées—Liv. 4; Iconographie Chrétienne, Vitrail de la Charité (a Painted Window executed under the directions of M. Didron, and of which he presents a large coloured plate to his subscribers); Des Influences Byzantines; Musée de Sculpture au Louvre, Salle des Anguier; Navettes à encens des XII^e et XIII^e siècles (plate of enamelled vessels for incense); Mélanges et Nouvelles—Liv. 5; Orfèvrerie du XIII^e siècle, la Croix de Clairmarais; Église de Planés; Ferronnerie du Moyen Âge, grilles en fer; Cathédrale de Reims, Délassements, Vices et Vertus; Musée de Sculpture du Louvre, Salles de Coyzevox, de Puget, &c.—Liv. 6; Le Moyen Âge en Italie; Musée de Sculpture au Louvre; Villes et Châteaux du XIII^e Siècle, au pays de Galles; Iconographie de la Cathédrale de Reims; Les Emaux; Bibliographie.

PICARDIE.—Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires, Tome XIII. (Deuxième Série, Tome III.) 8vo. Paris, Dumoulin, 1854; Pèlerinage aux Fontaines dans le département de l'Oise (popular customs and superstitions regarding holy wells); Gamaches et ses Seigneurs, jusqu'en 1376; Essai sur les monnaies des comtes de Ponthieu; Catalogue des Manuscrits sur la Picardie, conservés à la Bibliothèque impériale; La Confrérie de Notre-Dame du Puy d'Amiens, &c.—Bulletin de la Société, année 1854, Nos. 1, 2, 8vo. Amongst recent acquisitions announced as added to the Museum at Amiens is a leaden coffin found near that city, and assigned to the fifth century; on the lid are four quadrigæ in relief, surrounded by grains of barley; it contained glass and Gallo-Roman pottery, a bracelet of jet, &c.

BONN, ANTIQUARIES OF RHINE-LAND.—Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, XXI., Eleventh year, Bonn, 1854, 8vo., (three lithographic plates)—On Roman remains at Kreuznach; Dormagen, Rhenish Prussia, and its Monuments of the Roman age; Roman cylix, inscribed *COPO IMPLE*; Gaulish Coins; Inscriptions; Recent discoveries, &c.—London, O. C. Marcus, 8, Oxford Street.

ANTIQUARIES OF ZURICH.—Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich, 4to. 1854. Vol. IX. second division. Number I. Switzerland in the times of the Romans; with a notice of three tablets found at Watermore, near Cirencester, (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 211.) Number II. Memorials of the Winkelried family, and of the descent of Arnold, the hero of Sempach. Number III. Die keltischen Pfahlbauten in den Schweizerseen; a valuable memoir by Dr. Keller on dwellings constructed with piles and frame-work of timber on the margins of lakes in Switzerland; also representations of antiquities of stone and bronze, axes, chisels, &c. of stone, with handles of stags' horn, urns, remarkable types of bronze weapons and implements, of great interest as illustrating certain rare forms found in the British islands. Vol. X. *Inscriptiones Confoederationis Helveticæ Latinæ*, ed. Theod. Mommsen. This valuable *Lapidarium* is accompanied by a map, indicating the sites in Switzerland where Roman inscriptions have been found.

G. DE BONSTETTEN.—Notices sur des armes et chariots de guerre découverts à Tiefenau, près de Berne, en 1851. Lausanne, 4to. With nine lithographic plates.

HENRI BORDIER.—Les Archives de France, ou histoire des archives de l'Empire, des archives des ministères, des départements, des communes, des hôpitaux, des greffes, des notaires, etc., contenant l'inventaire d'une partie de ces dépôts. 1 vol. in 8vo, fig. Paris, Dumoulin.

SOCIÉTÉ DE SPHRAGISTIQUE.—Recueil de Documents et de Mémoires relatifs à l'étude spéciale des Sceaux du moyen âge. Troisième Année, No. 7—10. 8vo. A number of this periodical, devoted to the illustration of mediæval seals, appears monthly. It comprises historical notices, accompanied by numerous woodcuts. In the later numbers is given a description of the large collection of matrices of seals in the collection of Madame Febvre of Macon.

A. DE BEAUMONT.—Recherches sur l'origine du Blason, et en particulier sur la fleur de lys. Paris, Leleux. 8vo. 22 plates.

F. DE SAULCY.—Recherches sur la numismatique judaïque. Paris, Rollin, 4to 20 planches. This work comprises the results of M. de Saulcy's recent journey in Syria and Palestine, in regard to the coins struck by the Jews and by the Roman Emperors at Jerusalem.

J. DE FONTENAY.—Manuel de l'amateur de jetons. Paris, Dumoulin, 8vo. vignettes. This volume comprises a detailed account of the pieces usually termed counters, which served in mediæval times for various purposes. They are arranged under the general classification of *mereaux*, *jetoirs*, and *jetons*.

C. ROBERT.—Etudes numismatiques sur une partie du nord-est de la France. Metz, 4to. 18 planches.

F. MICHEL.—Recherches sur le commerce, la fabrication et l'usage des étoffes de soie, d'or et d'argent, et autres tissus précieux en Occident, principalement en France, pendant le moyen âge. Tome II. Paris, Leleux. 4to.

J. A. RAMBOUX.—Outline Tracings of the Principal Remains of Christian Art in Italy, from 1200 to 1600. The two first portions, comprising the period anterior to Giotto (12 parts, 60 tinted plates,) and the productions of the school of Giotto (60 tinted plates) have been published. The three remaining portions will consist of the Siena school, Perugino and the Umbrian school, and the school of Raphael. Imp. folio.

WEIGEL'S ANCIENT WOODCUTS.—Holzschnitte berühmter Meister. A selection of characteristic and rare productions of the earliest engravers on wood. Complete in 12 parts, 60 plates. Folio. Leipzig, 1852—54.

MUNICH, PAINTED GLASS.—Coloured representations of paintings on glass executed in the Royal Establishment for painting on glass at Munich, and placed in Christ Church, Kildown, Kent. 15 coloured plates. Folio. Munich, 1853.

WORKS IN PREPARATION.

Mural Paintings in the churches of Sweden, from the middle of the XIIIth century, in great part concealed by whitewash, until laid open to view by Mr. Mandelgren, who with the assistance of the Swedish government, has copied a considerable series of these decorations, hitherto unnoticed. It is proposed to publish at Copenhagen a selection by aid of lithochromy: four numbers to be given each year, comprising in each number nine plates, with descriptions in French. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. J. Russell Smith, from whom further information regarding these remarkable works of early art may be obtained.

L'ABBE COCHET.—La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des cimetières Romains et des cimetières Francs, explorés en Normandie. Second edition. With the addition of 2 plates, 118 woodcuts, and 50 pages of letter press, comprising the results of recent excavations and of researches by other antiquaries in England, Belgium, Germany, &c. Rouen, 8vo.—London: Marcus, 8, Oxford Street; J. H. Parker, Oxford.

Archæological Intelligence.

THE formation of a WORCESTERSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY has taken place during the past year under very favourable auspices, and been accompanied by two very interesting meetings on Sept. 25th and 26th, at Worcester, Lord Lyttelton presiding, and at Great Malvern. Amongst the most gratifying features of the proceedings must be mentioned a

discourse by Mr. Markland, "On the Ecclesiastical Architecture of England, as it has been affected by the taste and feeling of past and present times."

ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—December 11. An account of a Burgh or "Piet's House" in the Orkneys was read by Mr. Farrer. Mr. Laing, in a letter to Lord Murray, urged the necessity of taking precautions for the preservation of the Cathedral and remains at Iona, a subject to which the attention of the Institute had been called. See p. 293 in this volume. It was stated that the walls of the Abbey church, St. Oran's chapel and the Nunnery, require support, which might be effected at a small expense. Mr. Cosmo Innes gave an account of the Crosier of St. Moluach, the property of the Duke of Argyll: a little estate in the isle of Lismore had been long held by the service of keeping this *Bachul*, or episcopal staff. Mr. Joseph Robertson mentioned other Scottish Crosiers, especially that of St. Kentigern, long kept at Ripon. Mr. Christie communicated an appeal regarding a Collection of casts of National Sculptures. A large stone urn found in a barrow near the standing stones of Stennis, and other antiquities from the Orkneys, were presented to the Museum.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the Meeting on Sept. 20, a large number of Ogham inscriptions were brought under notice, two of them being examples hitherto unnoticed. Mr. Nevins, of Waterford, presented to the Museum a good example of this kind of monument, the only one which has been found in the County Wexford. It is an oblong water-worn boulder, presenting no angle to supply the medial line, usually found in these inscriptions. It was found on the beach under a ruined church on the promontory of Hook, having probably been thrown down with the greater part of the burial ground, which had been undermined by the sea. Dr. Graves has had an engraving of this inscription prepared for his forthcoming work on Oghams, and he had suggested, from the rounded form of the stone, that it had served as the pillow of the anchorite of the neighbouring church, and had been inscribed as the memorial on his grave. Another example, now first noticed, is a stone inscribed on both edges, and built into the east gable-end of St. Declan's oratory, Ardmore, a building assigned to the fifth century. Mr. Prim gave an account of some vestiges of ancient street architecture recently found in Kilkenny. Mr. Edward Hoare gave an account of an inedited Hiberno-Danish coin found in breaking up a "rath," or circular earthwork, near Fermoy. Mr. Graves gave an account of the remarkable discovery of gold ornaments in the county Clare, noticed in this Journal, p. 184, *ante*, and he read a Memoir on the Promontory of Hook, county Wexford, a site of considerable interest to the antiquary. The first and second parts of a third volume of the Journal of the Society have been issued to the Subscribers.

An addition to the numerous works on Provincial Dialect has very recently appeared, the result of twenty years of careful observation,—“A Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with examples of their colloquial use,” by Miss Baker, the sister of the late talented historian of the county. The archaisms and local peculiarities of language here brought together are very numerous, amounting to upwards of 5000, of which more than 2000 have not been included in previous publications of the kind. Miss Baker has given many illustrative quotations from the dramatists and other writers, demonstrating the utility of Provincial Glossaries in elucidating our early literature. She has incorporated also her collections regarding local customs, proverbial sayings, and popular antiquities in general.





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