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PROCEEDINGS

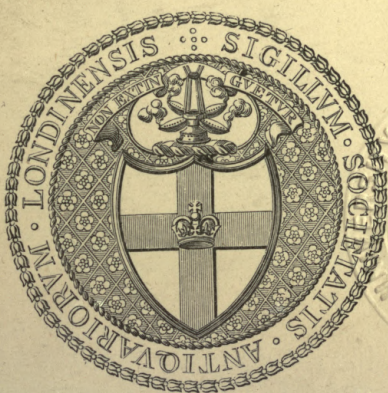
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OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 24, 1887, TO JUNE 20, 1889.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XII.



LONDON:

PRINTED BY NICHOLS AND SONS, FOR
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
BURLINGTON HOUSE.

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 73, after line 20, *insert* " Sir Charles Henry Stuart Rich, Bart.,
was admitted Fellow."

Page 266, line 35, *after* " Burges," *add* " (*Arch. Jour.* xxxvi. 78)
Meyrick incorrectly stated that."

Page 333, line 9.

For " Kitchen," *read* " Kitchin."

Page 352, line 37.

For " Thackerary," *read* " Thackeray."

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1887—1888.

Thursday, November 24th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—Black List! Being the Annual Amount of Pickings of the Peers and their Families, who voted against the Reform Bill, in the House of Lords, on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1831. Printed by W. P. Chubb. Broadside.

From the Author:—History and Description of Corfe Castle. By Thomas Bond. 8vo. London, 1883.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—[Tract Series, No. 2.] An Account of the most considerable Estates and Families in Cumberland. By John Denton. Edited by R. S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1887.

From the Author, Comte d'Estaintot :—

1. La Tombe de Jehan de Bailleul a Bailleul-sur-Eaulne. 8vo. Rouen, 1878.

2. Fouilles et Sépultures Mérovingiennes de l'Église Saint-Ouen de Rouen. 8vo. Paris, 1886.

3. Procès-Verbal des Fouilles de Saint-Ouen de Rouen. Dressé par le Comte d'Estaintot et L. De Vesly. 8vo. Rouen, 1886.

From the Writer :—The Jubilee of the Reign of Queen Victoria. An Episode in History. By Cornelius Nicholson, F.S.A. Broadsheet. Kendal, 1887.

From the Author :—The Stone Effigy in Aylesbury Church, Bucks. [By Robert Gibbs.] 4to. Aylesbury, 1887.

From the Author :—Notes on the Antiquities from Bubastis (Tel Basta). By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From David Jones, Esq.:—History of Llangynwyd Parish. (With Illustrations.) By T. C. Evans (Caddrawd). 8vo. Llanelly, 1887.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association:—Excursion to Roche Abbey and Conisborough Castle, 27th July, 1887; and to Halifax, Shibden Hall, and Elland, Aug. 30th, 1876. 8vo.

From Rev. James Beck, M.A., Loc. Sec. S.A.:—Thirteen Broadside Ballads and Songs. Printed by Catnach and others.

From the Author, through General Sir J. H. Lefroy, R.A., F.S.A.:—An Account of the Preparation made for, and the Entertainment of the King at Portsmouth in June 1773. By Commander Duke Crofton, R.N. 8vo. London, 1887.

From Messrs. Walker and Laycock:—Ralph Thoresby, the Topographer; his Town and Times. By D. H. Atkinson. Vol. ii. 8vo. Leeds, 1887.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—The Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. viii. No. 1. Text and Plates. 2 vols. (8vo. and Folio.) London, 1887.

From Messrs. Williams and Norgate:—

1. Statutes or Ordinances of War, temp. Hen. VII. Printed by Richard Pynson. 1492. Five leaves small quarto.

2. Thesaurus Elegantissimus veterum Graecorum, Romanorum aliorumque numismatum, marmorum et gemmarum, Caroli Heidani. 8vo. Leyden.

Ordonnance du Roy, sur le fait et Reglement general de ses Monnoyes. 8vo. Paris, 1615. [Bound up with the previous volume.]

3. Monumenta Romani Imperii in Scotia. (Monuments of the Antonine Wall preserved in the University of Glasgow.) Oblong 4to. [1795.]

4. Ruins at Crendi. By Schranz, Brothers. Oblong 4to.

5. A series of Photographs of Objects of Archaeological Interest from the National Exhibition of Works of Art at Leeds, 1868. With introductory remarks and descriptions by William Chaffers. Edited by Fairless Barber. Folio. London, 1869.

6. Liverpool Free Library, Museum, and Gallery of Art. Catalogue of the Mayer Collection. Parts i., ii., and iii. By C. T. Gatty. 8vo. London, 1879-82.

7. Notes on the Raleigh Family. By T. N. Brushfield. 8vo. [Plymouth.] 1883.

8. On a Hoard of Roman Coins discovered in Cobham Park; and preserved by the Earl of Darnley. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1883.

9. Edward Grey, the last Feudal Baron of Powys. Introduction by David Jones. With notes by H. W. King. 8vo. [1885.]

10. Parallel Passages from two Tales elucidating the origin of the plot of Guy Mannering. Edited by Gilbert J. French. 8vo. Manchester, 1855.

11. Sussex Dialect and Speech. By F. E. Sawyer. 8vo. Brighton, 1884.

12. Les Têtes ailées de satyre trouvées à Angleur. Par H. Schuermans. 8vo.

13. Découverte d'un Tombeau Chrétien à Coninxheim-lez-Tongres. Par Ad. De Ceuleneer. 8vo. 1881.

14. Un Oppidum Carlovingien dans la Forêt de Sillé-le-Guillaume (Scarthe). Par l'Abbé R. Charles. 8vo. Tours, [1878.]

15. Observations sur l'Origine et la Destination des Ronelles. Par Victor Simon. 8vo. Metz.

16. Bulletin Mensuel de Numismatique et d'Archéologie publié par MM. C. A. et R. Serrure. 1^{re} Année. No. I. Juillet. 8vo. Brussels, 1881.

17. Notice Historique sur la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie et sur ses Travaux. Par E. Dramard. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1882.

18. Quelques Mots sur les Antiquités du Canton de Vaud. [Le cimetière de Bel-Air.] 4to.
19. Der Grabstein des Blussus. Von K. Klein. 4to. Mayence, 1848.
20. Das sogenannte Schwert des Tiberius. Von Dr. Laurenz Lersch. 4to. Bonn, 1849.
- From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—Description du Château de Coucy. Par E. Viollet-le-Duc. 6^{me} édition. 8vo. Paris, 1883.
- From the Translator, C. H. Derby, Esq.:—The National Historical Museum, Stockholm. A Guide to the Collection issued by the Royal Academy of Literature, History, and Antiquities. By Oscar Montelius. 8vo. Stockholm, 1887.
- From the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington:—A List of Books and Pamphlets illustrating Glass. 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Author:—Biographical Notices of Dr. Samuel Birch. With an Introduction. By W. De Gray Birch, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—Journal. Vols. i.-ix. 8vo. London and Derby, 1879-87.
- From the Hampshire Field Club:—Papers and Proceedings. No. 1. Edited by Rev. G. W. Minns. 8vo. Southampton, 1887.
- From H.M. Foreign Office:—Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the Foreign Office, 31st Dec. 1885. 4to. London, 1886.
- From the British School of Archaeology at Athens:—Report of the Executive Committee 1886-7, and of Meeting of Subscribers, July 6th, 1887. 8vo.
- From the Author:—British Archaeological Association. Liverpool Congress. Opening Address by Sir J. A. Picton, Knt., F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1887.
- From the Author:—Excavations in Cranborne Chase, near Rushmore, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Vol. i. Privately printed. 4to. 1887.
- From the Author:—The Asclepiad. 3rd Quarter. No. 15, Vol. iv. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—
1. Himlen and Helvede. A graphic Broadside. Folio. Frederiksberg, 14 Aug. 1887.
 2. Vimose-Spendet. Broadside. 27 Aug. 1887.
- From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature and Fine Arts of Belgium:—
1. Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. 1^{re} et 2^e Parties. 3 vols. 8vo. Brussels, 1881-87.
 2. Collection de Chroniques Belges inédites.
 - (1.) Table Chronologique des Chartes et Diplômes imprimés concernant l'histoire de la Belgique, par Alphonse Wauters. Tome vii. 1^{re} partie. 1885.
 - (2.) Correspondance du Cardinal de Granvelle, 1565-1583, publié par M. Charles Piot. Tomes v. et vi. 1886-7.
 - (3.) Cartulaire des Comtes de Hainaut, de 1337 à 1436, publié par Léopold Devillers. Tome iii. 1886.
 - (4.) Relations Politiques des Pays-Bas et de l'Angleterre, publiées par M. le Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove. Tome v. 1886.
 - (5.) Chronique et Geste de Jean des Preis dit d'Outremeuse. Introduction et Table des Matières, par Stanislas Bormans. 1887.
 - (6.) Histoire des Troubles des Pays-Bas, par Messire Renon de France, publiée par M. Charles Piot. Tome 1^{er}. 1886.

(7.) Table Analytique des Matières contenues dans la Chronique de Jean de Stavelot, dressée par Stanislas Bormans. 8 vols. 4to. Brussels, 1881-87.

3. Mémoire du Légat Onufrius sur les Affaires de Liège (1468), publiée par M. Stanislas Bormans. 8vo. Brussels, 1885.

From H. E. Montgomerie, Esq., F.S.A.:—Social Life in Scotland from early to recent times. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D. 3 vols. Printed for the Grampian Club. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1884.

From Professor Percy Gardner, F.S.A.:—

1. Recently discovered Archaic Sculptures.

2. Sculpture and Epigraphy, 1886-87.

Both by E. A. Gardner. Reprinted from the Journal of Hellenic Studies. 8vo. 1887.

3. Excavations in Greece, 1886-1887. By F. C. Penrose. Reprinted from the same. 8vo. 1887.

From the Author, Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, F.S.A.:—

1. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Haddenham. 8vo. [Aylesbury, 1887.]

2. Reginald Pole, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, an historical Sketch. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author:—Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Inaugural Address of the President, John Batten, Esq., F.S.A. 3rd Aug. 1886. 8vo. Taunton, 1887.

From the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings:—

1. Appeal for the Preservation of Inglesham Church. 8vo. 1887.

2. The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society. Report and paper by Frederick Harrison. June, 1887. 8vo.

From Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A.:—Musical Services in St. Paul's Cathedral. Sixth Report of the Succentor to the Dean and Chapter. By W. Russell. 4to. London, 1887.

From the Science and Art Department:—A List of Books and Pamphlets in the National Art Library containing Biographies of Artists. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Calendar of the Tavistock Parish Records. By R. N. Worth. 8vo. Plymouth, 1887.

From the Editor, Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Description of the Siege of Basing Castle. Printed at Oxford in 1644. Reprinted. 8vo. Basingstoke, 1887.

From the Author:—The Book of Kells. A Lecture given in Oxford, Nov. 1886. By Professor J. O. Westwood, M.A. 4to. Dublin, 1887.

From the Author:—Vindiciæ Arosienses. Apostolical Succession in the Church of Sweden. Part II. By the Rev. A. Nicholson, LL.D. 4to. London, 1887.

From the Editor, W. G. B. Page, Esq.:—The Hull and East Riding Portfolio. Nos. 1—4. Feb.—Aug. 4to. Hull, 1887.

From the Author:—Extrait des Procès-Verbaux de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. [Communication sur une coupe en bronze.] Par M. le baron J. de Baye. 8vo. 1886.

From Mr. E. Durant:—Portfolio of Fragments relative to the History and Antiquities of the county palatine and Duchy of Lancaster. By Matthew Gregson. Folio. Liverpool, 1817.

- From the Essex Institute :—The Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery. Reprinted from the American Architect of May 28, 1887. Folio. Salem, 1887.
- From the Author :—A Brief Memoir of Francis Fry, F.S.A. of Bristol. By his son, Theodore Fry, M.P. Not published. 8vo. 1887.
- From the Author :—Pedigree of the Family of Biscoe. By J. C. Covington Smith. 4to. London, 1887.
- From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—Report of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (English Language.) 24th June, 1887. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Author :—Sanctuaries. By T. J. de'Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Stafford, 1887.
- From the Oxfordshire Archæological Society :—Historical and Descriptive Notices of the Parish of Souldern, Oxfordshire. 8vo. Banbury, 1887.
- From the Author :—Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire. A Paper by George Oliver. 8vo.
- From the Author :—Monumental Brasses, with a series of Illustrations of Military Brasses, being fac-similes of actual Rubbings in Miniature. By F. R. Fairbank, M.D. 8vo.
- From the Editor, W. J. C. Moens, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London. Vol. i., Part i., 4to. Lymington, 1887.
- From the Editor :—Liste des Manuscrits de la Collection Mancel a l'Hôtel de Ville de Caen. 8vo. 1887.
- From the Author :—Notes on the ancient Iron industry of Scotland. By W. Ivison Macadam, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo.
- From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. :—The Law and Practice of Petition of Right. By Walter Clode. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From H. M. Secretary of State in Council of India :—Archæological Survey of Southern India. [Vol. i.] The Buddhist Stupas of Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta. By Jas. Burgess, LL.D. With Translations of the Asoka inscriptions. By Georg Bühler, Ph.D. 4to. London, 1887.
- From the Science and Art Department, South Kensington :—List of Books in the National Art Library on Gold and Silversmiths' Work and Jewellery. 2nd Ed. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Author, Robert C. Winthrop, Jr. :—A short Account of the Winthrop Family. 8vo. Cambridge, 1887.
- From the Author :—Sir Walter Raleigh and his "History of the World." By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. (Read at Plympton, July, 1887.) 8vo.
- From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. XII. Heft. Bearbeitet von Fr. Staub, L. Tobler, R. Schoch und H. Bruppacher. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1887.
- From R. W. Twigge, Esq., F.S.A. :—1836—1886. The Reform Club : its founders and architect. By Louis Fagan. 4to. London, 1887.
- From the Author, J. E. Nightingale, Esq., F.S.A. :—Royal Archæological Institute. Annual Meeting at Salisbury. General Notes upon the places visited during the meeting. 8vo. Salisbury, 1887.
- From the Royal United Service Institution :—A Brief History of the Royal United Service Institution. By Captain Boughey Burgess. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From H. M. Government of Madras :—Administration Report of the Government Central Museum for the year 1886—87. Folio. Madras, 1887.
- From the Author :—British Archæological Association. Notes on the City Walls of Chester. By Sir Jas. A. Picton, F.S.A. 8vo. 1887.

From C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treas. S.A.:—Drawing of Silver Fibula preserved at Curragh Chase, Adair, co. Limerick, discovered about 6th April, 1835. C. S. P. del. 1885.

From John Parker, Esq., F.S.A.:—Court Rolls of the Manor of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—Photograph, with printed original text and translation, of Petition of the Tailors and Armourers of London to Edward III. for a charter granted 10th March, 1327. From the original in the Public Record Office.

From the Numismatic Society:—

1. Minnespenningar öfver enskilda Svenska män och quinnor. Beskrifna af Bror Emil Hildebrand. 8vo. Stockholm, 1860.

2. Sveriges och Svenska minnespenningar praktmynt och belöningsmedaljer. Beskrifna af Bror Emil Hildebrand. 2 vols. 8vo. Stockholm, 1874—5.

In accordance with the Statutes, Ch. XII., § 2, notice was given that, at their next meeting, the Society would be asked to sanction the expenditure by the Council of about £600 in lighting the Society's premises with electricity.

The PRESIDENT read a letter he had received from the Home Secretary, dated 29th June, 1887, stating that he was commanded by the Queen to thank the Society for the loyal and dutiful Address presented to Her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, on the 27th of June.

GEO. PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., announced to the meeting that he had been able, with the vicar's concurrence, to obtain a faculty from the chancellor of the diocese of Rochester for the exhumation of the Roman coffin discovered at Plumstead last January, and which had been buried in the churchyard there.* He was now glad to say it was safely deposited in the Maidstone museum. The bones found in the coffin had been left in the grave.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Payne for his trouble and pains in the matter.

The Earl of SCARBROUGH, F.S.A., exhibited a splinter of bone and two halves of a ring of mail which were found in a leaden case in a sealed stone at Roche abbey, Yorkshire. The stone was exhibited before the Society on January 27th,† but the relics were at the time unfortunately mislaid.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver signet ring found at Temple Place, Strood, on which he communicated the following remarks:—

“The silver signet ring which I have the pleasure of exhibiting was found by me whilst walking with my old friend C. R.

* See *Proceedings*, 2d S. xi 308.

† *Ibid.* 2d S. xi. 245.

Smith, F.S.A., over part of his ground at Temple Place, Strood. He remarked, as I handed it to him, that though he had often looked about his premises he had never found anything. Subsequently he presented it to me. On the facet is a device which simulates an heraldic shield, but it conforms to no heraldic blazon. If we attempt to describe it heraldically we must speak of it as having a bordure, and the charge within it as being somewhat like the pall of an archbishop, or like those crucifixes which takes the form of a Y. An early one of this kind is in the church of St. Mary on the Capitol, at Cologne. In the latter case, then, the circular form below would possibly represent the crown of thorns, and thus the device would have a religious character. But I have never seen an instance of such a treatment. I assign the date of the ring to the fifteenth century.



Device on a silver
signet ring found
at Strood.

†

As the device has been by some called a merchant's mark, an idea I utterly oppose, I have brought fifty-one examples of the latter, collected from monuments, chiefly brasses, and a few others from other sources, as a means of comparison. A glance at these will show that a special character belongs to the merchants' mark down to the seventeenth century. One essential feature will be seen to prevail, that is, a cross*; and, out of those I exhibit, forty-seven have this distinction. In fact, the primitive form was a cross, and the reason of this must be sought for in the ideas prevalent in medieval theology of the power of this emblem, which indeed descended from early ages of the Christian Church. This may be seen in passages of Tertullian and others; but, without going back to them, it is sufficient for our purpose to point out what is said by Durandus in his *Rationale Divinorum Officiorum*, cap. xiii. 'De Dedicacione Ecclesie,' wherein he tells us that crosses are made upon the walls because feared by demons, 'propter demonum terrorem'; also, 'demones qui inde expulsi sunt videntes signum crucis terreantur et illic regredi non presumant.' So also in many legendary stories, notably that of St. Christopher, where Satan is shown as flying from, terrified by, the cross upon the highway. We have again a remarkable instance in the pretty

* Mr. De Gray Birch's suggestion that the cross with streamers was derived from the symbol of St. John the Baptist, as the patron saint of the wool-merchants, *i.e.* merchants of the staple, would be pertinent if the device was not found equally with the Merchant Adventurers, Drapers, Salters, etc. A much more important fact in medieval art is that the cross with streamers is the symbol of the victory of Christ over death and the powers of Hades, with which he is always shown in the Resurrection, Descent into Hades, etc., which adds to my argument of the intent of the cross upon the merchants' goods.

Rhine legend of the Drachenfels, where the maiden saves herself from the dragon, symbol of the evil one, by the exhibition of the cross. Demons were supposed to be the chief movers and inciters of tempests and the commotion of the elements; so the consecrated bells in steeples were supposed by their ringing to drive them away, as well as other evils. Thus, one of the old bells, still preserved in the hospital-church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, has this inscription, 'Vincentius reboat ut cuncta noxia tollat.' A bell was consecrated by the application of the cross. One can therefore easily see why our merchant forefathers placed a cross upon their bales as a preservation against the calamities of tempests, as they thought agitated by the fiend.*

Let us now apply the above to the consideration of the examples before us, and we shall find that the simplest form of the merchant's mark consists of a cross surmounting a mast or staff, with a bifid base, as in an example from Dorchester, Oxon. Sixteen instances show this, with the addition of streamers, and some are varied by other devices apparently taken from parts of a ship. When we are in the sixteenth century, initials of names are frequently introduced, at first forming part of the mark, afterwards distinct; and the letter A is often made by crossing the forked base, as in that of Andrew Evyngar, Allhallows Barking, London. One at St. Mary Tower, Ipswich, name unknown; also at St. Mary Key, in the same town, to Augustin Parker, in which the letter P is also interwoven, and on his wife's tomb, at St. Nicholas, the initial S is added for her Christian name Susanna. One at Chipping



Merchant's Mark from
Dorchester, Oxon.



Merchant's Mark of
Andrew Evyngar.



Merchant's Mark of
Augustin Parker.



Merchant's Mark from
Chipping Norton.

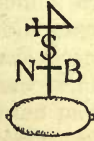
Norton shows the terminals of the forked base in the form of the hooks used by the wool-staplers in handling their bales, and the same seemed symbolised together with a bale on a mark from Neyland, Suffolk. On one, however, from Faversham, the cross

* It was the same feeling that, until lately, was shown in the bills of lading; and though nearly obsolete is still kept up, I believe, by the house from which I have here an example by me. It begins, 'Shipped by the grace of God'—it names the good ship, 'whereof is master under God'—ending, 'and so God send the good ship to her desired port in safety. Amen.'

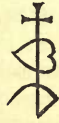
itself has for its base the bale of wool, and one at St. Olave's Hart Street is represented on a bale of wool. A few examples occur with the form of the heart used as a base; and in the



Merchant's Mark from
Neyland, Suffolk.



Merchant's Mark from
Faversham.

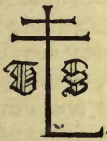


Mark of William
Canyng, merchant.



Mark of John Feld, of
London, alderman.

mark of William Canyng, merchant of Bristol, the cross passes through a heart. At Standon, Herts, is the mark of John Feld, alderman of London, 1474; but his son, on the same brass, an esquire in armour, has his shield of arms, an advance in gen-



Mark of Thomas Spring,
of Lavenham, merchant.



Merchant's Mark
with shield.



Merchant's Mark from
Brightlingsea, Essex.



Mark of John Say, of
Bristol, merchant.

tility. Another interesting mark is that of the great merchant of Lavenham, Suffolk, Thomas Spring, 1480. It will be noted, of course, that a large number of these come from the clothier districts of the eastern counties, and of the west. Out of the whole series which I have exhibited none conform in character to the device on the ring; but I point out to you one example which has a shield, but it is as a base only to the usual and simple cross with streamers, and therefore does not form an analogy. A mark from Brightlingsea, Essex, name unknown, and that of John Say, 1480, from Redcliff church, Bristol, illustrate the variation of forms. In the very large collection of merchants' marks given by Mr. Ewing in vol. iii. of *Norfolk Archaeology*, there is a general consent in character with those I have alluded to and examined. There are three exceptions to be noted, as they take the form of shields, as on the ring. One of Roger de Atmere has a Y-shaped division surmounted by a crescent. But we have no proof that Roger de Atmere was a merchant. Another, of William Blickling, is so clearly an imitation of known heraldic charges that we must dismiss it from the category. One of John Carlton has a rebus on his

name, impaling so many lozenges, or similar forms; it cannot be classed amongst ordinary marks of merchants.

A silver ring, with a facet of the same size and similar beaded ornament enclosing the device, was found near Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire, but in this case it bore a merchant's mark of the common character, a cross with streamers, of fifteenth century date. It is engraved in the *Archaeological Journal*, 1852. A gold ring, also with a merchant's mark, was found at St. Anne's well, near Nottingham. A cross surmounting a ring is also engraved in the same journal for the previous year.

We must now remember that marks were not only used by merchants. They were in use by notaries in official documents, and doubtless by others holding an official position, but not capable of bearing or entitled to bear arms. I should, therefore, ascribe this ring to a notary, or some such official, certainly not to a merchant, as it has no sort of resemblance to the numerous instances I have given of those devices used by the old merchants for stamping their wares, and which they seem to have been proud of placing on their tombs as their true and honourable cognizance. A few of my examples are from Belgium, for this mercantile practice was, no doubt, of universal use. It would be well to collect a series of marks and devices that are to be met with that do not belong to the category of the merchants' marks for useful comparison."

A discussion followed, in which the President, Sir J. C. Robinson, Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, Hon. H. A. Dillon, and others took part. Mr. de Gray Birch suggested that the cross and streamers so frequently found on merchants' marks were derived from the banner of the Holy Lamb, which was the usual emblem of St. John Baptist, the patron saint of wool-merchants.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., exhibited the original warrant for the arrest of John Bunyan, in 1674, and communicated the following remarks thereon:—

"The exact date of the composition of the first part of the *Pilgrim's Progress* has hitherto been undetermined. Evidently written in prison, all writers have, without question, followed each other in assigning it to the end of Bunyan's twelve years incarceration, notwithstanding that his two earliest biographers, confirmed by persistent local tradition, allude to a later imprisonment, and that Bunyan, in the 'Apology' for his book, which serves for Preface, strongly negatives the idea that a six years' interval occurred between composition and publication. More-

over, to keep his works so long in manuscript was by no means Bunyan's way.

On these grounds his latest biographer, and successor at Bedford, the Rev. Dr. Brown, propounded an ingenious hypothesis, that Bunyan's imprisonment occurred in 1675, but it remained a mere theory until the discovery of the document now laid before you.

But little proöm is needed.

By the Declaration of Indulgence of 15th March, 1671-2, the sufferings of Nonconformists under the third Stuart had a brief intermission.

It was well it was so; 60,000 persons in all were imprisoned, of whom 5,000 died in jail. The Declaration set free 12,000 Quakers alone.

By it meeting-houses were authorised and preachers licensed—among them, under date 9th May, 1672, Bunyan himself, in following form (formal parts omitted):—‘In pursuance of our Declaration of 15th March, 1671-2, we do hereby permit and license John Bunyan to be a teacher of the congregation allowed by us in the house of Josias Roughed, Bedford, for the use of such as do not conform to the Church of England, who are of the persuasion commonly called Congregational, with further permission to him, the said John Bunyan, to teach in every place licensed by us, according to the said Declaration.’

Bunyan therefore obtained authorization for twenty-seven meeting-houses in Beds, Bucks, Northants, Herts, Hunts, and Cambridgeshire, through which he made stated circuits. He was popularly styled ‘Bishop Bunyan,’ and his diocese steadily increased in magnitude and importance—a fact evidenced by the abnormally large number of justices who met to order his arrest, when that recrudescence of persecution, which had long impended, at last broke out.

For the king had torn the seal off the Declaration of Indulgence on March 8, 1672-3, for the consideration of a subsidy—the Test Act had become law in 1673. When the Danby Ministry came in, the Acts against Nonconformists were once more put in force, and the proclamation which effected this, under date 3rd February, 1674-5, contained, as paragraph 6, the following:—

‘And his Majesty doth further order and appoint that effectual care be taken for the suppression of conventicles. And whereas divers pretend licences from his Majesty, and would support themselves by that pretence: His Majesty declares that all his licences were long since recalled, and that no conventicle hath any authority, allowance, or encouragement from his Majesty.’

This document, published in the *Gazette* of 9th February, 1674-5, would reach Bedford on the 11th. Bunyan was left at the mercy of his enemies, who struck at him forthwith.

Three of the magistrates concerned in his committal in 1660 were still on the bench—Dr. Wm. Foster, chancellor of Lincoln, and commissary of the Bedford archidiaconal court; Sir George Blundell, M.P. for the borough; and Sir Wm. Beecher, of Howbury—all of whom had continued to enforce the penal Acts, relating to religion, with the utmost severity, inflicting heavy fines upon delinquents, and mercilessly distraining on the sufferers for the amount of those fines.

The 'Act books' of proceedings in Dr. Foster's court are missing, except from May 1668 to Oct. 1669, but during that period of seventeen months he had inflicted fines in no less than 1400 cases. Bunyan's own term for him was 'a right Judas.'

Sir George Blundell, of Cardington manor, had been decimated as a delinquent in 1655, and was therefore under great temptation to use the strong hand when his own turn came. Then we find him, in 1670, distraining Quakers' cows and looms; and, when buyers hung back, declaring 'he would sell the cow for a shilling rather than the work should not go forward.'

The promoters, however, evidently believed in strong battalions, and associated with themselves Sir John Napier of Luton Hoo, M.P. for the county until replaced by Sir Humphrey Monoux; Sir William Franklin, who succeeded Beecher in the borough at the same general election of 1678-9; Sir St. John Chernoche; William Gery, another decimated delinquent, and others.

Under the hands and seals, therefore, of thirteen justices, of whom six were baronets and seven esquires, there issued the following warrant:—

'To the Constables of Bedford and to every of them

J Napier	Whereas informaçon and complaint is made unto us that (notwithstanding the Kings Maj ^{ties} late Act of most gracious gen'all and free pardon to all his Subjects for past misdemeano ^{rs} that by his said clemencie and indulgent grace and favo ^r they might
W Beecher	bee mooved and induced for the time to come more carefully to observe his Highenes lawes and Statutes and to continue in theire loyall and due obedience to
G Blundell	his Maj ^{tie}) yett one John Bunnyon of yo ^r said Towne Tynker hath divers times within one Month last past in contempt of his Maj ^{ties} good Lawes
Hum:Monoux	preached or taught at a Conventicle meeteing or

assembly under colo^r or p^tence of exercise of Religion in other manner than according to the Liturgie or practise of the Church of England These are therefore in his Maj^{ties} name to comand you forthwith to apprehend and bring the Body of the said John Bunnion bee fore us or any of us or other his Maj^{ties} Justice of peace within the said County to answer the premisses and further to doe and receive as to Lawe and Justice shall appertaine and hereof you are not to faile Given under our handes and seales this ffowerth day of March in the seaven and twentieth yeare of the Raigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second A^oq3 Dⁿⁱ juxta &c 1674.

Will Spencer
 Will Gery St Jo: Chernocke W^m Daniel
 T Browne W: ffoster
 Gaius Squier'

The warrant is well written, undoubtedly by Paul Cobb, clerk of the peace, who had also acted in that capacity on the first committal, and, in fact, inserts the *ipsissima verba* of 35 Elizabeth, put in force on that occasion.

Whether some of their worships did not like the job, and had prudently left their seals at home, is not clear, but it is peculiar that only five of them use their own, the other justices availing themselves of their fellows' seals, or of that of the accommodating Paul Cobb, while three did not seal at all.

Thus—

Blundell's seal serves for its owner and Beecher.

Franklin's serves for Ventris.

Foster's for Chernocke; and

Daniel uses his own.

Napier and Monoux use a crest, '*A shoveller sable, beaked and legged or*'; which caused some difficulty until traced to the clerk of the peace.

Gery's seal is untraceable, and his descendant, Mr. Wade Gery, of Bushmead, cannot help me concerning it.

Mr. E. Maunde Thompson opines that Spenser, Browne, and Squier, who use no seals, were recruited subsequently, their names being squeezed in—the two latter, perhaps, brought in by their neighbour, Gery, all three hailing from Eaton Socon.

Foster, the prime engineer, brings up the rear, his seal overlapping Daniel's.

As will be seen, the document is singularly clean and perfect,

neither thumbed nor soiled; the torn edge is not frayed—there is just the smallest tear; the seals are neither rubbed nor chipped, even when projecting over the paper, like Gery's. At a very early period of its history it has been folded in four, and the boring through of the seals, seen at the top, argues the pressure for a long time of a heavy weight of paper.

It could never, therefore, have been long, if at all, in a constable's rough horny palm. Doubtless the sufferer was not far to seek; he may even, as on the first committal, have gone to the constable's house to surrender. We know his views from his conversation with Cobb, when that official visited him on the part of the justices, three months after his first imprisonment, to extort a promise to desist from preaching. The justices' clerk evidently thought Bunyan knew but little law, for he wound up with the threat—'You may be sent away to Spain, or Constantinople, or some other remote part of the world. Pray be ruled.' But he went away in silence after this answer—'Sir, the law hath provided two ways of obeying—the one to do that which I, in my conscience, do believe that I am bound to do actively; and when I cannot obey actively, then I am willing to lie down and suffer what they shall do unto me.'

It merely remains now to indicate the channel through which this hitherto unknown and unsuspected treasure has come down to us, and I am permitted by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, the keeper of MSS. at the British Museum, to say that he considers my explanation reasonable and probable. I have to thank him for the verification of the seals, deductions from internal evidence, and for the literal and accurate transcript now on the table.

Among the ministers deprived for Nonconformity in 1662 was a young chaplain of Sir Edward Harvey's regiment, at Dunkirk, one Ichabod Chauncy, born at Ware in 1635, a graduate in Theology and Medicine at Harvard in 1651. He was second son of President Charles Chauncy, of Harvard, formerly fellow of Trinity, and professor, first of Hebrew, then of Greek in the University of Cambridge; a very learned man, more than once acting as public orator on state occasions, afterwards vicar of Ware, and sorely missed by his congregation when his resistance to Laud's *Book of Sports* led to his deprivation, imprisonment, and exile.

In the year 1626, one Maria Antonio, of Verona, composed a Hebrew anagram on his name—Charles Chauncy—a translation of which is given in Fowler's *Memorials of the Chauncys* (Boston, 1858), with the remark that the original was lost.

Ichabod became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and practised at Bristol for eighteen years. From a declaration of

the grand jury, he appears to have acted as defender of such dissenters there as were prosecuted under the Acts relating to religion, and with such success as to be styled their 'attorney-general.' The distinction was a perilous one. On his second conviction, in 1684, he was exiled, with forfeit of land and goods.

He returned from Holland in 1688, and died at Bristol 1691, leaving a son, Charles, merchant in London, whose son, in turn, was Dr. Charles Chauncy, physician, collector of books, coins, and prints, who died in 1777.

Now, in 1670, occurred the then famous Bushell case. When meeting-houses were closed by the New Conventicles Act in 1670, the Quakers resorted to a peaceful but most irritating rejoinder. On each and every Sunday they quietly went to their closed places of worship, and remained outside during the appointed period for service. Arresting them did no good, for as soon as a Quaker was let out of prison the next Sunday saw him back again as before. The Lord Mayor chose to call this dumb protest a 'tumultous assembly,' and for this offence outside their closed meeting-house in Gracechurch Street, William Penn and Mead were indicted at the Old Bailey. Bushell was foreman of the jury, which refused to convict. As locking them up for thirty-six hours, without fire, light, food, or drink produced no impression, the Recorder fined them forty marks a-piece, with imprisonment till the payment thereof. Bushell was a spirited man; he took counsel with his friends, among them Ichabod Chauncy, their champion in the West. By their advice he brought the conviction, by habeas corpus, before the full Court of Common Pleas, with the result of its being quashed, and a principle in Magna Charta being re-written in the Constitutional History of the Stuarts, that no juryman could be fined or imprisoned for finding a verdict *contra plenam et manifestam evidenciam*, nor the direction of a judge.

People in these days were thankful for small mercies, and Bushell was quoted as a second Hampden. His case would be fresh in all men's minds when the old tyranny was resumed in 1675, especially in Bedford, where Quakers abounded. Some of Bunyan's friends, such as the Elstons, obtained this warrant from the accommodating clerk of the peace, Mr. Cobb, and sent it to their champion in the West. Lord Hale had released Baxter because the magistrates had exceeded the law. Perhaps habeas corpus might lie again, and who so likely to detect any flaw as their tried and trusty advocate, of whose praises the records of Broadmead church are eloquent?

He had, indeed, already taken steps of that nature. On the

10th February his own minister, Mr. Harcastle, with two others, Thompson and Weeke, had been lodged in Bristol gaol, where Mr. Thompson had succumbed to the foulness of his prison on the 4th March, all, Dr. Chauncy's entreaties for his removal to a healthier place having been disregarded. Ichabod had then removed the survivors to London by habeas corpus, where their cases were eventually heard on the 15th May.

There was, however, no such flaw as to warrant the kind-hearted Lord Hale in releasing them, as he had done his friend and neighbour Baxter; he could only remand them to Bristol, and direct the sheriff to place them in a better prison.

Only one way of effecting their liberation remained now open—through the very enemy's camp, the bishop himself, who had statutory power of release and bail; and, oddly enough, this was at the moment possible.

'Via . . salutis
Quod minimi reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.'

On 22nd April, 1675, the see of Lincoln had become void by the death of Dr. Fuller, and one Dr. Barlow, a notable trimmer even in those slack-twisted times, had secured the appointment as soon as the breath was out of his predecessor's body, and actually done homage for it on that very day. He therefore was clothed with the temporalities.

With such a man influence was clearly possible, and it was obtained from Dr. Owen, vice-chancellor of Oxford and dean of Christ Church during the protectorate, a former pupil of Barlow. At first all went well—the bishop would strain every nerve to oblige Dr. Owen, let him merely have a little time; but a fortnight later the episcopal mind had veered round. Application must be made to the lord chancellor for an order to him (the bishop) to release the prisoner. It was vain to reply that the process was costly and Bunyan poor. In the words of a contemporary 'the thing was done, and the poor man released. Small thanks to the bishop.'

Bunyan's friend with Owen, and his advocate with lord keeper Finch, could be no other than Ichabod Chauncy. Not only had Dr. Owen recommended the minister, Harcastle, before referred to, and greatly helped the church at Broadmead, but on the death, in 1672, of his father, Charles Chauncy, he had accepted the presidentship of Harvard, which only the king's prohibition had prevented his taking up.

The 'moving' the lord-keeper at an end, the now useless warrant would go back to the good physician's pigeon-holes, from which, with other papers noted hereafter, it passed to his grandson, Dr. Charles Chauncy, who, as we have seen, was a collector of books, pictures, coins, and MSS.

All his collection went to the hammer in 1790, excepting the MSS. which the family retained till dispersed by auction last July. Among them were the document I have the honour to submit, and also the Hebrew anagram before referred to, which I also produce. A copy and translation accompanied the anagram, showing that it was held in honour as a family archive, which indeed its mention in the family history would alone prove.

Moreover, Dr. Charles Chauncy was no Hebrew scholar, and had no Hebrew books on his shelves; he collected nothing in Hebrew, and the plain inference is that both warrant and anagram came down to him from his grandfather Ichabod."

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on tobacco culture in England during the seventeenth century.

Mr. Hardy's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 1st, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—Notes on Leicestershire Inquisitions Post Mortem. By Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A. Second Edition, enlarged. 8vo. Leicester, 1884.

From the Author, George R. Wright, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Local Lays and Legends, fantastic and imaginary. 4to. London, 1885.
2. Archaeologic and Historic Fragments. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author, Cope Whitehouse, Esq., M.A.:—

1. The Bahr Jusuf and the Prophecy of Jacob. 8vo. London, 1886.
2. The Caves of Staffa. (Reprinted from the Scottish Geographical Magazine for October, 1887.) 8vo.

From the Author:—The Asclepiad. No. 16, Vol. iv. 8vo. London, 1887.

From Alfred T. Everitt, Esq.:—Twenty-eight casts of Archdeacons' Seals.

In accordance with the notice given at the last meeting of the Society the following resolution, proposed by the Treasurer and

seconded by Mr. Franks, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

“That the meeting sanction the expenditure by the Council of a sum of about £600 for lighting the Society’s premises by electricity.”

Sir EDGAR MACCULLOCH, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited a beautifully illuminated letter of James I. to the Sultan, dated July 9th, 1621, notifying change of ambassadors, of which the following is the text:—

“JAMES BY THE grace of *Almyhty God* Kinge of great Brittain, France & Ireland, Defendor of the Faith &c. To the most high and mightie Prince, *Sultan Osman Han*, cheefe Lord and Commander of the Ottoman Kingdom, & sole & supreme Monarch of the Easterne Empire &c: sendeth health & greeting. *Having* resolved for some occasions of Our service to recall Our servant Sir John Eyre Knight, from the place of his employ^t as Our Ambassador ordinary residing in Your Port, Wee hold it agreable both to honor and that entercourse of frendship w^{ch} is established betweene Vs, in regard of the mutuall good of each others Subiect^ē: both to make knowne soe much vnto Yo, & to expresse Our gratefull acknowledgment of the manifold favours w^{ch} Our sayd Ambassado^r and all other Our subiect^ē haue and do receaue from tyme to tyme at Yo^r Royall Hands, and at the hand^ē of Yo^r principall Ministers. *And* because We doe well conceaue how necessary it is for the supporting of Our subiect^ē: w^{ch} doe trade & remaine wth in Your Dominions, to haue that place supplied by some other Person of quality and discretion, through whose interposi^ōn and industry Our People might not only be releued in their iuste and reasonnable occasions, but all those other things presented to Your Roiall Hand^ē w^{ch} may tend to the maintenance and advancement of the mutuall Comerce w^{ch} hath beene of long tyme contracted betwixt Your Predicessors & Ours; and for some other especiall causes of Our service, w^{ch} Wee shall recomend vnto You; Wee haue thought fit to make choice of O^r trustie & welbeloved subiect and servant Sir Thomas Roe Knight, one of the gentlemen of Our Privy-Chamber; to whom Wee haue giuen Our Comission & Roiall L^res & Instruc^ōns, with command to make his speedy repaire vnto Your Roiall Port, of whos faith and iudgement as Wee are Our-selfe assured, soe Wee doubt not but he will giue good contentm^t in his negoti^ōn wth You. *And* because he could not be soe soone dispeeded awaie as Wee desired, Wee haue thought fit to send this bearer Our subiect John Chapman as Caya to remaine vntill the arrivall

of Our said Ambassado^r Sir Thomas Roe, & to revoake Our former Ambassado^r Sir John Eyre, whom Wee desire in Your Princely favour to dismissee, and to receaue & admit this bringer the said John Chapman into Yo^r Imperiall Protec^ōn, vntill Our said Ambassado^r shall come vnto Yo^r Porte, who is already vpon his dispatch, & by whom Wee shall more enlarge; in the meane tyme desiringe that You would continewe and confirme to Our Marchant^e & Subiect^e remaining in Your Kingdomes, all those Liberties & Priviledges w^{ch} they haue long tyme enjoyed by the favo^r of Your-selfe and Your Roiall Auncestors, and that You will be pleased to make such other addi^ōns as may be behoouefull both to the increase of trade and commerse betwixt each others Subiect^e and to the continuance and strengthening of the auncient League w^{ch} hath bene betweene both Our Empires, We wish You health and true felicitie. *Given at Our Roiall Pallace of Westm^r the 9th Day of Julie, in the yeare of Our Lord God 1621; and of Our raigne of great Brittain, France, and Ireland the 19th.**

JAMES. R.

Addressed :

TO THE
 most high and mightie Prince,
Sultan Osman Han, Cheife
 Lord and Commander of the Ottoman
 Kingdome, and sole and supreme
 Monarch of y^e Easterne
 Empire &c.”

Respecting this document, Sir EDGAR MACCULLOCH also communicated the following remarks in a letter to the Assistant-Secretary :—

“Guernsey, 11th Nov. 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,

The illuminated parchment which I left with you when I was in London last summer, came into my possession through my maternal grandfather, Mr. Thomas Rowley, who, in the latter part of the last century, was in practice as a medical man in Town Malling, Kent. His first wife was Jane, daughter of the Rev. Anthony Dennis, of Leyborne, and widow of Edward Chapman, Esq., of Harbledown. His second wife, my maternal grandmother, was Martha, daughter of John de Sausmarez, Esq., of Sausmarez Manor, Guernsey.

Berry, in his *County Genealogies* (Kent), p. 98, gives a pedigree of the Chapman family, beginning with Henry Chap-

* The words in italics are written in gold in the original.

man, bo. 1588, ob. 1668, who must have been a contemporary, and probably a near relative, perhaps a brother, of the Thomas Chapman who, in 1621, was sent, as we learn from the parchment, as 'Caya,' or 'Chargé d'Affaires,' to the Ottoman Court, to act in the interval between the recall of the then English Ambassador, Sir John Eyre, and the arrival of his successor, Sir Thomas Roe. The last of the Chapman line in Berry's pedigree of the family is James, only son of the above-named Edward Chapman and Jane Dennis, who I find by a deed of release given to my grandfather, Mr. Thomas Rowley, by the executors of his will, and dated 17th Nov. 1798, appears to have died without issue.

I find by the same document that Mr. Edward Chapman appointed his widow residuary legatee and sole executrix of his will, and it was by my grandfather's marriage with this lady that the parchment I now exhibit, plate bearing the Chapman crest, books with Mr. Edward Chapman's name, and other articles, became eventually my property. Among these are two sets of Turkish robes, probably dresses of honour presented to Mr. Thomas Chapman according to the custom of Oriental courts. They consist of caftans of gold brocade with narrow false sleeves hanging from wide armholes, under-garments of a sort of woollen crape with very full sleeves, and muslin scarfs with the ends richly embroidered with gold thread and coloured silks. I have also a neatly written glossary of Turkish words, with their English equivalents and some curious explanatory notes.

I should like to know whether anything is known of Thomas Chapman, and whether the parchment may not have been illuminated by Edward Norgate, who, according to a notice of him in *Notes and Queries*,* was conspicuous among the minor artists of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and whose skill in the embellishment of manuscripts procured him the appointment of illuminator of royal patents and writer of royal letters to foreign sovereigns, some of which, addressed to eastern potentates and ornamented with initial letters and fanciful scroll borders, are said to have been of very high merit.

* Edward Norgate, commemorated by Fuller in his *Worthies*, by Horace Walpole, by Mr. Sainsbury and others, as among the most conspicuous of the minor artists of the reigns of James I. and Charles I., seems to have been an extremely busy person. His skill in the embellishment of manuscripts occasioned his appointment as illuminator of royal patents and writer of royal letters to foreign sovereigns. Some of these addressed to the King of Persia, the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Signor or Great Mogul, were ornamented with illuminated initial letters and fanciful scroll borders, which are said to have been of very high merit. Norgate was also Windsor Herald, and adorned pedigrees and grants of peerages with exquisite specimens of his talents, &c.—*Notes and Queries*, 3d S. xi. p. 11.

The parchment bears at foot the signature of James I., but it is almost illegible owing to the fading of the ink with which it is written, and the deed being creased and rubbed in that spot,

I remain, my dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
EDGAR MACCULLOCH.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq."

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., F.S.A., as Local Secretary for South Wales, read the following report:—

"The chief matters of antiquarian interest that I have to report on to the Society for 1887 are two sets of excavations, both in Cardiganshire. The one at Strata Florida, the other at Llanio-issa.

1. *Strata Florida.*

The great Cistercian abbey church of Strata Florida, said to have been the largest in South Wales, has almost entirely disappeared. Only the well-known arch at the west end, a portion of the west wall, and a fragment of the north transept, remain. This year, 1887, Mr. Stephen Williams, of Rhayader, obtained leave from the owner to carry out a series of excavations on the site of the abbey, and during the summer these excavations have been partly made. So far but little has been done, and the excavations have been undertaken more for the purpose of making finds than in any systematic manner. A number of fragments of pillars, mouldings, and encaustic tiles have been dug up.* The excavations are to be resumed next year, and a subscription has been started to defray the cost. I venture to think that it would be most desirable that the excavations should be conducted in a regular systematic way, not merely a hole dug here and there for the purpose of making discoveries, but that each stone that is dug up should be carefully noted and numbered, not arranged as now merely to look pretty, without regard as to what they are or the place where the stones came from, and that some competent person should direct what excavations should be made and how they should be carried out. The Cistercian abbey of Cwmhir has totally disappeared, and it would be a great pity if Strata Florida, from ignorance of those who are undertaking the excavations, did not yield the utmost to our knowledge of Welsh Cistercian churches. I trust, therefore, that the Society will, before the excavations are resumed, allow our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Hope, to visit the place and give directions as to how the excavations are to be

* See Report on these excavations, *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for 1887.

conducted for the future. I feel sure that the importance of the work, and the valuable results likely to be obtained, will repay the Society for this, and I believe I shall be able to get any directions Mr. Hope may give rigidly carried out. I purposely abstain, for the present, from giving any detailed report of the excavations, and merely produce the following for the information of the Society :

1. Photograph of west door.
2. Photograph of head found during the excavations.
3. Specimens of encaustic tiles found during the excavations.
 - (a) Portion of heraldic tiles with the arms of Despenser.
(These are the only pattern of heraldic tiles found.)
 - (b) Portion of tile with head of griffin or dragon.
 - (c) Portion of tile with body of griffin or dragon.

These tiles were found *in situ* fixed against the wall of the south-east chapel of the south transept.

- (d) Tile with cross, a very common pattern, both glazed and unglazed.
 - (e) Another pattern of tile not uncommon.
 - (f) Piece of perforated tile.
4. Piece of lead; similar pieces are found in considerable quantities.

II.—*Llanio*.

So far as I am aware no detailed description of the Roman station at Llanio, in the parish of Llanddewi-brefi, Cardiganshire, has ever been given to the Society. The inscribed stones that have been found here have been the subject of much speculation, but I have only been able to find allusions to the place, and no regular account of it or of the articles which have been found there from time to time, in the Society's *Proceedings*. I have, therefore, ventured to bring together in this paper such information as I could collect from previous writers and from local inquiries.

Llanio-issa is situated on the left bank of the Teifi (Tuero-bius), close to the Manchester and Milford railway, between Tregaron and Lampeter, about a mile on the Lampeter side of the Pont Llanio station. It is about seven miles from Lampeter and three from Tregaron. It may be questionable whether or not it is the ancient Loventium mentioned thus by Ptolemy: 'Again, south from the countries before-mentioned, but in the most western part, are the Dimetæ, among whom are these towns: Loventium, long. 15° 45', lat. 55° 10'; Maridunum, long. 15° 30', lat. 55° 40'. More easterly than these are the Silyres, whose town is Bullæum;' but that it was a Roman station of

some importance is clear from the extent of ground it occupied. It was situate at the junction of two roads, one from Maridunum (Carmarthen), which followed the course of the Teifi, and of which traces can still be seen near Llanybyther, at Maes-y-Gaer,* and Lampeter; the other, the Sarn Helen, so called, according to the local tradition, from having been made by a Roman empress named Helen,† which started from ‡ Llanfairarybryn (Llandovery), passed by Cayo, the gold-mines of Gogofau, a Roman villa at a place called 'Tre Goch,' § found and destroyed about 1876, followed the valley of the Twrch, by the modern villages of Farmers, Llanycrwys, thence over Craig Twrch to Llanfairclydogau, and proceeding northwards crossed the Teifi to Llanio. From Llanio it proceeds still northwards past Llanbadarnodwyn and a fort called Pen-y-Gaer, or Garnllwyd, by another large fort known as Castell Flemish, and thence on to the mineral district of North Cardiganshire. The line of road, so far as it can now be clearly traced, is marked on the Ordnance map. In parts this road is still well defined, as on the north side from Pen-y-Gaer to Llanio, and on the south from Llanfairclydogau to the Carmarthenshire boundary; here it is hardly altered, and it is said || that up to a few years before 1861 this part of the road was in admirable preservation, twenty feet broad, and well barrellled towards the middle, but the Cardiganshire magistrates sitting at Lampeter ordered it to be destroyed, in spite of the remonstrances of their surveyor.

The approaches to Llanio were well guarded; on the northern side was the strong camp of Castell Flemish, a fort which is still in a fair state of preservation. About a mile nearer Llanio on the other side of the valley is Pen-y-Gaer, a fort of which but little remains, but from its position it must have been strong. On the east, about two miles up the Teifi, is Tommen Llanio, but this, if a fort, is probably not a Roman work. Where the valley of the Dulas narrows, about two miles from Lampeter, are two forts, one on the right bank of the valley called Gaer, close to where the Derry Ormond column stands; the one on the opposite bank called Castell Goytre, a large and fairly perfect fort; while guarding the Teifi valley are two forts one on each bank, that on the right bank known as Castell Allt Goch, and that on the left as Caernau. All of these are marked on the Ordnance map. On the south, above Llanfairclydogau, just where the Sarn Helen turns off over the mountain, at a place not marked on the

* *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S. vol. ix. p. 344. § *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S. vol. iv. p. 320.

† Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 144.

‡ *Ibid.* 3rd S. vol. ix. p. 320.

|| *Ibid.* 3rd S. vol. vii. p. 309.

Ordnance map called Panteg,* is a small square fort or camp in good preservation, about 36 yards long by 28 yards wide; the banks have been partly cultivated away, but enough still remains to show very plainly its extent, and the four entrances opposite each other are evident. It will thus be seen that on each side the approach to Llanio was carefully guarded, so it may fairly be inferred it was a station of some importance. It is difficult to trace the Sarn Helen from Llanfairclydogau to Llanio; local tradition says the road crossed the Teifi by a bridge near a farm called Godregarth, and that when the river is very low the foundations of the bridge can still be seen. I have, however, looked in vain for them. In a dry summer the line of the road is said to be very plain between Llanio and the river. This summer (1887) the site of the road could be clearly traced from the grass burning up across a pasture field on it sooner than in other places. This field adjoined the railway, and the burnt part of the field went in a straight line towards the river for the reputed site of the bridge. In a field between the two points, but also in this line, traces of the road, *i.e.*, paving stones, were found in October 1887, when ploughing. To be able to fix the line of the road is important as showing the route the Sarn Helen took between the two portions that now remain, and also as showing that the station was a far larger one than has been usually supposed; for Caer Castell, where the inscribed stones were said to have been found, and the site of the buildings where the excavations have taken place, are at least some two or three hundred yards away from the road, and from some buildings found this autumn and from the road it is nearly a quarter of a mile to the other side of the station. Caer Castell, which is always pointed out as the site of the station, was probably that of the camp; on one side of it are some faint traces of embankment, and in it stones have been constantly found. It is an arable field of some five acres—higher than the rest of the surrounding ground. I am told that this year the corn withered up in two broad lines across the field, the lines crossing at right angles; a statement which, if true, would go to show the existence of two paved streets crossing each other at right angles. Adjoining Caer Castell on the flat towards the river the foundations of buildings are clearly to be seen. Here it was that the excavations of this year (1887) were made.

The fact of there being a Roman station at this spot is, I believe, first noticed in Llwyd's additions to Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695). On col. 645 he figures two of the inscribed stones that have been found here, and states:—

'A Country-man told me there was another (inscription) at a

* *Arch. Camb.* 4th S. vol. ix. p. 326, vol. x. p. 56.

house called *Lhanio-îsav*, in this parish, distant about a mile from the Church. Being come thither, I found these two Inscriptions, and was inform'd that several others had been discover'd by digging, but that the stones were applied to some uses, and the Inscriptions not regarded.' He adds: 'Besides Roman Inscriptions, they find here sometimes their coyns, and frequently dig up brick and large free-stone neatly wrought. The place where these Antiquities are found, is called *Kae'r Kestilh*, which signifies *Castle-field*, or to speak more distinctly, the *Field of Castles*; tho' at present there remains not above ground the least sign of any building: nor were there any (for what I could learn) within the memory of any person now living in the neighbourhood, or of their Fathers or Grandfathers. However, seeing it is thus call'd, and that it affords also such manifest marks of its being once inhabited by the Romans, we have little or no reason to doubt, but that they had a Fort or Garison, if not a considerable Town at this place. And that being granted, it will also appear highly probable, that what we now call *Lhanio*, was the very same with that which Ptolemy places in the Country of the *Dimetae*, by the name of *Lovantium*, or (as Mr. Camden reads it) *Lovantium*. If any shall urge, that to suppose it only a Castle, and not a City or Town of note, is to grant it not to have been the old *Lovantium*; I answer, that perhaps we do but commit a vulgar Error, when we take all the Stations in the *Itinerary*, and Burroughs of Ptolemy, for considerable Towns or Cities; it being not improbable, but that many of them might have been only Forts or Castles with the addition of a few Houses, as occasion requir'd.'

Meyrick, in his *History of Cardiganshire* (1810), p. 272, gives the following account of the place: 'Llanio-issa was formerly the ancient Loventium of the Romans, and a considerable station on the great western road called Sarn Ellen, between Maridunum, or Caermarthen, and Penallt, near Machynlleth. Several coins, and culinary utensils, have been dug up here, and three Roman inscribed stones are built up in the walls of two cottages on this spot. . . Almost the whole of this place is covered with the fragments of the finest brick, which the Romans must have brought with them. There are also some small remains of pieces of brick-work and lime mixed with common stone, still to be seen; and one entire piece, having its surface smooth and polished, was taken up not long ago, and placed at the bottom of an oven then making in a neighbouring mill, where it still remains. In one of the grounds of this farm, a large piece of unshapen lead was dug up, which, when melted, weighed sixteen pounds. There is a piece of ground to the south-east of the

farm-house, called 'Cae'r Castell,' or the 'field of the Castle,' in which are still the remains of the foundations of buildings.'

All subsequent writers have practically adopted this inaccurate description of Meyrick's in their account of Llanio—it is the one that is found in the South Wales guide-books of the present day. It is obviously the basis of the following description by the Rev. H. L. Jones, written in July, 1861, and which appears in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* for that year.* He says: 'Any casual observer might visit this spot without perceiving that he was on the site of a Roman town at least as large as Lampeter of the present day. Some faint traces of embankment may be observed on and about Cae'r-Castell; but it is on the flat towards the river that you must look for foundations of houses. Here the tenant of the farm, a person of intelligence and courtesy, pointed out to us the sites of several buildings. Here they dug up for us stones and mortar of walls, still in their courses, under ground: here they shewed us how the soil of the surrounding fields was filled with bricks, and where lumps or weights of lead had been discovered.'

In 1878, at their Lampeter meeting, the Cambrian Archaeological Society visited Llanio, and give this description of it:† 'At Llanio traces could be seen of portions of the Roman camp, Loventium, and in all directions pieces of Roman brick and mortar; but much excavation will have to be done before any satisfactory account can be given of it.'

Both these accounts are incorrect in describing pieces of Roman bricks and mortar as being found in *all* directions. They are only found, as far as I can make out, in one place, the flat towards the river, where the recent excavations have been made. In the other fields stones are often found, but no bricks.

Before describing the excavations it will be as well to mention some of the things that have been found at Llanio, from time to time. As far as I can ascertain, very little record remains of what has hitherto been found, and the things themselves are all dispersed or lost. I leave the inscribed stones to a later part of the paper.

The most interesting and most curious find is a wooden female head (which, by the courtesy of the owner, Mr. S. Jones, of Llanio Fawr, I am able to exhibit here to night), found some years ago when digging peat in a field called Caer Gwyrfil, which adjoins Caer Castell. The head is fully described, and figured in a paper in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.‡ It is said to

* *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S. vol. vii. p. 312.

† *Ibid.* 4th S. vol. ix. p. 353.

‡ *Ibid.* 4th S. vol. x. p. 81.

be of birch,* and, notwithstanding it is in a most wonderful state of preservation, it is suggested it is of Roman origin. 'The careful and artistic braiding of the hair, from the forehead to the back of the head, with the cavities in the place of eyes, suggested that the head was not of modern workmanship, and led to the inference, when the place of its find was taken into account, that it may be Roman. A socket-hole extends from the collar upwards into the neck, which apparently served to fix the head on the body of the figure or statuette to which it belonged; but there are no rivet-holes or signs of any other mode of attachment. On examination the right side of the head appears to be smooth and perfect, while the surface of the left side is slightly abraded. This may be accounted for by the supposition that the left side was that exposed to the atmosphere on its deposit. Mr. Jones said that there were 'hands with part of an arm' belonging to the head, but they had been lost many years.'

In the same field, *Caer Gwyrfil* (? *Milwyr*, *i.e.* soldiers' field), there was formerly a large sepulchral mound, full of bones, that was carted away a few years before 1878 as compost for the fields.†

The Manchester and Milford railway passes through a part of the station, and, as it was being made in 1865, a good many fragments of pottery are said to have been discovered; one large perfect vessel was found, but was taken away by the sub-contractor to adorn his London house. Although I have made such inquiries as I could about it, I have never been able to trace it.

Except a small silver coin found in 1886 (which a stranger took possession of and carried away), the finding of fragments of brick now and then, and when ploughing for potatoes (when the ground is ploughed much deeper than usual) the turning up large stones—I have been unable to ascertain that anything of importance has been discovered until the spring of 1887.

Adjoining *Caer Castell* to the east, but at a much lower level in the flat towards the river, is a field, at the lower end of which are the traces of at least three buildings, and it is in one of these—the one to the east, nearest the garden of the farm-house, that the excavations were made in the spring of 1887 by Mr. Lloyd Williams. He has kindly supplied me with the following account of his proceedings:—

'Operations were begun on an oval-shaped mound, situated in a marshy field below the farm-buildings. Mr. Jones, or *Llanio Vawr*, mentioned that this mound had been pointed out

* In a discussion that took place upon this paper, the President, Dr. Evans, suggested the head was of yew, alluding to the fact that yew in a fairly preserved state has been found in the Swiss lake dwellings.

† *Arch. Camb.* 4th S. vol. ix. p. 353.

to him by a party of the Cambrian archaeologists who visited Llanio during the Lampeter meeting of 1878, as the probable position of a bath in some way connected with the Roman camp on Caer Castell. Several cuttings were made across the narrower end, in the hope of coming to a wall, but nothing was turned up with the exception of some loose stones and broken bricks, among the latter of which, however, was found a small portion of what appears to have been an earthenware vessel. Further search in another direction resulted in the discovery of a wall about three feet thick, and by following this a cross-wall was reached extending at right angles either way. By working along the walls a room was eventually traced out; oyster-shells and pieces of iron, T-shaped, used probably to fix the tiling, were found along this part, and here and there bones, some of which are pronounced to be human remains. It was decided, on discovering this room, that for the present the work should be confined to clearing out the space within its four walls. This occupied several days, and the materials found inside give indications of there having been a great downfall of masonry, etc., at some time or other. Most of the brickwork within two feet of the surface was completely shattered, and it was difficult at first to establish any conjecture as to the nature of the building; but a careful removal of the soil leaves little doubt that it formed part of a heating arrangement or hypocaust, constructed, as far as can be made out, somewhat as follows: the lowest portion of the ground floor is laid in large bricks; over this a pavement of rough stones placed on end and embedded in clay, on which are supported short pillars about seven inches high. The pillars, formed of flat bricks, are almost a foot apart, running in parallel lines about nine deep. In the space between the pillars were broken portions of flue-tiles, that is, square brick troughs of baked clay with holes, in some cases one, in others two on opposite sides. A few of them are preserved in good condition. Large quantities of soot were also distinctly traceable. The large slabs which abound in the *débris*, and which show signs of great exposure to heat, must have rested on the pillars, and the masses of concrete lying about in all directions were probably laid over all.

Mr. Lloyd Williams, in a letter to me, adds—

‘The pillars are nine deep, and about one foot apart, but I am uncertain about the number of parallel rows, and I am inclined to think there must have been a passage at one end, most probably the one due west in the drawing. The sketch gives a good idea of the apartment as it stands, so I send it, and will get its accuracy more fully tested.

‘In addition to what I mentioned, a small piece of polished

marble was discovered, and some stone resembling Bath, showing signs of workmanship. I have with me the best specimens of what may be picked up in plenty on the spot, but what I have is perhaps in a better state of preservation.

What I found on examining the spot about six weeks after the excavations were finished was a room 18 by 20 feet (inside measure). At about 18 inches from the surface there was a wall of rough stones (slate flags they would be called now)—it is the local stone of the district. This wall came to within a few inches of the surface at some points, but was nowhere more than 18 inches below it. The wall would have been about 3 feet high. In the west side there were two openings at each end about 5 feet wide, the one on the north being level with the floor. That on the south was not excavated to the floor. There was also a similar opening in the north-east corner. I was unable to measure the thickness of the walls (except at the north-east corner, where the wall was 4 feet thick) as the soil that had been excavated was thrown out too close to the walls. The south side wall was carried on for some little distance (10 feet or so) beyond the south wall of the room, but the excavation had not been sufficiently carried out to show if there was another room to the south or why the wall was so carried on. The floor of the room is formed of large red bricks or flooring-tiles; those I measured were 20 by 17 inches, and some were very light and others exceptionally heavy. On some of them there was a circular pattern.* I did not find any fitted so as to see if the circle was made into any pattern on the floor. Some of these tiles were *in situ*. On this floor were placed bricks about 16 to 18 inches apart, which carried a row of slate slabs similar to those that formed the walls, but not so thick; on this came a layer of concrete about 8 to 10 inches thick, comprised of fragments of brick and lime. Both these materials must have come from a distance, as now all the lime required for agricultural purposes is brought by railway, and before the railways were made it had to be brought by ponies or in carts from the Black Mountain (Mynddu) on the other side of Carmarthenshire, a distance of over thirty miles. There is no brick nor soil for making brick in the neighbourhood; the nearest brick-works now in use are some distance away below Llanbyther. On the top of the concrete came the flue-tiles made of clay. I did not, unfortunately, see them *in situ*, so cannot say how they were placed. Then came a layer of mortar, a mixture of lime and the river-sand, probably from the Teifi, and on that a tiled floor. I must state that

* See similar design on tile found in London. Wright, *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 156.

I did not see the room when it was excavated, and I have taken my description from the remains I found at my visit. Some of the stone flags are still fixed into the concrete, and the flue pipes have marks of concrete on the one side and mortar on the other, and some of the tiles have mortar on them. The bricks are standing on the tiles, and are said to be in the same place as found. On the west side there are still some remains of the tiles, bricks, stone flags, and concrete *in situ*. The walls of the room, which would be below the tiled floor, are very rough, and are made of the local flag-stones and mortar. It would seem that the stone-flags were let into them, as at places they are broken off with the ends still remaining in the walls.

The tiles forming the lower floor have previously been mentioned. They are red clay tiles with two marks, one the most usual—the circle already described. A fragment of one of them has a double circle. Most of these tiles remain *in situ*, only a few appear to have been removed. On fragments of some that are lying about is a hook-shaped mark; but this is far less common than the circular mark.

On the next sized tiles, those that rested on the flooring-tiles and carried the bricks, I could find no mark at all. They were slightly depressed towards the centre, and in the hollow the mortar seems to have been placed. The bricks had several patterns, of which the circle before-mentioned was by far the most common. One had the circle and a line crossing it, making a rude cross.*

Some of the others had a mark like an §, but the greater part of these had no mark upon them.

The flue-tiles were of various sizes and of two distinct kinds; one made of red and the other of a yellowish clay, but neither of these kinds of clay are to be found within some miles of the place. The tiles were generally of a uniform width of about 5 inches inside, but some were narrowed to about 2 inches at the one end. I only saw one piece of a flue in anything like its original state, and this was about 2 feet long.†

Some few of the tiles had some rough marks on them, a sort of rough cross-pattern; this was, however, the exception, most of them had nothing.‡

The tiles that formed the top floor seem to have been made of

* See a similar one in *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, p. 155.

† Subsequently taken away by Mr. Rogers, of Abermeurig.

‡ Wright, in *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, pp. 155, 156, gives figures of tiles from Dover (Dubris), which are of the same shape and similar to these tiles. A flanged tile figured on p. 156 has the circular mark referred to above; this tile came from London. He adds that tiles from South Wales have the inscription LEG II AVG (Legio 2^a Augusta). None with this mark have as yet been found at

a different clay and some vitreous substance, and are much harder than the others. On some of them there is the same circular pattern already noticed, only here it sometimes takes the form of three circles. One fragment had a raised moulding round the edge. The whole of the ground round the place excavated is covered with bricks and fragments of the tiles that were dug up, and although I made a careful search I cannot pretend to have made an exhaustive examination, but I think I have mentioned all the prevailing marks. Unfortunately the place was left without any protection or fencing, and the result is that what with cows, visitors and boys, by October the excavated portion was nearly destroyed.

I went again carefully over the room in October but found nothing more to notice, except about half way along the west wall I dug up a large quantity of soot and a few fragments of bone. In the south-west corner I began a small excavation to see if the south wall was continuous; it appears to go on in a westerly direction. I found fragments of broken bricks and tiles arranged in the same order as those above described; a large piece of concrete, two small fragments of whitish pottery, some iron T-nails, a piece of glass, and some fragments of bone. The wall appears to be continuous, but I had not time to carry my excavation very far.

The day before I left, as a man was ploughing in a field to the right rather deeper than usual, he struck the stones of the Roman road. I say this because the stones were obviously paving-stones, and placed as part of a pavement about 15 inches below the surface, and on their being removed no trace of building was to be found underneath. The man also came upon a fragment of a wall built with very large stones. I had it excavated some depth down, but only found pieces of charcoal, bone, and fragments of oak board, very thin, and a nail or two; there was no brick or pottery, and I was unable to trace the wall in any direction. This building would be a few yards from where the Roman road passed on its way to the Teifi.

The specimens of bricks, etc., which I produce, are fairly illustrative of the bricks and tiles found. There are some bricks very much larger—20 by 17 inches—but the majority of the fragments are such as I have brought.

I shall hope to continue the excavations in a more systematic manner another year.

Llanio. The cross-work and the cross are figured, pp. 154, 155, as being marked on the facing of the stone of Hadrian's wall. Mr. Wright adds, the tiles are always scored in patterns of great variety apparently for the purpose of being fixed more tenaciously by the mortar.

Before concluding this paper I must say a word as to the inscribed stones. At present there are three, all figured by Meyrick, and also by Westwood, *Lap. Wall.* part iv. pl. 71, fig. 3; pl. 78, figs. 1 and 2.

The first is the Ennius stone; it is 11 inches high and 6 inches wide; it consists of the following three line-inscription, with the ordinary border :—

>ARTISM)
ENNIVS
PRIMVS,

It is figured in Gibson's *Camden* by Llwyd, who says that he reads it '*Caij Artij Manibus (aut fortè memoriae) Ennius Primus.*' Meyrick (1810) also figures it at pl. v. fig. 7, and speaks of its being built in the wall by the side of the door of a cottage. It was removed thence, and disappeared for some years, but at the meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association at Lampeter, in 1878, Mr. J. N. Davies, of Aberystwith, sent it to the local museum then formed at Lampeter, and after the meeting it was deposited in the library of St. David's college, where it still is. This stone is also figured by Hübner, *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latinæ*, Berlin, 1873, p. 44, as '*No. 148 intra tabellam ansatam.*' The inscription is given incorrectly as—

∅ARTIM
ENNIVS
PRIMVS

As Hübner's book was published at the time the stone had disappeared, his account is taken from Meyrick, whose plates and accounts of inscriptions are most inaccurate. Hübner says of No. 148, '*Latet fortasse ∅(centuria) martialis? Ennius Primus (fecit).*' Westwood, *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 142, describes this stone which he figures, pl. lxxviii. fig. 2.

The second stone is also figured by Llwyd in Gibson's *Camden*, and by Meyrick, pl. v. fig. 8, who says, '*Another stone, on a chimney of another cottage, is to be read OVERIONI.*' This stone is now built into the wall of the farm-house, near the back door; it is about 14 inches long and 4 inches wide. Llwyd and Meyrick both give the inscription incorrectly as OVERIONI; as will be seen from the rubbing I produce, which I made in October, it is :

IDVER/ONI

An account of this stone, with an engraving, with the incorrect inscription, is published by Professor Westwood in

Archaeologia Cambrensis,* the figures being taken from rubbings supplied to him by the Rev. H. L. Jones, who made them on July 16, 1861. Mr. Jones, in a paper in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*,† says the stone was on the east wall of the house, above the horse-block, having the rudely-executed name of OVERIONI.

In the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* Professor Westwood says:— ‘Amongst the many Roman inscriptions found at Llanio i Sav., close to Llandewi Brefi, Cardiganshire, is one of which an engraving is here presented, representing the name OVERIONI, inscribed within an oblong space, defined by incised lines, about thirteen inches long by three inches high. The letters are thin, tall, and ill-formed.’

The stone is also figured by Hübner as No. 149. He gives ○VERIONI, giving Llwyd and Meyrick as his authorities; he adds No. 149, ‘est o(centuria) Verioni (?)’

Westwood, in his *Lapidarium Walliæ*, describes the stone, and figures it pl. lxxi. fig. 3 (the figure is not quite correct, the R and I being conjoined as well as the N and E), and gives an account of it at p. 142. He says the stone ‘is now built into the east wall of one of the farm-buildings, about 15 feet from the ground above the horse-block.’ To obviate any mistake in the future, it may be pointed out that it is in the house near the back door, not the farm-buildings, that the stone is built, and it has been there for years. After remarking that in his paper in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, the inscription is given as OVERIONI, he says: ‘The stone is however injured at the left end, and on examining it carefully during the Lampeter Meeting in August, 1878, we adopted the conclusion suggested by Mr. Robinson (one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archæological Association), that the first supposed letter was incomplete, and that its supposed right side indicated a centurial mark, leaving the real name VERIONI.’

As above stated, the interpretation of Mr. Robinson was really that suggested by Hübner without seeing the stone. From the rubbing it will be seen that the so-called o does not exist, that the first letter has been injured, and that the stone appears to be merely a fragment; that what has been taken for the end of the border seems to be part of a letter, and it is doubtful whether the semicircle is the centurial mark or the fragment of some letter, such as D. It is not a matter of much importance, but none of the drawings of this stone are correct, as they do not give both the VE and the RI as conjoined. Until the plate in the *Lapidarium Walliæ* all the letters were given separate.

* *Arch. Camb.* 4th S. vol. ii. p. 263.

† *Ibid.* 3rd S. vol. vii. 1861, p. 312.

The plate there gives the VE conjoined, but not the RI. The plate in the *Lapidarium Walliæ* represents the stone as far too perfect, especially at the left side. It has every appearance of having been broken off at the end, and not being complete as shown in the plate.

The next stone, which Professor Westwood calls the legionary stone, is the most interesting. It was, I believe, first mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare, who, in his introduction to *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. i. p. clii., says: 'I had the good fortune to decypher another (inscription), far more interesting than the two former (he is alluding to the two stones already described), which stands before the threshold of the farm-house. If I read it rightly, it appears to record some work done at this place by a cohort of the *second* legion, COH. II. A - - G. F V P, *Cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ fecit quinque passus.*'

This interpretation of Sir R. C. Hoare has been adopted by all or nearly all subsequent writers until Mr. Thompson Watkin. Meyrick, who figures the stone in pl. v. fig. 9, thus describes it: 'In the porch of the house is a very large one, now serving for a seat, and much obliterated, has on it 'Cohors secundæ Augusta (*sic*) fecit quinque passus . . .,' which shews that a cohort of the second legion of Augustus was stationed here, and built a part of the walls of the city.' This statement of Meyrick's has been quoted over and over again, but unfortunately it is difficult if not impossible to make out Meyrick's inscription from the stone itself, and even his plate is difficult to understand.

The Rev. J. L. Jones, in his visit in 1861, thus speaks of the stone: 'The other (is) in the lower part of the stable wall, thither removed from the horse-block, not many years back, with traces of two lines of words on it, but of which COH is almost the only portion now legible.* If in 1809 the stone was in the porch, and then in the interval to 1861 removed first to the horse-block, and then to the stable, it is not to be wondered that the inscription is now hardly legible. Hübner gives the inscription, No. 150, taking it presumably from Meyrick:—

COH THA† ' T V R
T A H. I

and states '*assoc. journ.* 24, 1868 p. 117 ubi n. 150 cum n. 148 coniungitur . . .'. He adds, 'in n. 150 talia *coh(ortis) I 3 (centuria) Tur[rani] . . .*] vel similia fuisse puto.'

In the *Lapidarium Walliæ* the stone is figured pl. lxxviii. fig. 1, described p. 143. Professor Westwood's figure is drawn by camera from a rubbing he made on the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1878.

* *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S. vol. vii. p. 312. † The three letters THA are conjoined.

The first to question the accepted reading of the inscription was Mr. Thompson Watkin, who, in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*,* says: 'This inscription is unquestionably not to be read *Cohors secunda (legionis) Augustæ*,' but *cohors secunda A.*, the name of its nationality being lost. The *legitimus ordo nominum* is thus preserved. In other words, it is evidently an *auxiliary* cohort, not one of the legion itself.' Later on, in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxxvi. p. 166, speaking of the inscription on this stone, he says: 'The first part of this should certainly be *Cohors secunda A . . .*' the nationality of the cohort being obliterated. I have lately,' he adds, 'received from Professor Westwood, who saw the stone in the summer of 1878, a copy of the inscription (which consisted of two lines) as far as it is visible. It is

COH . II . A

Beyond A in the first line, however, the tops of the letters ST are plainly visible in his drawing; and thus shews at once that the COH . II. ASTVRVM, well known in Britanno-Roman epigraphy, was intended.' In his paper on Roman inscriptions for the year 1879, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxxvii. p. 137, Mr. Thompson Watkin again refers to this stone. He says: 'In my list of inscriptions for 1878, I referred (*Journal*, vol. xxxvi. pp. 165-6) to the inscription No. 150 in Dr. Hübner's list, which was found at Llanio, Cardiganshire. The reading of it, given by Sir R. C. Hoare, was COH . II.A . . . FVP, and that by Sir S. R. Meyrick (*Cardiganshire*, pl. 5, fig. 9), which I did not at the time quote, was—

COH . II-A 'TVR
 TAH I

I expressed the decided opinion, based upon a drawing received from Professor Westwood, showing the upper part of the letters ST after COH. II. A, that COH II ASTVRVM was intended. This is not only confirmed by the appearance of the letters TVR in Sir S. R. Meyrick's plate, but also by the recent discovery of a stone built into the south wall of the tower of Llandewi Brefi church, about a mile distant, which is said by Professor Westwood to have borne the inscription—

MIBVS
 I. AST

Of course this is a mere fragment, but from the engraving†

* *Arch. Camb.* 4th S. vol. iv. p. 116, note.

† See plate 71, fig. 8.

of the stone given in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, I take the first letters remaining to be AN *ligulate* instead of M, and that the word has been (M)ANIBVS when entire. The stone was nearly circular and was ten inches in diameter, but has unfortunately been removed, and was 'sought for in vain during the Lampeter Meeting' of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1878. That COH II. AST has been in the second line seems certain. This is the second instance of the presence of auxiliary forces in South Wales, the other being that of the *Ala Hispanorum Vettonum*, named in my last list.'

So far as I am aware this is the last published notice of the stone. It is great presumption on my part to venture to differ with so great an authority as Mr. Thompson Watkin on the question of a Roman inscription, but I venture to think that he would not have given the above reading had he seen the stone itself, and that it is very questionable if the letters ASTVR are on the stone at all, which I carefully examined in October, 1887. The inscription is almost obliterated, and it may be impossible to say what it really is, but it by no means follows we should accept as the reading what it is very doubtful is there.

The inscription is of two lines, I think of ten letters to a line. As regards the first six of the first line, they are no doubt COHIIA, and probably the next letter is s, as Mr. Thompson Watkin points out. If this be so, Meyrick's *Cohors secundæ Augusta fecit quinque passus* must be given up; the difficulty is to say what should take its place. I do not think any reliance can be placed on Meyrick's plate, and unfortunately Mr. Thompson Watkin for his interpretation must rely on the TVR of Meyrick, but Meyrick omits the s entirely. It seems that s follows the A, but the so-called head of the T, which appears in Professor Westwood's sketch, on which Mr. Thompson Watkin relies, is very difficult to discover on the stone. If A.S. is sufficient for Mr. Thompson Watkin's reading, it may be conceded that those letters are there, but beyond this, as at present advised, it is difficult to say anything certain.

This stone is in the same position as it was in 1878; it forms the corner stone of the wall of the stable and cart-house, and is built in upside down, the letters COH being in the lower right-hand corner.

There is one other inscribed stone at Llanio to which allusion should be made, lest it might appear I had overlooked it. It is built into the front of the house a little to the right of and just below the first floor window. It is thus given by Professor Westwood:

The date is decidedly modern, if the rest of the inscription is older. Westwood mentions it in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, at p. 143, but does not figure it. Meyrick figures it, pl. 5, fig. 6. The stone is about 18 inches long and 4 inches wide. When I saw it, the inscription differed from Professor Westwood's reading.

III.—*Church Restoration.*

I venture to call the attention of the Society to what is becoming, or rather what has become, a lamentable source of destruction to antiquarian remains in South Wales. Although the Bishop of St. David's, whose diocese embraces the largest part of South Wales, is a Fellow of this Society, and professes to be a great antiquary, yet annually a wanton destruction of antiquities goes on in his diocese under the name of church restoration. The Welsh clergy are mostly drawn from a much lower class than the English, they have no knowledge of or veneration for antiquities, they have crammed just sufficient learning and no more to enable them to pass their examination for orders at Lampeter, and as soon as they become parish priests they think it is their duty to restore churches, as by this means they bring themselves under the notice of the bishop, and may possibly secure promotion. These restorations are generally entrusted to wholly incompetent architects, whose great object seems to be to do away with all religious differences by making the church, as far as possible, resemble the dissenting chapel. In various of the Welsh churches inscribed stones of great antiquarian interest had been built into the walls. When the churches are restored the stones are removed and lost. Thus at Llanddewibrefi a Roman stone figured by Professor Westwood in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, pl. 71, fig. 8, was built into the tower; the church has undergone two restorations,* and this stone has vanished, as well as another stone figured by Camden, which Meyrick supposes to record the murder of Idnert, the last bishop of Llanbadarn, the which has been broken up (pl. 68, fig. 3). In the next parish, Tregaron, some curious incised stones are figured by Meyrick as having been in the church and churchyard; the church has been restored, the stones have disappeared. The church of Llanfairlydogau had bits of fifteenth-century work, but it has this year been pulled down and rebuilt and all old work has vanished. The churches of Llanybi and Bettws Bledrws, adjoining parishes, have each shared the same fate. At Llandyssil, until restored, an inscribed stone, figured by Meyrick, was to be seen in the church; it has now disappeared. Llanybyther, Nantewlle, and Pencarreg have been rebuilt, Cilcenin is rebuilding. At Llangeitho there once was a fine screen. It is thus spoken of by the Bishop

* *Arch. Camb.* 3rd S, vol. vii, p. 310.

of St. David's in his address to the Cambrian Archaeological Association at the Lampeter meeting in 1878, 'In Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire* the interior of the church is figured. The representation depicts two screens across the church. I know of no similar example except in the Cathedral Church of this diocese. Do these screens still exist? However, beyond a tower or a font here and there, and possibly some minor feature, I really know of nothing else belonging to this class of antiquities, and possessing any real interest, in the whole county of Cardigan. There have been some good new churches built, as well as satisfactory (so-called) restorations; but with these we have nothing to do at present.'* I regret that the bishop can bring himself to speak of these restorations as satisfactory. The restorer has demolished the Llangeitho screen, the restorer has destroyed Roman stones, the restorer has done away with all traces of individuality in the restored churches, and has secured conformity by ugliness. But the matter does not rest here. At Llanddewiaberghwessin in Breconshire, where a church, the smallest in the diocese, stood until 1886, the bishop has sanctioned its removal against the express wish of the parishioners, but at the request of the vicar, and the greater part of it has been already removed.

It will be said that the Society can do nothing but deplore these acts. I however venture to think that they can remonstrate, bring the matter before the bishop, and beg him to agree to three things that may in some way tend to put a stop to such vandalism in future.

(1) To insist that in all so-called restorations a really competent architect should be employed, and no restoration be allowed unless such a person is employed;

(2) To insist before agreeing to any restoration or alteration, that all relics of antiquarian interest shall be religiously and scrupulously preserved; and

(3) To insist that a list be made of all such objects, and that the rural deans and archdeacons be required from time to time to report as to their existence and preservation.

Already much has been lost that cannot be replaced, and it is high time some steps were taken to prevent as far as possible any further losses."

With reference to the last section of Mr. Willis Bund's report, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That the Council be requested to give attention to the destruction of ancient monuments going on all over the country under the name of 'restoration,' and to consider whether any and what steps can be taken to check the mischief."

* *Arch. Camb.* 4th S. vol. ix, p. 334.

H. A. GRUEBER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a plaster cast of the head of the bronze serpent of Delphi, now at Constantinople, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“The original is preserved in the museum of the Seraglio at Constantinople, and the cast was obtained by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole during a recent visit to that city.

A full account of this famous object of antiquity and the uncovering of the base in the Hippodrome at Constantinople are given in Sir Charles Newton's *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, and in Dr. P. A. Dethier and Dr. A. D. Mordtmann's *Epigraphik von Bizantium und Constantinopolis*.

The serpent was dedicated to Apollo at Delphi by the allied Greeks, as a tenth of the spoils obtained from the Persians at the battle of Plataea, B.C. 479. The original monument consisted of a triple serpent, having three heads of bronze, with ‘gaping’ jaws, and the bodies were twisted so as to form a spiral column of over 18 feet high. On the three heads rested a golden tripod. Dr. Dethier, in his memoir, has given a restoration of this serpent, as he supposes it to have originally existed, and estimates the height of the whole object at about 30 feet. Thucydides states that on this monument Pausanias, regent of Sparta, though he had not acted in a very honourable manner in the engagement, inscribed an arrogant distich, in which he commemorates the victory in his own name, as general-in-chief, scarcely mentioning the allied Greeks who had gained it. This epigram was subsequently erased by the Lacedaemonians, who substituted for it an inscription setting forth the various Hellenic states which had taken part in repulsing the Persian invaders by land and sea. The golden tripod is said to have perished in the plunder of Delphi by the Phocians, B.C. 353, but the bronze serpent was left *in situ*, and was seen by Pausanias, the topographer, when he visited Delphi in the second century of the Christian era. There it remained till Constantine the Great removed it to enrich his new eastern capital, and placed it in the Hippodrome. In this position it has been described by various travellers till quite a recent date, and there are extant two views which were taken of it in the sixteenth century, when it was still in a very perfect state. Mahomet is reported to have struck off the lower jaw of one of the heads with his mace, and all three heads were broken off in the seventeenth century, by the followers of Lisinsky, the ambassador of the king of Poland at the Porte.

The bronze head now in the Seraglio museum, which is the only one extant, was found by Signor Fossati, in 1647, when engaged in the restoration of St. Sophia. It consists of the upper portion only, the lower jaw having been broken off.

When Sir Charles Newton was at Constantinople in 1855, he obtained a firman to uncover the base of the column in the Hippodrome, which had become hidden by refuse and earth, in order that he might ascertain whether any inscription still existed on the base. He was much hurried in his work, and so was unable to examine the column with much minuteness. Besides that, it had become encrusted with dirt, so that all signs of an inscription had been effaced. Sometime afterwards, however, when some of the incrustation had been removed, a few letters of an inscription were visible; and Dr. Otto Frick, a German archaeologist then at Constantinople, proceeded without delay to make a minute examination of the column, and having removed all the incrustation with acids, found a long inscription, which followed the spirals of the serpent from the base upwards to a little above the line of the soil removed by Sir Charles Newton. The inscription, as published by Dr. Dethier, tallies exactly with the account given by Thucydides and Herodotus, and enumerates the names of thirty-one Hellenic states who had taken part in the great struggle to resist the Persian invasion. These names are arranged according to their relative importance and geographical distribution. First come the states of continental Greece, then follow the islanders and outlying colonies on the north and west. Dr. Dethier states, that on the thirteenth coil there is a depression of the surface, and from that concludes that on this part was placed the vaunting epigram of Pausanias, which was effaced, and for it the names of the states substituted. As the forms of the letters of the inscription are the same as those found on the inscriptions of the third century B.C., the antiquity of this monument is above suspicion. It has been supposed, and perhaps not without some good reason, that the head found by Signor Fossati was of a more recent date than the base; there is, however, a general consensus of opinion that it is of the same date as the column in the Hippodrome. Dr. Dethier, in his memoirs, gives also a figure of the head. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and measures across the back part $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and across the eyes 5 inches. It is quite smooth, and no traces of scales are visible on the surface. The bodies were also smooth, so that any inscription on them was more easily legible. The eyes of the serpent are at present hollow, but it is evident that at some time they were made either of precious stones or of some vitreous paste. It would be interesting if this head could be identified as the same one of which Mahomet struck off the lower jaw.”*

* This short note on the history and uncovering of the base of the serpent is chiefly taken from Sir Charles Newton's work above referred to.

COPE WHITEHOUSE, Esq., exhibited a number of views and photographs of the island of Staffa, and made some remarks on the singular caves in that island, to which he was disposed to assign an artificial rather than a natural origin.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 8th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and special thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From R. Horman Fisher, Esq., F.S.A ;—An iron Sword, of fifteenth century date, dug up at Lillebonne, France, in the year 1844.

From the Author:—Musical Instruments, historic, rare, and unique. By A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A. Folio. Edinburgh, 1888.

The Hon. H. A. DILLON, Secretary, read some remarks on a letter of Sir Henry Lee, 1590, on the trial of iron for armour, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

W. E. FOSTER, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks on the opening of a mound at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, in 1867 :—

“ I send you a rough plan and sketch of a mound that was opened at Holbeach, county Lincoln, in April, 1867, also some of the pottery which was then discovered, and a spur, which, if of service, I hope the Society will keep.

The mound lies close to the Spalding and Holbeach railway, on the north side, near the west end of Holbeach station-yard, and about a quarter of a mile from the parish church. It was about 5 feet higher than the surrounding flat country, and about 60 feet in diameter. The spot on which the mound stands was purchased by the railway company, and, not being required, they sold it to a man named Robbs, a ropemaker, in the spring of 1867. The land was then pasture, and had been so as long as any one then living could remember. Soon after Robbs took possession of his purchase he began to level the land by removing the mound ; he commenced to dig the side nearest

the line of rail; he came upon a great quantity of skulls lying close together in a row, about 18 inches below the surface; these had evidently been collected and removed to the spot, I should say, about 100 to 150 years since. The skulls appeared to be those of adults; most of them had good sets of teeth. I did not notice any fractured skulls.

On digging deeper and more into the centre of the mound a great quantity of human bones, with skulls, were found; these were not laid in order, but had evidently rested there undisturbed for several centuries. On going still deeper and towards the centre, and at a little below the level of the surrounding land, some pottery, charcoal, sand, and burnt bones were found. I regret to say (so far as I can learn) the pottery was not saved, excepting the pieces I send you, which were given to me by Mr. Robb at the time I visited the spot in 1867.

Near the surface, on the Wignalgate side of the mound, were discovered some complete skeletons, which did not appear to have been previously disturbed. The spur I send was found near these remains.

When the then vicar of Holbeach, the Rev. Arthur Brook, heard of the discovery, he bought the piece of land, reinterred the bones, remade the mound, and put a stone cross on the top. I believe the land is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

About the spot where the bones were found formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, but no foundation or stonework was found in the mound. I think the chapel stood a little nearer the 'old river.' The Holbeach antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, mentions the chapel that formerly stood near the Holbeach hall by the river side. 'About 1719 I saw many corpses dug up in the yard at making a ditch there.' Probably the skulls found near the surface in 1867 were those removed when the ditch was made about 1719.

I think it very likely that the monks of Croyland, who owned the manor of Holbeach and built the splendid parish church, chose the mound as the site of St. Peter's chapel, near their hall. The mound is similar to those in several of the adjoining parishes, which were the work of the Britons or their Roman conquerors, the latter of whom made two roads through the parish of Holbeach, one three-quarters of a mile to the north of the town, the other, the Ravens Bank in the fen, as well as 'the old sea-bank,' which still is a monument of their great engineering skill.

The chapel fell to decay with the hospital founded by John de Kirkton (which stood where the Chequers hotel now does), as well as the chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas, near

the ancient seats of the Littleburys, soon after the dissolution of Croyland abbey. The 'old river,' which used to be navigated by boats up to the high bridge until the middle of the eighteenth century, is now tunnelled over and used as a sewer.

Holbeach has not been the scene of any battles since the Conquest, excepting a skirmish in the Wars of the Roses, which took place a little to the north of the town. In this engagement Sir Humphrey Littlebury (whose monument is in the parish church) is supposed to have lost his life. In the Parliamentary wars of Charles I. the forces of both parties were in the locality, but they did not meet in combat in Holbeach; their nearest fight was at Croyland."

The pottery found appears to be medieval.

HENRY LAVER, Esq., Local Secretary for Essex, communicated the following notes on a lead coffin, of the Roman period, found at Colchester:—

"On August 5th, 1887, some workmen engaged in excavating for a fence to some new houses in process of construction in Creffield Road, Colchester, the property of Mr. Lee, builder, of this town, had their attention attracted to a lead pipe, a few inches from the surface of the ground. In removing the soil surrounding this pipe, and following it down, they came upon a lead coffin buried about three feet deep. They carefully uncovered the coffin and raised it, and the proprietor and builder courteously gave me notice of the find. As early as possible I visited the spot, which lies on the eastern border of the large Roman cemetery on the Lexden side of Colchester, which has produced so many antiquarian treasures. I found, on examining the relic, a leaden coffin of the Roman period, much crushed, as usual, by the weight of the superincumbent soil.

It was 6 feet long, by 18 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, sides straight, and of the same width at either end.

The sides and ends were without ornamentation, but the lid, which did not overlap and appeared to have been cemented down with red lead, was ornamented around the outer border with a raised cable-pattern, and with the same cable-pattern were formed three crosses down the centre; they did not, however, extend to the outer border. The most unusual circumstance connected with this coffin was the fact that immediately over where the face would have been was the lead pipe previously mentioned as having nearly reached the surface of the soil. This pipe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in internal diameter, had evidently been fastened into a hole in the lid, where it still remained, directly over the face of the corpse, with what object it appears

impossible to say. I have never seen or heard anything like this arrangement of a pipe, and those eminent antiquaries I have consulted seem also to be unaware of a similar case. The coffin contained an ordinary glass lachrymatory, and a few much decayed bones, probably of a female under forty years of age, judging by the condition of the teeth.

The angles of the coffin were not united by solder, and the edges of the bent pieces of lead forming the pipe were also not soldered, but the joint was what is known to plumbers as a 'burnt joint,' that is, the edges were united by fusing with a blow-pipe, a supposed new method introduced within the last few years, certainly within the present century. The lead coffin appears to have been enclosed in an outer one of wood, as there were many long iron nails lying around it; one had apparently not been driven correctly, as it had penetrated the lid of the lead coffin and still remained *in situ* when found. Outside the coffin, about opposite the right elbow, was an ordinary Upchurch cinerary urn; this appeared to be empty.

By the kindness of Mr. Lee the coffin has been deposited in the museum in Colchester castle.

I should not have considered the disinterment of a lead coffin, from such a large Roman cemetery as that of Colchester, of sufficient importance to have communicated the fact to the Society of Antiquaries except for the unusual circumstance of this lead pipe projecting from an opening in the lid to or near to the surface. It could not have been inserted to prevent the coffin bursting, as the lid was not soldered or fastened down in any way, except apparently by a cement of red lead; much room is, therefore, left for conjecture."

W. DE GRAY BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of Mr. J. Matthews Jones, city surveyor of Chester, exhibited and read the following notes on a sculptured stone, recently found in the wall of the city of Chester:—

"I have the honour of exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries a sculptured stone—consisting of the red sandstone common to the district—found on the 25th of July last at Chester, at a depth of many feet below the surface of the ground. It formed one of the building stones of the city wall in the fourth course above the rock. The subject sculptured on it is remarkable for having aroused a very considerable divergence of opinion as to its date and meaning, and I have therefore accepted with great pleasure the kind offer of the municipal authorities of Chester city—(conveyed to me through Mr. Matthew Jones, city surveyor, to whom I venture to suggest that the thanks of this Society are due)—to allow me to place



SCULPTURED STONE OF ROMAN DATE,
FOUND IN THE CITY WALL AT CHESTER, 1887.

the stone itself before the meeting, and invite your opinion as to the origin and date of the design.

Mr. Jones's drawings here displayed, show :—

1. A section—scale $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch to the foot—of the wall of the city at the 'Dean's Field,' where the sculptured stone was found, standing on the rock bed, and partly covered with a bank of soil. There is a restoration of the parapet on the top of the wall which need not trouble us on this occasion.

2. An elevation of the stone courses with the sites of certain stones marked. The stone under consideration is No. 1, and was found lying down in the fourth course above the rock.

I gather from the report of Mr. Jones to the committee in charge of the repair of the walls, dated 26th October, 1887, that he was instructed by the Improvement Committee to make safe that portion of the city wall on the north side, popularly known as one of the 'breaches' made during the siege of Chester, A.D. 1645-6. This breach, situate fifty paces from the west angle of Phoenix Tower, had been built in an inferior manner, *i.e.* with small stones on the internal and external wall faces, with backing and filling in the body of small rubble in mortar; the outer face set 12 inches in from the older wall, right and left of it, and having no tie or bond with the same.

'The stones were very much decayed, and the face and body of the wall parting from each other made immediate action necessary, more especially owing to its dangerous position on the scarpd rock overhanging the Shropshire Union Canal. This portion was at once taken down to the massive stone wall level, which proved on examination to be the substructure. . . . Not a single stone showing any characteristic workmanship, style, or period, was found in this stone-and-mortar work from the substructure level upwards. Very small quantities of tile fragments were found, but coins, pottery, or other relics were remarkably distinguishable by their absence during the whole course of the work.

. . . . It was deemed expedient, previous to rebuilding, thoroughly to examine the substructure, not only for that which it might contain, but also as regarded its strength and capability to bear the new work proposed to be built on it. Accordingly, with the permission of the dean, a shaft was sunk in the field down to the solid rock, and carried down 26 feet in depth from the top of the parapet wall.

An opening was then made through the massive stone wall, making a communication with the outer face, where a similar shaft was sunk through the accumulated earth on the top of the scarpd rock. At this point, on the outer face, bedded on two footing-courses on the rock, was found a splayed plinth running

along the face of the wall, and of similar dimensions and workmanship to that . . . found elsewhere under the massive stone wall below the soil level.

In this opening the most important finds were made. The sculptured stone, No. 1, exhibited here this evening, being found on the fourth course above the rock, and forming one of the building-stones of the wall.'

Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., in a paper read on the 16th November last, before the British Archæological Association, descriptive of the recent excavations by the wall, states, with regard to the Phoenix Tower, where the breach was made:—

'The wall here is based on the solid rock, which, within about 12 feet outwards, is scarped down perpendicularly 25 feet to the towing-path of the canal. About 3 yards in height, above the rock, a sloping bank of earth covers the base of the wall. The wall here—as at the kale-yards—below the ground, about 9 feet thick, is built with solid ashlar, with a slight batter inwards. Above this the wall, 11 feet high, is composite; the outer skin is squared ashlar, the stones only reaching partly through the wall, and left with a tothing or zigzag; the rest is rough rubble, with an inner facing. It is here that the bulk of the moulded and sculptured stones were found.'

No medieval mouldings have been found among these remains, and none are of disputed date except this one, all others being universally accepted as Roman. I cannot, however, agree with Sir James Picton, when he proceeds to state that if the stole-like garment on the larger figure be ecclesiastical, it by no means follows that it is medieval, 'for Christianity being the prevailing religion before the departure of the Romans, this sculpture may therefore be Romano-Christian in its origin.' I do not think so, for there is no need to attribute any Christian origin to the stone. The stole, as I will for convenience style this part of the dress, was part of the attire of a Roman matron, who is here, as I suggest, portrayed with a mirror in the left hand, an object probably not unfrequently found in her hands during life.

As for the stone itself, there are portions wanting on the right-hand side and at the bottom. In its present condition it measures 19 inches long, $19\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and 10 inches thick. The feet of the two figures are wanting, and possibly some accessories on the right-hand side, which would have made up the dimensions of the stone, when perfect, to about 2 feet square. The band, or frame, which was left when the sinking or 'scambling' was executed to obtain depth for the relief, measures nearly 2 inches wide on the left side margin and 1 inch along the top margin.

Almost the earliest notice of this stone, as a relic that could be attributed to Roman origin, was given in the *Athenæum* of the 27th August, in an article descriptive of the visit of some of the members of the British Archæological Association to Chester on the 22nd of that month. It is therein described as 'a sculptured stone, bearing full-length figures, one of whom wears a cloak and stole-like bands, so exactly like the medieval representation of a bishop's vestments that at first sight one refuses to believe in its Roman date.' This implied assertion of a Roman date was shortly afterwards challenged by Mr. Thompson Watkin, of Liverpool (a writer on Roman epigraphy in Britain, and author of *Roman Cheshire*, and other works), who had, indeed, on the 13th August, described this very stone in the *Academy* as 'probably a medieval tablet, with the figures of an ecclesiastic and a female sculptured upon it. The exact age . . . will, however, I think, be difficult to determine.' This statement of opinion comes almost as a corollary from his assertion, in another place, that 'the wall is not Roman *in situ* in any portion.'

In a letter addressed by me, shortly after the August visit referred to above, to the editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post*, and printed in that journal, I mentioned several reasons why I believe the sculpture to be Roman, chiefly (i.) the scooping out of the stone in order to obtain sufficient relief—a practice not uncommon in Roman art, as those who are familiar with the Roman sculptures in the British Museum will admit. The new room of Roman and Græco-Roman bas-reliefs shows several instances of this particular treatment, which is so well known as really to need no argument of mine to prove it; (ii.) the peculiarly-cut cramp-holes, which are quite Roman. Mr. Thompson Watkin, however, adheres, throughout the controversy which has arisen, to his attribution of a medieval date for this so-called medieval figure, and in this view he is followed by many antiquaries. For example, Mr. E. W. Cox writes, under date of 14th September, 1887:—

'With respect to the stone commented upon by Mr. de Gray Birch, I have examined it most carefully. I have compared it with the undoubted Roman sculptures standing beside it, and others equally accessible, and I take it to be certainly medieval. This stone is most important in deciding the age of the walls, because, naturally, a wall built of old remains is more recent than the remains that compose it, therefore it must be later than the latest ascertained period of its material. The two figures represent an ecclesiastic with a cope and stole, and an object in one hand resembling a chalice; this latter is defaced,

but the outline of the foot remains, and that of the bowl containing the consecrated wafer. The object is not at all like a 'lamp' or a 'flower.' The head is defaced, but there are clear traces of a nimbus. The other figure I do not take to be a female, but a youth—probably an acolyte. The countersinking of the ground, to give relief, which Mr. de Gray Birch says is characteristic of Roman work, and not of medieval, is not a feature confined to classic or later work; it is abundant in late-Gothic work, especially on tombs, to which, probably, the stone once belonged. By looking at the adjacent Roman sculptures his assertion is at once refuted. The figures and inscriptions on various Roman stones show both relief from the plane surface and countersinking, proving that this feature is no peculiarity by which to distinguish Roman work. The tooling differs entirely from the Roman, and was wrought with a different tool. I venture to assert this with some confidence, being myself accustomed to the use of sculptor's tools. Is it at all likely that the cope, the stole, the nimbus, all very clearly shown on this figure, to say nothing of the probable chalice—all medieval characteristics—are mere accidental resemblances that have somehow crept into a classical work? The anatomical details of the figure also contradict the Roman theory,' etc. etc.

With regard to the supposed nimbus of Mr. E. W. Cox (whose entire statement I consider absolutely misleading and incorrect), I confess I cannot see it, but, even if it were there, the nimbus, nimbus-like head-dress, or *meniscus*, is not unfamiliar to us on the figures of the *Deæ Matres*, and on the Tanagra figurines of an older period.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., whose opinion on matters relating to Romano-British antiquities is entitled to the greatest respect, and who has paid especial attention to the walls and antiquities of Chester, writing to me a short note of these figures, says: 'They are most decidedly Romano-British, and the costume is quite in accordance with the many examples we have of Roman provincial costume. I see in this figure (the 'ecclesiastic') a female with a mirror.'

In the *Academy* of September 24 last, Mr. Thompson Watkin reiterates his opinion thus: 'I do not pretend for a moment to be a judge of the exact date of any medieval* sculpture, but I can certainly see when a slab is genuine Roman and when it is of Christian times. My contention over this stone has been that it is post-Roman and Christian, the male figure having ecclesias-

* 'By medieval I mean any time between (say) A.D. 700 to A.D. 1500.' Mr. Watkin in *Liverpool Daily Post*, 14 Sept. 1887.

tical vestments. True, I say the face of the female 'is of some beauty, much resembling the faces found on corbels, etc. *circa* the fourteenth century,' but as to the date of the stone I say nothing. I leave its date for medievalists to decide. Few people who have seen the stone have denied the strong resemblance between the male figure and a medieval ecclesiastic. Many are positive on the point.'

Sir Henry Dryden, in the *Academy*, says: 'Some persons assert that the wall is not Roman because one piece of sculpture of two figures is (as they assert) medieval and ecclesiastical. If similarity of material, design, size, and workmanship is any evidence, this sculpture is contemporary with the rest of those found. It would be easy to produce Chinese or Buddhist figures which to some extent resemble medieval ecclesiastics.'

Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a second letter addressed to me, under date of October 10th last, states that he considers the second figure holds a pet cat, the head of which is apparent to him. He says also that Mr. Blair, of South Shields, tells him he has seen photographs at Dr. Bruce's of this stone, and both he and I (Bruce and Blair) agree that it is, beyond all doubt, Roman. In another letter Mr. Smith says: 'Both are girls, one with a mirror, the other holding a small animal.'

Mr. Blair, to whom all antiquaries are indebted for the thorough and masterly investigation he has recently made of the fertile Roman cemetery in the district of South Shields, writes of this stone thus: 'To place the subject on a proper basis, I think you should insist upon one or two of the other stones similar in design, and which are of undoubted Roman workmanship, being sent with it, to show how alike they are in every respect, material, design, &c.' Mr. Blair thinks the faces of the figures have been mutilated, as in almost all cases, from a superstitious dread in a post-Roman people, certainly not for the purposes of walling, as the level of the faces would not be higher than the edges of the stone. But this can hardly be the case, for the stone was found in the Roman wall already mutilated before its incorporation into the work. I have not, however, asked the Chester authorities to send me any of the other sculptured stones found in this breach, for Mr. Blair has kindly sent me a sheet of small drawings of the stones which have been categorically described by Mr. M. Jones in his report referred to at the beginning of this paper. Several of these bear comparison for treatment with the stone under consideration. The dove-tailed cramp-holes resemble those found on other stones taken from the wall—the material is identical, viz., the red sandstone of the locality—and I believe that the tool-marks and

method of sculptor's art disclosed by close examination indicate nothing but Roman work.*

As for the details, the hair, or the little that is left of hair, on the larger figure seems to be worn long down to the collar, and is waved or plaited as in the smaller figure. I see no trace of nimbus, although Mr. Cox, in the passage I have just read, speaks strongly on the presence of this emblem. The cloak is large, and there is nothing about it which militates against its Roman origin. The stole or band (which I will call for convenience a stole) passes over the arm, and across the shoulder-blades behind horizontally, and not over the collar-bone, as it would have been worn in medieval days by a clerical personage. The mirror in the left hand of the larger figure is very clear; its handle with knob at the end, and the shoulder-bar at the place of insertion of the tang into the handle, are unmistakeable. These peculiar ecclesiastical vestments of the Middle Ages, the surplice and stole, have their prototypes in the costume of classical times. Another peculiarity is the treatment of the drapery by a peculiar kind of parallel roll-work. This is well-shown in a Roman sculpture discovered at Carlisle in 1879, figured in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxv. p. 104. There is, too, in this latter monument a border or band enclosing a sunken field in which the effigy stands in relief.

Mr. Hodder Westropp, writing of the Catacombs, states that 'many † of the paintings are probably intended for portraits of the persons interred, surrounded by paintings of scriptural subjects as indications of the faith of the deceased, who is usually represented in the Oriental attitude of prayer, and attired only in a dress closely resembling the surplice and stole. The surplice is sometimes white, the emblem of purity, sometimes red, as washed in the blood of Christ; and the stole is the emblem of servitude, the yoke of Christ, over the shoulders.' I am indebted to Mr. Jones for drawing my attention to this passage. Whether the paintings of persons in surplices and stoles ‡ are to

* Since this paper was read Mr. Blair has pointed out an illustration of a tombstone in M. de Caumont's *Abécédaire d'Archéologie*, vol. i. p. 490, 'representing a figure in an arched recess wearing a dress similar to that of the so-called medieval priest, and not only so but he has a chalice in his right hand, or rather what the middle age advocates of the Chester stone would call one; the face is also knocked off. As regards the age of this there can be no question, as it is inscribed, D. TICILLÆ. M. along the top.'

† Hodder M. Westropp, *Early and Imperial Rome*. London, 8vo. 1884, p. 203.

‡ For paintings of this kind see Raff. Garucci, *Vetri ornati di figure in oro trovati nei cimiteri cristiani di Roma*, Roma, 4to. 1864, tav. i. fig. 1; and De Rossi, *Roma Sotterranea cristiana*, Roma, fol. 1867, tomo ii. tav. xx.; tomo iii. tavv. x. xiv. xxxviii.

be referred to the early—say the third century—stage of the Catacombs, or the later—eighth or ninth century, I have no knowledge; but if these details are to be interpreted as pointing to a Christian element in the sculpture—conceding it to be Roman—then its importance is increased a thousandfold, for it stands practically alone as a genuine relic of a *cultus* strenuously denied by almost every archaeologist, mainly from the fact that hitherto it has received none of the support with which the occurrence of Romano-Christian British antiquities should and must invest it.

The controversy as to the date of the city walls still rages, but I think that in some respects this sculptured stone is the key with which we may at least unlock some of the secrets connected with them. If it be that Mr. Watkin, Mr. Shrubsole, and Mr. Cox, and their followers are right in attributing it to medieval times (*i.e.* after A.D.*700), then it follows that the cyclopean walls of Chester*—built *more Romano* of fine squared stones set together with very close joints and no mortar—a city eminently teeming with undoubted Roman remains of a fine character, as is evinced by the important collections, well cared for in the Grosvenor Museum, cannot be of greater antiquity than the stone which has been taken out of its fourth lowest course into which it was set at the time of building. On the other hand, if it be made clear—and I call upon the Society to decide this point—if it be made clear, beyond doubt, that the stone, notwithstanding its apparent novelties and peculiarities, is Roman, then I think we are entitled to hold that the wall itself which contained it and many other Roman sculptured stones, not one of which, with this solitary exception, has been challenged by the gentlemen above referred to, and which possesses the three peculiar characteristics of Roman wall—want of mortar, massive blocks, and fine joints—is indeed a Roman monument of the very highest value for its many aspects.

Much has been written on the wall, but not always have the writers observed accuracy in their research. In one of the latest contributions to the literature of the subject, the description of Caerleon, in South Wales, co. Monmouth, by Giraldus Cambrensis, has been transferred to Chester because of the use by Giraldus of the Latin periphrasis *Urbs Legionum* † in reference

* For the two kinds of Roman walls (1) Murs de grand appareil, of fine squared stone 2, 3, or 4 ft. by 1 or 2 ft. thick, juxtaposées *sans ciment*, and (2) Murs de petit appareil, of small stones encrusted in mortar, see De Caumont, *Abécédaire*, vol. i. p. 52.

† This is a false derivation by Giraldus. The proper name of Caerleon is Caer Llion, as it is always found in our more ancient MSS. The signification of Llion seems to be streams, torrents, or floodings, and the situation of the place which bears that name is on the banks of a river.—Gunn's *Nennius*, p. 102.

to that city, notwithstanding that the *urbs* is declared by the chronicler to have been fortified ‘per Romanos muris *coctilibus*,’ an explanation which ought to have put Sir James Picton on his guard against so remarkable an error. It is true that the ‘*civitas quae Karlegion Brittannice et Leagaceastre dicitur Saxonia*,’ of Hoveden, relying on the Saxon Chronicle—which occasionally transmutes names in a poetic crucible—is Chester, and Higden expressly mentions ‘*civitas Carlegioun sive Legecestria quae modo Cestria dicitur* ;’ but I am inclined to suggest that in some instances at least Holt, in Denbighshire, may with great probability be intended; and the variant forms of place-names attributed now to Chester, now to Leicester, in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, are very much alike. As for Holt, Camden states that the ancient *Castrum Leonis* was on the river Dee opposite Holt castle. Roman antiquities are frequently found here, whence it is supposed to have been a Roman station. The fortress here, according to some, was called *castra Legionis*, or ‘the castle of the Legion’; in Welsh, *castell Llion*, at a later time mistaken for the *castle of Lions*.

It has, I believe, been suggested by one antiquary at least, that this sculptured stone may be part of a representation of the *Deæ Matres*, but in the newest work on these divinities, which is found in the current number of the *Jahr-Bücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, heft lxxxiii. (Bonn: Marcus, 1887), under title of ‘Der Mütter oder Matronen Kultus und seine Denkmäler,’ by M. Ihm, I see little or nothing that can be very critically compared with this stone. The *Matres* not unfrequently are seated, and carry baskets or dishes of fruits. No. 345 of Ihm’s exhaustive list of extant monuments dedicated to the honour of these *Deæ* is from Chester, and it bears the explanatory inscription: *DEABVS MATRIBVS*. Ihm takes it from the *Corp. Inscr. Lat.* vii. 168a, but it has no resemblance to the work on the stone before us.

I am more inclined to see in this disputed monument a rudely-carved iconic figure of a deceased Roman provincial lady with her daughter or servant beside her. It is to be hoped that some day the lower part of the sculpture may be found, bearing an inscription to settle the points of controversy. But the prime and paramount interest is not whether the figure be a divinity or a mere mortal but whether the work be Roman or medieval.”

The following letters relating to the stone under notice were also read:—

“242, West Derby Road, Liverpool,
Dec. 7, 1887.

DEAR SIR,

I observe that Mr. W. de Gray Birch is to read to-morrow night a paper on the peculiar sculptured stone recently found in the north wall of Chester, and that the stone itself is to be exhibited.

In the *Athenæum* of the 26th November there is a communication from Mr. Birch on this stone, in which he says that whilst he holds it to be of Roman date I hold it to be mediæval. This is somewhat inexact, and I have so stated it to be in some correspondence I have had with Mr. Birch in the *Liverpool Daily Post*. I have there stated, and again repeat, that I believe the stone to be *post-Roman*, but I will fix no date. My idea of the mediæval period seems to differ from that of Mr. Birch considerably in the date of its commencement as well as (probably) its duration.

As it might be understood in the discussion to-morrow that I pronounced it mediæval, I beg that you will communicate this letter to the meeting of the Society.

I may add that I know of about eighty archaeologists and architects who have either seen the stone or a photograph of it. About exactly one-half of these deem it *post-Roman*—the others Roman. But every one (with two exceptions), of whatever age they think the stone, consider the figure on the left (minus its face) to be that of a male.* Mr. Roach Smith's view, I believe, is that it represents a female holding a mirror.

But though if the stone were unanimously admitted to be mediæval it would prove that the wall whence it was taken could not be earlier than mediæval times, still, if it were conclusively proved to be Roman, it could no more affect the question of the date of the walls than the numerous Roman tombstones and sculptures which have been found built in them.

The opinions of its age which I have heard expressed vary from the eighth to the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.”

“Temple Place, Strood,
Dec. 5th, 1887.

My DEAR PRESIDENT,

I have before me a photograph of a sculptured stone taken out of the Roman wall of Chester. It is broken from the

* The official report made to the Chester City Council also states it to be a male.

inscription, and there may have been a third figure. It is of a class of sepulchral monuments well known to you as well as to myself; and highly interesting in more points of view than one. I have given examples in my *Collectanea Antiqua*. I refer you to Plate xviii. vol. v. which represents two examples taken out of the walls of Bordeaux. They are of young females, the one holding a basket of fruit and a mirror, the other a pet cat, the tail of which a cock standing at the foot seems to be pecking.

The Chester stone has two young females, one holding a mirror; the other, as I see it, a small animal; symbols common and appropriate. The animal appears to have been fore-shortened, and it has been intentionally mutilated; but the photograph, to my mind, leaves no doubt as to what was intended by the sculptor.

In the costume we have a further instance of peculiar provincial habiliments quite distinct from those known as classical. Many of these, as I have shown in the work referred to, have a very modern aspect.

I am, my dear President,
Yours sincerely,
C. ROACH SMITH."

An interesting discussion took place in which Mr. Thomas Morgan, Mr. Stuart Moore, Mr. Brock, and others took part. Mr. Waller and Mr. Micklethwaite also spoke as to the non-medieval character of the stone, and pointed out the un-ecclesiastical nature of the costume of the figures.

The Roman character of the stone was not called into question.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 15th, 1887.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, and afterwards the Hon. HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, Secretary, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Author:—The Vestry Minute Book of the parish of St. Margaret Lothbury, 1571—1677. Edited by Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., F.S.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1887.

From H. S. Ashbee, Esq., F.S.A.:—Travels in Tunisia, with a glossary, a map, a bibliography, and fifty illustrations. By Alexander Graham, and H. S. Ashbee. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Pedigree of Owen of Lluallo and Bettws, co. Montgomery, etc. By Geo. Grazebrook, F.S.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1887.

From Major G. Lambert, F.S.A.:—A Domed striking Clock, by Thomas Knifton, Lothbury.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 12th, 1888, and a list of Candidates to be balloted for was read.

E. SAWYER, Esq. exhibited a number of palæolithic and neolithic flint implements found at Cookham and Maidenhead, Berks.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited a medieval gold ring, a jewelled cross, a silver-gilt Elizabethan cup and cover, and a pair of embroidered gloves, all of which he believed to be of English origin.

1. The ring is said to have been found at Hornsey, in or about 1872. It much resembles a gold ring exhibited before the Society on May 5th, 1887, and engraved in *Proceedings* for that date,* except that this has only four projections. These are engraved with the Blessed Virgin and Child, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Anne and the Blessed Virgin, and St. Andrew; and within the hoop, engraved in black letter behind the figures, are the words *trift, fayth, loue, and trefwth*. The figures were originally filled in with enamel, now lost. Date, *circa* 1400.

2. Is a gold cross, with a crucifix on the front, and the instruments of the Passion in enamel on the back. The front is moveable, so that the cross forms a reliquary, and has at the ends of the arms two diamonds and a ruby. The owner was disposed to consider the cross as English, and of a date *circa* 1540-50.

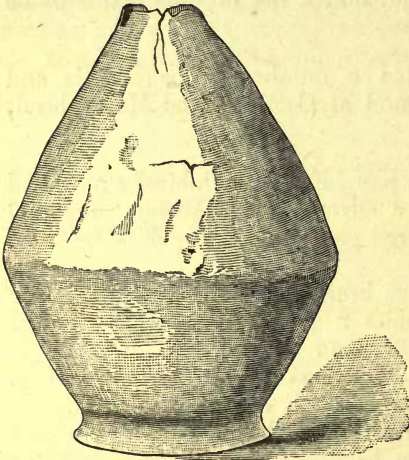
3. Is a silver-gilt cup and cover, engraved with bands of arabesque ornament, and of a date *circa* 1550-60. The cup, which is not hall-marked, strongly resembles the communion cups of the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with engraved bands round the lip and foot.

The cover is a much later addition, and bears the London hall-marks for 1794-5.

4. A pair of embroidered gloves, with drawings in Indian ink, of the early part of the seventeenth century, which were recently purchased at a sale at Christie's, when they were described as having belonged to queen Henrietta-Maria. As they are, in any case, doubtless of English work, they may well have belonged to that queen, though their date seems to be somewhat earlier.

* *Proceedings*, 2d S. xi. 887.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., exhibited a gold signet of early-seventeenth century date, bearing the following arms, which have not yet been identified: a bull passant, with a crescent for difference, impaling three bezants. Crest: a dragon's head and wings.



PEWTER VESSEL CONTAINING A ROMAN RING AND COINS FOUND AT EAST HARPTREE. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)*

W. W. KETTLEWELL, Esq., through the President, exhibited a pewter vessel, found at East Harptree, Somerset (*see cut*), with a Roman silver ring (also exhibited), and nearly 1500 coins, from *temp.* Constantine to Gratianus.

From the dates of the coins they were evidently deposited *circa* A.D. 376.

The hoard is described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1888, p. 23.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant - Secretary, by permission of Josiah Croggan, Esq., exhibited

the ancient mace and seal of the now defunct borough of Gram-pound, Cornwall.

The mace is of silver, on an iron core, and measures 15 inches in length. It consists of a plain staff, formed of three sections divided by moulded bands, with a flattened mace-head engraved with the royal arms, crowned, and between the letters I R. Round the head, which has no coronet, is engraved

+ THOMAS + HANCOCK * MAIOR OF GRAVPONT

with the date 1618. The grip of the staff has three rudimentary flanges, and once terminated in a button or boss now lost. There are no hall-marks.

The seal is a circular one of silver, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, with an ivory handle.

Device: a "great bridge" of massive masonry, with two narrow arches, through which rushes a stream. On the sinister side is a tree, and over the arches, set in the masonry of the bridge, is a large shield of Richard earl of Cornwall—a lion rampant crowned within a bordure bezantée—who granted a gild merchant and other privileges to the town.

* The Society is indebted to the Numismatic Society for the use of this illustration.

Legend :

* SIGILLVM : MAIORIS . & . BVRGENSIVM :
BVRGE . DE . GRANDPONT . ALS : PONSMVR

Date, early-seventeenth century.

The Rev. Canon CHURCH, F.S.A., read a paper on Jocelin bishop of Bath, 1206—1242.

Canon Church's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D., F.S.A., reported the destruction, by the authorities of All Souls college, Oxford, of the fine manor-house at Long Crendon, Bucks, parts of which were as old as *temp.* Henry VII.

Thursday, January 12th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author :—Family Notes, collected during many years. By Justin M. Brown. Privately printed. 8vo. Hobart, Tasmania, 1887.

From the Trustees of the National Library of Ireland, through William Archer, Esq., Librarian :—Supplemental Catalogues of Books added to the Library, Oct. 1874—1885. 7 vols. 8vo. Dublin.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich :—Anzeiger für Schweizerische Alterthumskunde. (Indicateur d'Antiquités Suisses.) 20th year. 8vo. Zürich, 1887.

From A. J. Copeland, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. The Supplication made to His Majesty King Edward VI. for obtaining the House of Bridewell. 8vo. London, 1807.

2. The Charters of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem. 8vo. London, 1807. Bound together in one volume.

From the Author, J. C. Morley, Esq. :—

1. A brief Memoir of the Rev. Abraham Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1887.

2. The Newspaper Press and periodical literature of Liverpool. Sm. 4to. Liverpool, 1887.

3. Some Singular Bequests. 8vo. Hull, 1887.

From the Author, Rev. Samuel Rundle, M.A. :—Octavo Reprints from the Transactions of the Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.

1. Land Tenure. 1884-85.

2. Cornubiana. I. & II. 1885-87.

From the Author :—Twenebrokes, or Twenbrook, of Appleton, Grappenhall, and Daresbury, in the county of Chester, A.D. 1170 to 1831. By J. P. Rylands, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1887.

From the Corporation of the City of London, through Sir J. B. Monckton, F.S.A., Town Clerk:—A bronze Medal struck in commemoration of the Visit of the Colonial and Indian Representatives to the City of London on the 25th June, 1886.

From the Author:—Notes on the Liverpool Charters. By Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1887.

From the Editors, E. L. Grange, Esq., and the Rev. J. C. Hudson:—Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. Vol. I. Part I. January, 8vo. Horncastle, 1888.

From G. Grazebrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—Copy of a drawing of an ancient tombstone at Llaniestyn, Anglesea, from the original sketch taken in 1812. With remarks which explain an engraving of the same tombstone in *Archæologia*, Vol. v. p. 146.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—Impression in silver of the Jubilee Medal struck by the Numismatic Society of London.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the following gentlemen for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year:—

The Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society.

Charles Oman, Esq., and the Reverend Richard Trevor Owen, were admitted Fellows.

On the nomination of the President, the following gentlemen were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year:—

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.
Edward William Brabrook, Esq.
Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq.
Charles Trice Martin, Esq.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The PRESIDENT exhibited a copy of "The Royal Primer; | or An easy and pleasant | Guide to the Art of Reading. | authoriz'd by | His Majesty King George II. | To be used throughout | His Majesty's Dominions. | Adorn'd with Cuts. London: Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, and *B. Collins* at *Salisbury*. (Price bound 3d.)"

J. E. FOSTER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two earthenware dishes recently found at Crondall, Hants.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Rev. Father Leslie, exhibited a silver-gilt chalice, with figures of saints in silver on the foot, and set with counterfeit stones; and a painted reliquary with central picture of the Holy Trinity and sockets for relics round the frame, of which he has communicated the following descriptive notes:—

“The Rev. William Eric Leslie, S.J., has in his possession a wooden reliquary of *Ancona* form, which he permits me to show the Fellows of our Society.

It consists of a panel-picture of the school of Andrea Orcagna,* painted in the last half of the fourteenth century, with an inner gabled frame, and an outer quadrangular frame measuring 25 inches in height by 17 inches in width. These frames are Tuscan, and were painted under the influence of the Camaldolese monks. They may be assigned to the first half of the fifteenth century, when the reliquary was made up.

The outer frame is painted blue and gold, and has two pilasters, one on either side. Each is divided into six panels, in which half-figures of the twelve Apostles are painted, St. Paul being substituted for St. Matthias. These two pilasters are surmounted by pinnacles between which is a semi-circular pediment decorated with a blue disc charged with the Bernardine monogram † in gold of the Holy Name, encircled with rays straight and wavy, and upheld by two angels with outstretched wings and vested in red albs. In the base of this outer frame is a square socket between two round sockets for relics, but these and their crystal casements are now lost. The two half-figures in the panels of the *dado* of the two pilasters represent on the dexter St. Benedict, and on the sinister St. Romald, the founder of the Camaldoli. Both wear a white habit, and each holds a crozier and a book. St. Benedict has a rod in his left hand. These two figures recall to one's mind pictures in our National Gallery by Taddeo Gaddi (Nos. 215, 216, and 579), and by Jacopo Landini, otherwise Jacopo di Casentino (No. 580), in which SS. Benedict and Romald occur.

The inner gabled frame is also painted blue and gold and has fifteen empty sockets for relics. Their crystal casements are all gone. The blue spandrils between the two frames are filled in with two cherubs' heads, each with four gilt wings, carved in relief. Within this inner frame is a richly-cusped gothic arch, all gilt, which leads the eye to the panel-picture, the subject of which is the Holy Trinity in a *vesica* of blue with gold rays, edged with a green band on a gold ground.

The Eternal Father is represented under the emblem of a man in the prime of life. He has a gold nimbus, and is vested in a blue robe with a red mantle. With His hands He upholds a *tau*-shaped cross, on which is the dead body of God the Son, whose gold nimbus has an outlined cross in red. The five

* This is also the opinion of our Fellow, Mr. Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, of the Print-Room of the British Museum.

† *Vide* Mrs. Jamieson's *Legends of the Monastic Orders*, *sub voce* 'St. Bernardino of Siena.' *Vide* also Ottley's *Inquiry concerning the Invention of Printing*. London, 1863. Plate between pp. 194, 195.

wounds flow with the precious blood. Three nails fasten the body to the cross. These are black. The feet have a wooden support. The white loin-cloth from waist to knee is edged with gold and is evidently our Lady's veil.* The Holy Ghost, as a white dove, broods on the bosom of the Eternal Father.

Rays of light proceed in triangular form, *ex ore Altissimi*, and fall on the head of the world's Redeemer.

The treatment of this mystery and the colouring is very similar to that by Andrea Orcagna in our National Gallery (No. 570).

Outside the vesica are the four winged beasts of the Apocalypse; each is nimbed, and holds a scroll decorated with diaper in black and red in lieu of legend, and at the foot of the panel are blue clouds.

The Rev. W. E. Leslie also allows me to show an early eighteenth century silver-gilt chalice, richly studded with counterfeit gems, and measuring 10 inches in height. The gilt bowl is bell-shaped, 4 inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Two-thirds of the bowl are encircled with silver floriated scroll and filagree open-work, in which are three nimbed cherubs' heads between three garlands, with a band of jewels round the top.

The knob is somewhat small and has three nimbed cherubs' heads, all in *repoussé*, between three large oval gems.

The foot is octofoil, with four oval *repoussé* medallions, each formed by two branches of palm tied with *nastri*. In them are four figures, viz.: Our Lady; a monk with a cross and book; St. Scolastica with crozier and dove; and a bishop with his crozier, vested in alb, cope and mitre, also in *repoussé*. Between the medallions are four *repoussé* nimbed cherubs' heads, and garlands of flowers descending from the junction of the foot and stem of the chalice.

In 1713 two other smaller ovals, each surrounded with palm-branches and surmounted by a royal crown, were added to the foot of the chalice. On one is engraved 'ANNO 1713' and on the other the arms of the dukes of Saxe-Lauenburg; † quarterly:—

1 and 4. *Barry or and sable, a crown of rue in bend vert.* Saxony.

* Dionysius à Richel, a Carthusian monk, makes our Lady say:—*Panniculum capitis mei circumligavi lumbis ejus* (I have wrapt His loins round with the cloth from my head). Quoted by Lady Eastlake in *The History of Our Lord*, 4th ed. vol. ii. p. 126. Our Fellow, Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, has, with great feeling and marked success, told the story of this overpoweringly pathetic legend in his pictures of the *Via Crucis* in the Dominican priory church at Haverstock Hill, London.

† Rentzmann, *Numismatisches Wappen-Lexicon*. (Berlin. 1876.) Taf. 28. No. 91.

2. *Azure, an eagle displayed or.* Palatinate of Saxony.

3. *Argent, three crampets gules.* Scebach.

Around the foot is a plain octofoil silver-gilt base-plate of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wide, on which are eight initial letters between as many gems.

These initials, which are cut out in silver-gilt, and adorned with (probably) real garnets, are :

(Lost). M. F. H. Z. S. (lost). M.*
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Whether this is their right order is doubtful.

At 7, where one of the initials is missing, is a hall-mark, which our Fellow Mr. C. H. Read says is a shield charged with the arms of the city of Lüneburg, a triple-towered castle with a lion rampant in the gateway ; and also a maker's mark, M D, in an oval."

Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., exhibited a large number of Russian ikons of various forms and sizes.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine, and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society :—

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq.
 Joseph Phillips, Esq.
 William Barclay Squire, Esq.
 William Ransom, Esq.
 Thomas Henry Longfield, Esq.
 James Goulton Constable, Esq.
 Alfred Higgins, Esq.
 Sir Charles Henry Stuart Rich, Bart.
 Alphonse van Branteghem, Esq.
 Edward Humphrey Owen, Esq.
 Robert Gibbs, Esq.
 Henry Laver, Esq.
 William Minet, Esq.
 Charles James Longman, Esq.

* *Vide* a similar row of initials in the *Catalogue of the Slade Collection of Glass*, p. 142.

Thursday, January 19th, 1888.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From Sir W. R. Drake, F.S.A.:—Addenda and Corrigenda to “Notes of the Chichester Family.” Pp. 393-398. Folio.

From the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America:—Historical Sketch, 1787-1887. Sm. 4to. [Boston], 1887.

From the Author:—An Inventory of the Church Plate in Rutland. (With Illustrations.) By R. C. Hope, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. Salopian Shreds and Patches. Vol. 7. 4to. Shrewsbury, 1885.
2. Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes. Edited by W. D. Pink. Part viii., Vol. 2. 4to. Leigh, 1886.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. Catalogue of Coins of the Sháhs of Persia. By R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1887.
2. Catalogue of Greek Coins. Attica-Megaris-Aegina. By B. V. Head, D.C.L. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A.:—Three lithographed fac-similes of Deeds, viz.:—

1. Robert king of Scotland. N.d.
2. George of Dunbar earl of March. 1424.
3. Robert lord Crichton of Sanquhar. 1509.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Impression of the counterseal of John Fisher bishop of Salisbury, 1807-25; with the bishop's autograph.

From the Worshipful Company of Cutlers:—An impression of the Cutlers' Company's ancient seal.

John Willis Clark, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., called the attention of the Society to the present condition of the entries on the dorse of the early Close and Patent Rolls, which are gradually becoming obliterated through the continuous rolling and unrolling to which the Rolls are subject, and this in spite of every care on the part of the officials in the Public Record Office. He suggested that immediate steps should be taken to have these entries either transcribed or copied by photography or some other process, these copies to be in ordinary use instead of the original Rolls, which should not be produced except when considered really necessary.

After some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

“That having in view the fact that the entries on the dorse of many of the early Close and Patent Rolls are by the continuous use of such Rolls becoming gradually illegible, matters of the highest historic and legal importance thus perishing for

ever, the Society of Antiquaries of London desire to express to the Master of the Rolls the earnest hope that he will see his way to urge Her Majesty's Treasury to sanction without delay the necessary cost of transcribing or reproducing by some photographic process the most faded and damaged of these early Rolls, such copies or reproductions to be used on all occasions unless reference to the original be considered, by some person competent to judge, absolutely necessary."

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., chancellor of Carlisle, exhibited the much-worn brass matrix of the seal of Sir Joseph Cradock, commissary of the archdeacon of Richmond, on which he communicated these notes:—

"I have the honour to exhibit the brass matrix of the seal of Sir Joseph Cradock, commissary of the archdeacon of Richmond for the greater part of the latter half of the seventeenth century. It was found buried in a footpath on the side of the river Kent, near the manor-house of Wath Field, Kendal, and is the property of G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., of Hawesmead, Kendal, by whose permission I exhibit it. The matrix is of pointed oval form. A figure in flowing dress and flat cap—the academic gown and velvet cap of a doctor of laws—appears seated on a chair of state; his arms are raised, and his right hand holds a quill pen; beneath the seated figure is a date and an escutcheon of arms, bearing (*arg.*) *on a chevron (az.) three garbs (or), a crescent for difference* (Cradock), impaling a sword surmounting or surmounted by a saltire. Legend:

SIGILL' IOSEPHEI CRADOCK MILITIS
COMMISSA ARCH RICHMONDIÆ

The date, in Arabic figures, is extremely faint, but appears to be 1654. The seal in design and execution is poor. It should be compared with the similar seal of my predecessor, chancellor Lowther, engraved in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* (vol. viii. p. 169), a cast from which is in the collection of this Society.

The archdeaconry of Richmond was once the richest archdeaconry in England, and included the deaneries of Borough-bridge, Catterick, Richmond, Lonsdale, Kendal, Amounderness, Furness, and Copeland, and was originally one of the archdeaconries into which the diocese of York was divided. It was severed from that diocese by Henry VIII. and made part of the new diocese of Chester, which was carved by that monarch out of York and Lichfield and Coventry. This century has witnessed the dismemberment of this great archdeaconry, and in 1856 the deaneries of Lonsdale, Kendal, Furness and Cope-

land were transferred to the diocese of Carlisle and formed into the archdeaconry of Westmoreland, whose boundaries have recently been altered.

Pedigrees of commissary Sir Joseph Cradock will be found in *Surtees' History of Durham*, vol. iv. p. 13, in the *Surtees Society*, vol. xxxvi. p. 106, and in Le Neve's *Catalogue of the Knights* (Harleian Society), p. 139. I have only had the opportunity of consulting the last, but Mr. Hope has kindly assisted me with the others. Sir Joseph's father was John Cradock, D.D., vicar of Gainford 1594, prebendary of Durham 1619, archdeacon of Northumberland, and chancellor of Durham. He died Dec. 28, 1627.* Sir Joseph Cradock himself was a knight and doctor of laws; he was twice married, firstly to a daughter of Robert Cruse, citizen of London, and secondly, to the daughter and heir of Antony Maxton, prebendary of Durham. Sir Joseph died in 1686, and was buried at Richmond, April 16th of that year. His epitaph is given in Whitaker's *History of Richmond*, vol. i. p. 91, from which it appears he was eighty-one years of age, and had been commissary for the archdeaconry of Richmond for forty-four years, having been appointed in 1642. His eldest son, Thomas, was thirty-two years old in 1665, and attorney-general to the bishop of Durham. His arms are given in *Surtees Society*, vol. xxxvi. p. 106, as *arg. on a chevron az. three garbs or; and on an escutcheon of pretence, arg. a saltire sa. between four swords erect az. hilted and pommelled or.* Mr. Attorney-General Thomas Cradock was a son of Sir Joseph by his first wife, Elizabeth Cruse. A daughter, Anne, married, as second wife, Dr. Thomas Musgrave, dean of Carlisle.

The powers of the archdeacon of Richmond, exercised through his commissary, Sir Joseph Cradock, were very extensive. In exercise of them Sir Joseph Cradock frequently visited Kendal, where he held his court of corrections, seated on a chair of state in the high quire of the parish church of Kendal. The churchwardens' accounts show that a general cleaning up of the church was made in anticipation of his visits, and 'bente to Strawe in the High Quire against Sir Joseph came' was provided."

Rev. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A., exhibited the matrix of the seal of the archdeacon of the archdeaconry of Colchester; a pointed oval, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, with a representation of a cruciform church with central tower, on a rock, and the marginal legend:

* SIGILLVM * ARCHIDIACONI * ARCHIDIACONATVS *
COLCESTRLE.

* See *Surtees Society*, vol. lxxv. p. 268.

With the seal Mr. Manning communicated the following note :

“As I see that Mr. Ferguson will exhibit an archdeaconry seal on Thursday, I send the brass matrix in my possession of the seal of the archdeaconry of Colchester. It may, perhaps, be of about the same date as the Richmond one. It belongs to a small collection of such articles that have been preserved in my family for a century or more, and I know nothing of its history. It does not appear to have any special interest as regards the device. It was exhibited when the Archaeological Institute met at Colchester.

With regard to the archdeaconry of Richmond, it may be worth noticing, if others do not do so, that the First Fruits of all the benefices in the archdeaconry were taken by the archdeacon, and not by the pope. The bishopric of Norwich had a similar privilege, obtained from the pope by Pandulf; and I believe these are the only two instances of such a right in the country. I have lately transcribed a compotus of a collector of such First Fruits for bishop Lyhart of Norwich, *temp.* Henry VI. and Edward IV., which is accordingly a list of all clergy who entered on their benefices in those years. The portion relating to Suffolk will be printed in a future number of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology.*”

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., by permission of Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, exhibited a large Elizabethan picture on panel of four persons of distinction playing cards, on which he communicated some descriptive notes. Mr. Scharf's memoir will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

ROBERT DAY, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following report on certain dug-out boats found in Lough Erne :

“As one of your Local Secretaries for Ireland, I have the honour to record the finding in different parts of Lough Erne, during the long continued dryness of the past summer, no less than six dug-out boats, four of which, through the kindness of Thomas Plunkett, Esq., of Enniskillen, I am enabled to describe. The first of these was found by Mr. J. A. Pomeroy, in a sandy bay adjoining his property at St. Angelo. It measures 43 feet 10 inches in length by 2 feet 4 inches across the broadest end, gradually narrowing up to 1 foot 9 inches at the smaller end, with an average depth of 12 inches. The bottom of the interior was hollowed out about an inch lower in the smaller than the larger end, thus making the bottom and sides much thinner at the stern than at the bow, the boat being wider forward than aft. In this narrow extremity was a seat, with two hollows, which gave the steersman a certain grip of the ‘taut,’

and steadied him from rolling with the motion of the boat. Both the bow and stern are spoon-shaped, the hull is semi-cylindrical and keelless, the oarsmen squatting on the bottom of the craft in order to keep the centre of gravity as low as possible, just as the Indians of King George's, Queen Charlotte's, and Pugit Sounds do at the present day.

The second of these dug-outs was discovered at the extreme end of an inlet of Upper Lough Erne, between the townlands of Derryadd (long oakwood) and Derrylea (grey oakwood). For the preservation of this canoe we are indebted to Mr. Edward Morrison, of Derryadd, and Mr. Plunkett. It was covered to a depth of 2 feet with tough peaty matter, which was traversed by the tangled roots of the bullrush (*scirpus lacustris*) that grew luxuriantly over its resting-place. The vessel was hollowed out of a large trunk of an oak-tree, and measured 30 feet from stem to stern by 4 feet amidships, narrowing gradually to 3 feet towards the ends. The gunwale projected an inch over the sides, and on the inside were left five triangular projections, parallel to each other; in each of these a notch was cut facing one end of the boat, and from the way that these were worn it is evident that they were used for keeping the seats secure in their places, as these apparently rested not on the raised patches but on the cylindrical sides of the boat, and were fixed horizontally into the notches, so that when the boat was propelled, the greater the lateral pressure on the seat the more firmly it became fixed in its place.

There was on one side of this boat an interesting example of old repairing, for where the gunwale had been stove in, a piece of black oak scantling about 2 feet long had been inserted, and attached with oak dowels.

The third canoe is from the bed of Claddagh River. Here there is evidence that in former times the river was erratic in its course, cutting for itself new watercourses during large floods, after which the old channels were silted up to a level with the adjoining valleys. It would appear from the position in which the canoe was found that it had been covered up in one of these old channels to a depth of about 12 feet from the surface of the ground; owing to a sharp bend in the present channel where the boat was buried the force of the current against the side of the bank gradually excavated it until the end of the boat could be observed at low-water, about 4 feet below the surface of the river. The Earl of Enniskillen having been informed of the occurrence made arrangements to have the vessel removed, and both the earl and countess were present with Mr. Plunkett during the operation. This canoe measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 2 feet deep by 3 feet wide; the sides and bottom are from

2½ to 3 inches thick. It differs from the others in shape, having sloped square ends projecting about one foot above the gunwale, pierced with four holes about 1½ inch in diameter in each. There are two pieces of bog-oak attached to the sides with rudely formed iron nails.

The fourth of these ancient vessels was found by Colonel Irvine in the lower lake, at the west side of Goblusk Point. It measured when perfect at least 55 feet long, and is a little more than 2 feet broad, and similar in shape to that of Mr. Pomeroy's. It rested on tenacious blue clay, and was covered with sand. The action of the waves and rolling of the shingle and small boulders denuded both the sides and ends, otherwise it would have been a splendid and unique specimen. Mr. Plunkett made careful searches both in and around these boats, but could not find a trace of either stone or metal implement or tool.

Fermanagh, the old lake country, has produced four types of the dug-out boat. No. 1, from 10 to 15 feet long, with square bow and stern-piece, and with a projecting handle at each end. No. 2, from 15 to 20 feet long, tapering at both ends, usually found in connection with lacustrine dwellings. No. 3, from 20 to 30 feet long, having the stern formed by inserting an oak slab in grooves made in the hull. No. 4, from 30 to 50 feet long, such as I have attempted to describe in this notice.

I may also mention in connection with the extreme lowness of the waters of Lough Erne during last summer, that when deepening the channel under the bridge at the western entrance of Enniskillen, nine stone axes were discovered, of the usual character, five of which, found by Mr. Plunkett, he has most kindly presented to me."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated and presented to the Society a transcript of a newly recovered portion of the list of church goods destroyed in Lincolnshire in 1566, published by him in his *English Church Furniture*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 26th, 1888.

C. DRURY E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From George Lambert, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Gilda Aurifabrurum. A history of English Goldsmiths and Plateworkers. By William Chaffers. 8vo. London, 1883.*

From J. W. Trist, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Historie der Martelaren*, door Joannem Gysium. Folio. Dordrecht, 1659.

From the Author :—British Archaeological Association. *On the Roman Walls of Chester*. By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :—

William Ransom, Esq.

Alfred Higgins, Esq.

Alphonse van Branteghem, Esq.

The Rev. IORWERTH G. LLOYD, F.S.A., by permission of the Rev. Charles Morgan, exhibited a pewter coffin-chalice found a



PEWTER COFFIN-CHALICE FOUND AT RHÔSCROWTHER, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Full size.)

few months ago in Rhôscrowther churchyard, Pembrokeshire. The sexton, in digging a grave, came upon several ancient interments in graves lined with stones, in one of which the chalice was found. The graves were on the south side of the churchyard, opposite the middle of the length of the nave.

The vessel differs greatly from the ordinary type of coffin chalice in having a bell-shaped bowl and a spreading foot, with no stem. It is 4 inches high, and the bowl measures 2 inches in diameter. In form this chalice should be compared with Elizabethan communion cups *circa* 1570, and those in use about fifty years later. What is its actual date is a very doubtful question.

J. GARDNER D. ENGLEHEART, Esq., C.B., of the Duchy of



ENGRAVED MEDIEVAL BELL FROM PICKERING, YORKS. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Lancaster Office, exhibited a medieval bell engraved with figures of saints, accompanied by the following note:—

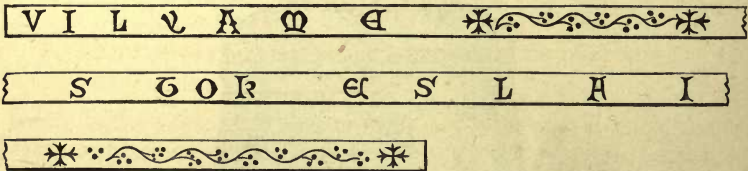
“The Society of Antiquaries is, I believe, always prepared to receive objects of interest for exhibition at its meetings. I accordingly forward to you for that purpose an ancient bell which has lately come into the hands of the duchy.

All that is known of the history of this bell is that it was some seven or eight years ago in the possession of the town crier of Pickering, Yorkshire, and in use by him as his crier’s bell. The manor and honour of Pickering is vested in Her Majesty in right of her duchy, and the crier is an officer of the manor court.”

The bell is of the ordinary form, with a lozenge-shaped handle cast in one piece with it. It is 5½ inches high, or with the handle 8 inches, and measures 6 inches across the mouth.

The bell has two double concentric rings round the crown; a hollow with a roll moulding below round the haunch, and a broad fillet between two narrow ones above the lip. The interesting feature about this bell is that it has four engraved figures round the waist, and an inscription round the haunch.

The inscription is,—



The figures are placed equidistant from each other, and are as follows:—

1. The Crucifix, which is placed immediately under the beginning of the inscription.
2. St. George overcoming the Dragon.
3. Our Lady, crowned and holding the Holy Child in her arms.
4. St. John Baptist.

On the lip of the bell, below the crucifix, is a small figure, probably of William Stokeslay, but only the upper part can now be made out.

The clapper of the bell is not original, and its form and appearance are suggestive of its having been made out of the head of a poker or other fire-iron.

Since nothing is known of the history of the bell it is difficult



FIGURE OF ST. GEORGE ON A BELL FROM PICKERING, YORKS.
(Full size.)

to say what it was used for, or who was the person whose name it bears. It has been suggested that it was originally a lych-bell, which is not improbable. With regard to the name on it; a William de Stokesley is mentioned several times in the Whitby chartulary as witness to deeds of early thirteenth century date, but the bell is clearly later than his time. Another William de Stokesley, however, is a party to a deed in the same chartulary, dated 1351, and "Willelmus filius Adae de Stokesley de Whiteby"—probably the same man—executes a deed in 1344. Unfortunately nothing is known of him, but his dates agree very well with the probable age of the bell, and Pickering, whence the bell comes, is not so very far distant from Whitby as to preclude him from being the person whose name is inscribed on the bell.*

* *Cartularium Abbatiae de Whiteby* (*Surtees Society*, lxxii.), pp. 53, 55, 412, 422.

Captain J. E. ACLAND-TROYTE communicated a paper on Nicholas Ferrar and his singular patchwork harmonies made at Little Gidding, one of the copies of which he also exhibited. Other copies were also kindly lent for the occasion by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and by Miss Heming.

The Rev. Canon COOKE, F.S.A., said he was glad to hear of the interest taken in these harmonies. He saw Miss Heming's for the first time in 1844, and in 1852 gave a brief description of it in a review of the *Life of Nicholas Ferrar*, abridged from that of Dr. Peckard, published by Mr. Masters in 1852. In 1854 he saw Mr. R. Gaussen's copy, now in the possession of Captain Gaussen, and was able to tell him, what had been utterly unknown to its possessors, that it was the work of Nicholas Ferrar. Canon Cooke thinks that very few copies of the harmonies were made in Nicholas Ferrar's lifetime; Dr. Mapletoft is mistaken in stating, as he does, in a note in Miss Heming's copy, that only three were made, because Dr. Peckard speaks of four—namely, of the original harmony, which was shown to king Charles I.; of the copy made for the king, which it took a year to complete; and of another copy given to Mr. George Herbert, and another to Dr. Jackson, afterwards dean of Peterborough. And considering that Nicholas Ferrar was occupied in completing the harmony of the two books of the Kings and the Chronicles for the king, and died in a little more than a year after this was completed, he had not time to complete himself, or to see completed under his supervision, more harmonies of the Gospel.

With regard to the engravings used, Canon Cooke thought it was not likely that Nicholas Ferrar could have bought sufficient for all these harmonies in his journey on the continent. Moreover, bibles and devotional books of a few years later date contain engravings, which are from the same plates as some of those used in all the copies of the harmony exhibited; and he produced Edward Sparke's *Scintillula Altaris* as a proof of this—and he suggested that the engravings were most probably procurable and bought in England.*

Captain Acland-Troyte's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

* Subsequent examination of Miss Heming's copy showed that the 12mo. engravings, largely used, were "souled by Robert Peake"; this inscription appearing on three of the plates. Robert Peake was a painter and print-seller, knighted by Charles I. Whether the engravings were his work, or the work of his pupils, of whom William Faithorne was one, no evidence has been at present discovered.

W. J. C. MOENS, Esq., read a paper on the bibliography of "Chronyc Historie der Nederlandtscher Oorlogen," etc., printed by Solen, at Norwich, 1579, accompanied by an exhibition of various rare editions of the work. Mr. Moens' paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 2nd, 1888.

The Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, LL.D., F.R.S.,
V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author:—Address of Edward S. Morse, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Delivered at the New York meeting, August, 1887. 8vo. Salem, Mass. 1887.

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Christian Schoolmaster. A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the late Rev. John Postlethwait. By John Hancock, D.D. 8vo. London, 1713.

From an anonymous Donor:—A T**d no Tansey, or the Disappointed Pastry-Cook. A folio leaf, London, sold within Bishopsgate.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a miniature painting on vellum, accompanied by the following remarks :—

"I have the honour to exhibit a piece of vellum, on either side of which is a miniature painting: that on one side represents Pharaoh and his army overwhelmed in the Red Sea, and is titled 'Currus Pharonis et exercitus ejus submersit in mari Rubro Exodi'; the other represents the Adoration of the Holy Trinity and of the Blessed Virgin, and is titled 'Gaudium beatorum et electorum.'

I am unable to ascertain that this object has any history, except that it was purchased at Oxford, some years ago, by our Fellow, the Rev. F. W. Joy, for 2*l.* 2*s.* I saw it some months ago at an exhibition of curiosities at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmorland, and have since acquired it. On it our Fellow, Mr. Hartshorne, has favoured me with the following notes :—

'Your illumination is of fifteenth-century date, and, as near

as I can say, just before the middle of the second quarter of that century, say 1435.

I will take first the scene of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. We have seven figures. No. 1, the one farthest away, is soon disposed of, for we only have the upper part of his head-piece, and this, taken alone, may be of any time between 1300 and 1450. Next comes No. 2, a man wearing a peak-cuffed gauntlet, which did not come in much, if at all, before 1430. This is the period *par excellence* when we get men completely clad in plate, or, at all events, no mail visible in their harness, and we accordingly find this man also wearing a high-peaked bascinet, to which is attached an articulated or jointed collar or gorget of plate, taking the place of the camail that had only lately gone out as part of the equipment of leading men, though it continued long after to be worn by archers and the rank and file. The point of junction in front of the gorget with the bascinet is protected by roundels; by better workmanship later on the necessity for these roundels was obviated, and such later gorgets passed gradually into the baviers which came to form the necessary adjuncts of sallads. The top of the bascinet is carried unusually high, and ends in a pipe, into which a feather is stuck. The next man, No. 3, is armed in the same way as the last, with the difference of a round bascinet. This is strengthened by a reinforcing plate from temple to temple; it is not the visor thrown up, visors of bascinets of the time that I take to be the period of this illumination being of quite a different character. No. 4 is a man in a soft brown felt cap, edged by a turban. No. 5 is a stout-faced person who has lost his head-piece, and only exhibits his pate, which is bald, and his plate gorget. No. 6 wears a most unusual shaped helmet with a salient rim, that would severely tax the ingenuity of even an armourer of this period to forge in a single piece. He also wears a gorget like the others, and appears to clasp his right hand round a white object with an ornamental edge at one end of it. This altogether puzzles me; indeed I am by no means sure that it is something clasped by a man's hand. No. 7, the driver, who seems to have lost all control of his horse, and is very wisely going to save himself if he can, wears his *gypcière* close up to his belt, in the fashion of the day, and a common man's hat. As to the carriage, it is just such a machine as may be frequently seen in MSS. of the early half of the fifteenth century. It is a shallow tray on wheels, in which the traveller lay down upon cushions. It is covered with leather drawn over a framework of metal, with flat roundels or bosses at the ends of the longitudinal rods, just like the herse of Sir Richard Beauchamp, who died in 1439, but whose monumental effigy

is nearly twenty years later. The horse is so much overwhelmed by the waters that we cannot even see any 'horse-trappings.'

The last subject is the king, who seems to be dreadfully upset, mentally and physically. The shape of his crown does not belie the apparent date of the other details of the picture.

Specially as to the picture. It is not in the best art or the best drawing, but the king's countenance is good, and there is a certain amount of movement and *élan* in the design of this most dramatic of dramas, and of nervous anxiety in the countenances and action of the *dramatis personæ*, that cannot be overlooked.

The absence of any gilding should be noticed, and I should add that I do not think the style of the lettering of the titles can be put later than 1435 or earlier than 1430.

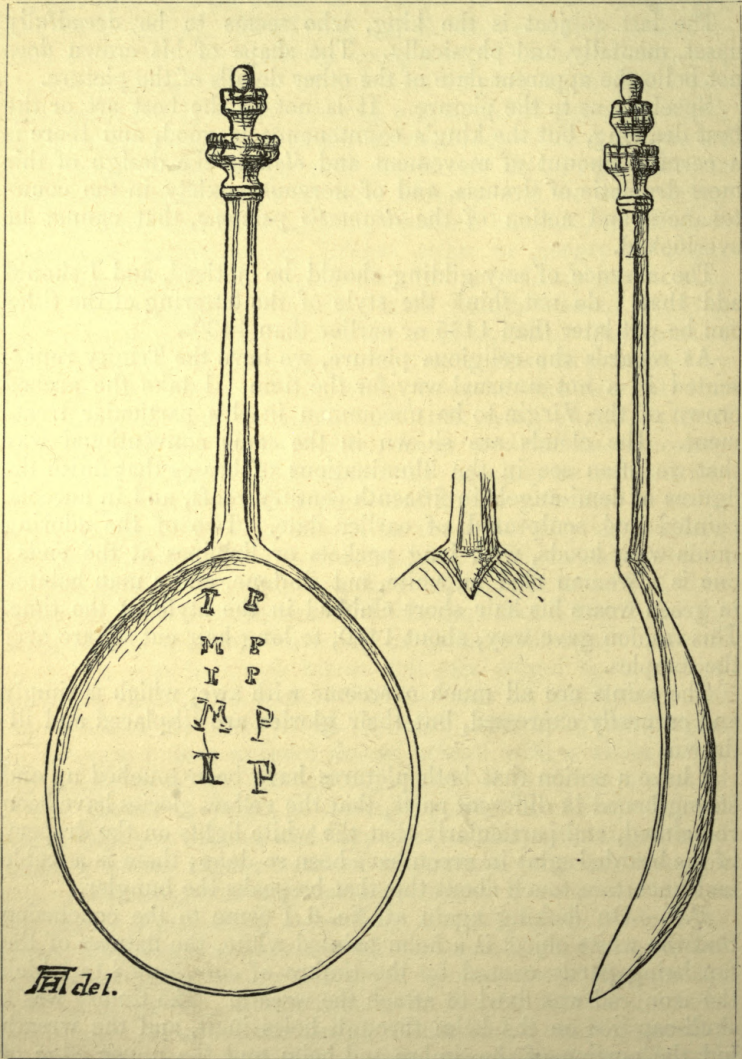
As regards the religious picture, we have the Trinity represented in a not unusual way for the time. I take the arched crown of the Virgin to be uncommon in this particular treatment. The clouds are shown in the same conventional way that we often see in the illuminations of bosses that finish the figures of demi-angels in fifteenth-century roofs, and in aureols, painted and sculptured, of earlier date. Two of the adoring saints wear hoods, with long pockets or liripipes at the ends; one is a woman clad in white, not ill-done, and a man habited in green wears his hair short clubbed in the style of the time. This fashion gave way, about 1470, to long hair cut square over the temples.

The saints are all much overcome with awe, which is simply and earnestly expressed, but their glories are ill-placed and ill-drawn.

I have a notion that both pictures have been touched up and strengthened in different parts, that the yellow glories have been re-painted, and particularly that the white lights on the drapery of the bearded saint in green have been re-done; there is a feeble and uncertain touch about this that bespeaks the bungler.

P.S.—On looking again at No. 6 I come to the conclusion that the white object is a helm painted white, the flatness of the top being partly caused by the timbre of *cuir bouilli* to which the iron rod was fixed to attach the wreath. The timbre was a skull-cap tied on the helm through holes in it, and the wreath hid the portion of the timbre and helm and the upper edge of the lambrequin.' "

Lord CRAWFORD said that, though he had seen many representations of Pharaoh and his host crossing the Red Sea, he did not remember meeting with one before in which the Egyptians



SILVER-GILT SPOON WITH INITIALS OF MEMBERS OF POSTLETHWAYT FAMILY. (Full size.)

were being overwhelmed by the waters ; he thought the painting was Burgundian.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH, K.T., exhibited a portrait of queen Elizabeth, with chronographic inscription, from Boughton House, Northants.

On this picture George Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., read a paper, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the Postlethwayts of Millom, with reference to an early initialled spoon of that family (figured on opposite page) :

“I should hardly have ventured to bring such an uncertain antiquity as an un-hall-marked spoon to the notice of the Society of Antiquaries if there were not other evidences upon it by which its history and date may be traced. I will go as briefly as I can into those evidences, and I hope to be able to show that it is possible to date it, approximately, without any of those signs which the researches of Mr. Morgan and Mr. Cripps have made available for use.

I will deal first with the series of initials engraved in the bowl of the spoon. These take it back far enough to give it an interest of its own, and I shall then endeavour to carry it back farther still by the aid of its general appearance and fashion.

This little piece of plate has come down to me from the family of Postlethwayt, of Millom, in Cumberland, and it will be convenient to go a little into their history. It is an ancient local name in that county, signifying ‘postle,’ one sent, and ‘thwaite,’ a clearing. There are several thwaites in the immediate vicinity of Millom—Crosstwayte, Crosbythwaite, Hallthwaites, Birketthwaite, Stonythwaite, Austhwaite, Waberthwaite, Thwaitesgate, and Thwaites, all suggestive of early struggles with nature; the Postlethwayts are, therefore, here on their own ground, in every sense. As to their more particular history, it appears to have been barely touched upon, and that little not very accurately, by Nicolson and Burn. There is a history of Thwaites, which I have not seen.

The principal family in Millom from an early time was that ancient one of Huddleston, of Millom Castle, who inhabited that fortress till the end of the seventeenth century. Humphrey Senhouse possessed it and writes thence in 1714.

It appears that the Postlethwayts were of Bankside in Millom, and that this estate had been held by them from a very early time. On turning to the parish registers of Millom, which begin in 1590, I find that John Postlethwayt, of Bank-

side, is first mentioned as such in 1595. His son John, who married Susanna Askew, of Pow House, in 1585, is described as of Bankside, on the birth of his daughter Susannah in 1595; he is first mentioned as 'de Powhouse' in 1605. Powhouse had been bought from the Huddlestons.

This John Postlethwayt, whose initials appear first on the spoon, had a large and patriarchal family. He died after 1615, the year his youngest child Christopher was born. He had three properties in Millom: Powhouse and Lacra, Lowscals, and Bankside. To his eldest son John, John the patriarch left Powhouse and Lacra; this man became ancestor of the Postlethwayts of that ilk, who continued until the end of the last century, when the properties passed by marriage to the Myres, who now hold it. The second son, George, had Lowscals, and, after four generations, that branch became extinct, and Lowscals merged into the Myres family.

The third son Matthew, whose initials come next on the spoon, was born in 1607; to him the patriarch left Bankside. He married Margaret Hunton in 1636, died in 1682, and was buried in woollen cloth.

This Matthew Postlethwayt had four sons: Hugh, a rough-tempered, quarrelsome yeoman, of Swallest in Bootle, living 1713; Thomas, of Bankside, born 1637; George, of Bankside, born 1639; and John, born 1650. Hugh, the eldest, had three sons, who had families and, living elsewhere than Millom, I have not traced them further. There were also two daughters married. Of Thomas, the second son, I only know that he had a son George, buried in 1769. George, of Bankside, the third son, was an excellent God-fearing man, and his high qualities were transmitted with increased measure to his eldest son, Matthew, of whom presently. He died in 1710, and was buried January 1, 1710-11. A sermon was preached at his funeral from the text: 'So David slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David.' I mention this as tending to corroborate the early settlement of the Postlethwayts here, and I exhibit the original MS. sermon as collateral evidence.

John, the fourth son—the second I.P. on the spoon—was educated at Wicham, near Millom; from hence he was entered of Merton College, Oxford; he took his degree of B.A. in 1674, and proceeded M.A. in 1678. He was a ripe scholar, and became head master of St. Martin's school, London, founded by archbishop Tenison. On the resignation of Dr. Gale, promoted to the deanery of York in 1697, he was appointed Chief Master of St. Paul's school. I exhibit his testimonials for that office from the bishop of Oxford, Hody, the famous Richard Bentley, the bishop of Ely, Wake, afterwards archbishop of

Canterbury, Knipe, head master of Westminster, Mr. Evelyn, the bishop of Norwich, the archbishop of Canterbury, and others. In this office he continued, with great reputation as a scholar, until his death, September 26, 1713.

I have gone at this length into the history of the different brothers as much in order to show that I have not swerved to either side of the pedigree in order to make up a case for the spoon, as to demonstrate that it would not be possible to appropriate the three earlier initials to any other individuals. Why the youngest brother, John, took away with him to London—when he relinquished his inheritance in Millom to his brothers—the treasured relic of his grandfather, I cannot say, unless, indeed, it was regarded as a talisman for the good fortune which certainly and deservedly followed him in his career.

I exhibit the bill for his funeral, the invitation to the ceremony, a scutcheon of his arms on paper, of which eight dozen were provided for the occasion and given to friends, a set of his six silver-gilt spoons, his ivory *viatorium*, his complicated telescope walking-stick, and an inventory of the whole of his household effects. Some of his furniture, and plate other than spoons, and many of his personal relics, are in my possession. I exhibit a copy of the *Black Sermon* (of which I have several), preached at John Postlethwayt's funeral, and I desire to offer it as a small, though gloomy, addition to the library here. I have laid upon the table some volumes of his correspondence, part of a series of twenty-eight books. John Postlethwayt left nearly the whole of his property, including estates he had bought at Denton, in Norfolk, to his nephew Matthew, son of the God-fearing George, whose initials come as the fourth set on the spoon.

Matthew Postlethwayt was born at Millom in 1679; educated by his uncle John at St. Paul's school, he was entered of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, then called Benet College, in 1699. He migrated to St. John's in 1701; B.A. 1702, M.A. 1706. His first cure was at Wicham, in Cumberland, in 1703. He became vicar of Shottesham, in Norfolk, in 1707, and rector of Denton, in the same county, in 1714, where he built the rectory-house, 1718. He was appointed archdeacon of Norwich and rector of Redenhall in 1742, and died in 1745. He married, first, in 1704, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Rogerson, rector of Denton. She died in 1730, leaving two daughters, Barbara and Elizabeth, and an only son, John, of whom I will speak presently. Matthew married, secondly, in 1731, Matilda, sister of Sir Thomas Gooch, Bart., progenitor of the Gooches of Benacre, and successively bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely. She died in 1760.

I have laid upon the table a volume of Matthew's correspondence, his gold and crystal ruffle buttons, and his miniature portrait by Cufaude. He was a man of so many high attainments—a knowledge of antiquities being one—that I can do no more now than mention the fact. He is described as a tall, spare, grave man, held in high respect, and seems to have been in every relation of life a worthy scion of that independent race, the 'statesmen' of Cumberland.

I now come to John Postlethwayt, son of Matthew, whose initials appear last on the spoon. He was born in 1711, and educated at St. Paul's school; from hence he was entered of Merton College, Oxford, in 1728. I gather, from family letters, that he was a contrarious, clever boy, and a wild, extravagant, dissipated man. He gave his father much sorrow at Oxford, but he was ordained in 1735, 'being well affected to our present establishment both in Church and State,' and instituted to the rectory of Thelveton, in Norfolk, in 1737. But this did not suit him. He then became chaplain on board H.M.S. 'Worcester,' in 1738. The sea was not wide enough for his restless spirit, so he got his discharge after a few months. I exhibit the documents for his appointment and release. On his father's death, in 1745, he, as a Merton man, obtained the valuable living of Denton. He enjoyed this only for a few years, and came to his end by an accident in 1750. I exhibit a volume containing his correspondence, the inventory of his plate, and the bill for his coffin.

I have now come to the end of my story, as far as the identification of the initials on the spoon are concerned. As to direct documentary evidence, there is only a mention in one of the letters from Elizabeth Postlethwayt to Barbara Kerrich, to the effect that it was buried in the garden of Denton rectory, together with other valuables, on the occasion of a scare of the Scotch rebels in December, 1745; and the entry in the last John Postlethwayt's list of plate of 1750, in which it is described as 'one old gilt spoon,' weighing one ounce, its exact weight now.

The rest of its tale is soon told—and perhaps soonest by reference to the Postlethwayt pedigree, brought down to the present date. I hope I have not been wearisome with all these, to a great extent, small annals. I might easily have said less, I might have said nothing, and left the spoon to speak for itself; but having a good deal of Postlethwayt evidence which I found so fully corroborated by the parish registers of Millom, I thought it might not be improper to bring them together in deducing the certain history, for three hundred years, of nothing more heroic than a small piece of silver. I should add, that I have scarcely before faced the drudgery of a pedigree, but I now

know, to my pains, how much out-of-the-way biography may be contained in, or rather stirred up by, a single spoon.

I have now, as I proposed in the outset, to take the spoon on its own merits, with the view of trying to get at its date. In the absence of hall-marks we have to look, first, at its general form, and secondly, at the details of the head.

As regards the general form, it may be fairly compared with the maidenhead spoon, *circa* 1540, engraved on page 193 of the last edition of Mr. Cripps's *Old English Plate*. These short-handled spoons were probably so made for the convenience of carrying in the pocket, or *gypcière*, at a time when everybody carried a spoon of some kind about with him; and I believe I am right in saying that, unless they were made with folding handles, it was the usual shape from the thirteenth to about the middle of the sixteenth century; and this is also the traditional Scandinavian type. With so wide a margin we can, therefore, get nothing definite as to date from the form of the spoon. We are, therefore, driven back upon the head for information.

I take it for granted that the spoon is of Perpendicular date and English work. But Perpendicular is a loose phrase, for that style had its dawns at Gloucester in 1330, and lasted in its native purity till the coming of Torregiano in the first decade of the sixteenth century.

We are rather deficient in information respecting the progress of art in England under Henry VIII., but we know how rapidly in architecture Renaissance penetrated Gothic. And as the fashion in plate followed behind that of architecture, we may examine the spoon under notice to see which of the two styles predominates in the head or crope.

Persons who have studied the details of crockets and finials will have noticed how gradually the form of the finial changes, in the course of Gothic, from the graceful foliage of Decorated to the stiffness of the latest Perpendicular. To the latter quality the head of the spoon belongs, and with the exception, perhaps, of the plain pommel on the top, the head is undoubtedly Gothic, with no trace of Renaissance about it.

Allowing for the general lingering of Gothic in articles of silver, and for the continuance of a kind of traditional type in such things as spoons, I think this one may be, on the one count, as early as 1525, and on the other, not later than 1545. I say this with some diffidence, not having had the opportunity of comparing it with other examples of known dates. But I notice that the Wylve chalice, dated 1525, exhibits distinct evidences of the Renaissance, showing that that style had already crept into Gothic plate in that year.

The first John Postlethwayt who put his initials upon the

spoon might very well have acquired it thirty years before his marriage in 1585, and this would take it back to 1555; or it may have been his christening spoon, if such were given so early, or it may have been an old spoon which came to him from his father. All this, however, is mere speculation, and, as I said before, I mention any dates before 1585, the year of the second John Postlethwayt's marriage, with considerable reserve.

I have only to add that the three first sets of initials have been stamped with single punches, a space for the first set having been possibly cleared by effacing the leopard's face, which should properly be there; the rest are engraved. There are some indications of marks, or repairs, immediately below the neck of the crope, and I should add that the bowl of the spoon was unfortunately re-gilt by Mrs. Kerrich about sixty years ago. It is apparent that the entire spoon was originally gilt.

The set of six split-ended gilt spoons which I exhibit belonged to the Chief Master. They are the work of three different makers, and are hall-marked between 1681 and 1691. They seem to have scarcely been used, and are in nearly the same condition as when they left the workman's hand. They have followed the fortunes of the single spoon. The five small tea-spoons are of the date 1699, and are not often found so early.

The pair of spoons with shaped ends, marked for 1704 and 1710, and the pair with the ridged round handles turned over, marked for 1707, show how closely the three forms of ends ran each other.

By the kindness of my neighbour, the Rev. W. Hombersley, of Kirk Ireton, I am able to exhibit a complete set of six spoons, all hall-marked for 1687, valuable as a set though they have somewhat suffered from use."

Concerning the initialled spoon, Mr. FRANKS said that if English it was of much earlier date than Mr. Hartshorne thought; he was afraid, however, that it was more probably Swedish, but even then of very early date.

As further illustrations of spoons there were exhibited the Pudsey-Dawson spoon of 1525, by the Mayer Museum, Liverpool; a set of thirteen Apostle spoons, and nineteen other spoons by the Goldsmiths' Company; sixteen spoons and a fine set of eleven with hexagonal knops in a *cuir bouilli* case, by the Mercers' Company; an Apostle spoon of 1609, and a series of twenty-three seal-headed spoons from 1562-1745, by the

Armourers' and Braziers' Company; and various other examples lent by George Lambert, Esq., F.S.A., Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., and B. W. Harcourt, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 9th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Lord Chamberlain:—Celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, 1887. Folio.

From the Author:—Recherches Anthropologiques dans le Caucase. Par Ernest Chantre. Text and Atlas, five volumes. 4to. Paris, 1885-7.

From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinie:—Bibliographie Historique de l'arrondissement de Saint-Omer. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1887.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.:—Photograph of Ockwells, near Maidenhead.

A special vote of thanks was passed to M. Chantre for his gift to the library.

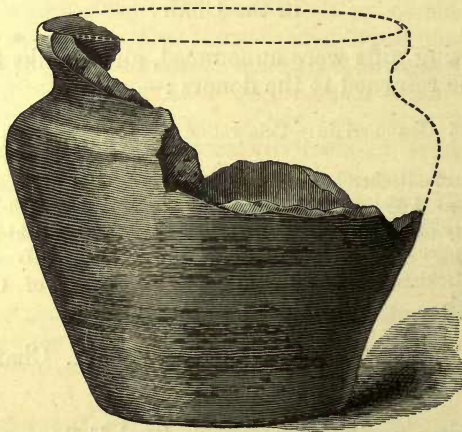
The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

William Minet, Esq.

Charles James Longman, Esq.

HYMAN MONTAGU, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several gold coins of the Iceni, recently discovered, to the number of about ninety pieces, at Freckenham, near Mildenhall, Suffolk. He also exhibited, on behalf of Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, the crock in which these coins were deposited. This hoard was unearthed by a labourer, who was working with another man in his own garden, and is, in point of numbers, second only to the Whaddon Chase find of ancient British gold coins. The crock is of coarse, black, sun-dried or slightly baked clay, ornamented apparently by the rough scratchings of a stick. (*See Cut.*) The types of the coins are principally those described by the President in his work on *Ancient British Coins*, pl. xiv. Nos. 12, 13, and 14, and were all of very rare occur-

rence previously. The metal of which they are composed is very base, and evidently contains a greater amount of alloy than of gold. The coins indicate the lowest period of art in connection with those of this kind, and the characteristics of the prototype, the Macedonian stater of Philip, are scarcely recognisable on them. The weight also has become degenerated from one hundred and thirty grains, the normal weight of that stater, to an average weight of eighty-four to eighty-five grains. Mr. Montagu considered it clear that the deposit of so many gold coins, representing what, in those times, amounted to a considerable sum of money, must have been effected by some very important or wealthy personage, or might have formed



CROCK FOUND WITH GOLD COINS OF THE ICENI AT FRECKENHAM,
SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

the treasure-chest of some organised authority. He attributed the coins, speculatively, to the time of Prasutagus, the wealthy husband of Queen Boadicea. The Iceni were, after the death of the latter, wholly subjugated by the Romans, and it does not appear that any independent prince subsequently reigned over them; and he considered it unlikely that if any local pieces were issued while they were under the direct rule and control of the Imperial Roman power, coins of such a rude fabric and of an uninscribed character would have been struck. The crock in which they were found was, he remarked, somewhat similar in composition, though not in shape, to one found at Ingham, in Suffolk, and which is in the possession of the Society.*

* A detailed account of the hoard from the pen of Mr. Montagu is in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd S. vol. vi. p. 23.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berks, communicated the following notes on the old parish church of East Shefford, in that county :—

“The old parish church of East Shefford stands on low-lying ground on the left bank of the river Lambourn, between that place and Newbury, being eight miles north-west from the latter town and six miles north-east from Hungerford. A new church having been built in a more convenient spot, the old building is now used only as a mortuary chapel. It is a small structure, and consists of chancel, nave, and south porch, with square-headed late-Perpendicular windows, and a wooden bell-cot at the west end. Contiguous to the church is the site of an old moated manor-house, rebuilt by Richard Fettiplace, who married an heiress of the Besils. The picturesque old banquet-hall, long used as a barn, and which displayed in its windows the arms of Fettiplace, Besils, and the five blue shields of the royal house of Portugal, was ruthlessly destroyed a few years ago.

The old church is chiefly noteworthy for a very beautiful and extremely interesting altar-tomb, which has been figured and described by the late J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald,* with the alabaster effigies of Sir Thomas Fettiplace, of East Shefford and Childrey, sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire 1435-36, and his wife, Beatrix, who had previously been the wife of Gilbert lord Talbot. He is habited in armour, which presents us with a very fine example of the military equipment of the time, his head resting on a helmet much ornamented; but its crest (a griffin's head) has been broken off, and his sword and dagger are gone. On the north side of the chancel there is also a very fine tomb in Purbeck marble, with effigies, to John Fettiplace, who died October 21, 1524, and by whom there is reason to suppose the church was reconstructed in the early part of the sixteenth century, and Dorothy his wife. Near the altar a bascinet of the fifteenth century (figured in the *Journal* above quoted) was, until recently, suspended. This helmet was stolen a few months since by some miscreant who obtained the keys of the building, but fortunately, owing to the active measures taken, it was restored when detection seemed probable, and is for the present kept at the rectory.

The church, owing to its damp situation and disuse, was fast hastening to decay, and the Fettiplace monuments, priceless treasures of great historic interest and beauty, were also falling to pieces for want of a little attention, when I brought

* *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xvi. p. 145, pls. 14 and 15.

the subject before the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, who furnished a Report which has been partly carried out from a fund raised by the rector of the parish, the Rev. R. J. Mooyaart, and myself, but further support is still needed. During the progress of these repairs an interesting discovery was made. In removing the earth between the porch and the angle of the western wall for drainage purposes, at a depth of about 3 feet below the present surface, a massive coffin-lid of Caen stone, slightly roof-shaped, apparently of the twelfth or early part of the thirteenth century, was met with. It is ornamented with a triple cross, in high relief, extending the whole length of the stone, which is 6 feet 6 inches in length, and diminishes from 2 feet 6 inches at the head to 1 foot 6 inches at the foot, to fit the coffin of which it formed the lid, and is 6 inches in thickness. The limbs of the cross extend 5 inches on either side of the stem; there is a plain moulding round the edge of the slab, and an inner line or border above, on the upper part or face of the stone, which is bevelled at both ends. The stone was carefully taken up, and the soil removed to a further depth of about 18 inches, when the grave was reached. Here was extended the skeleton of a person considerably advanced in life, as indicated by the sutures of the skull being nearly obliterated, and the wear to which the teeth on the very powerfully developed and heavy lower jaw had been subjected. Judging from the length of the femur and tibia the body would represent that of a person about 5 feet 8 inches in height. It had been enclosed in a coffin formed of rough solid oak slabs, fastened together with large square-headed iron studs. Considerable portions of the coffin remained under the bones, and the head rested on a large flat stone with a somewhat irregular hollow into which a portion of the skull had become firmly embedded, but whether this had been placed inside the coffin to raise the head at the time of burial, or that the coffin having perished the skull sank down upon the stone, it is impossible to speak with certainty. The churchyard being only a few feet above the level of the river Lambourn, which runs hard by, an anxious care for the preservation of the body from the water was noticeably furnished by our finding below the bottom of the coffin a solid bed of an admixture of small drift-gravel from the river chalk, and fine very bright golden-coloured sand, which had successfully preserved the principal part of the bones from decay. The hands of the corpse were placed together on the breast, and the closed fingers grasped a chalice, and on the breast was a small flat paten, both formed of the same material, pewter. The chalice has a portion of the stem and bowl remaining, and the paten was quite perfect until, unfortunately, it was damaged accidentally

by one of the workmen. It is 4 inches in diameter, and the metal is about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. A piece of enamel was also found with the body, such as might have formed part of an ecclesiastical ornament. The monumental slab, which is of great weight, has been placed inside the church, and it is intended to insert a tablet in the outside wall where the stone was found, with a short inscription.

The question which naturally suggests itself is, Who was the personage buried in this spot? There is neither name nor date on the stone, but from the sculptured enrichment of the triple cross, and the presence of the chalice and the paten, it is evident that the person thus commemorated was an ecclesiastic.

There were formerly in the old church some very rich and beautiful remains of ancient painted glass, part of which has been removed to the new church and inserted in one of the side windows. The principal subject is that of a bishop with mitre, and vested in alb, tunicle with fringed border, and cope, fastened at the neck by a large trefoil-shaped morse or brooch. In his right hand is a service-book with cover mounted with jewels. The pastoral staff in his left hand has the crook turned inwards. He wears also gloves with jewelled backs. Below the above figure is a representation of the Annunciation, with the Virgin seated holding an open book on her knees. Above these two figures is a shield of arms: *gules, two chevronels argent, Fettiplace, quartering argent, three torteaux, Besils*; and the family coat of de Souza, *a lion passant gardant crowned or*.

In carrying out the repairs at the old church two early-English windows have been disclosed in the north wall of the building, evidently for lighting the rood-loft, the entrance to which remains between the inner lath and plaster and the exterior wall. Considerable remains of mural paintings have also been uncovered; and there are many ancient glazed decorative tiles and other memorials in the old church which speak with powerful but silent eloquence of the genius and piety of our ancestors."

Drawings of the glass and coffin-lid and rubbings of the Fettiplace brass were exhibited.

JONATHAN SHORTT, Esq., communicated the following account of an ancient boat, etc., found near Preston, Lancashire:—

"For some time past considerable excavations have been in progress near the town of Preston, in Lancashire, for the purpose of forming a dock for shipping in the estuary of the river Ribble. This stream, after flowing through a country covered by glacial drift, falls into the Irish Sea, whose tides reach about two miles above the town named. The present course of the river is to be diverted, so that it has been necessary to dig a new channel, as well as the dock basins, the cuttings for which

have been extensive. They have chiefly passed through sand and gravel, evidently brought down by the river. Peat, containing quantities of hazel-nuts, has been met with, but it is of no great thickness or extent, and has yielded nothing of interest. The trees embedded in it are insignificant in size.

The average thickness of the sand and gravel is about 24 feet, resting on soft red rock, believed to belong to the pebble-beds of the bunter or lower new red sandstone.

The most numerous objects found have been antlers of red deer. Fifty-two pairs of these, besides many portions, are in the public museum at Preston. They are generally attached to the skull, and are in most cases those of royal stags. One of the most peculiar in form and most massive, though not of the greatest length, weighs twenty-eight pounds, is 12 inches round the burr, 3 feet between the tips, and has twenty-two points. Another pair weighs twenty pounds, is 12 inches round the burr; from burr to extreme end 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from tip to tip 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and has twenty-eight points. Another pair weighs thirteen pounds, is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches round the burr; from burr to extreme end 2 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and 2 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from tip to tip. It has eighteen points.

Next in number are urus heads, of which forty-three have been found. One of these measures 2 feet 8 inches from tip to tip of horns, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches across forehead at their base, where their circumference is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches measured along the outside from tip to base. Another measures 2 feet 5 inches from tip to tip, and 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches along outside of horn, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches round base.

A regular series of these remains can be formed, graduating from huge and massive to even pigmy size, showing, it should seem, the co-existence of two breeds of the same race, differing much in size.

Fourteen human skulls of various types have been obtained. The following are the cranial indices of such as are sufficiently preserved to be capable of measurement:—

No.	1	.	·67
	”	2	·71
	”	3	·73
	”	4	·76
	”	5	·76
	”	6	·81
	”	7	·83
	”	8	·83
	”	9	·76
	”	10	·79
	”	11	·72
	”	12	·76

The longer diameter is reckoned as 100.

Wherever the teeth have been retained, their crowns are much worn.

A leaf-shaped bronze spear-head, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and nearly 2 inches in extreme width, is the only weapon of the kind found. It has a hollow shaft and a hole for attachment $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the butt end, and presents no appearance of having been rolled in the river. It has been deposited in the Preston museum.

No other ancient stone or metal instruments have been met with, unless an iron axe-head with hollow shaft, presenting the outline of a Norman battle-axe, be counted. It is completely encrusted with shingle, the oxide serving as cement.

All these objects have been found at levels varying from 10 to 20 feet from the surface.

On the 7th of October last was obtained a boat dug out of a single log of oak. It lay in gravel, 14 feet below the surface, and at a distance of 130 feet to the south-west from the present river-bank. I have not been able to ascertain how it lay, whether on its side or otherwise.

Its extreme length is 8 feet 9 inches. The stern, which is formed at the root end of the trunk, was closed by a stern-board. It is very much decayed, but seems to have been composed of two thin planks, each half an inch thick, inserted parallel to each other in a groove cut in the sides and bottom. This groove is 7 inches from the extreme end, which lies at the bottom, projecting considerably abaft the upper part. In this, just astern of the groove, is, on each side, a round hole $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter.

The width at the top of the stern-board inside is 1 foot 7 inches. The thickness of the side of the boat varies from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The greatest width is at a distance of 5 feet 3 inches from the extreme end of the prow, where it is 2 feet 6 inches across, measuring from the outside of the gunwale. At 2 feet 6 inches from the prow it is 2 feet 1 inch across, and at 14 inches from the prow it is 1 foot 2 inches. The greatest depth within is 1 foot.

The prow projects 10 inches forward of the dug-out portion in a sort of nozzle, in the under part of which is a hole originally $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter.

In the bottom, which is flat and at the widest part 1 foot 8 inches across, are two round holes, each 1 inch in diameter. One is placed 2 feet 10 inches from the extreme prow, the other at 6 feet 6 inches.

The boat is unfortunately in danger of falling to pieces, in spite of the application of benzoline with paraffin, and various contrivances of bands and plates, by no means sightly, employed with a view to prevent its dissolution."

The LOCAL SECRETARIES for Cumberland and Westmoreland communicated a Report on the Ancient Monuments in their district in answer to the following circular which was sent to all the Local Secretaries in 1886 :—

Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
June 30, 1886.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Council to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter received from General A. Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, and also copies of the Act of Parliament for the better protection of such monuments.

The Council will be much obliged if you will communicate a copy of the letter and of the Act of Parliament to the Local Archæological Society, if any, of your district, and request them to oblige the Society of Antiquaries with their valuable advice and assistance in this matter. The preservation of such monuments is of the highest importance, and in order to ensure it the concurrence of the owners in placing them under the protection of the Act is highly desirable. The Council trusts that the local knowledge of the Members of the Archæological Societies throughout the country will not only assist in extending the Schedule of the monuments brought under the Act but will aid in ensuring a favourable acceptance of the provisions of the Act by the owners of these interesting relics of the past.

In any case, whether any Local Society exists or does not within your district, the Council would be glad to receive from you personally any suggestions which you may wish to offer and which may assist them in their correspondence with General Pitt-Rivers.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE,
Assistant-Secretary.

(*Enclosure.*)

4, Grosvenor Gardens,
May 27, 1886.

SIR,

Clause 10 of the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882 makes provision that any monument of like character to those scheduled may by Order in Council be deemed to be an ancient monument to which the Act applies.

Should the Society of Antiquaries desire to recommend any additional monuments to be included in the Schedule, I write to

inform you that on receiving a list of such monuments from the Council of the Society I will lay it before the Commissioners of Works with a view to obtaining their consideration of the matter.

It would greatly facilitate matters if the names of the owners of the monuments could be appended to the list, and it would be an additional advantage if the Council through their members could obtain the consent of the owners to having the monuments placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

A. PITT-RIVERS,

Lt.-General,

Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain.

The President,
Society of Antiquaries of London.

The following is the text of the Report read:—

November 23, 1886.

SIR,

The Local Secretaries for Cumberland and Westmorland of the Society of Antiquaries of London brought before the notice of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, at its annual meeting, held at Kendal, on September 8th, 1886, a communication addressed to those officials by Mr. St. John Hope, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries of London, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you, Sir, from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain.

The Cumberland and Westmorland Society appointed a Committee, consisting of the Local Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries for Cumberland and Westmorland (Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., and the Rev. Canon Weston), the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., and their own Secretary, Mr. T. Wilson, to consider the matter.

The Committee now forward to you, Sir, the results of their deliberations.

The Ancient Monuments in Cumberland and Westmorland, scheduled under the Act, are—

- 1st. The stone circle, known as Long Meg and her Daughters.
- 2nd. The stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick.
- 3rd. The stone circles on Burn Moor.
- 4th. Mayborough, near Penrith.
- 5th. Arthur's Round Table, Penrith.

1. The stone circle, known as Long Meg and her Daughters, is the property of Mr. Sowerby, who resides close to the circle. During his lifetime there is no probability that the circle will be placed under the Act, as Mr. Sowerby believes he is quite able to protect the monument himself. We quite believe that, and we would add a word of caution to people wishing to inspect the circle—that they should first ask permission at Mr. Sowerby's house. He has a special aversion (very rightly) to geologists, many of whom, without leave, chip fragments off the stones.

2. The stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick, is the property of Miss Edmondson, of Haulgh Bank, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire. An impression is current about Keswick that this circle has been placed under the protection of the Act, but we cannot ascertain that this is so. Of all the ancient monuments in the two counties this is the one that most requires protection. During the Lake season huge *chairs-à-bancs* daily discharge large numbers of tourists and trippers at the circle, who proceed to cut their initials on the stones. This practice was, however, checked a few years ago. At the instigation of Mr. Jenkinson, the author of the well-known and valuable guide-book to the Lakes, and of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, notice-boards prohibiting the practice were put up.

Judging from a correspondence that one of us has seen there is not much chance of this circle being placed under the Act.

3. The stone circles on Burn Moor are situated at the head of Miterdale, and the great circle is rather more than a mile from the hamlet of Boot. They stand on the wastes of the manors of Miterdale and Eskdale, of which Lord Leconfield is the lord. These circles are protected by their inaccessible position, and are little known. Your Local Secretary for Cumberland some short time ago made arrangements with Lord Muncaster for exploring these remains, and also the extensive ones known as Barnscar, situate on Birker Fell, near Devoke Water, in Birker manor, of which Mr. Stanley of Dalegarth Hall is lord.

Accurate surveys of Long Meg and her Daughters, of the Keswick stone circle, and of the great circle on Burn Moor, made by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., are in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. v. p. 39, and in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 31-36.

4. Mayborough, near Penrith.—We are informed that under some recent exchanges the whole of this monument has now become the property of Lord Brougham.

5. Arthur's Round Table is also the property of Lord Brougham.

The Act has not been applied to the last three mentioned ancient monuments.

It thus appears that in Cumberland and Westmorland the Ancient Monuments Protection Act 1882 is a dead letter. We are afraid that little or nothing can locally be done to alter this.

With regard to the inclusion in the Schedule to the Act of additional monuments in Cumberland and Westmorland, such would seem difficult to suggest while the Act remains unapplied to those already scheduled. It is difficult to see on what principle the great stone circles at Gunnerkeld, near Shap, in Westmorland,* that at Swineside, in Cumberland,† that at Gamelands, Orton, Westmorland,‡ those at Knipe Scar and Oddendale, near Shap§ should be excluded, or the prehistoric remains on Moor Divock,|| or those near Devoke Water already mentioned.

No exhaustive list exists of the ancient monuments in Cumberland and Westmorland of like character to those included in the Schedule to the Act. The late Mr. Clifton Ward, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, made a list of those in the Lake district, which is printed in the *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. iii. p. 241. To it we beg to refer. To this list many others must be added; the British village at Hugill, near Windermere; ¶ the Grey Yauds on King Harry, near Kirkoswald, in Cumberland; the terraces known as the Hanging Walls of Mark Antony, near Kirkland, in Cumberland; ** the Bishop's Dyke near Dalston, and the Bishop's, or Baron's Dyke, near Crosby on Eden; †† the Rath, near Kirby Lonsdale; ‡‡ the Labyrinth, on Rockcliffe Marsh; §§ the prehistoric remains in Geltsdale, Cumberland; ||| the earthworks near Eamont Bridge, other than the Round Table; ¶¶ the circle at Leacet Hill, Westmorland; * Raycross on Stainmore, and Liddell Moat, in Cumberland, both figured by General Roy; the prehistoric remains at Lowther Woodhouses and Eamont Side, near Ulleswater; † the remains of the great Shap

* See *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, vol. vi. p. 537, and *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxv. p. 368.

† See *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society*, vol. v. p. 47. *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxiv. pp. 31-36.

‡ *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society*, vol. vi. p. 183.

§ *Ibid.* vol. vi. p. 176.

|| *Ibid.* vol. viii. p. 323.

¶ *Ibid.* vol. vi. p. 86.

** *Ibid.* vol. viii. p. 40.

†† *Ibid.* vol. vii. p. 271.

‡‡ *Ibid.* vol. viii. p. 111.

§§ *Ibid.* vol. vii. p. 40.

||| *Ibid.* vol. vi. p. 456.

¶¶ *Ibid.* vol. vi. p. 444.

* *Ibid.* vol. v. p. 76.

† *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 157.

Avenue; * Castlefolds, Orton; prehistoric remains at Lacra and Kirk Santon, Cumberland,† &c. Many little-known ancient monuments exist on the eastern and northern fells of Cumberland.

It is impossible to measure the destruction already wrought among the ancient monuments of Cumberland and Westmorland. We have reason to think we can find some evidence as to that wrought at Shap in the last century. The work still goes on; the prehistoric remains at Hugill will be destroyed to make way for the pipes of the Manchester Waterworks; the prehistoric settlement on Threlkeld Knott, near Keswick, is doomed to ruin, for the cliff on which it stands is rapidly being converted into paving setts, and the river Lune is fast washing away the moated mound near Tebay.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble servants,

RICHARD S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.,

Local Secretary S.A. for Cumberland.

G. F. WESTON,

Local Secretary S.A. for Westmorland.

THOMAS LEES, F.S.A.

TITUS WILSON.

To the President,
Society of Antiquaries of London.

It was explained that the Report, though dated October, 1886, had been kept back in the hope that similar reports would be forthcoming from other districts, which had not been the case.

A letter from Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers was also read, pointing out that he had been able to get three of the five scheduled monuments placed under the Act, viz., the stone circle at Castle Rigg, the circles at Mayborough, and Arthur's Round Table.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, 2d S. vol. x. p. 313.

† *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Society*, vol. i. p. 298.

Thursday, February 16th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From the Author, J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.:—

1. Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare. Sixth edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1886.
2. The Stratford Records and the Shakespeare Autotypes. Fifth edition. 8vo. London, 1887.
3. A Calendar of the Shakespearean Rarities, drawings and engravings, preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton. 8vo. London, 1887.

From J. Brooking Rowe, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Devonshire Domesday. Part iv. Extra volume of Transactions of the Devon Association. 8vo. Plymouth, 1887.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A.:—Musée des Thermes et de l'Hôtel de Cluny. Catalogue, par E. Du Sommerard. 8vo. Paris, 1883.

W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

J. BROOKING ROWE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the ancient maces of the borough of Plympton. They are three in number, of copper-gilt, and precisely alike in every respect. In form they are of the usual late type with arched crown, and measure 2 feet 6 inches in length. On the flat plate within the coronet, which latter is formed of the usual crosses and fleurs-de-lis, are the royal arms as borne by the Stuart kings (very rudely engraved) within the garter and crowned, with supporters. The mace-heads are divided by armless winged cherubs ending in acanthus foliage into four compartments, containing respectively a rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp, severally crowned.

The shafts are plain, consisting each of two lengths with narrow wreathed belts at each end and divided by a handsome globular knot chased with acanthus leaves, and terminating in foot-knops, also decorated with acanthus foliage.

The maces bear no inscriptions, but are probably of a date *temp.* Charles II. or James II.

Mr. BROOKING ROWE also exhibited the original charter of Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, dated 26 Henry III. granting to the burgesses of Plympton "totum Burgum nostrum de Plympton cum foro et nundinis et omnibus pertinentiis suis ad dictum Burgum spectantibus," on consideration of a yearly payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The charter also grants "liberum introitum in burgum et liberum exitum a burgo,"

and freedom "a tolneto et omni consuetudine per omnes terras nostras."

The seal is unfortunately lost.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a dagger and sheath of the sixteenth century, which was thus described by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Secretary :

"The dagger exhibited by Sir J. C. Robinson may be described as a parcel-gilt dagger with an ebony haft with silver studs.

The blade is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and was probably an inch longer before the point was broken off. In section it is quadrangular, the sides being concave and forming a strongly-marked rib on each side of the blade, which is seven-eighths of an inch in breadth at the junction with the haft, and half-an-inch thick through the ribs. Both sides of the blade are engraved and parcel-gilt. The ornamentation to within $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches of the hilt consists of a conventionally treated foliage between borders, and on one side is the inscription

GOD GYDE THE HAND
THAT I INSTAND

lengthways on the blade. On each face is also seen a maker's mark, apparently inlaid and gilt, of a crowned M.

On the motto side, below the inscription and mark, is a shield bearing three griffins' or wolves' heads erased. On the other face is a scroll with W W below it.

The blade is set in a parcel-gilt socket, which conforms to the shape of the lower part of the haft.

The haft is of ebony $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and consists of an eight-sided grip, swelling out above into an eight-sided half knob, which is surmounted by a silver button with leaves.

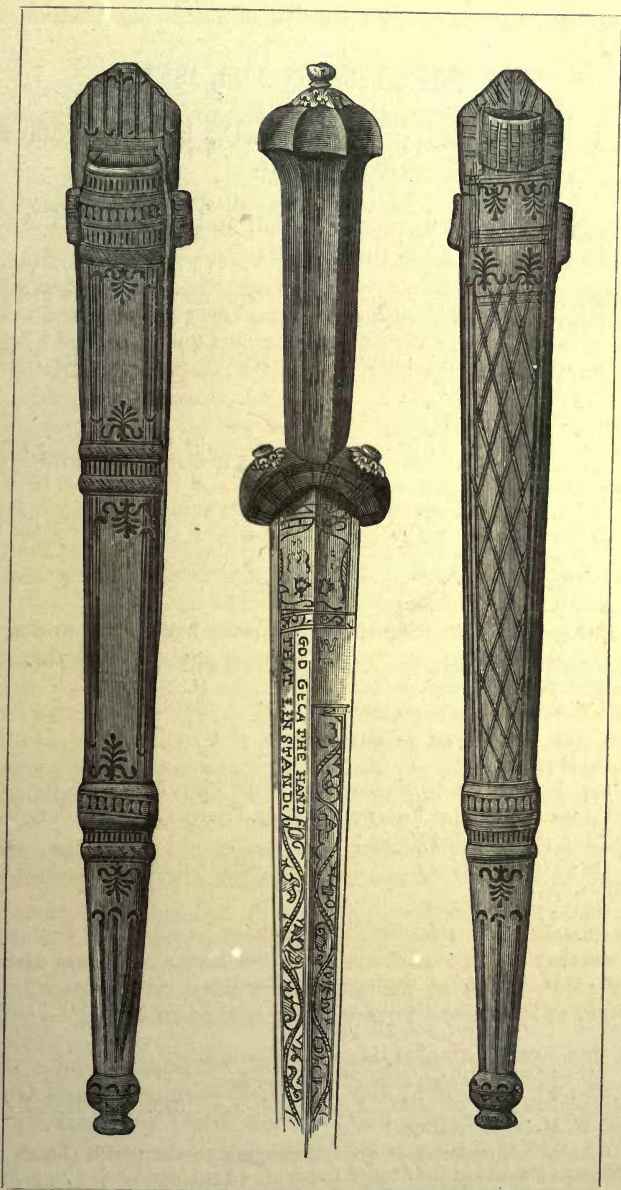
Below the grip divides into two shoulders in the plane of the edges of the blade. These shoulders are also ornamented with silver buttons and leaves.

The sheath is *cuir bouilli*, handsomely tooled, and has on its front another small sheath for the "bodkyn." There are two loops for suspension at the side and a third on the back. The lower end of the sheath terminates in a kind of acorn.

The Hon. HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, Secretary, read a paper on Arms and Armour at the Tower, Westminster, and Greenwich in 1547, principally taken from a MS. (No. cxxix.) in the Society's collection known as "Henry VIII.'s Jewel Book."

This paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.



HILT AND PORTION OF BLADE, AND SHEATH (FRONT AND BACK) OF DAGGER,
 IN THE POSSESSION OF SIR J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Thursday, February 23rd, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From Andrew Oliver, Esq.:—Photolithograph from rubbings of the brasses of Lord and Lady Camoys, Trotton, Sussex, 1424; Sir John and Lady de Creke, 1325, Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire; and portion of a Flemish brass, British Museum, 1360. Folio. Reprinted from "The Builder," January 14, 1888.

From Henry Jeffs, Esq.:—

1. *Britannia Illustrata*; or views of several of the Queen's Palaces, as also of the principal seats of the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain. 80 plates drawn by L. Knyff, engraved by J. Kip. Folio. London, 1709.
2. Five water-colour drawings by Samuel Lysons, 1784-90: viz. Bach y Craig House, belonging to Mrs. Piozzi, Apsley House from Hyde Park, Lady Diana Beauclerk's, Twickenham, Mortlake, and Richmond Bridge.
3. Ten engraved maps of Surrey, 1798-1828.
4. Nine prints of English Topography.
5. Lithograph portrait of Samuel Lysons, painted by Thos. Lawrence, 1793.

From the Author:—Anniversary Address to the Numismatic Society of London, June 16, 1887. By the president, John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., Treas. R.S., Pres. S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—Eighteen octavo Tracts as follows:—

1. Repton Priory, Derbyshire. (*Arch. Jour.* xli. p. 349.)
2. On the Augustinian Priory of the Holy Trinity at Repton, Derbyshire.
3. The same. (Second Notice.)
4. On a Wooden Effigy and Tomb of a Secular Canon in the Church of All Saints, Derby.
5. On the Praemonstratensian Abbey of St. Radegund, Polton, near Dover. (*Arch. Cantiana.*) 1881.
6. On the Praemonstratensian Abbey of SS. Mary and Thomas of Canterbury, at West Langdon, Kent. (*Arch. Cantiana.*) 1883.
7. The Architectural History of the Cluniac Priory of Saint Pancras at Lewes. (*Arch. Jour.* vol. xli. p. 1.)
8. On a Medieval Paten at Hartshorne, Derbyshire.
9. On a Medieval Paten at Shirley, Derbyshire.
10. Sacrist's Roll of Lichfield Cathedral, A.D. 1345. (By Rev. J. C. Cox and W. H. St. John Hope.)
11. Ancient Inventories of goods belonging to the parish church of St. Margaret Pattens in the City of London. (*Arch. Jour.* vol. xlii. p. 312.)
12. On the seals of the Colleges and University of Cambridge. (*Proc. S.A.L.* 2 S. x. 225.)
13. Chronicle of the Abbey of St. Mary de Parco Stanley, or Dale, Derbyshire. (*Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal*, vol. 5, 1885.)

14. The Abbots of the Monastery of St. Mary de Parco Stanley, or Dale, Derbyshire. (From the same.)
15. On a Palimpsest Brass in Norbury Church, Derbyshire, with some remarks on the Monumental Brasses of Derbyshire.
16. An Account of the Ring of Bells now in the Tower of the Church of All Saints, Derby. (Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal. vol. i. 1879.)
17. An Account of the Clock and Chimes of the Parish Church of All Saints, Derby. (From the same, vol. 2, 1880.)
18. The Seals of English Bishops. (Proc. S.A.L. 2 S. xi. 271.)

Six quarto Tracts as follows :—

1. A note on the service books of the Church of England. By Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. (Reprinted from "The Chronicles of the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of All Saints, Derby.")
2. Notes on the Architectural History of Rochester Cathedral Church.
3. English Medieval Chalices and Patens. (From Trans. of the S. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Vol. ii.)
4. Gundulf's Tower at Rochester, and the first Norman Cathedral Church there. (Archaeologia, vol. 49.) 1886.
5. On the Seal and Counterseal of the City of Rochester. (From the same.) 1886.
6. Inventories of the Church of St. Mary, Scarborough, 1434; and of the White Friars of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1538. (Archaeologia, vol. 51.) 1887.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—The Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. viii. No. 2. Text and Plates. 2 vols. 8vo. and Folio. London, 1887.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Jeffs and to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope for their gifts to the Library.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 1, 1888, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

The PRESIDENT read to the meeting the draft of a Memorandum on Restoration which had been drawn up by the Council, to be communicated to those holding official positions in the Church of England, of which the Fellows present signified their cordial approval.

The following is the text of the Memorandum :—

“ SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

At a Council held on Wednesday, the 22nd of February, 1888, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that the following Memorandum, as drawn up by a Special Committee and approved by the Council, be read to the Society at its next Meeting, and be communicated to the Archbishops, Bishops, and Chancellors of Dioceses, Deans, Archdeacons and Rural Deans of the Church of England.

CHURCH RESTORATION.

The Destruction of Ancient Monuments and of interesting Architectural Remains by the process of modern Church-Restoration is constantly being brought under the notice of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Although, unfortunately, so much irretrievable mischief has been done that remonstrance may appear too late, the Society is desirous of again calling the attention of those having authority in the Church to the needless destruction of relics of the past, which has taken place and is still proceeding, and of enlisting, if possible, their sympathy and assistance in checking what all must acknowledge to be an evil.

It is constantly the case that on visiting a 'restored' Church it is found that monuments and painted glass, of which the existence is recorded in County Histories, have not only been removed from their original positions, but are no longer forthcoming: that inscribed slabs from tombs have been used to bridge over gutters or to receive hot-air gratings, or have been covered with tiles; that the ancient fonts have been removed, the old Communion Tables destroyed, the Jacobean oak pulpits broken up or mounted on stone pedestals, and not unfrequently the old and curious Communion Plate sold. The architectural features and proportions of the Churches have in innumerable instances been modified, especially so far as regards the East windows, and the character of the Chancels generally.

The Society cannot too strongly insist on the great historical value of our ancient Parish Churches, every one of which contains in its fabric the epitome of the History of the Parish, frequently extending over many centuries. What would appear to the Society to be the duty of the guardians of these National Monuments is not to 'restore' them, but to preserve them—not to pretend to put a Church back into the state in which it may be supposed to have been at any given epoch, but to preserve so far as practicable the record of what has been its state during all the period of its history.

The Society does not overlook the necessity of adapting the buildings to the wants of the present day, but it contends that the greatest part of the mischief that has been done to our Churches has not added to the convenience of the buildings, which is in no way aided by destroying the more recent portions of a Church and rebuilding them in a style which imitates the older portions, nor by the destruction of furniture and monuments only because they are not of the date which is assumed to be that of the Church. New work done to suit new wants and not pretending to be other than it is will carry on the history of the building in the same manner as did the old, and the

Society has no wish to prevent that from being done. It only urges that the ancient record should not be wiped out to make room for the new, nor falsified by making the new a servile imitation of the old. Uniformity of style was very rarely a characteristic of our old Churches, and a part of the building or a piece of furniture in it is to be judged, not by its conformity to this or that style, but by its fitness for its place and for the work it has to do.

It is feared that the use of the word Restoration has itself been the cause of much mischief, and has made men think that the destruction of the later features of a building is a gain by itself, and the Society therefore urges that these later features are just as important in the history of the building as the older, for it is by them that its continuous history is recorded. To replace them by modern imitations of the earlier work not only destroys so much of the record, but discredits what is allowed to remain by confusing it with that which is not what it professes to be. Now that so much importance is attached to the continuity of the Church from the earliest times it is well to remember that nothing will bring this home to men's minds so much as the visible evidence of it in the buildings in which they habitually worship.

The Society is aware that in the majority of instances no Faculty is granted for the restoration of a Church, so that this legal check upon the destruction of ancient remains has been practically released. It is much to be regretted that this should have been the case, as the application for a Faculty would at all events give an opportunity for the authorities to insist upon no destruction of ancient work taking place without due inquiry, nor without the written consent of the Bishop. If it be urged that Faculties are too costly, some means may probably be devised for lessening their expense and at the same time increasing the observance of the law under which they are necessary.

Under any circumstances the Society hopes that all possible moral influence will be brought to bear upon the preservation of all objects and features of historical or archæological interest in our Sacred Edifices.

The Society, in conclusion, would venture to suggest the propriety of impressing upon Incumbents and Churchwardens that the sale of Communion Plate without a Faculty is illegal. The issue of such Faculties would of course be carefully guarded, and in some cases it might be desirable to allow of the sale of ancient plate no longer available for use to Public Museums or Depositories where it would be carefully and reverently preserved."

The Rev. J. MAGENS MELLO, Local Secretary for Derbyshire, by permission of Mr. Charles White, exhibited a small iron fetterlock, inscribed—

“ Joseph Frith of Chatterfeild in Darbyfhire Owner 1685.”

probably for affixing to the leg of a beast; and a large fetterlock, also of iron, found about two feet below the surface, in some ironstone workings near Peterborough.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., exhibited a silver parcel-gilt medieval chalice and paten, with hall-marks for 1494-5, from Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“ By the courtesy of the rector and churchwardens I have the pleasure of sending to the Society for exhibition an ancient chalice and the paten pertaining thereto, which I found a short time ago in the parish church of Clifford Chambers, Gloucestershire. (See Illustration.)

These vessels very much resemble the beautiful chalice and paten at Nettlecombe, described in 1867 by Mr. Octavius Morgan, in the *Archaeological Journal*,* and, two years afterwards, illustrated in the *Archaeologia*.†

The chalice is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and the bowl, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, is in form like that of the Nettlecombe example, which Mr. Morgan describes as ‘between a cone and a hemisphere; that is, the bottom round whilst the sides continue straight and conical.’ The stem is hexagonal, divided by a knot in the usual manner, the ornamentation of which very much resembles that of the Nettlecombe chalice, except that the six facets are flat and lozenge-shaped. The first of these bears a cross *pattée*, and the other five the letters IÆSVS, in sunken panels, which appear to have been originally filled with enamel. Upon the surface of these sunken panels there have been cut in, probably by some profanely-minded Protestant, the letters APOXONV. The letters are only to be read by holding the chalice upside down.



KNOP ON POINT OF FOOT OF CHALICE. CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. (Full size.)

The foot is six-sided and of the mullet shape, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches from point to point, these points being guarded by crescents to prevent them from catching in the altar-cloth. On the front panel of the foot is a representation of the Crucifixion, with a sprig of foliage springing

* Vol. xxiv. p. 73.

† Vol. xi. plates xxi. and xxii.



CHALICE AND PATEN, 1494-5, AT CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

out of each angle at the bottom. The ground is roughly hatched, but not deeply enough for enamel.

The stem of the chalice and the knot, together with the mouldings, which are plain, the Crucifixion, the mouldings at the foot, and also the crescents, are gilt, as is also the inside of the bowl, the gilding extending over the lip $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch. This chalice falls into type Fb of the classification of Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and T. M. Fallow. It weighs 11 ozs. 16 dwts.

The paten is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the margin being surrounded by a plain line moulding, with a brim $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. Within this is sunk a six-lobed concave depression about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch deep. The marks of the centres for striking the lobes still remain, as on the Nettlecombe paten, and the spandrils are filled with radiating ornament similar to that on the example just cited, except that there is no central boss. In the centre is the Vernicle, but this differs much from that at Nettlecombe, in the form of the nimbus and in other details. In this case the nimbus appears to be of a lunar form, extending as far as the ears, and below, a circle surrounding the head, which is hatched, but seemingly too shallow for enamel; beyond this rays on a hatched ground extend to the margin of the centre circle. There is a fleur de lis on the nimbus. The weight of the paten is 3 ozs. 16 dwts. 11 grs.

Both the chalice and the paten bear the following hall-marks :

1. The leopard's head crowned.
2. The date-letter, a Lombardic R, for 1494-5.
3. The maker's mark, an eagle's or a vulture's head.

Very few articles of ancient altar-plate now remain to us. I believe that ten years ago there were scarcely half-a-dozen massing chalices known to exist, but since that date several others have been brought to light, and within the last three or four years considerable additions have been made to them by antiquaries, and especially are we indebted to the energy and perseverance of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. T. M. Fallow in this branch of inquiry.

Patens are more plentiful than chalices. They were not in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth so ruthlessly destroyed as the latter.

The earliest dated chalice with its paten, as yet found, are those at Nettlecombe, and these are just fifteen years older than those to which I invite your attention as the second earliest dated altar vessels known to be in existence. In two respects these are unique. There is no piece, that I know of, of any other plate in existence made in the same year, or by the same silversmith."

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENHAM exhibited a medieval silver parcel-gilt paten from Harley, Salop. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and is of the usual type, with sexfoil depression, and with an engraving of the Vernicle in the centre. The latter is, however, more carefully treated than is generally the case. Our Lord has a rayed nimbus, and in the space on either side the head is a five-rayed star, and the whole is included within a large circle with short rays. The spandrels are filled with leaf-work, and round the edge is a beautiful impressed moulding studded with square four-leaved flowers. Altogether this is one of the finest examples of its class. Date, *circa* 1500. There are no hall-marks.

Sir JOHN MACLEAN also exhibited some drawings of early sculptured stones in Daglingworth church, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.D., F.S.A., read an exhaustive paper on the crosses and croziers of archbishops and bishops.

In illustration of the subject the Dean and Chapter of York exhibited the great silver crozier of James Smith, consecrated bishop of Callipolis *in partibus infidelium* in 1688; and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln exhibited the remains of the crozier of Robert Grostête, bishop of Lincoln 1235-53, found in his grave in 1791, consisting of the iron ferule, an ivory or bone ring, and a broad silver band, inscribed :

✠ PER BACVLI FORMAM ✕
✠ PRELATI DIS : CITO NORMAN (*sic*).

i.e., Per baculi formam prelati discito normam.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 1st, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Royal Society:—Fabrettus. De Columna Trajani. The Atlas of Plates. Oblong 4to. Rome.

- From the Author:—Winchester Scholars. A List of the wardens, fellows, and scholars of St. Mary College of Winchester. By T. F. Kirby, M.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—Some early Treatises on Technological Chemistry. By John Ferguson, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. Glasgow, 1888.
- From the Author:—Worthies of Buckinghamshire and Men of Note of that county. By Robert Gibbs, F.S.A. 4to. Aylesbury, 1888.
- From the Society of the Royal Bohemian Museum:—Geschäfts-Bericht. General-Versammlung 22 Jän. 1888. 8vo. Prague, 1888.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Impression from a wood-block preserved in the Narbonne Museum.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., V.P., exhibited a large and fine collection of ancient silver and silver-gilt Swedish spoons, of various designs and dates.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Franks for this exhibition.

The ballot opened at a quarter to nine and closed at half-past nine, when the following candidates were declared to be elected Fellows of the Society:—

Alexander Macalister, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
 Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D.
 Frank Johnstone Mitchell, Esq.
 John William Clay, Esq.
 Robert Hovenden, Esq.
 Egerton Castle, Esq., M.A.
 Frederick Royston Fairbank, Esq., M.D.
 Rev. William George Dimock Fletcher, M.A.
 John Frederick Boyes, Esq.
 Alexander Graham, Esq.
 Richard Cox, Esq., M.D.
 Arthur Vicars, Esq.
 Henry John Atkinson, Esq., M.P.
 Alexander Dionysius Hobson Leadman, Esq.
 Henry Douglas Eshelby, Esq.

Thursday, March 8th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From the Editor, W. D. Selby, Esq.:—Bond's Handy-Book for verifying dates. Selby's edition. For presentation only. 8vo. London, 1887.

From the Author:—Devonshire Notes and Notelets, principally genealogical and heraldic. By Sir W. R. Drake, F.S.A. Privately printed. Folio. London [1888].

From the Royal Irish Academy:—List of the Papers published in the Transactions, Cunningham Memoirs, and Irish MS. Series between 1786 and 1886. 4to. Dublin, 1887.

From E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. The Magna Charta of the Cocked Hat Club. 12mo. London, 1888.
2. Lewisham Antiquarian Society. Proceedings, 1886-7, List of Members, and Address by the President at the second annual meeting, 17th July, 1887. 8vo. Lee, 1887.

From John Place, Esq.:—

1. Two Photographs: Old Trent Bridge, Nottingham, and New Trent Bridge, Nottingham.
2. Small cross pattée of wood, carved as a souvenir from pier of Roman Bridge, Collingham, Notts.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Two octavo volumes of Tracts on Architecture, containing twenty-one Tracts of dates between 1818 and 1853.

Richard Cox, Esq., M.D., was admitted Fellow.

SEYMOUR LUCAS, Esq., A.R.A., exhibited through J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A., four fine swords of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, upon which Mr. Waller read the following remarks:

“The earliest of the four swords exhibited by Mr. Lucas has a two-edged blade of Solingen manufacture, indicated by ‘ME FECIT SOLINGEN’ upon it, and by the mark of the wolf long used there as well as at Passau. The pommel is globular, the hilt has straight quillons, and with its guards and *pas d'âne* is very richly inlaid with silver. A head between expanded wings, somewhat grotesque, but most likely intended for that of



INLAID SILVER ORNAMENTS FROM
SWORD-HILT. ($\frac{2}{3}$ linear.)

a cherub, which became common in the sixteenth century, with serpents or basilisks on each side, forms the centre of the composition. This is in the midst of interleaved florets beautifully composed together and admirably worked. A general idea seems to have guided the artist in this work, but its signification is not clear. As the blade-cutler and the forger of the hilt and guards were different artizans, so also would be the silver worker; and, although the character of the hilt with globular pommel is that affected in England, and is seen in six out of eight figures in the picture of the procession of Queen Elizabeth to Blackfriars, it does not follow that every part was executed by English hands. The measure of the blade from point to *pas d'âne* is 2 feet 10 inches, thence to top of pommel $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The next example is a rapier, to which we can give a proximate date. In Mr. Egerton Castle's *Schools and Masters of Fence*, pl. vi. fig. 6, is the type of that under notice, the date of which is assigned to the close of the sixteenth century. But there is a portrait, now exhibiting (March, 1888) in the Royal Academy, called the Apotheosis of the Duke of Buckingham, painted by Rubens in 1625, where the same exact type is seen. The fashion of the mounting of a sword may have lasted some years, but, with this evidence, it is safer to place the date of the sword under consideration in the first years of the seventeenth century. The blade from point to *pas d'âne* measures 2 feet 9 inches, thence to top of pommel $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, as before. The silver decoration of the hilt, etc. is in bad condition, but enough remains to detect details similar to those in the last, even to the winged head.

The third example is in many respects the most interesting. It is in good condition, the hilt and guards having silver work of the same character as the two previously described—a little varying in details, but showing enough to prove that all three weapons were finished under the same direction, if not by the same hand or exactly at the same time.

The blade is a most beautiful specimen of the cutler's art, and in fashion follows the type used in England in the seventeenth century. It has one cutting edge, and measures from point to hilt 2 feet 10 inches, the total length to pommel 3 feet 3 inches. It is ornamented with heraldic devices, viz., a lion rampant, a wyvern, a cockatrice, and a griffin segreant. It is also inscribed on one side with the following mottoes :

INTER ARMA :

SILENT LEGE : (final s omitted in error).

SOLI DEO :

GLORIA :

On the other side are :

NEC TEMERE :

NEC TIMIDE :

FIDE SED :

CVI VIDE :

The ornamentation between the devices and the inscriptions is in admirable taste, filled in as if by niello.

It was much in fashion during the seventeenth century in England to use similar mottoes upon swords. One, assumed to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, now in the Dover museum, is engraved in the *Archaeological Journal*, ix. 306. It has on one side an engraved medallion of Oliver Cromwell, and the device of an arm wielding a falchion, with the following mottoes :

Omnia deperdas Famam servari memento.

Vincere aut mori.

Concordia Res parva crescunt,

Discordia Res magna dilabuntur.

On the other side :

Regere Seipsum summa est sapientia.

Soli deo gloria.

In te Domine speravi non Confundar In eternum.

The sword under consideration has another interest, as by the letter given in the note it is stated to have belonged to an Earl of Derby.* If so, it must have been James, the seventh earl, the most loyal adherent of Charles I., whose wife, Charlotte of Trémouille, so heroically defended Lathom house in 1643. Its character identifies it with the time, and the Cromwell sword corroborates this evidence. The griffin alluded to is also one of the supporters of the Stanley arms of the Earls of Derby, and this device was on one of the banners taken at Preston, in 1648, by the army of the Parliament. The sword has many marks of having been in conflict.

This beautiful weapon was pronounced by the Baron de Cosson, and by Don G. J. de Osma, of the armoury of Madrid, to be

* MY DEAR SIR,

The sword I send is the best steel I ever saw. You must keep it oiled, and oil the others you have or they'll spoil.

Yours very truly,

WM. K. TYRER.

22nd Feb. 1849.

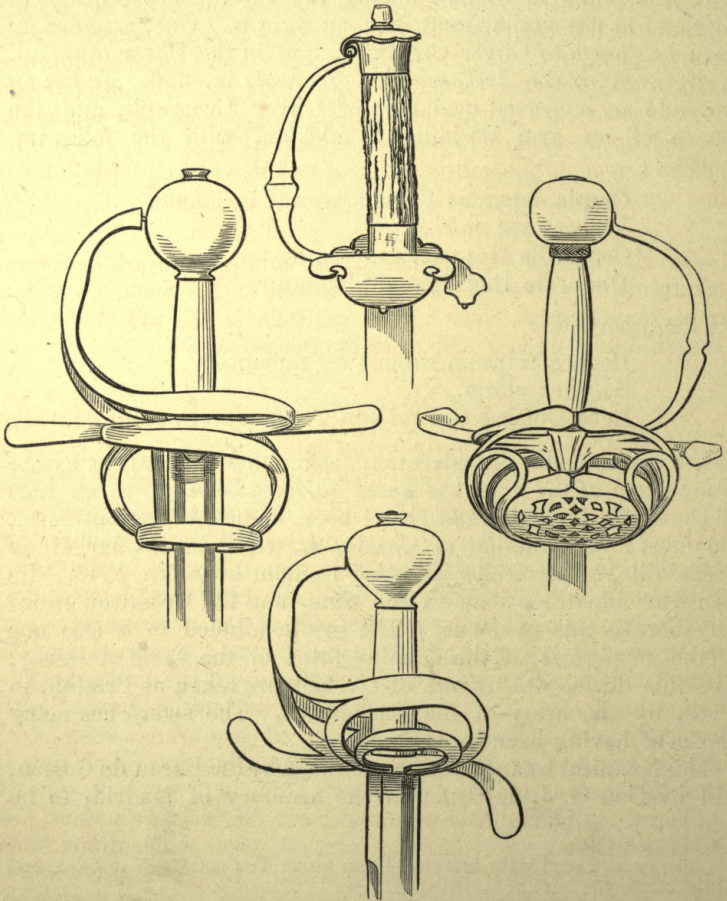
The sword belonged to the Earl of Derby, but the persons who gave it me have had it in their family a century.

Endorsed to George Sharp, Esq.

(Copy of a letter in Mr. Seymour Lucas's possession.)

the finest English example they had ever seen. All these three swords have similar characteristic pommels.

The fourth sword is a cutlass or *couteau de chasse*. It is of the time of Charles I., and has the guard similarly inlaid with silver, though less elaborately. It has an armourer's mark upon the blade, and the grip is of buck's horn. It was found in a



SKETCH SHOWING FORMS OF THE HILTS OF FOUR SWORDS EXHIBITED BY SEYMOUR LUCAS, ESQ., A.R.A.

($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

cottage on the field of Edgehill by Mr. J. Watson Nicol, and purchased for the sum of 2s. 6d.

Our Fellow, the Baron de Cosson, thus summarises the characteristics of English sword-hilts at the end of the sixteenth or early part of the seventeenth century: 'The silver is in larger masses and in higher relief than in foreign work of the same epoch. It is very effective, but decidedly coarser than Italian or French work. The decoration consists, to a great extent, of flowers and fruits, with cherubs' heads as the central ornament. Other features are the very heavy pommel, always nearly circular in its cross-section, and more or less approximate to the globular form; and the broad flat ribbon-like make of the guards, quillons, and knuckle-bow, which last is usually secured to the pommel in some way or other.'

The accompanying illustration shows the form of the hilts of the four swords described."

G. H. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a sword of seventeenth century date, very similar to one in the Society's collection, found a short time ago in a recess in the old Royal Bull Inn at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following note on recent discoveries at Carlisle, and exhibited a small quartzite whetstone found there:

"I have the honour to exhibit a whetstone of quartzite, stained red by infiltrated iron matter. It is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, tapering to the ends; the cross-section measures in the centre $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch. This beautifully-finished little article was found in the excavations for the foundations of the new markets now being erected in Carlisle. A bronze pin, $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, was found with it. The precise circumstances of the find cannot be ascertained, but the locality is close to Sewell's Lane, Scotch Street, where, in 1804, were discovered two bronze vases, with carved handles, ornamented with figures in high relief, now in the British Museum.*

To return to the little whetstone, our learned President† cites several instances of similar objects of even smaller dimensions, and assigns them to the bronze period. In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*,‡ one is thus described: 'Small whetstone of quartzite, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, quad-

* They are described in Jefferson's *History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, p. 326.

† *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 242.

‡ 2nd Series, vol. 8, p. 173.

rangular, and tapering to both ends, which are slightly rounded off.*

Mr. J. G. Goodchild, of Her Majesty's Geological Survey, kindly supplies the following note as to the stone of which the whetstone is made:—

'It is not easy to speak with certainty in regard to where it (the stone) came from. All one can say is, that stone exactly like it is not at all common, perhaps is absent entirely, in the north-west of England, and also in the parts of Scotland adjoining. On the other hand stones of exactly the same character do occur in the new red conglomerate of the west midlands, and also along the south coast of Devonshire. Vast quantities of pebbles of the same material occur in the glacial drifts around Stafford, and thence southward for a considerable distance. I am inclined to think it may have been worked out of the material presented by one of these pebbles.'

A good deal of Romano-British pottery in a fragmentary condition has also been found in these excavations, including a large number of fragments of the red 'Samian' ware. Two of these fragments displayed well-known potter's marks, ADVOCISI and CRVCVRO, while a third had XIII cut on it. The red Salopian and the black Durobrivian were also represented, but in no great quantity. One or two fragments displayed the green glaze assigned to a medieval date, while a broken figure of a dragoon's horse cannot be earlier than the end of last century. A wooden lion's face cannot be of great antiquity, and a small iron dish looks much like a mince-pie-tin. A small circular brooch, richly enamelled, is a relic of the Romano-British period. The coins are very few, half-a-dozen battered specimens of Roman date and a couple of halfpennies of George II.

The following is a list of potters' marks found on red ware, from the site of the new markets, Carlisle. Those marked thus † are in Wright's list:

ADVOCISI †	× IIANI · M
CRVCVRO †	× × II · M
LITTER ×	× AL · FECIT
BIGA : FEC †	SILYIIRI · OF
CLOSABINIA	GLANCIV · M
× × NI · M	× × BI · MA
IOCL · MS	AIAIV ?
CAMVII ×	SECVNDVS · F
MARCELLIVS	

* Other instances will be seen in the same *Proceedings* and Series 2 : Vol. ii. pp. 172 and 221 ; vol. iv. p. 37 ; vol. vii. pp. 8 and 469. See also *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 184 ; vol. xv. p. 90 ; and vol. x. p. 356.

On *mortaria* :

MRI · E), and	AV · τM	repeated twice.
MRI · E		MA	

The soles of several sandals have also been found, thickly studded over with nails, or with the holes where nails have been. In one case most of the upper leather remains, with eyelet-holes for drawing it together with a lace.

I expected that the finds in these excavations would have been both more numerous and more important."

The PRESIDENT expressed his opinion that the whetstone exhibited by Mr. Ferguson was either Roman or Saxon.

ALFRED HIGGINS, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on recent discoveries of the apparatus used in playing the game of *κότταβος*.

Mr. Higgins's paper, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by an actual example of a bronze *κότταβος* found at Naukratis, and exhibited on this occasion by the committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 15th, 1888.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

From G. Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. :—

1. National Portrait Gallery. First Report to the Thirtieth Report, inclusive, of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. Folio. London, 1858-1887.
2. Alphabetical List of Portraits, with dates of purchase and their prices. August, 1882. Folio.
3. Registration List of Portraits in the Order of their Accession, with Supplement. 1 Aug. 1885. Folio.

4. Donors to the National Portrait Gallery, in the order of their Donations, May, 1876, and August, 1885. Two folio Broadsheets.
5. Card Notice of Removal of the National Portrait Gallery. 1st Nov. 1885.
- From the Editor, G. L. Gomme, Esq., F.S.A.:—The *Archaeological Review*, a *Journal of Historic and Prehistoric Antiquities*. Vol. i. No. 1. (March.) 8vo. London, 1888.
- From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—The *History of Pudica, a Lady of N—rf—lk*. With an Account of her Five Lovers. By William Honeycomb, Esq. 8vo. London, 1754.
- From the Author:—Court-Rolls of some Yorkshire Manors, 1572-1573. By Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A., F.S.A. [Reprinted from the "*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*."] 8vo.
- From the Author:—*Relazioni di Inglesi col Governo Pontificio nel secoli xvi. xvii. e xviii*. Documenti raccolti negli Archivi Romani, per A. Bertolotti. 4to. Pisa, 1888.
- From the Editor, A. B. Grimaldi, Esq.:—
1. A Catalogue chronological and descriptive of Paintings, Drawings, and Engravings, by and after William Grimaldi, R.A. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1873.
 2. A Catalogue chronologically arranged of printed Books, Pamphlets, Articles, Reviews, Letters, Poems, Music, and Memoranda, composed, edited, or translated, by writers bearing the name of Grimaldi. From 1498 to 1883. 8vo. London, 1883.
 3. *Miscellaneous Writings from Printed and Manuscript Sources*. By the late Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A. Privately printed. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1874-84.
 4. A Synopsis of English History. By Stacey Grimaldi, F.S.A. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. [Further enlarged pp. 200-211.] 8vo. London, 1871.
- From Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.:—The *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, chiefly of England*. By Jeremy Collier. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1708-14.
- From James Coats, Esq., Jun.:—The *Coinage of Scotland*, illustrated from the cabinet of Thomas Coats, Esq., of Ferguslie, and other collections. By Edward Burns, F.S.A. Scot. Three vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1887.

Special votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Scharf and Mr. Coats for their gifts to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

The Reverend Edmund Farrer.
Robert Hovenden, Esq.

A letter from Sir JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A., was read, reporting the threatened destruction by the mayor and corporation of Bristol of the Romano-British earthworks on the observatory hill at Clifton Down; and asking the Society to intercede for their preservation.

A letter was also read from Lieut.-Gen. Pitt-Rivers, F.S.A., stating that he had communicated with the mayor of Bristol to express a hope that the camp may be preserved, and suggesting

the advisability of the Society also protesting against the destruction of the work.

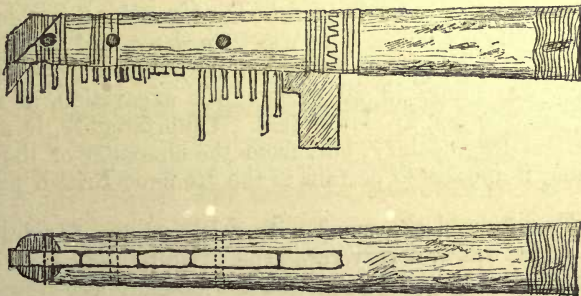
It was accordingly proposed by Mr. Fortnum, and seconded by Mr. Ralph Nevill, and carried unanimously :

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London hears with great regret that certain works are contemplated by which the Romano-British camp on the observation hill at Clifton would be much injured and its antiquarian character greatly destroyed.

The Society therefore desires to express its great anxiety and hope that the mayor and corporation of Bristol may be induced to re-consider the matter, and refrain from any such work at the camp as would in any way injure or alter its original condition and character.”

THOMAS GWYN ELGER, Esq., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, reported the following discovery of archæological relics in Bedford :

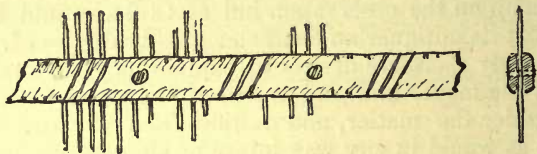
“A few months ago the workmen engaged in excavating the foundations for a malting in Horne Lane, Bedford, came upon a thick deposit of black mud, with an underlying bed of peat, representing, as Speed’s Map of Bedford shows, the site of a wide ditch or creek which joined the river Ouse a few yards south of the spot. At a depth of about 10 feet in this deposit they found two combs of a very interesting character. The most perfect example, made of bone, is about 6 inches in length



ANGLO-SAXON COMB FOUND AT BEDFORD. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

with a handle circular in cross-section. On one side there is a rude attempt at ornamentation, as shown in the sketch, but the other is plain, except at the wider end where the wavy lines are continued all round. The band near the centre is somewhat more elaborately adorned than the others. Unfortunately, many of the teeth are broken, but enough remain to show that it was

what may be termed a coarse comb. The way in which the teeth are fixed is noteworthy. There are five distinct sections of bone, each section, including apparently ten or twelve teeth, being fitted into a slit made for the purpose in the body of the comb, and secured by iron rivets passing from side to side.*



ANGLO-SAXON COMB FOUND AT BEDFORD. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

The other comb, also of bone, is a double one with teeth on both sides, fastened, like the first, by rivets, in sections, between two distinct sides, ornamented in a very primitive fashion by slanting lines. A comb, very similar to the first, is figured in the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*.

About six yards west of the spot where these relics were discovered, and at a depth of about seven feet in the same deposit, a very good specimen of a Roman key was found, of which I send a sketch. It is of brass, rather more than two inches in length, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch broad in the widest part, and has a ring for attachment. In all essential particulars it resembles some examples figured in Mr. Roach Smith's *Roman London*, but appears to be more carefully finished. Close by this object the blade of a knife six inches long was turned up, and a coin of the time of Diocletian. In addition to these relics a large quantity of pottery was found in all parts of the excavation, at depths varying from seven to eleven feet. Unfortunately, it was all more or less fragmentary, but, from the character of the ornamentation, it appears to pertain to the Romano-British period."

Mr. FRANKS said the comb with teeth on one side described by Mr. Elger was of a very rare type. He thought both combs were of Anglo-Saxon date, and the key possibly late-Roman.

Lieut.-Col. THOMAS exhibited a bronze dagger found in 1883 by a shepherd on the top of a hill near Bwlch-y-ddai-faen, South Wales.

The Rev. ROBERT C. JENKINS, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, and Local Secretary for Kent, communicated the following

* A comb of similar form was exhibited before the Society on April 15th, 1858, and is figured in *Proceedings*, 1st S. vol. iv. p. 188.

notes on the historical evidence in regard to the burning of the bones of Becket :

“As I do not think that the representatives of your Society in Kent are under any obligation to withhold their opinion on the recent discovery at Canterbury until the promised official report to the Dean is made public, and as it is next to impossible that any new evidence can be offered beyond that which has transpired through the ordinary channels, I venture to lay before you, in my capacity as a Local Secretary for Kent, some of the reasons which induce me to retain the ‘ancient faith’ on the subject, viz., that the bones of Becket were burnt and the ashes scattered, as they are alleged to have been in the bull ‘*Cum Redemptor noster.*’ Much stress has been laid on the rumour, said to have been current in England, that the bones were *buried* and not *burnt*. But this, like the tradition handed down by Giraldus Cambrensis of the survival of Harold as a monk, cannot hold its ground in the face of the facts as recorded or referred to by men who, though living out of England, had the most authentic reports from those who were living in England, and whose position at the court gave them opportunities of acquiring information on subjects of this kind which few others enjoyed during that period of turbulence and confusion—a veritable reign of terror, in which all who were likely to be involved in its dangers spoke with bated breath and dared not even to utter a word or to express an opinion on the proceedings of the great autocrat. Looking on the one side at the state of Canterbury at the time—at the panic which paralysed the monastic body, then on the eve of its dissolution, and only eager to secure their promised retiring pensions from the king—and on the other, at the utter indifference of the citizens, among whom the principles of the Reformation had struck so early and so deep a root—there appears to me to be a great antecedent improbability that any Canterbury monk should incur the loss of his future support, and, probably, even endanger his life, by an exploit so daring as that of burying the bones of the martyred archbishop, whom the king had solemnly condemned as a traitor. From the Visitation of archbishop Warham made but thirty years before, we find the inmates of the Canterbury monasteries more intent upon their personal comforts and even their domestic quarrels than devoted to religious questions or to the service of their great saint. The bones of Becket, moreover, would cease to have any interest for them after the pilgrimages to the shrine had ceased, its treasures had been confiscated, and the entire Becket-cultus prohibited under terrible penalties. But even if the burning of the bones had been witnessed by them, none of them would have dared to record the sacrilege, however much

they might have been horrified at it. Probably such a proceeding would have been regarded by the inhabitants of Canterbury, whether lay or cleric, with that stolid indifference with which only three years before they had 'paid 14s. 6d. for bringing a heretic from London, 2 shillings for a load of wood to burn him, a penny for gunpowder, and eightpence for a stake and staple.'—(Hasted, vol. xii. add.)

Nor do we ever read that the relics of a saint were so hidden by a faithful devotee as to be placed beyond the possibility of future discovery or identification, while certainly none who regarded the worship of relics as idolatrous would care to preserve them from destruction. But still more fatal to such a theory is the fact that this secret should have never transpired at the period when the restoration of the Roman authority under cardinal Pole, and the permanent re-establishment (as it then seemed) of the Roman faith, would have given to this work of preservation a providential and almost a miraculous character, and to the imaginary monk a title to the highest papal rewards if he were living, and almost to a beatification if he were dead. And it must be remembered that only fifteen years intervened between the Becket desecration and the legation of cardinal Pole. Nor would the implacable enmity of the king against the name and memory of Becket (which the utter extinction of it from all the ritual books in England so emphatically proclaimed) have been satisfied by any sentence short of that which was carried out at this time in every case of a heretic or traitor condemned either in his absence or after his death.

But from the indirect evidence we pass on to consider the direct testimony in favour of the view universally entertained at Rome, that the bones were burned and not buried. Unfortunately we are not yet in the possession of those inestimable historical treasures which are contained in the *Archivio segreto* of the Vatican—the correspondences of the legates and agents of the Papacy with the secretaries of state. These are contained in the annex to the library which was constructed by pope Alexander VII., as we learn from the luminous history of the *Archives of the Holy See*, compiled by Mgr. Gaetano Marini.* We possess only a few letters and documents which the researches of favoured individuals have given to the world; and of these a very interesting collection has been presented to us in the *Monumenta Vaticana* of Dr. Laemmer, where we are able to read for the first time cardinal Campeggio's own account of his famous mission. Until the contributions of cardinal Pole to

* This mine of historical wealth was mentioned to the writer many years since by the late Cardinal Wiseman, as strangely unknown to the vast body of those who avail themselves of the treasures of the library itself.

this great historical repository are made public we are only able to produce collateral evidence of the grounds upon which pope Paul III. based his assertion that the bones of Becket were burned and the ashes scattered in the air.

It was with extreme reluctance and not a few misgivings that the pope revived the bull of excommunication which had been suspended for three years, and whose publication rendered the breach with England final and irremediable. Even after it was drawn up it was confided only to the emperor, and that with an earnest entreaty to keep the knowledge of it secret until its publication was inevitable. It is therefore very unlikely that the facts upon which the pope depended and which formed the *corpus delicti* should have rested on doubtful or imperfect evidence. For the desecration of the bones of Becket is the head and front of his charges against the king.

‘Etiam in mortuos . . . feritatem exercere non expiavit, Divi enim Thomae ossa quae in dicto regno Angliae in arcâ aureâ in civitate Cantuariensi servabantur . . . exhumari et comburi ac cineres in ventum spargi jussit.’ He then proceeds to describe the plunder of St. Augustine’s monastery, and the desecration of that most sacred spot in English church-history, upon whose site, he alleges, beasts had been turned out to graze — a fact which, though it finds no mention in English chronicles, agrees exactly with the unprotected state in which the ruins are said by Hasted to have been left, and the utter desecration of the entire site of the dismantled building. This fact, we cannot but see, had been communicated from Canterbury itself to those from whom the pope had derived his information, and this is a proof of the originality and accuracy of the sources through which the intelligence reached him. But have we no clue, it may be asked, to lead us to the indication of these sources? Are we altogether unable, even in the absence of the documents in the *Archivio Segreto*, with which the pope was familiar, to give at least a few links of the evidence which those documents would completely furnish? In the *Monumenta Vaticana* of Dr. Laemmer we find the following passages which throw a very illustrative side-light upon the words of the papal bull. On November 20, 1538, cardinal Aleander writes thus to cardinal Farnese, the grandson of the pope, from Vienna: ‘L’enormità abominevoli che ogni giorno fa il Re d’Inghilterra già erano intese qui,’* words which lead us to believe that the Becket outrage, which certainly must have been included in the ‘enormità abominevoli,’ had been fully reported from England. Of this, however, we have direct evidence in the consistorial acts in the Archivio at Rome, dated

* “The abominable excesses, of which the king of England was daily guilty, were already heard of here.”

on the 18th of October in the same year, 'S. D. N. significavit novam saevitiam et impietatem Regis Angliae qui corpus B. Thomae Cantuariensis comburi jussit et cineres spargi et dari vento.' In consequence of this information, which undoubtedly was derived from Pole himself on the highest authority from England, the pope appointed a commission, consisting of cardinals Campeggio,* Ghinucci, Contarini, and the cardinal of St. Sixtus, 'to consult on the matter and to report to His Holiness.' In the early part of 1539, Paul III. gives instructions to cardinal Pole, 'ut omni curâ incumbere velit reductioni illius regni Angliae ad veram religionem, nec ulterius pati Regem illum impune in Deum *et in Sanctos* saevire,' where the word *sanctos* undoubtedly refers to the desecration of the relics of Becket, upon which the report of the cardinals had been drawn up. The instructions to Pole must have been given in the early days of January, for we find in another letter of cardinal Aleander to cardinal Farnese, placed later by Laemmer, and dated January 28, 1539, that the bull, *Cum Redemptor noster*, was then drawn up and privately circulated among the cardinals, but not published, probably in the lingering hope that some means might yet be devised for a reconciliation with England. It was, however, shown to the emperor under the promise of strict secrecy, and on his expressing his entire approval of it and his desire that the *enormità abominevoli* of the king should meet with due punishment, was put forth to the world. 'Quanto alla Bulla contro il Re d'Inghilterra non ci è parso comunicar ad altri che a questa Maestà, la quale mostra esser molto desiderosa di ogni giusto male, che patisca quell' indegnissimo Re. E perchè raccordassemo reverentemente a sua Maestà che non si parlasse altrimenti di questa cosa, fin alla publicatione di detta bulla, disse che era ben fatto, e che era meglio che a queste parti ne venisse qualche avviso da la M. Cesarea,' † by which last clause I understand that the emperor did not wish his knowledge and approval of the bull to transpire from Vienna. Then immediately we find that he was delighted with the proposed mission to his court of cardinal Pole, of whom he speaks in the highest terms of

* It is not unlikely that Campeggio (one at least of whose suite settled in Kent, as we learn from Philipot's Visitation) had himself received information of the sacrilege from an eye-witness.

† "As to the Bull against the king of England, it does not appear to have been communicated to anyone but his majesty (*i.e.* the emperor), the which Bull seems very desirable on account of all the evil deeds which are permitted by this most unworthy king. And because we would respectfully remind his majesty that if this matter be not discussed until the publication of the Bull, we say that it would be well, and indeed better, that no official communication should be sent hither from his imperial majesty."

respect (*molto honoratamente*), saying that he had heard much of the singular excellence and doctrine of that cardinal, to whom he manifested a great affection.*

This immediate transition from the mention of the bull to that of cardinal Pole is not without significance, as it points to him as the source of the information on the ground of which the papal fulmination was launched. But from whom could the cardinal have received this intelligence, in some points even more minute than that which transpired in England, but from eye-witnesses at Canterbury, and through the communications he was carrying on with his English relatives, which at this very time, *i.e.*, the winter of 1538 (as Burnet tells us †), ‘involved so many of the highest nobility, and even his own brother, Sir Geoffrey Pole, in the charge of treason.’ This correspondence is said to have conveyed ‘a hatred of the king with a dislike of his proceedings;’ not the least hateful of his proceedings, in the eyes of the cardinal, being the sacrilege at Canterbury, which filled all Europe with consternation and disgust.

Putting all these links together, and having due consideration of the high character of the commissioners, whom the pope entrusted with the examination of the evidence upon which the facts to be adduced in his bull were established, we cannot but conclude that the allegation that the bones of Becket were burned and the ashes scattered may well hold its ground against the faint tradition of the burial of the relics which has been revived by the recent discovery, and welcomed from the natural desire to prefer the romance of history to its more prosaic conclusions. The difficulties which must have attended such a burial as that suggested by the recent discovery would scarcely seem to have been present to the minds of those who so readily accepted the new belief. The stone coffin could not without great difficulty have been conveyed to the crypt. Its carriage there must have been witnessed by many, and many must have even taken part in its conveyance. The secret could not but have transpired—the venturesome contriver of this new translation could not possibly have escaped detection—and the consequences of the act to all alike would have been fatal.

But this is not the first time that such imaginary discoveries have startled the world. We read that in the year 1655 some Maronite shepherds, while feeding their goats on Mount Nebo, believed that they had discovered the burial-place and the body of Moses. They fetched two priests thither, who went to the

* V. Laemmer, *Mon. Vat.* pp. 199-201-219 (Frib. Brig. 1861).

† *Hist. of Reform.* l. iii. an. 1538.

Patriarch of their Church, and a very edifying controversy ensued between the Mahomedan, Jewish, and Christian authorities on the title to these priceless relics.*

Fortunately the two canons and the dean in the present case are not likely to awaken any but a most interesting antiquarian discussion, which, though it may not have any very definite result, will doubtless elicit in its progress many very interesting facts illustrative of the history of our metropolitical cathedral church, of which the present dean is so faithful a custodian."

The Chairman called on the Rev. JOHN MORRIS, S.J., who expressed his full concurrence with the conclusion of Canon Jenkins in his valuable paper, that the bones of St. Thomas were burned not buried. He would, however, remark that to the argument that if the bones had been buried, Cardinal Pole would have disinterred them and replaced them in a shrine, answer might be made that there were several other bodies of saints in Canterbury which certainly were buried not burned, which nevertheless were not restored to a place of honour by Cardinal Pole. His own belief was that the bones recently found in the crypt at Canterbury were those of one of the unshrined saints, probably St. Anselm. It was singular that Pole should have made no enquiry for them. They had been taken from their shrine only fifteen years before, and there were still surviving among the canons two who had been monks, and probably there were other ex-monks among the petty canons. Indeed Richard Thornden, *alias* Lested, one of the two canons who had been a monk, who was appointed the first prebend of Henry's foundation, and survived till 1557-8, had assigned to him in 1546, by decree of the chapter, "the vault, called Bishop Becket's tomb, under our Lady's chapel." Still, when Cardinal Pole came, this monk, who thus had the very place under discussion in his own personal custody, would seem to have made no sign. It was strange that throughout England [with the exception of St. Edward the Confessor, as Mr. Micklethwaite afterwards remarked] the saints' bodies were left in the obscure burying-places to which they had been consigned under Henry VIII. Two, however, the Catholics had secured at the destruction of the shrines, namely, St. Thomas of Hereford and St. Chad.

Father Morris also said that he would make a distinction that Canon Jenkins had passed over in silence, between the burning of the relics of St. Thomas and the trial that had been said to have been ordered by Henry, and to have been

* Jäger, *Hist. Ecol.* tom. ii. p. 112.

held. Lord Campbell, whose work however could not be cited as an historical authority, said that Henry had instructed his attorney-general to file a *quo warranto* information against him for usurping the office of a saint, that judgment of *ouster* would have passed against him by default had not the king, to show his impartiality, assigned him counsel, and that the cause being called and both sides heard, sentence was pronounced that Thomas, sometime archbishop of Canterbury, had been guilty of treason, and that his bones should be publicly burnt. In support of this Wilkins might be quoted, who gives the citation to St. Thomas from Pollini, and the sentence from Hilliard, and he quotes from Henriquez the king's proclamation for the destruction of the shrine. Hilliard was an Englishman, but we have not got his book, and the others were foreigners; indeed no English writer that we know of tells the story. In the documents quoted by Wilkins, St. Thomas is summoned to appear within thirty days before the *supremum concilium*. This does not mean the courts of law, and there is no record of such a trial in the *Coram Rege* or *Controlment Rolls*. It could hardly have meant Parliament. It might have meant the King's Council, which certainly often usurped the functions of the courts at Westminster. Unfortunately the register of the Privy Council begins in 1540, and these proceedings belong to 1538. It was asserted in the bull of Paul III. quoted by Canon Jenkins, that St. Thomas had been summoned into court and condemned as contumacious and declared a traitor, and of course a statement so solemnly and so publicly made, which received no contemporary contradiction or remonstrance, must carry weight. But it was remarkable that in the consistory held in October, the acts of which Canon Jenkins had given, the pope had then heard of the burning of the relics, which took place in September, but he had not heard of the trial. The news of this reached him before the publication of his bull, which was dated in December. At any rate, the two things should be kept separate, and, whether we did or did not accept the trial, we were still to hold that the relics were burnt and not buried.

Father Morris then described the bones and skull that had been found at Canterbury, denying the existence of any wound in the skull, and saying that the fractures in it were to be accounted for by the passage over its shallow resting-place in the crypt of some heavy weight, for instance of a truck of stone for the repair, forty years ago, of St. Andrew's tower, which might have crushed the lid or stone covering of the coffin and the skull that lay beneath it. The coffin was said to be of Portland oolite, and the lid or slab, which was only large

enough to cover the half of the coffin in which the bones were found, of freestone.

Mr. HOWORTH urged that some evidence of the kind of feeling in regard to Becket's remains which pervaded many people might be gathered from the story told by Erasmus of his visit to Canterbury with Dean Colet, when he remarks that they were shown Becket's skull wrapped in a handkerchief on which the saint had blown his nose, and that while some of the ecclesiastics and others showed great reverence for the relics, Colet turned away with expressions of disgust, and was only restrained by his more diplomatic and prudent friend from showing open contempt for them. When a dean of St. Paul's could exhibit this spirit we may well believe that the remains would be treated with scant courtesy by lay critics at a time when popular feeling was much aroused.

As to the reports which reached Italy, Mr. Howorth mentioned a curious legend prevailing in Sicily, reported in one of De Luc's works, to the effect that a certain Anne, the wife of a righteous king, whom she diverted from the faith in England, is now burning in Mount Etna, and that English pilgrims go there habitually to pay their respects to her spirit.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE thought that Canon Jenkins attributed too much of the spirit of the later Puritans to the authorities by whom the English shrines were removed. Some of the agents employed, men of the baser sort like Leigh and Layton, showed indecent zeal in their work. But the formal acts of the Government witnessed that, whilst it was determined to take away the causes of practices regarded as superstitious, it wished to treat with reverence the remains of persons who were still regarded as holy, and whose prayers continued to be invoked in the public services of the Church for years afterwards. False relics, and images pretended to be miraculous, were held up to public contempt. But relics, believed to have been real, seem to have generally been decently buried. Where whole bodies had been enshrined they were perhaps oftenest buried at the places where the shrines had stood, as was done with those of St. Cuthbert at Durham and St. Edward at Westminster; and, when that was not convenient, in some other part of the church. A few years ago Mr. Hope found, buried in the crypt at Rochester, a box of bones, which there is good reason to believe were those either of St. Paulinus or of one of the other saints there enshrined.*

The case of St. Thomas of Canterbury was different from the

* See *Archaeologia*, xlix. 329.

others, for he was accused of a political offence, and was declared to be no saint, and his name ordered to be struck out of the service-books. His body might have been treated differently from the rest. But it was against the story of his mock trial that burning was not the punishment for high treason.

In any case Mr. Micklethwaite said that nothing had been brought forward to identify the body lately found with that of St. Thomas.

Father Morris had suggested reasons why the bodies of saints were not disinterred in the reign of Mary. The expense of re-enshrining them might be another reason. But Mr. Micklethwaite thought it might have been done in some cases of which no record remains. We know it was done at Westminster, but it is recorded only in a chance mention in Machyn's *Diary*; and it might have been elsewhere, where no diarist was near; and if, as is almost certain to have happened, the shrines were again destroyed, nothing would be left to tell of them.

Mr. GAIRDNER being asked by the Director what light he could throw on the subject, from his knowledge of the reign of Henry VIII., said that he was afraid he had really nothing whatever to communicate. So far as he had examined the documents in advance of the published volumes of his Calendar, he saw nothing as yet in any way bearing on the subject that was not already well known. As to matter of opinion, his own was not worth more than anybody's else, and if it were a matter seriously affecting the view to be taken of the policy of the reign he was bound of all men to try and keep himself impartial. But if called upon to state how the matter appeared to him at present, he would frankly say that the evidence of the burning of the bones did not appear to him to have been materially weakened. It was true there was no satisfactory reason given for the burning as an act done by authority. In the case of living offenders burning was the punishment for heresy, not for treason, of which St. Thomas was considered to have been guilty. But the act was altogether monstrous, and was done purposely to destroy the *cultus* of St. Thomas, and bring it into contempt.

Mr. J. PARK HARRISON said he had carefully examined the stone coffin and skull found at Canterbury, and agreed with Father Morris that the sharp edge of one of the four or five pieces of rubbed Portland stone slabbing, 1½ inch thick, which covered the remains, and had been accidentally broken, would

very possibly have caused the injury attributed to a sword-cut. The number of small fragments of bone found mixed with the earth in the coffin indicated that the side of the skull was probably crushed when in a friable condition.

The stone coffin was of a type commonly used in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, with tapering sides, and nearly perpendicular walls. It contained a head-rest, formed of a different kind of stone.

Mr. Harrison said that the living height of the skeleton was at first estimated at 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was derived from measurements of the bones, with 2 inches added for the softer parts, an allowance which would, he believed, be considered sufficient by experts like Drs. Humphrey and Beddoe, and Professor Topinard, the well-known French anthropologist. He had himself twice measured one of the femurs or thigh-bones, and deduced from it, by the aid of Dr. Humphrey's formula of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths (with the above allowance of 2 inches), a stature of 5 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The DIRECTOR said he agreed with Mr. Micklethwaite that Canon Jenkins's paper treated the question concerning the bones of Becket from too modern a point of view. The religious feeling of England at the period was chiefly divided on the point of the Roman obedience. The party following the king in throwing off that obedience—if not the more numerous yet politically the stronger—did not otherwise deviate from the doctrine and ritual of the time. They kept up reverence for the bones of saints, but felt at liberty to deal with the deceits, excesses, and perversions of that reverence which led to multiplication of relics and to idolatrous worship at and disorderly pilgrimage to shrines—evils which really were felt by all. The violent Protestant and Puritan hostility to all relics had not yet come into being. Consequently, as Mr. Micklethwaite said, and as Father Morris also admitted, the usual course on unshrining a saint was to bury his bones under or near the site of his shrine, as was doubtless done when St. Cuthbert was unshrined at Durham, St. Alban at St. Albans, and especially St. Edward the Confessor at Westminster.

The burden of proof, therefore, lies on those who allege the burning of Becket's bones, and in this, as in other cases, it is necessary to reduce the evidences to their original forms, and to place them in chronological order. Then it will be seen how the rival stories grew. Hitherto the evidences have been set down in a confused manner, and everyone considered of almost equal weight. Of the five original MSS. of *Lives of Sir Thomas More*, referred to in the letters which have appeared on the

subject, two (one in the British Museum and one at Lambeth) are copies of the 'Life' written by Nicholas Harpsfield, archdeacon of Canterbury in queen Mary's reign, and never printed; three (two in the British Museum and one at Lambeth) are copies of the 'Life' by 'Ro. Ba.' written in 1599, purporting to be partly founded on Harpsfield's 'Life,' and printed in Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Biography*. In Harpsfield's 'Life' the word is certainly 'burned'; in the 'Ro. Ba.' 'Life' the word in the corresponding sentence is as certainly 'buried.'

This question—'burned or buried'—preliminary to the discussion of the identity of the bones discovered, cannot be considered as settled yet.

The alleged legal process and condemnation of Becket is not only unsupported but virtually contradicted by English evidence.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:—

- From the Editor, Ernest E. Baker, Esq.:—A true and perfect Narrative of the late extraordinary Snows [1674]. 4to. Weston-super-Mare, 1887.
- From the Author:—*Alumni Oxonienses: the Members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886: their parentage, birthplace, and year of birth, with a record of their degrees.* By Joseph Foster. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—A sketch of the life and death of Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., etc. By W. H. Goss. 3rd Edition. 8vo. Hanley, 1888.
- From the Author:—*Was John Bunyan a Gipsy? an address to the British Press.* By James Simson. 8vo. New York, 1886.
- From the Rev. W. C. Boulter, F.S.A.:—
1. Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect, as spoken in the East Riding of the county. 8vo. Driffeld, 1887.
 2. *Coleccion de Caucciones Patrióticas.* 8vo. Cadiz, 1809.
 3. *Histoire de la Ville d'Arras depuis 1812 jusqu'à nos jours. D'après les chansons patoises publiées chaque année pour la fête communale.* 8vo. Arras, 1862.
 4. A Catalogue of a valuable collection of scarce Natural Curiosities, the property of Sir John Dalston, Bart. 8vo. London, 1775.
- From the Author, through E. M. Thompson, Esq., F.S.A.:—*L'Évangélique de Saint-Vaast d'Arras et la calligraphie Franco-Saxonne du ix^e Siècle.* Par Léopold Delisle. 4to. Paris, 1888.
- From the Author:—*Early Christian Art in Ireland.* By Margaret Stokes. (South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks.) 8vo. London, 1887.

John Frederick Boyes, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, would be held on Monday, April 23rd—being St. George's Day—at the hour of 2 p.m.

A letter from the Mayor of Bristol was read, in reply to the resolution passed by the Society at their last meeting, assuring the Society "that there is *no intention* on the part of the Corporation to in any way interfere with the Romano-British Camp on the Observatory Hill at Clifton Down."

F. G. HILTON-PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some portions of an inscribed Roman pavement lately found in the city of London, on which he communicated the following note:—

"In the middle of last August (1887) Mr. Hodge wrote to inform me of the discovery of a very interesting fragment of a Roman pavement which he had seen exposed under the foundations of a house between Pudding Lane and Botolph Lane, about 150 feet east of the Monument and 12 feet below the ordinary road level, in the course of demolitions for the new street from Fish Street Hill to Billingsgate Market, carried out by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

The pavement was laid upon a bed of concrete 12 inches thick, of common character, and red and yellow in colour. The plain surface was of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tesserae, and the letters formed of smaller black tesserae.

By the time I was able to pay a visit to the spot the whole pavement had been removed, but the utmost care had been taken in the hopes of being able to get it all up, but this proved hopeless, as it crumbled away very much; some few fragments of it were, however, preserved, and those I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you this evening. It is a very rare occurrence to meet with any pavements having inscriptions upon them done in tesserae, and it is much to be deplored that more of this one was not exposed.

The drawing was taken by Mr. Hodge from one by Mr. Jolly, clerk of the works. The fragment was about 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, and the inscription consists of four lines of letters, viz.:—

... U MANI .
 ... NIIISTGNA+VS
 ... IMNESSELSTRAT
 ... SEMDSFD

which I shall not attempt to decipher, but of which I shall be very pleased to receive any explanation. It is, of course, only a portion of a very interesting inscription, and upon the right-hand side we have an opportunity of judging what the border was like, composed of red tile tesserae."

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following transcript of an inventory of John Ross, bishop of Carlisle, dated 1325:

"The following document is copied from the register of John Ross, who was appointed bishop of Carlisle in 1325, and is dated shortly after his consecration. The bishop appears to be obtaining from the treasury of his cathedral church a sufficient supply of vestments, plate, and service-books for his own private use; they had probably been returned to the treasury by the executors of his predecessor. I find no other similar document in the existing pre-Reformation registers which cover the fourteenth century.

'Indentura inter episcopum et capitulum Karl. de vestimentis et rebus infra scriptis.

Hec indentura testatur quod venerabilis Pater J.* miseratione divina et apostolice sedis gratia Karl. Episcopus ex accommodato recipit de † et conventu ecclesie Karl. mortuo priore ‡ ejusdem per manus Walteri de Ebor. ejusdem ecclesie sacriste vestimenta et alia subscripta.

Unam casulam rubeam de Samito cum tunica et dalmatica de sindone rubea ejusdem secte cumque alba cum parura de armis Regis et comitis Lincoln.

Item j tunicam et dalmaticam de sindone rubea pro Diacono et Subdiacono.

Item j casulam cum tunica et dalmatica de baudekyn unius secte cum alba stola manipulo et pertinenciis de serico consutis.

Item alias duas Albas cum pertinenciis pro diacono et subdiacono.

Item unam casulam cotidianam.

Item unam cappam de samito rubeo cum morsura.

Item duas cappas crocei coloris.

Item duo pallia altaris cum parura brodata et tercium sine parura.

Item j Baudekyn integrum pro frontello.

Item j missale sine Evangeliiis et Epistolis.

Item j Alium librum Evangeliorum et Epistolarum.

* John Ross, bishop, 1325 to 1332.

† A word is here obliterated.

‡ Robert de Helperton, prior, 1308 to 1325.

Item j Pontificale.

Item duo Gradualia.

Item unum calicem argenteum deauratum.

Item duo Fiala argentea.

Item unum Baculum pastoralement cum capite de argento et deaurato.

Item unam Mitram gemmatam et unam aliam simplicem.

Item unum par cirothecarum cum uno annulo pontificali.

Item unum Thuribulum argenteum et deauratum.

Item unum superaltare.

Item unum crismatorium argenteum.

Item unum parvum librum pro confirmatione puerorum cum una Stola et ij. cofris.

Data Karl. die Dominica proxima post festum Translacionis Sancti Thome Martiris Anno gracie ut supra.'''*

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read a paper on the Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Order of the Garter, preserved in St. George's chapel, Windsor.

After citing the regulations made from time to time as to the setting-up of the plates, Mr. Hope discussed the many interesting features connected with the history and characteristics of the stall-plates, and pointed out the remarkable groups of variously-designed plates, which he supposes were all set up at one time, about the year 1421. He also commented on the unsatisfactory way in which many of the early examples were placed, owing to the crowded state of the plates behind some of the stalls, caused by the unnecessarily large size of those of modern and recent date.

Mr. Hope's paper, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*, was illustrated by a large series of rubbings made from the plates at Windsor, and by a number of full-sized photographs of special plates, coloured as in the originals.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and a special vote of thanks was passed to the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor for permitting Mr. Hope to take rubbings of the fine series of stall-plates under his care.

The Society then adjourned its Ordinary Meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 19th.

* The document in the register which immediately precedes this is dated 1325.

Thursday, April 19th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author:—The Relics of St. Thomas of Canterbury. By the Rev. John Morris, S.J. 8vo. Canterbury, 1888.
- From the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.:—Annals of the House of Percy, from the Conquest to the opening of the nineteenth century. By Edward Barington de Fonblanque. Two volumes. Printed for private circulation only. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Leathersellers' Company:—An Impression of the ancient seal of the Company.
- From the Author:—Church Plate in the Archdeaconry of Worcester. By William Lea, M.A., Archdeacon of Worcester.
- From J. W. Carillon, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the English Dialect Society, viz.:
50. Series C. Original Glossaries. West Somerset Word-Book. By F. T. Elworthy. 8vo. London, 1886.
 51. Series C. Original Glossaries. Glossary of Words used in the county of Chester. By Robert Holland. Part III. 8vo. London, 1886.
- From the Author:—The Parish of Erith in ancient and modern times. By John Harris. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—Notes on the origin and early development of the restored English Benedictine Congregation, 1600-1661. From contemporary documents. [By Dom. Cuthbert Butler, O.S.B.] Privately printed. 8vo. Downside, 1887.
- From Hugh Norris, Esq., M.D., Loc. Sec. S.A. Somerset:—Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset. Vol. i. Part i. March. 8vo. Sherborne, 1888.
- From H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—
1. Archæological Survey of India. Report of a Tour in the Panjâb and Râjpûtâna in 1883-84. By H. B. W. Garrick. Under the superintendence of General A. Cunningham, R.E. Volume xiii. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.
 2. General Index to the Reports of the Archæological Survey of India. Volumes i. to xxiii. By V. A. Smith. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—
1. Nine Sheets of Songs relating to the French Revolution. Six have musical notes, and two bear date July, 1789. 8vo. Broadsheets.
 2. Lexicon Technicum: or, an universal English Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. By John Harris, M.A., F.R.S. Folio. London, 1704.
- From M. Henry C. Elliot:—Four Photographs of Locks and Keys in the Naples Museum.
- From J. Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A.:—Two Photographs of the waxen Effigies in Westminster Abbey of King Charles the Second and the Duke of Buckingham.
- From the Author:—Croix Lombardes trouvées en Italie. Par le Baron J. De Baye. 4to. Paris, 1888.

From the Camden Society:—New Series xlii. The Travels through England of Dr. Richard Pococke. Edited by J. J. Cartwright, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. i. 4to. London, 1888.

From Reginald Clarke, Esq., and Miss Clarke:—An Unfinished Alabaster Panel of the Crucifixion, a gift to the Society of Antiquaries by desire of the late Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1887 was read. (See page 133.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., on behalf of the Auditors, alluded in feeling terms to the great loss the Society generally had sustained by the lamented death of Mr. Doyne Courtenay Bell, who had only lately been appointed one of the Auditors.

On the nomination of the President, Somers Clarke, Esq. was appointed Auditor *vice* Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq. deceased.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Monday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Alexander Graham, Esq.
 Iltyd Bond Nicholl, Esq.
 John William Clay, Esq.

Professor MIDDLETON, F.S.A., communicated the following note on the discovery of a Saxon cemetery at Cambridge :

“ It may interest the Society to hear that a Saxon cemetery of large extent has been discovered in the cricket-field of St. John's College, Cambridge, during the process of levelling of the ground.

The field lies about a third of a mile to the west of the college.

A large number of graves have been found; some with cinerary urns, and others with complete skeletons of men, women, and children.

The sepulchral urns are rudely made by hand of badly fired clay, scantily ornamented with simple series of incised lines.

A considerable number and variety of objects have been found in the graves, including many large bronze fibulae with iron pins, some of them of massive metal, decorated with sunk lines and small bosses, in some cases partly gilt; bone combs, discs,

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1887, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and We have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:

1887. RECEIPTS.		1887. DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st December, 1886	385 2 8	To Printers and Artists, &c. in the Publications of the Society	1,347 10 10
By 10 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1886, whereof 1 is a Half-Subscription	19 19 0	For Binding	46 5 11
452 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1887	949 4 0	Taxes	40 9 7
5 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1888, in advance	10 10 0	Salaries	1,083 2 0
By Admission Fees of 37 Fellows	979 13 0	Stationery	29 12 7
Compositions received from 2 Fellows	194 5 0	Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	261 10 9
Sale of Published Works	71 8 0	Tea, including attendance	14 11 4
Four three months' Dividends on the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society	225 2 5	Petty Cash for the year, including Postages	116 2 0
Stevenson Bequest	368 6 0	Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased	78 19 10
Received from Sale of Metropolitan Stock	611 6 3	Legacy Duty and Law Expenses of the Stevenson Bequest	75 1 0
Extra Minor Credits	1,115 17 6	Ruthwell Cross subscription, and Investigations at Waltham Cross, &c.	6 15 6
	3 15 0	Catalogue of Library	45 0 0
	£3,954 15 10	Jubilee Expenses	5 5 0
		Extra Minor Debits, other than Petty Cash	6 19 6
		Insurance	17 1 3
		Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1888	780 8 9
			£3,954 15 10

Witness our hands this 28th day of March, 1888.

EDWARD W. BRABROOK,
F. G. HILTON PRICE,
CHAS. TRICE MARTIN.

The decrease in the Amount of Stock standing in the name of the Society from £12,683 19*s.* 7*d.* to £11,583 19*s.* 7*d.* is due to sales by order of Council of £100 and £1000 partly to defray the expense of establishing Electric Lighting in the Society's apartments, estimated about £600, and to defray cost of new Catalogue and other publications.

E. W. B.
C. T. M.

and other ornaments, usually decorated with small incised circles ; bronze tweezers with simple hatched lines of ornament across them ; knives with iron blades and bronze handles fastened by rivets ; pendant ornaments, consisting of bronze discs decorated with rows of *repoussé* dots in circles ; and a number of small plates of bronze, which seem once to have been attached to leather belts or other articles of dress.

One of these plates is specially remarkable, and appears to be of foreign workmanship ; perhaps brought in the course of trade from the far east. On it is stamped from a die (like a coin-die, only rectangular instead of circular) a conventionally treated lion, not unlike the lions on archaic Greek pottery. The whole of this little plate, about one inch by half-an-inch, was thickly plated with gold ; it was fastened to its leather ground by little bronze pins at the angles.

The date of this cemetery appears to be early in the Saxon period, while the invaders were yet pagans. A few Roman coins of the fourth century have been found in the graves, *e.g.*, a coin of Julian the Apostate.

The work of excavation is still going on, and is being managed with the most elaborate care by Mr. Jenkinson of Trinity College and the Baron von Hügel, to whom the original discovery is due."

ROBERT DAY, Jun., Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Ireland, exhibited some gold ornaments and bronze weapons found in Ireland, accompanied by the following remarks :

"As one of your Local Secretaries for Ireland, I have the honour of laying before the Society some objects that have recently been added to my collection.

I have recently described to the Society * some bronze weapons, implements, and ornaments that were found in the drainage operations of Lough Erne, county Fermanagh.

I have now to record the finding of another bronze sword in the same locality, which happened during the drought of last summer, when the lake was lower than at any previous time in the memory of the oldest of those who reside upon its shores, or who fish in its prolific waters. For this sword I am under renewed obligations to Thomas Plunkett, Esq., M.R.I.A., who informs me that it was found in a ford, in Upper Lough Erne, on the western side of Iniskeen (the beautiful island), about a mile, as the crow flies, from Enniskillen. This island lies in the centre of a very picturesque locality. The Erne branches a little below the ford into two winding rivers, and unites again above the island, which is rich pasture land, and was occupied

* *Proceedings*, 2d S. xi. 156, 248.

in remote times by the fort or rath builders. The remains of an old church, dating from the sixth century, and portions of stone crosses, of early Irish character, indicate the very ancient importance of the place; and the cemetery still, next to that of Devenish, is the most sought-for place of sepulture amongst the old families of the district.*

The sword is of very beautiful proportions, being well balanced and having a feather edge passing along both sides of the blade, the centre swelling into a fulness sufficient to strengthen it without adding too much to its weight or spoiling its balance.

The hand part is pierced for four rivets, larger in proportion than those which occur when a greater number are used. One of these remains.

The grooved depressions designed for holding the bone covering in the hand part are patinated, but the remainder of the weapon is clean and has the appearance that would result from a long immersion in the bed of the lake.

The sword measures from out to out $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is 2 inches broad at the widest part; it has the rare peculiarity of having a certain amount of spring in the blade, which is apparent when pressure is used by holding the sword at its point and handle.

With this I send for comparison, and as a remarkable example of similitude of form in weapons so widely apart, a sword of native iron work from Central Africa. The blade is identical in form with that of the Irish bronze sword, and only differs in being ornamented with a row of punched marks, which pass up and down the centre of the blade.

The bronze spear-head that accompanies these was found in the deepening of the River Suck at Ballinasloe, county Galway (the ford mouth of the gatherings), in the summer of 1887, and was presented to me by P. Scanlon, Esq. It still retains a portion of its handle above the rivet. The attachment of this rivet is of peculiar interest; in the first place it differs in colour and texture from the body of the weapon, and a friend skilled in metallurgy suggests that gold was used as an alloy by the rivet-maker to render the metal more ductile, and to obtain a higher degree of malleability. The bright golden colour of the rivet goes far to bear out this theory, which analysis would at once determine. The rivet is not loosened in any way, but remains in its place firmly secured, and is the only example that I have met with in such a finely preserved state. The spear is leaf-shaped, and measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

* Wakeman's *Guide to Lough Erne*. Dublin, 1877.

The gold fibula, with the gold plaque and pin, were in the collection of the late William Wrixon Leycester, of Enismore, co. Cork, Esq.

The fibula is unusually thin and light in its construction, and consists of a flattened hollowed bar, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, that swells out into two circular discoid ends of the mammillary type, each $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch diameter; it weighs 1oz. $8\frac{1}{2}$ dwts., and was found by a peasant near Cloyne, from whom it was bought by Mr. Leycester. The plaque and pin were found at Ballyvourney (the place of my beloved), near Macroom, co. Cork, but there is no record of the circumstances of their discovery. In vol. ix. *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2d S. p. 176, I described a pair of circular gold plates, now in my collection; this plaque resembles them in every particular, except that of size, for while they only measure $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter this is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and adds another fine example to this very rare class of dress decoration.

The gold pin is without ornament; it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; its circular flattened head is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is slightly hammered up at the edge, as if to hold enamel; it weighs 3 dwts."*

Professor JOHN FERGUSON read a paper on, and exhibited copies of the earliest editions of the *De Incertitudine et Vanitate Scientiarum* of Cornelius Agrippa.

Professor Ferguson's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

C. C. WALKER, Esq. read a paper on recent excavations on the site of Lilleshall abbey, Salop, illustrating his remarks by a fine series of plans, sections, and other details, and with numerous specimens of tiles and architectural remains found during the work.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

See *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, iv. 167, where this is referred to.

ANNIVERSARY,

MONDAY, April 23, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. John Edward Jackson.
Frank Johnstone Mitchell, Esq.
Rev. Edward Kedington Bennet.
Robert Gibbs, Esq.
Joseph Phillips, Esq.

C. Knight Watson, Esq., and Emmanuel Green, Esq., were
nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, laid upon
the table a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. LI. part i, being the
part for the current year.

At 2.30 p.m., the President proceeded to deliver the follow-
ing Address :

GENTLEMEN,

Since I last had the honour of addressing you on April 23,
1887, the Society has lost by death the Fellows whose names
here follow :

Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq.
*Joseph Clarke, Esq.
Charles Henry Cooke, Esq.
Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A.
George Edward Eyre, Esq., M.A.
Robert Furley, Esq.
George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.
*The Right Hon. Alexander James Beresford Beresford-
Hope, M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D.
*John Edward Lee, Esq.
Titus Lewis, Esq.
George William Reid, Esq.
*Samuel Spalding, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Thomas Abel Brimage Spratt, C.B., F.R.S.

*Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G.

Rev. Frederick Heathcote Sutton, M.A., Canon of Lincoln.

*Thomas Edward Twisden, Esq.

Charles Tyrrell, Esq.

*Edmund Waterton, Esq.

In addition, we have received resignations from—

Charles Bath, Esq.,

Sir Herbert Eustace Maxwell, Bart., M.P., and

James Nicholson, Esq.

From our List of Honorary Fellows we have to mourn the loss of—

Count Giovanni Gozzadini, and

M. Francisque Michel.

On the other hand I am happy to have to record the Election of the following Fellows :

Henry John Atkinson, Esq., M.P.

John Frederick Boyes, Esq.

James Roger Bramble, Esq.

Alphonse van Branteghem, Esq.

Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D.

Egerton Castle, Esq., M.A.

John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A.

John William Clay, Esq.

James Goulton Constable, Esq.

Richard Cox, Esq., M.D.

Frederick Davis, Esq.

Henry Douglas Eshelby, Esq.

Frederick Royston Fairbank, Esq., M.D.

Rev. William George Dimock Fletcher, M.A.

Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, M.A.

Robert Gibbs, Esq.

Alexander Graham, Esq.

Rev. Andrew Edward Phillimore Gray, M.A.

John Wesley Hales, Esq., M.A.

Henry Dawes Harrod, Esq.

Alfred Higgins, Esq.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., B.A., D.C.L.

Robert Hovenden, Esq.

Henry Laver, Esq.

Alexander Dionysius Hobson Leadman, Esq.

Thomas Henry Longfield, Esq.

Charles James Longman, Esq., M.A.

* Denotes Compounder.

Alexander Macalister, Esq., M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
 William Minet, Esq., M.A.
 Frank Johnstone Mitchell, Esq.
 Freeman Marius O'Donoghue, Esq.
 Edward Humphrey Owen, Esq.
 Rev. Richard Trevor Owen, M.A.
 Joseph Phillips, Esq.
 Edward Power, Esq.
 William Ransom, Esq.
 Hugh Galbraith Reid, Esq.
 Sir Charles Henry Stuart Rich, Bart.
 William Rome, Esq.
 William Barclay Squire, Esq., B.A.
 William Sykes, Esq.
 Arthur Vicars, Esq.

The net result of our losses and gains is an accession of 21 Fellows and a loss of 2 Honorary Fellows.

I must now pay a short tribute of respect to the memory of some of those who have departed from among us.

Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., was, at the time of his unexpected decease, a member of our Council; and all of us, especially those who have sat at the Council-table with him, must feel that in him we have lost a thoughtful, courteous, and sagacious adviser. As joint proprietor with his brother of the well-known Albion Hotel in Aldersgate Street, Mr. Staples was for many years actively engaged in business: in 1865 he was elected a member of the Common Council, and at once was placed upon the Library Committee, of which, in 1870, he became chairman, doing much for the proper preservation of the City records. In 1878 he was elected an Alderman, and soon afterwards filled the post of Sheriff of London. In 1885 he became Lord Mayor, and most worthily fulfilled all the duties of his office, receiving the honour of knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. He had been elected a Fellow of this Society in 1876, as one who took a warm interest in all that was connected with the antiquities of the City of London. The publication, in 1871, of Mr. Black's *History and Antiquities of the Company of Leathersellers*, was, I believe, mainly due to his efforts and influence while Warden of that Company, and in 1881 appeared Sir John Staples' *Notes on the Church of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate*, printed for private circulation.

A later historical essay on "Members of the Goldsmiths'

Company who have been Aldermen of the Ward of Aldersgate" was communicated to the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in Goldsmiths' Hall, in 1883.*

Sir John Staples died on January 16th of the present year, in consequence of an attack of pleurisy and bronchitis, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Mr. Doyne Courtenay Bell had been nominated as one of the Auditors of the Society for the present year, having already filled the office in the years 1884 and 1885, and we were looking forward to the pleasure of seeing him again at the meetings of our Council. Our expectations have, however, been sadly disappointed, as Mr. Bell succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on the 26th of March last. He had been a Fellow of the Society since 1877, and had brought several objects of interest under our notice. In 1871 he was one of those who examined the tombs of Richard II. and Henry III. at Westminster, of which an account will be found in the *Archæologia*,† from the pen of the late Dean Stanley. Mr. Doyne Bell's principal archæological work, however, is his *Notices of the Historic Persons buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower of London, with an Account of the Discovery of the supposed Remains of Queen Anne Boleyn*, which was published in 1877. It is stated that he has left behind him materials nearly ready for publication for a work on Royal interments. Mr. Doyne Bell had, for many years, been connected with the Lord Chamberlain's and the Lord Steward's departments, and held the important and confidential office of Secretary to the Privy Purse.

The Right Honourable Alexander James Beresford Beresford-Hope was the youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey, and was born in 1820. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1841. It was while at this University that Mr. Hope's warm interest in all antiquarian, architectural, and ecclesiastical matters was first developed, and the Cambridge Camden Society and the Ecclesiological Society owed much of their organisation to his action and energy as President, and to his bountiful purse.

In 1844 we find him purchasing the ruined remains of St. Augustine's monastery at Canterbury, with the double object of preserving them from further decay, and of founding upon the site of that early Christian establishment a Missionary College, in which his Anglican views would find free scope.

At an early period of its existence Mr. Hope became con-

* *Trans. Lond. and Midd. Arch. Soc.* vol. vii. p. 1.

† Vol. xlv. p. 309.

nected with the Archæological Institute, and at the Winchester meeting in 1845 he communicated a paper on the Priory Church at Christchurch, Hants. At the London meeting in 1866 he presided over the Architectural Section, having, indeed, been President of the Royal Institute of British Architects from 1865 to 1867.

His connection with the Society of Antiquaries began in June, 1847, when he was elected a Fellow. He took, however, no great part in our proceedings, though he was from time to time present at our meetings, and for some years served upon our Council. For many years Mr. Beresford Hope represented the University of Cambridge in Parliament, in which, however, he had previously sat for the boroughs of Maidstone and of Stoke-upon-Trent, having been first elected for the former in 1841.

He was the author of several treatises on Church matters. The principal of these bears the title of *Worship in the Church of England*, two editions of which were published in 1874 and 1875. Another of his works, *Worship and Order*, appeared in 1883. But he also strayed into the fields of fiction, and two novels, one of them entitled *Strictly Tied Up*, attest the versatility of his genius. As proprietor of the *Saturday Review* his indirect influence on literature and art was great, but it will probably be in the main for his enthusiastic love of medieval architecture that Mr. Beresford Hope will be remembered. St. Augustine's College, Kilndown Church, and Ely Cathedral, are alike memorials of his zeal and liberality. As a Privy Councillor he obtained election into the Royal Society in 1880, having been elected a Trustee of the British Museum in the previous year, in which capacity his services were constant and valuable. With a vast store of knowledge, a retentive memory, great tolerance, no little independence of character, and a hearty appreciation of wit, he was among the most pleasant of companions, and to many the kindest of friends. After a long and painful illness, his death took place on October 20th last, at Bedgebury Park, in Kent.

The late Mr. George Godwin was also closely connected with art, literature, and architecture. He was born at Brompton in 1815, being the son of an architect, and at the age of twenty was rewarded by the Royal Institute of British Architects with a medal for an *Essay on Concrete*; and in 1837, in conjunction with Mr. Britton, he published a work on *The Churches of London*. His numerous other publications relate principally to architectural subjects, sometimes treated from a sanitary or philanthropic point of view. He was a contributor to various periodicals which treat of art and architecture, and was one of the founders, and

for some time an honorary secretary, of the Art Union of London. He was one of the most energetic promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, an active member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and, though not a novel-writer, like Mr. Beresford Hope, a farce from his pen appeared on the boards of the Olympic Theatre. His principal work was, however, as editor of *The Builder*, a periodical which he conducted from the year 1844 with great judgment and success. For a term of nearly fifty years he was a Fellow of this Society, having been elected on February 13th, 1838, and having deceased on January 27th, 1888, He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in March, 1839.

Mr. Godwin's first communications to this Society were in December, 1841, and February, 1843, on the *Masons' Marks observable on buildings of the Middle Ages*, which appeared in the *Archaeologia*,* accompanied by five plates. The next paper, in 1844, related to some megalithic monuments in the neighbourhood of Furness, and in 1846 he exhibited a remarkable bronze spear-head found in the Fulham Road. Unfortunately his constant occupation in other literary matters seems to have cut short the archaeological labours which began in so satisfactory a manner, so that his energies were expended more in the cognate pursuit of the study of architecture, in connection with which his name will long be remembered. Nearly thirty of his treatises of various kinds will be found in our library.

In Mr. John Edward Lee we have lost both an accomplished antiquary and a diligent geologist; but it is only in connection with his antiquarian work that I must here speak of him. He was born at Newland, Hull, on December 21st, 1808, and from an early age showed great interest in the study of natural history. While still a young man his health gave way, and for some years much of his time was spent on the Continent, where he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the French and German languages, which he afterwards turned to good account. In 1841 he became connected with some ironworks at Newport, in Monmouthshire, and resided at the Priory, Caerleon, from 1846 until 1868, when he removed to the Villa Syracuse, Torquay, where he ended his days on the 18th of August last.

While living at Caerleon he devoted much attention to the Roman antiquities of the place, and in 1845 he published his first work upon them, which was illustrated by twenty-seven plates. He was one of the founders of the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Society, and aided in the formation of its museum, of which he published a catalogue in 1862, under the title of *Isca Silurum*, adding a supplement in 1868.

In 1861 he was elected a Fellow of this Society, and at

* Vol. xxx. p. 113.

various times communicated to us short notices relating both to British and Continental discoveries, and sent objects for exhibition. He was also the author of various communications to the Archaeological Institute and Association. One of Mr. Lee's principal archæological works, however, is *The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe*, which he translated from the memoirs of Dr. Ferdinand Keller, at the same time combining and re-arranging the material thus furnished. The first edition of this work appeared in 1866, and did much to spread in this country a knowledge of the remarkable discoveries in Switzerland, by which so much of the history of primitive man has been rendered possible of reconstruction. A second edition, in two volumes, was brought out in 1878; the plates, 206 in number, illustrating more than 2500 objects, having been drawn by Mr. Lee's own hands.

In 1874 he published volumes of *Roman imperial photographs*, and of *Roman imperial profiles*, giving a portrait gallery of the emperors and empresses, enlarged from coins. In somewhat later years the explorations of the Kessler-loch, near Thayingen, Switzerland, and of the bone-cave of Ojcow, in Poland, engaged his attention, and he published translations of Conrad Merck's and Professor Romer's works upon them. In 1880, some cave explorations at Tor Bryan, Devon, formed the subject of a communication to this Society. A notice of his geological labours will be found elsewhere,* but I may mention that his valuable and extensive geological collections, consisting of upwards of 21,000 specimens, were presented by Mr. Lee to the British Museum in 1885. Though failing in health, and in his 79th year, he preserved his interest in scientific pursuits to the last, and still held the office of Local Secretary to this Society at the time of his lamented decease.

The Rev. John Bathurst Deane, M.A., was one of the oldest of our Fellows, having been elected so long ago as December 23rd, 1830. He was a student at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1820, taking a place as a Senior Optime. He was ordained in 1821, and was for some years curate of St. Benetfink and of St. Michael's Wood Street, and from 1836 to 1855 he held the post of second classical and head mathematical master in Merchant Taylors' School. On his retirement he was presented to the rectory of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate and St. Martin-Outwich in the city of London. In 1832 and 1833 he communicated important papers to the Society, *Observations on Dracontia*, and *Remarks on certain Celtic Monuments at Loc Mariaker, in Brittany*,† illustrated by

* *Geol. Mag.* 1887, p. 526.

† *Arch.* vol. xxvi. pp. 188-234.

various plans and sketches of the stone alignments of Carnac, and the megalithic and other monuments at Loc Mariaker. In 1836 he gave us another paper, Remarks on certain Ornaments of Gold, found near Quentin, in Brittany, in 1832, presumed to be the *μανιάκαι* of the Ancient Gauls.* The total intrinsic value of the armlets he described and figured was over 1000*l*.

In 1833 Mr. Deane published a work on *The Worship of the Serpent*, in 8vo.; and, in 1870, *The Life of Richard Deane, Major-General in the service of the Commonwealth, and one of the Commissioners appointed for the trial of King Charles the First*, also in 8vo. Both of these works are in our library. He died at his residence on Sion Hill, Bath, in the 90th year of his age.

Vice-Admiral Thomas Abel Brimage Spratt, C.B., was elected a Fellow in 1873, his antiquarian tastes having been developed during the period in which he was in charge of the Mediterranean survey. His *Travels and Researches in Crete* appeared in two volumes in 1865, and jointly with Professor E. Forbes he published a volume of *Travels in Syria*. From time to time he exhibited objects of interest, and made communications to the Society, and several of his papers have been published in the *Archaeologia* and *Proceedings*. Among these I may mention Remarks on a new Torso of a youthful Dionysos,† a statue which Admiral Spratt subsequently presented to the British Museum, and his Remarks on the Dorian Peninsula and Gulf, with Notes on a Temple of Latona there. A paper on the Cretan Venus found at Gnossus which he read before the Society in 1876 was privately printed, and a copy of it will be found in our library. His numismatic collections were considerable, and within the last year he communicated to the Numismatic Society an account of some of the extremely rare gold coins of the Island of Crete.

Admiral Spratt was a well-known Fellow both of the Royal and Geological Societies, and as a naval officer rendered good service to his country, having been in command of H.M.S. "Spitfire" in the Black Sea in 1854 and 1855, and having assisted at the bombardment of Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch. Privately he was among the most amiable of men, and many beside myself will long feel the gap caused by the loss of an old and valued friend.

Mr. Edmund Waterton was the only son of Charles Waterton, the famous traveller, renowned for his *Wanderings in South and North America*, and for his essays on Natural History. He was born about the year 1830, and at an early age exhibited a great

* *Arch.* vol. xxvii. p. 1.

† *Arch.* vol. xlix. p. 318.

taste for antiquities, and was elected a Fellow of this Society in 1851. For some years he devoted himself to the formation of a fine collection of rings and medieval jewellery, the greater portion of which is now in the South Kensington Museum. From time to time he exhibited to this Society the choicest of his acquisitions, and our Proceedings from 1853 to 1867 are replete with notices of his various exhibitions, which, besides rings and brooches, included some interesting swords, some early fruit-trenchers, and some curious relics of Sir Thomas More. A paper by Mr. Waterton on The Annulus Piscatoris, or Ring of the Fisherman, was published in the *Archaeologia*. A privately printed catalogue of the pictures at Walton Hall, compiled by Mr. Waterton, is in our library. He was a devout Roman Catholic, and has published several essays on the devotion to the Virgin in England, and of late had been forming an extensive collection, both MS. and printed, in illustration of Thomas à Kempis, *De Imitatione Christi*. Mr. Waterton's health had been failing for some time, and he spent last winter in Algiers, returning in comparatively good health. He suddenly, however, became worse, and died at his residence, Deeping Waterton Hall, at the age of fifty-seven, on the 22nd of July last.

Mr. George William Reid was for many years either an attendant or assistant, employed in the Department of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum, of which he became Keeper in 1866, retiring from the post in 1883 after a total service of upwards of forty years. As a connoisseur in art he was well known, and, in addition to compiling various catalogues for the Museum, he was the author of the descriptive letter-press to numerous artistic publications of the Arundel Society and the Burlington Club, including photographic reproductions of designs for goldsmiths, by Holbein, the Salamanca Prints from Nielli, Titian Portraits, the works of Velasquez, &c. He was also the author of a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of George Cruikshank*, in three volumes, published in 1871. His *Works of the Italian Engravers of the fifteenth century reproduced in facsimile in Photo-intaglio* began in 1844, and is still in course of publication by Mr. Quaritch. He was elected into this Society in 1872, and died on the 20th of October last in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Robert Furley had been a Fellow of our Society since 1871, and is best known as a diligent local antiquary, and as the author of a *History of the Weald of Kent, with an outline of the early History of the County*, in two volumes, 1871 and 1874. His various contributions to the *Archaeologia Cantiana* comprised some important monographs. An Outline of the History

of Romney Marsh,* The History of Tenterden,† and The Early History of Ashford,‡ may be mentioned. It was partly by means of his cordial assistance that the Præmonstratensian Abbey of St. Radegund was explored, under the guidance of our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. St. John Hope, in 1880. Mr. Furley died on the 9th of September last.

In Mr. Joseph Clarke, F.R.I.B.A., we regret the loss of an excellent architect and a devoted antiquary, who frequently served upon our Council and attended our meetings.

He was elected a Fellow at the end of 1852, and from time to time brought interesting objects under our notice, though none of his communications are printed in the *Archæologia*.

Among the honorary Fellows who have been removed by death from our list, I must first mention the Count Giovanni Gozzadini of Bologna, who was elected in 1866. He was born in 1810, and in early life was an active soldier, and one of the best athletes and fencers in the Italian army. His taste in this direction led him to make a collection of ancient and modern weapons, which he subsequently presented to the city of Bologna. While studying armour he acquired a taste for history and archaeology, and published several historical works, including the *Life of Armanciotto de Ramazzatti* in 1835, and the *Life of Giovanni II. Bentivoglio*, which appeared in 1839. The discovery of the important pre-historic cemetery of Villa Nova in 1844 did much to concentrate his attention upon archaeological subjects, and led him to study more particularly the period when iron was first coming into use in Northern Italy; and a succession of interesting memoirs proceeded from his active pen. Upwards of twenty of his treatises, many relating to the necropolis of Villa Nova, to that of Marzabotto, and to various Etruscan remains, will be found on our shelves. His high literary and archaeological reputation led to his being selected as president of the International Congress of Pre-historic Anthropology and Archaeology, held at Bologna in 1871, under the patronage of the King of Italy, a post which he worthily filled. He was a senator of Italy, director-general of the museums of the Emilia and the Marches, and of the Civic Museum of Bologna. He was also president of the Antiquarian and Fine Arts Commission for the Emilia, and may fairly be regarded as having done at least as much as any other man in Italy for the promotion of archaeological research.

Of late years the state of his health and the sad loss which

* *Arch. Cant.* vol. xiii. p. 178.

† *Op. cit.* vol. xiv. p. 87.

‡ *Op. cit.* vol. xvi. p. 161.

he sustained by the death of his wife, who was one of the Allighieri family, and of thoroughly cognate tastes, caused him to live in comparative retirement; but those who may have had the good fortune to form his acquaintance will long remember his courteous and kindly manner and his vivid interest in all archaeological questions. He died at his villa at Ronzano, near Bologna, on the 25th of August last, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Monsieur Francisque Michel, who was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society just fifty years ago, was, perhaps, more of a historian than an antiquary. His earliest work, an edition of the *Chronique de Duguesclin* appeared in 1830, and shortly afterwards he was commissioned by Guizot to examine and report upon the French MSS. preserved in English libraries. His *Chroniques Anglo-Normandes*, in three volumes, was published in 1836, and relates to the history of Normandy and England during the eleventh and twelfth centuries; but this was followed by various other works on Anglo-Norman history. After a visit to Scotland he took great interest in the relations between France and that country, and in 1862 his work *Les Ecosais en France et les Français en Ecosse* was published. For many years he was professor of foreign literature at Bordeaux, being almost as much interested in philology as in history, and among his recent works is one on the French words to be found in the Scotch vocabulary, which appeared in English. He was an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland as well as of this Society, and was lately distinguished by an honorary degree from the University of Edinburgh. He died at the ripe age of seventy-eight on the 18th of May last.

There are two or three other names of antiquaries to whose memory it will be fitting to pay some slight tribute, even though they were not members of our body. In the Rev. Charles William King, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who died on the 25th of March, the country has lost its first authority on all matters relating to antique gems. I need hardly recite the titles of his numerous works connected with this subject, of which, including pamphlets, at least a score are to be found in our library, but I may call attention to his edition of *Horace*, illustrated from antique gems. Of late Mr. King's failing eyesight has prevented him from active work in his favourite pursuit, in which, however, he took a keen interest up to the last, but his wonderful industry from 1860 to about 1873, in a comparatively unfrequented field of research, has been productive of good fruit, and deserves our warmest acknowledgment.

Mr. Thompson Watkin died on the 23rd of March, at the age

of 51 years only. As one of our most active local archaeologists, and as the author of two important works on *Roman Lancashire* and on *Roman Cheshire*, he had accomplished much useful work, and all must regret that he has not been spared to carry on the researches in which he took so enthusiastic a part.

In Mr. H. Fletcher-Rigge, who was one of our Local Secretaries for Lancashire, that county has lost a second of its leading antiquaries, whose tastes, however, were more for medieval than Roman archaeology. His *History of Cartmel Priory Church* will carry his name to posterity.

Turning now to the principal events in which the Society has been concerned during the past twelve months, I need hardly remind you that the year 1887 was the Jubilee Year of our illustrious Patron, Her Most Sacred Majesty the Queen. As in duty bound, the Society approached the Throne with a loyal congratulatory Address on the auspicious completion of fifty years of a beneficent and prosperous reign, and your President had the honour of personally presenting this Address at Windsor on the 27th of June last. A gracious reply was received and communicated to the Society at their meeting on November 24th.

In connection with the interesting Thanksgiving ceremony in Westminster Abbey, an event occurred which attracted much attention from the Society. Incredible as it may appear, the Coronation Chair, decorated by order of Edward I. about the year 1300, fell into the upholsterers' hands, was partially "restored," and the decorations upon it, of which the Society possesses a set of drawings made twenty-five years ago, were "toned down" by the application of some kind of brown stain. It is but right to say that all this was done without the knowledge of the First Commissioner of Works, and that the staining has since been removed, it is hoped without much permanent injury to the chair.

The mischievous results of modern "church restoration," which still continue to be rife in numerous localities, have been brought in a forcible manner under the notice of the Society by one of our Fellows and Local Secretaries, Mr. Willis-Bund, and the subject was referred for consideration to the Council. Following the precedent of 1855, when the Society issued a Memorandum on Restoration, condemning the destruction of the character of ancient monuments, as at that time an increasing evil, the Council has drawn up a forcible Memorandum, which is being largely circulated among all persons having authority in the Church of England. One point is in this document strongly insisted upon, viz., that in all cases where alterations are made in our existing churches the issue of a faculty should be an absolute necessity. If this were done, and those who issue

the faculties made proper inquiries and stipulations, it seems possible that the destruction of historical material, which now for many years has been proceeding, might be arrested. The education of neither clergymen nor, I fear, in very many instances, of architects, is such as always to impress them with the value of architectural details and of antiquarian relics. As with the attire of at least one-half of the civilised world, "fashion" seems to prevail both in religious worship and in the buildings in which divine service is carried on, and both clergy and architects seem to think that it is of more importance to be in the height of the fashion than to preserve the monuments of the skill and taste of our forefathers which accident has placed under their keeping. Were it not for some feeling of this kind it would seem impossible to account for the wholesale destruction of the monuments of the dead, and especially of those whose misfortune it has been to die within the last two or three centuries, that has almost everywhere taken place. I could recount instance after instance of destruction of this kind which has been perpetrated within my own personal knowledge, but I will not thus trespass upon your patience. I may, however, venture to call upon all and each of you to do what you can in your personal capacities to protest against destruction under the name of restoration, and to back up the remonstrance of the Society by all the means in your power.

A topic which has for some years formed an item in the annual Addresses of both my predecessor, Lord Carnarvon, and myself, may now, I am happy to say, be dismissed in a few words—I mean the list of the printed books in our Library. It was in 1883 that a letter was read from our late Secretary, Mr. C. Knight Watson, announcing his willingness to aid in the preparation of a new Catalogue, and by November, 1884, he was able to lay the bulk of it, and of a Reference Index, in slips before the Council. On his resignation in 1885 the whole was nearly ready for press, but it was found that some further collation and revision were necessary, which were undertaken by Mr. Barwick, of the British Museum, and the officers of the Society, to whom we are all much indebted for their aid in the work. In the autumn of last year it was at last published, and forms a handsome volume of altogether 800 pages. Of the great usefulness of such a work to Fellows, whether at home or in the library, I need hardly speak. Though many have already become possessed of it, a still larger number have not as yet availed themselves of their privileges by purchasing it; and, should any Fellow now do so in consequence of my mention of the subject, I think he will find that his gratitude is due to me for having called his attention to so indispensable a book.

At the last Anniversary Meeting I took occasion to mention the question of an Index to the first fifty volumes of the *Archæologia*, a portion of which has existed for some time in MS. I am now happy to announce that the task of completing the Index has been undertaken and successfully carried out by Mr Mill Stephenson, and that it is now ready for the printer's hands up to the end of letter N. The revision of the whole Index, including the incorporation of new matter, will probably be finished in the course of a few weeks. As I have already stated, the Society is indebted to the liberality of Mr. Franks and Mr. Freshfield for the funds by means of which this work has been carried out. When the Index to the first fifty volumes shall have been completed and printed, it will be well for the Council and the Society to consider the desirability of printing a comprehensive Index to the Second Series of our Proceedings, which is now in its twelfth volume. Not improbably the MS. may be provided by the kindness of one who, though not a Fellow, takes a warm interest in the prosperity of the Society.

With regard to our ordinary publications, I may congratulate the Society on the current Part of the *Archæologia* being now upon the table, and the Proceedings up to date for the present Session being already in the hands of the Fellows. We may, I think, also congratulate our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Hope, on fulfilling his duties with such exemplary punctuality.

It is needless for me to say anything as to the character of the communications and exhibitions that have been laid before us during the last twelve months. I may, however, express an opinion that neither in interest or importance do they rank behind those of previous years. The Society must, I am sure, be gratified at having had before it important essays relating to English history, and interesting papers relating to classical archaeology.

I may, perhaps, be excused for taking this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to the Dean of Windsor for the obliging manner in which he has placed every facility in the way of our Assistant-Secretary to enable him to examine and reproduce the stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter preserved in St. George's Chapel. Of the value of this mine of heraldic and historic lore, and of medieval art, the paper already communicated to us by Mr. St. John Hope has, to some extent, enabled us to judge.

In domestic details there is but one feature that requires comment. Thanks to a liberal arrangement made with the Royal Society, we have been able to introduce an electric installation for lighting the whole of our apartments under very favourable conditions. The outlay has, no doubt, been large,

but I hope that the annual cost will be somewhat less than it was in the days when we lighted by gas and oil, while so far as comfort is concerned, and the wear and tear of furniture, pictures, decorations, and book-binding, the advantages will, I think, prove immense.

It will perhaps not be out of place to mention some few of the principal archæological publications of the past year, and among them I would call attention to the profusely illustrated volume which has been privately printed by General Pitt-Rivers to record his remarkable excavations in Cranborne Chase, by which he has brought to light the remains of a Romano-British village of considerable extent. Not only have his excavations been systematically and scientifically conducted, but every object of interest has been carefully figured, accurate models of the various buildings and sepulchres have been made, and these, together with the relics found, have been deposited in a museum erected near the spot by General Pitt-Rivers's liberality, and have thus been rendered accessible both to students and the public.

Another handsome volume, *On the Great Seals of England*, illustrated by upwards of fifty photographic plates, has also recently appeared. It had been commenced by the late Mr. Alfred Benjamin Wyon, chief engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, and has been completed and carried through the press by Mr. Allan Wyon. Vol. I. of the *Catalogue of Seals*, in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum, by Mr. W. de Grey Birch, F.S.A., has also been published within the last year. It will be seen that the contributions to English seal-lore have been, of late, more than usually abundant and important.

Among foreign publications I may just mention the magnificent volumes of our Honorary Fellow, M. Ernest Chantre, giving an account of his extensive archaeological researches in the Caucasus, and the splendid work of Messrs. Henri and Louis Siret, recording their remarkable discoveries of pre-historic sites, rich with innumerable relics, in a hitherto unexplored district, the south-east of Spain.

An event of great antiquarian interest during the past year was the holding of an Anglo-Jewish Exhibition in the Royal Albert Hall at Kensington. The original intention of those who organised the scheme was to bring together all objects illustrating the history of the Jews in England, but it was subsequently found advisable to enlarge its scope, and objects of all countries which threw light on Jewish life and thought were admitted to the exhibition. As a consequence, a most remarkable collection of historic relics and records, objects illustrative

of Jewish ecclesiastical art, and Jewish antiquities, including MSS., coins, and medals, was brought together.

Although the Exhibition remained open for some time, I fear that owing to various events connected with Her Majesty's Jubilee it hardly met with that attention either from antiquaries or from the general public that it so richly deserved. Fortunately a permanent record of it exists in its illustrated catalogue, carefully compiled by Messrs. Joseph Jacobs and Lucien Wolf, and admirably illustrated by Mr. Frank Haes. It would be impossible to recapitulate all the principal objects of interest exhibited. Plate, and various articles of goldsmith's work, embroidery, MSS. and early-printed books, and Jewish coins, were all most exhaustively represented. Among the MSS. was the remarkable collection in the so-called Samaritan character belonging to our Vice-President the Earl of Crawford, while the coins comprised the collections of several Fellows of the Society, including my own and that of Mr. Hyman Montagu, who also contributed to the catalogue an interesting introduction to Jewish numismatics. The main exhibition at South Kensington was supplemented by special exhibitions at the Public Record Office and the South Kensington and British Museums.

Besides the catalogue already mentioned, of which a supply, without the illustrations, has been liberally placed at the disposal of the Society, three octavo volumes have been published in connection with the exhibition, the first consisting of papers read at the Royal Albert Hall mainly on antiquarian subjects, the second, edited by Mr. M. D. Davies, giving details of the *Shetaroth* or Hebrew deeds of English Jews before A.D. 1290, and the third a *Bibliotheca Anglo-Judaica* or bibliographical guide to Anglo-Jewish history compiled by the authors of the catalogue.

The second volume is of great historical importance, and consists almost entirely of documents hitherto unpublished. The documents called *Shetaroth*, the plural of *shetar*, from which the word *star* in our Star Chamber is not improbably derived, are deeds and contracts of various kinds such as in themselves throw light upon the manners and customs of the thirteenth century. To the local antiquary, however, they are of much value as containing a large amount of topographical matter. Out of the 208 documents here published, no less than 94 seem connected with Norwich, about 51 with Nottingham, 24 with Lincoln, 15 with Canterbury, 10 with London, and the remainder with York, Colchester, Oxford, and Winchester. Two only are classed as uncertain. I may mention that the name of Lincoln is generally given as Nicol, in the same manner as on the coins of the period, though once or twice it appears as Lincoln;

Nottingham does not bear the old initial S; London is often given as Londres, and York appears as Everwik. In most instances an abstract only of the deed is given in English, but full translations are given of a few of the documents. Some of the deeds are in Latin, but confirmed by an attestation in Hebrew that what is written in the Latin tongue is true. The forms are often impressive, as where a debtor and his heirs are released from all claims from the creation of the world until the middle of Lent in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of our lord the King, Henry, son of King John. The readers of Sir Walter Scott will be interested to find five or six deeds bearing the name or signature of a noted Jew of York, even though his name was Aaron and not Isaac.

Another of the antiquarian events to which I called attention in my Anniversary Address of last year was the Domesday celebration, which also has borne fruit in the shape of two volumes bearing the title of *Domesday Studies*, of which, however, the first only has as yet appeared. It will be found to contain a series of papers of great archaeological and historical interest.

During the past twelve months one of the events in which the Fellows of this Society must have been especially interested has been the opening of the White Building at the British Museum, by the addition of which a proper home has at last been found for the magnificent ceramic and glass collections belonging to the nation. I shall not attempt to dilate upon the extent, interest, and beauty of these collections, which only a lengthened inspection of them can enable anyone to appreciate. I may, however, point out that, apart from the munificent bequests and donations of the late Mr. Henderson and Mr. Felix Slade, the nation is in the main indebted for this collection to the unexampled liberality of our excellent Vice-President, Mr. Franks, especially in the departments of pottery and porcelain. While private liberality has been doing so much, a fit of extreme penuriousness at the Treasury last year cut down the grant available for purchases at the British Museum by just about one-half, and its resources for the current year are still materially crippled. I trust that some strong expression of public opinion may lead to a restitution of the grants to amounts not less than in former years, and that, while so much is being done for other educational establishments, one of the most important among them, the British Museum, may not find its usefulness crippled by what most British subjects will regard as a thoroughly mistaken economy.

I must not, however, detain you longer, and will, in conclusion, express my thanks for the attention with which you have

listened to me on the present occasion, and for the constant support and consideration that I have during the past year received from the Society at large as well as from the Council and Officers.

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by Henry Reeve, Esq., C.B., and seconded by Sir W. J. Farrer, and carried unanimously:

“That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

Pursuant to statutes, Chap. III. § 3, the name of William Copeland Borlase, Esq., M.P., who had failed to pay all moneys due from him to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be a Fellow of the Society, was read from the chair, and the President made an entry of his amoval against his name in the Register of the Society.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act 3 Will. IV. c. 4, relating to the Soane Museum, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., was re-elected by the Council as an additional Trustee.

The Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II., had been duly elected, the President read from the chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year:

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., *Vice-President.*

The Earl of Crawford, LL.D., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*

The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary.*

Edward William Brabrook, Esq.

James Hilton, Esq.

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.

Henry Reeve, Esq., C.B., D.C.L.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Somers Clarke, Esq.

Very Rev. Arthur Perceval Purey Cust, D.D., Dean of York.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D.

Professor Percy Gardner, D.Litt.

William John Hardy, Esq.

Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.A., M.P.

Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.

Henry George, Earl Percy.

Lieut.-Gen. Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.

Edward Maunde Thompson, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Bibliographical Notes on the English translation of Polydore Vergil's work, "De Inventoribus Rerum." By Professor John Ferguson, M.A., LL.D. (From the *Archæologia*, vol. li.) 4to. Westminster, 1888.

From the Author:—Historic Notices of the borough and county-town of Flint. By Henry Taylor. 8vo. London, 1883.

From the Chairman and Committee of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition:—Catalogue of the Anglo-Jewish Exhibition, 1887. 8vo. London, 1887. (25 Copies.)

From G. H. Birch, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Histoire Générale de la Tapisserie*, publiée avec l'autorisation spéciale du Ministre des Beaux-Arts de France. Folio. London.

From the Author:—*Congregational Churches in Nova Scotia*. By S. A. Green. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1888.

From the Anthropological Society in Schleswig-Holstein:—*Mittheilungen*. Erstes heft. 8vo. Kiel, 1888.

From Robert Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—A series of quarto tracts, principally by himself, on the following subjects:—John Adamson. Alnwick. Bambrough. T. Bewick and W. Harvey. Chollerford. Corbridge. Crawley Tower. Dunstanburgh (By C. J. Bates). Ebechester. Edlingham. Eglington. Gateshead in 1800. Heddon-on-the-wall. Hexham. Hippo-sandal from Kirkby Lonsdale. Name of Lancaster. Lemmington Hall. Medomsley Church. Newminster Abbey. Saxon Architecture in Northants (By J. R. Boyle). Ovingham. The Roman Wall (By Treadwell Walden). Patera

from Herd Sand, S. Shields. West Boldon. Warkworth. Further Notices of Westoe. Whittingham. Implements from Caldaw Hope, Comb Fell, Cheviot. Letter of Thomas Drake and Lists of Papists in Simonburn, the Diocese of Durham, and Northamshire. Letter of J. Sharp on Widdrington Chapel. South Shields, 1855-87.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. II. Bandes, 4 Heft. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1888.

From the Author, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.:—

1. Manor of Tockington, co. Gloucester, and the Roman Villa. 8vo. Bristol, 1888.

2. Inventories of, and Receipts for, Church Goods in the county of Gloucester and cities of Gloucester and Bristol. 8vo. Bristol, 1888.

From the Author:—Oldbury and its surroundings. By George Payne, F.S.A.: 8vo. Maidstone, 1888.

From the Author:—Government Central Museum, Madras. Coins. Catalogue No. I. Mysore. By Edgar Thurston. 8vo. Madras, 1888.

From J. Wilson Carillon, Esq., F.S.A.:—Publications of the English Dialect Society, Nos. 48, 52, 53, and 54, and Fourteenth Report. For the year 1887. 8vo. London, 1885-88.

From the Author:—The Family of Kemeys. By Colonel W. Kemmis. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. Oxford, 1888.

From the Author:—Dictionnaire Iconographique des Parisiens. Par Ambroise Tardieu. 8vo. Herment (Puy-de-Dôme), 1885.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. G. H. Birch for his gift to the library.

A letter was read from Major Spratt, accompanied by a Corinthian capital, carved in white marble, bequeathed to the Society by his late father, Admiral Spratt, F.S.A.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Major Spratt, as representing his father, for this handsome gift to the Society's collections.

The appointment, by John Evans, Esq., President, of Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., as Vice-President was read.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with, in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. V. § 1, he was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by kind permission of Marmaduke Tennant, Esq., town clerk, exhibited the ancient mace of the borough of Aberavon, Glamorgan-shire.

The mace is of silver, with traces of parcel-gilding, and measures 13 inches in length.

The semi-globular head has no cresting, but is encircled by a bold cable molding. On the flat top, within a quatrefoil, is the shield shown in the accompanying illustration, viz., *quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three crosses pommées-fitchées; 2 and 3, a double-headed eagle displayed;*



ARMS ON A MACE AT ABERAVON, GLAMORGANSHIRE. (Full size.)

impaling *three organ-rests or clarions*. The tinctures were originally expressed by enamel, of which no traces now remain, and it is therefore difficult to assign the arms. The quarterings of the dexter half have not been identified; the sinister half bears the arms of Granville.

Around the mace-head is engraved :

* AVAN * RS *

but there is no date.

The shaft of the mace is divided midway by a central band, and has on its flat end, engraved seal fashion, a shield of arms : *a chevron between three spearheads*. Just below the mace-head is a silver plate or button of cast work, octofoil in form, with ornate lobes.

The date of this interesting mace is probably late-sixteenth century.

Professor JOHN HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A., communicated the following report, as Local Secretary, on some Roman remains recently found in Gloucester :

“As Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, I have the pleasure to announce to the Society the discovery of important remains of a Roman house, with extensive mosaic pavements, in the city of Gloucester. A fine half-timbered house, dating from about 1520, in Eastgate Street, opposite the Market, has just been destroyed to make room for a new bank, and the remains of this Roman building were discovered on the site, the ancient pavement being 6 feet 6 inches below the modern level of the street.

The walls of the building, of which very little remained, were constructed of local rag-stone.

Many square bricks or tiles (*tegulae*) were found of various sizes; some, which were a foot square by 2 inches thick, had been used for paving.

Others (9 inches square and 2 inches thick) had been used for the *pilae* of a hypocaust; these were set in beds of mortar nearly half an inch thick, made of pounded brick mixed with a very small proportion of lime.

The mosaic floors were simple in design and rather coarse in execution.

Only two sorts of *tesserae* were used—a dark blue, made of the hard local rag-stone, and a creamy white, made of a very fine close-grained limestone, probably brought from a considerable distance. The *tesserae* are roughly shaped; on the average about six of them measure 4 inches.

The principal pattern is made of 4 inch squares, alternately white and blue, with wide borders of bands of blue and white. In another compartment the border was a Greek fret.

The most carefully laid mosaic was bedded in a layer of *opus signinum* (pounded brick and lime), about 1½ inch thick, and below that was a bed of rough concrete, made of lumps of the soft local oolite and coarse gravel mixed with lime. In another part the bed of concrete was omitted, and the *tesserae* were laid in a thin bed of *opus signinum* resting on the native soil.

A large stone tank was also found, its sides and ends formed of four great slabs of stone, carefully fitted so as to be water-tight. Its dimensions are about 6 feet by 3 feet 6 inches.

Water was laid on through lead pipes about 3 inches in diameter, formed in the usual Roman way by rolling a thick plate of lead round a wooden core, the longitudinal joint being soldered. No inscriptions were found, either on the tiles or on the lead pipes.

A large number of fragments of pottery were found, some being of the usual coarse local make; others of fine Samian ware decorated with moulded patterns in relief, seem to be of Gaulish manufacture.

A few pieces of thin window-glass were found.

Pieces of charred wood and other signs of fire seem to show that the building had been burnt. A number of its roof-tiles were scattered over the area. These were of the 'Stonesfield slate,' a laminated limestone which was much used in this part of England for roofing purposes during the Roman period, and even down to the present century. They were roughly shaped in lozenge form, and were fixed with one large iron nail in the upper corner.

Only a small part of the area of this building has now been exposed; it appears to extend in both directions under the adjacent houses.

Some fragments of the mosaics have been taken up and preserved, but with that exception the new building now being erected on the site will destroy the whole of these interesting remains.

The disturbed soil and traces of fire *under* the Roman mosaic show that a still earlier building had existed on the site, and had been destroyed by fire like its successor."

A. G. HILL, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the medieval organ-cases at Lübeck, and on other ancient organs.

Mr. Hill's paper, which was illustrated by a good series of drawings made by himself, will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 17, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—On a Hoard of Roman Coins found at East Harptree, near Bristol. By John Evans, D.C.L., P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From H.M.'s Record Department, India Office:—The Customary Law of the Rawalpindi District. Drawn up by F. A. Robertson. 8vo. Lahore, 1887.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Statutes of the University of Oxford codified in the year 1636 under the authority of Archbishop Laud. Edited by J. Griffiths, D.D., with an Introduction by C. L. Shadwell. 4to. Oxford, 1888.

From the Editor, Henry Fishwick, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Registers of the Parish Church of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster, from Oct. 1582, to March 1616. 8vo. Rochdale, 1888.

From the Canadian Institute:—Annual Report. Session 1886-87. 8vo. Toronto, 1888.

From the Rev. Thos. W. Wood, Local Secretary S.A. for Worcestershire:—The Guesten Hall, Worcester. Privately printed. 8vo. 1888.

James Goulton Constable, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. RANSOM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of stone implements from North America, which were described by the President as a fine typical series, containing several rare types.

C. R. B. KING, Esq. exhibited a cast of an inscription existing high up on the tower of Totnes church, Devon, at the base of a canopied niche containing an image. The inscription plainly reads—

† · made
thys foto.

but its meaning has not been satisfactorily explained.

W. H. J. WEALE, Esq., read a paper on artistic leather bindings anterior to the fifteenth century.

Mr. Weale's paper was illustrated by a fine series of rubbings of bindings, made by himself, now deposited in the South Kensington Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

A vote of thanks was also passed to Sir Philip Owen for his kindness in lending Mr. Weale's rubbings from book-bindings from the South Kensington Museum.

Thursday, May 31st, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—The History of the Parish of St. Petrock, Exeter. By Robert Dymond, F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1882.

- From the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, through the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A.:—The Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Vols. ii.—v. 1715-1780. 4to. Boston, 1874-86.
- From the Author:—The Population of Groton at different times. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1888.
- From His Honour Judge Francis Bayley, F.S.A.:—Revue Pittoresque des Monuments qui décoraient autrefois la Ville de Bruges, et qui n'existent plus aujourd'hui. Par J. Gailliard. 4to. Bruges, 1850.
- From the Author:—Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets. Part iv. By John Ferguson, LL.D. Sq. 8vo. Glasgow, 1888.
- From Sir Henry Peek, Bart.:—The Diary of Mr. Justice Rokeby. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1887.
- From the Chetham Society:—Vol. cxiii. Inventories of Goods in the Churches and Chapels of Lancashire, taken in the year A.D. 1552. Edited by J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. 4to. Manchester, 1888.
- From the Author, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.:—
1. The Parish Registers of Loughborough. 8vo. London, 1873.
 2. Extracts from Leicester Registers relating to the Hastings Family. 8vo. 1884.
 3. Notes on Ulceby, North Lincolnshire. 8vo. Stamford, 1885.
 4. Pedigrees and Royal Descents of the Family of Fletcher. 4to. Leicester, 1886.
 5. History of Loughborough. 8vo. Loughborough, 1887.
- From the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A.:—
1. Distinguished Alumni of Derby School; by J. M. J. Fletcher. 12mo. Derby, 1872.
 2. A Visit to the Monastery of Mount St. Bernard, in Leicestershire. [By J. M. J. Fletcher.] 12mo. Loughborough, 1872.
 3. Pedigree of the Family of Fletcher. 4to. London, 1882.
 4. Stanford Church and its Registers. By the Rev. W. H. Sandon. 8vo. 1883.
 5. The Friar-Preachers or Blackfriars of Leicester. By the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer. 8vo. Leicester, 1884.
 6. Danish Place-Names of Leicestershire. By Thomas Carter, LL.B. 8vo. Leicester, 1886.
 7. Genealogical Notes of the Families of Chester of Blaby, Leicestershire, and Chester of Wethersfield, New England. By R. E. Chester-Waters. 8vo. Leicester, 1886.
- From the Author:—Notes on some recent Diggings in Pre-historic Graves in Wynaad, Southern India. By Michael W. Taylor, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1888.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher.
Egerton Castle, Esq.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 7, 1888, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., through the Director, exhibited a tobacco-stopper of oak, mounted in silver, bearing the following inscriptions :

*Cut From the
Royall Oak
by Mr George
Plaxton Wⁿ
Parson of that
Parish*

and, on the other side :

*Olim Servatrix
Patriæ
Nunc Testis
Perfidia.*

Mr. Morgan also exhibited a sheet of "foolscap" paper, of foreign make, and of a date shortly anterior to 1661.

A. A. ARNOLD, Esq., exhibited a small bronze statuette of Cupid, recently found with two Roman coins at Frindsbury, Kent, on which he communicated the following remarks :

"The bronze figure exhibited—supposed to be a representation of Cupid—was found in March last at the quarry in the parish of Frindsbury, near Rochester, Kent. Excavations of chalk have been going on for some three years near the spot where the figure was found, and numerous earthenware and other vessels have been dug up.*

It appears from the remains of a foundation or layer of tiles, etc., that there must have been a Roman villa at this place. The objects which have been alluded to have been found generally in shallow holes, probably spoil-holes for refuse used for depositing any spoilt or broken articles.

Among other things some coins have been found, two of which are sent with this figure. They appear to be coins of Probus,† which therefore may give the date of the Roman occupation of this spot as of the latter part of the third century ; possibly also this may be the date when the figure found its way to its long home in the spoil-hole.

One foot has disappeared, and there appears to be something like a ferruginous stain or trace on the right hand—a bow or a butterfly might have been held there—but the attitude hardly suggests it.

The figure was found on the works of Messrs. Tingey and

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*. xvii. 189.

† A coin of Allectus has lately (July 1888) been found in the same place.

Son, by whose permission I have sent it to you. I may add that I had an opportunity of showing it to Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., who at once agreed that it was Roman, and a wingless Cupid.

The site of these excavations is admirably adapted for a residence. On high ground overlooking the Medway it forms, as it were, the base of a peninsula stretching out into the river between Rochester on the one side and Chatham on the other. The Quarry House, built about 1615, now occupies this commanding position, and is well known to all who are interested in the neighbourhood of Rochester. About fifty years ago a leaden Roman coffin was found at, I believe, a depth of 13 or 14 feet from the surface, not far from this house; indeed, the whole neighbourhood teems with evidence of the Roman occupation."

The PRESIDENT said that the coins found with the figure were of Probus and Tetricus the younger, and of the latter part of the third century.

The Rev. W. F. CREENY, F.S.A., exhibited a fine collection of rubbings of foreign monumental slabs, taken by himself during the last two years when on visits to France, Belgium, etc.

The following list has been drawn up by Mr. Creeny, in chronological order, with brief indications of the person or persons to whose memory the slabs were executed, and of the places where they were found :

	Date.	To whose Memory.	Where found.
1	1158	Bp. Barthelemy de Vir -	Laon cathedral church.
2	c. 1160	Antone de Bolzée - - -	Palais, Liège.
3	c. 1180	St ^a Helena - - - - -	Forêt, Brussels.
4	c. 1200	Knight and lady - - -	Porte de Hal, Brussels.
5	1247	Madame Perone - - -	Porte de Hal, Brussels.
6	c. 1250	Ascheric Van den Couderborch	Ghent, Musée.
7	c. 1260	Thiebaux Rupez - - -	S. Memmie, Chalons sur Marne.
8	1263	Hues Libergiers - - -	Reims cathedral church.
9	1264	Alardus de Hierges, abbot of Waulsort - - - - -	Hastire, Belgium.
10	1269	"Lifranshoms" de Hollelhule	Hognoul, Belgium.
11	1270	Frater Willelmus - - -	Ghent, St. Macarius.
12	1271	Valentino, Pater Filia - -	Ghent, ruins of St. Bavo.
13	1273	Gerardus, Templar - - -	Villers le Temple.
14	1284	Jacobus, an abbot's crosier -	Hastière, in a farmyard.
15	c. 1290	A Priest and his two sisters -	Chalons sur Marne.
16	1296	Nenkinus de Gothem - - -	Gothem, Belgium.
17	1298	Humbiere Corbeyre - - -	Awans, Belgium.

	Date.	To whose Memory.	Where found.
18	c. 1300	An Abbot; figure lost - -	Ghent, ruins of St. Bavo.
19	1307	Arnulds Nenkinus de Gothem	Gothem, Belgium.
20	c. 1310	Birger Pederson and Wife -	Upsala, Sweden.
21	1312	Lambier d'Abée et Getrus -	Abée, near Huy.
22	1318	Raes de Greis - - -	Brussels, Porte de Hal.
23	c. 1320	Renière de Malève - - -	Brussels, Porte de Hal.
24	1313	Jehenete -	Chalons sur Marne cathedral church.
25	1323	Eudeline -	
26	1338	Margaurite -	
27	1344	Jakemins Doxhen - - -	Brussels, Porte de Hal.
28	1358	Gerardus de Gothem and	Gothem, Belgium.
29	1403	Elizabeth Hen Bollen - -	
30	1397	Wilhelme Wilkar et Adele de Bierset - - - -	Awans, Belgium.
31	1401	Bastiens Lowair, et - - -	Fooz, Belgium,
32	1407		
33	1413	Johan et Arnolt de Parfondrien, knights of St. John of Jerusalem - - -	Flemalle, Grande Belgium.
34	1459	Katherine van Nethenen -	Louvain, Grande Béguinage.
35	1457	Raso de Hollegnule - - -	Hognoul, Belgium.
36	1438	Agnes Butoir - - - -	
37	1486	Jehan Mengin et sa Femē -	Chalons sur Marne, Notre Dame.
38	1541	Jehan Aubelin, three figures	Chalons sur Marne cathedral church.
39	1570	Wm. Symoens, priest - - -	Ghent, ruins of St. Bavo.
40	1576	Jacques Symoens and Wife -	Ghent, ruins of St. Bavo.
41	?	Fragment, with fish - - -	Ghent, St. Macarius.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 7th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A.:—Memoirs of Sir Robert Naunton, Knt., author of "Fragmenta Regalia." [By J. Caulfield.] 4to. London, 1814.

From the Author:—Archæological Survey of Bengal. Report, 1887. By J. D. Melik-Beglaroff. 8vo. Calcutta, 1888.

From the Author:—Notes on some recent Neolithic and Palæolithic Finds in South India. By R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S. 8vo. Calcutta, 1887.

From the Author, W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.:—

1. On the Recent Excavations on the Site of Dale Abbey, Derbyshire. (From Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. i.) 8vo. London, 1879.

2. On the Excavations on the Site of Dale Abbey, Derbyshire. (From Journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, vol. ii.) 8vo. London, 1880.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

By kind permission of Rev. W. F. GREENY, F.S.A., the fine series of rubbings of incised slabs exhibited by him at the last meeting of the Society was allowed to remain for the inspection of the Fellows on this evening also.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented an early impression of the second great seal of queen Elizabeth, appended to a deed dated 29 May, 1586.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Trist for his gift.

Rev. J. A. BENNETT, F.S.A., exhibited an original brief, dated 15 June, 1618, inviting subscriptions for rebuilding the town of Stratford-on-Avon after its losses by fire on 9 July, 1614. The brief is endorsed:

“Collected in the pyshe of Southcadberie the some of one and twentie pence.”

T. M. DODINGTON, Esq., exhibited a curious glazed brown ware bowl with six handles, purchased at Alton Pancras, Dorset, some little time ago.

Mr. READY exhibited a similar vessel to the last, but with thirteen handles.

Mr. READY also exhibited, by permission of John Clayton, Esq., F.S.A., a number of red ware pots of domestic character found at the Roman station of *Cilurnum* at Chesters. Several of these pots have on their under-sides the remains of curious *grafiti*.

Sir EDWARD A. H. LECHMERE, Bart., F.S.A., exhibited a number of specimens of pottery, etc., principally of medieval date, found during excavations at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, in November, 1887, in a chamber or cellar under the gate-house.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited the following objects :

1. Two ivory panels of early date with figures of the Apostles under canopies.

These panels will be published in the Appendix to the *Archæologia*, vol. li.

2. An ivory panel, of delicate workmanship and great beauty, representing a knight (not in armour) and a lady sitting under canopies. Probably English work of the fourteenth century. (See accompanying illustration.)

3. Dagger-sheath of sixteenth century date, mounted in gilt metal, with good example of the original cord and tassel.

4. Four gold seals, two in the form of signet rings.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
 William George Thorpe, Esq.
 John William Walker, Esq.
 Walter Leaf, Esq., M.A.
 Thomas McAll Fallow, Esq., M.A.
 Charles Edwin Ponting, Esq.
 Charles Browne, Esq., M.A.
 Henry Taylor, Esq.
 Adrian Charles Chamier, Esq.
 Herbert Addington Rigg, Esq., M.A.
 Edwin Sidney Hartland, Esq.

and as Honorary Fellows :

M. Robert Mowatt.
 Dr. Wolfgang Helbig.
 Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld.



IVORY PANEL.

14TH CENTURY.

Thursday, June 14th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—Somersetshire Notes, heraldic and genealogical. By Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A. 8vo. 1887.

From R. G. E. Wemyss, Esq., of Wemyss, through the Author:—Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss. By Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., LL.D. 3 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—

1. *Traité historique des Armes de France et de Navarre et de leur origine.* Par M. De Sainte Marthe. 12mo. Paris, 1673.

2. *The Loyal Black-smith and no Jesuite.* Written by William Houlbrook. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1677.

From the Committee of Management of the London Library:—Catalogue of the London Library. 5th edition, and Appendix and Index. By Robert Harrison. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author:—Compilation on urine dances and ur-orgies. By J. G. Bourke. 8vo. Washington, 1888.

Special thanks were passed to Sir William Fraser, and to the London Library, for their gifts to the library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

John Sackville Swann, Esq.

William George Thorpe, Esq.

Charles Browne, Esq.

Adrian Charles Chamier, Esq.

Mill Stephenson, Esq.

On the recommendation of the Council the following gentlemen were appointed Local Secretaries of the Society :

J. R. Bramble, Esq., F.S.A., for Gloucestershire.

H. Swainson Cowper, Esq., for Lancashire and Westmoreland.

Alfred Atkinson, Esq., for Lincolnshire.

Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D., Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., and Hamon L'Estrange, Esq., for Norfolk.

T. J. Mazinghi, Esq., F.S.A., for Staffordshire.

F. J. Methold, Esq., F.S.A., for Suffolk.

Rev. Andrew Trollope, for Rutland.

A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of the Rev. W. Hazledine, exhibited a box or case of *cuir-bouilli*, perhaps made for a mazer case, belonging to the Temple church, Bristol.

The case is probably of early fourteenth century date, and is adorned with figures of birds and beasts, with foliage of oak, etc. Round the rim is inscribed :

HENRI OF BE.

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

"I have the honour to exhibit and present photographs of a sculptured stone of Roman date found on the site of the new markets, Carlisle; this site has already yielded several objects of interest, which I have duly reported to this Society. The present find is the larger portion of a stone, on which there is a representation of the well-known *deae matres*, seated under a segmental arch rising from pillars with square capitals and abaci supporting an involute. An ornament resembling the dog-tooth decorates the front of the arch; the fragment contains only two of the three *deae matres*, each of whom supports on her lap the usual basin or basket of fruit. The face of one of the figures has been at some remote period knocked off; the other is weathered. A careful look-out is being kept for the missing piece of the stone. This stone was found very close to the surface.

A small altar was found in another part of the site at a depth of 12 feet; it is blank; with it was found the stone socket or stand into which its base fitted.

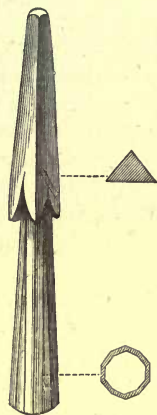
Pottery continues to occur; an almost perfect *mortarium*, with an inside diameter of 10 inches, was found with the altar; it bears no potter's mark.

I have also the honour to exhibit a bronze implement of a type which seems to me peculiar; it measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length, and has been probably $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length before its point was bruised. The head is a triangular pyramid, measuring, along one of its sides, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a base of rather over one-quarter of an inch; it is slightly barbed. The socket is roughly circular within, and has ten rough facets without, on one of which is IX. The weight is $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The point is much bruised, and the implement is bent; it presents every appearance of having been fired with very great force against a stone. It was found in a pit of black earth at North View, Stanwix, Carlisle, about 400 yards north of the station on the Roman Wall; some pottery was found with it, which I have been unable to see. I am inclined, but hesitatingly, to conjecture that this bronze implement is the head of a

javelin that has been fired from an engine of some sort or other, and not projected by the hand alone; the socket for the shaft is very small, and would only admit of a shaft very disproportionate in diameter and weight to the diameter and weight of the head; the weapon, whatever it may have been, to which this head belonged, must have been very top-heavy, unless balanced by a heavy ferrule at the foot.

I have met with three similar objects, which resemble this in every way, in the triangular pyramidal heads, the rudimentary barbs, and disproportionate shafts, as indicated by the sockets.

Two of these, of bronze, are in the Guildhall Museum, among the Romano-British relics, and are labelled 'Pike-heads'; they are rather larger than that now exhibited, one being 5 inches in length, and the other 6 inches; the first was found at Butler's Wharf, Shadwell; the second on the Upper Thames. A third is in a case in the Second Bronze Room, in the British Museum, with Roman relics, and is, with others, labelled 'Arrow-heads'; it is only 1½ inch long. Next to it is a similar object, but having a tang for insertion in a shaft instead of a hollow socket for its reception."



BRONZE ARROWHEAD (?)
FOUND AT STANWIX,
NEAR CARLISLE.
(½ linear.)

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the heraldry and decoration of the choir of the abbey church of St. Albans.

Mr. Waller's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 21st, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—A Volume of 30 Tracts on religious topics in England in the years 1683 and 1684. 4to. London, 1683-4.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Thomas McAll Fallow, Esq.
John William Walker, Esq.

HUGH NORRIS, Esq., Local Secretary for Somerset, exhibited, by permission of James Patten Daniel, Esq., two small silver cups or beakers formerly used in celebrating the "Ordinance" in the "Old Meeting" in Palmer Street, South Petherton.

The "Old Meeting" was founded in 1688, and was maintained at first by the Presbyterians, but at length lapsed into Unitarianism. In 1747 the congregation embraced the principles of Independency, and was finally broken up about the year 1844.

The two cups are now held by Mr. Daniel as senior surviving trustee of the Society.

The older of the two cups is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and is encircled a little below the lip by a broad band of flower-work in repoussé. Hall-marks: London, 1691-2; maker's mark, a goose or duck.

The other cup is also $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, but has nearly vertical sides with a belt of upright acanthus leaves in repoussé round the bottom. A little above this is a narrow belt of laurel leaves, also in relief. Hall-marks: London, 1697-8; maker, AN.



TWO SILVER CUPS FORMERLY USED FOR CELEBRATING THE "ORDINANCE"
AT SOUTH PETHERTON, SOMERSET.
($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

Dr. NORRIS also exhibited the following articles :

1. An ivory or bone tobacco-stopper, inscribed :

THE ∴ FAYREST ∴ MAYD ∴ THAT ∴ DID ∴ BAYR ∴ LIFE ∴
FOR ∴ LOVE ∴ TO ∴ MAN ∴ BECAME ∴ A ∴ 1672 ∴ WIFE ∴

2. A similar tobacco-stopper, but imperfect, inscribed :

NOW ∴ MAN ∴ WITH . MAN ∴ IS . SO . VNJVST ∴

THAT . ONE . CAN . SCARCE . TELL ∴ WHO . TO . TRVST .

3. A large bronze torque, found about twelve years ago in draining a field on Chillington Down, Somerset.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited the Walking-Staff of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper.

Upon this staff, and on staves in general, the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Secretary, communicated the following remarks :

“The staff exhibited by Sir J. C. Robinson is a walking-staff, 4 feet 7 inches in length, and according to the inscription was the property of Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the famous Lord Bacon. It is, I am informed by Mr. Brigg, of St. James’s Street, a bamboo, and has been stained a red colour. The head is a plain one silver-gilt, and engraved with conventionally treated foliage, below which is the inscription :

BACULUM NICH : BACON MIL. M.S.C. REGNANTE ELIZ.

Lower down, but now not fixed, is a silver-gilt band $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch deep, bearing the inscription :

MARIA BACON PRE NICHOLAI PRONEPTIS * DONO DEDIT THOMÆ
BRAMSTON ARM A.D. 1756.

At the nether end is an iron spike $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long, stuck into the cane, which here has an edged ferrule.

That it was the property of Sir Nicholas Bacon there is no reason to doubt ; and in the 1824 edition of Sir R. Naunton’s *Fragmenta Regalia* a note informs us that Sir Nicholas, who was very stout and short of breath, used, when arriving in his court, to sit quiet to regain his breath, when he struck his staff on the floor as a signal that the business of the court might proceed.

Our Fellow, George Scharf, Esq., C.B., informs me that the portrait engraved as that of Sir Nicholas Bacon in Lodge’s work is not that of the Keeper of the Great Seal ; but in the National Portrait Gallery there is a portrait of him holding a staff, but not this one. The portrait in the *Heroologia* much resembles this last, though as usual it is reversed.

Another portrait now in the possession of Nicholas Bacon, Esq., and by his kind permission here exhibited, also shows a staff, and in many respects the picture resembles that in the National Portrait Gallery.

The bamboo is a thick one $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference, with

a somewhat oval section and a slight rib. It is now very light, and has cracked owing to extreme dryness.

Of staves and walking-sticks of the Middle Ages other than those borne by pilgrims and officials there do not seem to be many representations. What we should call nowadays a walking-stick appears but seldom before the end of the sixteenth century; and in most of the instances a plain rod, somewhat longer than an ordinary cane, is seen. A wall-painting, formerly existing in the Hungerford chapel in Salisbury cathedral church, and figured in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, shows us a dandy of the latter part of the fifteenth century holding such a cane. He is supposed to be holding an argument with Death. Another instance of such a cane is seen in the illuminated MS. Reg. 15 E. IV. of about 1483. A figure, supposed to be that of the Duke of Clarence, is conversing with the Duke of Gloucester, and has a white rod in his right hand. A Flemish MS. of the *Chroniques d'Angleterre* of about the same date shows us, on the frontispiece of the second volume, a gentleman with a cane in his hand, and a Froissart, Harl. MS. 4380, gives us another good example.

In Rous's *Life of the Earl of Warwick*, Cott. MS. Jul. E. IV., that valiant and travelled noble is seen embarking for the Holy Land in civil costume, and assisting himself with a staff somewhat longer than the above examples. The poor and the aged are constantly seen in miniatures as using long staves of the kind carried by pilgrims.

In the portrait of Henry VIII. at Warwick Castle, and in that of the same monarch at Christchurch College, Oxford, engraved by Fittler and Skelton, 1829, he is represented with a long staff. The Warwick picture shows a staff with a gold head extending some inches down the stick, and held in the left hand. The Christchurch portrait also shows a richly ornamented head to the staff, but the king's two hands rest on the top, which appears to have been a kind of crutch handle.

A list of the walking-staves among the effects of Henry VIII. at his death, as noted in the Brander MS. in the library of the Society, and in Harl. MSS. 1419, A and B (a continuation of the inventory), is given below. It includes a great variety of rich staves of various materials—wood, cane, unicorn's horn, in one instance called unicorn's tooth—some covered with velvet, etc., and many containing a curious assemblage of writing and drawing materials and tools.

Of other portraits in Elizabeth's reign we may mention that of Lord Paget, engraved in Lodge.

A little later on we have Latimer holding a plain staff in his hand, in the portrait engraved by J. Savage.

In Elizabeth's reign Sir William Harrington, as engraved by Harding, and Banks, the owner of the famous horse, both carry walking-sticks of modern dimensions.* James I. and Charles I., the former in 'A Jewell for Gentry,' and the latter in the fine portrait by Vandyk at Paris, both carry ordinary walking-sticks. Everyone will remember the incident of the crown on the top of Charles's stick falling off at his trial.

Cane, as opposed to wood, occurs often in the Henry VIII. inventory, and became the favourite material for the dandies of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sir Plume's 'clouded cane' was a malacca, the beautiful mottled markings of which give special value to this addition to the outfit of a beau. The 'parfume' in the top of many of Henry VIII.'s sticks was a very important feature then and later on, and protected the bearer from the many discomforts attending filthy rush-covered floors.

Sir Thomas Overbury, in his *Characters*, speaking of old men, says—

'They take a pride in halting and going stiffely, and therefore their staves are carved and tipped.'

Davenant, in *The Wits*, 1633, speaks of

'His ivory box on his smooth ebon staff,
New civetted and tied to's gouty wrist.'

The doctor's long stick, originally the staff held by the patient during the operation of being let blood, is seen in Hogarth's engraving of 'The Company of Undertakers,' where the position of the sticks suggests the scented tops.

Fielding calls the doctors 'gentlemen in wigs, carrying amber-headed canes,' and Gay speaks of the beau's 'cane, embossed with gold.'

Sticks occur seldom in wills, though one might expect them to be bequeathed as often as more perishable objects such as clothes.

In 1536 Thomas Baxter (rector) leaves 'a staffe w^h a sworde' (*Lanc. and Cheshire Wills*); and in 1557 William Olyver leaves 'Unto John Marlee my Brasyll staffe.' This was one of red wood or red colour, and mention is often made of staff weapons,

* In Camden's drawing of the funeral procession of Elizabeth, only some of the poor men and women carry sticks, and they are all short ones; none of the nobles or gentry have them, other than the officials, and the same remark applies to the famous picture of the Queen's visit to Blackfriars in 1600.

Sir Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter, in the Duke of Bedford's picture by M. Gerards, has an ordinary walking-stick.

such as halberds, partisans, pikes, etc., having 'brassyll staves.' In the picture of the 'Court of Wards and Liveries,' *temp.* Elizabeth, which has been engraved by this Society,* one of the officers of the court has a red staff with a silver top.

In 1578 John Lawson leaves 'a stafe with a sworde in it' (*Durham Wills*).

The following list of sticks belonging to Henry VIII., and among his effects at his death, in 1547, is taken from the Brander MS. in the possession of the Society, and the Harl. MSS. 1419, A and B, in the British Museum; the latter MSS. being the second and third parts of the Inventory, of which the Brander MS. is the larger and perhaps more interesting portion :

BRANDER MS. Folio 204.

Staves, loose, sent to the Towre.

Item five peces of unicornes hornes like staves, ungarished.

Item a staffe of an unicornis horne, garnished w^t golde.

Item a staffe of unicorne like a Recto^r staffe, garnished w^t silv^r.

Item a Rectours staffe covered w^t silver gilte, sett w^t counterfeit stones.

Item three Cane staves, garnished w^t golde, two of them being furnished w^t tooles.

Item a Cane, being garnished w^t silver.

Item a Cenomonce † staffe, garnished w^t golde.

Item a staffe covered w^t blacke vellat, garnished w^t golde.

Folio 209.

Item two shorte staves, garnished withe mother of perle, and tipped at bothe the endes with golde enameled.

Folio 210.

Item a whippe of christall garnished with Silv^r gilte, the stringes of Silke.

Folio 211.

Item a rodde of Silver.

In Harl. MS. 1419A, among the effects of Henry VIII. at his death, 1547, are noted the following :—

* Vol. i. *Monumenta Vetusta*.

† Cinnamon.

Folio 60.

At Grenewiche.

Item an elle of synamounde sticke tipped w^t sylver.

Item iij ryding rodde for ladyes and a yarde of blacke tipped with white horne.

Item vj other walking staves, thone covered with silke and golde.

Folio 169.

At Westminster.

Item one walking staffe having a crosse upon the upper ende of blacke horne, w^t a whistell in either ende of the saide crosse.

Item three staves, every of theym having a picke with two graynes at the nether end and a wyrall of Iron tynned.

Item a walking staffe of wood garnished with golde enameled.

Folio 253.

At Hampton Court.

Item a walking staffe covered w^t black vellat and w^t silv^r & guilt, fully furnished w^t knives, instruments, & Inkhorne, Sand-box and xlij counters of silv^r & guilte.

Harl. MS. 1419B. Folio 18^b.*At Windsor.*

Item two walking staves.

In the Guardrobe of the Robes, at folio 110 of Harl. MS. 1419B, under "Walkinge Staves," are—

Item a Staffe of Unicorne horne garnished with golde, havinge a Diall in the Toppe, and at the nether ende a virall of golde.

Item a Staffe covered w^t blacke fresed vellat garnished w^t golde, havinge upon the toppe a parfume of golde with xxxix counters of golde; undre that a Diall of golde, undre that an Incke potte of golde, undre that a penne of golde; A kniffe, the hafte of golde; A file, the hafte of golde; A foote Rule and a compasse of golde; A whetstone, tipped w^t golde, w^t a virall of golde at the nether ende.

Item a Cane garnished w^t golde, havinge a parfume of golde in the toppe; undre that a boxe of golde, w^t xl counters of

golde; undre that a Diall of golde; undre that an incke potte of golde, a Duste boxe of golde; undre that a penner w^t a penne of golde; a kniffe w^t a file, thaftes of golde; a foote Rule and a compasse of golde; a whetstone tipped w^t golde, and at the nether ende a virall of golde.

Item another Cane, garnisshed w^t golde, with a parfume of golde in the toppe, and undre that A Diall of Golde; undre that a Kniffe, w^t thaftes of Golde, A paire of Twitches, and a paire of compasses of Golde.

Item another Cane, garnisshed with golde, havinge a parfume in the toppe; undre that a Diall, with a paire of Twitches and a paire of compasses of golde, & a foote Rule of golde; A kniffe and the file, thafts of golde, w^t a whetstone tipped w^t golde.

Item a Cane, garnisshed with Silver and guilte, w^t Astro-
nomie upon hitt.

Item iiij walkinge staves of Canes, w^t Dialls in the Toppes of golde, garnished w^t gold at the nether ends, viralls of golde.

Item a blac crabtree staffe, garnished w^t silver and guilte.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Through the courtesy of the several Mayors and Corporations, a fine and typical series of no less than 130 Maces and 24 Swords of State, which had been lent for exhibition at the President's Reception on the preceding evening, was exhibited in the Library, together with a number of Silver Oars, Loving Cups, etc.

The meeting having adjourned to the Library, the magnificent series of maces was described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary.

Mr. Hope explained that the maces exhibited by no means represented the number actually remaining in England and Wales, but had been specially selected to show the gradual evolution and change of form from a war-mace. According to the theory set forth by R. S. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., at the Lewes meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in 1883, the lower end of a war-mace was first fashioned into a button to receive the royal arms; then the mace was turned upside down, and the flanges were converted into ornaments and afterwards gradually disappeared. The flanges were finally replaced by a button or boss to counterbalance the weight of the mace-head, which had meanwhile been growing in size, and by the addition of a crown in weight also.

The various stages by which these changes were brought about were pointed out by Mr. Hope, a mace *temp.* Henry VII.

from Southampton being specially indicated as an admirable proof of Mr. Ferguson's theory (*see* Illustration). A later mace from Southampton, and others from Romsey and Tewkesbury, were also referred to as illustrating the gradual removal from the base to below the head of the ornamental scrolls that had eventually come to represent the flanged blades of the war-mace.

The following is a complete descriptive list of the maces, etc., exhibited by (in most cases) the several mayors and corporations of the places named:

Exhibited by the Society of Antiquaries.

War-mace, of iron gilt.

With six pointed flanges. Formerly the property of Peter Le Neve, Norroy, V.P.S.A., and presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Vertue in 1736. Date, sixteenth century.

HEDON (YORKS).

Silver-gilt mace, 25 inches.

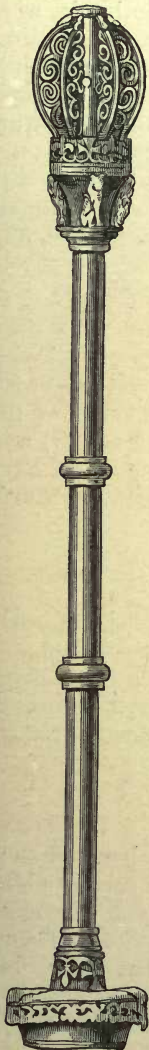
Of remarkable form, and probably the earliest civic mace now remaining in England. On the head are three lions rampant between corded bands rising from a coronet, and it is encircled by a cresting of roses and branches, with crown of four crocketed arches. On top are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—between the initials *h h*, and crowned. The shaft has longitudinal cabled beadings, and terminates in an iron grip of six flanges. Date, *temp.* Henry VI. No hall-marks.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (WARW.)

Small mace.

Silver-gilt, 16½ inches. Head crested with strawberry leaves and surmounted by a flat plate with royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—crowned, and with an ostrich feather on either side. At base are six ornate

flanges. Date, late fifteenth century. No hall-marks.



MACE, *temp.* HENRY VII., BELONGING TO THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON. (¼ linear.)

GUILDFORD (SURREY).

Silver-gilt mace, 2 feet $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

An interesting early example with conical head, with vertical belt chased with roses and fleurs-de-lis, and cresting of 22 strawberry leaves. The conical part of the head has three lions rampant and three silver ostrich feathers attached to it. On top between two ostrich feathers are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—enamelled, on a field of green translucent enamel. The lower end of the shaft, which is plainly banded, has eight open scroll flanges. An arched crown has been added to the mace. Date, late fifteenth century. No hall-marks.

SHAFTESBURY (DORSET).

Pair of silver parcel-gilt maces.

1 foot 6 inches, with iron cores. The heads are crested with strawberry leaves, and have on one mace the royal arms with I.R. and 1604, on the other a curious compound of the arms of the Tudors, those of Edward the Confessor (?) and a device of a cat or lion climbing a tree. The shafts have cabled bands and flanged grips. Date, late fifteenth century. No hall-marks.

WINCHCOMBE (GLOUC.)

Pair of silver parcel-gilt maces.

1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with iron cores. Crested heads, of early type, with coronets of leopards' heads and fleurs-de-lis. On top are the royal arms of the Tudors between two ostrich feathers. The shafts have beautiful flanged grips of remarkable character. Date, (?) late fifteenth century. No hall-marks.

SOUTHAMPTON (HANTS).

Four maces.

Silver parcel-gilt, 16, $14\frac{1}{4}$, $13\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. An exceedingly interesting set, with flanged heads supported by lions, and the royal arms on broad buttons at the ends. The longest bears the royal arms and supporters of Henry VII. The other three maces are somewhat later, but copied from the oldest. No hall-marks.

MAIDSTONE (KENT).

Silver-gilt mace, 1 foot $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Singular head, with cresting of three bold crosses and as many fleurs-de-lis, with royal arms of Tudors on top. Lower end has broad button and scrolls. Date, *circa* 1548, when Edward VI. granted the first charter of incorporation. No hall-marks.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (WARW.)

Small mace.

Silver-gilt, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Head originally crested with crosses-pattées, all lost but two. On the top are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—enamelled on a field vert. At the foot is a broad plate with the borough arms, on which rest three scroll-work brackets, one lost. Date, probably 1553 (that of first charter). No hall-marks.

RUYTON (SALOP).

Ancient mace of the borough, $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

A mahogany staff, with bands of silver at the ends and in the middle, engraved with characteristic Elizabethan honey-suckle pattern, and surmounted by a flattened head with the royal arms. On the middle band is engraved RICHARD KYNASTON, who is said to have died in 1541. Date of mace, *circa* 1560-70. No hall-marks. *Exhibited by Rev. Paget Wilkinson, vicar of Ruyton.*

BIDEFORD (DEVON).

Silver mace, one of a pair, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The head has beautiful open-work ornament, with cresting of fleurs-de-lis. On top are royal arms of the Tudors. The lower end of the stem and the grip are of iron, as is also the core of the mace throughout. Date, *circa* 1573. No hall-marks.

HEDON (YORKS).

Silver mace, 1 foot 6 inches.

Three fleurs-de-lis round head, and on top arms of France modern and England quarterly, crowned, and between E. R. Grip has six iron flanges. Date, *temp.* Elizabeth. No hall-marks.

COVENTRY (WARW.)

Small mace.

Silver-gilt, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. An early mace, probably sixteenth century, with flanged grip, and elephants on head, to which latter has been added a later crowned mace-head in eighteenth century. No hall-marks.

CARLISLE (CUMB.)

Three iron cores of maces.

Originally silver-plated, $16\frac{1}{2}$, $15\frac{1}{2}$, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Heads have royal arms of Tudors, and were formerly crested. The grips have curious flat flanges. Date, ? Elizabethan. No hall-marks.

RYE (SUSSEX).

Pair of silver parcel-gilt maces, 14½ inches.

Interesting early examples. On top are royal arms and I.R., evidently inserted, as one mace on stem bears names with the date 1570. Lower ends of shafts have three fine pierced flanges. Iron cores. No hall-marks.

ORFORD (SUFFOLK).

Pair of silver maces, 11¾ and 11¼ inches.

Uncrested heads, with royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—and three gothic traceried flanges. One is dated 1579; the other is a copy made in 1602. No hall-marks.

MARAZION (CORNWALL).

Pair of silver maces, about 17 inches.

Of singular form, with conical heads and iron cores. The lower ends have simple open scroll flanges, and are engraved on the buttons with the name of John Aste, mayor, and the date 1590.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL (YORKS).

Silver parcel-gilt mace, 17½ inches.

Crested head, with Stuart arms, and grip with eight flanges. Date, ? early seventeenth century. No hall-marks.

SOUTHWOLD (SUFFOLK).

Silver mace (mounted on wooden staff).

Originally about 12 inches long. Crested head, with town arms. Scroll flanges on grip. Early seventeenth century. No hall-marks.

LYME REGIS (DORSET).

Silver parcel-gilt mace, 1 foot 6¼ inches.

Head has band of repoussé cast work (same as on Truro mace) and cresting of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. Royal arms and title of James I. on top. Grip of iron with eight flanges. No hall-marks.

DARTMOUTH (DEVON).

Small mace (one of a pair).

Silver parcel-gilt, 1 foot 4¼ inches, iron core. Head has fine band of cast-work (as on Truro and Lyme Regis maces) with cresting of crosses and fleurs-de-lis. Grip has six copper-gilt flanges, painted. Date, *circa* 1603. No hall-marks.

TRURO (CORNWALL).

Pair of silver maces, 1 foot 10 inches.

Of remarkable beauty and interest. Heads have arabesque foliage underneath, and are surrounded with rich cast-work

in high relief, with cresting of fleurs-de-lis. On the top are royal arms. Lower ends had originally four open-work flanges or brackets, now partly lost. Date, *temp.* James I. No hall-marks.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN (GLOUC.)

Pair of maces.

Silver parcel-gilt with handsomely diapered shafts, 13 inches and $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively. One is dated 1605. *Temp.* James I. No hall-marks.

BLANDFORD (DORSET).

Silver parcel-gilt mace.

1 foot $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, iron core. Head ornamented with leaves, and supported by four narrow strap-like scrolls. On top royal arms and date 1609. Lower end of shaft has attached to it a small shield of the arms of Louis Argentine, the donor, and terminates in a grip of eight wavy flanges. No hall-marks.

GREAT TORRINGTON (DEVON).

Silver parcel-gilt mace (one of a pair), $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Fine example, with ornate bands on shaft; crested head with royal badges; and scroll flanges on grip. Date, *temp.* James I. No hall-marks.

PORTSMOUTH (HANTS).

Silver mace, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Coronet on head, modern. Early type, probably *temp.* James I. Not hall-marked.

RICHMOND (YORKS.)

Silver mace, 1 foot 3 inches.

Flattened head with arms and initials of Charles II. (inserted.) The end of the shaft has three scroll brackets in the form of griffins. *Temp.* James I. No hall-marks.

COLCHESTER (ESSEX).

Four small maces.

Silver, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Really forming two pairs, as the scroll flanges on the grip show. Heads plain semi-globular with royal arms. Date, *temp.* James I. No hall-marks.

QUEENBOROUGH (KENT).

Silver-gilt mace.

With iron core, 1 foot $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Crested head, which has lost the plate with royal arms. Below cresting, a delicate band of strap work. Lower end of shaft has six plain flanges of unusual design. Date, 1608. No hall-marks.

CARDIFF (GLAMORGANSHIRE).

Silver mace (one of a pair), 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Early type, crested with fleurs-de-lis. Grip in form of a double cone. Royal arms lost. Date, *circa* 1608. No hall-marks.

SWANSEA (GLAMORGANSHIRE).

Small mace (one of a pair).

Silver, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Early type with crested heads (but no royal arms), shafts thickened at grip. Date, 1615. No hall-marks.

SALTASH (CORNWALL).

Pair of silver parcel-gilt maces.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ inches and 19 inches. A singular pair with crested heads, and shafts flattened like oar-blades. Date, 1623.

(A small modern example, a copy made in 1760, was also exhibited).

BASINGSTOKE (HANTS).

Silver parcel-gilt, $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Crested and crowned head, divided into panels by moulded strips. Gilt scroll flanges on grip. Date, *temp.* Charles I. No hall-marks.

CAMBRIDGE.

Small mace.

Copper-gilt. $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Recently found in corporation muniment room. Interesting transitional type with royal badges on head, and open scroll-work flanges at foot. Date, *temp.* Charles I.

TEWKESBURY (GLOUC.)

Silver-gilt mace, $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Early example of crowned type. Scroll flanges at bottom, one lost. Royal arms gone. Date, probably *temp.* Charles I. No hall-marks.

BIDEFORD (DEVON).

Silver mace (one of a pair), 2 feet 3 inches.

Of earlier form with crown added. Peculiar in type, with two sets of scroll-work brackets, one below head, the other at foot. The strap-like bands dividing the head into panels are unusual. Date, *temp.* Charles I. No hall-marks.

ANDOVER (HANTS).

Silver mace (one of a pair), 1 foot 8 inches.

Interesting transitional example with coronetted head with royal arms and badges, but having slight scroll flanges at the grip. Date, early seventeenth century, probably altered at Restoration. No hall-marks.

CITY OF LONDON—CHEAP WARD.

Silver-gilt mace, 1 foot 10 inches.

Early type with crested head, and an added crown. Hall-marks: London, 1624-5.

CITY OF LONDON—LIME STREET WARD.

Silver-gilt mace, 1 foot 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Early type with crested head. Hall-marks: London, 1637-8.

CITY OF LONDON—CRIPPLEGATE WARD.

Silver-gilt mace, 1 foot 11 inches.

A mace of date 1640, altered in 1660, with head of the time of the Commonwealth. No hall-marks.

SOUTHWOLD (SUFFOLK).

Small silver mace (with wooden handle).

Originally 12 inches. Town arms on head; scroll flanges at base. Date, 1642. No hall-marks.

TEWKESBURY (GLOUC.)

Silver-gilt mace, 32 inches.

Fine early example of crowned type with scroll brackets below head as well as at base. Hall-marks: London, 1646-7.

CITY OF YORK.

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 8 inches. Fine and singular example, with Virtues in the panels of the head, and leafwork knops to shaft. Date, 1647, with alterations *circa* 1660.

KENDAL (WESTMORELAND).

Mace (one of a pair).

Silver. Late type. Head has good coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, supporting slender arched crown, and orb but no cross. Central knop of shaft hexagonal. No royal arms, probably removed *temp.* Commonwealth. Hall-marks: London, 1647-8.

RICHMOND (YORKS.)

Silver-gilt mace (2 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

A most interesting example of a Commonwealth "bauble" converted into a royal mace. Round head are Commonwealth badges, but on top the "State's arms" have been replaced by those of Charles II., with the date 1660. Hall-marks: York, 1650.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL (YORKS.)

Silver mace (16 inches).

A plain mace of the Commonwealth period. The top

originally bore the "State's arms," with the date 1651, but at the Restoration the plate was turned over and engraved with the royal arms. Date, 1651. No hall-marks.

PORTSMOUTH (HANTS.)

Silver parcel-gilt mace (1 foot 6 inches).

Interesting example, with coronet of fleurs-de-lis and lozenges, and fine open scroll-work flanges round grip. The plate on head has on one side the arms of the Commonwealth, on the other those of Charles II. Date, Commonwealth. No hall-marks.

LINCOLN.

Silver mace (19 inches).

Mace of the Commonwealth period, with the royal arms inserted on the top. Date, *circa* 1650. Not hall-marked.

BUCKINGHAM.

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 3 feet 4½ inches. A Commonwealth mace, altered in 1660. Date, *circa* 1650. Only mark that of the maker, N.B., four times repeated.

COVENTRY (WARW.)

Small mace.

Silver-gilt. 1 foot 9 inches. An exceedingly interesting and unaltered mace of the Commonwealth period, with curious non-regal coronet. Round the head are the cross of St. George for England, the harp for Ireland, and the city arms, alternately. On the top are the "State's arms." Not hall-marked.

EAST RETFORD (NOTTS.)

Silver-gilt mace (2 feet 4¾ inches).

Originally a Commonwealth mace, with arms of St. George, St. Andrew, and the harp for Ireland round head, and "State's arms" on top, fastened on by rivets. At Restoration, arches of crown added, State's arms removed, and royal arms *engraved*; and two badges removed from head. The non-regal coronet of loops with oval shields, and the shield of St. George on head, still remain. No hall-marks.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (WARW.)

Great mace (1).

Silver-gilt, 2 feet 6¾ inches. A Commonwealth "bauble" remodelled from a mace given in 1632. Round head are shields with the cross of St. George and the Irish harp. The coronet is formed of a looped cable with small shields,

and has on the band : THE FREEDOM OF ENGLAND BY GOD'S BLESSING, RESTORED 1660. The date was substituted at the Restoration for 1653. The arches of the crown are in the form of curled feathers and support an orb with Commonwealth devices, on which stand the royal arms, etc., of the Stuarts. On the flat top of the mace-head are the arms of Charles II. Date of staff, 1632 ; of head, 1653.

MARLBOROUGH (WILTS).

Pair of maces.

Silver-gilt. 3 feet 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A fine pair of Commonwealth maces, with arched crowns of non-regal character. Made by Tobias Coleman in 1652. Converted into royal maces in 1660. No hall-marks.

GLOUCESTER (GLOUC.)

Silver-gilt mace (one of a pair), 2 feet 5 inches.

Crowned type, with brackets beneath head. Made in 1652, and converted into royal maces at the Restoration. No hall-marks.

GLOUCESTER (GLOUC.)

Silver-gilt mace (one of a pair), 2 feet 5 inches.

Ordinary crowned type. Made in 1652, and converted in 1660. Maker's mark, T surmounting M.

PORTSMOUTH (HANTS).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet. Fine example with crowned head, *temp.* Charles II., and chased shaft. Arches of crown of unusual character. Only mark that of maker, W.H. The mace is an earlier one "converted" at the Restoration, given by Sir Joseph Child, when mayor, in 1658.

COVENTRY (WARW.)

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet 11 inches.

Of ordinary late type with crowned head. The shaft is probably that of the mace as remodelled in 1651. The head is *temp.* Charles II. No hall-marks.

MAIDSTONE (KENT).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 3 feet 2 inches. Ordinary crowned type, with royal arms and badges. Date, 1660, but the shaft is probably earlier. Hall-marks defaced by repeated re-gilding.

GUILDFORD (SURREY).

Great mace, 2 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Ordinary late type, with crowned head. The staff and crown are silver-gilt, but the head is copper-gilt, with

winged caryatides and the royal badges wrought in silver. No hall-marks. Given to the town, in 1663, by Henry, Lord Howard (afterwards Duke of Norfolk), high steward.

CITY OF LONDON—BAYNARD'S CASTLE WARD.

Silver-gilt mace, 1 foot $10\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Late crowned type, with model of castle under head. Date, *temp.* Charles II. No hall-marks.

IPSWICH (SUFFOLK).

Silver-gilt mace (one of a pair), 3 feet 6 inches.

Usual late type, with royal crown, arms, and badges. The field of the mace-head is beautifully pounced with small circles. No hall-marks. Date, *temp.* Charles II. Orb and cross modern.

ROCHESTER (KENT).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 1 inch. Late type with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1661-2.

SOUTHAMPTON (HANTS).

Silver parcel-gilt mace, 3 feet.

A fine example of the late type. Peculiar in having two sets of scroll brackets; one under the head, the other below the middle knop of the shaft. Date, 1662. Not hall-marked.

CITY OF LONDON—DOWGATE WARD.

Silver-gilt mace, 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Late crowned type. Peculiar in having the shaft made of ebony. Date, 1671. No hall-marks.

CITY OF LONDON—TOWER WARD.

Silver parcel-gilt mace, 1 foot 10 inches.

With head in the form of a model of the White Tower. Date, 1671. Not hall-marked.

ROMSEY (HANTS).

Lesser mace.

Silver parcel-gilt, 3 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Ordinary form with crowned head, but shaft is curiously divided and has two sets of scroll flanges, one set below head, the other a little lower. Tudor rose on top instead of royal arms. Date, 1672. No hall-marks.

DOVER (KENT).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 3 feet $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Late crowned type, with royal arms and badges. Hall-marks: London, 1676-7.

QUEENBOROUGH (KENT).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 3 feet 8 inches. Fine example of usual late type. Date, 1678. Only maker's name visible, I.B.

STAMFORD (LINC.).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 6 inches. A very fine specimen of a mace of the late crowned type. Only a maker's mark, W.H. in an oval. Date, 1678.

EAST RETFORD (NOTTS.)

Silver-gilt great mace, 3 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Of unusually massive proportions. Ordinary late type, with royal crown and royal arms. Round head, alternating with royal badges, are the crest and arms of donor, arms of borough with date 1679, and inscription recording gift by Sir Edward Nevile, of Grove, bart. No hall-marks, except R.C. for the maker.

CANTERBURY (KENT).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 3 inches. Usual late type, with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1680-1. Maker, F.G.

CARLISLE (CUMB.)

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 2 inches. Late crowned type, with royal arms and badges on head. No hall-marks. Date, *temp.* James II.

WILTON (WILTS).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A rich example of a mace of late type with crowned head. Date, 1685. No hall-marks.

CARDIFF (GLAMORGANSHIRE).

Great mace (one of a pair).

Silver, 2 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Usual crowned type. Hall-marks: London, 1690-1.

WYCOMBE (BUCKS).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 7 inches. Late type, with head surmounted by arched crown. Hall-marks: London, 1693-4; maker, F.S.

SALTASH (CORNWALL).

Silver mace, 3 feet 6 inches.

Good example of a mace of the late type with crowned head. One of a pair, peculiar in having a pair of crossed oars inside crown. Date, 1694.

THORNBURY (GLOUC.)

Mace of silver parcel-gilt, 2 feet 5 inches.

Surmounted by earl's coronet instead of royal crown. Arms of Earl of Wiltshire on top. Hall-marks: London, 1698-9; maker, Benjamin Pyne.

ORFORD (SUFFOLK).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet 0½ inch.

Ordinary late type with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1704-5; maker, Joseph Ward.

GLASTONBURY (SOMERSET).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet.

Of late type with crowned head, but with chased shafts of unusual elegance with small fluted knops. Date, 1705. Only the maker's mark, Lo, with a key above and star below, for Nathaniel Lock.

SOUTHAMPTON (HANTS).

Silver-gilt mace, 4 feet 6 inches.

Ordinary late type with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1707-8; maker, Gabriel Sleath.

BASINGSTOKE (HANTS).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet 1 inch.

Late type with crowned head and unusually massive foot-knop. Hall-marks: London, 1709-10; maker, John Leach.

CAMBRIDGE.

Silver-gilt mace, 4 feet 5½ inches.

A very fine example of a mace with crowned head, and baluster shaft. Hall-marks: London, 1710-11; maker, Benjamin Pyne.

CARNARVON.

Pair of silver maces, 2 feet 6 inches.

Late type with crowned heads, but of very plain character. No royal arms. Made by Ralph Richardson, of Chester. Date, 1718.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES (OXON.)

Silver-gilt mace, 4 feet 7½ inches.

A fine example of a mace of late type, with crowned head and baluster shaft. Hall-marks: London, 1722-3; maker, John Eckford.

WINCHESTER (HANTS).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 5 feet 3 inches. One of the largest in the kingdom. Very fine example of crowned mace with baluster shaft. Hall-marks: London, 1722-3; maker, Benjamin Pyne.

WINCHESTER (HANTS).

Two smaller maces (part of a set of three).

Silver-gilt, 3 feet and 2 feet 9 inches. Rich examples of crowned maces with baluster shafts. Hall-marks: London, 1722-3; maker, Benjamin Pyne.

CAMBRIDGE.

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One of a set of four. Good example of a mace with crowned head and baluster shaft. Hall-marks: London, 1723-4; maker's, a crowned P.

COLCHESTER (ESSEX).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 4 feet 10 inches. Fine example of type with arched crown. Baluster shaft. Hall-marks: London, 1729-30; maker, Edward Jennings?

EXETER (DEVON).

Silver-gilt mace (one of four), 2 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Late crowned type with royal arms and badges. The usual brackets beneath the head are omitted. Hall-marks: London, 1730-1; maker, George Wickes.

APPLEBY (WESTMORELAND).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Of ordinary late type, with crowned head and an unusually massive shaft. Date, 1733.

CITY OF LONDON.

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 5 feet 3 inches. Splendid example of late type with crowned head and baluster shaft. The head is divided into panels containing royal badges, etc., by bands of scale-work. Date, 1735. No hall-marks.

ROMSEY (HANTS).

Great mace.

Silver-gilt, 3 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Late type with crowned head, which is supported by curiously formed scroll-brackets. Baluster shaft. Date, 1749.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (WARW.)

Great mace (2).

Silver-gilt, 2 feet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Of late type, with arched crown, and royal arms and badges on the head. Hall-marks: London, 1757-8.

SALISBURY (WILTS).

Three silver-gilt maces, 4 feet 7 inches, 4 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and 3 feet 7 inches.

Late type with crowned heads, with cap and tassel under

crowns. Royal arms on side. Baluster shafts of peculiar form, with the upper halves wrought like *fascies*. Hall-marks: London, 1749-50; maker, Gabriel Sleath.

LYME REGIS (DORSET).

Silver mace (one of a pair), 2 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Of ordinary crowned form with urn-shaped head. Hall-marks: London, 1757-8; makers, William Shaw and William Priest.

RYE (SUSSEX).

Silver-gilt mace (one of a pair), 4 feet 6 inches.

Large and fine example of late type. On top are the arms of the Cinque Ports instead of the royal arms. Hall-marks: 1767-8; maker, T. Heming.

ROCHESTER (KENT).

Silver mace, 2 feet $0\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hall-marks: London 1767-8; maker, Fuller White.

BLANDFORD (DORSET).

Great mace of silver-gilt, 3 feet 5 inches.

Ordinary crowned type, with royal arms and those of Duchy of Lancaster on head, which has no supporting brackets. Hall-marks: London, 1769-70; maker, William Grundy.

CHIPPING CAMPDEN (GLOUC.)

Mace of brass-gilt (one of a pair), 3 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Of unusual form, with crown supported by four leaves. The gift of the Earl of Gainsborough in 1773.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (YORKS).

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Ordinary late type, with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1776-7; maker, W.G.

LYDD (KENT).

Silver mace, 2 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A very plain example of the late type, with crowned head. Hall-marks: London, 1781-2; makers, Charles Aldridge and Henry Green.

TOTNES (DEVON).

Silver-gilt mace, 2 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One of a pair, with crowned heads, and remarkable double-baluster shafts. Hall-marks: London (no date-letter visible); maker, Richard Crossley (ent. 1782).

WOLVERHAMPTON (STAFFS.)

Silver-gilt mace, 3 feet 2 inches.

This mace originally belonged to the borough of St. Mawes,

Cornwall, to which it was presented in 1822. On the dissolution of that corporation in 1835 it was given back to the donor, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. At the Stowe sale it was sold, and eventually purchased by G. B. Thorneycroft, esq., who gave it to the town of Wolverhampton. Hall-marks: London, 1821-2.

Exhibited by the Lord Mayor of London.

Jewelled sceptre or mace, 1 foot 6 inches,

A remarkable object formed of two lengths of rock crystal, cut in spirals, with medial and base knops of cut crystal, severally connected by broad gold belts encircled with strings of pearls. It is surmounted by a gold coronet of crosses and fleurs-de-lis enriched by large uncut rubies and sapphires, probably of later date than the shaft. On top, under a thin plate of crystal, are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly—between two ostrich feathers, painted on vellum. Date of the head, fifteenth century, but the shaft is much earlier.

Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Norwich.

Chamberlain's mace, 3 feet 2 inches.

Formed of seven prisms of rock crystal and glass, mounted in silver-gilt, with silver-gilt and crystal knops between. Crowned head, jewelled, with arms of the Tudors, and below figures of lions holding shields. Made not long before 1551, in which year it was given to the city by St. George's Guild. It cost twenty marks.

Exhibited by the University of Cambridge.

Esquire Bedell's mace, 4 feet 4 inches.

Silver, with shaft ornamented with escallops. Given by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, chancellor, 1626-28.

Yeoman Bedell's mace.

Silver, with shaft ornamented with cross-crosslets. Given by the Earl of Holland, chancellor, 1628-48.

Exhibited by the Royal Society.

Great mace, of silver-gilt, 4 feet 4½ inches.

A fine example of the later type with crowned head, with delicately chased foliage and flowers on shaft. Given to the Society in 1663, "Ex munificentia Augustissimi Monarchæ Caroli II." No hall-marks.

Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge.

Silver-gilt mace-rest.

With royal arms. Hall-marks: London, 1710-11; maker, Benjamin Pyne.

Exhibited by the Right Hon. the Warden of the Cinque Ports.

Silver oar of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports, 3 feet.

With gilt knops. Date, *temp.* Elizabeth (?).*Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton.*

Silver oar of the Admiralty of Southampton Water.

With rebus and town arms. Hall-marks: London, 1707-8.

Exhibited by the Right Hon. Earl Brownlow.

Silver-gilt oar.

Formerly belonging to the Corporation of Boston (Linc.)
Hall-marks: London, 1725-6.*Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Rochester.*

Silver oar of the Admiralty of the Medway, 3 feet 3½ inches.

With gilt heraldic devices. Hall-marks: London, 1748-9.

Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Guildford.

Mayor's staff of office.

A slender walking-staff, of dark wood, 4 feet 5 inches long, with pronged iron ferrule at bottom, and a silver head engraved with a castle and the date 1563. Round the head is engraved:

* FAYRE . GOD . DO . IVSTICE

* LOVE . THY . BRETHERR.

A little below the top is a plainly moulded silver band. Said to have been given to the town by queen Elizabeth.

Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Hull.

Water-bailiff's staff.

In form of a wooden oar. Date, sixteenth century.

Water-bailiff's staff.

Oak, with silver mounting. Date, 1617.

Exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Dover.

Burghmote horn.

Of latten, with inscriptions. Date, probably thirteenth century.

Exhibited by the High Bailiff and Burgesses of Westminster.

Silver-gilt standing cup.

With cover. Height, 28 inches. Bowl covered with splendid scroll of double roses and daisies. Given by Maurice and Joan Pickering, 1588. Hall-marks of cup: London, 1604-5; maker, I.A. Hall-marks of cover: London, 1677-8; maker, I.H.

The fine collection of state-swords comprised examples from—

Appleby.
 Canterbury.
 Carlisle.
 Chester.
 Coventry.
 Exeter, two examples.
 Gloucester, two examples.
 Kendal.
 King's Lynn.
 Kingston-on-Hull, two examples.
 Lincoln, three examples.
 London, two examples.
 Newnham.
 Norwich.
 Southampton.
 Worcester.
 York, two examples.

The swords were described and their salient features pointed out by J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., who has kindly communicated the following brief descriptive notes upon them:

“The state-swords here exhibited seem for the most part to have ancient blades, of Solingen or Passau manufacture, indicated by the figure of the wolf upon them, although the hilts, etc., are of various dates. In size the most important is that from Newnham, now in the possession of J. Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A.; but this is denuded of scabbard and covering of the grip. The most complete and the most beautiful is that preserved at York, which formerly belonged to the emperor Sigismund. The earliest example is one of fourteenth century date at Lincoln, and that city has a second which is not much later. Canterbury, King's Lynn, and Kingston-on-Hull, also possess very interesting swords of some historic note.

LINCOLN.

State sword, fourteenth century. Blade, Solingen, with marks of wolf and circle surmounted by a cross. The hilt, grip, and pommel of fourteenth century work. The latter is a circular disk, with a secondary smaller disk raised up and connected by a groove, a fashion very common throughout the fourteenth century. All is overlaid with silver, and upon the raised disk are the arms of France ancient and England quarterly, with an ostrich feather on either side. The hollow groove has rays engraved, a Plantagenet badge seen more completely upon the effigy of Richard II. On the edge of the larger disk are roses and fleurs-de-lis. These very interesting details fix the date to the reign of the monarch referred to. The quillons of the hilt have a slight deflection at the terminations, and have remains of a gilded ornament. The scabbard is a modern one of crimson velvet inscribed 'Thomas Kent, mayor.'

LINCOLN.

State sword. Fifteenth century. This is another fine example and complete with its original blade, which seems to be of English manufacture, unless its rusty condition obscures marks. The faceted pear-shaped pommel and the deflected quillons of the hilt with rounded terminations seem to fix the date as not earlier than the first quarter of the fifteenth century; but these are points which vary continually. A gilded scroll pattern ornaments the quillons. Scabbard modern, of velvet embroidered.

YORK.

State sword. Early fifteenth century. Brought to England by Sigismund, emperor of Germany and king of the Romans, in 1416, when he was installed a knight of the Garter at Windsor, and left by him in St. George's chapel according to custom. After his death it became the property of the dean and chapter, and eventually passed into the hands of Henry Hanslap, one of the canons, who in 1439 presented it to his native city of York. The pear-shaped faceted pommel accords with the fashion of swords seen at this time on monumental effigies and brasses. The grip has an unusual ring round it a little above the hilt. The latter has straight quillons, with slightly deflected terminals. The scabbard, of deep crimson velvet, has the original silver-gilt mountings of very beautiful execution. On one side they consist of six heraldic wyverns of the same design, but gradually diminishing in size as the width of the scabbard grows less. The other side has a plain band extending to the chape.

NEWNHAM (GLOUC.).

State sword of the fifteenth century, now in the possession of J. Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A. This sword has already been described in the *Proceedings* of the Society, 2d S. xi. 131.

GLOUCESTER.

State sword. Probably fifteenth century. Blade has the mark of the wolf. Flat disk-shaped pommel, hilt with quillons and grip all blackened, which conceals workmanship, but the form might put the date even earlier. Scabbard black velvet, with black embroidery, dated 1677.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL.

State sword. Fifteenth century. The blade is modern, steel-blue, etc., but the hilt is a rich example of fifteenth century work, though the pommel has been restored. The grip is covered with blue velvet, with narrow bands silver-gilt, longitudinal and transverse. The quillons of the hilt are silver-gilt and deflected, with a trefoiled termination. They are beautifully engraved with a floriated scroll of a style early in the century. The scabbard is covered with crimson velvet richly ornamented. At the base of the chape is the device of the rose and pomegranate dimidiated, which fixes the date to the early part of the sixteenth century.

COVENTRY.

Sword of state, 4 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fifteenth century. Blade plain. The mountings of this sword are extremely beautiful, and entirely covered with silver-gilt. The pommel is pear-shaped, rather flat, with a circular disk on each side. The grip is very elaborate, having figures of the Virgin and Child, and the inscriptions *Q̄bitas Cōbentrie* on one side, and *Domine salū fac Regem* on the other side. The quillons of the hilt are straight and flat with a slight termination, and beautifully chased with a scroll-work pattern. Scabbard of seventeenth century date, covered with crimson velvet, with royal arms and supporters, and devices of rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and elephant and castle.

KING'S LYNN.

State sword. Fifteenth century. The blade is probably Solingen; it has the mark of a circle and cross as in the earliest Lincoln sword. There is also a name, *INVAINIHA*, as it appears to read. The hilt is original, overlaid with silver, gilt in parts. The pommel is of pear-shaped form, beautifully worked and having remains of gilding. The

quillons of the hilt are straight throughout to the end. This is a character mostly seen *circa* 1425-30, sometimes later. There have been additions *temp.* Henry VIII., as the quillons have a covering of silver with the following inscription in Roman capitals, ENSIS HIC DONVM FVIT REGIS JOHANNIS A SVO IPSIVS LATERE DATVM. On the opposite side, VIVAT REX HENRICVS OCTAVVS REGNI SVO 20. The ascription of the sword as the gift of king John and from his own side must be accepted with considerable reserve as that could at most only refer to the blade. But the same thing is said of the beautiful example of the covered cup in the possession of the corporation, which is palpably not earlier than the fourteenth century. The scabbard of this fine sword is of crimson velvet with the royal arms and supporters, and a rose, harp, fleur-de-lis, and thistle, severally crowned. On the chape is a figure of a king in armour brandishing his sword. On the opposite side he is mounted with prostrate foe beneath. The termination is a fleur-de-lis. Date, seventeenth century.

CANTERBURY.

State sword. Fifteenth (?) century. This sword is a wreck, but preserving indications of its pristine beauty; even the ornaments of the scabbard are of the same period as the rest, and appear to be of Italian, probably Florentine workmanship. The pommel is disk-shaped, as commonly met with in the fourteenth and early part of the fifteenth century. The quillons of the hilt are straight, spreading out at the terminals, which are flat and cut off at an angle. The hilt is inlaid with silver threads, enclosing oblong and oval spaces, and connecting them together. The ovals have remains of a design in silver, showing indications of figures, probably once holding enamel. The intermediate spaces have a gilded ground formed of fleurs-de-lis. The mountings of the scabbard show the same treatment. The blade has the Solingen or Passau mark of the wolf, but has been partly restored with the addition of the royal arms, and the following inscription: "This sovrde was gravnted by our gratiouv sove- raigne lord kinge Jeames to this citty of Canterbury, and to Thomas Paramore, esquire, beinge then mayor of the same citty, to be borne before him and all others that shall succeed him." The grip is covered by a silver casing, engraved with roses, etc., and the royal arms between the initials C. R., and surmounted by a crown, which must have been added in the following reign.

YORK.

State sword. Early sixteenth century. Inscribed on one side of the blade, "Syr Martin Bowes, knyght, borne within this Citie of Yorke and Maior of the Citie of London, 1545, for a remembrance;" on the obverse it continues, "gave this sworde to the Maior and commonaltie of this said Honorable citie." The pommel, disk-shaped, is of crystal mounted in silver-gilt. The hilt has straight quillons terminating lozenge-wise and jewelled, and has a beautifully designed ornament running along it, both sides being different. The scabbard is covered with velvet, silver-mounted, with five diamonds or crystals set in each of the two escutcheons on each side. On the chape are two bows in reference to the donor's name. The hilt bears an illegible hall-mark.

EXETER.

State sword. Sixteenth century. Pommel orbicular with embossed mouldings. Hilt with elaborate quillons with grotesque lion-headed terminals. All is blackened, and the scabbard is covered with crape.

CARLISLE.

State sword. Sixteenth century. Blade old, with the name of Milan inscribed thus: ^{MAILL}_{LAND}, the German rendering. Pommel, flat and pear-shaped, which with hilt and quillons is very prettily chased, perhaps imitative of an older form. Scabbard, black velvet with chased mountings of inferior work to that of the hilt, but copying the character.

WORCESTER.

State sword. Sixteenth century. Not in good condition. The pommel is somewhat pear-shaped. The quillons of the hilt swell out at the terminals. The grip has the original leather binding. Shield of arms on the scabbard—a *fess between three pears*, for Abbot, now used as a canton in the city arms.

NORWICH.

Sword of state. The blade is probably of the sixteenth century and of Spanish manufacture, with the well-known name SEBASTIAN (HER)MANTEZ upon it. The commencement of the surname is somewhat defaced. The pommel has seated figures, possibly Law and Justice. Upon the hilt is this inscription: *Ex dono fraternitatis Sci Georgii in Norwico. An: Dom: 1705.* The scabbard is of crim-

son velvet with royal arms and cherubs' heads. The chape has the arms of France modern and England only, which has an earlier look than the rest of the ornamentation.

LONDON.

State sword. Probably sixteenth century. The pommel has a figure of Justice on one side, and of an angel with a trumpet on the other. The quillons of the hilt are richly worked, and the terminals have lions' heads. It has also in the centre on one side the royal arms, on the other those of the city. The scabbard has several devices: the royal arms, those of the city, the harp, rose, etc.

LONDON.

State sword. Presented by queen Elizabeth to the Corporation. It has a pearl-embroidered scabbard, and is borne on great occasions only. The hilt and its accompaniments are finely executed and of contemporary date. On the pommel are figures of Justice. The chape has on one side a man in armour with a spear, on the other a female figure with spear. The upper part of the scabbard has also the bust of a woman with flowing hair, and a helmet on her head.

EXETER.

State sword. Seventeenth century. The hilt, pommel and grip, follow ancient lines of fifteenth century character. All are overlaid with silver-gilt. On one side of the pommel are the arms of the city, on the other the royal arms as borne by James I., and his monogram I. R. on each side of a fleur-de-lis crowned. A rose in relief ornaments each end of the quillons of the hilt, which are also engraved with an early form of ornament. The scabbard has the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly, with a lion and griffin as supporters, and surrounded by the garter. On the opposite side are the arms of the city. The chape ends in an imperial crown, fully relieved.

KINGSTON-ON-HULL.

State sword. Presented to Charles I. when he visited the town in 1639. Dated 1636. The grip is black, with longitudinal bands of silver-gilt. The pommel is sub-circular, and the hilt has the terminals of the quillons bent and of triple form. The scabbard is of crimson velvet with a silver gilt chape having on one side a crowned rose, on the other a crowned thistle.

GLOUCESTER.

State sword. Seventeenth century. Blade, Solingen.

The general character though modern keeps to an old type, that of the end of the fourteenth century, but all seems to be of the same date as recorded. The pommel has on one side the royal arms, on the other those of the city. The scabbard is of crimson velvet with silver-gilt mountings. Inscription: Gloucester, Toby Jordan, Esq., Maior. Anno Regni Regis Car. 2nd Anno XII Annoq. Domⁱ 1660.*

CHESTER.

State sword. Seventeenth (?) century. Blade ancient, the upper part having three grooves, elaborated with shields of arms diagonally across, possibly of early fifteenth century date. The hilt of silver-gilt is elaborately worked, and conforms to old types. The quillons deflect and have rounded ends, whereon each of which is a garb in relief. The pommel is of a form seen in the brass of Peter Halle, *circa* 1425-30, in Herne church, Kent. The ornaments of the scabbard are in many cases of excellent design, and the more modern additions seem to have borrowed ornament from an earlier work. It has the arms of the city of Chester, and the names of several seventeenth century mayors. It is possible that the whole sword may belong to the fifteenth century, but has been retouched in the seventeenth century, when the scabbard was evidently renewed, and recovered with crimson velvet.

KENDAL.

State sword. Eighteenth century. Hilt, pommel, and mountings of silver, with royal arms of the Stuarts. Grip and scabbard black velvet. Date, probably early in the eighteenth or late in the seventeenth century.

APPLEBY.

State sword. Eighteenth century. The blade is ancient. The pommel has on one side an angel with torches; on the other, a figure of Justice with uplifted sword, and bearing scales. The hilt has quillons ending in lions' heads, and a shield of arms—*three lions passant*—and the royal arms within the garter. The scabbard is of crimson velvet; the mountings have a lion passant gardant, a harp, etc.

LINCOLN.

State sword. Eighteenth century. The blade is, however, ancient, having the mark of the wolf, as also a cross

* Mr. W. H. St. John Hope informs me that a full-sized representation of this sword in its original state is carved on the early seventeenth century monument of Alderman Jones, in the cathedral church of Gloucester. It was altered in 1651-2, and again in 1660, when it was brought to its present form. The ornaments of the hilt and pommel, and the upper ornament of the scabbard, are those of the original sword; the others are those of 1660.

within a circle. Modern hilt, etc. On the quillons, "A Deo et rege," and the arms of the city. On pommel, "The city of Lincoln, John Kent, Mayor, 1734." Regilt and new scabbard. "Robert Featherly, Mayor, 1818." On the scabbard are the London hall-marks for 1745-5, and the maker's mark, NY.

SOUTHAMPTON.

Large state sword of rough workmanship, taking the form of the two-handed swords in use by the Swiss infantry of the sixteenth century. Length, 6 feet 1 inch.

Special votes of thanks were passed to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and to the several mayors and corporations and others who had contributed to this exhibition.

A special vote of thanks was also passed to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, for his description of the maces, and for his pains in getting together this most interesting exhibition of civic insignia, and to J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A., for his able description of the swords of state.

Thursday, June 28th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—The Story of the De La Poles. By J. Travis-Cook. 8vo. Hull, 1888.

From the Author, J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.:—

1. An Account of the charters, deeds, and other documents, now preserved at Agecroft Hall, co. Lancaster. 8vo. Manchester, 1887.
2. Notes on the ancient parish books of the church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester. 8vo. Chester, 1887.
3. Notes on the Collection of Deeds preserved at the East Hall, High Legh, Cheshire. 8vo. Manchester, 1888.
4. Notes on Woden's Ford and Woden's Cave in Salford. 8vo. Manchester, 1888.

From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities, Leyden:—Aegyptische Monumenten. Uitgegeven door Dr. C. Leemans en Dr. W. Pleyte. 29^e Aflevering of 6^e Aflevering van de III^e. Afdeeling. Folio. Leyden, 1888.

From the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Sec. S.A.:—Fragmenta Regalia. Memoirs of Elizabeth, her court and favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. A new edition. 8vo. London, 1824.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:—

Charles Edwin Ponting, Esq.
Walter Leaf, Esq.

By the kindness of the President, Mr. Franks, Mr. Henry Willett and others, an exhibition of sixteen more or less complete sets of the curious painted wooden roundels known as trenchers, probably the largest number ever brought together before for exhibition, was laid before the meeting. A detailed description of each set is given below, arranged in the probable chronological order. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are evidently the work of the same artist. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are also by one hand, the ornaments and floral devices being identical, but No. 5 has more elaborate borders; all have different series of mottoes, but the last trencher of each set (when complete) has a skull painted thereon. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are also the work of one painter. The boxes of Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, although differing in pattern, are clearly the work of one artist.

1. HENRY GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, probably the finest in existence, with their original box, the lid of which is painted with a vase of roses and other flowers.

The trenchers are 5½ inches in diameter, with a rectangular tablet bearing a motto in black letter with red capitals, above which rises a bunch of flowers or fruits.

- I. Now spend thy goods among thy frēds
whilst life doth licence lende
& let thy soñes know how to gett
Before they know to spende.
- II. Now are y^e braue & goulden daies
Now fame w^t gould we gaine:
And gold can shew us many waies:
Mens fauours to attaine:
- III. There is no sweete wthin our powre:
That is not sawfed w^t fom fowre.
For so it faules out now and then:
The worfer luck the wifer men.
- IV. It is apointe of greate foresight:
Into yo^r felues to looke aright.
For one others lōe p^r'ue to praie:
& fall thē felues into decaie.
- V. Try well thy freende before thou trust:
Least he doe leane thee in the duste.
Be ware of fained flattering shoes.
For none are worfe than frendly focs.

- VI. No kind of frend will longer staie :
Whē riches once has gon awaie :
Ungratfull mē brede great offence :
As perfons voide of witt or fence.
- VII. Sure & cõmon is y^e waie :
Through frindship to deceiue
Though sure & cõmon be y^e waie
Tis knaury by y^r leaue.
- VIII. How they do gett, few folk do care
But riches hane, they muſt :
By hooke or crooke, we daily fee :
The weeke to wall are thruſt.
- IX. In iuſtice Judge upright
Not knowiḡ neede nor feariḡ might :
Banifhing parciality :
Judge all w^t fingle eye :
- X. Men ſhould beware & take great hede
To haſſard frends w^t out great need
For a bird in hand is better far :
Than thre y^t in the hedges are.
- XI. Falſhod in good fellowſhip :
As is the olde ſaide ſawe.
Is counted common cooſonage:
Contrarie to the lawe.
- XII. Who is rich, Euen he y^t dooth
Content him with his ſtore :
And who is poore, Euen he y^t ſeekes
To gather more and more.

2. LAURENCE BIRD, Esq., exhibited an unique and most perfect set of twelve oblong trenchers, in their original box.* The latter is in the form of a book $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and 1 inch in thickness, with painted decorations, the sides being covered with an arabesque design in imitation of a leather binding. The box is opened by removing a sliding piece, which forms the upper margin. The trenchers are $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Each has a central tablet containing texts from Scripture, and surrounded by a broad border of flowers and knot-work. The margins are decorated with red and gold, and have in the middle of each side a small tablet containing a text, also scriptural. The texts are written in black letter with a reed pen, and have Lombardic capitals, which, together with the references, are rubricated. The following are the inscribed texts, the central one being denoted by the letter (a), and the upper, right hand, lower, and left hand texts by (b), (c), (d), (e) respectively:—

* See *Archaeological Journal*, iii. 333, for a valuable paper by the late Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., on the subject of this and other sets of trenchers.

- I.—(a.) My sonne kepe the well from all whordom and beydes thy wyfe se that no faute be knowen of thee. *Tobie. 4.* Wedlocke ys to be had in honor amonge all men, and the bedde undefyled. As for whore keepers and aduouterers god wyll iudge them. *Hebr. 13.* Whoremongers shall haue theyr parte in the lake that burneth wyth fyre and brýfstone, which ys the seconde death. *Apoc. 21.*
- (b.) Thys ys the wyll of god your faintifycōn that ye abſteyne frō whordome. i. *Tes. 4.*
- (c.) He that accōpanyeth hýselfe w^t an whore shall go downe to hell. *Prouerb. 19.*
- (d.) Dryncke of the waters of thyne own well. *Prou'bioz. 6.*
- (e.) Mynde no harlottes. *Eccleſiaſt. 9.* Flee fornicacyon. 1. *Corinth. 6.*
- II.—(a.) Open not thy harte unto euery mā. *Eccl. 8.* Many haue peryšhed wyth the ſworde, but many mo thorowe the tonge. Well ys hym that ys kepte from an euell tongue. *Eccl. 28.* Let all thy talkynge be of the cōmaundement of the moſte higheſte. *Eccl. 9.* Iff any man ſpeake let hym talke, as though he ſpake the wordes of god. *The fyrſte of S. Peter. the. 4.*
- (b.) Take goode heede what thou ſpeakeſte. *Eccl. 1.*
- (c.) Be not haſty i thy tonge. *Eccl. 4.*
- (d.) Talke wyfelye & honeſtly. *Eccl. 32.*
- (e.) Speake euell of no man. *Tite 3.*
- III.—(a.) Let not thy mouth be accuſtomed wythe ſwearynge, for in yt are many falles. Let not the name of god be contynuallye in thy mouthe. A man that uſeth much ſwearynge ſhalbe fylled wyth wyckedneſſe and the plage ſhall neuer go from hys houſe. *Eccl. 23.* Off euery ydell worde that a mā ſpeaketh he ſhall geue accompte, at the daye of iudgemēt. *Math. 12.*
- (b.) Thou ſhalte not for ſweare thy ſelfe. *Leuitic^o. 19.*
- (c.) Swear not at all.
- (d.) Let your cōmunycacōn be yee, yee, nay, nay. *Math. 5.*
- (e.) Defyle not y^e name of god. *Leuit. 19.*

- IV.—(a.) All that wylle lyue godlye in Chryfte Jeshu shall suffer perfection. 2. *Timoth.* 3. Blessed are they that suffer perfection for righteoufnes sake, for theyrs ys the kingdome of heauen. Blessed are ye, whē men revyle you, and persecute you, and shall falsely say all manner of euell sayng^r agaynste you for my sake. Reioyce & be glad for great ys yo^r rewarde ī heauē. *Math.* 5.
- (b.) We must enter into y^e kyngdom of god thorowe much trouble. *Act.* 14.
- (c.) Take the prophet^r for an ensample of suferynge adv'ytie & of pacyēce. *Ja.* 5.
- (d.) If any man suffer as a christe mā, let h^y not be ashamed. i. *Jo.* 4.
- (e.) Reioyce that ye are p(ar)takers of the pafions of Chryfte. i. *Petr.* 4.
- V.—(a.) Godlynes ys greate ryches, yf a man be cōtente wyth such as god sendeth. For we brought nothyng into the worlde, neyther shall we cary any thyng out, when we haue foode & raymēt let us therwyth be contente. i. *Timothe* 6. Take heede and beware of couetoufnes. For no mans lyfe standeth in thabundance of thynges which he possesseth. *Luke.* 12.
- (b.) The rote of all euell ys couetoufnesse. i. *Timothe.* 6.
- (c.) God abhorreth the couetoufē mā. *Pfal.* 10.
- (d.) Golde and syluer hath undone many a mā. *Ecl.* 8.
- (e.) To loue money ys wyckednes. *Ecl.* 10.
- VI.—(a.) There be fyxe thynges which the lorde hateth, and the vijth he uterly abhorreth. A proude lōke. A dyffymblyngē tonge. Handes that sheede innocentē bloude. An harte ymagenyngē wycked counfayles. Feete swyfte unto myfchiefe. A falsē wytnesse. And the sower of dyscorde amonge bretherne. *Prouerbes.* 6.
- (b.) Thou shalte not helpe to shede the bloude of thy neighbour. *Leuit.* 19.
- (c.) Consente not to f^lners. *Pro.* 1.
- (d.) Beware of all unrighteoufe thynges. *Ecclesiastic^o.* 17.
- (e.) Cōtynue ī no euell thyngē. *Ecl.* 8.
- VII.—(a.) Set an order in thy house, for thou shalte dye and not lyue. *Esaiē.* 38. For the truth fryve unto death, and god shall fight for the agaynste thyne enemyes. *Ecl.* 4. Be faythfull unto the death, and I wyll geue thee, the crowne of lyfe. *Apoc.* 14. Blessed are they whych dye in the lorde. *Apocal.* 14.

- (b.) Remembre thende and thou shalt neuer do amyffe. *Eecl.* 7.
- (c.) Our tyme ys but short & tedious. *Sap.* 3.
- (d.) Death ys better thē a wreched lyfe or cōtynnall fyckenes. *Eecl.* 30.
- (e.) Do goode or thou dye. *Eecl.* 14.

VIII.—(a.) Reach thyne hande to the pore that god may bleffe thee wyth plenteoufnes. *Eecl.* 7. Bleffed ys he that confydereth the pore and needy, the lorde shall delyver hym in the tyme of trouble. *Pfal.* 41. Let us do good unto all men, but moſte of all unto them that be of the houſholde of fayth. *Galat.* 6. Sell that ye haue and geue almes. *Luke.* ix.

- (b.) Grene not the harte of hym that ys helpeles. *Eecl.* 4.
- (c.) Geue y^e pore a frēydly anfwere. *Eecl.* 4.
- (d.) He that gevēth unto the poore ſhall not lacke. *Prouerb.* 28.
- (e.) Geue to the pore. *Eecl.* 14.

IX.—(a.) Forgeve thy neighbour the hurte that he hath doone to thee, and ſo ſhall thy ſynnes be forgeuen thee alſo when thou prayeſte. A man that beareth hatred agaynſte another, howe dare he deſyre forgeuenes of god. He that ſheweth no mercy to man which ys lyke hỹ ſelfe, howe dare he deſyre forgeuenes of hys ſynnes. *Eccleſiaſticus.* 28.

- (b.) Euery one that hateth hys brother ys a manſlayer. 1. *Jo.* 3.
- (c.) If any man ſay : I loue god and hateth hys brother, he ys a lyer. 1. *Jo.* 4.
- (d.) Let not the ſōne go downe uppon yo^r wrath. *Eph.* 4.
- (e.) Iff thy brother trespace agaynſt the rebuke hỹ, yf he repēt forgeue hỹ. *Luk.* 17.

X.—(a.) O turne thee unto the lorde, forſake thy ſynnes, make thy prayer before the lorde, do the leſſe offence, turne agayne unto the lorde forſake thyne unrighteoufnes, be an utter enemye to abhomynacyon, learne to knowe the righteoufnes and iudgementes of god, ſtande in the porcyon that ys ſet fourth for thee, and in prayer of the moſte high god. *Eecl.* 17.

- (b.) Make no taryenge to turne unto the lorde, and put not of from daye to daye. *Eecl.* 5.
- (c.) My ſōne yf thou haue ſyned do yt no more. *Eecl.* 21.

(d.) Take hede, watch and pray, for ye knowe not when the tyme ys.
Mar. 13. Contynue in prayer. Ro. 12.

(e.) Serue the lorde Chryfte. *Col. 3.*

XI.—(a.) Heare the worde of the lorde. There ys no fayth fulnes, there ys no mercy, there ys no knowledge of god in the lande, but fwearynge, lyenge, man slaughter, thefte and adoutrye haue gotten the upper hande, and one bloudegyltynes followeth another. Therefore shall the lande be in a myferable case, and all they that dwell therein shall mourne, The beastes in the feylde, fyfhes in the see, and the foules in the ayer shall dye, Yt ys there nōne that wyll chaften nor reprove another. The preestes which shulde reforme other mē, are become like the people. *Osee. 4.*

(b.) Excepte ye repente ye shall all perysh. *Luke. 13.*

(c.) Repente and turne to god and to the right work^p of repentance. *Actcs. 26.*

(d.) Suffer afflyctions, wepe and mourne. *S. James. 4.*

(e.) Iff we knowlege our s̄ynes god ys faythfull & iuste to forgeue us our fynnes. 1. *Co. 1.*

XII.—(a.) Wo be unto yo that ryfe uppe early to geue your selues to dronkenes, and set all your myndes so on drynkyng, that ye fyttw swearynge ther at untyll yt be nighte. The Harpe, the Lute, the Tabour, the Drumslade, the Trumpet, the Shalme, and plentye of wyne, are at your feastes, but the worde of the lorde, do ye not beholde, neyther confydre ye the workes of hys handes. *Essaie the Prophete i the . 5 . chap.*

(b.) Take hede that your hart^p be not ouerwhelmed wyth feastyng and dronkenhip. *Luk. 21.*

(c.) Thorowe Sotonye many peryshe. *Ecccl. 31.*

(d.) Thorowe feastyng many haue dyed but he that eateth meafurably p(ro)longeth lyfe. *Ecccl. 31.*

(e.) Be no wyne bybber
Ecccl. 31.

3. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A., exhibited a box containing eight trenchers with mottoes, surrounded by flowers in gold and colours, and red and gold borders. On the lid are the arms of the Ironmongers' Company, with the initials C. R. on either side.

The trenchers have two sets of mottoes : (a) one in the centre ; (b) the other on encircling scrolls. The capitals and references

are rubricated, and the texts are written in black letter. Diameter, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

- I.—(a.) My sonne kepe the well from all whordome and beyde thy wyfe fe that no faute be knowen of thee. *Tobias*. 4. He that accompanyeth hymselfe wyth an whore shall go downe unto hell. *Pro*. 9. He that cleueth to an harlotte ys made one body wyth her. Neyther whore maisters nor adulterers, not yet sodomytes shall inheryte the kyngdome of heauen. *The fyrste eple to the Corinth*. 6.
- (b.) Wedlocke ys to be hadde in honor amonge all men and the bedde undefyled As for whore keepers and aduounerers god wyll Judge them. *Hebr*. 13.
- II.—(a.) Take goode hede what thou speakest. *Eccl*. 2. Manye haue peryshed wythe the fworde, but many mo thorowe the tonge. *Eccl*. 28. If any man speake, let hym talke as though he spake the wordes of God. 1. *Pet*. 4.
- (b.) Open not thy harte unto euery man. *Eccl*. 8. The synfull maketh away the righteous. *Esay* 57.
- III.—(a.) Let not thy mouth be accustomed wyth swearynge, for in yt are many falles. *Ecclesiast*' 23. Swear not at all Let your comuncacyon be yee, yee, nay, nay. For what so eu' ys more thē that cometh of euell. *Mat*. 5.
- (b.) A man that useth much swearynge, shall be fylled wyth wyckednes and the plague shall neuer go from (his) house. *Eccl*. 23.
- IV.—(a.) My sonne despyse not the chafenyng of the lorde, neither faynte when thou arte rebuked of hym, for whom he chafeneth hym he loueth, and yet delyteth he in hym, euē as a father in hys owne sonne. *Prou'bes*. 3. Blessed are they that suffer perfecution for righteousnes sake, for theyrs ys the kyngtom of heauen. *Matthere*. 5. Iff any man suffre as a chrysten man, let hym not be ashamed. 1. *Petr*. 4.
- (b.) All that wyll lyue godly in Chryste Jesu, shall suffer perfecution. 2. *Timothe*. 3. We muste enter into the kyngtome of heauen thorowe much trouble and afflyction. *Actes*. 14.
- V.—(a.) Haue no delyte to speake lyes, agaynste thy brother nor yet agaynste thy freynde. Haue no pleafure ī lyenge for y^e use therof ys nought. *Eccl*. 7.
- (b.) Put away lyenge and speake the truth euery man to hys neighbour because we are mēbers one of another. *Eph*. 4.

VI.—(a.) Thou shalt not go uppe & downe as a pryuey accuser amonge the people, neither shalt thou helpe to shede the bloude of thy neighbor. *Leuit'. 19.* There be fyxe thynges which the lorde hateth and the vijth he utterly abhorreth. A proude loke. A dyffeblynge tongue. Handes that shede innocent bloude. An harte ymagenyng wycked counfayles. Feete swyfte unto myfchyfe. A falsē wytnesse. And the fower of dyfcorde amonge bretherne. *Pro. 6.*

(b.) Slāuder no man. *Ecc. 5.* | Use not to lye. *Ecc. 7.* | Do no euell. *Ecc. 7.* | Accuse no man pryuelye. *Ecc. 5.*

VII.—(a.) For the truth fryue unto death and god shall fight for thee agaynste thyne enemyes. *Ecc. 4.* Out of the power of deathe saythe the lorde wyll I delyuer thē yea from death yt selfe wyll I redeme them. O death I wyll be thy death. O hell I wyll swallowe the uppe. *Osee. 13.* Blessed are they which dye in the lorde. *Apoc. 14.*

(b.) Set an order in thy houe for thou shalt (dye) and not lyue. *Esay. 38.* Remembre the ende for thou shalt neu^r do amyffe. *Ecc. 7.* Death ys better than a wreched lyfe or cōtynual fycknes. *Ecc. 30.* The day of death ys better thē the daye of byrth. *Ecc. 7.*

VIII.—(a.) Refuse not to do goode unto hym that shulde haue yt, so longe as thine hande ys able to do yt. Saye not unto thy neighbour: go thy waye and cōme agayne to morrowe wyll I geue thee when as thou haste nowe to geue hym. *Proverbes. 3.* Blessed ys he that confydereth the poore and needy, the lorde shall delyuer hym in the tyme of trouble. *Psal. 41.* Destribute unto the necessarytie of the saynt. *Ro. 12.*

(b.) Let us do goode unto all men, but moſte of all unto them that be of the houholde of fayth. *Gal. 6.* Reache thine hande to the pore, that god may bleſſe thee wyth plenteoufnesse. *Ecc. 7.*

4. The Trustees of the Salisbury Museum exhibited eight trenchers, 5¼ inches in diameter, with (a) central and (b) encircling mottoes. In character these trenchers exactly resemble the set last described.

I.—(a.) The greteſte heuine (*sic*) is the heuines of the harte: and the greteſt malice is the males of a woman: Giue me any plague saue only the plague of the hart or any malice saue the malice of a woman: Of the womā cam the begening of sinne and thorow hir we all dye. *Sap. 21.*

(b.) As righteoufnes ledeth to lyfe: so he that foloweth euil seketh his owne death: *eccles. 21.* Strife and iniuris waste riches: so the howſe of the proude shalbe defolate: *ecc. 21.*

II.—(a.) Wifdome is the beginning: get wifdome therefore :
and aboue all thy poffeffion get understanding :
Exalt hir and ſhe ſhall exalt the : ſhe ſhall bringe
the to honer if thou embrace hur. *Proverbes* 4.

(b.) For all things : ther is a time : to be borne: a time
to dy a time to plant a time to plucke up that
wich is planted a time to wepe: a tyme to
laugh &c. : *eccl.* 3.

III.—(a.) He that tilleth his land : ſhal increafe his heape :
he that worketh righteousenes ſhal be exalted : and he
that pleaſeth great men ſhal haue p(ar)'don of his
iniquete: rewardes and giftes blindeth the eyes of
the wife : : and macke them domme that they cannot
reproue fautes: *eccl.* 20.

(b.) A wife man ſhall bringe him ſelfe to honer w^t his wordes :
And he y^t hath understanding ſhal pleaſe great men : *eccl.* 2.

IV.—(a.) If he that hateth the be hungrie geue him
bread to eate: and if he be thurſte geue him
watter to drinke : for thou ſhalt laye coles uppon
his heade : and the lorde ſhal recopence the
Prov. 25. praife y^e the god of heaven for his
merſe endeure for euer.—*Pſal.* 75.

(b.)* A man with owte merſe |
Of merſey ſhall myſſe |
And he ſhall haue merſey |
That merſefull is. |

V.—(a.) For ſacke not an olde friend : for the new ſhall
not be lycke : him: a new frind is as new wine :
when it is olde : thou ſhalt drinke it w^t pleaſure.

(b.) Man foberley thy howſe begen
Spend no more and thou maiſt win :
for a nyſe wife and a backe dore
makethe often times a riche mā pore :

VI.—(a.) Better is a poore and wiſe child : then an
olde and foliſh kinge wiche will not
be admonyſhed: *eccl.* 10.

(b.) The euel ſhall bowe before the good and the wicked at the gates
of the righteous
The pore is hated euen of his owne neighbour. but the frindes
of the riche are mane. *Pr.* 14.

VII.—(a.) The ſouthfull wil not plowe: becauſe of winter:
Therefore ſhall he begge in Soñer: *eccl.* 20

(b.) Praiſe ye y^e lorde | Becauſe he is good |
for his mercey : | endureth for euer |

VIII.—(a.) He that geueth unto the pore ſhall
not lacke : *eccl.* 28.

(b.) A good lyfe hathe | the dayes numbered : |
But a good name : | endureth ever. *eccl.* 16 |

* On four ſhort ſcrolls round, enclosing alternately a roſe and a pomegranate.

5. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A., exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in the original box. The trenchers are painted and gilt with (a) central and (b) encircling mottoes and floral borders, with a broad marginal band of gold, red and blue. On the lid of the box are traces of the royal arms.

- I.—(a.) Aske y^u yⁱ wyffe if she can tell :
Whether y^u in mariage haste spedde well
And let her speake as she dothe knowe :
For twentie pounce she wil faye no.
- (b.) If any man faye I loue God and hateth
his brother he is a lyar. 1 *Joh.* 4.
Euery one that hateth his brother is a man
slayer. 1 *John the* 3.
- II.—(a.) Thou art y^e hapieft man a lyue :
For euery thinge doth make y^e thriue :
Yet maye yⁱ wyffe yⁱ maister be :
Wherfore take thrift of all for me.
- (b.) All that wil lyue Godlie in Christ Ihefu
must suffer perfecution. 2 *Timo.* 3.
We must enter into y^e kingedome of God
through mutch troble & aflyctions. *Actp.* 14.
- III.—(a.) If y^t a batcheler thou be :
Kepe y^e so stile be ruled by me :
Leaste that repentaunce all to latte
Rewarde the with a broken pate.
- (b.) A man y^t ufeth mutche fweringe shal be fylled wth wickednes
and y^e plauge shall neu^e go from his house : *eccl.* 32.
- IV.—(a.) Receaue yⁱ happe as fortune fendeth.
But God it is y^t fortune lendeth:
Wherfore if y^u a shrowe haste gott
Thinke wth yⁱ selfe it is thy loot.
- (b.) Haue noo plesure | in lienge for the | use
ther off | is naught. *Ecl.* 7.
- V.—(a.) Thou haste a shrowe to yⁱ goodman :
Perhapes an unthrift to what than.
Kepe hym as longe as he can lyue :
And at his ende his passeport geue.
- (b.)*Feare God honor y^e kinge. 1. *Pet.* 2.
Kepe y^e king ρ cōmādmēt ρ . *Ecl.* 9.
Praye for king ρ & rulars. *Tim.* 6.
Feare y^u the lorde and the kinge.
- VI.—(a.) Thou maist be poore & what for y^t :
How if y^u hadest neither cape nor hatt :
Thy minde may yet so quiet be
That y^u maist wyne as much as iii.
- (b.) Reatch yⁱ hande unto y^e poore y^t God maye bleffe y^e withe plenuoufnes. *Ecl.* 7.
Let us doo good unto all men but most of all unto y^e houholde of faythe. *Gala.* 6.

* On four short scrolls enclosing respectively a *marguerite* or daisy, and a pomegranate dimidiating a rose.

- VII.—(a.) Take upp y^l fortunne wth good happe :
 Withe riches y^u dofte fyle y^l lappe :
 Yet lesse wer better for y^l store :
 Thy quietnes sholde be the more.
- (b.) Stād faste in the waye of the lorde. *Ecl.* 5.
 Be gētel to heare the worde of God. *Eccl.* 5.

- VIII.—(a.) This woman maye haue husband^r fyue :
 But neuer whilft she is alyue :
 Yet dothe she hoope so well to spedde :
 Geve up y^l hope it shal not nedde.
- (b.) Golde & filu' hathe ondon many a mā. *Ecl.* 8.
 The rote of all euel is couetouines. *Tim.* 6.

- IX.—(a.) And he y^t reades this uerse euen now :
 Maye happe to haue a lowringe sowe :
 Whose lookes are nothinge liked foo badde :
 As is her tonge to make hym madde :
- (b.) Speake euel of no man. *Titus.* 3. | Be not
 hastie of y^l tounge. *Ecl.* 18. | Learne before
 thou speake. *Rom.* 5. | Talke wiselie and honestlie.
Ecl. 5.

- X.—(a.) I shrowe his harte y^t married me :
 My wyfe and I can neuer agree :
 A knauish quene by Jis I swere :
 The goodmans brette she think^r to were.
- (b.) Withe out faithe it is onpossible to please God. *Hebrews.the.11.*
 A righteous man shal lyue by his faithe. *Romans.the.10.*

- XI.—(a.) If y^u be younge then marye not yet :
 If y^a be olde y^u haste more wytt :
 For younge mens wyues will not be taught :
 And old mēs wyues be good for naught.
- (b.) Accuse no man prenelie. *Ecl.* 5.
 Follow not y^e multetude to do euel. *Reg.* 17.

XII.—With device of a skull.

- (a.) A wyffe that marieth husbände iii :
 Was neuer wifed therto by me :
 wolde my wyffe sholde rather diee :
 Then for my death to weppe or crye.
- (b.) Set an order in y^l house for y^u shalt die and not lyue. *Ecl.* 3.
 Deathe is better y^{an} a wretched lyfe or cōtenuall sicknes.

6. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A., exhibited eleven trenchers, in a box, painted with mottoes, surrounded by flowers and red and gold borders. Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On the lid of the box are the royal arms, crowned, and with lion and dragon supporters and motto, with the initials E. R. on either side.

The trenchers have (a) a central motto, with (b) others on encircling scrolls.

- I.—(a.) If y^t y^a woldest fayne wedded be :
 Chose a wyfe mett for y^l degree :
 For wemens hartes are sett one pride :
 And pouertis purse cannot ytt a bydd.

- (b.) If any man saie I loue God and hatethe his brother he is a lyar. 1. *John.* 4.
Euery one that hatethe his brother is a man slayer. 1. *John. the.* 3.
- II.—(a.) Thou gapest after deade mens shoes :
But bare foote y^a art like to goo :
Content yⁱ felfe & doo not muse :
For fortune saithe it muſte be soo.
- (b.) All that will lyue Godlie in Christ Jhesu muſt suffer perfection.
2. *Timo.* 3.
We muſt enter into y^e kingdome of God throughe muche trouble
& a flyction. *Actp.* 14.
- III.—(a.) Judge nott yll of yⁱ sponſe I the aduife :
Itt hath benn ſpoken by them y^t are wyfe :
That one Judge aboue in tyme to come :
Shall Judge the whole worlde bothe father & Sonne.
- (b.) Accuſe noo man preuelie. *Ecl.* 5.
Followe not y^e multetude to euel. *Reg.* 17.
- IV.—(a.) If y^t Dianas birde thou be :
And ſile haſte kepte thy chaſtetie :
Seke not to thrale yⁱ virgins lyfe :
In mariage withe a cruell wyffe.
- (b.) Haue noo plefure | in lyenge for the |
ufe ther of | is naght. *Ecl.* 7.
- V.—(a.) Harde ys yⁱ hape yf y^a doſte not thryue :
Thy fortune is to haue wyues fyue :
And euery one better then other :
God ſende y^e good lucke I wiſhe y^e noo other
- (b.) Speake euel of noo man. *Timo.* 3. |
Be not haſtie of thy tounge. *Rom.* 5.
Learne beforethou ſpeake. *Ecol.* 18.
Talke wifelie and honeſtly. *Ecl.* 5.
- VI.—(a.) A quiet lyfe furmoundeth golde :
Thoghe good^p gret ſtore yⁱ cofers holde :
Yett rather deathe I doo beſetche :
Then moſt maifter to were no bretteche.
- (b.) Golde & ſilu' hathe ondon many a man. *Ecl.* 8.
The rote of all euel is couetouſnes. *Timo.* 6.
- VII.—(a.) Thou hopeſt for mariges more y^{ea} vij :
Leaue of yⁱ hope itt will not be :
Thy mucke will breede thye harte fuche care
That deathe will come orr thou beware.
- (b.) Ståde faſte in the waie of the lorde. *Ecl.* 5.
Be gētly to heare the worde of God. *Ecl.* 5.
- VIII.—(a.) Thy good^p well gott by knowledge ſkile :
Will healpe yⁱ hongrie bagg^p to fyll :
But vittles gayned by falſhoodes drifte :
Will rune a waie as ſtreams full ſwifte.
- (b.) A man y^t uſeth mutche ſweringe ſhalbe filled w^t wicked neſſe & y^e plauge ſhall nen' goo from his houſe. *Ecl.* 32.

IX.—(a.) Though hongrie mels be put in pott :
 Yett conscience cleare kept withe outt spott :
 Dothe kepe y^e corpes in quiet rest :
 Then he that thousand^p hathe in Qhest.

(b.) Withe out faithe itt is onpossible to please God. *Hebrews. the. ii.*
 A righteous man shall lyue by his faithe. *Romans. the. 10*

X.—(a.) Thy fortune is full longe to lyue :
 For nature doth longe lyfe y^e giue :
 Butt once a weke, y^u wilt be ficke :
 And haue a fullene agewes fitt.

(b.) Reatche y^l hande unto y^e poore y^t God maie bleafe y^e wth
 plentuoufnes. *Ecl. 7.*
 Lett us doo good unto all men but most of all unto y^e houfholde
 of faithe. *Gal. 6.*

XI.—With device of a skull.

(a.) Content y^l felfe wth thyn estat :
 And sende no poore wight from y^l gatt :
 For why this counsell I y^e geue :
 To learne to die and die to lyue.

(b.) Sett an order in y^l houfe for y^u shalte die & not lyue. *Ecl. 30.*
 Deathe is better y^{an} a wretched lyfe or cōtenuall sicknes. *Ecl. 3.*

7. Mrs. BAKER exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, in very perfect condition and apparently almost unused, together with their original box.

The trenchers are 5½ inches in diameter, with (a) central, and (b) marginal mottoes and conventional flowers. The borders are gilt, with coloured ornaments.

The box has the lid decorated with gilding in the form of a square panel with branch and flower work and two inscriptions, the one in the centre, the other in a panel below, the whole being enclosed in a gilt border. The central inscription is, with the exception of a few letters, wholly illegible. The lower inscription is partly effaced, but the following may be deciphered :

To please or displeafe
 Yet of one forte . uery .
 To please y^e beste forte wolde I feyne
 The frowarde to displeafe I am certayne.

1.—(a.) Off worldlie goodes thow shalte haue store :
 Be thankfull to y^e lorde therefore.

(b.) Reatche y^l hande unto y^e poore y^t God maie bleffe y^e wth plentuoufnes. *Ecl. 7.*
 Let us doo good unto all men but mote off all unto y^e houfholde
 of faithe. *Gal. 6.*

- II.—(a.) Thy loue that thow to one haste lent :
In labour lofte y^t tyme was spent.
- (b.) All y^t will lyue Godlie in Christe Ihesu muſte suffer perfecution. 2. *Timo.* 3.
We muſte enter into y^e kingdome of God throughe mutche trouble & aflyctions. *Actp.* 14.
- III.—(a.) Thy foes mutche greiffe to the haue wroughte
And thy destruction haue they foughte.
- (b.) Accuſe noo man preuelie. *Ecl.* 5.
Followe not y^e multetude to doo euell. *Reg.* 17.
- IV.—(a.) Thy hautie mynde dothe cauſe the ſmart
And makes y^e ſleape wth carefull harte.
- (b.) Haue no pleaſure | in lyeng for the | uſe ther of | is naght. *Ecl.* 7.
- V.—(a.) In wedlocke twiſe thou ſhalte be bounde :
A ſhrow att laſte ſhall the confounde.
- (b.)* Feare God honor y^e kinge. 1. *Pe.* 2.
Kepe y^e kinge *comāudemētp.* *Ecl.* 9.
Praye for kinge & rulars. 1 *Timo.* 6.
Feare y^u the lorde and the kinge.
- VI.—(a.) My ſonne of pride looke thou beware :
To farue the lorde ſett all thy care.
- (b.) A man y^t uſethe mutche ſweringe ſhalbe fyllede wiſe |
wickednes & y^e plauge ſhall neu^r goo from his houſe. *Ecl.* 32.
- VII.—(a.) In Godlie trade ronne well thy race :
And from the poore torne not thy face.
- (b.) Stāde faſte in the waye of the lorde. *Ecl.* 5.
Be gētle to heare the worde of God. *Ecl.* 5.
- VIII.—(a.) Let wiſdome rule well all thy waies :
And ſett thy mynde the lorde to pleaſe.
- (b.) Golde & filu' hathe ondon many a man. *Ecl.* 8.
The rote of all euell is couetouſnes. *Timo.* 6.
- IX.—(a.) Thy youthe in follie thou haſte ſpent :
Defer not now for to repent.
- (b.) Speake euell of noo man. *Titus* 3.
Be not haſtie of thy tounge. *Rom.* 5.
Learne before thou ſpeake. *Ecl.* 18.
Talke wiſelie and honeſtly. *Ecl.* 5.
- X.—(a.) Spare not to ſpeake wher thou art bent.
Thou ſhalte well ſpedd and not repent.
- (b.) Withe out faith it is onpoſſible to pleaſe God. *Hebrews.* 11.
A righteous man ſhall lyue by his faith. *Romans. the.* 10.

* On four ſmall folded ſcrolls, each enclosing alternately a roſe and pomegranate dimidiated, and a *marguerite* or daisy.

XI.—(a.) In worldlie wealthe fett not thy mynde :
But feke the lorde thou shalte hym fynde.

(b.) If any man faye I loue god and hatethe his
brother he is a lyar. 1 *John* 4.
Euerye one that hatethe his brother he is a
man slayer. 1. *John the*. 3.

XII.—On a scroll beneath a skull :

(a.) Truste not this worlde thou woeful wighte :
But lett thy ende be in thy fighte.

(b.) Set an order in y^l houfe for y^u shalte die & not lyue. *Ecl.* 30.
Deathe is better y^{ea} a wretchede lyfe or cōtenuall ficknes. *Ecl.* 3.

8. The Trustees of the Colchester Museum exhibited seven trenchers, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, preserved in the original box, which has on the cover considerable remains of the painted decoration. The trenchers have (a) central and (b) encircling mottoes.

I.—(a.) To faste from fynne ys Christians Joye
My heart therto O lord employe.

(b.) Speake euel of noo man. *Titus*. 3.
Be not hastie of thy tounge. *Rom.* 5.
Learn before thou speake. *Ecl.* 18.
Walke wifelie and honestlie. *Ecl.* 5.

II.—(a.) The loofe of lyfe, of good^p and landes,
O gracious God is in thy handes.

(b.)* Feare God honor y^e kinge. 1. *Pe.* 2.
Kepe y^e king^p cōmandemēt^p. *Ecl.* 9.
Praise for king^p & rulars. *Timo.* 6.
Feare y^e the lord and the kinge.

III.—(a.) In trouble, lord, to the wee call,
A patient spirit, to give us all.

(b.) A man y^t ufeth much fwering shalbe filled wth wickednes |
and y^e plauge shall neu' goe from his house. *Ecol.* 32.

IV.—(a.) Thy truth send downe, lord, from aboue,
And giue me grace, the same to loue.

(b.) Have noo pleasure | in lyenge for the |
ufe ther off | is naught. *Ecl.* 7. |

V.—(a.) From feare, and force, of all our foes :
Preferue, us lord, and them depose.

(b.) If any man saie I loue God and hateth his brother he is a lyar.
1. *John*. 4.
Euery one that hateth his brother is a man slayer. 1. *John the*. 3.

* On four small scrolls, enclosing alternately a daisy, and a rose dimidiating a pomegranate.

VI.—(a.) Repentaunce for our foule misdeedes,
Graunt us, O God, whose grace exceed ρ .

(b.) All that will lyue Godlie in Christ Ihesu must suffer persecution.
2. Timo. 3.
We must enter into y^e Kingdom of God through much trouble &
afflyction. *Actp. 14.*

VII.—(a.) A conscience cleare, from all unrest,
Graunt us, O God, whose name be bleeste.

(b.) Reach yⁱ hand unto y^e poore y^t God may bleafe y^e wth plen-
tuoufnesse. *Ecl. 7.*
Let us doo good unto all men but most of all unto unto y^e
houhold of faith. *Gal. 6.*

9. The Rev. JAMES BECK, M.A., exhibited a box containing ten trenchers, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with mottoes surrounded by wreaths of conventional flowers and fruit, with gilt borders. The box bears traces of its original decoration.

I.—If that thou wouldest fayne wedded bee.
Choose a wife meete for thy degree.
For womens heart ρ are sett on pride.
And pouertis purfe cannot ytt abide.

II.—Though hungrie meales bee put in pot.
Yet conscience cleare kept wthout spot.
Doth keepe the corpes in quiet rest.
Than hee that thousaund ρ hath in Chest.

III.—Judge not yll of thy spouse, I y^e aduise.
Itt hath benn spoken by them that are wise.
That one Judge aboue in tyme to come.
Shall Judge y^e whole world bothe father and Sonne.

IV.—Thou gapest after deade menns shoes.
But bare foote thou art like to goe.
Content thy selfe and doe not mufe.
For fortune saithe ytt must bee foo.

V.—If that Dianas bird thou bee.
And file haste kept thy Cha(f)tetic.
Seeke not to thrale thy virgins lyfe.
In mariage with a cruell wyfe.

VI.—Thou hopest for mariges more than three.
Leane of thy hope ytt will not bee.
Thy mucke will breede thy heart fuche care.
That death will come or thou beware.

VII.—A quiet lyfe surmounteth golde.
Though goodes great store thy Cofers holde.
Yet rather death I doe bee feche.
Than mooste maister to weare noo breeche.

VIII.—Hard is thy hape yf thou dooste not thriue.
Thy fortune ys to haue wyues fyue.
And euery one better than other.
God fend the good lucke I wishe the noo other.

IX.—Thy good ρ well got by knowledge skile.
Will healpe thy hungrie bagges to fyll.
But riches gayned by falshood ρ drift.
Will runn awaie as streams full swift.

X.—Thy fortune is full longe to lyue.
For nature doth longe lyfe the giue.
But once a weeke thou wilt bee sicke.
And haue a fullen agewes fytt.

10. HENRY WILLETT, Esq., exhibited a box containing six trenchers, all that remain of a set. The box is handsomely painted with a shield of the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly. The roundels are $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with conventional flowers round the mottoes, and gold and red borders.

I.—Thou haste a shrowe to thy good man.
Parhapes an unthrift to what than.
Keepe hym as longe as hee can lyue.
And att his end his pafeport giue.

II.—I shrowe his heart that married mee.
My wife and I can neuer agree.
A knauifh queane by Jis I fweare
The good mans breeche shee think ρ to weare.

III.—A wyfe that mariethe husband ρ three
Was neuer wished therto by mee.
I would my wife should rather die.
Than for my death to weepe or ccryee.

IV.—Aske thou thy wife yf shee can tell
Whether thou in mariage haste sped well
And lett her speake as shee doth knowe
For xx pound shee will faie noo.

V.—If that a bachelor thou bee.
Keepe thee soo stile bee ruled by mee.
Leaste that repentance all to late.
Reward the with a broken pate.

VI.—Receane thy hap, as fortune sendeth,
But God ytt ys that fortune lendeth:
Wherefore yf y^u a shrowe haste got,
Thinke wth thy selfe ytt ys thy lot.

11. The Trustees of the Colchester Museum exhibited an original box containing six trenchers, of which four form part of one set, and the fifth and sixth are single specimens of two other sets. Each contains a verse in the centre, surrounded by a deep floral border. Diameter, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

I.—The frendes, whom profit & mony yncrease
when prosperitie faylethe ther wthall will cease
Butt frendes y^t are copled with hart & wth loue.
Neither feare nor fortune, nor force maie remoue.

- II.—What euer it chaūce the of any to heare :
Thyn eye not confenting beleue not thyn eare :
For the eare is a subiect full ofte ledd a wrie :
Butt y^e eye is a Judge y^t in nothing will lye.
- III.—Stope y^e begēnyng^r foo shalt y^u be sure :
All doubtful defeates to fwage and to cure :
But yf y^u be care lesse and suffer them braft :
To late cometh plaifter when all cure is past.
- IV.—Sythe the worlde unstedfast, doth oft ebb and flowe :
Itt behoueth a wyfe man, all tymes for to knowe :
And foo for to faile while he hath faiere wether :
That y^e hauen maie kepe hym when hold will roo ankar.
- V.—Purpōse thy goods this yeare to spare
Or els y^u are like to be full bare.
Get y^u shall full litle, or nought
The time is such yet take no thought.*
- VI.—(I shrowe) hys ha(rt) that maryed mee
my wyfe and I (can) neuer agree
A knawysh quene by Jyl. I sweare
the good manes brette thee thynkes to weare.†

12. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A., exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, with mottoes and ornamental borders in red outline, partly coloured. The trenchers are preserved in their original box, which bears traces on the lid of a device with four lozenges enclosing fleurs-de-lis. Diameter, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

- I. You Rember not longe agoe
With what man you meat ah peafe hoe
Kepe youre one counfell and onestie
For it shall neuer come oute nor be knowne for me.
- II. This wo wil not induer
Thou shalte haue ioy I thee infuer.
The grafe of god paseth all thinges
Comfert thi selef in my saing.
- III. Thou arte so crftie in euery thing
And futeel all so in thi dealling
That other men heare may begin
To leane this compeny or the falle to ruen.
- IV. Be canes thou art Both ientell and free
Loned thou arte of euery degree
Of euery man both yonge and olde
God the in loue thee kepe and holde.
- V. Thou shalte haue trobel well I wote
for many things but feare nct
god will the hellpe of his myte
Hee ofen leefeth that hath no rite.

* This verse has been slovenly rewritten. The trencher belongs to a distinct set, and has the same floral border as III.

† This trencher is all that remains of a separate set, with borders of unusual design.

- VI. I know thee well in clyne thine eayre
And marke the wordes that I tel heare
Thou art not loued of old nor yong
For shame therefore amend thi tong.
- VII. A faire tonged and a faled harte
Is the causer of thi payne and fmarte
And shal bee wheare euer thou goe
Thou hadest a frend but now, a foe.
- VIII. Feare thou nothing of this woman
Thou hast no need as yeat good man
Thou arte to blame I know thie thought
Hur too haue and suffpet for nought.
- IX. Bee meri a man child shall you haue
God almytie keep and saue
For in your age and most nessefeticie
Shall hee your helpe and focker bee. Anno Domeny 1478.
- X. No man must leue heare certayne
But is lyke to haue both a forro and pain.
Tast wee must both fower and sweete
and care long it will stetet.
- XI. A verie old man thou shalt di
But at thie death thie most enny mye
Will reioyce and make great game
Soune after shall hee proue the fame.
- XII. Thou art so Jentell and fo onest
Redie at everie manes Request
That needes thou must loue obtayne
What man wold owe thee any disdayne.

13. C. F. COOKSEY, Esq., exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, with coloured engravings of the Sybils with printed titles, surrounded by verses written on the wooden margin. The trenchers have a narrow border of black with gold spots:—

I.—✠ SIBYLLA PERSICA OMNIVM VATICINANTIVM
VETVSTISS

A woman holding an open book and looking at a bright cloud on her left.

The Perfian Sybill letts us knowe :
That Christ should come to us belowe.
And Riding on an Assē in peace.
shall cause all oracles to cease. 0 0 i.

II.—✠ SIBYLLA LIBYCA QVAE PHOEMONOE APOLLINIS
FILIA NONNVLLIS .

A woman with long black hair holding an olive-branch.

The dayes shall come the lybicke fings :
All foules shall ioy at King of Kings.
who comes to rectify mans fall.
Most iust, but mercifull with all. . 0 ii.

III.—✠ SIBYLLA DELPHICA QVAE ET DAPHNE, TYRESIAE
FILIA .

A woman holding a large closed book, and looking up at a bright cloud on her right.

The Delphica sibyll did assure,
That Christ should come of virgin pure
Sinners to fane ; and death to quell.
with all the damned crue of hell. iii.

IV.—✠ SIBYLLA SAMIA QVAE ET HEROPHILE PROPRIO
NOMINE DICTVR

A woman wearing a turban, holding in her right hand an open book, and clasping to her left breast a crown of thorns.

An Age shall bring about the Day :
when lord of lords shall lodge in clay :
Three kings from east him to adore.
Shall come with incense : myrre and ore. 4.

V.—✠ SIBYLLA CVMANA QVAE ET AMALTHAEA NVNCV-
PATVR.

A woman with her hair plaited, looking at an open book she holds in her hands. In the left hand she also holds a staff with a banner charged with a cross.

A king shall the redemer be :
Just guiltlesse : for the guilty He.
shall suffer much : yet shall he preach :
True life . and it all peopele teach. 5 5 v.

VI.—✠ SIBYLLA CVMAEA QVAE ET CIMMERIA APOLLINIS
IN CVMIS SACERDOS

A woman holding a bunch of flowers to her breast, and looking at a bright cloud on her left.

God surely humane flesh shall take.
The drooping mortalls whole to make :
To all the earth then peace shall come :
Rest flourish : warre shall have no room. 6.

VII.—✠ SIBYLLA HELLESPONTICA MARINESSENSIS EX
AGRO THIRANO

A woman with her hair bound up, holding a book against her left breast, and in her right hand three ears of barley.

A virgin mother mayd shall be :
Sonne of immortall power shall she :
Conceane who happley shall restore.
Peace to the world : forlorne before. 7.

VIII.—† SIBYLLA PHRYGIA ANCYRAE VATES CASSANDRA
Nullis CREDITA

A woman with long hair, looking upwards, holding in her right hand a sword, in the left an olive-branch.

When as the mighty God was bent .
To comfort mortalls downe he sent .
His only sonne : and to blest Mary :
An Angell went that newes to carry . . viii.

IX.—† SIBYLLA EVROPAEA INCERTAE ADHVC PATRIAE
EXISTENS :

A woman with long hair and wide black hat, holding in her right hand a sceptre, in the left an open book.

But Poore shall king of kings be borne .
Dispised of many and forlorne
And but on hay his flesh repose .
Whose power all riches doth dispose 9 0

X.—† SIBYLLA TYBVRTINA QVAE ET ALBVNEA ET ITALICA
ALIAS DICTA

A veiled woman with closed eyes and wearing a turban, holding a bowl in the left hand and a palm-branch in her right.

At Bethlem towne in homeley shew .
A Mayde shall beare the god most true .
An infant borne of mortall lap :
Shall sucke the milke of virgin pap. x.

XI.—† SIBYLLA AEGYPTIA QVAE ET AGRIPPA A QVIBVS-
DAM DICTA.

A woman with long hair, bound with a fillet of pearls, holding an olive-branch.

The immortall word shall flesh becom,
His birth shall be from virgins wombe .
Christ sinne shall check and finners chafe :
In utter exile from his face. xi.

XII.—† SIBYLLA ERYTHRAEA EX ASSYRIORVM BABYLONE
ORIVNDA, BEROSI FIL

A woman with flowing hair, holding a lamb in her arms.

The mother of the eternall sonne :
A Mayd shall be : Salvation,
shall bring the world : yet far from Pride .
Though King . He on an asse shall ride.

The date of these trenchers is late-sixteenth century. They are preserved in a cardboard box of no great antiquity.

14. A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A., exhibited seven oblong trenchers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, painted in oils with symbolical figures and inscriptions. Date, *temp.* James I.

I.—A blind beggar carrying on his back a cripple, with MVTVV AVXILIVM above, and on either side ALTER ALTER' WVLNERA PORTATE, and VNVS VIR NVLLVS VIR

Euÿ thus muſt go y^o game y^o blinde to bear y^o halte & lame.
 Who hath ſo good a name : y^t no tyme is to lacte & blame
 Halt a mā a mā alone : w^out a frēde but wo begone
 My eys to ſee y^e lengh to grone : let one of us āother mone.

II.—A woman holding a torch and ſtanding on a globe, with her hand on the head of a man or boy who kneels by her.

O ſlaunder furiousē with ire malitiouſe
 How teareſt thou pouertie y^t oft is ongiltie
 O innocent pouertie : what auailleſt the
 To irefull crueltie to knele on thy kne.

III.—A man with a beam in his eye, pointing out to another man the mote in the latter's eye.

Eye fond hipocriſye : A mote to ſpye. *Mat. 7.*
 In an others eye your beame to go bye.
 Ware hypocrite : for Chriſt endight. *Math.*
 Nothing is hid : But ſhall be ſpied. 10 cap.

IV.—A naked woman with flowing hair, holding a book in her left hand, and grasping with her right that of a woman in a red robe and crowned with laurel. In the background is a naked figure of a boy holding a bow. Above is inſcribed, “Tridei (?) Symbolum ;” over the heads of the two women, “Veritas” and “Honor ;” and above the boy, “Custus amor.”

By truth pure naked : w^t honour hondfaſted
 Chafte loue w^t them copled : ſtōdeth faith wel figured
 By truth is faith herched By honour up norsed
 And loue is fore buſied to haue her preferred.

V.—Five figures : (1) of a woman holding a cornucopiae, labelled “plentie ;” (2) of a beggar-man, “pou'tie ;” (3) of a woman holding a branch, “peace ;” (4) a man in gay red attire, “pride ;” (5) a man of law, “plee.”

Speke your cōiecture : how ſtondp this figure :
 That peace maketh plentie : pryde plee & pou'tie :
 Hath peace this grace : to haue the med place
 Among this company : of all fought eqally.

VI.—A figure of Chriſt ſitting in a chair ; on his right Martha holding a broom in one hand and with the other pointing to Mary, who ſits on our Lord's left hand, reading. Over the figures are their names.

If one be nedefull : who haue their handfull
 They wth.
 Hee is moſt happie : that foloweth Mary
 The better parte onely : ſtandth hats caſe fuerly.

VII.—On the left, PAX, a veiled woman, kissing IVSTICIA, who holds a drawn sword; on the right VERITAS greeting MIA (Misericordia), who holds a flower.

Mercy and truth : what meane their metyngs
 Iustice and peace ; what meane ther kyffings.
 At christis birth : they made fuche myrth
 That not in hart : they can depart.

15. The PRESIDENT exhibited a set of twelve trenchers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with their original box. The devices are fruits and vegetables. This set was presented by the Rev. Thomas Martin, of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, Kent, to Roger and Mary Simpson on their marriage in 1620. These trenchers have already been fully described in the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1885.*

16. HENRY WILLETT, Esq., exhibited a carved box containing five trenchers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but perfectly plain. The lid of the box has lost some central ornament, and is divided into four panels, each containing a rudely incised figure of a peacock. On the bottom of the box is cut the date 1554.

G. ALDERSON SMITH, Esq., exhibited the following antiquities:—

1. A shield-shaped bronze weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, bearing in relief a bold shield of France modern and England quarterly. At the point is a square hole for suspension. Present weight, 6 lbs. 11 oz. Date, probably *temp.* Henry VII.

2. A bronze weight, shield-shaped, with wavy top, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by 4 inches wide, with a panel bearing in relief an unusual variant of the royal arms—quarterly: 1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; 4. France—crowned, and with lion and unicorn supporters standing on a ribbon with the motto DIEV ET MON DROIT. In the upper corners are the initials and monogram of William and Mary. Present weight, 6 lbs. $11\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

3. Piece of Swedish money, in form of a copper plate, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Stamps: ^{FRS}1727 crowned, repeated four times, and in middle ²DALE² SILFMENT with two arrows in saltire beneath. Weight, 3 lbs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

* See Proc. 2nd S. x. 207, where also much interesting matter on the subject of trenchers is printed.

WILLIAM H. COPE, Esq., exhibited the matrix of a bronze seal bearing the very remarkable device of St. Peter holding the usual keys and book, and riding on an elephant. (See illustration.) On the sinister side is a large shield bearing a cross moline between four cinquefoils. The marginal legend is :



SEAL WITH FIGURE OF
ST. PETER RIDING ON
AN ELEPHANT.

S' FRI PETRI · DE · MOTELAMBERTO.

Nothing is known of the history of this singular seal, which was purchased with a lot of scrap metal.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation, exhibited a silver parcel-gilt Mace, of somewhat unusual form, belonging to the borough of Wareham, Dorset.

It is $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with a conical head surmounted by a bold beaded cresting. The top is beautifully wrought with concentric reeded and cabled bands, and has, on a slightly raised centre, a fine ornate shield of the royal arms between the initials C^{2D} R, and with the date 1660 above. The shaft is divided into three lengths by gilt knobs, but is otherwise plain. Round the base are seven, originally eight, openwork brackets, somewhat resembling sea-horses. On a flat button at the bottom, within a plaited belt, is pounced ^{HI} Mayor, 1615, being the initials of Henry Harrison.

There are no hall-marks, but no doubt the mace was made in 1615, the royal arms of James I. having been displaced under the Commonwealth, and the "State's arms" replaced by those of Charles II. at the Restoration.

The ungilt portions of this mace are the plain lengths of the shaft and the conical portion of the head.

R. C. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some Neolithic flint implements found at Hanwell and Balcombe.

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., read the following notes on recent discoveries in Whinfell Tarn, Westmoreland :

"The importance of noting the discoveries of prehistoric or other remains in meres or tarns is evinced by Dr. Munro's book on Scottish lake dwellings, and other kindred works, and with this in view I lay before you a short account of finds of this nature which have recently taken place in Westmoreland.

Whinfell Tarn, where the objects to be described were found, is a small sheet of water situated in a secluded but, from an

antiquarian point of view, not uninteresting part of the country. It is between four and five miles north-east of Kendal, and is on the line of the Roman road from the station at Watercrock to that at Low Borrow Bridge.* On the margin of the tarn are several farms, one of which on the east side bears the name of Borrans, and this is locally said to mark the side of a halting and watering place for the Roman legions. It is indeed quite likely that a small fort or encampment may have stood at this place, but whether it was Roman or not may be questioned, as in the north of England the name of 'Borrans' is, I believe, applied to earthworks of various ages.

On the north, about two miles distant, rises Whinfell Beacon to an elevation of about 1,500 feet, and through a dip at its eastern end passes the Roman road, in many places as sound as when it was made, although now overgrown with turf.

About a mile to the east is a farm called Whitwell Folds, where, in this case also on the site of a drained tarn, were found, some years ago, a celt and quern, which I have already had the honour of describing to this Society.

1. The bronze spear-head exhibited was found, about two years ago, by Mr. Isaac Brownrigg, of Whinfell, while fishing in the tarn; it was lying amongst the stones close to the margin. Its shape is of extreme rarity, if it is not unknown in England; but, on the other hand, it seems fairly common in Ireland.

I have looked up the references given in Mr. Evans' *Ancient Bronze Implements*, and it seems to me to form an intermediate variety between one found at Heage, Derbyshire, figured in Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*,† and an Irish specimen figured in Vallancey's *Collectanea de rebus Hibernicis*,‡ to the latter of which, however, it has a considerably greater resemblance.§

The mid rib, instead of forming one long acute angle with its apex at the point of the weapon, as in the Irish example, tapers away about half way up the blade, and then becomes a thin beading, which is continued up to the point. The cavity of the socket extends only to where the blade commences to widen; the projecting ribs on the flat of the blade occur on both sides, and the loops are flattened out to the usual lozenge shape. The length is rather more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the greatest width

* For an account of the Roman remains in this district, see *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, iii. 64; vii. 79-90; viii. 1.

† Page 9.

‡ Vol. iv, pl. xi. fig. 5.

§ Since writing the above, I have had the pleasure of examining the valuable collection of Irish antiquities so generously exhibited at the Irish Exhibition by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A. In it I noticed a spear-head, practically identical in shape with the subject of this notice, but much smaller.

2½ inches. The metal is very yellow bronze, which the finder has assiduously polished in the vain hope of finding a date.

The Irish spear-mould shown in fig. 522 of Mr. Evans' work is for casting a very similar weapon.

2. The canoe shown in the accompanying drawings was pulled out of the tarn on the eastern margin, just below Borrans farm; I say pulled out, because it had been seen lying at the bottom, about 30 feet from the shore, for a couple of years, and because it was not in any way imbedded in the deposit at the bottom. Before describing it I must say that, although it is of the dug-out description and was found in the same tarn and pretty close to the spear-head, I believe that it can lay claim to, comparatively speaking, very little antiquity.

Its wood is apparently ash, but of this I am not sure; it is cut square at the stern, but is pointed at the nose; it is flat-bottomed, and there are no appearances of a keel.

The dimensions are as follows:

Length—			ft.	in.
exterior			10	0
interior			8	4
Width—				
amidships, exterior			1	7
interior			1	3
at bow before it begins to taper,				
exterior			1	7
interior			1	3
at stern, exterior			1	5
interior			1	2
Depth of hollowed out portion—				
amidships			0	6
bow			0	6
stern			0	7

The mode of manufacture is extremely rude, it being simply the trunk of an ash, roughly chopped into the required shape. At the head, just in front of the dug-out part, there are four holes, bored in a line across the vessel, and in a corresponding position at the stern three more, these latter so placed as to make it probable that it was intended to make another to complete the row. The object of these holes I am at a loss to understand, unless they have had something to do with fishing operations.

With regard to the antiquity of this vessel, I have already stated that I believe it is, in all probability, of comparatively modern date. Mr. Chamley, of Patton Bridge, blacksmith, tells me indeed that he has information that it was actually in use some forty or fifty years ago. However this may be, the fol-

lowing manorial memorandum, with which I shall conclude, proves, I think, pretty decisively, that such contrivances were used in the north of England till comparatively recently ; and Dr. Munro, in his work on *Scottish Lake Dwellings*, remarks, that many of the dug-outs turned up in meres were, in his opinion, the fishing-boats, not of prehistoric lake dwellers, but of the owners and tenants of mediæval castles in the vicinity.

Such discoveries are, I think, well deserving of being put on record, as, even if they be of no great antiquity in themselves, they are the last representatives of a very early, in all probability the earliest, type of boat-building, and in all likelihood continued, like the quern and push plough, to a recent date in very out of the way districts.

‘ Mann^r of Hawkshead.’

‘ Whereas ye ffishery of Blaylome Tarne is become forfeited to ye lady of this manor for noe paym^t of ye rent of 2s. per ann., and Clem^t Rigg, gent., of Hawkshead, having undertaken (for ye consideration of an oak tree to be delivered out of Braithwaite garrs) to pay eight shillings, ye arrears of s^d rent, & to continue ye payment of ye accrewing rente I do therefore, so farr as in me lyes, order and authorize ye s^d Clem^t Rigg to take poss^{ion} of ye s^d ffishery, and do also hereby direct ye Bailiff of the s^d mann^r to deliver such oak tree for ye making of a boat for ye s^d ffishery, & that Mr. Benjamin Brown be acquainted wth ye delivery of ye s^d tree.’

W. KNIPE.

20 Nov. 1716.”

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the will of Robert North, *alias* Parsonage, 1521.

“Some years ago the late Bishop of Lincoln lent to me a manuscript volume of copies of wills proved within the diocese during the years 1521-1526. It has suffered so much from damp that much of it has become illegible ; leaves have also been torn from the end. On p. 73 occurs a document which I believe will interest some of our Fellows. It is the will of a Hertford man, probably a farmer, for he was possessed of three cows. The body of the document contains little that is remarkable, but among the witnesses we find ‘ John Kympton, curate of the same, and Johan his wiff.’ There can be no doubt whatsoever that I have read the manuscript correctly.

In 1521 it was certainly unlawful for priests to marry, and I am not aware that we have any reason to believe that the marriage of ecclesiastics was at so early a date as this winked at by the authorities.

As the documents enrolled in this book are written in a clerkly

hand, and have evidently been compiled as a register of wills for the years to which it relates, it is not likely that any words should have been left out so as to alter the sense, but it is just possible that there may be some clerical error.

In the name of god āme the xviiijth day of the month of August, the yere of o^r lord god mⁱ ccccxxj, I, Robert North, otherwise callid Parsonage, of the parsonage of Saint John the eūngelist in Hertford, beyng in hole mynd, do make my testament in this man^{er}. ffirst I bequeth my sowle to almyghty god and to o^r lady saint Mary, and to all the holy cūpany of heven, and my bodie to be buryyd in the church of o^r blessed lady of monk^e of the same towne. Also I bequeth to the high aulter of the same iij^s iij^d; and to the church of Lincoln iij; and to the bilding of the closter of the foresayd monk^e xl^s and to ij monk^e of the same to syng for me xxx^s; and to the wardens of the church of saint John aforesaid iij mylech best^e to kepe myn annyusary or obit yerely; and to John Goodgaine, my doughters sonne vj^u, xij^s iij^d; and to Thomas Goodgaine, xl^s; and to Agnes Goodgaine, xl^s, brother and suster to the foresayd John; and to my suant^e John fuller, vj^s viij^d; and to Johan Batemā, vj^s viij^d; and to the high aulter of Tvyng, xx^d; and to the high aulter of Esynden, xx^d; and to the high aulter of Hertyngfordbury, xx^d; and the residue of all my good^e I will and give to Johan, my wiff, and her I ordayn and make my cheff executrix and John Cannyswell, of the same towne, the other executor w^{it} her to help her to distribute for my sowle as they shall thynk best; and I bequeth to hym for his labor, xv^s. Thies yng witnes Dane John Kympton, curate of the same, and Johan his wiff, and John Caniswell, John Keling, John Shortstede, with other. [Proved, 9 Oct. 1521.]”

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested that the words “and Johan his wiff” must refer to the testator’s wife, a view concurred in by the President, the Director, and others.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on an Archaeological Map of Kent, constructed on lines laid down by a special committee of the Society that had been appointed by the Council to confer with Mr. Payne on the subject.

The map of Kent, it is hoped, will form the first of a complete series of archaeological county maps to be published in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to November 22, 1888.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1888—1889.

Thursday, November 22, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author :—Two Lancashire Rolls of Arms, temp. Edw. III. and Hen. VIII. By J. P. Rylands, F.S.A. 8vo. 1888.
- From the Author :—Humorous Reminiscences of Coventry Life, Coventry coaching and coach roads, and other local works. By J. W. Whitley. 8vo. Coventry, 1888.
- From the New Spalding Club :—Memorials of the Family of Skene of Skene. Edited by W. F. Skene, D.C.L., LL.D. 4to. Aberdeen, 1887.
- From Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The later Age of Stone, especially in connection with remains found near Limpsfield. [By A. M. Bell.] 8vo. Westerham, 1888.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum :—Catalogue of Seals in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum. By W. de G. Birch. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Editor, J. P. Earwaker, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Local Gleanings, an archæological and historical Magazine, chiefly relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. I. (All published.) July, 1879, to June, 1880. 8vo. Manchester.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana; accessit Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam a Smyrnaeis in Medicorum honorem percussis. [By Richard Mead, M.D., F.R.S.] 4to. London, 1724.
- From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—
1. A Thasian Decree. By E. L. Hicks. 8vo. London, 1887.
 2. Inscriptions from Thasos. By E. L. Hicks and J. Theodore Bent. 8vo. London, 1887.

From Rev. J. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Canon of Bristol :—

1. *Hungerfordiana* : or memoirs of the Family of Hungerford, collected by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. 8vo. [Stourhead, 1823.]
2. *Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Longleat in the county of Wilts, the seat of the Marquis of Bath.* [By Mary Louisa Boyle.] 4to. London, 1881.
3. *The Earliest known Printed English ballad. A Ballade of the Scottyshe Kyng.* Written by John Skelton. By John Ashton. 8vo. London, 1882.
4. *Thirteen reprints from the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.* By the Rev. Canon J. E. Jackson, F.S.A. Viz.:—Swindon, and its neighbourhood. The literary treasures of Longleat. Francis, fifth Duke of Somerset. Consecration of Nuns at Ambresbury, A.D. 1327. The eminent ladies of Wiltshire history. Malmesbury Abbey in its best days. The Ayliffes of Grittenham. Notes on the border of Wilts and Hants. Cranborne Chase. Wiltshire chantry furniture. John of Padua. Swindon and its neighbourhood, No. 2. Selwood Forest. 4to. Devizes, 1861-87.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.:—

1. *The Rule of St. Benedict.* From the old English edition of 1638. 8vo. London, 1875.
2. *Omaggio* [to S. Liberata (or Wilgefortis)]. 8vo. Venice, 1887.

From the Author :—*A Guide to the study of the History of Architecture.* By E. J. Tarver, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association :—*Excursion to Richmond and Easby Abbey.* 25th July, 1888. 8vo.

From R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—*A Series of miscellaneous reprints of papers and notes read at Meetings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and reprints from other sources; relating to the antiquities of the north of England.* 4to. 1855-88.

From the Author :—*The Organ of the Temple Church in 1688 and 1888.* By E. J. Hopkins, Mus. Doc. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author:—*A Glossary of Dialectal Place-Nomenclature.* By R. C. Hope, F.S.A. Second edition. Sq. 8vo. London, 1883.

From the Author, John Astley, Esq.:—

1. *The Monumental Inscriptions in the parish church of St. Michael, Coventry.* 4to. Coventry. [1884.]
2. *Plate and printed description of St. Tudno's church, Great Ormes Head, Llandudno.*

From the Author :—*Bridewell Royal Hospital past and present.* By A. J. Copeland, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From Rev. W. K. R. Bedford:—*Description of the Governor's palaces in Malta of Valletta, St. Antonio and Verdala, and Catalogue of the Pictures.* 4to. Malta, 1887.

From the Author:—*Effingham Church; its early history, records, and monuments.* By Major Alfred Heales, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author, and Dr. Richardson :—*The Autobiography of George Harris, LL.D., F.S.A.* With a preface by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., F.S.A. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author :—*On the Premonstratensian Abbey of St. Mary, at Alnwick, Northumberland.* By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

From G. Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—*National Portrait Gallery. Thirty-First Annual Report of the Trustees.* Folio. London, 1888.

- From the Author :—Notes on the City Walls of Chester, historical and constructive. By Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—The Publications of the Huguenot Society of London. Vol. i. Part ii. The Walloon Church of Norwich : its registers and history. By W. J. C. Moens, F.S.A. 4to. Lymington, 1888.
- From the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects :—
1. Conservation of ancient Monuments and Remains.
 2. Hints to Workmen engaged on the repairs and restoration of ancient Buildings.
[First issued in 1864 ; revised and enlarged in 1888.] Folio. London.
- From the Author :—Tercentenary Ode on St. Bees Grammar School. [By the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley.] 4to.
- From the Author :—Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland. By J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Editor, Stanley Leighton, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A. :—The Records of the Corporation of Oswestry. 8vo. Oswestry, 1883.
- From the Author, Walter White, Esq. (Late Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Society) :—
1. A Londoner's walk to the Land's End ; and a Trip to the Scilly Isles. 8vo. London, 1850.
 2. A Month in Yorkshire. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1858.
 3. Northumberland, and the Border. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1859.
 4. All Round the Wrekin. 8vo. London, 1860.
 5. Eastern England, from the Thames to the Humber. In two vols. 8vo. London, 1865.
 6. A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia, and Silesia. 8vo. London, 1857.
 7. On Foot through Tyrol in the summer of 1855. 8vo. London, 1856.
 8. Holidays in Tyrol, Kufstein, Klobenstein, and Paneveggio. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Editor, James Cranstoun, Esq., LL.D. :—(The Scottish Text Society, volumes 9, 10, and 11.) The Poems of Alexander Montgomerie. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1887.
- From the Author :—Miscellanea Marescalliana, being genealogical notes on the surname of Marshall. By G. W. Marshall, LL.D. Vol. ii. Part ii. [Concluding Part.] 8vo. Worksop, 1888.
- From the Author :—Excavations in Cranborne Chase near Rushmore, on the borders of Dorset and Wilts. 1880-8. By Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., D.C.L., F.S.A. Vol. ii. 4to. Privately printed, 1888.
- From the Author :—Occasional Hunts county Sketches. I. Wyton and its Church. By H. E. Norris. 12mo. Saint Ives, 1888.
- From the Camden Society :—New Series, xliii. Visitations of the Diocese of Norwich, A.D. 1492-1532. Edited by the Rev. A. Jessopp, D.D. 4to. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—The Asclepiad. No. 19, Vol. v. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—Historia dos estabelecimentos scientificos litterarios e artisticos de Portugal. Por J. S. Ribeiro. Tomo xv. 8vo. Lisbon, 1887.
- From R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A. :—Reprints from Archæologia Æliana, viz. :—Seaton Delaval. Chillingham Castle, &c. Ford Castle, &c. Lilburn and Old Bewick. Wooler Ilderton. Doddington. Routing Linn. 4to. South Shields, 1888.

- From the Editor, Hamon le Strange, Esq., Local Sec. S.A. for Norfolk :—Calendar of Le Strange Papers selected from the muniment room at Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. Folio. [London] 1887.
- From the Author :—A Guide to Donnington Castle, near Newbury, Berks. By W. Money, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Newbury, 1888.
- From the Author :—Cocked Hats at Coventry. By Major G. Lambert, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—À travers l'Europe et l'Afrique. Par Ambroise Tardieu. 4to. À Herment (Puy-de-Dome), 1888.
- From the Author, J. W. Deane, Esq. :—
1. Biographical Sketch of the Rev. J. B. Deane, M.A., F.S.A., author of "The Worship of the Serpent." 8vo.
 2. Biographical Sketch of W. R. Deane, Esq. 8vo.
- From the Author :—Notes on architectural Relics in Cornwall. 2nd edition. By H. P. Burke Downing. Sq. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—Les Bijoux Gothiques de Kertch. Par le Baron J. de Baye. 8vo. Paris, 1888.
- From the Author :—The History of the old Parish Church of All Saints, Wakefield, now the Cathedral Church of the diocese of Wakefield. By J. W. Walker, F.S.A. 8vo. Wakefield, 1888.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—Collectanea Archaeologica, Vol. ii. Part iii. 4to. London, 1871.
- From Philip Norman, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Inns of Old Southwark, and their associations. By William Rendle and Philip Norman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—Bradfield, Berks, and Wolvercote, Oxon. Notes from the Parish Registers, 16th and 17th cents. [By George Parker.] 8vo. Oxford, 1888.
- From E. M. Beloe, Jun., Esq. :—Photo-lithograph by W. Griggs from a rubbing taken by the donor, Oct. 1888, of the Brass of Robert Braunche and his wives Letitia and Margaret, A.D. 1364, in St. Margaret's church, Lynn Regis, Norfolk.
- From the Author, Robert Brown, Jun., Esq., F.S.A. :—
1. The Etruscan Inscriptions of Lemnos. 8vo. London, 1888.
 2. Ugro-Altaic Numerals : one-five. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From George Lambert, Esq., F.S.A. :—Photograph of the Sword and Maces of the City of Coventry. Renovated by Messrs. Lambert, 1888.
- From the Author, Cornelius Nicholson, Esq., F.S.A. :—
1. Mallerstang Forest, and the Barony of Westmorland : local history founded on place names. 8vo. Kirkby Stephen, 1888.
 2. Sir Andrew de Harcla : a personal episode in English history. 8vo. Kirkby Stephen, 1888.
- From Rev. F. G. Lee, D.D., D.C.L., F.S.A. :—
1. A Record of the Descendants of Col. Richard Lee, of Virginia. By C. F. Lee, Jr., and J. Packard, Jr. 8vo. Boston, 1872.
 2. Some remarks upon two recent Memoirs of R. S. Hawker, late vicar of Morwenstowe. [By William Maskell, M.A., F.S.A.] Privately printed. 12mo. 1876.
 3. Report from the select committee of the House of Lords on the Earldom of Mar restitution bill. Folio. London, 1885.
 4. Four pen and ink Drawings by F. G. L., 1888. Viz. :—I. Capital in the west doorway of Holy Rood Church, Cuxham, Oxon. II. Head of incised Slab, All Saints' Church, Skirburne, Oxon. III. Head of incised Slab, south chapel, Wellchurch near Ripon. IV. Flowered quarry. Host in glory, formerly in Sherrington Church, Bucks.

- From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:—Visitations in the ancient diocese of Carlisle. A charge delivered by J. E. Prescott, D.D., Archdeacon of Carlisle. 8vo. Carlisle, 1888.
- From Alphonse van Branteghem, Esq., F.S.A.:—Burlington Fine Arts Club. Catalogue of Objects of Greek Ceramic Art. Exhibited in 1888. Folio. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—A History of the Independents or Dissenters at Mortlake. By J. E. Anderson. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From Walter White, Esq.:—Saggio sull' origine dei popoli Tridentini e sui loro costumi avanti l' era volgare. Compilato da G. B. Weber. 8vo. Trento, 1861.
- From Dr. Haviland:—Isle of Man Natural History and Antiquarian Society. "Mann" or "Man." 8vo. Douglas, 1888.
- From the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A.:—A copy in bronze of the Bowl Medal of the Woodmen of Arden. Diam. 1½ in.
- From R. C. Hope, Esq., F.S.A.:—The Archaeological Review. Vol. 2. Nos. 1-3. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Fifth Edition. The Bible! Dedicated to the Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality. Printed and Published by R. Carlile. Broadside.
- From the Author:—An Account of the Antiseptic Vaults beneath S. Michan's Church, Dublin. By Arthur Vicars, F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1888.
- From the Author, Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A.:—Eight reprints from the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological Society. 8vo. Kendal, 1876-88.
- From the Author:—Specimens of antique carved Furniture and Woodwork, measured and drawn by Arthur Marshall, A.R.I.B.A. Folio. London, 1888.
- From Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., F.S.A.:—Phototype of the Grant of Arms to the Borough of Eye, Suffolk, by Sir W. Dethick, Garter, 34 Eliz. 1592.
- From the Worshipful Merchant Taylors Company:—The Early History of the Guild of Merchant Taylors, with notices of eminent members. (In two Parts.) Part I. The History. By C. M. Clode, C.B., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From J. H. Steinmetz, Esq.:—Two Sheets of contrasts dedicated to all lovers of old St. Albans Abbey. 1888.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Two Photographs, viz. :—
1. Clock made by Isaac Harbrecht, 1589, bequeathed to the British Museum by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. 1888.
 2. Silver Arm probably from a Votive Statuette of Victory. Found in 1801 at Tunshill, Butterworthy, Lanc. In possession of General Gillespie.

A special vote of thanks was passed to General Pitt Rivers for his gift to the library.

Herbert Addington Rigg, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The PRESIDENT announced that in consequence of the receipt of a memorial from a large number of leading archaeologists and members of Archaeological Societies that the President and Council would summon a Conference of Delegates of the leading

local Archaeological Societies to discuss the great question of the better organization of archaeological research, the following invitation had been issued to all the leading Societies :

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON,
Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London, W.

In accordance with a request conveyed in a Memorial from a large number of representative members of various Archaeological Societies throughout England and Wales, the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London have resolved to summon a Congress of Delegates of the leading local Societies, to be held in their Apartments at Burlington House on a day in the ensuing autumn hereafter to be fixed.

Each Society will be requested to send not more than two Delegates to the Congress, the object of which will be to consider in what manner to promote—

1. The better organization of antiquarian research ; and
2. The preservation of ancient monuments and records.

It is thought that the most effective means of obtaining these results will be—

- A. To establish a group of local Societies which shall be in correspondence with the Society of Antiquaries of London ;
- B. To request these Societies to report from time to time to the Society of Antiquaries on all important discoveries within their districts, in doing which the Local Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries will be ready and willing to afford assistance ;
- C. To encourage the formation of lists of ancient objects of different kinds in each local Society's district, and to assist in devising the best system on which such lists can be drawn up ;
- D. To consider in what manner a general archaeological survey of England and Wales by counties, on the plan approved of by the Society of Antiquaries and begun in Kent, may be completed ;
- E. To define the limits within which each local Society should work ;
- F. To promote the foundation of new local Societies where none exist, and the improvement and consolidation of existing Societies where advisable.

I am desired to invite an expression of opinion from your Society on the proposals above recited, and to ask them to nominate not more than two Delegates, who would attend the proposed Congress should your Society be willing to co-operate in the undertaking.

On the receipt of the answers from the various Societies, no time will be lost in fixing a day for the Congress.

By Order of the Council,

HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON,
Secretary.

A large number of Societies had accepted the invitation, and the Conference held its first meeting on November 15th. After a full discussion of the subjects proposed for consideration, a small committee had been appointed to consider and report on these subjects to an adjourned meeting of the Conference to be held in the spring.

On the recommendation of the Council, Dr. T. N. BRUSHFIELD was appointed a Local Secretary for Devonshire.

The following communication from Sir J. C. ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., was, by order of the Council, laid before the Society :

“107, Harley Street, W.,
Nov. 18th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,

May I ask you to kindly lay the accompanying papers before the Council of our Society at their next meeting. As you will see they relate to operations in progress, which, if not put a stop to, will have the effect of irrevocably disfiguring and altering the character of an interesting example of ancient church architecture.

I regret to state that the strenuous efforts I have made in endeavouring to arouse public feeling in the district, both by means of meetings and the local press, have failed to induce the sole mover in the matter to abandon his designs. If I might venture to hope that the Council would be pleased to consider the matter, and, if they approve of the course I have thought it my duty to adopt, kindly give some expression of opinion upon it, it would doubtless have great weight in the district, and might possibly cause the parishioners to refuse their consent to a faculty being applied for for the continuance of the operations.

It is, of course, my desire to avoid if possible the trouble and expense of litigation ; but I trust that, under the circumstances, the Council will approve of my determination in any case to adopt every available means of resisting the final consummation of the acts of vandalism in question, and, in the meantime, accord me their moral support.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. ROBINSON.

To the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.”

LETTER TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

“ Newton Manor, Swanage,
Sept. 24, 1888.

MY LORD,

As a landowner and parishioner of Swanage, may I be allowed respectfully to inform your Lordship as to certain alterations and additions to the ancient tower of the parish church now in progress, and which I and other persons disapprove of and greatly regret.

The building in question was erected about the middle of the thirteenth century, and until quite recently it remained in a singularly complete and perfect state of preservation.

It is a very noticeable feature of the town, and has always attracted much attention from archaeologists and artists, and from the numerous visitors to this well-known watering place.

The tower is situated in the lowest part of the Swanage valley, and it is closely surrounded by a cluster of ancient and most picturesque stone-roofed cottages, and by a quaint old mill and mill-dam. With these surroundings it forms from numerous points of view pictures which have been reproduced scores and hundreds of times by artists and amateurs.

The tower, moreover, is of especial interest to antiquaries and ecclesiologists from the fact that its architecture partakes somewhat of a military character. There are indeed reasons for supposing that although primarily designed for a belfry tower, it was also intended in some circumstances to serve as a defensive work and a place of refuge for the inhabitants, when Swanage was a mere outlying fishing village.

From the character of the masonry and the general style of the structure it may be inferred that it was most likely designed and erected by one of the military architects engaged during the same century upon the works at Corfe castle in the immediate neighbourhood.

The tower is of great solidity, and of stern, massive, and simple character; yet although it has little or no ornamentation it is finely proportioned, graceful in style, and of a majestic and imposing aspect. The only additions of any note which had been made to it until quite recently were two wooden circular clock faces placed upon two of its sides, and covering two small square loop windows, and a weathercock erected on the flat lead roof. The clock dials were undoubtedly useful, and as they were merely put on to the tower without being structurally connected with it, no reasonable objection could be made to them. The weathercock, although not, perhaps, more than a century old, is of appropriate, well-proportioned, and pleasing design, and doubtless in its general features it repro-

duces very nearly those of previously existing appendages of the same kind which were from the first placed on the tower.

The foregoing will, I apprehend, make it clear that there are good and sufficient reasons for a careful retention so far as possible of the tower and all its surroundings in their exact present condition.

Unfortunately, as I consider, one of the leading parishioners, a gentleman who, from his position and influence, and from the many benefits which he has undoubtedly at various times conferred upon Swanage, is entitled to the greatest consideration, does not entertain these views, and for a considerable time he has endeavoured to give effect to others of a diametrically opposite nature. This gentleman is now one of the churchwardens, and he is also a trustee of an ancient pecuniary endowment fund from which considerable sums of money are available for the uses of Swanage church. Practically this gentleman has now both the power and the pecuniary means wherewith to carry out plans for which he alone is responsible, and which if fully realised would go far to destroy the original style, character, and picturesque aspect of the tower.

I am most sorry to say that a decided antagonism in respect to this matter has arisen betwixt myself and this gentleman, whom I highly respect, but who as an ex-sheriff of the city of London, formerly largely engaged in business of a character important, but not likely to have conduced to knowledge of or taste for art or antiquity, can, I think, scarcely be expected to give due regard to the aspects of the question at issue, which I have indicated.

I now beg leave to state for your Lordship's consideration the principal alterations and attempts at innovation which this gentleman has effected or endeavoured to effect on the tower.

Some years ago two of the old lead gargoyles water-spouts projecting from the summit of the tower were removed, and a couple of hideous common cast-iron downright water-spouts, running from top to bottom of the tower, were affixed on one side of it. This substitution was entirely unnecessary, and was a glaring disfigurement; it called forth indignant protests at the time, and a letter in reprehension in the local paper, presumably written by some visitor to Swanage. These spouts still remain in place, and it is now, I am informed, purposed to remove the responding pair of old gargoyle spouts on the opposite side of the tower; this I need scarcely point out would be an entirely needless abolition of original details of the structure, which in themselves directly conduce to its picturesque aspect.

The next endeavour was to box in the tower, and entirely

conceal the lower part of it for a considerable height by the erection of a new side aisle to the church; this plan, however, I opposed at the time. It was considered by the parish in general as an ill-judged and unnecessary one, and it was in consequence abandoned.

Quite recently, however, it has occurred to the gentleman in question to present four new bells to the church in addition to the four old bells already possessed. In consequence of the gift has followed a series of operations, which the parishioners were in no way consulted about, and which have not been legally authorised. I shall not enter upon questions in debate as to the serious pecuniary liabilities which have been entailed on the parish by these proceedings, but merely state what has been already quite recently done to the church tower and what it is further proposed to do.

In the first place, in order to get the four new bells into the tower, the original mullions or dividing piers of the coupled lancet belfry windows have been taken out, the old louvre boarding done away with, new stone mullions have been put into the two windows, and new stone louvres into all the four windows. Unfortunately this new stonework forms, as it were, unsightly patches on an old garment. It is glaringly discordant with the old grey masonry of the tower, and the harmony of effect of the structure has been in great measure destroyed.

In the next place a wide circular groove has been cut into the face of the tower, where the clock dial is situated, the old masonry being removed for a considerable space all round, and a moulded border or architrave of new stone prepared to be let into the old masonry to surround the clock face. When, however, this was brought to my notice, a portion of the stonework having been already fixed, I thought it my duty to interfere, and as the work was entirely unauthorised, no faculty having been previously obtained, the rector on my representation suspended the work.

I now submit that this innovation should not be allowed, for the following reasons. The new stonework, as in the case of the windows, will be discordant with the rest of the old masonry. It will be an improper introduction of a structural detail quite out of character with the original design of the tower, and so constitute an unjustifiable tampering with and defacement of an important work of art and antiquity.

It is next intended to remove the old weather-cock, and to erect an entire edifice of timber on the top of the flat roof at the summit of the tower, to be louvre boarded all round, and the ~~intention~~ ^{design} is to have a low conical roof, from the centre of ~~the~~ ^{it} is to arise a lofty and massive flagpole or mast. This

work, however, has not yet been commenced, and I cannot but trust your lordship will forbid this preposterous and utterly unnecessary design being carried out. The ostensible object of this structure, I should mention, is to let out the sound of the bells in greater volume. I apprehend, however, that the four open belfry windows, which for centuries have already answered the purpose, will amply suffice in future, and the more so as many persons have decided objections to very loud noise of the kind. The flag-pole would, from its size alone, dwarf the tower beneath, and in every way vulgarise it. There are, moreover, already too many of these flag-poles and similar tea-garden embellishments in Swanage.

The timber structure itself, no matter how low it was kept, could not be concealed; the ground around the tower rises rapidly, some of the best points of view indeed being obtained from adjacent hill-sides higher than the tower itself, so that the structure from these points would be actually looked down upon. But in every aspect the sky-line of the tower would be altered, and a new and less-picturesque character be imparted to it. In conclusion, I regret to add that the alterations and innovations I have detailed have, I believe, all of them been made or projected with the assistance and approval of the diocesan architect for the county of Dorset, but who was not in any way commissioned by the parishioners of Swanage.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient servant,

J. C. ROBINSON."

After some remarks by Sir J. C. Robinson, the President, Mr. Micklethwaite, and others, it was proposed by Mr. Howorth, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried *nem. con.*:

"That this meeting of the Society of Antiquaries desires to express a hope that the Bishop of Salisbury will not sanction any plan that involves the alteration or destruction of the ancient character, or of any of the ancient features, of the interesting old church tower at Swanage."

By command of Her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the Society, there was exhibited a portrait on panel of Mary Queen of Scots, from Osborne House.

On this picture GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., communicated some descriptive remarks.

In the discussion that followed it was pointed out by Mr.

PHILIP CALDERON, R.A., that the paint had cracked in a manner which was never seen on old panel pictures, nor in any picture painted before the seventeenth century; and without further evidence he was not inclined to accept the picture as a contemporary portrait of Mary Queen of Scots.

Mr. WALLER said his experience of pictures entirely agreed with Mr. Calderon's.

The PRESIDENT said he had also his doubts about the date of the picture, and suggested it had possibly been copied from the engraving in Montfaucon.

Mr. SCHARF's paper will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Scharf for his communication.

The humble thanks of the Society were also ordered to be returned to Her Majesty the Queen, for her condescension in sending Queen Mary's picture for exhibition.

Thursday, November 29th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—A History of the Foreshore, and Hall's Essay on the rights of the Crown in the sea-shore. By Stuart A. Moore, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author :—Die Räthsel der Varusschlacht; oder wie und wo gingen die Legionen des Varus zu Grunde? Von G. Aug. B. Schierenberg. 8vo. Frankfort, 1888.

From the Author :—The Priory of Hastings. [A cutting from the Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, Nov. 24, 1888.]

The following letter from Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., addressed to the Secretary, was read :

“MY DEAR DILLON, —

In January, 1885, an announcement was made in the *Standard* to the effect that a fund was being raised for the

'restoration of Eleanor's Cross, near Northampton, to which the Queen will subscribe 25*l.*'

It is generally well known that queen Eleanor died at Hardby, in Lincolnshire, Nov. 28th, 1290, and that a cross was set up at each place where her body rested in its progress to Westminster. The expense rolls of her executors give an account of the cost of many of these crosses, those at Northampton and Waltham being now all that remain of such memorials. I except that at Geddington, because no accounts for it appear in the public records. The king had a hunting house at Geddington, but there is no evidence that the body of the queen rested there; it was probably set up as a private memorial by Edward I., and is, perhaps, the more interesting on that account. I will return to this later.

It appears that the Eleanor crosses suffered severely at the Reformation and in Puritan times, and many have since vanished entirely. But those at Waltham and Northampton suffered chiefly in the upper portions of their structures. The former is now undergoing a 'restoration,' for at least the second, perhaps, the third time, and probably from its position in a town it is likely to be protected from vicious assaults. The latter, that at Northampton, has been restored no less than three times.

It stands in an exposed position by the way-side, a mile from the town, and its solitary situation has, no doubt, more than anything, invited the wanton attacks of the numerous ill-conditioned creatures who infest a large town.

From the Reformation to the time of queen Anne the Northampton Cross bore a precarious existence, and in 1713, enfeebled more by age and neglect than anything else, it was 'restored' by the Honourable Assembly of Magistrates, who transformed the monument of queen Eleanor into the memorial of a very different personage, and set up a tablet upon it recording all the glories of the reign of queen Anne and the loyalty and Whiggism of the country gentry.

Time went on, and the despite to antiquities grew with its lapse, and to such an extent that it became necessary to again 'restore' the cross in 1762. Again, in 1840, this much-enduring memorial was 'restored' by Mr. Blore; and, although critics may easily find fault and say that old mouldings were rubbed down to match and suit new ones, when we consider what 'Gothic' was in 1840, we may be grateful to Mr. Blore for what he did, and for the way in which he did it, and for using for the repairs stone quite distinguishable from the old.*

* In consequence of a statement having been made by a member of the British Archæological Association (Mr. E. Roberts), that Mr. Blore had intro-

Certainly John de Bello would smile if he could see the cross now, but, without the three 'restorations' we should equally certainly have no Northampton Cross at all at the present day, and we may bear in mind how much there still is about it that is genuine thirteenth century work, and be at least thankful for small mercies.

Upon enquiry, the 'restoration' of 1885 turned out to be merely the renewal of the steps at the base of the cross and the strengthening of the foundations, very proper and desirable works, which have been carried out by Mr. Edmund Law under the careful supervision of a committee specially appointed, with Mr. Richard Scriven as honorary secretary.

I have alluded to the material injury that the queen's cross has sustained during a long series of years. Seven years ago, happening to have some time to wait at Northampton station, I walked along the ancient causeway, laid down by Robert, son of Henry of Northampton, *pro animâ reginae*, to the queen's cross, and was shocked to see the newly-fractured portions of the stonework of the canopies, and the clods of earth and lumps of turf that had then been quite lately flung up at the effigies of the queen—those graceful sculptures that have been targets for the impious aim of stone-throwers since the Reformation. Thus it is apparent that the mischief was in no way abated in 1881, and I will show presently that it still goes on.

This being the case, when the fourth 'restoration' was proposed, I ventured to point out, through the medium of a letter to the *Athenæum* (Jan. 17, 1885), that unless such work also included the erection of railings around the cross to ward off evil doers, and unless a watch was set, and examples made of persons evilly disposed towards it, it would be futile to set about doing further repairs which the neglect of such precautions in former times had made necessary.

To this Mr. Scriven answered in the *Athenæum* of the following week:

The committee has given its earnest attention to the main point of Mr. Hartshorne's letter, the necessity for protection against wanton mischief. The difficulties here are partly legal and partly financial. To put a fence round the cross, which stands by the side of the public way, and to which the public have always had access, would be perhaps illegal and certainly expensive. To prosecute any one damaging the cross by throwing stones or otherwise would be a still more doubtful proceeding, as it would be impossible to rely on getting a conviction.

duced entirely new features into the Cross, the late Mr. E. F. Law clearly disproved this by a very careful examination and by a set of measured and tinted drawings, now deposited in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

The committee is, therefore, preparing a memorial to be presented to Her Majesty in Council, asking that the cross may be inserted in the schedule of the Act for the Protection of Ancient Monuments. If this petition is granted, any one who is found guilty of defacing the cross will be subject to a penalty of five pounds or a month's imprisonment.'

Mr. Scriven concludes—

'We hope to see in the course of next summer the steps restored, a notice placed near that the cross is under the protection of the Act for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, and,' he naively adds, 'some one prosecuted for defacing it; but we cannot do all this without money.'

On September 27th in this present year, in answer to a letter from me, Mr. Scriven writes: 'As to the Northampton cross, I am in despair about it. We have replaced the steps, which are, no doubt, part of the restoration in queen Anne's time, by some similar steps of Derbyshire grit, and have made the foundations secure, which is all very well, so far, but the stone-throwing continues, and every passer-by cuts his name, and there is no remedy, unless someone will take the matter up and pass a short Act of Parliament to include the Eleanor crosses among the ancient monuments. We would soon find money to prosecute evildoers if we had any chance of success.'

On October 6th, in answer to a letter from me, Mr. Scriven writes:

'I made a careful study of the Act for the protection of ancient monuments some time since. I find that the power existed with the Privy Council to add to the schedule of that Act certain other monuments. A memorial was accordingly drawn up, which was very influentially signed here, to request the Council to add the Eleanor cross at Northampton to the schedule. Our request was refused, on the ground that the Act only gave power to add to the schedule monuments of a like character to those already scheduled, which appear to be of a pre-historic character, viz., tumuli, ancient stone monuments, and the like. If the Eleanor crosses could be added to the schedule our object would be gained, as a penalty of five pounds could be inflicted on anyone defacing the monument, and we could put up a notice to that effect, and a prosecution might be arranged for in case of any further damage being inflicted; moreover, there is a provision that any monument in the schedule may, with the consent of the owner, be taken in charge by the Board of Works, who would have power to fence it in if necessary. As the matter stands at present we have no power to put up a fence where the public have had a continuous right of access, and I am afraid that a prosecution would break down in con-

sequence of the difficulty of proving any private ownership in the monument. The case is a peculiar one, as all other architectural monuments, churches, and the like, are the properties of some person or public body who have power to protect their own. But I do not see any possibility of protecting the Eleanor crosses without legislation.'

I had suggested writing to the *Times* in order to bring the matter forward, and in the same letter Mr. Scriven continues:—

'We have hitherto refrained from calling public attention to the unprotected state of the cross for fear that ill-disposed persons might feel at liberty to commit any damage with impunity. I think it would be better if you could induce some person in authority to take the matter up, and to say nothing about it until the Act was passed.'

I have taken the opinion of a friendly barrister near here, and he suggests 'a short Act merely enlarging the power of the Privy Council to add any kind of public monument to those specified in the schedule of the Act to which you refer.' He adds:—'There may be in other parts of the country similar monuments to those of queen Eleanor which may deserve to be protected, and a general enlarged power would be better than a limited one.'

With regard to the cross at Geddington, Mr. J. A. Gotch of Kettering, tells me, Oct. 5 in this year:

'The cross at Geddington fares remarkably well. I have never heard of its being defaced, nor have I seen any signs of ill-treatment. The weather, of course, affects it to some extent. I think there would be some difficulty in proving necessity (of protection) but less in showing desirableness.'

The cross at Waltham having just been 'restored' at a considerable expense, will, no doubt, appear to a large section of the public as more worthy of protection than either the venerable and far more interesting memorial at Geddington, or the beautiful and helpless monument at Northampton. No doubt all three would be the better for a little protective legislation; but I think the evidence I have set forth shows that the time has certainly arrived for an attempt to be seriously made to save at least the Northampton cross from further desecration.

I would, therefore, venture to ask if the Society of Antiquaries will consider whether it could take steps so to put the matter forward that something may be done without delay, in the direction I have indicated, in order to save the most interesting of these royal memorials from further vulgar insults.

It is unnecessary for me to dilate upon the high value of these memorials which for centuries have appealed to the finer feelings of cultivated men. This was fully recognised nearly a hundred years ago by the Society of Antiquaries, when it

published a description and illustrations of the three crosses. Since then the Society has enshrined in the *Archaeologia* notices of the whole series, and the circumstances which led to their erection. I have therefore the less scruple in bringing the grievous case of the Northampton cross before the Society, and I am the more impelled to this course because it does seem to me of all things the most monstrous, extraordinary, and anomalous, that, in these days of law and order in England and Scotland, the Queen's writ would appear not to run a mile south of Northampton, but that the law is powerless there to save from desecration and pollution the memorial of the much-loved consort of the great law-giver.

I am, my dear Dillon, with much regard,
Yours very truly,

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

Bradbourne Hall, Wirksworth,
Nov. 22nd, 1888."

After some discussion, in which the President, Mr. Willis-Bund, Dr. Freshfield, Mr. Franks, and others took part, it was proposed by Mr. Micklethwaite, seconded by Dr. Freshfield, and carried unanimously:

"That the question of the preservation of the Eleanor Crosses be referred to the Council to inquire into and take what steps may be advisable."

TALFOURD ELY, Esq., F.S.A., read a communication on armorial devices on black-figured vases at Berlin, in which he suggested that the original idea of such devices as the flying bird, the butterfly, the running horse, and the darting snake, was to cause fear, nearly all the early devices agreeing in connection with the idea of rapid advance.

Mr. Ely's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., V.P., exhibited the silver matrix of a fine seal of the Mayor of the Staple for Westminster, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"By the kindness of our Vice-President, Mr. A. W. Franks, I am enabled to exhibit a very fine silver matrix of a fourteenth century English official seal recently acquired by him, through the Rev. J. Cave-Browne, M.A., vicar of Detling, from the former owner, who purchased it in Maidstone.

The seal measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 2 inches in diameter. The handle is formed of a massive ring, injured by hammering, with a chamfered edge, upon a bold trefoil pierced in three

circular holes; to this is added a hexagonal moulding from which spring out six sides gradually increasing as they curve outwards towards the face. The top of the design is indicated



SEAL OF THE MAYOR OF THE STAPLE OF WESTMINSTER, 1393.

by five small circular holes arranged in a quincunx (: :) on the rim, and a similar quincunx just above it on the angular bend between two sides. Opposite the foot of the design is a mark like the letter *h*. The weight of the seal is 8 ozs. wanting 20 grains Troy. The sides are scratched, and bear marks of severe handling. Some of the scratches roughly resemble the letters *W* and *M*, but I do not think they have any importance.

The device consists of the keys of St. Peter, the patron saint of Westminster, in saltire, the handles, which are lozenge-shaped with pellets at the angles, in base; the wards are elaborate. These are placed between four wool-sacks, with tufted corners, in cross. The whole is within a carved Gothic quatrefoil, ornamented with tracery in the spandrels or corner segmental spaces between the lobes of the quatrefoil and the *annulus* for the legend. The inner edge of this quatrefoil is ornamented with four-leaved flowers.

The legend is in black-letter characters, and in place of the usual cross or estoile at the beginning is a leopard's face:

: Sigillū : officii : maioratus : Stapule : Westmonasterii :

The outside border, beyond the legend, is cabled.

The workmanship is of a fine character, and no great injury has been done to the face.

The second statute of 27 Edward III., 1353, deals at full length with the staple. Cap. 21 sets forth, that 'Because the staples cannot long continue, nor the ordinances thereof made and to be made be kept, if good executors and justices be not established to make thereof good and ready execution, we have ordained and established, that in every town where the staple is ordaineib, a MAYOR, good, lawful, and sufficient, shall be made and established, having knowledge of the law-merchant, to govern the staple, and to do right to every man after the laws aforesaid without favour, sparing, or grief-doing to any, and that no mayor hold the office over one year unless he be newly chosen.'* This statute of 27 Edward III. was confirmed in 1393 by Richard II. To this later date I think we may safely attribute the making of this silver seal.

I also exhibit a cast of a smaller seal which illustrates this one, from an original in possession of Mr. Fox-Strangways, appended to a deed dated 1366. The device, which is somewhat similar, consists of two keys of St. Peter in saltire, wards upward, between four woolsacks with tufted corners. In the field at the intersection of the keys are four small pellets, and between the woolsacks, which lie right and left of the keys, and the pellets, are two small sex-foils. The whole is within a bordure of eight roughly-outlined cusps. The legend here is in Lombardic characters :



SEAL OF THE MAYOR OF
THE STAPLE OF WEST-
MINSTER. FROM A
DEED OF 1366.

* S' : OFFICII : MAIORATVS : STAPVLÆ : WËSTM'.

This must be the forerunner of the matrix which is exhibited on this occasion.†

These seals were probably used by the mayor, when occasion arose for his *official* action, in accordance with the numerous powers conferred on him under the statute.

Among the seals of the mayoralty of the staple of Westminster in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum are the following, which were used principally for bonds given by merchants under jurisdiction of the staple. By the kindness of Mr. Ready, I am able to lay casts of each, which he has been permitted to make, before the meeting :

* Record edition of the Statutes, vol. i. p. 340.

† For an account of the origin of the wool staple of Westminster to which these seals refer, see Loftie's *History of London*, 1883, ii. 47.

A seal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, used in 1397, appended to Harley Charter, 49 H. I.* The device is a leopard's face, between two fleurs-de-lis and four small pierced sexfoils, and there is also a very small flower at each side, near the lower jaw of the animal; all within a carved and traceried Gothic rosette of six foils, the two at the sides semi-circular, the others pointed, enriched with quatrefoils in the spandrels.

Legend:

S' MAIORAT' : STAPVLÆ WESTM' : p : STATVT' : MÆRCATOR.

This same seal was used by the mayor of the staple, *temp.* Henry V., in 1422, as appears by a charter among the Harley Collection, 51 E. 35. This example also bears on the back a small counterseal, probably from the mayor's ring or signet seal, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. It is charged with the letters r. h, with a sprig between them, and a double cusp at the upper and lower parts of the field. The background is roughly hatched.

In the reign of Henry VI. the same seal was in use, as we find in Addit. Ch. 13042, dated 1423. This has a small counterseal, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, on which appears a griffin's head erased within an engrailed and cabled border.

In the reign of Edward IV. the use of the same seal was continued, as there is an impression in the Museum among the Additional Charters, No. 815, dated 1476. This has a small counterseal $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, bearing a bunch of hops or grapes, with black-letter motto:

honour et plesance.

In the reign of Henry VII. several counterseals were employed to this same seal, viz.:

1. 1505. Circular, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Device: a woollack or lozenge-shaped cushion with tufted corners. (Add. Ch. 15635.)

2. 1506. Hexagonal. Device: an ostrich or crane; in the field two sprigs. (Harl. Ch. 79 D. 53.)

3. 1507. This example resembles that used in 1506, but appears to be from a different matrix. (Eg. Ch. 478.)

* The Statute Staple seal for Southampton greatly resembles this Westminster one. It has the same device, omitting the small dots on either side the leopard's head, and the legend in black-letter instead of Lombardic characters:

* Sígillu : officij : stapulle : ville : Suthamptonij :

4. 1508. Circular $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Device: an escallop shell; in the field a sprig, beaded border. (Add. Ch. 15427.)

The same counterseal occurs also *temp.* Henry VIII. in 1509 (Harl. Ch. 76 D. 36), and in 1510 (Harl. Ch. 80 I. 85).

In 1516 a charter among the additional series, No. 21974, has the same seal, with counterseal of a merchant's mark of arbitrary form between three sprigs and within a chain border.

This series stops about this period, for I do not find any further impressions, but the staple continued to a later time.

The known staple seals of other towns in England do not resemble the design on this silver matrix, nor those on the small matrix of which I have described so many counterseals."

J. WILLIS-BUND, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for South Wales, read a report describing at some length the excavations recently made at Strata Florida abbey, Cardiganshire, by Mr. Stephen Williams, on the site of the abbey church.

Mr. Willis-Bund's paper was illustrated by a large series of photographs taken by himself.

Mr. Stephen Williams also exhibited a number of plans and drawings of details, and made some remarks on his discoveries at Strata Florida.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 6th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—The *Asclepiad*. No. 20, Vol. v. By B. W. Richardson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.

From R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.:—Reprints from *Archaeologia Aeliana*, August, 1888. 4to. South Shields, 1888.

From the Author:—*Paleoethnologia Portugueza. Les âges préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal* de M. Émile Cartailhac. Por Ricardo Severc. 8vo. Oporto, 1888.

From the Author:—Government Central Museum, Madras. *Coins. Catalogue No. 2. Roman, Indo-Portuguese, and Ceylon.* By Edgar Thurston. 8vo. Madras, 1888.

From the Author :—Archaeological Survey of Bengal. Report by J. D. Milik-Beglaroff. 8vo. Calcutta, 1888.

From the Editors, L. L. Duncan, and A. O. Barron, Esquires, through E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—Lewisham Antiquarian Society. The Register of all the Marriages, Christenings and Burials in the Church of St. Margaret, Lee, Kent, from 1579 to 1754.

From the Author :—Andrew Brice, and the early Exeter newspaper press; and who wrote the “Exmoor Scolding and Courtship”? By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Exeter, 1888.

From the Rev. Canon Curtis, through R. H. Carpenter, Esq., F.S.A.:—Broken Bits of Byzantium, by C. G. Curtis. Lithographed—with some additions, by Mary A. Walker. Part 1st: from Yali-Kiosk to Yedi-Koulé. Obl. 8vo. [1859-87.]

From H. S. Milman, Esq., M.A., Dir. S.A. :—

1. The Jurisdiction of the Silver Oar of the Admiralty. By Travers Twiss. From the Nautical Magazine. Vol. 46. New Series. 8vo. London, 1877.
2. Six Impressions of mediæval Seals.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read the following report made by him to the Council on the recent excavations at Strata Florida abbey, Cardiganshire, which had been postponed from the last meeting of the Society for want of time :

“TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES.

Gentlemen,

At your desire I went to Strata Florida on July 12th, and after a careful inspection of the works being carried on there I am glad to be able to report that the excavations on the site of the abbey church have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Of the remains of the abbey very little is standing above ground, except portions of the west front of the church. The whole of the monastic buildings have completely disappeared.

Mr. Stephen Williams’s excavations have been confined entirely to the abbey church and the parts adjoining thereto on the side of the cloister next the transept, viz., the vestry and chapter-house.

I found the greater part of the church had been cleared of rubbish, and the remains of the walls uncovered to a height of several feet.

The plan thus disclosed is of a thoroughly Cistercian type, with a short aisleless presbytery, a central tower, north and south transepts, each with three eastern chapels, and a nave and aisles of seven bays.

The presbytery was three bays long, and the high altar stood on a line between the first two bays. Against the east wall was found the base of another altar. The jambs of the east window

were covered with a remarkable diaper of boldly-sunk concentric circles.

The monks' choir occupied the area under the tower only, the stalls being returned against a stone screen or wall two feet thick, under the western arch. This screen had a door in the middle, with an altar on each side. The base of one of these altars was uncovered during my visit, and the other was found subsequently. Singular to say, there are no signs whatever of the usual second or rood screen to the west of the other, and the state of the tile paving, which is here very perfect, shows that there was no second screen for some time anterior to the suppression. The choir was shut off from the transepts by solid stone walls, each with a doorway at its east end; the space for the stalls was therefore very limited, not exceeding 20 feet in length by about 28 feet in width. At the time of my visit the area of the choir was not completely cleared.

The chapels in the transepts are most interesting. Not only does each retain its altar-base, and in some cases the steps, but the tile pavements are quite perfect, and afford valuable evidence of the arrangement of such floors. These chapels were decorated with wall paintings and stained glass, and were also vaulted. In each chapel, amongst other moulded stone-work, has been found the carved central boss of the vault, with more or less perfect remains of an iron ring inserted for suspending a lamp. The chapels were partitioned from the transepts by wooden screens, as the various cuts and grooves plainly indicate.

The nave was originally shut off from the aisles in the usual Cistercian manner by solid walls built between the piers. The latter, however, were treated in a most unusual way, the actual moulded bases of the piers being stilted 7 feet 9 inches above the floor on tall oblong plinths or masses of masonry, with chamfered angles. On the nave side these plinths were flush with the division wall, but on the aisle side each has a flat pilaster, as if it were intended to vault the aisles. As the church was of no great size, the effect of the arcade, with its stilted piers standing on a wall nearly 8 feet high, must have been very singular. The western responds, and other indications, prove, however, that such was the actual arrangement, one that is probably unique. The division wall was in later times entirely removed, except in the first bay on each side, and in the last bay on the south side.

Throughout the church are very extensive remains of the tile paving, except in the aisles, which were not so floored.

Of the other buildings, the vestry adjoining the south transept, with a small chamber on its west side opening into the cloister, the chapter-house, and the parlour beyond have only

been partially cleared out. Parts of the western range remain, but the site of the frater, kitchen, etc., is covered by farm buildings.

While clearing the external plinths round the presbytery and south transept, a most interesting series of graves was discovered. Each grave is covered with a large slab, and has at the head a small upright cross. The latter are very curious, inasmuch as some of them are carved with interlacing knot-work of early character, although they must have been wrought after the foundation of the abbey. The same Celtic feeling is seen in the interlacing stems of the foliage carved on the capitals from the central tower.

All the work of the abbey church is late transitional-Norman, but how far it is contemporary with English work of that style I am not prepared to say.

It is proposed to cover in all the transeptal chapels with corrugated iron roofs, with protective gratings in front, so that the pavements may be preserved. It is also intended to clear out the vestry, and convert it into a museum for the better pieces of wrought and carved work, and for the many miscellaneous fragments found during the excavations. The walls have been built up for protection with rough rubble-work, and the tops covered with turf.

I desire to express my thanks to Mr. Stephen Williams for his courtesy and hospitality, and to the Council for their kindness in affording me the opportunity of seeing these interesting remains.

As I understand our Fellow and Local Secretary, Mr. Willis-Bund, is preparing an account of the excavations to lay before the Society, I have not thought it necessary to go into details of all that has been found.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

November 20, 1888."

Professor J. HENRY MIDDLETON, F.S.A., by permission of the rector, exhibited an altar-cloth of medieval needlework from Lyng church, Norfolk, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"This altar-cloth is a very interesting example of what happened in a great many parish churches in England in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth—namely, the cutting up old vestments to make them into frontals or cloths for the altar.

Though many extant churchwardens' accounts show that this

was very commonly done, yet very few examples of the frontals made in this way still exist.

This cloth, which measures 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 8 inches, is made up, in a rather ingenious way, of a sort of patch-work of three different vestments, all dating from the fifteenth century, and of English workmanship :

A. A cope of blue velvet, its main surface being decorated with a *semé* pattern of conventional flowers of a common fifteenth century type, double-headed eagles displayed, cherubim with four wings standing on wheels and holding scrolls, and seraphim with six wings, also on wheels. Of the latter only one remains, holding a scroll on which are traces of the inscription, *Da Gloriam Deo*. Two of the cherubim exist. The positions of these and the other figures I have indicated on a key-plan of the whole altar-cloth.

Traces of a small hood, cut into separate patches, and sewn together to make up this sort of textile mosaic, are visible in the central strip.

The orphreys of this cope were decorated with tiers of single figures of saints under canopies. The upper parts of the latter have been cut off and sewn in pairs so as to form ornamental squares.

Both orphreys were cut up, leaving each figure in a separate patch, and were used to form part of the borders of the cloth.

The figures appear to be :

1. A prophet with a very ample head-dress, holding a scroll.
2. St. Olave, as a king, crowned and nimbed, holding a pole-axe and a sceptre.
3. St. Paul, a bearded man holding a long sword.

On the other border :

4. St. John Evangelist, as a beardless youth holding a chalice.

5 and 6. Two other prophets, one wearing a tippet of gold, the other an ermine tippet.

7. An apostle bearded, emblem lost.

A border formed of gold thread enclosed the orphreys on both sides.

At one place the curve of the edge of the cope is visible, with a triangular patch of the same velvet inserted to bring it to the necessary rectangle.

In many places the indigo dye of the blue velvet has changed to a pale green tint, but on the whole the colours are well preserved.

B. A cope of red velvet. Only small portions of this and the third vestment were used to fill up patches which the blue cope was insufficient to supply.

The small part of the crimson cope which remains was decorated with half-length figures of prophets, worked in silk and gold on linen, and *appliqué* in the same way as those on the blue cope. One only of these prophets exists, holding a scroll with his name "**Daniel**"; but traces remain where two others were sewn on to the velvet ground. Some light scroll work filled up the intermediate parts of the ground. That this crimson vestment was a cope is shown by the traces of its hood which exist on the central strip.

C. A vestment of orange or tawny velvet. This seems to have been *semé* with the usual conventional flowers, very like those on the blue cope. Four of these exist, cut into square patches, and inserted in the borders of the frontal.

One piece of its orphrey only remains. This represents the Crucifixion, with standing figures of SS. Mary and John. It is inserted in the border, with other figures from the orphreys of the blue cope.

Though the blue, crimson, and orange velvets, which formed the ground work of these vestments, are from foreign, probably Italian, looms, yet the embroidered ornaments and figures are of purely English work and design. Though very bold and decorative in effect, with well-selected colours, highly effective at a distance, yet the actual drawing of the figures is poor and the detail rather coarse, as is usually the case with English needle-work of the fifteenth century.

The dyes used for the silks in the Lyng altar-cloth are very fine and rich in colour, especially the *Kermes* crimson, the *indigo* blue, and the rich orange *weld*; the whole effect is extremely magnificent.

The gold thread, which is so lavishly used, is made in the usual way by winding a minute silver-gilt ribbon tightly round a strand of flaxen thread, giving the effect of a thick gold thread with very little metal. Solid gold is used for the spangles, which are sewn with crimson or yellow thread on to the ground, and are used to decorate the conventional flowers. The crown of St. Olave is very beautifully made of pieces of real gold, cut into the required shapes, and then sewn into their place, like a sort of gold mosaic. Great richness of effect is given by all these bits of gold having their surface rounded, so as to catch the light; not being flat discs like modern spangles, which always have a mean and tawdry effect.

It should be observed that this altar-cloth was not intended to be used like a frontal, but is meant to be thrown over the top of the post-Reformation altar like an ordinary domestic table-cloth, and therefore was probably made up at some period when the extreme Puritan party were in the ascendant, possibly in Edward VI.'s reign."

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE pointed out that the red portion of the altar-cloth, instead of the two other figures mentioned by Professor Middleton, had been ornamented with the device of a hemp-break, probably the badge of the donor.

Mr. Hope also said he had consulted the original inventory of Lyng church in the Public Record Office, made in September, 1552, in the hope of finding this altar-cloth or its component vestments mentioned. In this, however, he was disappointed, as the only ornaments of the kind named in the inventory were three copes—one of black velvet, another of black satin, and the third of green silk; two vestments—one of white, the other of red satin; and a hanging of silk. All these and other ornaments had been sold, except one chalice and the least of the three bells.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of the rector, exhibited another altar-cloth or pall of medieval needlework, from Littledean, Gloucestershire, on which he read these remarks:

“By the kindness of the rector of Littledean I am enabled to exhibit to the Society another altar-cloth or pall of medieval needlework of similar date to the example from Lyng.

It was originally described to me as made up of two yellow chasubles.

I find, however, that it is really composed of a pair of tunicles, of which the sleeves have been removed and the garments opened out and sewn side by side on a foundation or backing of blue buckram. The openings for the head have been left, but are filled up with portions of the sleeves.

The tunicles were made of strips of yellow or tawny velvet, without any seam on the shoulders, and powdered with the usual conventional flowers. The orphrey consisted of a vertical strip before and behind with figures of saints and prophets under canopies.

These figures are, on the one tunicle:

In front:

1. An apostle with saw.
2. St. Apollonia.
3. A prophet.

On the back:

1. St. Ursula.
2. St. Bartholomew.
3. St. Agatha.

On the other tunicle:

In front:

1. St. Bartholomew.
2. St. Mary Magdalene.
3. A prophet.

On the back:

1. An apostle with long club and book.
2. St. Barbara.
3. A prophet.

With the exception of one figure, apparently a restoration,

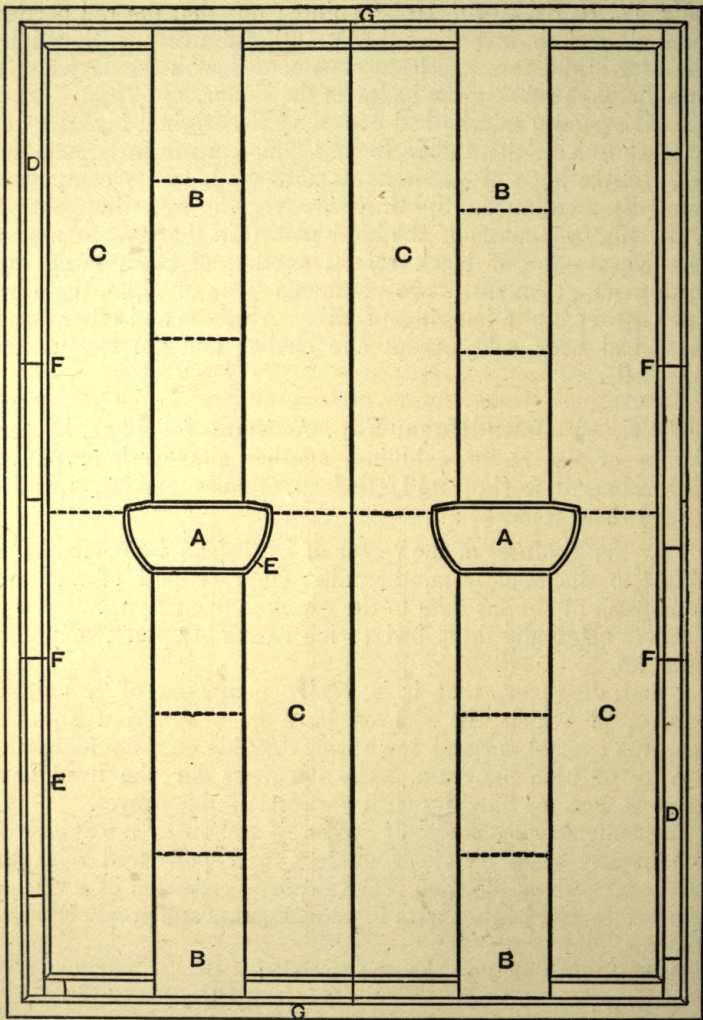


DIAGRAM OF AN ALTAR-CLOTH OR PALL FROM LITTLEDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, MADE OF A PAIR OF TUNICLES. ($\frac{1}{16}$ linear.)

AA. Openings for the head, in front only ; now filled with pieces taken from a sleeve.

BB. Orphreys of saints under canopies, all in needlework throughout.

CC. Four strips of tawny or brown velvet with flowers embroidered.

DD. Narrow band of cloth of gold.

EE. Rainbow lace or edging.

FF. Points between which the sleeves were inserted.

GG. Blue buckram forming the lining.

the whole of the needlework of the orphreys is worked on the canvas or other material forming the groundwork, and each strip of orphrey is in one piece.

The canopies have gold diapered backgrounds and large leaf-like crockets and finials.

There is a notable absence of bright colour throughout the tunicles, the only colours used being shades of white, yellow, brown, blue, and green.

The tunicles were edged with a band of gold lace between two narrow strips of silk 'rainbow' lace. This border remains at the bottom of each vestment and along the outer sides; the gaps left where the sleeves were removed being filled with portions of the other borders."

The original shape of one of the tunicles, for which we are indebted to Mr. Micklethwaite, is here shown :

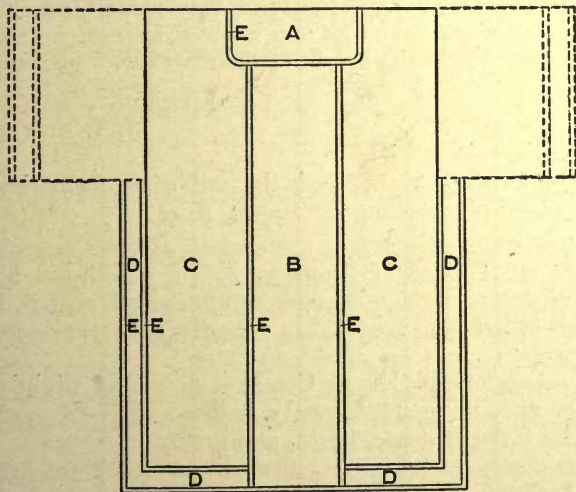


DIAGRAM OF A TUNICLE, FROM AN ALTAR-CLOTH AT LITTLEDEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. ($\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)

- A. Opening for the head, in front only.
- BB. Orphrey of saints under canopies.
- CC. Tawny or brown velvet with gold flowers.
- DD. Narrow band of cloth of gold.
- EE. Rainbow lace or edging.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., communicated the following note on inscriptions on church towers :

“DEAR SECRETARY,

The inscription from the tower of Totnes church, com-

municated by Mr. King (*Proc.* 2d S. xii. 160), reminds me of two inscriptions in raised letters, on tablets about the middle of each stage, so far as I remember, in the Perpendicular tower of the church at Great Carlton, Lincolnshire. I have by me the note-book in which I copied them while collecting bell-inscriptions in 1867. One is:

for robt schadworth fowll ye pray
yt for yis fote makyng dyd pay

and higher up another, which I was not able to make out entirely:

for (some?) madyns lōke ye p^{ry}
yt for yis fotmakyng dyd . .

If ever I have an opportunity of re-visiting Great Carlton I will look at it again, and let you know the result. The 'fote' is clearly one foot in the height of the masonry.

Yours faithfully,
J. T. FOWLER."

GEORGE CLINCH, Esq., read the following memoranda on some supposed pit-dwellings at Hayes, Kent:

"Hayes Common is a fine open space of uncultivated land, about two miles south of Bromley, Kent, which has hitherto escaped enclosure, although much common-land near it, by the simple act of erecting fences, has recently been converted into private property.

In greatest length, Hayes Common measures slightly over one mile, and, in breadth, nearly half-a-mile. Its surface is covered by furze or gorse, heath, and grass.

The existence of ancient earthworks at this place has been known for some years past. As far as I have been able to ascertain the first *public* reference to them was made on July 31st, 1878, when Mr. Flinders Petrie read a paper on 'Kentish Earthworks,' before the Kent Archaeological Society at their Bromley Congress. In that paper Mr. Petrie adverted to the pit-dwellings at Hayes, but the existence of such remains had been noticed and pointed out some years before that date by the late rector of Hayes, Rev. G. V. Reed.

It does not appear, however, that any steps were taken towards excavating or closely investigating the remains until December, 1878, when I dug out one of the supposed pit-dwellings, without any satisfactory result. The digging revealed the presence of

disturbed earth of a depth of about eighteen inches. Under that was a hard, stubborn, immovable pebble-bed, which resisted every effort of the spade. The removed earth was made up of a mixture of sand, pebbles, and peat, but there were no traces of pottery or flint implements, or other indications of human habitation.

In the following summer, August, 1879, two or three other pits were opened with a similarly unsuccessful result. But in one very small pit, about 4 feet in diameter, near Baston Manor, I was fortunate in finding distinct indications of an ancient fire buried under a deposit of earth upwards of a foot in depth. The disturbed earth consisted of five distinct strata, of which the following is a list:

No. 1.	Turf and surface peat	. . .	5 inches deep.
„ 2.	Black earth, with charcoal	. . .	1½ „
„ 3.	White sand, with reddened pebbles	2½ „
„ 4.	Black earth with fine charcoal	. . .	4 „
„ 5.	Black earth, containing large pieces of charcoal, fine charcoal, reddened pebbles, etc.	. . .	5 „
Total depth to undisturbed earth			. 18 inches.

Below this the pebble-beds had not been disturbed, but the fire, of which such evident indications remained in the bed of black earth (No. 5), had coloured the pebbles considerably. One or two pebbles, *in situ*, had acquired a reddish tinge upon their upper surface only, proving that this was the bottom of the fire, and probably the floor upon which it was kindled. The reddened pebbles, in stratum No. 3, were large enough to have been useful as pot-boilers, and they may very possibly have been heated for that purpose.

Only two or three other pits were opened during the next seven years, and nothing of interest was found in them.

In 1886, with the kind permission of the Conservators, I made further excavations at Hayes Common, by which means several important facts were brought to light. These facts I will now proceed to set forth in detail.

Selecting a pit, near the eastern limits of the common, of a remarkable and promising appearance, I commenced operations on September 16th, 1886, by digging a deep trench through it from east to west. The pit consisted of a large depression, nearly circular, 17 feet in diameter, raised conical mound in the centre, and the very unusual feature of a square

addition upon the eastern side. Whether the latter should be considered the foundation of a separate apartment, or that of a porch to screen the entrance from the east wind, does not appear. It is a curious fact, however, that in some of the beehive huts in Cornwall a somewhat similar arrangement may be found. At Zennor there are several such huts, consisting of a circular apartment with two entrances, and a square apartment attached, access to which from the circular room is gained by a low doorway. An account of one of these huts, with engravings of ground plan, etc., may be found in a *List of Antiquities in the Hundreds of Kirrier and Penwith, West Cornwall*, printed in 1862 for the Royal Institution of Cornwall.

Beginning in the crown of the central mound, I cut a trench completely through the pit, and deep enough to touch the undisturbed soil below. The following strata were thus exposed in section :

No. 1. Turf and compact peat	. 2½ to 3 inches deep.
„ 2. White sand, mixed with a proportion of about 50 per cent of peat	. 5½ inches deep.
„ 3. Pebble-beds (disturbed)	. 18 inches deep.

At a depth of 26 inches from the top of the central mound the hard undisturbed soil was encountered. Just before reaching that depth, about thirty unusually large pebbles were turned up by the spade. The depth at which they were found must have been about from 21 to 22 inches. Some of the largest pebbles were 6 inches in greatest length, and many were furnished with hollows in the broad flat side. The scarcity of such large pebbles at Hayes Common renders it very probable that they were brought to this spot for a definite purpose. Whether that purpose was the making of a floor, or a hearth upon which to kindle a fire, or any other such purpose, I leave for better judges than myself to determine. A few pebbles, reddened by fire, but much smaller in size, were found just above them, but no other trace of fire appeared, and the large pebbles bore no marks of fire whatever. Several of the large pebbles had a hollow depression upon one of their sides. Such hollows are not artificial, but, from the marks of abrasion which they bear, it is evident that they date back to the geological period when they were ground down to their present shape. The collection of such pebbles in this spot suggests some definite purpose. It has been suggested that they may have been used for the same purpose as the so-called 'nut-cracker stones.' These pebbles were found within the circular pit, and,

although the trench was carried through the square addition, nothing further was met with which helped to throw any light upon the original use of the two apartments. It may be remarked that for a living-room a circular form would be the best adapted, just as for a sleeping-apartment a square-shaped room would be the most convenient and best suited to the recumbent body. Without committing myself to any positive statement upon the subject, I may venture to suggest that such an explanation seems to fit in very well with this case, in which a circular hut has apparently had the addition of a small square chamber.

On September 23rd, 1886, I dug trenches through two small pits situated nearly in the middle of Hayes Common. The first pit was a small circular depression 8 feet 6 inches in diameter. At a depth of 7 inches from the surface I found a small flint flake in a bed of sand. Neither the flint, nor the clayey-sand in which it was embedded, bore any marks of fire; but just below, at a depth of 8 inches from the surface, the hard undisturbed earth was encountered. There the marks of fire were very decided. The pebbles had been reddened and in some cases burnt to a white condition, and the sandy loam in which they lay had become hardened and partially baked by the extreme heat to which it had been subjected. The flint flake bore no mark of fire, therefore it must have been deposited in the place where it was found after the time of the fire below it. The thickness of the superincumbent earth was quite sufficient to protect it from the effects of the periodical surface-fires which often destroy the gorse and heath when they become dry and inflammable. Although such fires are, as long as they last, of considerable fierceness, their effect does not usually reach deeper than the turf and surface-peat. That this pit has been a fire-place I think there can be no doubt, and, from the decided marks of heat which it bears, I assume that the fire was of long continuance.

Another pit close by, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, was next opened, and showed, at the bottom of the disturbed earth, 10 inches from the surface, marks of severe fire-action. Several other of these small pits have been opened, and in every case I have found traces of fire.

In addition to the small pits and hut-circles there are numerous lines of ditch-and-mound work, which, I suppose, mark the form and extent of ancient enclosures. The natural sterility of the soil militates against the idea that these enclosures were cultivated plots. During hot and dry weather the porous gravel and pebble-beds will not support anything but furze and heath. The hawthorns and brakes even die away.

Indeed, Hayes Common would doubtless have been appropriated long ago had it been of any agricultural value. An attempt at cultivation has been made during the present century, but without success. Therefore, in all likelihood, the old enclosures were simply boundaries of property or foundation banks of fences and hedges for the security of cattle. They do not seem to have been constructed with any very definite relation to the pit-dwellings. In one or two instances the pits appear to have been grouped on the inside of the lines of ditch-and-mound work, but this may very possibly have been due entirely to accident. It is quite clear that the enclosures are older than the macadamised roads near them, as the latter always cut through them whenever the one interferes with the other. Some of the old paths across the common, from their deep and worn condition, may very probably date back many centuries, and as they lead to several of the pit-dwellings it is very likely that they may date from the period when those dwellings were inhabited.

Two or three low conical mounds which looked like sepulchral barrows were opened, but they proved to be merely modern rubbish-heaps overgrown with grass.

It has been computed that the total number of so-called 'pit-dwellings' at Hayes Common is about one hundred and fifty. After a careful examination of every specimen I have come to the conclusion that they are capable of being divided into three types, viz. :—

1. Large circular pits from 10 to 20, or even 30 feet in diameter, and from 6 inches to 2 feet 6 inches deep,* surrounded by a well-defined and carefully-constructed mound, in which at one point there is a flat space—probably the old entrance to the hut. They contain no considerable remains of fire.
2. Large circular pits, similar in every way to the above, but with a low conical mound in the centre.
3. Small circular pits, very even and uniform in construction, from 4 feet to 10 feet in diameter, without marks of entrance, and generally without any encircling mound,† but always containing, at a depth of about a foot or less, reddened pebbles, charred wood, and other indications of fire. In some of them I have found fragments of oak wood thoroughly burnt to charcoal.

* That is, in their present condition. When the disturbed earth, by which they are always more or less filled up, is removed, they are of course much deeper.

† Hence, the removed material was, no doubt, scattered upon the surface of the ground, without any regular method in its diffusion.

Many theories have been formed to account for the pits at Hayes Common. It has been suggested, for instance, that they are the work of modern gipsies, many of whom, it is well known, made Hayes Common their occasional dwelling-place during the early part of the present century, and probably for many years before ; but the absence of pottery forms rather a serious objection to such a theory. The great thickness of peat above many of the probable floors (5 inches, in some cases) points to a great antiquity. The simple form of the ground-plan, the remains of old fires deep under deposits of disturbed earth, and the associated flint-chips, all point to the probability of great antiquity.

There is no reason to suppose that the original group of dwellings was confined to the limits of Hayes Common. The cultivation of the neighbouring soil has doubtless removed traces of many other dwellings. In the adjoining parish of West Wickham I have found more than 2,000 flint implements and chips, and have been able to identify the site of a 'neolithic' village at Moll Costen,* where flint implements must have been manufactured in great numbers. About a quarter of a mile south of Moll Costen is Fuller's Wood, in which there is a good specimen of a pit-dwelling, but much overgrown with trees. On the top of Croham Hurst, near Croydon, about 4 miles west of Hayes Common, there are also some somewhat similar pits.

During the whole course of the excavations no pottery at all was found, although the number of floors uncovered was sufficiently large to reveal it had it been present in any quantity. About twenty or thirty flint chips, chiefly flakes and arrow-points, have been found at Hayes Common. They are inferior in variety of form and workmanship, as well as in number, to those found at West Wickham. Several flint flakes were turned up during the latter part of 1887 in the course of building a new house on the sloping ground on the south-west side of Hayes Common.

Further facts may, perhaps, reward future explorers if they take the trouble of digging out, patiently and slowly, the remaining pits. It is much to be desired that the question of approximate date should be settled. For the present the remains are quite safe, the Conservators of Hayes Common being desirous to preserve whatever is of antiquarian interest. In conclusion, I feel bound to express my thanks to the gentlemen of that board for the kindness and courtesy with which they allowed the excavations to be made, and for the friendly interest which they manifested during the progress of the operations."

* See *Proc.* 2d S. xi. 161.

The Rev. W. BENHAM, F.S.A., mentioned another series of like pits in Addington Park, in a line with those on Hayes Common. He also stated that the tumuli in Addington Park described by Aubrey have since been utterly destroyed.

Captain J. E. ACLAND-TROYTE, in a letter to the Director, communicated some further notes on the Harmonies contrived by Nicholas Ferrar at Little Gidding, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 13th, 1888.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author:—Lux Benigna, being the history of Orange Street Chapel, otherwise called Leicester Fields Chapel. By R. W. Free, M.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—On the Reform of Crown Procedure. A memorandum addressed to the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Justice Lopes. By Stuart A. Moore, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—Hubbard's Map of New England. Remarks made before the Massachusetts Historical Society, Nov. 8, 1888. By S. A. Green, M.D. 8vo. Cambridge, 1888.
- From Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—Photograph of the Tomb in Croydon Church of John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, ob. 1603. Damaged by fire in 1867. Restored Nov. 14, 1888.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Henry Taylor, Esq.
Edwin Sidney Hartland, Esq.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 10th, 1889, and a list of Candidates to be balloted for was read.

Lord DE LISLE AND DUDLEY exhibited a sword that formerly belonged to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, and a helmet and crest of Sir William Sidney, which were thus described by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Secretary :

“The sword exhibited by Lord de Lisle and Dudley is an exceedingly handsome example of the *two-hander* of the sixteenth century, and, except for the shortened proportions of the blade, is in very fine condition. Its total length now, including the hilt, is 46 inches, of which the blade occupies only 30. Judging from other examples of this class of weapon, some 20 inches must have been lost either by fracture or intentionally removed, as it is known that many of the swords imported into England *temp.* Henry VIII. were cut down for use in the lists. The portion of the blade now remaining has been pointed, but this is probably a comparatively modern alteration, as blunt or rebated swords were always used on such occasions in the sixteenth century. The blade is of an average breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and in the centre is about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick. For 6 inches from the hilt the section is rectangular and was doubtless covered with velvet or other textile, as often seen on such weapons. Below this are two triangular projections or lugs, one on each edge, with bevelled edges terminating in points, the distance between the points being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. On these lugs, on both faces, is stamped the maker's mark, an oblong with invected edges, with a dot in relief in the centre. Below the lugs the blade has sharp edges.

On each face of the blade are two narrow deep grooves extending about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the hilt, with a broad shallow groove between them extending 19 inches down the blade. In this groove, and also on the surfaces on each side, are very faint remains of an inscription now illegible. This part of the blade also bears traces of gilding, but these are even more slight than those of the inscription, and one face of the blade has been much damaged by rust and ill-treatment.

The pommel is of steel, and consists of a short, thick, ragged staff, on each face of which, in low relief, is a lion passant-gardant and crowned, on a ragged staff, the whole encircled with a garter. At each side of the pommel is a bear standing, muzzled and chained, and holding a ragged staff. These figures, which are finely cut in full relief, each bear on the left shoulder a crescent for cadency. The lower part of the pommel consists of a wreath or torse boldly wrought.

The grip of the hilt is now plain wood, somewhat damaged by rot near the pommel, but formerly covered with velvet or wire.

The quillons, which start from a rectangular block through which the blade passes, have a total length of 17 inches, and are fashioned as ragged staves. At the extremity of each is a wreath or torse, on which stands a bear with ragged staff, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, and in all respects similar to the animals on each side of the pommel.

On each side of the rectangular block from which spring the

quillons is an oval ring $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches broad and extending $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side of the plane of the blade. These rings are fashioned as ragged staves, like the quillons, and bear on the centres, opposite the blade, oval medallions with the lion within the garter as on the faces of the pommel. The whole of the steel work of the hilt is of exquisite design and finish, but does not seem to have been intended for the rough usage such weapons were exposed to in combast in the lists. The present weight of the sword is 7 lbs.

The blade probably belongs to the early part of the sixteenth century, but the hilt unmistakably belongs to the later period of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, in an inventory of whose property at Kenilworth this sword is mentioned.

The richly engraved and embossed suit of the earl, now in the Tower of London, beside the badges of the Orders of the Garter and of St. Michael, is almost covered with representations of the ragged staff, differenced by a crescent, as the bears are on this weapon.

The helmet is said to have been that of Sir William Sidney, the father of Sir Henry, the distinguished and successful Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and the grandfather of the yet more popular and admired Sir Philip. It is in a much damaged condition, and has been subjected to severe usage at the hands of the 'restorer,' no less than at those of the wearer's opponents in the tiltyard.

It consists of the following parts, *the coyffe scull or bassenet piece*, as Hall calls it, covering the top and back of the head and neck; the *ventail* or portion protecting the chin, throat, and cheeks; a reinforcing piece strengthening the fore part of the *bassenet piece*, and forming the brow covering, and lastly the visor, which is in one piece, with a horizontal *fente* or slit for sight. On the right side of the visor was one of the small hinged doors closed with a spring bolt, so often seen on helmets for the joust, and through which, as pointed out by the late Mr. Burges, Henry II. of France received his death-wound from the splintered lance of Montgomery. The opening for the door has been permanently closed, and in such a manner as to present a nearly flush surface on the exterior. All the pieces mentioned above pivot on two pins, though one of the arms of the *ventail* has been broken off just at the pivot-hole. The *ventail* has a piece cut out opposite to the lower lip, and this, I am told by our Fellow, the Baron de Cosson, is a peculiarly English feature in helmets. There is only one similar instance, I believe, among the headpieces at the Tower.

Two lames or plates of metal spreading out from the base of the helmet, one in front and another behind, are evidently recent

additions by some 'restorer.' The spring-catch and bolt for holding the visor down, and the small bar for supporting it when raised, have been removed, but the two square notches on the lower edge of the right side of the visor, in which the supporting bar would rest, are still to be seen. The plume was, as in helmets of this period, fastened into a hole on the top and passing through the reinforcing piece and the headpiece itself. Three holes have been *punched* on each side of the bassenet piece, apparently from their position to enable the wearer to hear. On the central ridge at the back of the helmet is a hole in which was probably fixed a pin with a disc as seen in helmets of this date. Such a disc could have been only an imitation of that seen on armets, for there could have been no use for it in this class of headpiece, there being no opening or fastening behind to protect.

The present weight of the helmet, including the added lames, is 8 lbs. 14 oz.

The crest exhibited is an interesting specimen of this class of armorial ensign, and, though much impoverished in appearance by age, etc., gives a good idea of these rare objects. It is a conventionally treated porcupine carved in wood with quills of the same material stuck into holes in the back. The head of this inoffensive animal has been made, by the addition of two long tusks, to wear a fierce expression, and were it not for the quills it would be difficult to say what animal was intended. One or more of the legs is modern, and the tail is wanting. The whole would be supported on the helmet by a pin entering the stomach. There is a line wound round the body, which bears no traces of colour. This crest probably came from some monumental helm at Penshurst, as the material would be too heavy for wear in the lists.

In the funeral procession of Sir Philip Sidney, engraved by Thomas Lant, a portion of which, showing the heralds bearing the spurs, helm, coat, etc., of the deceased, is engraved in Dallaway's *Enquiry into Heraldry*, the crest is clearly shown standing on the torse or wreath of the helm.

The porcupine has been adopted as a badge at different times by Charles the Bold of Burgundy, Louis XII. of France, and, according to Mrs. Bury Palliser, in one instance by Mary queen of Scots."

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., exhibited a casket or coffer of carved ivory, of Indo-European work, with a lock-plate and handle of gold set with sapphires, on which he communicated the following remarks :

"I send for exhibition to the Fellows of our Society an

ancient carved ivory casket, which I think is a fine example of a class of work about which little has hitherto been said or written.

It is of Indo-European origin, and in the last instance found its way to this country from Portugal. The date of the work is, I have no doubt, early in the sixteenth century, perhaps as far back as *circa* 1500-20. I think it most likely that it was made at Goa, or some other Portuguese Indian settlement.

The elaborate carved work exhibits a strange mixture of Hindoo and European representations. In the front panels are men in sixteenth century European costumes, wearing slashed and puffed doublets and trunk hose, with daggers at their girdles and playing on bag-pipes.

The responding panels at the back contain representations, one of which is probably meant for the Virgin and Child and a saint or pilgrim, whilst at one end is an elaborate carving of the root of Jesse, to all appearance copied from a 'Gothic,' *i.e.* late fifteenth or early sixteenth century illumination, or perhaps from one of the printed woodcut illustrated missals of French origin, of the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the course of my tours in Spain and Portugal, in years gone by, I have come across many ivory caskets of the same class and origin, but never so elaborate an example as the present one.

Travellers in Portugal must be aware what strong root Indian art took in that country during the great age of colonial enterprise in the fifteenth and early sixteenth century periods. The Indian influence impressed itself strongly upon the architecture of the country even, and an extraordinary mixture of 'Gothic' and early Renaissance, with Hindoo motives and details, is to be met with in all parts of the land. I need only instance the 'capilla imperfeita' attached to the great church at Batatha, and the Geronymite church at Belem, as striking and magnificent examples of the composite style.

Household furniture and embroidery again exhibit this Indian influence in a thousand forms, down to the last century even; witness the inlaid cabinets, tables, chairs, etc., of the fine Goa work still abounding in the Peninsula, and the 'colchas' or state coverlets, of which so many have of late years been imported into England.

That the present casket must have been highly thought of by its possessors is evidenced by the costly lock and handle in gold set with fine cabochon sapphires. This casket, in short, is just the kind of art object which returning viceroys or governors, such as the famous Don John de Castro, might have brought home as presents to the sovereign.

In regard to this last-named celebrated personage, I may mention that I have several times visited Penha Verde, the family 'quinta' or palace of the De Castros at Cintra, now the property of a Fellow of our Society, Sir Francis Cook, in the woods around which still remain numerous sculptured stone and marble monuments, elaborate Indian inscriptions, etc., set up by Don John himself. I need scarcely add, all are religiously preserved by their present owner."

The Rev. W. F. CREENY, F.S.A., exhibited the figure of a man in armour, part of the figure of a lady, and an inscription, portions of a monumental brass said to have formerly existed in Croydon church, Surrey.

The male figure is represented in armour, and the lady in the usual costume worn about the middle of the sixteenth century. The inscription is as follows:—

Here lyeth Wyllim Heron Esquier and Justys of the
 Peers and Also his wyfe which Wyllim Deceased the
 iiii daye of January in ye yere of our lord MCCCCC
 62 whose soule god take to hys Mercy amen *wawaw*

Mr. Creeny communicated the following notes on the history of this brass:—

"In April 1887, Mr. L. A. B. Waller sent the knight, the bust of the lady (all that remains of her figure), and the inscription to me, to be exhibited in Norwich at an exhibition I had of rubbings and other kindred things.

Mr. Waller's friend, into whose possession it had come before Mr. Waller purchased it at the sale of his effects, had a suspicion that it came from a Norfolk church, and it was hoped I might find its original home and restore it.

A rubbing was taken at my exhibition by Mr. Herbert W. Macklin, hon. sec. of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors, and from this rubbing Mr. Stephenson identified the brass as belonging to Croydon church.

Mr. L. A. B. Waller writes to me:—"Ducarel's list of inscriptions was, as I supposed, copied from Aubrey, so his date of 1783 is of no value as to the time of its loss from Croydon church. This may have happened much earlier than 1718, when Aubrey's book was published, for he says, "I entered upon the perambulation of the county of Surrey, July 1, 1673, and left off about the middle of September following. His death occurred in 1697." Mr. Waller goes on to say:

'The recent history of the brass is this:—At the sale of the

effects of a friend of mine, W. C. Jourdain, who died in 1868, I bought it. *He* had obtained it from a friend of his and of mine, T. G. Waller (no relative), solicitor, of the Inner Temple and of Cuckfield, Sussex, who died suddenly in 1846, in his thirty-sixth year.' Mr. Jourdain used to say that T. G. Waller (who loved brasses) obtained it from a client. So there is a hiatus of about 150 years, and the brass no doubt disappeared during that disastrous period, the eighteenth century.'

John Heron, citizen and mercer of London, was buried at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. His will was proved 13th March, 1514-15. He was father of Thomas Heron, of Addiscombe House, in the parish of Croydon, who died September, 1544, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Bond, clerk of the Green Cloth, buried at Croydon 1st August, 1558. They had ten children, the eldest of whom was William Heron (the knight commemorated by the brass), of Addiscombe, justice of the peace, who died without issue 4th January, 1562 (*i.e.* 1563), and was buried at Croydon 10th January. His wife Alice afterwards married (at Croydon) Oliver St. John, Esq., 3rd August, 1563, just seven months after the death of her first husband, William Heron, justice of the 'peaxe.' Was the fair Alice an old lady in a hurry? No doubt some of the neighbours thought she had soon forgotten the old love.

The above is nearly all from Mr. Waller's letters to me. I am glad that the original resting-place of the monument has been found, and that the vicar of Croydon has guaranteed to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., and to myself, to refix it; and I am grateful to Mr. Stephenson for the great interest he has taken in its restoration."

Professor J. HENRY MIDDLETON read a paper on MS. Notes on Ancient Rome by Pirro Ligorio, *circa* 1550-70.

This paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

HENRY HOWORTH, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., called the attention of the meeting to the fact that a find of Roman silver plate imported to England for, he believed, examination by the authorities at the South Kensington Museum had been seized and detained by the Custom House officials on the plea that the articles were not hall-marked. Such a line of conduct would, he thought, seriously interfere with the importation of antiquities to this country, and he hoped the Society would express some opinion on the matter.

After some discussion it was proposed by Mr. Howorth, seconded by Rev. W. Benham, and carried unanimously :

“That the Society of Antiquaries hears with much regret that the Custom House officials are claiming plate-duty on objects of classical antiquity in the precious metals imported into this country, and trusts that Her Majesty’s Government will interfere to prevent such impediments being placed on antiquities coming to this country.”

Thursday, January 10th, 1889.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—

1. An Exact Collection of all Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, Orders, &c., beginning Dec. 1641, and continued until March the 21, 1643. Published, by order, by Edward Husbands. 4to. Lond. 1643.
2. De origine moribus & rebus gestis [Scotorum libri decem. Authore Joanne Leslæo, Episcopo Rossensi. 4to. Rome, 1675.
3. Hadriani Relandi Palaestina ex monumentis veteribus illustrata. 2 vols. 4to. Utrecht, 1714.
4. An Historical Geography of the Old Testament: in 3 vols. By Edward Wells, D.D. 8vo. London, 1711-2.
5. An Historical Geography of the New Testament. By Edward Wells, D.D. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1712.
6. Doctrina Antiqua de rerum originibus: or, an Inquiry into the doctrine of the philosophers of all nations, concerning the original of the world. By Thomas Burnet, D.D. Made English from the Latin original by Mr. Mead and Mr. Foster. 8vo. London, 1736.
7. Armorial Général de la France [d’Hozier]. Registres 1^{er} et 2^{me}. 4to. Paris, 1821-3.
8. Mémoires de la Société Académique d’Archéologie, Sciences et Arts du Département de l’Oise. Vols. 1-9. 8vo. Beauvais, 1847-74.
9. Ville d’Angers. Inventaire du Musée d’Antiquités Saint-Jean et Toussaint. Par Victor Godard-Faultrier. 2^{me} édition. 8vo. Angers, 1884.
10. Der Goldfund von Nagy-Szent-Miklós sogenannter “Schatz des Attila.” Von Joseph Hampel. 8vo. Budapesth, 1886.
11. Collection d’Armes de sa Majesté le Roi Charles XV. 4to. Paris. [1863.]
12. No. 48. Julauktion. Förteckning öfver en omvexlande Samling, Miniaturer, Vapen, &c. 8vo. Stockholm, 1888.

From Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A.:—Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England. By William Courthope. 8vo. London, 1835.

From the Curators of the Bodleian Library:—A Report from the Librarian. 4to. Oxford, 1888.

- From J. W. Clark, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Cambridgeshire :—
Photolithographic Facsimile of a portion of Hammond's Map of Cambridge, containing King's College chapel, SS. Benet's and Sepulchre's churches, and St. John's College.
- From T. J. Willson, Esq.:—*Missale Romanum, ex decreto S.S. concilii Tridentini restitutum, Pii V. jussu editum.* 4to. Leyden, 1730.
- From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Lincolnshire :—
1. *Quaeritur. The Sanskrit Language, and the labours of the German school in that field—are they not overvalued?* By T. Hewitt Key. 8vo. Berlin, 1863.
 2. *The Haydock Papers: a glimpse into English Catholic life.* By Joseph Gillow. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author :—*Discipline Ecclésiastique des Iles de la Manche. Actes du Consistoire de St. André, Guernesey.* Par G. E. Lee. 8vo. Guernsey, 1885.
- From Rev. W. C. Boulter, M.A., F.S.A.:—
1. *The Bells of the ancient Churches of York.* By George Benson. 8vo. York, 1885.
 2. *The early York Registers of Wills.* By Richard Holmes. 1 leaf, folio. Pontefract, 1888.
 3. *A Prophecy of Hull.* By T. Tindall Wildridge. 1 leaf, folio. n.p. n.d.
- From the Author :—*The Moore Charters and Documents, relating to Liverpool. Report, 1st part.* By Sir J. A. Picton, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1888.
- From the Author :—*Exeter Diocesan Conference, October, 1888. The Importance of preserving the belongings of our Parish and other Churches.* By J. Brooking Rowe. 8vo. Plymouth, 1888.
- From Eliot Stock, Esq.:—*The Library: a magazine of bibliography and literature.* 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Department of Science and Art:—*Forster Collection. A Catalogue of the Printed Books bequeathed by John Forster, Esq., LL.D.* 8vo. London, 1888.
- From Dr. Handelmann:—*Neue Mittheilungen von den Runensteinen bei Schleswig.* Von H. Handelmann und W. Splieth. 8vo. Keil, 1889.
- From the Author, M. Robert Mowat, Hon. F.S.A.:—
1. *Deux Diplomes Militaires d'Antonin découverts à Chesters. Une Inscription romaine de Lyon au Musée Britannique.* 8vo. Vienne, 1883.
 2. *Buste de Mercure en bronze, entouré des divinités du Capitole.* 4to Paris, 1884.
 3. *Inscriptions Osques ornées d'images de monnaies.* 8vo. Paris, 1887.
 4. *Figurine de bronze coiffée d'un casque cornu.* 4to. Paris, 1887.
- From the Author :—*The Elloe Stone, Moulton, county of Lincoln.* By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 8vo. Horncastle, 1889.
- From the Author :—*Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India. Parts 1 and 2.* By Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, M.S.C. 8vo. Madras, 1886-8.
- From the Author :—*Bosnien und die Herzegowina. Reisebilder und Studien von Johann von Asbóth.* 4to. Vienna, 1888.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the President and to Mr. T. J. Willson for their gifts to the Library.

A special vote of thanks was also accorded to the Editors of

the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Proprietors of the *Art Journal*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

Arthur Vicars, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

ARTHUR SPARROW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a silver communion cup and cover, probably of local make, *circa* 1650, from Preen, Salop; (2) a mother-of-pearl tray of Turkish workmanship; and (3) an ancient bloodstone, long in the possession of his family, supposed to possess the power of arresting bleeding.

W. G. THORPE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze celt of unusual form, with oblique cutting-edge, found at Ipplepen, Devonshire.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:—

Rudolph Gustavus Glover, Esq.
William Alexander Lindsay, Esq.
William Martin Conway, Esq.
Allan Wyon, Esq.
Rev. John Morris.
Montagu Henry Campbell Palmer, Esq.
Sir William Crossman, K.C.M.G., R.E., M.P.
William Chambers Lefroy, Esq.
Joseph Child Priestley, Esq.
Rev. John Roberts Boyle.
John Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A.
Whitworth Wallis, Esq.

Thursday, January 17th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Rev. Canon W. Benham, B.D., F.S.A.:—A Manuscript Copy of the Parish Registers of St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, from 1582 to 1777. 3 Vols. 4to.

From J. H. Steinmetz, Esq.:—Sheet No. 3 of Contrasts dedicated to all lovers of old St. Alban's Abbey. Lithograph sheet by J. H. S. 1888.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

William Alexander Lindsay, Esq.

Allan Wyon, Esq.

John Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A.

Rev. John Morris.

SIR J. CHARLES ROBINSON, Knt., F.S.A., entered at some length into the question of the desirability of preserving the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, London, and the unnecessary outcry raised for its removal. He moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Franks, and carried unanimously :

“ That this Society hears with regret that a proposal has been made to destroy the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, which, though not of high antiquity, possesses many features of interest and great architectural beauty. They trust that what appears to be an absolutely needless destruction of an important ecclesiastical building will not be allowed to take place.”

CUTHBERT E. PEEK, Esq., M.A., exhibited a bronze spear-head of unusual form, found at Hampton, on which C. H. Read, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes :

“ This fine specimen was found, in 1868, in excavating on the banks of the Thames at Hampton for the works of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company. It was embedded in the gravel and peat overlying the London clay, 8 feet below the bed of the river. It is 19 inches in length and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the widest part of the blade, and has two rivet-holes through the socket immediately below the edges of the blade,

which are cut off square at this point, as if to permit the holes to be made at this particular spot. The socket, which still preserves a remnant of its wooden shaft, is continued to within a short distance of the point, and has ribs parallel with the edge on either side. The most unusual feature is, however, a rounded point, in place of a sharp one, a deviation from the more ordinary types not easy to explain from any point of view of utility, and which I do not remember to have seen in any other example.

It may be well to mention that the fresh colour of the bronze, which gives it a painfully new appearance, is due to its having lain so long in a peaty soil."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a letter written by Henry Hexham, in 1651. It relates to several members of the Holles family who distinguished themselves in the Dutch War of Independence :

"Henry Hexham is an English worthy whose writings have been strangely neglected by modern people. A list of them may be seen in Bohn's edition of Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*. All seem now to be forgotten, though they contain important facts, communicated in a vigorous and clear style. His English and Nether-Dutch dictionary is especially valuable as a memorial of the state of the two languages in the earlier half of the seventeenth century. It went through three or more editions. I am not aware that any of his papers have come down to our time. A transcript of a letter of his, giving some particulars about members of the Holles family who served in the Dutch War of Independence against Spain, occurs among the genealogical collections of Gervaise Holles, the Grimsby antiquary, which are preserved in the British Museum.* Of this letter, which may be of some service to future historians and biographers, I append a transcript :



BRONZE SPEAR-
HEAD FOUND
AT HAMPTON.
($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

"Delfe this 15th of May, 1651, new stile.

SIR,—

My seruice remembred to you vnknowne ; there was a gentle-

* Lansd. MS. 207, F.

man with me at Delf of y^r acquaintance, who did desire me from you to write vnto you what I knew of S^r George Holles ye elder and Mr. Thomas Holles. For S^r George Holles is in the warres of the vnted Prouinces, first he was a Gentleman of the braue company of Famous S^r Francis Vere, was in ye batle of Newport in Flanders 1600, in ye siege of Ostend (when Marquis Spinola beseiged it) for the space of nine monethes vnder ye command of S^r Francis Vere who was Governour in yt famous seige, where he was made Lieuetenant, and afterward (Sir Francis Vere coming out of Ostend) was made captaine vpon our expedition into litle Brabant, & returning from thence was at ye seige of the Graue 1603, where S^r Francis Vere was shot. After this at ye taking in of ye Sluce in Flanders, and after S^r Francis Veres decease was at ye seige of Gulick, Rhyneberg, Groll, and upon diuerse other expeditions, and afterwardes was made Sarjant Majour to ye Regiment of Sir Horace Vere. In all w^{ch} seruices he carried himselve brauely, and with good reputation in our whole army.

For my olde Lieuetenant Colonell Thomas Holles, he was a braue souldier and raysed his fortune through ye degrees of ye warres, as first a Gentleman of Sir Horace Veres company, was made Ensigne, Lieuteñt, Captaine and Sarjant-Majour of ye same Regiment, and after S^r Edward Vere was slaine at ye seige of ye Bosch 1629 was made Lieuetenant Colonell to S^r Horace Vere himselve, the Regiment consisting of 32 Companies, and afterward to ye same Regiment which Colonell Goring had. He was at ye seiges of Sluice, Gulick, the Graue, Groll, Rhynesbergh, and ye three famous seiges of ye Bosch, Mastricht (where he was appointed to assault ye Breach, as my Lord Crauen can witnes, who as a voluntier fell on with him vpon ye breach) he was at ye famous seige of Breda when his highnes prince Henry tooke it last in, where he carried himselve very valiantly being also then Lieuten^t Colonell to my lord Gorings Regiment who succeeded Sir Horace Vere. Besides he was upon diuerse expeditions, as in Flanders and other places; He carried himselve brauely. He was a very temperate man in his dyet, and though there were twenty dishes of meat upon a table, he would eat but of one dish. His son George was page to prince Henry, and one of his daughters to ye old princesse, the lady Emelia, his consort one of hir maydes of honour. He was a religious Souldier and would not swear an Oath, but kept good discipline in y^e Regiment. My lord S^r Horace Vere (whose second company I commanded) loued him entirely. He died of a dead palsy at ye Bosch, and thus much in breife I am able to relate

of these two worthy Commanders which I knew since ye yeare 1601, and so committing you to gods protection I rest, &c.

HENRY HEXHAM.

For Colonell Geruase Holles
at Rotterdam.”

[folio 35.]

Mr. PEACOCK also communicated the following note on a list of the officers in the army employed in suppressing the ill-fated Rising in the North in 1569:

“Gervaise Holles, the Grimsby antiquary, has preserved among his collections* a list of the officers in the army employed in suppressing the ill-fated Rising in the North, when—

‘the Percy’s crescent set in blood.’

I cannot find out that it has ever been printed or occurs elsewhere in manuscript. If this be so it is an historical document of some importance:

‘The names of all the principall officers and captaynes of the army marching northward when the two Earles of Northumberland and Westmerland rebelled. 1 December, a^o 1569. a^o 12^o Eliz. regine—

Ambrose Dudley Earle of Warwicke	}	LL. Lieutenants
Edward Lord Clynton, Admirall of England		
Walter Deureux, Viscount Hereford		L. Marshall
The Lord Willughby		Command ^r of ye Rere- ward
Robt Car of Sleaford Esq		Treasurer
Leonard Irby Esq		Muster mayster
John Highfeld Esq		Prouost M [’] shall
Charles Howard Esq		Generall of y ^e Horse
Francis Knollys Esq		Leiueten ^t of y ^e Horse
Robert Constable Esq		Sergeant Major
James Spenser Esq		M ^r of y ^e Ordinance
Tristram Tirwhit Esq		Camp-maister
John Henneag Esq		Mr Harbinger
Norrey		King at armes
Porteullis		Herald at Armes

Captaynes of y^e Horsemen

Sir Henry Clynton knight	}	163	{	Demylances and Pistolets
Richard Bertys esq				
Captaine Howard	}	126		Demylances
Capt Bowser				
		146		Light horsmen

* Lansd. MS., 207 C.

Captaine Dymocke	108	Demylances
Capt Calueley	104	Light horsemen
Capt Nevile	50	Light horsemen
Capt Corbet	100	Lances
Capt Carlton		
Capt Drury	50	Light horsemen
Capt Dalton	102	
Capt Dorrington	72	
Capt Bruerton	110	Lances
Capt St Poll	30	
Capt Blunt	100	Pistolets & Light horsemen
Capt Greene	122	Pistolets
Capt Turvile	87	Pistolets

Captaines of ye Footmen

Sir John Zouch	321
Sir Thomas Venables	324
Sir Robert Tirwhit	237
Captaine Thomas Clynton	
Capt Hall	163
Capt Tourney	240
Capt Cary	1000
Capt Constable	272
Capt Meres	343
Capt Lascels	311
Capt Derby	247
Capt Denzil Hollys	252

[Note in margin].—Filius fuit p'mogenitus Will'i Hollys militis, et pater Joh'is Holles com'tis de Clare. Vir fuit fortitudine insignis.

Capt Skipwith	341
Capt Carsey	363
Capt Hastings	500
Capt George	310
Capt Myldemay	203
Capt Foliambe	319
Capt Mannors	300
Capt Cobham	200
Capt Burford	222
Capt Fitz-William	360
Capt Yaxley } Capt Bushy }	221
Capt Leighton	500
Capt Horsey	500
Capt Molyneux	336
Capt Bowes	306
Capt Lane	548

Capt Worseley	216
Capt Ratcliffe	216
Capt Wingfield	126
Capt Fulstrop	216
Capt Deuoreux	343
Capt Bruerton	100
Capt Rigeley	100
Capt Leigh	217
Capt Thiknes	307 Pioneers
Capt Darell	Surueior of Victuals
Mr. Rowley	Commissary of ye Cariages
John Death	Purueyor of ye Cariages
Mr Highcocke	Maister of ye 12 forage horsemen
Capt Booth	324
Capt Dymoke	120
Capt Highfeild	200
Capt Coxson	60 Archers.' "
[fol. 398]	

Mr. HARDY called attention to a similar but fuller list of the same date and character among the Domestic State Papers,* of which he has obligingly submitted the following transcript :

“ A Breif of the Number of Capteyns, theire officers and souldiers levied in the Southe againste the Rebels in the Northe as followth, viz. :—

Captens of horsemen.	{	Sr Henry Clynton, knight, cap ^{en} , havinge officers iiij ^{or} launces and doble pistolettes	clxxiiij
		Cap ^{en} Hawarde officers vj launces cxxvj light horsemen cxlvi	ii lxxij
		Cap ^{en} Bowser officers iiij ^{or} launces	cviiij
		Cap ^{en} Carleton officers iiij ^{or} launces	c
		Cap ^{en} Brewarton officers iiij ^{or} launces	cx
		Cap ^{en} Grene officers iiij ^{or} launces	cxxij
		Cap ^{en} Turvile officers iij launces	iiij ^{xx} vj
		Cap ^{en} Calveley officers iiij ^{or} launces xx and light horsemen iiij ^{xx} iiij	ciij
		Cap ^{en} Dalton officers iiij ^{or} light horsemen	cvij
		Cap ^{en} Blunte officers iiij ^{or} launces l ^{ti} and light horsemen l ^{ti}	c
Cap ^{en} Dorrington officers iij launces xx ^{ti} and light horsemen lij	lxxij		

* Elizabeth, vol. lix. October-November, 1569.

Captens of horsemen.

<i>Cap^{en} Dryver*</i> officers iij light horsemen . . .	i ^{ti}
<i>Cap^{en} Nevell</i> officers ij light horsemen . . .	i ^{ti}
<i>Cap^{en} Hitchcock*</i> M ^r of the Forradge officers one pistolettes and gualivers	xij
<i>Trustrum*</i> Tirwhit esquier M ^r of ye campe clerkes ij launces	vij
Sm ^a of the whole numbre of horsemen . . .	M ^l D xlj
	wherof
Captens	xv
Officers	lij
Souldiers	m ^l iij ^c lxxiiij

Cap^{en} Yaxley

Captens of fotemen.

<i>The Lord Willoughby*</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	cxlij
<i>Cap^{en} Clynton</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxxvj
<i>Cap^{en} Mildemaye</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c iij
<i>Cap^{en} Cunstable</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c lxxij
<i>Cap^{en} Dymock</i> officers v souldiers . . .	cxxxx
<i>Cap^{en} Karsey</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c lxxij
<i>Cap^{en} Derbye</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xlviij
<i>Cap^{en} Turnaye</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xl ^{ti}
<i>S^r Rob^t Tirwhitt</i> souldiers . . .	xxiiij
<i>Thoms^a S^t Pole</i> Esquier souldiers . . .	xxx
<i>Cap^{en} George</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c x
<i>Cap^{en} Halle</i> officers v souldiers . . .	clxiiij
<i>Cap^{en} Busshey</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxj
<i>Cap^{en} Skipwth</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xlj
<i>Cap^{en} Hollis</i> officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c lij
<i>Cap^{en} Meres</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xliij
<i>Cap^{en} Wingfelde</i> officers v souldiers . . .	cxvviij
<i>George Hennage</i> esquier souldiers . . .	xvij
<i>Cap^{en} Devoraxe</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xliij
<i>Cap^{en} Bretton</i> officers v souldiers . . .	c
<i>Cap^{en} Ridgeley</i> officers v souldiers . . .	c
<i>Cap^{en} Hastings</i> officers x souldiers . . .	d
<i>Cap^{en} Maners</i> officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c

* The letters in italic are struck through in the MS.

Captens of fotemen.

Cap ^{en} Cobham officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c
Cap ^{en} Lasselles officers viij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xj
Cap ^{en} Coxson officers v souldiers . . .	lx
Cap ^{en} Fitzwilliams officers viij souldiers . . .	iiij ^c lx
Cap ^{en} Burforde officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxij
Cap ^{en} Bowes officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c ij
Cap ^{en} Lane officers ix souldiers . . .	dxlvij ^c
Cap ^{en} Leighton officers xj souldiers . . .	dlx
Cap ^{en} Highfelde officers vi souldiers . . .	ij ^c
Cap ^{en} Carye officers viij souldiers . . .	m
Cap ^{en} Horsey officers x souldiers . . .	d
Cap ^{en} Fuliambe officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xix
Cap ^{en} Worsley officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xvj
Cap ^{en} Radelif officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xvj
Cap ^{en} Fulleshurst officers vj souldiers . . .	ij ^c xvij
Cap ^{en} Venables officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxiiij
Cap ^{en} Bouthe officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxiiij
Cap ^{en} Lighe officers vj souldiers . . .	ii ^c xvij
Cap ^{en} Zowche officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xvij
Cap ^{en} Molynewxe officers vij souldiers . . .	ij ^c xxxvj
James Spencer esquire M ^r of Thordinaunce Officers Gunners and Artificers cv and Laborers	lxvi
Cap ^{en} Thickens officers iij pyoneres . . .	ij ^c
William Askeughe esquire souldiers . . .	xx
Charles Willoughbye, Charles Dymock and Henry Askeughe esquires, souldiers . . .	vij ^c
Sm ^a of thole nombre of Fotemen . . .	xij ^m vj lxxiiij ^c wherof
Captens	xlix
Officers	ij ^c lxxvj
Souldiers	xij ^m ij xlix ^c
The totall of thole Armye aswell Horsemen as Fotemen	xiiij ^m ij xv ^c

The officers over these men in the Campe. } The L. Erle of Warwick and the L. Admerall Lyvetenantes.

The Vicomte Hereforde L. Marshall.

The L. Willoughby Cap^{en} of the Rearewarde.

Charles Hawarde esquier Generall of Thorsemen.

Henry Knolles esquier his Lyvetennant.

Edward Horsey esquier Coronell of the Fotemen.

Rob^t Cunstable esquier Sergeant Major.

Rob^{te} Carre esquier Threasaurer of the Campe.

James Spencer M^r of Thordinance.

John Highfelde esquier Provost Marshall.

Leonarde Irby esquier Muster M^r.

M^r Dorrell Surveyo^r of the Victualles.

George Hennage esquier gentleman harbenger.

Trustriam Turwhitt esquier M^r of the Campe.

Edmonde Dryver M^r of the Skowtes.

Edward Morgan Standerd Berer to the horsemen.

Rob^t Hitchcock M^r of the Forrage.

John Death M^r of the Cartes

W^m Thickens Trenche M^r.

W^m Norrey one of the Kinges of Armes and Rob^t Glover heroldes appoynted.

[*Endorsed*].—Captens officers and soldiors of tharmy leved in the Southe against the Rebels.”

Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, F.R.S., F.S.A., gave an account of his recent researches in Barrows in Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, and of the results he had deduced from his discoveries.

A detailed account of Mr. Greenwell's explorations will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 24th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same to be returned to the donors :

Rev. F. T. Havergal, D.D., Loc. Sec. S.A. Herefordshire:—Photograph of a sculptured stone, part of a Cross, found in a garden wall at Gloucester, July, 1888.

From Edward Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A.:—Life and Correspondence of Abraham Sharp, with memorials of his family. By William Cudworth. 8vo. London, 1889.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rudolph Gustavus Glover, Esq.
Joseph Child Priestley, Esq.

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., communicated the following note on a Culver Hole in Glamorganshire, of which he presented a photograph :

“ I have the honour to exhibit and present a photograph of ‘The Culver Hole’, Glamorganshire, of which there is an account and plates in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxix. p. 382. The conjecture is there put forward that the place is a pirate’s domicile, though the name, the ‘Culver Hole’, ought to have given a clue to what it was.

Mr. Alfred Watkins, of Hereford, writes to me :

‘ I was still more interested in the investigation of a supposed smuggler’s cave called ‘Culver Hole’, near Port Eynon, which is a cave closed in by a massive wall with several windows, and which is referred to in the guide-books as being a mystery as to its purpose. This I found to be a veritable pigeon-house, the wall being lined with the usual nest-holes ; it is of deep interest, because the rock-pigeon still nests about the coast, and here is evidence of, perhaps, the attempted domestication of the wild birds.’

My informant is not likely to be mistaken about its being a pigeon-house ; he has visited more than seventy in his own county of Hereford, and photographed over forty of them.”

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A., communicated an account of a very interesting late-Norman cross at Kelloe, Durham, with carved panels of the story of St. Helen.

Mr. Fowler’s paper, which was illustrated by a rubbing and a large drawing, will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Miss MARGARET STOKES exhibited a coloured drawing of an illuminated painting of the Blessed Virgin teaching the Infant Christ to walk, from the prayer-book of Josse Pelé, monk of St. John at Amiens,* accompanied by the following remarks :

“ The miniature which forms the subject of this paper is unique in the history of the Iconography of the Virgin. The Blessed Virgin is here represented seated on two crimson rugs or cushions in a flowery field teaching the Infant Christ to walk.

She steadies the infant with her right hand, and with the left holds a red fruit, probably the pomegranate. The child points to the flowers with its right hand as if in anticipation of the words spoken in after years, 'Consider the lilies of the field,' etc.



THE BLESSED VIRGIN TEACHING THE INFANT CHRIST TO WALK.
FROM A PRAYER-BOOK AT TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN.

The subject is set in a framework of delicate floral decoration of the best period of French art. The sprays of ivy interspersed with wild strawberry, daisies, and veronica, as fresh and pure in colour as when first painted.

That this subject is correctly named is placed beyond doubt by the appearance of the cross within the nimbus that surrounds the child's head. Without this symbol it would have been natural to suppose that the picture represented the infant Virgin with St. Anne, illustrating the subject of the following passage from the apocryphal Gospel *de Nativitate Marie* :

* This is a fifteenth-century MS. (K. 4. 27) in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.

‘And the child increased in strength from day to day, and when she was six months old her mother set her on the ground to try if she could stand, and having walked seven steps she came to her lap.’

Another difficulty may be raised as to the correct identification of this subject by those who maintain that the Virgin Mother’s gown, beneath the blue cloak, is invariably red. But this is not so. For instance, in the painting by Piero della Francesca of the Presepio, No. 908 in the National Gallery, the dress of the Virgin is a violet grey beneath a blue cloak, just as in this miniature.

The page forms a frontispiece to the Joys of the Virgin, which, in this manuscript, are given as fifteen in number.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Annunciation. | 9. Miracle of the five barley loaves and two small fishes. |
| 2. The Visitation. | |
| 3. The Visitation. Second incident. | 10. Redemption through the Death of Christ. |
| 4. The Nativity. | |
| 5. The Adoration of the Shepherds. | 11. The Resurrection of Christ. |
| 6. The Adoration of the Kings. | 12. The Ascension of Christ. |
| 7. The Marriage in Cana. | 13. The Descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. |
| 8. The Presentation in the Temple. | 14. The Assumption of the Virgin. |

Although in the rubric the number of these mysteries is given as fifteen, yet only fourteen are here brought forward. They are written in old French of the fifteenth century, and are in Gothic character which, with the kind assistance of Professor Atkinson, of Dublin, I have thus transcribed :

Ff. 99-104.—Les xv. ioies nostre dame.

Doulce dame de misericorde, mere de pitie, fontaine de tous biens, qui portastes Jhesucrist ix moys en vos precieux flans et qui l’aleictastes de vos doulces belles mamelles,—belle tres doulce dame ie vous cry merci et vous pry que vous ueillez prier vostre benoist cher filz qu’il me ueillez enseigner et me doint son benoist corps recevoir en telle maniere que ie puisse venir a sa misericorde et a vraie confession de touz me[s] pechies, et ainsy vous ly ueillez prier belle tres doulce dame et ie m’agenouilleray xv foys devant vostre ymage en l’onneur et en la remembrance des xv ioies que vous eustez de vostre cher filz en terre.

Aue Maria gratia plena, dominus tecum.

E tres doulce dame pour ycelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant le Saint angle Gabriel vous aporta la nouvelle que le Sauueur de tout le monde descendroit en vous,—doulce dame, pries ly que il ueille venir en mon cœur esperituellement.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres doulce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant vous fustes en la montaigne uiseter Madame Sainte Helyzabeth vostre cousine et elle vous dist que vous esties benoite sur toutes les femmes et que le fruit de vostre uentre estoit benoit. Doulce dame pries ce doulz benoit fruit que il me ueille rasazier.

Aue Maria gracia plena, d[ominus tecum].

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant io[i]e que uous eustez quant vous le sentistes mouuoir en vos precieus flans. Douce dame pries ly que il ueille esmouuoir mon cueur a lui seruir et amer.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que uous eustes au iour de noel quant nostre douz enfant nasqui de uous. Douce dame pries ly qu'il m'ottroie sa benoite natiuite a ma redemption.

Aue Maria gracia plena, d[ominus tecum].

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant les pastours vous trouerent et vostre douz filz. Douce dame pries ly que ie le puisse trouuer par vos saintez merites.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant les iii roys nindrent offrir a vostre douz filz or, mirre et encens. Douce dame pries ly que il ueille recepuoir m'oroison.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant nous fustes semonce au[x] nocez Saint Archedeclin et vostre douz filz mua l'eau en vin. Douz dame pries ly que il ueille muer la mauuestie de mon cœur et de mon corps a ioie pardurable.

Aue Maria gracia plena, d[ominus tecum].

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant vous l'offristes au temple et saint Symeon le receut entre ses bras. Douce dame pries ly qu'il recoiue m'ame quant elle partira de mon corps.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant vostre douz enfant repust 5 mille hommes de 5 pains d'orge et de deux poissons. Douce dame pries ly qu'il ueille mes 5 sens gouverner.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes quant vostre douz filz souffri mort et passion en la croix pour nous. Douce dame pries ly que la mort qu'il souffry me gart de la mort d'enfer.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes au iour de pasques quant vostre douz filz resuscita de mort a vie. Douce dame pries li que il me ueille resusciter en telle ma (*sic*) maniere que ce soit au sauement de mon ame.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes au iour de l'ascension quant nostre douz filz monta es cielx. Douce dame pries ly que il traie apres ly mon cœur et toutes mes pensees.

Aue Maria gracia plena.

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes au iour de penthe-coste quant vostre douz filz enuoia le saint esperit a ses disciples et il les enlumina et embrasa. Douce dame pries ly que il enlumine mon cœur a ly seruir et amer.

Aue Maria gracia plena, d[ominus tecum].

E tres douce dame pour icelle grant ioie que vous eustes au iour de nostre assumpcion quant nostre douz filz uous emporta es sains cielx et uous assist a sa destre et uous couronna sur toutes les femmes. Douce dame pries luy pour moy et pour touz pechers et pour toutes pecheresses que, par vous, aions d'esir de nos pechies e d'amender nos vies, et pour les trespases que ilz aient mercy et pardon. Amen.

Aue Maria gracia plena, do[minus tecum].

In the version of the *Joys of the Virgin* given here there are

many points of difference from the list given of the Joys in the mysteries of the Rosary, which is as follows :

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. The Annunciation. | 8. The Crown of Thorns. |
| 2. The Visitation. | 9. The Walk to Calvary. |
| 3. The Nativity. | 10. The Crucifixion. |
| 4. The Presentation of Christ
in the Temple. | 11. The Resurrection. |
| 5. Christ found among the
doctors. | 12. The Ascension. |
| 6. The Passion in Gethsemane. | 13. Pentecost. |
| 7. The Flagellation. | 14. The Death and Ascension
of Virgin. |
| | 15. The Enthronement. |

Two incidents in the meeting between Mary and Elizabeth are included in the MS. series. The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds is also introduced, and the Presentation of Christ in the Temple is, curiously enough, placed after the first miracle at the marriage of Cana in Galilee. Instead of the Finding of Christ in the Temple, we have the miracle of the five barley loaves. The remaining five subjects correspond with those at the end of the Rosary.

The prayer which follows--*Les sept requiestes*—is, so far as I have been able to discover, very rare,* and I therefore add a translation :

LES SEPTS REQUIESTES.

Doulz Dieu, Doulz Pere, Sainte Trinite et uns Dieu ie vous requier conseil et aide en l'onneur et en la remembrance de celuy hautisme conseil que vous preistes de vostre propre sapience quant vous enuoiastes le saint ange Gabriel a la vierge Marie dire et anucier le conseil et la nouelle de nostre salut.

Sire, sicomme ce fu uoir me consilles vous.
Pater noster qui es in celis.

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie en l'onneur et en la remembrance de celuy regart donc vous regardastes l'umain lignage quant vous enuoiastes vostre doulz filz en terre mourir pour nous, et liura son corps en tourment et en obediencie pour nous.

Sire, sicomme ce fu noir me consillez vous.
Pater noster qui es in celis.

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie et en l'onneur de celuy regart donc vous regardastes uos apostres quant vous deistes, Pere des cielx regardes ceulx qui donront en l'onneur de moy.

Sire, sicomme ce fu uoir me consilles vous.
Pater noster [qui es in celis].

* It does not occur in any of the old French manuscripts I have examined in the libraries of the Society of Antiquaries or the British Museum.

A slightly different version of this prayer occurs in an illuminated Roman Missal lately bequeathed to the Royal Irish Academy by the late Hon. F. A. Forbes.

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie et en l'onneur de celuy regart donc vous regardastes saint Pere l'apostre quant il vous renia iii foys en une nuit.

Sire, sicomme ce fu noir me consilles vous.

Pater noster [qui es in celis.]

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie et en l'onneur de celuy regart donc vous regardastes les femmes qui vous siuuoient plurant quant vous porties la croix sur vos doulces espales et vous leur deistes, mes filles de Iherusalem, ne plures pas pour moy.

Sire, si comme ce fu noir me consilles vous.

Pater noster [qui es in celis].

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie et en l'onneur de celuy regart donc vous regardastes vostre Mere et vostre disciple saint Jehan en la grant tristeur de la mort que vous souffries pour nous.

Sire, sicomme ce fu noir me consilles vous.

Pater noster [qui es in celis.]

Biau Sire Dieu, regardes moy en pitie et en l'onneur de celuy regart donc vous regardastez le larron en la croix quant il vous dist Sire remembres vous de moy quant vous seres en vostre regne et vostre douce bouche luy respondi huy seras en paradis avec moy.

Sire, sicomme ce fu noir me consilles vous.

Pater noster [qui es in celis].

Sainte vraie croix aouree
 Qui du corps Dieu fus aournee
 De sa sueur arousee,
 Et de son saint sanc enluminee,
 Par ta uertu par ta puissance
 Deffent mon corps de meschance
 Et si m'ottroie par ton plaisir
 Que vray confes puisse mourir. Amen.

Pater noster qui es in celis, etc.

TRANSLATION.

Sweet God, kind Father, Holy Trinity and one God, I pray your help and counsel in honour and in memory of that highest counsel held with your own wisdom when you sent the holy angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to announce the tidings of our salvation.

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.

Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look upon me in pity, in honour and in memory of that look with which you did regard the human race when sending your dear Son on earth to die for us, and he gave His body up to torment and obedience for us.

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.

Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look upon me in pity and in honour of that look with which you did look down on your Apostles when you said, "Father of heaven, remember those who will give in honour of me."

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.

Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look upon me in pity and in honour of that look with which you looked upon the women who followed you weeping when you bore the cross on your sweet shoulders and you said to them, "Daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me."

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.

Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look upon me in pity and in honour of that look with which you looked upon Saint Peter the Apostle when he thrice denied you in one night.

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.
Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look down on me in pity, and in honour of that look with which you looked upon your Mother and on your disciple John in the great sorrow of death that you endured for us.

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.
Pater noster qui es in celis.

Fair Lord God, look down on me in pity, and in honour of that look with which you looked upon the thief upon the Cross when he said to you, "Lord, remember me when you shall be in your kingdom," and your sweet lips answered, "To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."

Lord, by the truth of this, counsel me.
Pater noster qui es in celis.

True and holy Cross adoréd,
That with God's body wast adornéd
With His holy sweat was watered
With His holy blood was crimsoned
By Thy virtue, by Thy power,
Save my soul from all misfortune,
And grant in truth in Thy good pleasure
That I may die when truly shriven.

The borders throughout the book, which consists of 151 folios, are entirely composed of sprays of ivy interspersed with flowers, among which we find violets, daisies, columbine, pansies, veronica, gentian, thistles, holly-leaves and berries, grapes and vine-leaves, strawberry blossoms and fruit, and forget-me-not.

The book is a fourteenth or fifteenth century MS. of ordinary type written for private devotion; numbers of such, as I am informed by Mr. Maunde Thompson, were executed abroad *circa* 1400-1500. It contains six miniatures, representing the following subjects :

1. The Annunciation—frontispiece to the office of the Virgin, fol. 25.
2. The Virgin enthroned and blessed—frontispiece to Rogation, fol. 72.
3. The Crucifixion—frontispiece to the little office of the Cross of Christ, fol. 90.
4. Pentecost—frontispiece to the office of the Holy Spirit, fol. 94-5.
5. The Virgin teaching the child Christ to walk—frontispiece to the Joys of the Virgin, fol. 99.
6. Burial of the dead—frontispiece to the office for the dead, fol. 108.

The manuscript is principally in Latin, but passages and prayers in the French language occur at fols. 24, 99, 105.

This manuscript was the gift of Dr. Sadleir, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to the library of that college. Nothing further is known of its history but that which is conveyed in a colophon at the close of the book, which was erased, but which Mr. Maunde Thompson kindly revived by the use of sulphide of ammonium. It runs as follows :

‘ Je suis a Josse Pelé religieux de Saint Jehan les Amiens, Curé de Saint Firmin au val, dict a la porte d’Amiens Achepte icelle pur moy frere Josse Pelé’ ”

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., exhibited and communicated a descriptive account of a fine Astrolabe Planisphere of English make.

Chancellor Ferguson’s paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 31st, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding with the business of the evening, the President alluded in feeling and appropriate terms to the sad loss which the Society had unexpectedly sustained by the death of the Treasurer, Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval, on the previous Tuesday. He spoke of the attendance of the Treasurer at the Council in the previous week, apparently in good health, and moved the following Resolution :

“That the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries desire to place on record their grateful appreciation of the valuable and long continued services of Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval in the office of Director and Treasurer, and of the benefits which the Society has derived from his great and varied knowledge and experience. They deeply grieve at his untimely loss, and wish to convey to the sorrowing members of his family the assurance of their warmest sympathy under so sudden and irreparable a bereavement.”

The DIRECTOR said that, although such a motion did not require a seconder, he wished as an officer long associated in duty with the late Treasurer to express personally his sincere grief at the sad event. The Treasurer had been present in the previous

week—not only at the Council on Wednesday, but also at the Executive Committee on Thursday, where he had, as usual, taken an active part and given valuable aid in transacting business. He had declared his special intention of attending the present meeting, with a view to examining and discussing the documents from Lambeth and Rochester, now exhibited, which seemed thus to remind the Society most acutely of the blank which his death had left.

Dr. FRESHFIELD, V.P., also offered some remarks, expressing his deep sense of the loss he had sustained, both as a Fellow of the Society and as a personal friend, and mentioned that the late Treasurer had originally become a Fellow of the Society with special regard to the use of the Society's Library, and by that use had grown into a skilful antiquary in many departments. As Treasurer he had just conferred a great benefit on the Society by submitting a most clear and able statement of its present financial position to the Council.

The Resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and the Director undertook to communicate it to the late Treasurer's family.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A.:—Records of the English Catholics of 1715, compiled wholly from original documents. Edited by J. O. Payne, M.A. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A.:—The Monumental Inscriptions in the church and churchyard of S. Cuthbert, Carlisle. Edited by Margaret J. Ferguson, with a preface by the Chancellor of Carlisle. 4to. Carlisle, 1889.
- From the Translator:—Chronicle of King Henry VIII. of England. Written in Spanish by an unknown hand. Translated by M. A. Sharp Hume. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A.:—Notes on the church of S. Swithun, Headbourne Worthy. By J. H. Slessor, M.A. Rector. Folio. London, 1888.

The following gentlemen were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year :

Charles Trice Martin, Esq.
Somers Clarke, Esq.
Charles Isaac Elton, Esq., M.P.
Henry Jenner, Esq.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, exhibited the

original Deeds of Exchange of the Manors of Lambeth and Darent, 1197, on which he read the following remarks; by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the documents relating to the transaction still preserved at Lambeth were also exhibited:

“By the courteous permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, I am enabled to exhibit the two parts of an indenture of more than ordinary interest, executed so long ago as 1197. These two parts after a separation of nearly 800 years are here exhibited side by side, probably for the first time since the twelfth century.

Before describing the document, it will be convenient to relate briefly the history of the two manors to which it refers.

The earliest mention of the manor of Lambeth seems to be in Domesday Book, where it is called ‘Lanchei,’ and is said to have been held by the Countess Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor. By her the manor was given to the church of Rochester, but she retained the advowson of the church. At the Conquest, Lambeth was among the manors taken from the church of Rochester, and part of it was granted to Odo, bishop of Bayeux. William Rufus, however, not only restored the manor to the church of Rochester, but also included the church of Lambeth in the grant of the manor. This gift, with others, was fully confirmed by Henry I., archbishop Anselm, and bishop Gundulf, in 1103, and the manor of Lambeth thenceforth belonged to the monastery of Rochester until 1197, being assigned *ad victum monachorum*.

The history of the manor of Darent commences at an earlier date than that of Lambeth. In the year 940 it was given by duke Eadulf, by permission of king Æthelstan, to Christchurch, Canterbury. On the division of the manors of that church made by Lanfranc, Darent fell to the archbishop’s share, and is entered as his in Domesday Book. It continued in the archbishop’s possession until 1197.

The deeds to which I desire to call your attention are eight in number:

1. The first of these is the original deed of archbishop Hubert, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester,* addressed to all the sons of holy mother church, reciting that the monks of Rochester, by the assent and will of king Richard, and by the authority and assent of Gilbert, bishop of Rochester, after many deliberations, had granted to him and his successors for ever the manor and church of Lambeth with all liberties, free customs and appurtenances, ‘quam in Suvere tam in dimidia socna de London;’ the archbishop therefore says that

* Printed by Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 270.

he on his part has granted and conceded to the aforesaid monks, in exchange of the aforesaid manor of Lambeth, all the manor of Darent, with its church, and the chapel of Helles, and with all liberties, etc., with a sheepwalk in Cliffe, called Eastmarsh, with 220 sheep, and certain land in Cliff belonging to the marsh. And in the same vill of Cliffe Heimeric, Thomas, Hagenilda the widow, Jocelin, Walter the beadle (bedellum), Eilwin, William, Adam, and Eilmer the fisher, with the lands which they held, and their rents and all their services and customs. So that the aforesaid monks shall have the aforesaid exchanges, *in usus victualium suorum*, in the same manner as they formerly had the manor and church of Lambeth. After the usual warranty clause, the deed proceeds to state that a mill belonging to the monks outside Southwark on the Thames towards the east, over against the Tower of London, and also a marsh in the Isle of Grain (which archbishop Baldwin gave them in exchange for the site of the chapel of St. Thomas the martyr, with the surrounding land, at Lambeth), shall not form part of the exchange, but remain with the monks. The other moiety of the aforesaid socne in London was also to remain to the bishop of Rochester and his successors.

The document is witnessed by the bishops of London, Winchester, Chichester, Chester,* Salisbury, and Worcester, the abbot of Waltham, earl Roger Bigot, Geoffrey FitzPeter, William Briwer, Stephen de Thorneham, Baldwin Wake, Theobald Walter, master Peter of Blois,† Stephen Ridell, Geoffrey de Buckland, Ranulf treasurer of Salisbury, master Simon de Suwelle,‡ master Geoffrey de Insula (or de l'Isle), master William de Somercote, and master William de Caln.§

The archbishop's seal is appended by a round lace, brown and white on one side and blue on the other, passed through square holes cut in the parchment.

2. The second deed is the original charter of Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester, preserved at Lambeth.

It is identical in its tenor with the archbishop's charter, and is witnessed by the same persons, with the addition of "*et multis aliis.*"

The bishop's seal was appended by a parchment slip, but is now lost, and only the slip remains.

Neither of these two deeds is dated, but there is no doubt whatever that they were executed in 1197, and it will be noticed that the bishop's charter is in the same handwriting as the principal deed, which I will now describe.

* *i.e.*, Hugh Nonant, bishop of Coventry and Chester.

† Archdeacon of Canterbury (?) and archdeacon of London (in 1192).

‡ Treasurer of Lichfield, c. 1205.

§ Prebendary of Mora, in St. Paul's cathedral church, London.

3. In addition to these two formal documents, a joint deed or indenture was executed by the parties concerned. One half was sealed by the archbishop, and retained by the prior and convent of Rochester, and is here exhibited by their successors, the Dean and Chapter.* The other half was sealed by the convent and deposited among the archiepiscopal records at Lambeth, from whence by the Archbishop's permission it has been allowed to come here for inspection.†

The document is identical in its terms with the archbishop's and bishop's charters, but commences quite differently:

'In Nomine Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis. Anno ab incarnatione domini. Millesimo Centesimo xc° vii. Pro communi utilitate Cantuariensis ecclesiæ et Roffensis Ecclesiæ de voluntate et assensu Ricardi illustris Regis Anglorum factum est Escambium de Manerio de Lammeðh', etc., etc.

Moreover, while the two former charters bore each one seal only, this deed concludes with the statement that 'tam ipse archiepiscopus quam episcopi comites et barones Angliæ sigillorum suorum testimonium apposuerunt.'

The dividing word of the two halves, through which the indented line is cut, is CYROGRAPHUM.

The Rochester counterpart was originally sealed with no less than twenty-two seals, which were appended by round laces or pieces of hollow cord, brown and white on one side and blue on the other; the archbishop's seal is, however, appended by a round white lace. Owing to their number, so many seals could not be appended along the lower edge of a deed only 19½ inches wide, they were therefore also placed along the sides as well, the parchment being there doubled for the purpose as along the lower edge. It should be noted that the cords of the seals along the lower edge are passed through two slits in the parchment; but along the sides four-sided holes are cut through for the cords.

Of the twenty-two seals thirteen remain in very fair preservation, and have recently been repaired by Mr. Ready; the tags also remain of three others. The following is a descriptive list of the seals, commencing on the dexter side and proceeding along the lower edge and up the sinister side:

Dexter side:

1. Lost.
2. Lost.
3. Lost.
4. Tag only left.

* See Thorpe, *Registrum Roffense*, 459.

† Ducarel, *Hist. and Antiqs. of Lambeth Palace*, Appx. 1. (*Bibl. Topog. Brit. ii.*)

Lower edge :

5. Richard FitzNeal, bishop of London.

Seal: pointed oval, 3 inches, with episcopal figure; on dexter side III, sinister side broken. Legend :

+ RIC[ARDVS DEI GRA LONDONEN]SIS
EPISCOPVS

Counterseal: pointed oval, 1½ inch, with St. Paul, seated, and holding a sword erect. Legend :

+ PAVLVS SA..... IASV

6. Lost.

7. Lost, tag only left.

8. Lost, tag only left.

9. Herbert Poore, bishop of Salisbury.

Seal, a fine example: pointed oval, 3¼ inches, with good effigy of the bishop. Legend :

[✠] HERBERTVS . DEI . GRATIA . SALISBIRI[ENSIS
EPISCOPVS.

Counterseal: pointed oval, 1¾ inch, with Our Lady and Child, seated and holding a sceptre. Legend :

+ NATA . REGAS . MATRVM .
VIVS . SIGNVM . REGO . TAVM.

10. John de Coutances, bishop of Worcester.

Seal: pointed oval, 3 inches, but broken in middle.

Device: the bishop's effigy, with *rationale* and labels to the mitre, on a corbel. Legend :

[+] SIGILL' IOHANNIS DEI GRACIA W[ORCESTRE]NSIS :
EPISCO[PI]

Counterseal: pointed oval, 1⅞ inch, but partly broken away. Device: a seated figure of Our Lady and Child, with the legend :

+ AVA [MARIA GRACIA PLANA

11. Hubert Fitzwalter, archbishop of Canterbury.

Seal: pointed oval, 3½ inches long, with figure of archbishop (holding a crosier and not a cross), much mutilated. Legend :

[HVBERTVS DEI GRATIA CANTUAR]IEN[SIS
ARCHIE[PISCOPVS.]

Counterseal: pointed oval, 1⅞ inch, with the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. Legend :

[MARTIR] QVOD STILLAT
PRIMA[TIS AB ORE SIGILLAT]

12. Godfrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester.

Seal: pointed oval, 4 inches long, with bishop's effigy, upper part destroyed. On sinister field a hand issuing from the margin and holding two keys addorsed.

Legend:

[+ SIGILLVM G]ODÆFRIDI : DÆI : GRATI[A
WINTONIÆNSIS EPISCOPI]

Counterseal: pointed oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Device: a pike's or *lucy's* head issuing from the waves, and holding a crozier in its jaws; on either side is a star, and above some indistinct object. Legend:

+ PRÆSVLIS GÆNERIS SIGNO CONSIGNOR VTROQ'

13. Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester.

Seal: pointed oval, 3 inches; most of one side broken away. Device: the bishop's effigy, with pillar orphrey to the chasuble. Legend:

✦ SIGILLVM GILLÆBÆRTI D[ÆI GRATIA
ROFFÆNSIS EP]ISCOPI

Counterseal: Circular, 1 inch, with an antique gem with seated figure. Legend:

✦ TI LE TVI VESU

14. Henry Marshall, bishop of Exeter.

Seal: pointed oval, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, damaged on one side. Device: the bishop's effigy. Legend:

[D]ÆI : GRA[TIA : ÆX]ONIÆNSIS : EPS :
HÆNRIC[VS]

Counterseal: pointed oval, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Device: a standing figure holding a book in the left hand, and in the right an orb surmounted by a cross and dove. Legend:

+ SIGILLVM HÆNRICI MARÆSCALLI.

15. Hugh Nonant, bishop of Coventry.

Seal: pointed oval, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, with episcopal figure. Legend:

+ HVGO : MIS[ERICORDIA :] DOMI[NI
EPISCOPVS C]OVENTREN'

Counterseal: oval, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, with gem engraved with the word 'Allah' in Cufic characters. Legend on the setting:

+ SÆCRÆTVM EPISCOPI

16. Roger Bigot.

Seal: circular, 3 inches; all destroyed but part of an equestrian figure with a bird on the chief of his shield, and a dragon beneath the horse. Legend:

. . . ROGERI: BIGOTI : C[OMITIS

Counterseal: oval, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, with engraved gem, and on setting:

+ S[EC]R[ET]VM ROGERI BIGOTI

17. Stephen de Thorneham.

Seal: circular, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch; partly broken on one side. Device: an equestrian figure with scroll-work in base. Legend:

✦ SIGILLVM : ST[EPH]AN[I] : M

Counterseal: oval, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; a gem with bust, superscribed:

✦ S[EC]R[ET]VM . M[EM]VM.

18. William Briwere.

Seal: circular, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; nearly all lost but a portion of an equestrian figure. Legend:

[+] SIGILL W

Counterseal: oval, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch; defaced.

19. Robert FitzRoger.

Seal: circular, 3 inches; an equestrian figure with shield, *quarterly, over all a bend*. Legend:

✦ [S]IGILLVM : ROB[ERT]I [FILII] ROGERI

Counterseal destroyed.

20. Lost.

21. Geoffrey FitzPeter.

Seal: circular, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Device: a leopard standing on a small animal. Legend:

✦ SIGILLVM GALFRIDI FILII PETRI

Counterseal: circular, 1 inch. Device: a sexfoil superscribed:

+ S[EC]R[ET]VM GALFRIDI FIL' P.

22. Lost.

All these seals (with one exception) also retain their counterseals. In order the better to preserve them they are provided

with protecting flaps of white linen, blue buckram, or brown damask perhaps red originally.

The archbishop's seal, which is the central one of the seals on the lower edge, has tied to it the confirmation charter of Richard I., still retaining an unusually fine impression of his first great seal. I shall refer to this charter again presently.

The Lambeth part of the deed is by no means so well preserved as the counterpart, but is fully as interesting. It moreover has several features peculiar to itself.

Originally there were appended to it twenty-seven instead of twenty-two seals, but of these only four remain in a more or less perfect state. The seals were arranged as in the counterpart, down the sides as well as along the lower edge. Of the lost seals we are able to say with certainty whose eleven of them were, from the very unusual circumstance of the name being written over the seal, as it is also in the case of the four seals that are left.

The following is a list of the seals, with their superscriptions:

Dexter:*

1. Lost.
2. Lost.
3. Lost.
4. Lost.
5. Lost.
6. 'Landavēs.'—Henry de Abergavenny, bishop of Llandaff.
7. Lost.

Lower edge:

8. 'Londoñ.'—Richard FitzNeal, bishop.
This seal was appended by a parchment slip still remaining.
9. 'Cicestř.'—Seffrid, bishop of Chichester. Only the parchment slip remains.
10. 'Wigorñ.'—John de Coutances, bishop of Worcester. Tag only left.
11. 'Roffens.'—Gilbert de Glanville, bishop of Rochester. Tag only left.
12. 'Sarefbir.'—Herbert Poore, bishop of Salisbury. Seal and counterseal remain.
13. 'Cantuař.'—A fragment of archbishop Hubert's seal remains.

* This side commences with a single hole, apparently cut by mistake.

14. 'Cövent^o Roff.'—The earlier seal of the church of Rochester.
 15. 'Wintoñ.'—Geoffrey de Lucy, bishop of Winchester. Tag only left.
 16. 'Coventrēfis.'—Hugh Nonant, bishop of Coventry and Chester. Tag only left.
 17. 'Exoñ.'—Henry Marshall, bishop of Exeter. Tag only left.
 18. Lost.
 19. Lost.
 20. 'Bald' Wac.'—Baldwin Wake. Only the tag left.
- Sinister side :
21. 'Steph' de T'neñ.'—Stephen de Turnham or Thornham. Tag only left.
 22. 'Coñ. Rog'. Big't.'—Earl Roger Bigot. Tag only left.
 23. Lost; the tag remains,
 24. 'Wiff Biwer.'—William Briwer. Part of seal pendant from a tag remains.
 25. Lost; the tag only is left.
 26. Lost.
 27. Lost.

All the seals appear to have been appended by the same white, brown, and blue lace as in the counterpart, except the seals of the bishops of London and Chichester, which were affixed by parchment slips. On examining the Rochester deed, I find that, although the bishop of London's seal remains appended by the round lace, there is a slit cut below, showing it was intended to be suspended by a parchment slip as in the other half. A slit is also cut for the next seal, now lost, which was presumably that of the bishop of Chichester; but a second slit has been also cut, showing that a lace was in this case also substituted for the parchment slip. All the seals on the Lambeth half, except the two I have specified, had square holes cut for the laces, as on the sides of the Rochester half. I think, however, that the intention was to append all the seals by parchment slips, and that the cutting of the slits for them was actually commenced; but after this had been done along the lower edge of the Rochester deed the idea was abandoned, and square holes were cut for the laces.

It would be curious to know upon what principle certain seals only had the names of their appendors written over them. It is to be observed, too, that those who witnessed with their seals the great deed are, so far as one can ascertain, the same

persons who witnessed the deeds executed by the archbishop and bishop respectively. In any case the transaction was evidently considered one of very great importance, for out of twenty English and Welsh bishops no less than ten, or one-half of them, appear as witnesses, as well as sundry powerful nobles, and other ecclesiastics.

4. At Lambeth is also one part of an indenture, of which the Rochester part is lost, written by the same hand as the great deed, and beginning in the same manner with the invocation of the Trinity, and the date 1197. It appears to be simply a memorandum of the exchange of the two manors, of which the one half was sealed by the archbishop, and the other half by the bishop and the convent. The Lambeth half, which would, of course, be the latter, had two seals, now both lost, appended by parchment slips.

5. I have already stated that there is secured to the archbishop's seal on the Rochester deed a charter of Richard I. This document recites that whereas archbishop Hubert and the monks of Rochester had made an exchange of their respective manors of Darent and Lambeth, the king thereby wills that the monks shall have and possess the manor of Darent, etc., on condition that they appropriate it wholly *in usus victualium suorum*, as they had formerly done with the manor and church of Lambeth. The charter concludes with the usual warranty clauses, and is dated "by the hand of E[ustace], dean of Salisbury, acting for our Chancellor, *apud Insulam Andeliaci*, April 7, 1196 (anno regni nostri septimo)." It is also witnessed by H. archdeacon of Canterbury, master Malger treasurer of Normandy, J. archdeacon of Norwich, etc.

The king's first great seal, in green wax, is appended by a red and white round lace.

6. Among the Lambeth deeds is preserved an apparently verbatim copy of the charter just described, but witnessed by another set of witnesses, and dated at Tours, April 1st, 1197 (anno regni nostri octavo).

A fragment of the great seal, in green wax, remains pendant by a red silk lace.

7. The next deed at Lambeth is a charter, also of Richard I., fully confirming the newly-acquired manor of Lambeth to the archbishop and his successors for ever.

It is dated, like the foregoing deed, at Tours, April 1st, 1197, and is witnessed by most of the same witnesses.

The great seal, which was of green wax, is now lost, but its round lace of a fine red colour remains.

8. This interesting series of deeds ends with a very fine charter of king John, fully confirming the manor of Darent

to the monks of Rochester. It is dated at Chinon by the hands of Simon, archdeacon of Wells, and John de Gray, April 26, 1199 (anno primo regni nostri).”

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS communicated a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Salonica, enclosing a report on the discovery of a supposed Byzantine church at Salonica.

Dr. FRESHFIELD also communicated some remarks on the same subject, which, together with the report, will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, read a paper on the sculptured doorways of the Lady Chapel of Glastonbury abbey, in which he pointed out that the subject of the carvings, which had hitherto been considered to refer to St. Joseph of Arimathea, and had not been interpreted, were really subjects from the Gospel narrative of Our Lord's birth, etc.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE called attention to the condition of the remains of the Lady Chapel, and other parts of the abbey at Glastonbury, and expressed a hope that some representation could be made to the owner for their better preservation, and for the removal of the ivy, which was doing much serious damage.

Mr. HOPE also described at some length the unsatisfactory state of the ruins, and the danger from the growth of ivy.

Ultimately it was agreed that the matter be referred to the Council, to take such steps as they may deem proper.

Dr. FRESHFIELD reported the discovery, during the demolition of the church of St. Olave, Jewry, of portions of the old building, destroyed in the Great Fire, and expressed his willingness to assist any of the Fellows in examining the same.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications, and special thanks were passed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, for their exhibition of interesting and valuable documents.

Thursday, February 7th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :—

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assist. Sec. S.A.:—A Lecture on the Archives of the cinque port and borough of Dover. By Edward Knocker, F.S.A. 8vo. Dover, 1878.

From the Editor, Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A.:—The Roxburghe Ballads. Parts xvii. and xviii. Vol. vi. 8vo. Hertford (Printed for the Ballad Society), 1887-8.

From the Author :—"For Church and Crown." By the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London and Hertford, 1887.

From the Author :—The Retreat of the Highlanders through Westmorland in 1745. By the Worshipful Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1889.

From Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A.:—Cast of a medallion sculpture representing the head of St. John Baptist. Diameter, 6¼ inches.

From the Camden Society :—New Series, xlv. The Travels through England of Dr. Richard Pococke. Edited by J. J. Cartwright, F.S.A. Vol. ii. 4to. London, 1889.

From the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of the Royal House of Stuart :—Two copies of the Catalogue ; that under revision, and revised. 2 vols. 4to. London, n.d. and 1889.

Notice was given of a ballot to be taken at the ordinary meeting on Thursday, February 14th, for the election of a member of Council, and a Treasurer, in the room of Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., deceased.

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., communicated the following account of the discovery of a large number of grave-covers at Bromfield, Cumberland :

"I have to report the discovery of twenty-two stone grave-covers of various designs and sizes and dates, under the following circumstances, in the churchyard of Bromfield in Cumberland.

In that churchyard, during the last century, notices of sales, fairs, things lost or stolen, etc., were given out on Sunday from a stepped platform, which had once supported a cross ; fragments of a cross shaft were to be seen incorporated into it. The steps were worn quite hollow, and the long stones of which they were made had evidently been used for that purpose for a very prolonged period. On the 4th of June, 1888, our Fellow, the

Rev. W. S. Calverley, and the vicar, the Rev. R. Taylor, made an examination of the platform, and found that it was built of grave-covers, ranging in date from the eleventh to the fifteenth century, twenty-two in all. Among these were interspersed fragments of a much older cross-shaft of white sandstone, going back to the period when St. Mungo preached Christianity to the Celtic population of the district, who commemorated his doing so by dedicating the church of Bromfield, and a well in the neighbouring field, to his memory. The fragments of this precious shaft have been carefully cemented together and placed for safety in the church under the pulpit; the best of the grave-covers have also been placed within the church, erect against the west wall.

The twenty-two all vary in design, the usual symbols of the sword and the shears appear upon some of them, but not the chalice and book; as one with chalice and book of early date remains in the church, it is clear that the vicar who erected this platform spared the grave-cover of his brother priest, and and he also spared the fine fourteenth-century cover of Sir Adam Crookdale, whose descendants he probably dared not offend, but he cared naught for the vanished De Bromfields, who ceased from the parish at an early period, for one of the recovered slabs commemorates in a much worn inscription a De Bromfield. He was, however, unable to find in his church or churchyard sufficient available grave-covers to complete the platform, and he had to take one, at least, from the stonecutter's yard, one on which the carving has never been finished, though lines have been traced to guide the workman's chisel.

I can parallel the conduct of the fifteenth-century vicar of Bromfield with that of a nineteenth-century vicar of Rockcliffe, in Cumberland. When that church was rebuilt in 1848 the then vicar took the gravestones of people whose descendants had left the parish, and utilised them as foundations; the church is built upon them, and is remarkably dry."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested that the reason why the slab bearing a chalice was left was because the priest was buried inside the church, and if the slab were removed a new stone would have to be laid in its place; whereas the steps had probably been built from stones covering graves in the churchyard, where the grass would speedily grow and cover up the place whence they were removed without costing anything.

The Rev. C. R. MANNING, F.S.A., exhibited a rubbing of a small brass of an archbishop on the tower of Edenham church, Lincolnshire, accompanied by the following remarks:

“By the kindness of the Rev. J. Prior Sharp, vicar of Edenham, near Bourne in Lincolnshire, I am able to exhibit one of a very few rubbings, taken under great difficulties, of a little brass of an archbishop from the wall of the tower of his church. Our Fellow, the Right Reverend the Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham, contributed a few notes upon it to the *Associated Architectural Societies Reports and Papers*, 1887,* where the accompanying illustration of it is also given. It has also been mentioned, in a review of those papers, in the January number of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*, i. 160, where the problem as to the identity of the person represented, which is entirely unknown, is proposed as an interesting one to solve. The fine church of Edenham, with its monuments of the Bertie family, lords Willoughby de Eresby, and dukes of Ancaster, has been rather fully described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1808, p. 17, where there is an illustration of the tower, but the brass is not noticed. It was, however, observed, as the Bishop of Nottingham mentions, by Gervase Holles (*d.* 1666), who briefly indicates its position. The Bishop has fully described the archiepiscopal vestments, which present no unusual features; but, I venture to think, that his other remarks may be supplemented by a few additional considerations.

1. First, it should be explained that the brass is on the *outside* of the tower, on its west face, and at a height of about 40 feet from the ground. It has thus been exposed to the weather for a long period, and its character, as the Bishop has said, was scarcely discernible from below. In 1887 advantage was taken of a scaffolding to obtain a photograph and some rubbings. The brass does not occupy a central place in the wall, but is about half-way between the centre and the south angle of the tower. Bishop Trollope, in writing to me, assumes that it is not now in its original position, and that it has lost an accompanying inscription. But there are no signs of this. It is fastened in the usual way with brass rivets into the stone of the tower, and is not on a slab that might have been removed from somewhere else. I would, therefore, suggest that it was placed there not long after the building of the tower, of which the date corresponds with the style of the brass, about the latter part of the fifteenth century.

2. Next, I would venture to offer an opinion that it is not a *sepulchral* brass at all, and has not been on a tombstone, nor is a memorial of anyone buried in the church. My reason is this: It does not represent a person in the repose of death with the head straight; but the figure has life and action, with the head

* Vol. xix. part 1.

turned as to a spectator or audience, just as figures of saints are in glass or wall-painting. If this is the case, and considering that there is no *emblem* beyond the archiepiscopal cross, I would further suggest that it is an instance of the cultus of St. Thomas



BRASS OF AN ARCHBISHOP ON THE TOWER OF EDENHAM CHURCH,
LINCOLNSHIRE.*

* The Society is indebted to the Rev. J. Prior Sharp, vicar of Edenham, for the loan of this illustration. In the brass, the intervals between the arms of the head of the archbishop's cross are filled with metal, which is hatched; a similar piece of the metal is left for strength between the knop of the staff and the archbishop's shoulder. These features have unfortunately been omitted by the engraver of the woodcut.

of Canterbury, placed at this height to be saved from the order of Henry VIII. to erase his representations from churches.*

It is well-known how popular was St. Thomas Becket at this time. There are four † churches dedicated in his honour in that part of Lincolnshire; but Edenham itself is dedicated to the Holy Cross.‡ On the other hand, Mr. Sharp, the vicar, suggests that as the little abbey of Vaudey (de Valle Dei), a colony from Fountains, is in the parish of Edenham, and the benefice was appropriated to it, an archbishop (York?), as visitor, might have sanctioned the building of the tower and have been thus commemorated on it.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received the following interesting note from Mr. Sharp:

‘My son, who made an etching of the brass, which I enclosed to you with the other papers about the end of January, thinks I ought to tell you that on the same face of the tower, about 18 feet from the ground, and halfway between the west window and the north angle, are the rivets still in the stone of another brass—a kneeling figure, supposed by some to be that of a female. Now tradition says that there was a skirmish here in the time of Charles I., of which some horse buckles and bones dug up in my garden about fifty years ago, were possibly relics. My gardener also turned out an arquebus ball about ten years ago when digging. Query: Was the ladder used by Cromwell’s men not long enough to reach the upper brass, and so was it saved? Every brass from the interior of the church has been removed, and there were several of them, but none of large size. The one of the archbishop is the only one we have.’ ”

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said the brass could not well have anything to do with Vaudey abbey, as the Cistercians were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and would have resented any interference of the archbishop of York as a Visitor. He was inclined to think the brass represented St. Thomas of Canterbury.

Mr. WALLER and Mr. HOPE expressed their opinion that the brass was of later date than that assigned to it by Mr. Manning, its probable period being *circa* 1510—20, or even a little later.

* 1539. “Itm. payd to John Hunt for Rasyng owt of thomas beket In pyctar, 1^d.—*MS. Churchwardens’ Accounts*. Denton, Norfolk.

† Aunsby, Bassingthorpe, Burton Coggles, and Digby; besides Amcotts, near Louth, and a destroyed church in Lincoln.

‡ Ecton’s *Thesaurus*. 2nd Ed. 1754, p. 177. But in the Inventory of 1565, St. Michael is called patron of the church. Peacock’s *Church Furniture*, p. 74, and *Archaeological Journal*, xxxviii., 383.

The Rev. Canon CHURCH, F.S.A., read a paper on Roger of Salisbury, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1244—1247, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 14th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author:—Society in the Elizabethan Age. By Hubert Hall, F.S.A. 3rd edition. 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Editor, through E. W. Brabrook, Esq., F.S.A.:—Kentish Administration Grants, 1559—1603. Edited by Leland L. Duncan. [Reprinted from 'Archæologia Cantiana.'] 8vo. London, 1888.

From the Author:—On further Excavations at Strata Florida abbey. By S. W. Williams. From *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Ser. vol. vi. 8vo. London, 1889.

The following letter to the Director was read :

“64, Eccleston Square,
February 6th, 1889.

DEAR MR. MILMAN,

Will you kindly convey to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries my own and my children's grateful thanks for their deep sympathy in our great sorrow. I should also like them to know how much we feel their warm appreciation of my dear husband's services both as Director and Treasurer of the Society, in which he has for so many years taken such a deep interest.

With many thanks to you also for your kind letter and words of sympathy,

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
MARY VERE PERCEVAL.”

A. C. King, Esq., and W. Winkley, Esq., were nominated and appointed scrutators of the ballot for the election of a member of Council and Treasurer, vice Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., deceased.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an armorial roundel of latten, $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter, recently found by



ARMORIAL ROUNDEL FOUND
NEAR THORNTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

(Full size.)

a man digging near the ruins of Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire. The device is a shield surrounded by leafwork, and bearing a chevron surmounting a chevron engrailed, with a label of three points. These are, perhaps, the arms of Stalee or Staley, which were—*Argent, on a chevron engrailed azure, another plain chevron sable.*

The roundel may have been originally fixed in the bottom of a mazer or dish.

R. C. HOPE, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archaeological Society, exhibited a silver folding spoon said to have been found at Scarborough, on which he read the following remarks :

“The folding spoon I have the honour to exhibit before the Society is the property of the Scarborough Philosophical and Archæological Society, who have kindly lent it to me for exhibition.

It is said to have been found some years ago whilst digging a grave in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Scarborough.

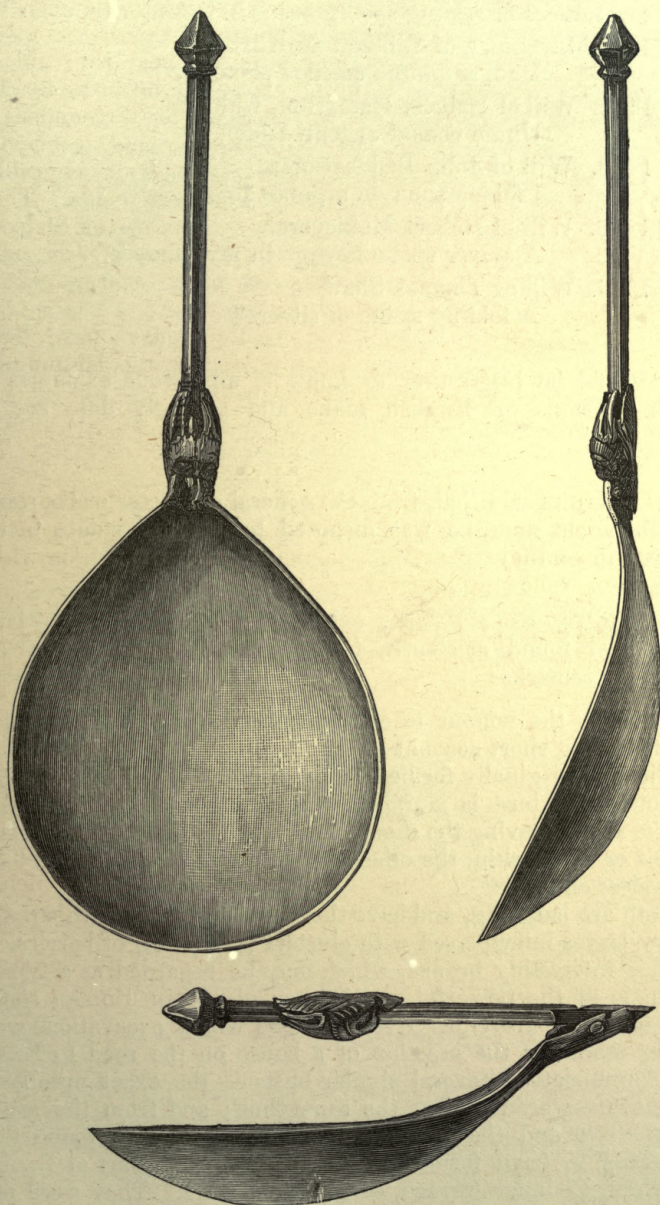
The spoon is 5 inches long and of silver, with no traces of gilding. The bowl is of the usual form seen in spoons of the 14th and 15th centuries.

The shaft, shank, or ‘stele,’ as it should be called, which is nearly half the whole length of the spoon, is six-sided, and terminates in a pointed and faceted knob also of six sides.

An inventory of 1487 specifies ‘6 sponys with dyamond poynts,’ which may have terminated in the same manner as the spoon under notice.

Immediately above the junction of the ‘stele’ with the ‘spoonsel’ or bowl is a hinge, to enable the ‘stele’ to be folded into the ‘spoonsel.’ The joint is covered by a sliding piece formed of a beast's or demon's head with long ears, when the spoon is required for use.

There are no hall-marks; the date therefore is doubtful. There is, however, no reason to suppose it to be of other than English workmanship.



SILVER FOLDING SPOON FOUND AT SCARBOROUGH.
(Full size.)

A few notices of folding spoons occur in inventories, *e.g.* :

1410. Inventory of William de Kexby.
De ij s. de uno coeliari plexibili.*
1432. Will of Isabella Hamerton, widow.
Unum coeliar argenti falden.†
1472. Will of John Baddesworth.
j folden spon de argento.‡
1500. Will of Robert Mauleverer.
A sylver spone beynge in my purse.§
1516. Will of Thomas Shaw.
A folding spone of silver.||

It would be interesting to know if any other examples of folding spoons of English make and of early date are in existence."

Mr. FRANKS said that, from the general character of the spoon and the slight stem, he was disposed to assign its date to the fourteenth century.

W. ROME, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a beautiful bronze janiform bust found at Torre-del-Greco, accompanied by the following remarks :

"I have the honour to exhibit a bronze bust, and to submit the following short account of it :

The bust originally formed the head of a term or term-shaped column. The bust is janiform, one of the heads representing that of a faun, having the shoulders draped with the characteristic nebris or deer's skin, the other that of a nymph wearing a loose sleeveless chiton.

Both are laughing, and have their heads crowned with wreaths of ivy-leaves interspersed with clusters (*κόρυμβοι*) of berries.

This interesting bronze, which may be regarded as a typical example of the powerful renaissance of art in Roman times, was found at Torre-del-Greco in 1883 whilst excavations were being made for the erection of a house on the road to Torre del-Annunziato. Several similar busts — the exact number is unknown — were found at the same time; and from the aspect of the site and the position in which they were found they appeared to have formed a colonnade around part of the impluvium, or inner terrace, of a Roman villa. They were pro-

* *Test. Ebor.* iii. 44.

† *Ibid.* iii. 202.

+ *Ibid.* ii. 23.

§ *Ibid.* iv. 182.

|| *Ibid.* v. 78.

bably connected to each other by chains attached to staples fixed under the truncations of the arms. Some of the busts give a representation of a single head only, but the general treatment of all is identical with this specimen. In one case at least the body, or lower part of the term, was in bronze cast on to the head, but in the greater number of cases this lower part was made of an entirely different material, wood or stone. One of the heads is preserved in the Royal Museum at Berlin, another is in a private collection in this country, and a third rests at Boston, U.S.A.

The misfortunes of Torre-del-Greco are so well known as to be proverbial. Situated at the foot of Mount Vesuvius this town has always met with an only too full share of the evils entailed by its terrible and devastating eruptions. Its disasters during the last and present centuries need no recapitulation, and this bronze shows in itself, from the peculiar character of its patination, perfect evidences of a more remote visitation of the same kind. From its fine style it can be assigned with certainty to the first century.

This particular specimen was formerly in the collection of that well-known amateur Alessandro Castellani, and after his demise was purchased in Rome at the sale of his antiquities. After this sale it passed into the hands of Mr. H. Hoffmann of Paris, at one of whose auctions it was bought by the collector from whom I obtained it."

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., Local Secretary for Westmoreland and Lancashire, communicated the following note on some antiquities at Hawkshead, Lancashire, in a letter to the Assistant-Secretary :

" Outgate, Ambleside,
Jan. 16, 1888.

DEAR MR. HOPE,

I herewith send you an impression of the seal of the Grammar School of Hawkshead, founded 27th Elizabeth by archbishop Sandys, and an outline-drawing of the figures on the monument erected by him to the memory of his father and mother in the parish church.

The seal is circular and made of silver. It represents a 'pedagogue in his glory,' seated in an armchair, holding in his right hand a rod, while with his left he admonishes a pupil who stands trembling before him with an open book in his hand. On his dexter side are the arms of the see of York, on his sinister the arms of Sandys of Graithwaite (*or, a fesse dancettée*

between three cross-crosslets fitchées gules), with a crescent for difference. Above his head is a tablet with the motto—

DOCENDO DISCIMVS

and on a scroll surrounding the figures—

SIGILLVM · LIBERE SCHOLÆ · GRAMATIC · EDWYNI ·

· SADES · EBORACENSIS · ARCHIEPISCOPI · EVDATORIS · (*sic*)

The archbishop rebuilt the north aisle of the parish church, the east end of which is appropriated to his family, and in it he erected the table monument to his father and mother, William Sandys* of Graithwaite and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Dixon by Anne daughter of Thomas Roos of Witherslack.

The figures on this tomb are rudely carved in a sort of mezzorlievo. The material is freestone. Both figures are recumbent, in an attitude of devotion, the male figure occupying the dexter side.

The effigy of William Sandys is represented helmeted with the vizor raised, and in armour composed of gorget of plate, cuirass, pauldrons, brassarts, coutes, vambraces, gauntlets, short straight-edged skirt of taces (without either tuilles, tassets, or mail skirt), cuisses, genouillieres, jambarts, and round-toed sollarets, all of plate. The pauldrons, coutes, and genouillieres are each composed of several plates. On his left hangs a cross-handled sword suspended by a horizontal hip-belt which passes round the waist at the top of the skirt of taces; on his right is a misericorde bearing three small knives in its sheath. His head rests on a cushion and his feet on a lion.

The lady on his left has upon her head a curious hood which falls in folds over her shoulders. She is dressed in a gown with tight sleeves, gathered in round the waist by a girdle formed of a cord which hangs down in front and ends in two tassels. The gown is closed down the front and extends up to the throat. By her sides hang long false sleeves coming from under her hood and unconnected with her arms. Her head rests upon a cushion and her feet upon a dog.

On the filleting round the figures is the following inscription :

South side.

CODITR · HOC · TVMVLO · GVLIELM^o · SAND^o · ET · VXOR ·
CVI · MARGARETAE · NOMEN · ET · OMEN · ERAT ·
ARMIGER · ILLE · FVIT · PCHAR^o · REGIB^o · OLIM ·
ILLA · SED · EXEMPLAR · RELIGIÖIS · ERAT ·

* He was receiver-general of the Liberties of Furness. His will is dated 23 April, 1546, and the following entry in the parish register may relate to him : "1569 Ap x Willme Sands . . . bur^d."

East side.

CONIVGII · FVERANT · AEQVALI · SORTE · BEATI ·
 FOELICES · OPIBVS · STEMMATE · PROLE · FIDE ·

West side.

QVOS · AMOR · ET · PIETAS · LECTO · CŌIV̄XIT · EODĒ ·
 HOS · SVB · SPE · VITAE · CŌTINET · ISTE · LAPIS ·

North side.

PIGNORA · DIVĪI · FVERĀT · HAEC · MAGNA · FAVORIS ·
 HAEC TAMĒ · EDWINI · CŪCTA · RETV̄DIT · HONOS ·
 QVI · DOCTOR · RECT^{OR} · SCHOLAE · CĒS^{OR} · Q^o3 · P^rSVL ·
 TER · FVERAT · MERITO · PHOEB^o · IN · ORBE · SACRO ·

On the head and sides of the tomb are the Sandys arms (in this case with crosses-pattées instead of crosslets, the usual bearing), with a crescent and the letters ES on either side of the shield. The same occurs over the entrance to the chapel with the date 1578; and West, in the *Antiquities of Furness*,* says, 'Till of late, in the north window, there were painted on glass, quarterly (as I was informed by an ancient person), the Sandys's and Dixons' arms; and on a label, "William married Margaret."

I also send a photograph of the curious log muniment chest preserved in the vestry. There are others of similar construction in the neighbourhood.

Yours very truly,

H. SWAINSON COWPER."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.30 p.m. and closed at 9 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that Lord Justice Fry had been elected.

The ballot for a Treasurer opened at 9.0 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., V.P., was declared duly elected.

* Page 281.

Thursday, February 21st, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A.:—*Catalogus auctorum, qui de re Heraldica scripserunt*: a Thoma Gore, Armig. 4to. Oxford, 1674.
- From E. J. Tarver, Esq., F.S.A.:—*A.A. Notes for members of the Architectural Association*. Vol. i. Nos. 4 and 5. 8vo. London, 1887.
- From the Author:—*The Missing History of Warton*, by John Lucas. (A paper read before the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.) By W. O. Roper. 8vo. Liverpool, 1889.
- From the Author:—*A Letter to the Members of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1887.

The Hon. ROBERT MARSHAM, F.S.A., exhibited a number of monumental brasses from Ampton, Suffolk, recently found in the church chest there, and of which he promised to communicate an account at a later meeting of the Society. The brasses were exhibited on this evening, because they had to be fixed in the church against the re-opening on March 1st.

The MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF HEREFORD exhibited one of their state swords, which was thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary:

“The state sword exhibited by kind permission of the mayor and corporation of Hereford is one of two possessed by the city, the other having been given in 1677.

The sword under notice is 3 feet 5½ inches long, and is known as the ‘steel sword,’ from the hilt and pommel being supposed to be of that metal; they are, however, actually of bronze or latten, with some traces of the original gilding. At some period the guard and pommel have been japanned black, that the sword might be suitably paraded on occasions of mourning.

The oldest parts of the sword are the pommel and guard, which are of late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century date. The grip, blade, and scabbard are Elizabethan.

The pommel is peculiar in being heart-shaped. It has on one side the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly, and on the other a shield of the city arms—*gules, three lions passant gardant in pale argent*. Both these shields have the

spandrels filled with a rose and foliage, and were originally enamelled. They are also formed of copper and let in to the latten pommel. The rounded edges of the latter have a guilloche pattern. The quillons of the guard are flat and curved, with curved ends. On one side is engraved:

* *Maior Ciuitatis * Herefordie **

with roses for stops. The other side has a guilloche pattern.

The grip is of ebony, with a silver-gilt scalloped and beaded band at each end.

The scabbard is covered with recent black velvet with black silk bands, and has a silver-gilt chape of Elizabethan date, ending in scroll-work, and engraved on one side with a characteristic shield of the royal arms, and on the other with the city arms.

The blade is $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and has a modern appearance; it may, however, be of Elizabethan date. There is a central groove, but no armourer's mark.

I have not had access to any copies of the city charters to ascertain if they refer in any way to the sword or swordbearer. The city was first formally incorporated by Richard II. in 1383."

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following remarks on Mr. Shaw Lefevre's proposal to construct a Chapel connected with Westminster Abbey Church, and the effect of such a structure on the abbey buildings:

"I am not pretending to lay before you any fresh discoveries or things that are new. My purpose is to interest the Society in the preservation of things that are old.

I must be excused if, in doing this, I go over some old ground which to some of our Fellows is very well known.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre has given notice of his intention to propose a Bill by which certain property can be acquired, and on this a chapel built in connection with Westminster abbey church, the purpose of this chapel being to receive monuments and interments in the future which the overcrowded state of the abbey church makes no longer possible.

In the preface to his *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, dated August 11, 1869, Dean Stanley calls attention to the fact that some arrangement for the relief of the abbey church would soon become indispensable. If this was the case twenty years ago, how much more necessary is such a relief now.

The necessity that something should be done should come home with the greatest force to antiquaries, for it has become the custom—it may be questioned whether it is necessary—to stand busts upon brackets attached to the pillars and walls of

the church. The structure is consequently defaced to find a resting-place for each new memorial.

Any scheme therefore which will relieve this venerable and most beautiful church from further defacement deserves our fullest consideration.

Several schemes have been recently suggested, all of which are open to the objection that they would either deface the interior of the abbey buildings, or would so much modify the exterior as to interfere with it seriously. Amongst the first, and certainly the worst of these schemes, is the proposal to utilise the cloisters for monuments. The arguments against this project are too weighty and numerous to trouble you with now. It will be sufficient to say that it is a poor way of preserving one part of the abbey to deface another. Amongst the other proposals have been the construction of new cloisters in various places.

Now, burials and memorials in a cloister do not at all carry on the tradition of burial in Westminster abbey church. I venture to affirm that no scheme is worthy of consideration that does not carry on the idea of burial in the church, or in some chapel that is clearly a part of it. This puts out of court all detached buildings in the College gardens, St. Margaret's churchyard, or elsewhere.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme, on the contrary, is a proposal to construct a chapel directly connected with the abbey church. No new doorways would be broken through the old walls, as the doorway in Poet's Corner forms the means of access from the south transept into the vestibule of the new chapel, which would be constructed east of the chapter house. The fabric of the church would, in fact, be left absolutely untouched.

My purpose is not, however, to show what architectural merit the proposed chapel might have, but to call attention to the great danger which hangs over an important part of the abbey buildings unless the dimensions of the proposed building and the provisions for acquiring property be much curtailed.

I exhibit a plan showing the general disposition of the abbey church and the monastic buildings attached thereto.

In his *Notes on the Abbey Buildings of Westminster*, published in the *Archaeological Journal*,* our Fellow, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, has given the most complete account of these interesting buildings that has yet been published.

He says: 'I believe that as much or more of the Abbey Buildings remains at Westminster as at Fountains, although here they are buried in recent work and covered up by modern wall papers and fixtures, instead of being dissected and laid open to

* vol. xxxiii., p. 15.

easy inspection, as in the famous Cistercian example. When the Abbey was secularized, only a few of the larger apartments, such as the Frater and the Infirmary Chapel, which were no longer used, were dismantled. The remaining buildings were portioned out amongst the members and officers of the new foundation, who altered them, more or less, to suit their requirements, as their successors have continued to do to the present time, but there has been very little actual demolition.'

The principal parts of the monastic buildings now remaining are the cloister; the frater; the dormitory and its sub-structures; the abbot's house with the hall and parlour, now the scholars' dining-hall and the Jerusalem Chamber; the infirmary and St. Katherine's Chapel attached thereto; the college garden and the ancient boundary wall.

It is to the infirmary and college garden that I will now draw your attention, as the former is particularly threatened with destruction, which, whether we regard its historical interest, its archaeological value, or its picturesque charm, would be an act of vandalism as deplorable as it is absolutely unnecessary.

Those who are acquainted with the abbey buildings will recollect that the infirmary quadrangle, now called 'the little Cloister,' is approached through a dark entry. Emerging from this gloomy passage, we find ourselves in, perhaps, the most picturesque spot in the whole group of buildings (just at present it is loaded with scaffold-poles and the unpicturesque rubbish of the builders' yard in consequence of some works in progress on the western side).

Seen in the summer, when the plane-tree which grows in the garth throws its green foliage around, and makes a strong contrast with the venerable brick buildings, old roofs, and quaint corners, and reared high above these buildings the Victoria Tower rises far into the air with all its extraordinary dignity and magnificence, the sight is one not easily to be forgotten.

To this we must say good-bye unless Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme be modified.

Let us see what Mr. Micklethwaite has to say about the infirmary, approaching the subject on its archaeological side:

'Eastward of the Dorter stood the Infirmary, occupying a usual position, but differing in form from the usual monastic Infirmaries, as we know them, being a small cloister, with the Chapel on the east and ranges of buildings on the other three sides. The difference, however, is not so great as at first sight appears. For although in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries monastic infirmaries were built in the form of large halls, like the nave and aisles of a church, it will, I believe, always be found that in

the fourteenth century, or later, the aisles have been cut off and divided up into separate apartments.' Mr. Micklethwaite then instances Canterbury, Peterborough, and Ely as examples, but I will ask you to note that in addition to other interests this infirmary at Westminster seems very unusual, if not unique, in the plan. To continue my quotation :—

'The earliest part of the Infirmary at Westminster is the chapel dedicated to St. Katherine, the west end of which forms the greatest part of the east side of the court. It is of the middle of the twelfth century, with some later insertions, and consists of a nave of five bays, with aisles and a chancel.' 'The south arcade has been built up, and part of this alteration is ancient. Of the north arcade only the bases remain.' 'The fourteenth century windows at the west ends of the aisles, towards the cloister, appear to have belonged to living rooms rather than to the chapel. The chapel has a fine fourteenth-century west door, and there have been small side-doors from each of the aisles.' So much for the chapel, at the east end of which the altar pavement may still be traced. 'The arcade of the cloister was built about the end of the seventeenth century, but replaces an earlier one. The inner wall is of the middle of the fourteenth century, and retains many doorways of that date and contemporary windows. It appears that the cloister was surrounded by a number of small separate dwelling-houses, each of two separate stories'. Much of these old houses remains imbedded in the houses of later date which now surround the little cloister.

On the east side and south of the chapel a part of the ancient building remains, very complete. 'We may ascribe,' says Mr. Micklethwaite, 'the buildings south of the chapel to the Master of the Infirmary. The hall remains in very perfect condition, except that its roof has been shortened at the north end, where it extended over the aisle of the chapel as far as the arcade wall.'

Very much more could be said on the archæological side of the subject, but I will only add that unless Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme be considerably modified, the group of buildings just described will be most seriously interfered with—destroyed in parts and ruined as a whole.

I have now tried to show how picturesque, and how historically and archæologically interesting, are these portions of the abbey buildings round about the little cloister.

It remains for me to state as briefly as possible the jeopardy in which they are placed.

In the Notices for the Bill deposited with the plans, not only is the property abutting on New Palace Yard and facing the

south side of Henry VII.'s chapel included in the schedule, but also the whole eastern walk of the little cloister, the receiver's house, the chapel of St. Katherine, the infirmary hall, and the two houses immediately connected with it, and a part of the college garden. It would not, however, be fair to the scheme to assume that all this is to be destroyed absolutely. We must read the parliamentary plan by the light of that published by Mr. Shaw Lefevre himself in the *Nineteenth Century* magazine for November last.

Two houses, the receiver's and Canon Prothero's, are absolutely destroyed, but the other two are so built up to and dealt with as to be rendered worse than useless. The west wall of the projected building cuts right across the nave of St. Katherine's chapel. The integrity of the remains, so far as they still exist, must be entirely destroyed, and the building, if incorporated with the proposed chapel, must be given over to the restorer. As a matter of fact, it is quite beyond any restoration (using that word even in its most commonly accepted sense). The receiver, a canon, and two of the minor canons, would be turned out, and no adequate provision is made in the Bill for this contingency.

I contend that not only are the capitular buildings a matter of historic and antiquarian interest, but so also is the capitular corporation, and we, at least, should do our best to help in preserving the whole thing inviolate.

This is not the place to enter into the architectural merits or demerits of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's scheme as it stands; but if I suggest a modification I must go so far as to show that I am not asking you to assent to anything that is impracticable or unworthy of the purpose to which the new building is to be put.

I will simply state that Mr. Shaw Lefevre's plan shows a building covering an area of 18,000 square feet. It is 200 feet long, 90 wide. To show you what this really is, I will compare this with the area of the nave of the abbey church from the west door to the lantern tower, assuming that the stalls, organ-screen, etc., are all cleared out. This immense space covers 15,200 feet.

The interments are at the rate of about one a year, and perhaps three monuments, often quite diminutive. How many centuries would not be required to fill this great and empty chapel of 18,000 feet? One quite trembles to think of the lonely condition of the first few interments. There can be no occasion for so vast a place as this.

If the abbey buildings be left altogether untouched, and the northern end of the scheduled site be acquired, a building

covering an area of some 13,000 feet can be well accommodated. The nave of the church, from the west doors to the choir door, covers about 11,300. A very large place, a space such as I now suggest, must therefore be ample, and if Mr. Shaw Lefevre can see his way to modify his scheme, I venture to believe that none other will be found so well adapted to meet the present and future needs.

There is an announcement in the *Daily News* of February 14th, which, were it not made with Mr. Shaw Lefevre's authority, would have been incredible. I have shewn and I hope convinced you of the great and most unnecessary destruction that would be wrought by his scheme as it stands. He states: 'It has been approved and adopted by Mr. Pearson, the present architect of the abbey.' I do not like to say more on this point.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that the Society of Antiquaries should pass some resolution in which, whilst agreeing with Mr. Shaw Lefevre's desire to benefit the abbey church, they should urge upon him the great and unnecessary destruction that will be wrought, should he press forward his scheme unmodified.

And I would venture also to suggest that a resolution be passed, urging upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to use all their efforts to preserve every part of the ancient buildings in their charge from destruction or unnecessary restoration."

Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE expressed his satisfaction at the way in which the matter had been brought forward by Mr. Clarke, and said he was thoroughly convinced that the only way of meeting the present difficulty was by building a chapel such as he had proposed, but that the details which Mr. Clarke had objected to were not of its essence. He had had the assistance of Mr. Pearson, the surveyor of the abbey, in preparing his scheme, and had been assured by him that the remains of the abbey buildings could be preserved in it. Mr. Lefevre was committed only to the advocacy of a chapel in this position, the details of the scheme being matter for future discussion.

The DEAN OF WESTMINSTER said he was much indebted to Mr. Shaw Lefevre for bringing the matter before the public, and that he should rejoice if an accessory chapel of the character proposed could be erected.

SIR J. CHARLES ROBINSON approved the scheme as modified by Mr. Clarke, and explained his advocacy of a cloister by saying

that by cloister he meant a chapel kept low in relation to the church.

Mr. A. E. HIGGINS then proposed the following resolution :

“That, in view of the urgent necessity for saving the abbey church of Westminster from being further overcrowded with monuments and tombs, the Society of Antiquaries regard with great satisfaction the proposal to add to the existing buildings a chapel, in due architectural subordination to the main fabric, and, at the same time, so closely connected with it as to preserve the continuity of that national sentiment towards the abbey which is associated solely with the church and its subordinate chapels and cannot be transferred to any other building.

That the Society would respectfully urge the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to use all their efforts to preserve every part of the ancient buildings in their charge from destruction and unnecessary restoration.”

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the value of the old work which would be covered by the new building as at first proposed, and expressed his surprise, as an architect, that Mr. Pearson should have said that it was possible to retain the existing remains, and to have given his opinion that they could be worked up in the new building. Mr. Micklethwaite was convinced that if the building was carried out these remains would certainly be destroyed.

After some remarks from General Pitt-Rivers and the President, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. S. BAKER, Local Secretary for Northamptonshire, read an account of the results of excavations at Danes Camp or Hunsbury, near Northampton. During the last few years the entire area of the camp within the encircling mound has been removed for ironstone to a considerable depth, and numerous antiquities were discovered during the work. Mr. Baker gave a full account of these, which Mr. Franks characterized as a very interesting collection and of late-Celtic date.

Mr. Baker's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, February 28th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, Rev. John Morris, S.J., F.S.A.:—

1. The Letter-books of Sir Amias Poulet, Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots. 8vo. London, 1874.
2. The Life of Father John Gerard, of the Society of Jesus. 3rd Edition. 8vo. London, 1881.

From the Author:—Historical Records of St. Albans. By A. E. Gibbs. 8vo. St. Albans, 1888.

From the Worshipful the Master and Wardens of the Vintners' Company:—The Vintners' Company, their muniments, plate, and eminent members, with some account of the Ward of Vintry. Revised and edited by Thomas Milbourn. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1888.

From the Authors:—Plas Mawr, Conway, N. Wales. Illustrated and described by Arthur Baker, F.R.I.B.A., and Herbert Baker. Folio. London, 1888.

From the Author:—The English Medieval Church Organ. By E. J. Hopkins, Mus. Doc. Reprinted from the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xlv. p. 120. 8vo. Exeter, 1888.

From the Author:—On the early Stall-Plates of the Knights of the Garter. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assist.-Secy. S.A. From *Archæologia*, Vol. li. 4to. Westminster, 1889.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., V.P.S.A.:—Acta S. Victorini, Episcopi Amiterni, et Martyris, illustrata. Cum Appendice de Cœmeterio S. Saturnini, seu Thrasonis via Salaria, &c. Auctore Joanne Marangoni. 4to. Rome, 1740.

From Lord Kenyon:—Four Photographs of Hanmer Church, Flintshire, N. Wales; shewing its appearance before and after the fire.

Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 7, 1889, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., exhibited a gold armlet found on Upper Winton Fell, near Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland, on which he communicated the following remarks:

“ I have the honour to exhibit a gold armlet which was found recently upon the Higher Winton Common, just under the fell of that name, which is situated near the town of Kirkby Stephen,

in the county of Westmoreland. The armlet was found three feet below the surface of the ground in a cleft of the rock, and had apparently been lost and fallen into the situation in which it was found; there was no trace of box or wrapper, nor was anything else found with it. This, therefore, is not a case of *treasure trove*, but of *bona vacantia*, a lost article, which belongs to the finder and to no one else.*

The armlet is of fine gold, and weighs 1 oz. 4 dwts.; it has been made by twisting into a spiral a rod of gold $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, whose section is a quatrefoil with flattened lobes, measuring something under a quarter-of-an-inch in extreme diameter; the spiral so formed measures about $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and has been bent into a rough circle of about $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter; one of the ends is rough, as if the rod had been broken off from a longer rod; the other end seems to have been recently cut with a knife, probably by the labourer who found it. There is no provision for clasping together the ends of the armlet, and it has been intended to retain its position, when worn, by its elasticity.

It thus differs from the armlets formed by twisting into a spiral a flat strip of gold or a square or prismatic rod of that metal, or by twisting together three or four rods or wires. I have not been able to find a similar armlet in the books, and should be glad to know of one. The armlets formed of wires twisted together are generally assigned to a later period than the plain ones with expanding ends. The present instance is, I suggest with hesitation, Romano-British. The place where it was found is about three miles from the great Roman camp at Brough-under-Stainmore (*Verterae*)."

The PRESIDENT said it was evident from the rough ends that the armlet had been cut from the middle of a large torque.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, exhibited the maces of the boroughs of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, and Newtown, Isle of Wight, on which he read the following remarks:—

"A short time ago I exhibited to the Society a curious little mace belonging to the borough of Aberavon, which had on the top, instead of the royal arms, those of the lord of the manor, or some such individual.

By the kindness of John D. B. Trenfield, Esq., the last bailiff of Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, I am able to exhibit another such mace. It is not the only one belonging to

* See Presidential Address, St. George's Day, 1887, *Proc. S. A.*, 2d Series, vol. xi. pp. 380-381.

Chipping Sodbury, as the old corporate body, which came to an end in 1883, also possessed a large silver mace dated 1705.

The example under notice has been hitherto looked upon as a seal, and the two ends appear to have been actually used for the purpose of sealing. On receiving a photograph of the insignia from Mr. Trenfield, I at once saw the real nature of the so-called seal, and, at my request, he has sent it for your inspection.

The mace is of silver, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and consists of an iron core encased with silver, with a conical head 2 inches in diameter. The shaft has a triple band in the middle and at each end, and at the bottom is a short section with, originally, six scroll-work flanges, but two are now lost. On the end is cut, seal-fashion, a small shield charged with a cross. The head had formerly an ornamental cresting, now almost entirely broken away, only four of the small cruciform intermediate points being left. On the top, within two concentric cables, is a quatrefoil, enclosing a shield of the arms of Beauchamp—a fess between six cross-crosslets. Both the shield and the quatrefoil were formerly enamelled, but no trace of the colour now remains.

The cresting and top of the mace, the bands of the shaft, and the grip and flanges, bear traces of gilding.

There are no marks or inscriptions.

The manor of Old Sodbury first became part of the possessions of the Beauchamp family by the marriage of Isabella Despencer with Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, about 1415. After the death of their only son, Henry, in 1445, and of his only child, Anne, in 1449, the manor reverted to Anne, daughter of Richard, earl of Warwick, and wife of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, who now, *jure uxoris*, became earl of Warwick. After the earl's death at the battle of Barnet in 1471 all his vast estates were taken away and settled by Act of Parliament* of May 11, 1474, on his daughters, Isabel, the wife of George, duke of Clarence, and Anne, married first to Edward, prince of Wales, and, secondly, to Richard, duke of Gloucester. After the death of her two daughters, Henry VII., by Act of Parliament in 1487,† restored to the countess of Warwick all her former possessions, which however she conveyed back to the king on December 13th of the same year, and thus the connection of the Beauchamps with Sodbury ceased.

Whether the mace pertains to a time when the manor was held by the Beauchamps, or whether it be of later date, I am not prepared to say. In either case it is an object of great

* *Rot. Parl.*, vi. 100.

† *Ibid.*, vi. 391.



MACE OF THE BOROUGH
OF NEWTOWN, ISLE OF
WIGHT. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

interest, and we are much indebted to Mr. Trenfield for allowing this Society to examine it.

The Newtown mace, which I am enabled to exhibit by the kindness of A. B. Estcourt, Esq., town clerk, is one of the most beautiful and interesting examples of its class that I have met with.

It is of silver parcel-gilt, and 12 inches in length. The shaft, which is plain with gilt moulded bands, has at the top a bell-shaped socket with a cresting of nine fleurs-de-lis and surrounded by three crowned lions sejant. From this rises the conical mace-head, which is encircled by a coronet of twelve beautifully modelled fleurs-de-lis, enclosing a flat plate, on which are engraved the arms and supporters — a greyhound and dragon — of Henry VII., ensigned by a royal coronet. Some traces of the red and blue enamel of the shield remain, and of the dark-blue field. The

plate with the royal arms is loose, and on the reverse are delicately engraved the 'State's arms,' as borne under the Commonwealth, consisting of a cross (couped) of St. George and a harp for Ireland, side by side in a shield, with surrounding scroll-work. The lower end of the shaft is encircled by a small coronet, from which issues a short length surrounded by five beautiful open-traceried and crocketed flanges.

Nothing is known of the history of this mace, which is in very



ROYAL ARMS ON NEWTOWN
MACE. (Full size.)



STATE'S ARMS FROM THE
NEWTOWN MACE. (Full
size.)

perfect condition, and evidently dates from the time of Henry VII. Its great interest lies in the additional step that it illustrates of the evolution of the civic mace from the war mace. In the Southampton mace, figured on page 177, the flanged end formed the head, as shown by the figures of the lions. In the Newtown example the broad button with the royal arms was considered the head, that end being, in this case, the one with the lions.

The gilt parts of the mace are the various bands and coronets, and the royal arms on the top. The flanges are left silver."

The MAYOR and CORPORATION of Bristol exhibited three medieval Swords of State, which were thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., Assistant-Secretary :

"The three magnificent state swords here exhibited by the courtesy of the mayor and corporation of Bristol, are exceptionally fine examples. They, moreover, present several features of an unusually interesting character, to which I beg to call your attention.

The oldest of the swords, called 'the mourning sword,' is of fourteenth century date, and has a straight two-edged blade, $38\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with an armourer's mark of this form $\frac{1}{\Lambda}$ on each side near the hilt. The guard and pommel are of silver-gilt, and the grip is bound with silver-gilt wire. The guard is 14 inches long, with straight six-sided quillons deflected or turned down at the ends, and chased with a running pattern of leafwork. The central portion is a somewhat clumsy restoration of later date. The guard has unfortunately at some time been reversed, so that the quillons now appear with the points upwards. The pommel is an exceedingly fine example. It is oval in form, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and has on each side, within concentric beaded and raised cable mouldings, a sunk panel. The one panel bears, on a ground formerly enamelled, the device of the city, a ship entering the port or water-gate. The other has, on a plain field also once enamelled, two shields side by side, one with the royal arms—France ancient and England quarterly—the other with the cross of St. George on a diapered field. The enamel of the shields has perished. The broad edge of the pommel is chased with leafwork.

The sheath is covered with black velvet, richly ornamented with silver-gilt bands and ornaments. The uppermost band or locket has on one side, in high relief, a crowned figure of queen Elizabeth seated on a canopied throne, and holding the orb and sceptre. On the other side are the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly, within the garter, with helm,

crest, and mantling, and lion and dragon supporters. The fleurs-de-lis in the first and fourth quarters are one and two, instead of two and one. This band is of the same date and by the same maker as the ornaments on the third sword, which were put on in 1594. The second band has on one side a large skull and cross-bones, between the words 'MEMENTO MORI,' and above :

STATVTVM EST OMNIBVS
SEMEL * MORI

On the reverse is engraved :

IOHN
KNIGHT Esq
MAIOR
ANNO DOM
16 + 70.

This band has a cresting of escallop shells, and on each side is suspended a square mordant, with a human face in relief, for attaching a black velvet bawdrick as seen on the third sword. The rings for the other end remain on the first locket.

The third band and the chape, with the star between them, are part of the original fourteenth century enrichments of the sheath. The band has on one side a splendid scroll of leafwork, and on the other a rose; it has also a rich cresting. The chape, which has a similar cresting on its lower edge, has on one side a very fine scroll with foliage, and on the other a series of five cusped loops, each containing a large rose. The intermediate star has four straight and four wavy rays. Similar, but larger and later stars, are fixed between the other bands.

I would venture to assign this sword to the year 1373, when Edward III. conferred a new charter upon the city, making it a county in itself, and creating the mayor the king's escheator, and appointing a sheriff. The charter makes no mention of either sword or sword-bearer.

The second sword is now called the 'pearl sword,' because the sheath is supposed to have been embroidered with seed pearls. No traces of pearls are visible, but considerable portions remain of the silver embroidery which covered both sides of the sheath. This, as well as the silver-gilt bands, is of Elizabethan date. The blade is 36 inches long, and has a silver-gilt hilt and pommel, 12 inches long. The guard is straight, with perfectly plain six-sided quillons. The pommel is of flattened pear-shape, and is engraved on each side with a scroll, lettered :

mercy * and * grace *
z 2

The grip is formed in two pieces, and has on the upper part, next the guard, a shield—France modern and England quarterly, impaling the cross and martlets assigned to Edward the Confessor. Below the shield, and continued on the other end of the grip above another shield with the city arms, is the following inscription :

Jon Willis
of london
groc' & meyr
to bristow
gave this
sword feir

This gift has been hitherto ascribed to John Willis, lord mayor of London in 1506. No such person, however, was ever lord mayor of London, and the real donor was Sir John Wells, grocer, and mayor of London in 1431—a date which agrees perfectly with that of the sword.

On the reverse of the grip is engraved :

w . cleve.

Who W. Cleve was I have not yet been able to ascertain. One John Cleve, perhaps his father, was bailiff of Bristol in 1405, and mayor in 1412 and 1425.

The mounts of the red velvet covered sheath of this sword are of silver-gilt, engraved with characteristic Elizabethan foliage and strap-work, etc. On one side, amongst the silver embroidery, are the letters r and v, cut out of silver-gilt. Although only very slight traces of the other letters now remain, I think there can be no doubt that they form part of the motto *mer | cy | and | gra | ce*, which was probably removed from the original sheath.

The third, or 'Lent sword,' so called from its being borne before the judges at the Lent assizes, has a straight two-edged blade, $39\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with an armourer's mark + ◀ + on each side. The guard and pommel are of silver-gilt, and the grip is wrapped with silver wire. The guard is four-sided, engraved with a running pattern of leaf-work, and has the quillons turned down at the ends. The pommel is oval, with raised centre, bearing on one side, in a circle, the royal arms—France modern and England quarterly (the fleurs-de-lis one and two), and on the other side a shield with the cross of St. George. Both shields were once enamelled. The sides of the pommel are engraved with foliage, amidst which, at each end of the oval, is a crowned Lombardic T enclosing the letter Ω.

The meaning of this is uncertain. On the edge of the pommel is engraved :

THIS × SWORDE × WE × DID × REPAIER * |
| THOMAS × ADWORTH × BEINGE × MAYOR *

The date 1583 has been added across the chief of St. George's shield on the pommel; Thomas Aldworth having been mayor 1582-3.

The sheath is of black velvet, with bands and other ornaments of silver-gilt. It is encircled by the bawdrick, which is also of black velvet, with silver-gilt locketts and mordants, and is now secured to the sheath by being passed crosswise under large silver-gilt stars on the back of the sheath. The first band has, on the front, boldly-modelled figures of Temperance and Fortitude, and on the back the first four verses of 'ROMANES XIII.

LET EVERY SOVLE BE SVBIECT TO TE HIGHER POWER, etc.,
and :

ANO * 1294 * ANO * EL * REG * 36 *
FRANCIS * KNIGHT * MAIOR

The second band is one of the locketts of the bawdrick; it bears a spirited representation of St. George overcoming the dragon. The third band is also a locket of the bawdrick, and bears the city arms, crest, and supporters, granted by Cooke, Clarencieux, *temp.* Elizabeth. Between each of the three bands described is a large star of four straight and four wavy points. Between the third locket and the chape are two stars. The chape is most interesting, as bearing a dated example of one of Elizabeth's badges, viz., that formerly used by her mother, Anne Boleyn, at whose coronation was 'a mount, and on the mount stood a white faulcon crowned, upon a roote of golde, environed with white roses and red, which was the Queen's device.* In the example the falcon is not crowned. The reverse of the chape has, in the lower half, figures of Wisdom and Justice, and in the upper the royal arms—France modern (the fleurs-de-lis one and two) and England quarterly, within the garter. On the top of the chape is fixed a beautifully made royal crown. The back of the sheath is enriched with five large silver-gilt stars.

The whole of the decorations of this sheath were executed in

* *Antiquarian Repertory* (ed. 1780), iii. 204.

1594, except the locket with the city arms, which looks somewhat later.

The sword is, however, of medieval date, probably *circa* 1450. It should be compared with the splendid sword of the same date found at Lillebonne, in the Society's collections."

The Rev. JOHN MORRIS, F.S.A., read a paper on the Rite and Style used by the Catholics in the reign of Elizabeth, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 7th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, the Rev. J. Morris, F.S.A. :—

1. The venerable Sir Adrian Fortescue, Knight of the Bath, Knight of St. John, Martyr. 8vo. London, 1887.
2. The English Martyrs. A Lecture given at Stonyhurst. 8vo. Stonyhurst College, 1887.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Asst. Sec. S.A. :—Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association. Excursion programme and arrangements at Mount Grace Priory and Northallerton. 8vo. Worksop, 1882.

From the Author: The Asclepiad. No. 21. Vol. vi. By B. W. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the New Spalding Club :—Publications. Vol. 3. The Heraldic Ceiling of the Cathedral of St. Machar, Old Aberdeen. 4to. Aberdeen, 1888.

From J. W. Walker, Esq. :—Impression of the seal of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School founded at Wakefield, Nov. 19, 1591.

From the Corporation of the City of London, through Sir J. B. Monckton, Knt., F.S.A., Town Clerk of the City of London :—A bronze Medal struck in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—The Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains found in repairing the North Wall of the City of Chester. By J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1888.

Special thanks were passed to the Corporation of London for their gift of a bronze Jubilee medal.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The PRESIDENT called attention to a proposed work on English drinking glasses, by Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., and stated that Mr. Hartshorne would be very much obliged for any information on the subject.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berks, exhibited some swords, a piece of chain mail, and other objects, from Donnington and the field of the first battle of Newbury. Respecting these swords, etc., the Hon. H. A. Dillon, Secretary, has communicated the following notes :

“Of the swords, the most ancient is probably the fine rapier, which is of the type generally styled ‘flamberge.’ The blade, which is $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and near the hilt of flat hexagonal section, with a groove on its two broader faces, may be of the sixteenth century. The hilt, that is the quillons and port or guard, as well as the portion covering the ricasso (or part of the blade between the shell and the quillons), and the shell, are all of one piece, and of later fashion. The shell is shallow, and chased externally and internally. The quillons terminate in small strawberry-shaped knobs. Two small branches, with conjoined spreading ends, protect the first finger, and from one of these another small branch springs out, joining the knuckle-guard just below the centre, where there is a knop. The knuckle-guard then passes toward the pommel of chased steel, to which it is attached by a screw. The whole of the metal-work of the hilt is elegantly chased. The grip is of oak, with a flat hexagonal section, and is much worm-eaten. The wire, or other covering, is now absent.

Three of the swords are of the type common to the period of the Civil War. Of these, one found in Donnington castle, and now in the possession of G. F. Watts, Esq., still possesses its original leather scabbard with the iron upper locket; the chape is wanting. The blade, which is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, has a single groove on each side near to the back.

The second and third, which were found on the field of the first battle of Newbury, are $37\frac{1}{4}$ and 35 inches respectively in length, and with two grooves on each side close to the back. On each side of the blade of the first is engraved a monogram, apparently CR reversed, and surmounted by the royal crown.

These three swords are basket-hilted, and of the form which continued in use by the cavalry for some hundred years, and is that now generally called the claymore, and worn with Highland costume. See *Castle's Schools and Masters of Fence*, plate vi. fig. 20.

There is another sword of the same period, but which appa-

rently belonged to an officer, the hilt consisting of a shell from which spring three ports or guards, fastened by screws to the pommel. The shell is chased, and on the blade, which is $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, with two grooves on each side, and near the point is double-edged, can be seen ANDREA FERARA, twice repeated on each side.

There is also a small sword of much later date than the foregoing. It is such as was worn in civil life in the eighteenth century, and has a blade of 28 inches in length with a hollow triangular section. The hilt is brass, embossed with flowers and leafwork.

The piece of chain mail is square, and about 16 inches by 18 inches. The links, which are five-eighths of an inch in diameter, are carefully made of stout iron wire with a square section of about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The weight of the whole piece is 5lb. 14oz., and a few links are missing. The links are jumped, not riveted. There is no sign of clasps or buckles to attach the square piece to the body, and its weight is such as to preclude the idea that a hawberk of such mail could have been worn by anyone; nor would a horse carry a trapper of such stout make.

It was ploughed up on the battle-field, so was probably worn by some one, but in what manner it is impossible to say. The mail is in very good preservation.

A short *couteau-de-chasse*, with flint-lock pistol on one side of the blade, belongs to the eighteenth century, and is not of any special or uncommon fashion."

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., Local Secretary for Lancashire and Westmoreland, exhibited a fine rapier, with the blade inscribed with the name of Francesco Ruiz en Toledo. The blade (which may be of sixteenth century date, Ruiz the elder having worked in Germany for some years prior to his return to Spain in 1570) has been mounted in a later hilt of the style called the flamberge. The quillons, which terminate in knobs, are each bent in a horizontal direction. There is a *pas d'âne*, and the shell is formed by two perforated plates (one now lost) set in chased and ornate guards. There is no knuckle-guard. Below the steel pommel still remains the plaited silver wire band at the junction of the (now bare) wooden grip. The ricasso is concealed by a fluted piece of metal forming part of the whole system of quillons, guards, etc. The blade, which is of a flat hexagonal section, has a deep groove on each side, in which occurs the maker's name.

Mr. Cowper also exhibited a much rusted dagger, of the form known as the *rouelle*, from the circular plate at the end of the

hilt. The total length of this dagger is $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The blade has a lozenge section, but is so much corroded that it is difficult to form any exact idea of its ancient appearance.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The ballot opened at 8·45 p.m., and closed at 9·30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Alexander Stuart Murray, Esq., LL.D.
 Very Rev. George William Kitchen, D.D., Dean of
 Winchester.
 Ernest Edward Baker, Esq.
 William Dashwood Fane, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Shipdem Frampton, M.A., B.C.L.
 Leonard Cecil Colin Lindsay, Esq.
 Warwick Wroth, Esq.
 Frederick David Mocatta, Esq.
 George Troyte-Bullock, Esq.
 Edward Bell, Esq., M.A.
 Richard Armstrong Hoblyn, Esq.
 Arthur Giraud Browning, Esq.

Thursday, March 14th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President;
 and afterwards C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., in
 the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Royal Society:—

1. Fasciculus Inscriptionum Graecarum. Vol. iii. Edidit J. K. Bailie, S.T.P. 4to. Dublin and London, 1849.
2. A Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law-Books of the Realm. Collected by Tho. Bassett. 12mo. London, 1671.
3. Elia Brenner. Thesaurus Nummorum Sveo-Gothicorum, libris duobus comprehensus. 4to. Stockholm, 1691.
4. Description des Antiquités et Objets d'Art, qui composent le cabinet de feu M. Joan D'Huyvetter. 8vo. Ghent, 1851.
5. Catalogue des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de la ville de Chartres. 8vo. Chartres, 1840.
6. Condensed Catalogue of MSS., Books and Engravings on exhibition at the Caxton Celebration, held under the auspices of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. 8vo. Montreal, 1877.

7. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la ville de Montpellier. Par L. Gandin. Théologie, Jurisprudence, Belles-Lettres. 2 vols. 8vo. Montpellier, 1875-6.
 8. Julii Vitalis Epitaphium cum notis criticis explicationeque; V. C. Hen. Dodwelli, et Commentario Guil. Musgrave. 8vo. Exeter, 1711.
 9. Les Plans et les descriptions de deux des plus belles Maisons de Campagne de Pline le Consul. Par M. Félibien des Avaux. 8vo. Paris, 1699.
 10. Lettere concernenti l'Anfiteatro di Verona. (B. Ginliari e G. Venturi.) 8vo. Verona, 1817.
 11. Joannis Harduini, S.J., Nummi Antiqui populorum et urbium illustrati. 4to. Paris, 1684.
 12. A Help to History. By P. Heylyn, D.D. 12mo. London, 1671.
 13. Catalogue de Livres d'estampes et de figures en taille-douce. Par M. De Marolles. 12mo. Paris, 1672.
 14. Registen zur geschichte der Markgrafen und Herzoge Oesterreichs aus dem Hause Babenberg. Von Andreas von Meiller. 4to. Vienna, 1850.
 15. Abrégé chronologique de l'histoire de Pologne. [By F. A. Schmidt.] 8vo. Warsaw and Dresden, 1763.
 16. Studio di Pittura, Scoltura, & Architettura, nelle Chiese di Roma. Dell' Abbate Filippo Titi. 12mo. Rome, and Macerata, 1675.
 17. Symbols and Emblems of early and mediæval Christian art. By Louisa Twining. 4to. London, 1852.
 18. Gerardi Joannis Vossii de Historicis Graecis Libri IV. ; Editio altera, priori emendatior, & multis partibus auctior. 4to. Leyden, 1651.
 19. Historia de Episcopis & Decanis Londinensibus; necnon de Episcopi & Decanis Assavensibus: a prima Sedis utriusque Fundatione ad annum MDXL. Autore Henrico Wharton, A.M. 8vo. London, 1695.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.:—Kin-Shih-Tsuy-Peen. Inscriptions on Metal and Stone. 1-160. In 16 volumes. 8vo.
- From Edwin Seward, Esq.:—A Copy of the Royal Charter and Statutes of The Society of Antiquaries of London. 4to. London, 1800.
- From the Author:—Anniversary Address to the Numismatic Society of London, June 21, 1888. By the President, John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., Treas. R.S., Pres. S.A. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—Matériaux pour servir à l'Archéologie de la Russie, No. 3. Antiquités Sibériennes par W. Radloff. Tome 1, Livraison 1. Folio. St. Petersburg, 1888.

Special thanks were passed to the Royal Society and to Mr. Franks for their gifts to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Edward Bell, Esq., M.A.

Richard Armstrong Hoblyn, Esq.

The Rev. W. L. W. EYRE exhibited a remarkable monumental brass, formerly in the (now destroyed) church of Brown Candover, Hants, on which J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following remarks :

“ I was first made acquainted with this small brass from Brown



MONUMENTAL BRASS FORMERLY IN THE (NOW DESTROYED)
CHURCH OF BROWN CANDOVER, HANTS.

($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

Candover, Hampshire, by a rubbing sent to me by Mr. H. D. Cole, of Winchester, a gentleman who interests himself in local antiquities. I saw at once that it had peculiarities, and pointed them out to him. Having learnt from him that it was about to be relaid in a new church, Mr. Hope suggested it might be procured for exhibition, and it is due to our worthy Assistant-Secretary's energy, which is always being manifested, that this has been done.

It represents, on one sheet of brass, a gentleman and lady standing close together arm in arm. This position is quite unique in our experience. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it was not uncommon to show figures affectionately taking each other by the hand, but never before as here given. Both figures have their hands conjoined in the usual attitude of prayer, but the lady's right arm is placed within her husband's left, somewhat awkwardly shown, but still obviously enough when closely examined. This peculiarity, however, has its prototype, for I am indebted to our Secretary, the Hon. Harold Dillon, for a reference to a work by Dr. Ed. Freih. von Sacken entitled *Das Grabfeld von Hallstatt*, a remarkable discovery in Upper Austria of numerous interments wherein skeletons arm-in-arm appeared in two of the graves. One is generally delighted to find that there is nothing new under the sun, and here we are taken back very considerably in the roll of time, and under conditions of civilisation very different from those of the sixteenth century. When, however, we come to examine closely into the facts presented before us, the parallel is not quite complete. In one instance the skeletons are those of men, and in the other of women; the latter with those ornaments for neck and arms, hair-piis, and the inevitable associations of the sex. It is this example which forms the illustration at Tab. 11, fig. 10. So that a man and wife associated together in a memorial or grave, arm-in-arm, at present is unknown, except in the instance before us.

The gentleman has long hair flowing to the shoulders, a fashion which marked the close of the fifteenth century, with a short overtunic reaching only midway down the legs, instead of to the ankles, as is commonly seen at this time. The overtunic is lined with fur, according to custom, and has sleeves remarkably wide and full, especially at the wrists. It is open from the shoulder downwards, increasing in width as it descends,* showing a full sleeve belonging to the under vest edged with fur. I do not remember to have seen another instance of this extraordinary fashion upon brasses; but in a

* This may be an accidental appearance.

beautiful MS. of the *Roman de la Rose*, executed at the end of the fifteenth century, now in the British Museum, we find this kind of sleeve represented, as also a sleeve full as far as the elbow, but tight thence to the wrist, which is evidently the same as here worn underneath and of which we see very little. About the neck is a plaited shirt, commonly worn at this time by both sexes, as shown in the lady's figure also, and very frequently seen in contemporary portraits. The bottom of the tunic is not furred. The gentleman's left foot is upon his lady's dress, which accumulates about her feet, the relic of a fashion of preposterously long robes and trains that had lasted nearly a quarter of a century. His shoes are quaint in pattern, developing towards that width across the toes which marked so strongly the reign of Henry VIII., but here make an obtuse point at the centre; they are fastened by a latchet across the ankle. There has been a correction made by the workman at the right foot; he had made the base line too low, and has not effaced it, but only worked over it the lines which form the ground. Hanging from the girdle, which confines the tunic about the waist, is the usual gipcière or purse.

As regards the figure of the lady, it presents nothing different from what we are familiar with. She wears a gown closely fitting to the body, with tight sleeves and furred cuffs, long and full skirt. The head-dress is of the pedimental fashion—a kind of cap with ornamented lappet in front and veil hanging down behind. She wears the loosely-fashioned girdle, with the huge buckle then in fashion, pendant to the feet. Both figures regard or respect each other, to use a term of heraldry.

I have stated that both figures are on the same plate, in fact, as a matter of course when so linked together. On a piece of metal between the two shoulders, evidently left for the purpose, is rudely engraved the floret of the lily, and the terminating stalk is shown beneath their arms. This emblem must assuredly be placed here with some meaning, but it would be hazardous to pronounce any dogmatic opinion upon it. A lily has been held to personify purity or chastity, but its why and wherefore here must be left to dark imaginings. Had the lady made a vow similar to that of the Countess of Richmond on her marriage with Lord Stanley? One can only suggest. We know nothing whatever as to whom are here represented or commemorated. The brass has been ascribed to a gentleman and lady named Wylson, A.D. 1559, much too late for the costume, and the absence of inscription must ever leave us in doubt. A fracture about the heads has been repaired. The plate is 1 foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in its longest part, and in its widest $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The execution of the brass is a very fair specimen of an art then

much in decline. The costume and general character would place its date at the beginning of the sixteenth century.”

JOHN PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Bucks, exhibited some examples of British urns recently discovered near Wycombe, on which he read the following remarks :—

“ Though not unmindful of the labours of Browne Willis in the last century, Buckinghamshire has never been a favoured county for systematic archaeological investigation. Unlike Wiltshire or Yorkshire, it has never found antiquaries, possessed with the enthusiasm of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare or of the Rev. William Greenwell, devoting themselves to the study of the barrows and earthworks of their localities. And yet the Chiltern district, embracing the southern part of the county, gives remarkable evidences of its occupation by early man. And as I find, from a courteous communication from Mr. Franks, that the British Museum possesses no British urns from Buckinghamshire, I may be excused for calling attention to a locality which, I may venture to suggest, has distinctly claims to the attention of the antiquary.

The Icknield Way, it will be remembered, as it crosses the county, follows along the slopes of the Chilterns, and on the heights above its course there are; as may be well supposed, numerous tumuli and fortresses.

The great foss or ditch known as the Grims Dyke is still seen, as it takes its course consistently on the heights of the Chilterns. ‘ It has been traced from Bradenham,’ as a local antiquary relates in reference to this famous dyke, ‘ in bold outline, through woods to Lacy Green, forming the boundary of Princes Risborough parish. Thence turning at right angles, it maintains its conspicuous course by Redland End through Hampden Park, where again turning sharply round, it runs near Hampden House, and onwards by some lofty barrows towards Great Missenden. Crossing the valley we find the well-known features of our old friend near King’s Ash, in Wendover parish; then, passing through woods near St. Leonards, it passes in bold relief over Wigginton Common, and is met with in full preservation above Berkhamstead in Herts, and crossing the valley northwards at that point, stretches over Berkhamstead Common towards Ashridge.’* I may be excused for calling attention to the well-known facts of the Icknield Way and of the Grims Dyke, passing through the

* *Antiquities of the Chiltern Hills*, by the Rev. W. J. Burgess. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, by the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckingham, vol. i. p. 25.

Buckinghamshire Chilterns, as it will be the surest mode of reminding archæologists of the importance of the district as a region for the investigation of prehistoric remains.

The Bradenham and Wycombe valleys stretch to the south-east of the Icknield Way, from the point where it passes into Oxfordshire. There are important earthworks on the hills above the Wycombe valley, notably that on the West Wycombe hill. The striking situation and commanding position of this hill arrests the attention of the traveller through the district. The church and mausoleum now alone stand where once the British village was surrounded by the fosse, which is still clearly defined; then there is a very fine earthwork on the southern hills, known as Desborough Castle. The castle hill, on the north side, overlooking the town of Wycombe, and Keep Hill, at a short distance from the town on the south side, still indicate ancient fortresses, but the heights above the Wycombe valley have been for centuries under cultivation, so that the sepulchral mounds which must have been raised all along the hills have long disappeared.

Before describing the spot where the British urns before you were found, it will be well to give some information as to the barrows which have been opened in the neighbourhood, particularly as so little is known of the remains from sepulchral mounds in the district of the Chilterns, to which I am referring. Mr. Alfred Heneage Cocks, of Great Marlow, opened four barrows on Cockmarsh, on the Berkshire side of the Thames; this marsh, through which the river passes, is the valley which is intercepted from the Wycombe valley by the hills on which the barrow containing the pottery before you stood. These four barrows are circular, and form a group. Three contained British burials by cremation, no pottery, but various flint flakes. The largest, in which a woman was buried, contained three flint scrapers and the skull of *Bos longifrons*, which had doubtless afforded the principal resource for the funeral feast. The fourth barrow in the group with the others contained a Saxon burial by inhumation, a platycephalous man with his dog, and various articles. This appeared to be the original burial, and not a secondary interment. This barrow has a ditch surrounding it. On the removal of the first sod from this barrow Mr. Cocks found a flint arrow-head, which of course had no connection with the Saxon interment, but was thrown up accidentally with the rest of the soil. 'This,' Mr. Cocks remarks to me, and he has been long investigating the locality, 'is the only flint arrow-head I know of from this neighbourhood.' In his private collection Mr. Cocks has a bronze-age boat taken from the bed of the river close to the barrows I have just

mentioned, and a quantity of flint implements from the flint factory at Bisham, a village but a short distance from Cockmarsh, and also on the Berkshire side of the Thames. In this part of the Thames Valley it may be remarked that the traces of the neolithic and bronze ages are very abundant.

The only other barrow in the Chiltern district which has, to my knowledge, been very recently opened, except of course the famous barrow at Taplow, was one at Great Kimble, near to the church there, and in this barrow pottery was found of the Romano-British period.

It was quite by an accident that the British pottery before you was discovered. On a hill on the south side of the Wycombe valley, rising above the hamlet of Wycombe Marsh, in the month of December last, as the farmer was guiding his plough, one of the horse's feet slipped into a hole. This hole proved on examination to be the interior of the large cinerary urn. No knowledge existed that there had been a mound under which the urn had been buried at this spot. The barrow must have been levelled through long years of cultivation, but it was not till the close of last year that the plough had touched the foot of the sepulchral mound. Still a tradition of this mound has lingered on, for I have since learnt that the field in which the discovery has been made is called 'Barrow Croft,' and the adjoining wood 'Barrow Croft Wood.'

On the 26th December I attended at the spot to superintend the excavation of the pottery. I found, unfortunately, that the bottom of the large urn had been broken through by the horse's foot, and that a great part of its contents, consisting chiefly of calcined human bones, had been dissipated. On proceeding with the excavation of the large urn, it was found that a small urn rested on the shoulder of the former, and on the north side, aslant with the bottom upwards. Its contents consisted of a whitish powder, which has been carefully analysed for me. The following is the list of substances which have been identified: (1) chalk, (2) flints, (3) wood charcoal, (4) spiculæ of bone, (5) white flocculent matter, which dissolved completely in dilute hydrochloric acid, (6) carbonate of lime. The spiculæ of bone are too friable to mount as microscopic objects, having no doubt been submitted to the action of fire. In anticipation of subsequent remarks on the small urn, might not this vessel have contained the ashes of an infant?

It may be relied on that the small urn had been undisturbed, and was, when discovered, in its original position. At the bottom of the large urn was found a small perforated vessel, which will be seen at once to be one of those vessels to which the name of incense cup applies. This little vessel was unfor-

tunately fractured before I visited the site of the barrow, most probably by the horse's foot on breaking through the urn.

The urns were buried in a shallow grave in the chalk, scarcely more space being given than was required for their being so deposited. The large urn was in an inverted position; as Dr. Thurnam says in his paper in the *Archæologia* 'On Ancient British Barrows,' 'the urns of larger size are almost always in this position.' He also refers to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who says that they are much more frequently found inverted.* The lower part of the grave was covered with black ashes, leaving one to imagine that the funeral fire had taken place within the grave itself. As might be expected to be the case, the site of the barrow is a choice position overlooking a beautiful stretch of the Wycombe valley. The large urn is 17 inches in height, and measures 41 inches in circumference in its centre. Thurnam says, 'Urn of 9 or 10 inches in height are medium-sized, those from 1 foot to 15 inches large, and above this height exceptionally large and very rare. The largest I know are 2 feet or very little more in height, and of these four only can be referred to, viz., one from Wiltshire, Dorset, Kent, and Yorkshire respectively.' He further says, 'The largest urn in the British Museum is from Felixstowe, Suffolk, and is 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. It is a fine specimen of our first type. The next in size of our third or fourth type, from Bratley, Hants, is 16 inches high. This is the height of the largest urn in the Greenwell collection, as also of the largest in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The largest fictile urn in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; but this is from the Bell collection, and probably Irish.† The small urn measures 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height.

It will be interesting to compare the large urn before you with those that have already been described by authorities such as Greenwell and Thurnam; and first with regard to resemblance in shape and size. The urn illustrated in Greenwell's *British Barrows*, fig. 138, resembles the large urn in its possessing an overhanging rim. This urn is 12 inches high, 9 inches wide at the mouth, and 4 inches at the bottom. It was from a barrow in the parish of Cold Kirby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.‡ Thurnam describes *an urn with an overhanging rim* thus: 'This, which is the most common, has a wide mouth, slightly bulging body, and comparatively narrow tapering foot.

* See *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. p. 326; also there referred to *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i. 24, 25, ii. 110.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. pp. 343, 344.

‡ *British Barrows*, by William Greenwell, M.A., F.S.A. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1877.

Carried round the mouth is a broad overhanging rim, the surface of which is usually ornamented. . . . When of large size this variety of urn is generally inverted over the burnt bones, and in this position was by Hoare thought to resemble "an egg put into a basket." By others this peculiar form has been regarded as phallic, and symbolical of reproduction and regeneration, and is compared with the pine cone in the hand of the gods of Assyria.*

This description answers very well to the appearance of the large urn. I would call special attention to the body of this urn, which bulges out in excess of the examples from the cinerary urns with the overhanging rim that have been illustrated in works on British barrows, so far as my experience goes. The urn before you, therefore, curiously supports the symbolical suggestion made in the quotation just given. An urn from a barrow at Monsal Dale, illustrated in Mr. Jewitt's work on *Grave Mounds and their Contents* (fig. 86) has an overhanging rim, a decidedly bulging body, and a narrow foot. It is thus described: 'It is 12 inches in height, and has a deep overlapping border. When found it was inverted over a deposit of calcined bones placed on some rough stones on the natural surface, and having among them a calcined bone pin. Near it was a large mass of limestone, and a celt-shaped instrument five inches long, with a cutting edge, formed from the lower jaw of some animal.' †

The urn from a barrow on Beacon Hill, Mendip, which Thurnam considers a fine one, illustrated in plate xxx., fig. 1, in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii., is of the same type as the large urn. 'The rim alone is ornamented, except that on the shoulder is a row of "thumb nail" impressions. Urns of this type,' Thurnam remarks, 'are rare in the barrows of Dorset, but the finest I am acquainted with was from Wood-yates in that county, just over the Wiltshire border. It is 18 inches high, with a rim of four inches.' ‡ This urn is illustrated as fig. 22 in the paper from which I have quoted. It is interesting, as confirming a remark of Dr. Thurnam, to mention that he gives it as an authenticated fact that cinerary urns with handles of any description are scarcely known to the north of the Thames, and to remind you that the hill on which the pottery before you was deposited forms a portion of the range of hills which rise immediately on the northern side of the Thames valley.

The tattooing over the upper part of the rim of the large

* *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 345.

† *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., p. 87.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 346.

urn is just the pattern which has given rise to the well-known epithet *bascaudæ*, said to have been applied by the Romans to this kind of British pottery. The ornamentation on this urn resembles that on an urn from Oldbury, Wilts, which is 16 inches high and 14 inches in diameter, the border 5 inches broad; also on an urn same from a barrow at Winterslow Hut, 18 inches in height and the same in diameter. It 'has a border 6 inches deep, profusely covered with an impressed branching spikey ornament, in complicated and closely packed chevrons.'* There appears to be a great resemblance in the ornaments on urns with overlapping rims, whether they are taken from barrows in Staffordshire or Derbyshire, or the Yorkshire wolds or Wiltshire, or, as it would now seem from the instance before us, from Buckinghamshire, and the mode by which these ornaments are indented or impressed seems also to be the same with each of the urns to which reference has been made.

I will now call your attention to the small vessel, and to the question whether it can be identified with a food vessel or drinking vessel, or whether it is not itself a small cinerary urn.

As is well known, food vessels are generally associated with burials by inhumation, and it is admitted that they are very rarely met with in barrows in the south of England. They appear too to have usually more or less of ornamentation. As a general rule, Greenwell tells us, in the Yorkshire barrows the food vessel was more ornamented than the cinerary urn. Occasionally they are urn-shaped; two of urn form are referred to by Sir R. C. Hoare in *Ancient Wilts.*† The undecorated urn-shaped food vessel, which seems to be the closest resemblance to the small vessel before you, is 'a very coarse Wiltshire example, from a secondary interment of the round barrow period found near the summit of the long barrow at Winterbourne Stoke.'‡ This vessel is 5½ inches in height. The food vessels from the Yorkshire wolds vary from 3 inches to 8 inches in height, and appear to be more or less ornamented.

I do not think that there can be any doubt as to the small urn not being a drinking cup. The prevailing type of drinking cups in South Britain, to which four-fifths probably of the known examples are said to belong, is thus described: 'The body or lower part is more or less globular; the upper, separated from the lower by a constriction frequently very defined, spreads out

* See *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii. p. 349.

† *Ancient Wilts*, i. 74, 163, 195.

‡ See *Mem. Anthro. Soc.* i. 141, fig.; *Archaeologia*, xlii. 197; *Ib.* xliii. 378, 379.

somewhat like the calyx of a flower, and forms a brim which almost equals the lower part in height. The sides of this brim, whether more or less erect or sloping, are straight, and not recurved at the lip. The ornamentation is profuse and elaborate.* It is a very rare occurrence to find a drinking cup accompanying burnt bones. Greenwell, in his barrow investigations, only met with two drinking cups associated with burnt bodies out of the twenty-seven he had found; and of the thirty in Wiltshire discovered by Sir R. Colt Hoare only four were deposited with burials after cremation.† Looking at these facts, and at the appearance of the small vessel, I think the idea of its being in any way fitly classed with drinking cups must be dismissed.

It should be borne in mind that cinerary urns vary in size, and range from 4 inches to about 2 feet in height. I think it will be found that the small vessel closely resembles the miniature cinerary urn illustrated in Greenwell's *British Barrows*, fig. 61.‡ This urn is about 4 inches high. It has an overhanging rim, which is rudely ornamented with a herring-bone pattern. This ornamentation is also continued below the rim. It was found with a deposit of burnt bones, but not containing any of them. Several of a similar character were discovered by Greenwell in a group of barrows at Enthorpe, near Goodmanham.

There is yet another small cinerary urn closely resembling the small vessel found in a barrow in the parish of Hutton Bushell, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is illustrated, fig. 152, in Greenwell's work.§ This urn is 7 inches in height. It has the overhanging rim. 'Some of the impressions upon it,' Greenwell says, 'have been made with twisted thong, and others apparently with a piece of bone or wood having somewhat of a square end, the edge having been sometimes used for that purpose, and sometimes one of the corners.'

Bearing in mind the similarity in shape between the large urn and the small vessel, I think I may safely designate the latter as a miniature cinerary urn, and the evidence of the existence of bone, forming part of its contents, would strengthen that conclusion.

I regret I can only produce to you fragments of the incense cup, which was probably fractured, as I before mentioned, when the horse's foot penetrated the cinerary urn. The open work around the sides of the cup, I need scarcely say, is not an uncommon ornamentation of vessels of this kind. These

* *Archæologia*, xliii. 391, 392.

† Greenwell's *British Barrows*, pp. 99, 100.

‡ *Ib.* p. 74.

§ *Ib.* p. 308.

pierced incense cups have been found in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Berkshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and in Carnarvonshire, and also in Ireland. To have discovered one of these small vessels in Buckinghamshire is noteworthy, as they are not, as a rule, to be found in barrows; for instance, they are very uncommon in Dorsetshire, whilst in Wiltshire they are frequently to be found, and the same is the case in Yorkshire. It seems to be still quite undecided for what use these vessels were made. Clearly they were connected in some way with the burning of the dead, and the most likely theory with regard to their purpose, and that which Greenwell is disposed to adopt, is that they conveyed some inflammable substance to kindle the funeral fire. Yet, after all, the theory is an uncertain one, and the problem as to the connection of these vessels with the interments of the dead has yet to be solved.

In concluding my remarks, I would call your attention in a few words to the probable stage of civilisation of the people one of whose interments we are considering. As the pottery before you is of precisely the same character as much that has been recovered from the barrows on the Yorkshire wolds, and as Mr. Greenwell is so acknowledged an authority on the contents of British barrows, I make no apology for again referring to and quoting from his work. Speaking of the social condition of the people whose barrows he has opened, he tells us that they were possessed of domesticated animals, and that their flesh was their main support, that they were beyond the hunting stage. He further says: 'What we learn from the barrows as to the condition of the people of the wolds is very strongly corroborated by the much more extensive series of facts which have been brought to light by an examination of the Swiss Lake Dwellings. The two people appear to have been in much the same state of civilisation, especially if we have regard to those stations in Switzerland where the inhabitants had only just passed from the stone age to a knowledge of bronze. Both were possessed of domesticated animals, both cultivated grain, manufactured cloth and pottery, but without the aid of the wheel, and used implements of flint and other stone as well as of deer's horn, all in each country very similar in their character.' *

Greenwell finds evidences at the present time that the dwellers on the wolds cultivated grain of some description from the terraces that still remain at Carnaby, in the district of Craven, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in other parts of the wolds. Assuming that these peculiar terraces can be identified with the people who manufactured the British pottery we are considering, another link between the people of the wolds and those who

* Greenwell's *British Barrows*, pp. 113, 114.

manufactured the Buckinghamshire urns is discovered, as on the slopes on the opposite side to the hill where the pottery was found, terraces, which clearly indicate a past system of cultivation, are still existing. These terraces are known by the name of lynchets or lynchets, from the Saxon word *hlinc*,* and have, as might be supposed, been generally associated with the cultivation adopted by the village community in a much later period.

In considering the age of these terraces it would of course be right to distinguish between the bare downs or wolds of Yorkshire and the Wycombe valley, which originally separated the Chiltern forests rising immediately on the hills on either side. It may be supposed that a great deal more water poured down into the valley than at the present time, and that the water was much more abundant, as but little land had been grubbed up for miles round, and there were no dams at that time to confine the stream. Wycombe, it should be borne in mind, is pure Celtic, meaning 'vale of streams.' It has been suggested by an antiquarian friend that fish must have abounded (the famous Wycombe trout of the present day probably led to the thought), and that this abundance of fish was likely to have been the first attracting cause of population. From fishing the aborigines would advance to a rude agriculture, clearing and sowing, and dwelling for the most part on the sunny side of the valley on which the 'Barrow Croft' is situate.

Judging from the urns before you it would appear that the inhabitants of Buckinghamshire had not arrived at the stage of civilisation which may be attributed to the inhabitants of Wiltshire, as evidenced by the opening of the barrows in that county, but that they were in much the same condition as the dwellers on the Yorkshire wolds, though separated from them by a considerable distance."†

W. J. NICHOLS, Esq., communicated the following notes on recent discoveries at Toot Hill Wood, near Beckenham:—

"There is very little at present known to connect the site of Bromley town with prehistoric times, excepting it be an occasional burial urn of rude pottery or flint implement turned up in process of excavations for buildings, but there is little doubt that it was, owing to its commanding position above the Ravensbourne valley, and overlooking the south and west, a place of some importance at an early age before the Roman occupation of the country, so many interesting discoveries of early British remains having been made within the comparatively short distance

* In Bucks we have the word in Linslade (Hlinc-Gelada); cf. Malvern link, the "links" at St. Andrews.

† Since this paper was read the urns have been presented by Mr. Parker to the British Museum.

between it and Keston on the one side and Addington and Shirley on the other.

The visitor to Martin's Hill on looking towards the south at the distance of about half a mile will notice on the summit of the South Hill a very picturesque piece of woodland, upon which still remain some fine oak-trees. This is known as 'Toots Wood,' which with its continuation 'Kingswood,' doubtless formed a portion of the northern fringe of the great weald or forest of Anderida.

The word 'Toot or Toote' is evidently of British or Saxon origin, and is used generally in connection with tumuli, or a watch or beacon point. Thus, Toot Hill, Uttoxeter; Hambury Toot, Dorsetshire; Fairy Toote Barrow, near Bath; Tooting, etc., and it may not be out of place to mention here that the Jubilee Beacon Fire of 1887 in connection with those at Malvern and other places was raised within a few yards of this spot.

In the year 1884 my attention was attracted by several pits and broken ground in this wood, with a dense growth of underwood and bramble covering the same, the moist places being indicated by alder, etc. Their position and appearance led me to suppose them to be of early date, and with the clearing away of the underwood in the following year I was enabled to examine them more closely. The dry summer assisted me. In commencing my excavations I selected one of the depressions, either original or which many circumstances may have contributed to make, and in digging through the peat and decomposed vegetable matter, at something less than two feet deep, I was rewarded by finding some fragments of pottery, molar teeth of the horse, of the colour and hardness of ebony, burnt bones, wood, and flints; also some crumbling remains of apparently rough unbaked pottery. There were considerable traces of iron, but all the pieces were much corroded. One silver coin very much oxidised came to light, which Dr. Evans pronounces to be a silver penny of James I. This has a hole bored through it, and may have been used as an amulet or charm. A trench a foot in depth had been cut through the centre of the pit, at its greatest length, in order to gather and carry away the drainage, and this had become charged with mixed earth and vegetable mould and ashes, so much impregnated with iron as to form hard lumps on exposure to the atmosphere.

These pits are for the most part situated on the western slope near the crown of Toot Hill, the highest point of land between Bromley and Addington or Shirley, but owing to the formation of roads adjacent to the spot the natural drainage from them has been stopped, and they are therefore now, excepting in a very dry summer, partly filled with water, and this has, for the time

being, stopped further exploration. They were, perhaps, stockaded, and thus formed a place of sufficient size and strength to afford refuge and protection for a large body of men and cattle, in fact, a fastness.

The present Toot Wood Road, now some two or three feet above the original level of the land, follows the ancient way to these pits and points in the one direction towards the old mill pond spring head, and in the other towards Addington Heights. The raised ground on either side consists of the accumulated earth from the pits which was removed and spread near at hand, in such a manner as to give greater depth to the many excavations. This is very noticeable on the southern slope, where the forest has given way to meadow land. In this road were found some remains of flint and *septaria* foundation, about a foot below the surface. These were about 2 feet broad and some 6 or 7 feet in length, and apparently about a foot in depth. The same description will apply to something of the same kind about 100 paces further towards Hayes Lane, both pointing due north and south, and beneath one of the pieces of *septaria* was found the molar tooth of a deer. There were also traces of decayed timber in a very black mould.

The larger pits will shortly be enclosed as private grounds attached to the residences now being erected, and it will depend upon the owners thereof whether the general character of these ancient earthworks be retained or further discoveries made within their boundaries.

Another pit on the south eastern or opposite side of the road within the wood remains also fairly perfect, and another smaller one, now in the ornamental grounds belonging to Mr. Dewey, of South Hill Wood, has been embanked, and now forms a miniature lake. There is also another at Lower Pickhurst, about a furlong distant in the same direction. This has, however, at some time or other, been converted into a pond for the use of cattle.

There are some large oak-trees still left within these earthworks, but I have been informed that some very fine old timber was cut and removed from thence some sixty years ago, probably at the same time when the adjoining 'King's Wood' was stripped of its largest trees for the royal dockyard at Deptford.

Within two hundred or three hundred yards of this spot runs the roadway to Hayes and Keston, on the right-hand side of which, within the fence of Langley Park, may be seen the ancient road leading to the above-named places, but which has given way to the present Hayes Lane. Another portion of an old road is traceable at the junction of this lane with Lower

Pickhurst, and may be followed for some distance through field, copse, and hedge-side, in the direction of Bromley.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 21st, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—*Mirabilia Urbis Romae*. The Marvels of Rome, or a picture of the golden city. By F. M. Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. London and Rome, 1889.

From Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, M.A., F.S.A. :—*The Church Bells of the County of Stafford*. By Charles Lynam, F.R.I.B.A. 4to. London, 1889.

From G. Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., Director, Keeper, and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery :—*Historical and Descriptive Catalogue of the Pictures, Busts, &c., in the National Portrait Gallery, on loan at the Bethnal Green Museum*. 8vo. London, 1888.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester, D.D.

Warwick Wroth, Esq.

Leonard Cecil Colin Lindsay, Esq.

J. W. TRIST, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze Statuette of Harpocrates, on which he read the following remarks :—

“I have the honour to exhibit to the Society an ancient Egyptian bronze from my collection. It is a statue of Harpocrates standing upon a plinth inscribed with a dedication to Chonsu-pa-chrat, by a man named Aman-apu, son of Chonsuret. The deity is represented, in the usual manner, as a nude youth, the left leg advanced and the right slightly thrown back, as in walking. The left arm is held rigidly by the side ; the right is raised, and has the index finger of the hand pointing towards the mouth. The usual close-fitting crown, with the *uræus* in front, covers the head ; and from the right side hangs the large plaited lock of hair which forms one of the distinguishing features of this god. The eyes are inlaid with gold, and around the neck is a collar having two heart-shaped pendants in front. The legend, according to Mr. Budge, cannot be accurately

given; and, like many of those found upon Egyptian antiquities of every description, appears to have been the work of a careless or incapable scribe.* This very fine bronze was found at Thebes in 1825, and formerly belonged to the late C. Montigny of Paris, at the sale of whose antiquities some few months back it was purchased. Its finish and preservation are excellent, and it is especially interesting as exhibiting in the most complete manner the pleasing and refined modifications of Egyptian art produced by the introduction of Greek influence in the time of the Ptolemies. The figure retains the rigid position common to the earlier epochs of Egyptian art, but the angular and mechanical modelling always associated with it in the works of the earlier periods is here replaced by an agreeable, though still conventional, attempt to represent the natural modelling of the human figure.

At the same time the figure shows much in advance of works of the preceding schools in the points of technical skill and knowledge."

The Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary, by permission of the Council of the Royal United Service Institution, exhibited a MS. list of officers of the London Trained Bands in 1643, of which he read a description with explanatory notes.

Mr. Dillon's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the Statutes compiled by Dean Colet for the government of the chantry priests and other clergy in St. Paul's cathedral church, London, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, March 28th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, and afterwards C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

[* Vide *Elementary Grammar of the Ancient Egyptian Language*, by P. Le Page Renouf, page 66, line 16.

- From Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A.:—The History of the Parishes of Sherburn and Cawood : with incidental accounts of the village and prebendal church of Wistow. By W. Wheeler. 8vo. Selby, 1865.
- From C. I. Elton, Esq., M.P., F.S.A.:—Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls. First Report of the Royal Commission. Vol. i. Folio. London, 1889.
- From the Author:—[From the Trans. of the S. Pauls' Ecclesiastical Soc. Vol. ii.] Metal Grilles. By J. Starkie Gardner. 4to. n.p. n.d.
- From C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A.:—Two lithographs, showing by plan elevation and section the City Walls, Water-tower Street, Chester, A.D. 1883.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum:—Catalogue of Greek Coins, Corinth, Colonies of Corinth, etc. By B. V. Head, D.C.L., Ph.D. Edited by R. S. Poole, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Author:—Names of Stars in Babylonia. Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology." By R. Brown, Jun., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Ernest Edward Baker, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Shipdem Frampton, M.A., B.C.L.
 Arthur Giraud Browning, Esq.
 Frederick David Mocatta, Esq.
 Alexander Stuart Murray, Esq., LL.D.
 Gery Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq., M.A.

E. S. CLARKE, Esq., exhibited two wooden Standing Cups of seventeenth century date.

"The older of the two is $11\frac{3}{8}$ inches high. It closely resembles and is the work of the same hand as that figured in the *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xii. p. 416, but has unfortunately lost its cover.

The whole of the exterior of the cup is covered with incised ornament. Round the bowl, which is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, are four compartments separated by strapwork, and containing :

1. The royal arms within the garter, and crowned, with lion and unicorn supporters. In chief on either side of the crown are the initials I R, and in base are two thistles. The supporters stand on a band inscribed : BEATI PACIFICI.

2. A wyvern statant, with a dexter glove in his mouth, on a torse, being the crest of Herbert.

3. A hart lodged, gorged with a coronet and lined. Over his back is the date 1617.

4. A phoenix in the flames, rising from an earl's coronet with roses between the upright spikes.

Around the lip of the cup is the inscription in one line :

+ By Vertuous Lining Doth all honour Rise :
 An euill Lyfe Brings Infamie and thame
 to follow his Counsell that is moft wife
 Brings endles Glory and immortall fame.

Below the panels is the following inscription in three lines :

+ Such as on earth . Gods Glory Do advance .
 shall euer Be . had in RememBerance |
 + But sure the name of Euill Doers shall rott:
 Eternall Wo fhall fale Vnto their | + Lott:
 For enery one fhall Receiue according to the
 Works Donne . |

On the knop of the stem are four pinks, and the spread of the base is covered with a scroll of Tudor roses. Round the edge of the foot, in two lines, is the inscription :

Drinke Well and Welcome you that Christians Be:
 You that haue sured faith and sound Repentance
 from enery | Euil Christ Hath made You Free
 And From that Last most heawy fearfull Sentence
 Which Saith Go ye curfed to endles Fire

The inscription is very difficult to read through being thickly covered with paint, and the last words are quite illegible.

Some of the bands of the stem bear traces of gilding.

The other cup is of similar form to the other, but of plainer character. It is $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, and has three panels round the bowl, containing respectively :

1. A unicorn statant, gorged with a coronet.
2. A fallow deer statant, gorged with a coronet.
3. A phoenix in the flames, rising from a spiked crown.

There are no inscriptions.

Round the lip is a scalloped ornament, and on the spread of the foot a sort of Egyptian pattern with nonfoils in circles.

The stem is quite plain.

This cup fortunately retains a low domed cover, with central button, and border similar to the bowl. Round the central portion are three panels, each containing a fish with formidable 15-spined dorsal fin, possibly intended for pike, as under one are the initials M P, perhaps for a member of the Pike family. Under the next fish is the date 1648.

Nothing is known of the history of these cups."

THACKERARY TURNER, Esq., exhibited an Elizabethan or Jacobean quilted counterpane of white linen, on which he communicated the following descriptive remarks :

"The counterpane exhibited is 8 feet 8 inches square, and is made of two thicknesses of linen quilted together ; a piping cord being laid between the two thicknesses of stuff and forming the pattern ; a line of stitching on either side of the cord keeps it in its place.

The linen at the back is made up in five widths ; one width

at one side being only 5 inches wide. This piece of linen has about 50 threads to the inch. The front piece of linen has upwards of 100 threads to the inch. It is made in two equal widths, but strange to say, each width has been joined in the length.

In the centre of the pattern there is a basket of flowers within a square, which measures 2 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across inside.

The square is formed by a band $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, which breaks out into smaller squares at each corner. These corner squares are 1 foot 8 inches across inside.

There are two wreaths of flowers, which start just outside the border, and festoon across the corners of the square over the basket. The right wreath passes first over the top band of the square, then under the side band, down outside between the two corner squares, then under the bottom corner, and meets the other wreath outside the border at the bottom, the two together filling up the space between the two corner squares.

The left wreath passes under the top border, over the side border, and under the corner at the bottom. The border of the square which, as has been said, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, has 3 cords on each side, between which are two twisted ribands forming circles, each riband being about 10 cords. In the circles are eight-petal flowers alternately with two six-petal flowers, one with narrow petals and the other with round petals.

In the four corner squares are sprays of flowers, the right side being almost the same as the left side turned over.

Outside the square there is a diaper formed of two interlacing quatrefoils of slightly different forms. Each of these figures is about 6 inches across, and there are six of them between the border and the big square.

The interspaces of the field and the figures of the diaper are filled with four varieties of sprays; one like a tulip, another like a corn-cockle or Persian pink, another a five-petal flower full front, and the fourth the side view of a similar flower to the last. Outside the whole comes a border just like the border of the central square.

The whole design reminds one strongly of the design of an Elizabethan plaster ceiling.

The work has come into my hands by my being asked to sell it for a woman at Guildford in depressed circumstances.

She says it has been in her family for 300 years, and that it came to them in an oak chest which was brought from Tanglely Manor, a fine old moated house near Guildford, now the property of Mr. Wickham Flower. The tradition which has hung to it is, that it was worked by Maids of Honour to queen Elizabeth.

Undoubtedly, it is a most superb piece of work, both in design and execution. Ladies not unskilled in needlework find it difficult to explain how the piping cord could have been got into position so accurately."

A. S. MURRAY, ESQ., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited a small bronze tablet inscribed :

MASSA PONTIS
VERI ANTIO
CHI ET PAR
TENI VV CC
EX P.P. SC

which Henzen, in the *Bullettino dell' Inst. Arch.*, 1865, p. 115, had read *Massa Pontis Veri Antiochi et Part(h)eni(i) V(ironum) C(larissimorum) Ex P(raepositis) S(acri) C(ubiculi)*, taking the words *Massa Pontis Veri* to indicate a property known as the *Pons Veri*. The word *massa* had previously been found in this sense in two inscriptions ; it has survived in the Italian *massajo*—*masseria*, though it is not to be seen in most of our Latin dictionaries. This property of the *Pons Veri* had come into the possession of two *viri clarissimi*, named Antiochus and Parthenius, whom Henzen described farther as having formerly had charge of the sacred bedchamber. He was, however, doubtful on this point. Mommsen suggests for the last line, *Ex pecunia publica Senatus consulto*. Among various uses to which the tablet may have been put is, that it might have been attached to the harness of a horse belonging to the property. Mr. Drury Fortnum, the owner of the tablet, purchased it in Rome, and now offers it as a present to the British Museum.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, ESQ., LL.D., V.P. and Treasurer, submitted the following remarks on a recently published translation of a Spanish Chronicle of the reign of Henry VIII, in a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary :

" 5, Bank Buildings,
21 February, 1889.

MY DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,—

Last week our secretary, Mr. Dillon, showed me the Chronicle of King Henry VIII, translated from Spanish by Mr. Martin A. Sharp Hume.

He induced me to buy it, and I have been wondering ever since if his advice was not bad, though, to be sure, the book is very amusing. It is a funny compilation. A man speaks of what he knows, and I naturally turned to the 79th chapter as being the one most interesting to me, and as I have some reflections

upon it, I hope you will not mind my embodying them in a letter to you.

The 79th chapter is headed thus :

‘How they abolished Masses and Altars, and the way they now administer the Sacrament.’

I must copy out a portion of this chapter to make what I have to say intelligible :

‘We have already related how the priests now marry, but I did not declare how they had abolished masses ; so I will tell it in this chapter. You must know that when they had taken the saints away from the churches, and the holy sacrament, which in each parish church they had in the middle of the altar, they agreed that in future it should not be called mass, but the Lord’s Supper, and that it was sufficient for them to have a table in the middle of the church, to which anybody could go who wished to partake of the supper, when the priest was in his vestments, and was taking it himself, and at the same time administering it to others. It was ordered, also, that the host should not be consecrated until it was just going to be taken ; and if anyone wanted to partake of the supper, that the priest should consecrate it, and give the communicant a half, or, if there were more than one, to each a piece.

They are ordered to make a general confession in English, which the priest recites, and the clerk answers, and all those who wish to communicate kneel down. When the general confession is ended, the priest gives a piece of the host to each one, and then lets him drink from the chalice, which they call consecrated. When he gives them the host he says these words, “The body of our Lord, which was given on the cross for thee and for me, preserve thy soul unto everlasting life. Amen.” And when he gives the chalice, he says, “The blood of the Lord, which was shed for thee and for me, preserve thy soul unto eternal life. Amen.” And when they have taken it, the benediction is said, and they go ; but the priest had previously said the Epistle and the Gospel in English, as well as certain prayers. So this is the way they administer it ; and they say matins, vespers, and litanies in English ; and in one passage of them it says, “From the wiles and errors of the Bishop of Rome, good Lord deliver us.”’

Now, what I am going to show is, that this is a hopeless jumble, and must have been written by some person, who, if he was a Spaniard, was making an *olla podrida* of the various services in king Edward VI.’s reign.

Let us take the various points :

He says, ‘they agreed that in future it should not be called mass, but the Lord’s Supper, and that it was sufficient for them to have a table in the middle of the church.’

Now this cannot refer to the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. in 1549, nor yet to the antecedent Communion Office in 1547. In the latter the Mass was still performed in Latin, and the Confession in English only introduced, and no change made in the other part of the Mass.

In the former the Holy Table is called the Altar, and the Communion Service is called ‘the Supper of the Lord and the Holy Communion, commonly called the Mass.’ Moreover, as may be seen by the various parish account books, the Holy Table was not at this date in the middle of the church, but where the high altar had been.

I select the appropriate items from the account book of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

1550.

Item, p^d to y^e Porters of the way house for taking down of the High Awter Stone, and for carrying it to ye Cloyster, 1111^s.

Item, for soderying of ye hooks and setting up y^e Table at y^e High^e Altar.

There are also charges for table covers.

From which it appears that though the high altar stone was removed a table was set up there, and there were table cloths. Moreover the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. makes it clear that the Communion Service, commonly called the Mass, was celebrated at the altar. So that it is evident the Spaniard is not talking of the service up to 1552.

But if you turn to the second Prayer Book of Edward VI., dated August 1552, you will find that the name the Mass is dropped out, and in the rubric there is this provision :

'The Table having at the Communion Time a fair white linen cloth upon it shall stand in the body of the church or in the chancel where Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer be appointed to be said.'

Therefore it seems to me clear that the writer of the Chronicle is speaking of the second Prayer Book of Edward VI., in the year 1552.

But then there is this complication :

The writer proceeds to say : 'It was ordered, also, that the host should not be consecrated until it was just going to be taken; and if any one wanted to partake of the supper, that the priest should consecrate it, and give the communicant a half, or, if there were more than one, to each a piece.'

The first part is not quite intelligible, because in neither of the first two Offices of 1547 or 1549 is it the case that the host is not consecrated until it was just going to be taken, though this may be said of the Office of the second Prayer Book of Edward VI.

But in that latter Prayer Book there is nothing said about giving the communicant a half or, if there were more than one, to each a piece.

But both in the short Communion Office of 1547 and the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. there is a rubric about this to which the Spaniard is obviously referring.

This rubric is as follows :

'Note that the Bread that shall be consecrated shall be such as heretofore hath been accustomed And every of the said consecrated Breads shall be broken in

two pieces at the least or more by the discretion of the Minister and so distributed And men must not think less to be received in part than in the whole but in each of them the whole Body of Our Saviour Jesus Christ.'

The next paragraph is the Spaniard's description of what takes place, in which he seems to describe what was the order in the Communion Office of 1547.

This is the paragraph :

'They are ordered to make a general confession in English, which the priest recites, and the clerk answers, and all those who wish to communicate kneel down.'

The rubric about the Confession in the Office of 1547 is as follows :

'The time of the Communion shall be immediately after that the Priest himself hath received the Sacrament without varying any other rite or ceremony in the Mass (until other Order) shall be provided.'

The rubric then directs what the priest is to do and the exhortation he is to give, and after this and two other short exhortations the rubric proceeds :

'Then shall a general Confession be made in the name of all those that are minded to receive the Holy Communion either by one of them or else by one of the Ministers or by the Priest himself all kneeling humbly upon their knees.'

So that this paragraph seems to refer to the Communion Office of 1547.

The Spaniard then proceeds, 'When the general confession is ended, the priest gives a piece of the host to each one, and then lets him drink from the chalice, which they call consecrated.'

This is of course not strictly accurate, because in the Office of 1547 the address called the "comfortable words" follows.

Then the Spaniard gives the words used by the priest in delivering the bread and wine:

'The Body of Our Lord which was given on the Cross for thee and me preserve thy Soul unto everlasting life. Amen.'

Now these are not the words in any Office of Edward VI., and the variations I think show that the chronicler was romancing.

The words in the Office of 1547 are:

'The Body of Our Lord Jesus Christ which was given for thee preserve thy body unto everlasting life.'

The second sentence as given by the Spaniard is also inaccurate, though not so inaccurate.

The real version is :

'The Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ which was shed for thee preserve thy Soul unto everlasting life.'

In the first Prayer Book, the words are: 'Thy Body and Soul'; but in neither case is the expression for 'me and thee' used, nor the words 'on the Cross.'

But here comes the most curious thing, the Spaniard at the end of the words adds 'Amen.' Now, this is not given in any of the Edwardian Offices, but it is given in archbishop Laud's Scotch Office. The words are emphatic: 'Here the party receiving shall say "Amen."'

The chronicler goes on:

'And when they have taken it, the benediction is said, and they go.'

Here he is following the Office of 1547, and accurately describing what took place.

He then says, following his usual rambling style:

'But the priest had previously said the Epistle and the Gospel in English, as well as certain prayers.'

This looks as if here also he was referring to the Office of 1547, in which the Epistle and Gospel were in English, and also some prayers, though the bulk of the service was in Latin.

And he winds up with the following:

'So this is the way they administer it; and they say matins, vespers, and litanies in English; and in one passage of them it says, "From the wiles and errors of the Bishop of Rome, good Lord deliver us."'

Now this is not what is said at all.

In the earlier Litany, in use up to 1549, and in the Litany in the first Prayer Book of 1549, and in the second Book of 1552, there was no mistake. The words are:

'From all sedition and privy conspiracy, from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities, from all false doctrine and heresy, from hardness of heart and contempt of Thy Word and commandment, Good Lord, Deliver us.'

In this story it would appear as if, probably writing after August, 1552, the chronicler was describing the practice in 1552 and the service of 1547 and muddling them together. Where the 'Amen' came from I cannot guess.

'*Ex uno disce omnes*:' if the chronicler is so inaccurate in one chapter in his account of our service we may judge what he is in other matters in other chapters. But, as will presently be seen, this is not fair to the writer.

It is quite clear to me that this book was not written by a common soldier, but by a very observant person. I see the translator speaks of the description of the trial in the 89th chapter as almost puerile in its minuteness.

I should say the writer of this sentence is not a lawyer, or he would not speak in this disparaging way of a most admirable and instructive record of a criminal prosecution; accurate even to the fact of foreign jurors, and noting the anomaly in English law, which prevented the prisoners being defended by counsel.

In other respects he might be describing a trial at the Old Bailey within quite recent years.

So I am not sorry I bought the book.

I wish, however, in his narrative of the religious part of the business he had been as accurate as he is in the legal.

One misses the extreme accuracy in this of poor old Machyn.

Machyn* gives an account under date, 7 April, 1559, of a funeral at the Church of St. Thomas of Acon, now the Mercers' Hall and Chapel:

'The vij day of Aprell was browth unto [saint Thomas] of Acurs in Chepe from lytyll sant Barthellmuw [in] Lothbere masteres, and ther was a gret compene of pepull, ij and ij together, and nodur prest nor clarke, the nuw prychers in ther gowne lyke ley [-men,] nodur syngyng nor sayhyng tyll they cam [to the grave,] and afor she was pute into the grayff a [collect] in Englys, and then put in-to the grayff, and after [took some] heythe and caste yt on the corse, and red a thyng for the sam, and contentent cast the heth in [to the grave], and contentent red the pystyll of sant Poll to the Stesselonyans the chapter, and after thay song *pater-noster* in Englys, boyth prychers and odur, and [women,] of a nuw fassyon, and after on of them whent in-to the pulpytt and mad a sermon.'

Upon this the editor of Machyn's *Diary* says:

'Strype supposes the 1 Thessalonians, iv. 13; unless Thessalonians be an error for Corinthians, as now in the Common Prayer Book.'

Strype is quite right, and the interest in this entry is to shew that in the first year of queen Elizabeth the Burial Service was taken from the first book of Edward VI., not the second, and we have to thank Machyn for preserving the record though he did not like the service.

Yours sincerely,
EDWIN FRESHFIELD."

Rev. J. T. FOWLER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a part of an inscription from a monumental brass to John Rudd, dated 1504, at Winterton, Lincolnshire, which, instead of being laid down in pitch, according to the usual practice, had been secured with resin.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* *The Diary of Henry Machyn* (Camden Soc.), 193.

Thursday, April 4th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, S. A. Green, M.D. :—

1. Note-Book kept by the Rev. William Brinsmead. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, Feb. 14th, 1889. 8vo. Cambridge, 1889.
2. Note-Book kept by Capt. Robert Keayne. Read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, Mar. 14th, 1889. 8vo. Cambridge, 1889.

From the Author :—The Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida : its history, and an account of the recent excavations made on its site. By S. W. Williams, F.R.I.B.A. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author :—Notices of the family of Uvedale of Titsey, Surrey, and Wickham, Hants. By Granville Leveson Gower. [Reprinted from the Surrey Archæological Collections.] 8vo. London, 1865.

From the Author :—The Life and Death of Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. By W. H. Goss, F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1889.

From A. Hartshorne, Esq. F.S.A. :—Three full-sized drawings of the brass effigy of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died 1439, from the monument in the Beauchamp chapel, St. Mary's church, Warwick.

From R. C. Hope, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Furby's Hand-Book for strangers visiting Bridlington-Quay. 8vo. Bridlington, 1846.
2. The Illustrated York Guide ; or visitor's companion through the city of York. 8vo. York, 1853.
3. A New Guide for strangers and residents in the city of York. Hargrove's pocket edition. 8vo. York, 1842.
4. Sampson's Hand-Book for the city of York. 8vo. York, 1863.
Bound together in one volume.

From Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge :—Catalogue of Manuscripts on vellum, chiefly from the famous Hamilton Collection. 8vo. London, 1889.

From the Author, J. Romilly Allen, Esq. F.S.A. Scot. :

1. Notices of two Scandinavian powder-horns. 8vo.
2. The Archæology of Lighting Appliances. 8vo. [Both from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.]

William Chambers Lefroy, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Tuesday, April 30th, at the hour of 2 p.m.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1888 was read (*see* page 361).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble,

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1888, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and We have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :

1888. RECEIPTS.		1888. DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance of the last Audited Account up to 31st December, 1887	780 8 9	To Printers and Artists, etc. in the Publications of the Society	585 6 2
By 3 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1887	6 6 0	For Binding	167 13 2
467 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1888	980 14 0	Taxes	58 4 2
3 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January, 1889, in advance	6 6 0	Salaries	993 8 8
By Admission Fees of 41 Fellows	993 6 0	Stationery	37 1 1
Compositions received from 3 Fellows	215 5 0	Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	289 4 10
Sale of Published Works	110 5 0	Tea, including attendance	15 15 1
Four three-months' Dividends on the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Stock standing in the name of the Society	279 8 8	Petty Cash for the year, including Postages	118 6 8
Stevenson Bequest	338 9 5	Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased	134 16 11
Contributions to revising MS. of Index to Archaeologia	740 19 10	Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest	77 16 3
	100 0 0	Subscription to the British School at Athens	5 5 0
	£3,558 2 8	Catalogue of the Library	58 17 3
		Index to Archaeologia	78 15 0
		Archaeological Investigations and Repairs	18 13 4
		Electric Lighting	660 19 10
		Extra Minor Debts, other than Petty Cash	3 18 2
		Insurance	17 1 3
		Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1889	236 19 10
			£3,558 2 8

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Metropolitan Board of Works, on the 31st day of December, 1888, £11,583 19*s.* 7*d.*

Witness our hands this 25th day of March, 1889.

CHAS. TRICE MARTIN.
CHAS. J. ELTON.
HENRY JENNER.

W. H. DEVERELL, Esq., exhibited a bronze sword, $23\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, unfortunately broken into two pieces, found at Bossington, near Stockbridge, Hants. With the sword, which is of a common type, was found the chape, also of bronze, of its wooden sheath, with a hole on each side for securing it by a rivet.

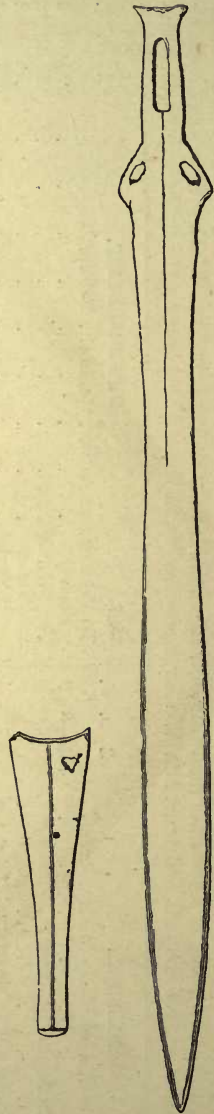
Lieut.-General PITT-RIVERS, F.S.A., exhibited an impression of a small pointed-oval seal, 1 inch long, the latten matrix of which (now lost) was found some time ago in a field near the old town of Wolverton, in the Isle of Wight. The device is a right hand grasping a hawk by his jesses, with the legend:

FRANĠE · LÆĠE · LÆCTA · TÆĠE.

The seal is of late thirteenth-century date.

G. W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three glass quarries from Westerham, Kent, one with a boy riding a hobby-horse, another with a fox carrying a dog's head on a pole, and the third with a flowering plant; also three other quarries from Titsey, Surrey, with the grasshopper badge of the Gresham family; on which he read the following remarks:

"The quarry here figured, representing a boy riding upon a hobby-horse, comes from Westerham, in Kent. I first noticed it many years ago in the shop of a corn and flour dealer in the town, from whom I recently obtained it, but could get no information as to where it originally came from. It may have come from some old house, or perhaps from the church,* for old glass there is mentioned by Hasted, which has now disappeared, and as the pendant bosses of the Tudor roof were sawn off early in the present century, to allow of a flat plaster



BRONZE SWORD AND
CHAPE OF SHEATH
FROM BOSSINGTON,
HANTS ($\frac{1}{4}$ -linear).

* It was suggested by the Treasurer that this quarry formed one of a series representing the Ages of Man; if so, it might very well have been in the church.

ceiling, it is probable that the remains of old glass met with scant respect.



QUARRY WITH A BOY RIDING UPON A HOBBY-HORSE, FROM WESTERHAM, KENT (full-size).

The quarry is of early fifteenth-century date, as indicated by the cap, sleeves, and general character of the dress. The cap,

it will be noticed, is turban-shaped, with dagged or fasciolated edges similar to those on the sleeve and the lower part of the dress;* they are prevented from hanging down apparently by the action of the wind. The collar is plain, the dress is a long loose coat gathered in at the waist by a girdle and slashed at the bottom, and the shoes are long and pointed.

The boy is represented riding on a hobby-horse with a ram-shaped head, lop-ears, a bridle attached under the chin with a long port and high cheek; the horse has a thick neck and body, tapering gradually to a point at the end, with a sharp curve above-intended to represent the tail.

In his right hand the boy holds a tilting lance with vamplate, and at the end is one of the revolving windmill toys; the shape of the sails is somewhat peculiar, half square at the end, and with one sail much broader than the other. The sails are, moreover, so arranged that the windmill could not possibly revolve.

In Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, pl. xxxiii. there is a representation of the windmill, but with somewhat different sails, and at page 292 Strutt remarks that the paper windmill which appears upon this plate 'is taken from a painting nearly five hundred years old; though it differs very little in its form from those used by the children at present.' I think that I have seen it also upon some classical marbles.

The hobby horse is of frequent occurrence in early representations. Every one is familiar with the line from Horace, *Sat.* II. 3, 248: 'Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longâ.' In a note to the passage in his edition of Horace, Orellius quotes the following passage from Plutarch: 'λέγεται ὅτι μικροῖς τοῖς παιδίοις κάλαμον περιβεβηκῶς ὥσπερ ἵππον οἴκοι συνέπαιζεν.'†

Valerius Maximus, viii. 8, says of Socrates, 'Non erubuit tunc, cum interpositâ arundine cruribus suis, cum parvulis filioli ludens ab Alcibiade risus est.'

Fosbroke,‡ speaking of the Roman boys, says, 'They tilted at the Quintain, and rode upon the Arundo and Wooden Horse, drawn by other boys.'

In Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, pl. ix., we have a lad mounted on a wooden horse with four wheels, holding a long pole and tilting at a quintain. Again at plate xv. we have two boys riding on long sticks with tilting poles in their hands.

* This fashion in dress was introduced about 1346, according to the *Chronicle of St. Albans*, ed. 1483. For the jagged edged garments see also Hefner, *Cosumes du Moyen-Age Chrétien*, ii. pl. 32, from a miniature circa 1430 in the University Library at Würzburg, and *Kulturgeschichte des Deutschen Volkes*

† Dr. Otto Henn am Rhyn, i. 257, for the figure of a cross-bowman on a pack representing the fifteenth century, now at Vienna.

‡ *Encyclopædia*, i. 342.

Marshal de Boucicault, who was taken prisoner at Agincourt in 1415, and died in England in 1421, speaking of the games of his youth, says that his companions 'en guise de routes de gens d'armes, chevauchant les bastons, et armez d'escorces de buches, les menoit gaingner quelques places les uns contre les autres.*'

The quarry with the fox has already been exhibited to the Society in 1882, and is engraved in the *Proceedings*.† I exhibit it again to-night, because it also came from Westerham, and it may be of the same date as the quarry with the boy. It is singular how it coincides in design with an Egyptian picture on papyrus of the fox turned piper, figured in Wright's *History of Caricature in Literature and Art*, p. 7. I am inclined to think that the head, which is strung over the fox's shoulder in a noose, is that of a dog, and not, as was stated before, that of a fox—it is an instance of that species of retributive justice of which the medieval caricaturists were so fond, e. g., the hound led in a cart to execution by hares, and the geese hanging the fox on a gallows.‡

A third quarry which I exhibit is also from Westerham. It is probably Elizabethan in date, and represents in pale yellow colour a conventional flower, probably of the gentian species.

Two of the three quarries with the grasshopper here figured are from Westerham also, but came, I believe, originally from the old hall or church at Titsey, and were traced to the possession of a glazier who lived about 100 years ago, and had been connected with the latter place. The grasshopper is the crest of the Gresham family. It will be observed that two of them have an I through the nose which stands for John, and one, M|| for Mary. They are the badges of Sir John Gresham, knight, lord mayor of London, 1537, and of Mary Ipswell, his wife. She was married to him *circa* 1520 and died in 1538, and was buried in St. Michael Bassishaw. Sir John Gresham was married to his second wife, Katherine, before 1549, so that the date of these quarries can be fixed with sufficient exactness.

There are in the tower window of Titsey church several quarries with exactly the same conceit, but in these the M preponderates. They were for the most part picked up from cottages in or about the village of Titsey.

In the chapel of the hospital at Great Ilford, Essex, are some shields with the arms of Gresham and Ipswell, and two quarries with the grasshopper and the same device of the I and M.

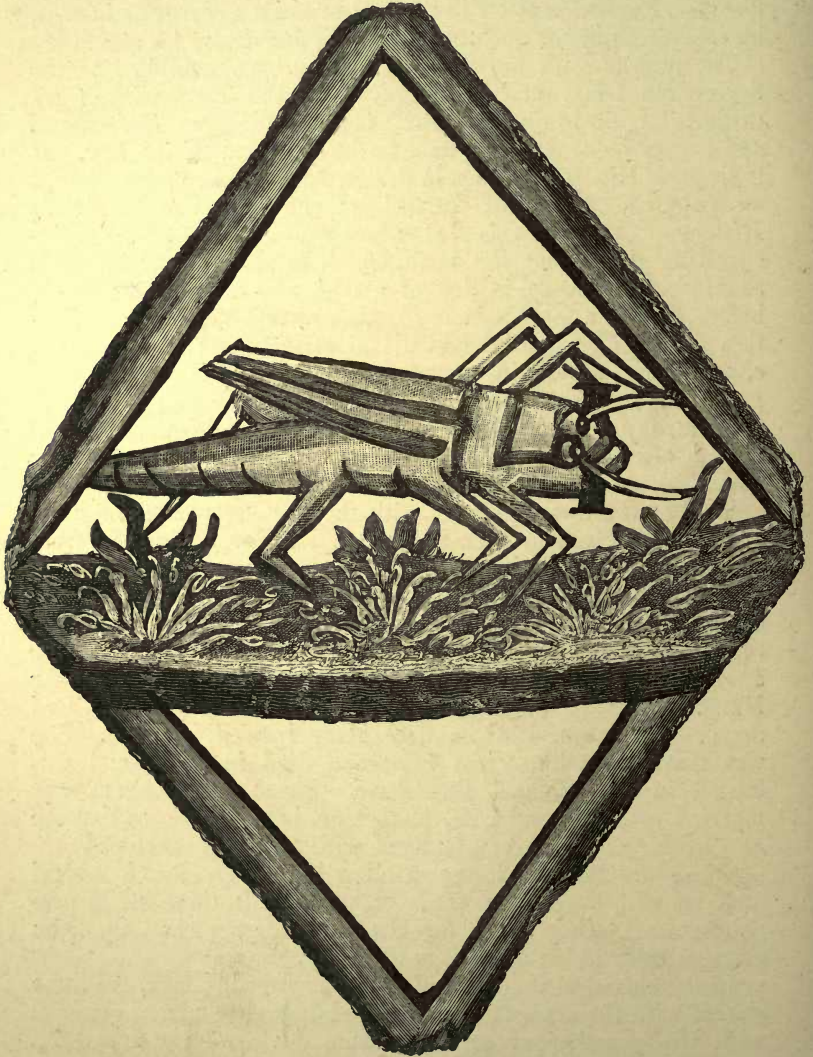
* *Collection Universelle de mémoires particuliers relatifs à l'histoire de France*, vi. 13

† 2d. S. ix. 67.

‡ See Wright, pp. 90, 91.

|| The President drew attention to the squareness of the letter M, and the absence of any Gothic character about it.

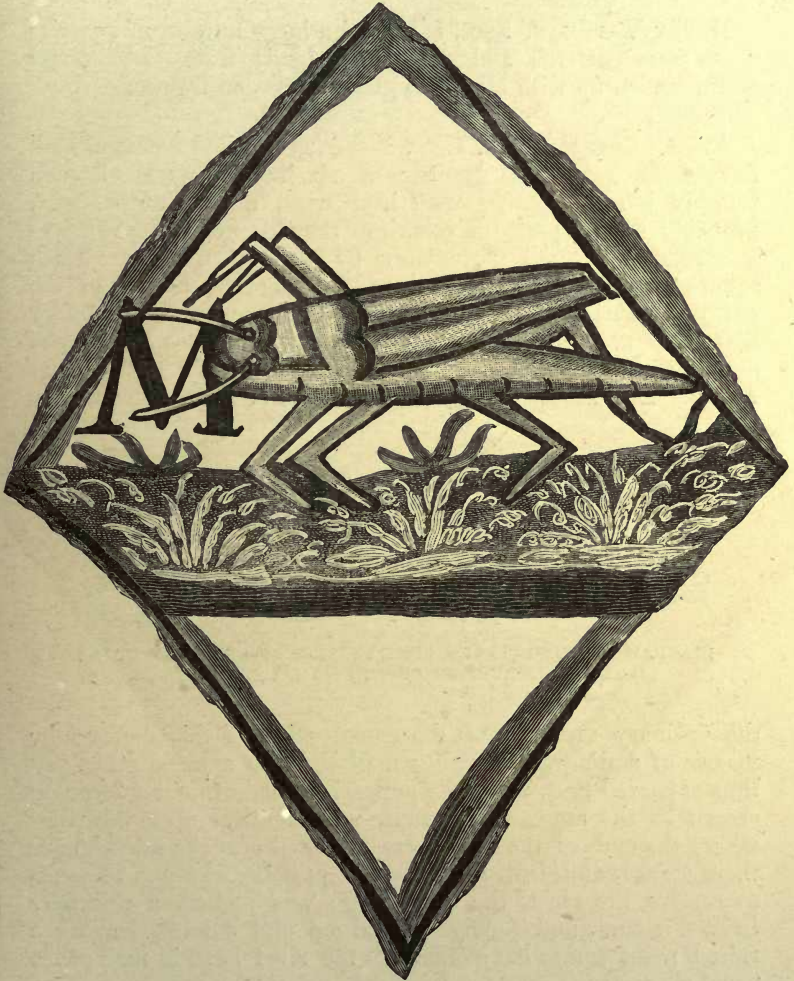
They were formerly in the east window, but were in a very shaky condition, and in the year 1885 I had them reled and



QUARRY WITH GRESHAM BADGE (full-size).

fixed in the north window of the chancel. Mention of this glass will be found in Lysons' *Environs of London*, iv. 110, notes iv.

and v., but it is there erroneously assigned to Young instead of to Gresham.* At the dissolution of Barking abbey the manor farm of Newberry was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, the



QUARRY WITH GRESHAM BADGE (full-size).

* The chief quarterly mentioned in note v. bears the arms of the Merchant Adventurers, of which corporation Sir John Gresham was a member. A similar example may be seen on a shield on the monument of John Aldersey, 'merchant venturor,' 1616, on the north wall of the chancel of Oxted church, Surrey.

brother of Sir John, and the latter may have had a joint interest in it. I cannot account for the glass being found at Great Ilford, the adjoining hamlet, in any other way. The patronage of the hospital at Ilford belonged to the abess of Barking.”

HENRY VAUGHAN, ESQ., exhibited a large number of quarries of various patterns and dates, principally from Suffolk and Kent, leaded up with other old glass in wooden frames.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, ESQ., F.S.A., exhibited a coat of mail formed of a certain number of six-inch squares of mail roughly joined together with iron wire, and thus brought, probably for purposes of sale, into the shape of a short sleeveless coat; too small to be worn by any human being. Each square of mail is heavily tinned. The peculiarity of the garment consists in the links of mail being made in a manner that has not heretofore fallen under the observation of antiquaries. Quoting from the late Mr. Burges's *Catalogue of Helmets and Mail*, Mr. Hartshorne further drew attention to

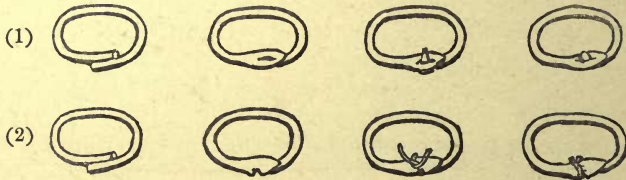


DIAGRAM SHOWING (1) THE CONSTRUCTION OF ORDINARY MAIL :
(2) THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MAIL UNDER NOTICE.

the ordinary methods of the construction of this defence by means of a diagram showing mail links to a large scale. It thus appeared that, while the general method of manufacture, as shown in the annexed diagram, was identical up to the point where the ends of the links were flattened out, the resemblance there ceased, and, instead of the hole punched through the ends to receive the rivet, the outer edge was nicked, a thin wire twisted round, and finally twisted up and cut off, leaving a raised point somewhat similar to the rivet head in mail of the usual character.

Mr. Hartshorne suggested several uses to which these six-inch squares of mail could have been put, and, inasmuch as the wire construction would not of itself be sufficiently firm to resist many severe sword-blows, unless a more deadening substance intervened, he thought that the most probable use was for

strengthening the shoulders, or other parts of quilted jacks. Attention was called to entries in the inventory of Sir J. Falstoff, "1 jakke of blakke linen clothe stuffed with mayle," and "1 jakke of blake clothe lyned with canvas mayled," which Mr. Hartshorne was disposed to think indicated the most likely use for the mail in question. The coat was bought by Mr. Hartshorne in London, in the autumn of 1888, with no story attached to it, but he had since ascertained that it had been known to Mr. F. Weekes in its present condition for many years.

Mr. Waller and Mr. Dillon added some remarks.

The Hon. ROBERT MARSHAM, F.S.A., exhibited a number of rubbings from the brasses in Ampton church, Suffolk, exhibited by him to the Society on February 21st last, accompanied by the following notes:

"The little church of Ampton, five miles north of Bury St. Edmunds, contains the matrices and several remnants of five monumental brasses of the latter part of the fifteenth century, all of which are probably memorials of the family of Coket. The Suffolk antiquary, Augustine Page, who was schoolmaster of Ampton, gives a long account of the Cokets in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1831, pp. 417, 418, and also in his *Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller*.*

The Cokets appear to have come from Norfolk and settled at Ampton early in the fifteenth century, and to have migrated to Hertfordshire in the sixteenth. The wills of four John Cokets of Ampton in succession were proved between 1445 and 1517, the first March 23rd, 1445-6, in the Consistory Court of Norwich; † the second, October 2nd, 1483; ‡ the third, November 13th, 1494; § and the fourth, February 16th, 1516-7; || the three last in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The wills of many other Cokets of places near Ampton and of Bury St. Edmunds were proved at Bury in the same range of years.

Some of these brasses, which had become detached, were exhibited to the Society a few weeks ago, at the meeting of February 21st.

With the exception of the short 'Hic jacet' of Edmund Coket, the inscriptions have unfortunately disappeared, but there are other Coket indications, for Davy's *Church Notes of Ampton*** shows that in 1829 the large slab with the matrices of two figures with labels, etc., still had on it a shield displaying

* Ipswich, 1844, p. 698.

† Book *Logge*, f. 22.

‡ Book *Holder*, f. 27.

** British Museum, Add. MS. 19,109, ff. 15-18,

† Book *Wilbey*, f. 69.

§ Book *Vox*, f. 17.

the Coket arms—viz. : *Three fleurs-de-lis in bend, with a bordure engrailed.* The *Visitation of Norfolk* of 1613 gives as the Coket arms—*Per bend argent and sable, three fleur-de-lis in bend, all counterchanged.* The bordure engrailed may have been added as a difference by the Suffolk branch of the family. The shield has disappeared at some unknown date since 1829.

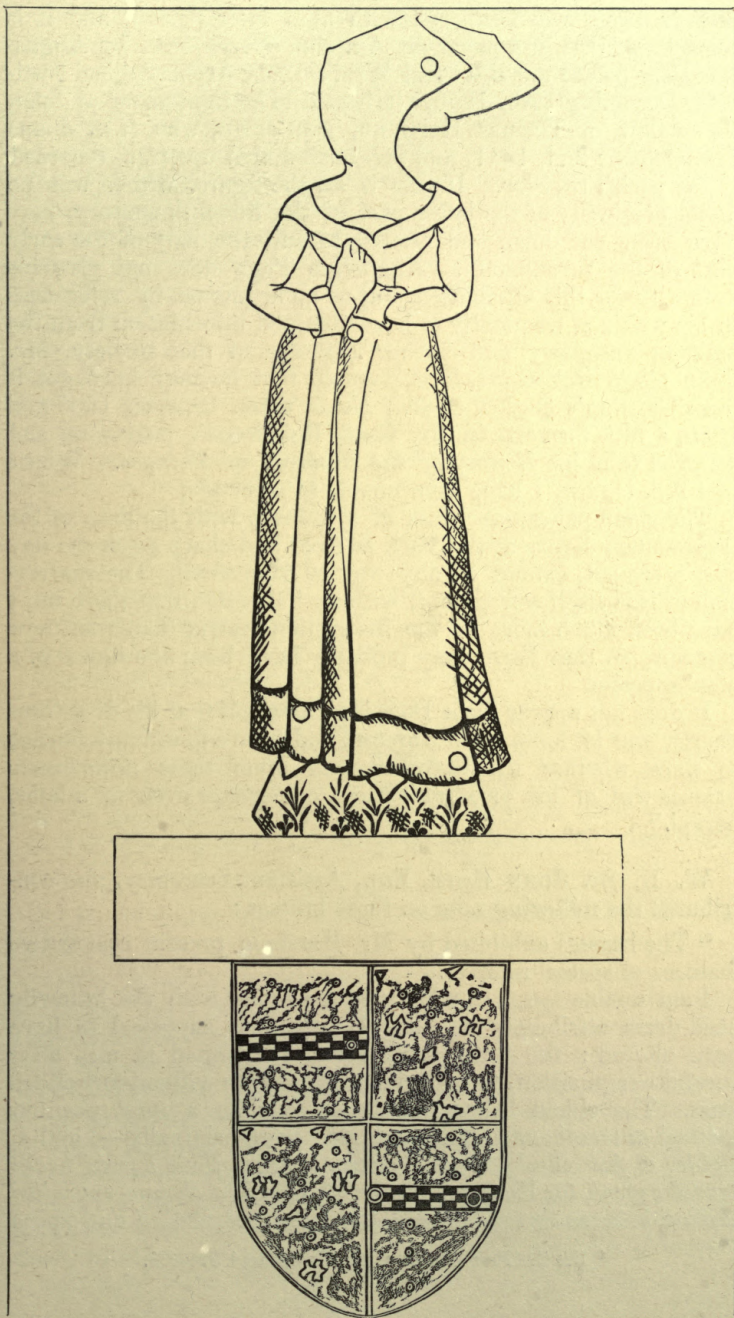
Another of the slabs, with figures of a long-robed man and woman still *in situ*, has on it the sinister half of a shield bearing, instead of arms, a merchant's mark resembling, but not quite identical with, one in the middle of an inscription carved in stone over an arch leading to a small chantry on the north side of the church, founded in 1478 by John Coket of Ampton, who died September 21st, 1483, as shown by his *Inq. p. m., Esc. Ric. III., a° 2.* The record of the royal licence for the foundation of the chantry, dated March 12th, 1477-8, is in the Patent Rolls of 18 Edward IV.*

The shield under the very much worn figure of a woman in a butterfly head-dress once displayed, as pointed out to me by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, the arms of Heigham quartering Franceys, viz., 1 and 4, *Sable, a fess chequy or and azure, between three horses' heads erased argent*; 2 and 3, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three falcons displayed argent, beaked and membered or*, and probably identifies the lady as Alice, daughter of Thomas Heigham of Heigham (by Isabel, daughter and heir of Sir Hugh Franceys, Knt.), and wife of John Coket of Ampton.†

The will of the John Coket who founded the chantry, dated August 8th, 1483, and proved October 2nd in the same year, mentions 'Alice Coket, late the wif of John my son,' among the members of his family whose souls were to be prayed for, so this points her out as the wife of the next John Coket of Ampton, who died August 30th, 1494, as shown by his *Inq. p. m., Esc. 10 Henry VII., a° 43*, but whose will, dated October 12th, 1492, and proved November 13th, 1494, speaks of his wife Elizabeth, so that Alice Heigham must have been his first wife. He cannot have been much more than 17 when he married her, for the *Inq. p. m.* of his father, who died September 21st, 1483, says that John, his son and heir, was then 34 years old, so that when the said John died, August 30th, 1494, he was only 45; leaving, however, as stated in his *Inq. p. m.*, a son and heir of 27. Mr. Waller considers that a certain excess of bevelling at the back of this brass, both in figure and shield, and the roughness of parts of the work, show that it has

* Part i., membrane 19.

† See Dr. Howard's *Visitation of Suffolke*, vol. ii. 1876, pp. 272, 273, and the plate opposite p. 282.



BRASS OF A LADY AT AMPTON, SUFFOLK. ($\frac{1}{4}$ linear).

been in some way tampered with at a later period, and it is remarkable that in a paper on Ampton church read by Augustine Page before the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute, December 12th, 1850,* it is said to be in memory of Joan, the widow of Thomas Heigham, gentleman, who (*i.e.*, Joan) died October 2nd, 1611, and was buried at Ampton, as recorded in the parish register. If this is so, the figure, which was no doubt originally of the latter part of the fifteenth century, may have been cut down and altered to suit the lady of the early part of the seventeenth. Augustine Page does not give his authority for this attribution, but as he is known by references in his writings frequently to have obtained information from the eminent antiquary and former Director of this Society, Mr. John Gage Rokewood, it is possible that he may have got it from Chitting's *Suffolk Church Notes*, taken between 1600 and 1620, a MS. formerly in Mr. Gage Rokewood's possession and referred to in his *History of the Hundred of Thingoe*. Where this MS. is now, I have been unable to ascertain.

The small palimpsest brass of a woman, with the lines of the fragmentary figure at the back as clear and sharp as on the day they were cut, cannot in any way be identified. The matrix-slab of it is itself a fragment, with an indication that there must have been much more of the inscription-matrix than what now remains, so that there may probably have been the figure of a man opposite.

It does not appear from Dowsing's *Journal* that his disastrous energy was let loose upon Ampton, and I have found no evidence to show whether the havoc worked upon these unfortunate brasses was of his or of an earlier, or perhaps even of a later, period."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, also contributed the following note on these brasses :

"The brasses exhibited by Mr. Marsham present one or two features of special interest.

I am unable to see in what way the figure with the butterfly head-dress attributed to Alice Heigham is supposed to have been altered; the brass itself certainly seemed to me, after careful examination, to be in its original state without any added lines. The shield below the figure exhibits a most peculiar method of treatment. The arms on it were originally—1 and 4, *Sable, a fess chequy or and azure, between three horses' heads erased argent*, for Heigham; 2 and 3, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine, between three falcons displayed argent, beaked and legged*

* See the *Proceedings* of that Institute, i. 190-198.

or, for Fraunceys; but the only signs of these charges on the shield itself are the fess checky, and the beaks and legs of the birds. When I first saw the shield, I noticed that on the back were a number of sinkings with, in some cases, holes through the metal. By the aid of a pointed instrument I found that each sinking was originally perforated, and on clearing all the holes, that on the front of the shield they were arranged symmetrically as regards the positions of the charges. It is common on monumental brasses to represent the silver of the armorial bearings by ploughing away the brass and filling up the hollow with white metal of some sort, a narrow edging of the brass being left to surround the metal. The silver ground of ermine fur is similarly treated. In the shield before us the silver horses' heads, the silver falcons, and the ermine chevrons were of course of white metal, but instead of being inlaid in the brass they appear to have been cut out of the white metal used, and fixed on by rivets or screws from the back of the brass, and hence the meaning of the several holes. The blue and red fields were of enamel, and helped to some extent to hold the metal charges in their places. It is to be noticed that in the first quarter there are holes for affixing *four* horses' heads instead of three.

So far as I can learn from Mr. Franks, Mr. Waller, and other authorities, no other example of this method of fixing the white metal on a brass has hitherto been noticed.

The small palimpsest figure of a lady has on the reverse part the figure of a lady in a long gown lined with fur, with full sleeves tight at the wrists, where the fur lining shows, as it also does round the bottom. This figure was clearly a "waster," as the burr left by the graver's tool has not been cleared away and the lines are still bright, which would not have been the case had the brass been laid down in the pavement. Its date is *circa 1470.*"

J. G. WALLER, ESQ., F.S.A., also submitted the following remarks:

"My objection to considering the brass as being a contemporary work is that the outline of the figure is abnormal and conforms to no known example of the date assumed. The type is seen in a brass at Sotterley, in Suffolk, and in many others. Between 1470 and 1480 the butterfly head-dress is found in all its varieties, but never as in this figure. The way in which the bust and arms are treated differs very much from that precision constantly observed. In the arms especially the curved outlines, instead of being stiff and straight, are a remarkable deviation. The rest of the work is loose in execution. The shield is still more remarkable. In general, a shield of arms is

an excellent indicator of date, the shape varying accordingly from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. This example conforms to no type within the above period. Comparing it with a number of instances of the latter part of the fifteenth century, I find it to be decidedly longer in its proportions than usual. The workmanship is most rude. A great peculiarity is found in the treatment of the charges, which, being *argent*, would be made of white metal, now all gone. The mode of using this constantly observed to the end of the sixteenth century was, after making a matrix, to cut parallel lines across it as a tooth to hold the white metal, usually lead, which was then run in. On this occasion no such process appears to have been used, but a very remarkable and probably unique one has been adopted. Where the charges would come the shield has been perforated with several holes, countersunk at the under side. The intent of this appears to me to be obvious. The escutcheon is quarterly, so in each quarter the three or four charges would be repeated. To facilitate this the workman probably made a pattern of each, and after adjusting its position drilled the holes alluded to. He then got clay, or moulder's sand, and with the patterns made a mould, into which he poured the melted metal, which, passing through the holes, made a kind of rivet holding the form in its place. The process is ingenious, but would never have been done by any one accustomed to the unvaried practice to which I have alluded. The thickness of the metal, which was that in use with large figures, as well as the palimpsest made out of a figure of English workmanship of about 1430, suggest the probability of the spoil of some earlier work. The figure under notice belongs in my mind to a class of imitations of which there are many examples; perhaps the most notorious being that of Peter Rede, in the church of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, where the figure is in armour *circa* 1480, and the inscriptions in Roman letters with date 1568. A curious instance existed in old Camberwell church of a small brass to the memory of Edward Scott, a rubbing of which I possess. The figure is in armour *circa* 1470, but the inscription in old English characters gives the date of decease 1538. It may be that in this instance an old brass has been again used, a practice by no means uncommon."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, April 11th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donor :

From Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Berks. :—Description of the corporate seal of the Berks County Council. [A page of description on an octavo leaf, without place or date.]

Whitworth Wallis, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Tuesday, April 30th, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

The Rev. F. T. HAVERGAL, D.D., communicated the following account of some painted beams in an old house at Binnal, Shropshire :

“ In the parish of Astley Abbots, Sir Henry Tillett is the owner of an old farmhouse three miles north of Bridgnorth, a quarter of a mile off the main road, which contains a room or central hall of small dimensions but of unusual antiquarian interest ; in size about 18 feet by 15 feet. The oak beams of the roof are very sound throughout, well covered with whitewash. The floor is of brick ; the fire-place and one window are blocked up and one window only admits light. The room forms the centre part of the house, and is used as the parlour, the kitchens being on either side. To connect the front and back kitchen a plaster partition has been erected across the entrance, thus spoiling the appearance and dimensions of this curious old chamber. The partition walls are constructed of oak with plaster between, all apparently in a sound state. The entrance is at the south end ; the fireplace and a window are on the north, the painted beams on the west, and a plain wall with a richly moulded beam on the east side, supporting a ceiling of timber. The joists between the beams are small, and about 7 inches apart, but very effective and unusual. There is a well-carved central boss of foliage ; but the painted beams on the west side form the great point of interest ; the carved beams being 3 feet 6 inches long by 12 inches broad, the space of 11 inches between each being filled with plaster. An oval painting on each beam, 2 feet 2 inches high, with a sort of canopy above,

represents the following figures of "the Nine Worthies," with their names beneath them; an orb, sceptre, or other emblem of authority is borne by each demi-figure:

1. Alexander y^e Great.
2. Julius Cesar.
3. Josua Judg of israel.
4. David King of israel.
5. Judas Machabæus.
6. Artiur King of great Brit^{ne}.
7. Charles y^e Great.
8. Godfrey of bolloigne.
9. Hector.

Date, perhaps 1610-1620.

The colours used are chiefly brown, yellow, black, and vermilion. These paintings were brought to light quite recently by the farmer's daughter. At present they are in a very good state. The wife thought of rubbing them up again, but I urged her to leave them alone, duly impressing her with the great interest that every antiquary would take in such an example of old English work."

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treasurer, submitted the following notes on an inventory of household goods *temp.* Elizabeth, in a letter addressed to the Assistant-Secretary:—

"5, Bank Buildings, E.C.,
30th April, 1888.

MY DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,

It occurs to me that you might like to exhibit the accompanying inventory of the furniture of a portion of a house made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The document itself has a melancholy interest attaching to it. A very few weeks before his death I sent it to Mr. H. Bradshaw to look at, and it was with his papers on his table when he died. Mr. Bradshaw wished to compare it with the furniture in the old rooms at King's College, about which he had communicated a paper to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society about 20 years ago.

The document seems to me to be a fragment only. It purports to be an inventory of all the household stuff and other implements in the house of a gentleman in 1579.

The house was in London, and by rights, from the description, should be in the city; but where in the city, even in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was there a house with a chamber

upon the field side? Imagination ought to have no place in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, but I have fancied the house might be in Gray's Inn.

And this brings me to another question. Is this all the inventory, or is it only a fragment? It looks as if it was only a fragment. It gives the contents of two chambers, one above the other, upon the field side of the house. Each of these chambers had a study to it. The upper chamber was a bedroom with a study. The lower chamber was the sitting-room, and this also had a study to it.

The study in the upper chamber seems to have either been unfurnished or to have been used as a dressing-room, as there was only a table in it.

The chamber itself had one window to it, no doubt looking out on the field, and was hung round with flock cloths of blue and red.

The bed was a handsome one of walnut wood, with expensive hangings. There is not the slightest provision for washing.

The lower chamber and the study were wainscoted throughout. There was one handsome chair in it, and nine stools and four forms. There were also three pictures on the wall all framed, of which descriptions are given as follows:

'A story of vertues & vices in blacke & white set in a frame.'

'A picture of St. Jerome set in a frame.'

'A picture of the olde Adam and the newe set in a frame.'

There were two painted tables of what must have been like old painted glass Venetian work.

The study contained a form to sit on and £10 worth of books. Of these, alas! no list is given.

The relative sizes of the sitting-room and study may be gathered from the size of the wainscot. That of the chamber was 54 yards; that of the study was only 20.

The servants' room, which appears to have been an upper story over some other building, was connected with the house by a little passage. It was a large room, larger than either of the gentleman's own rooms. The hangings of the gentleman's own bedroom measured 40 yards; that of the servants' room measured 70 yards. There were two beds in it with the bed furniture, but as in the gentleman's room not a trace of any washing apparatus.

If the document is a fragment it is one which has never been completed, as may be seen by an inspection of it, for it is clear that there is all here that there ever was of it. I have fancied that the house might have been that of a well-to-do bachelor, perhaps a lawyer. It is true the pictures do not look very legal,

and the last item in the study, two boxes with precious oils in them, looks as if he might be an artist. The oils were so precious that in the inventory they are priceless. All the other articles are priced, and I think very high.

I do not know if you will think the document worth communicating to the Society, but in the event of your doing so I send with it a copy, Bradshaw's own present, of the paper which he read at Cambridge, and the contents of the rooms may be compared with those of this small house.

It will be observed that a very prominent chamber in a modern house has no place in either this house or the rooms at Cambridge.

I am, my dear Mr. St. John Hope,
Yours sincerely,

EDWIN FRESHFIELD.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq."

London. An Inuentorie of all my houshold stufte and other
ymplem^{ts} of my house at London made the ffirst day
of March Anno r' Regine Elizabeth xxij^o 1579.

In the Seruantes Chamber ouⁿ the Gallerie in the newe
buildinge.

Inprimis the Chamber hanged w th painted clothes of flock worke cont' lxx yardes at ix ^d ob. the yarde	lv ^s iiij ^d
Item a Bedsted of joyners worke, w th a Trundle bedsted under it	xiiij ^s iiij ^d xviiij ^s iiij ^d
Item a square table w th a frame	x ^s
Item an olde ffourme	
Item ij ffetherbeddes, iiij bouldsters, ij mat- tresses, ij olde Coverletts, iiij blanckette, and ij matts	xiij ^s iiij ^s iiij ^s iiij ^d v ^s x ^s iiij ^{li} iiij ^s iiij ^d vij ^{li} vj ^s

In the litle Gallerie betwene the twoe Chambers.

Item a lardge Table of deale bourdes w th a fframe	xij ^s
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------

In the vpper Chamber vpon the fielde side.

Item the Chamber hanged w th painted clothes of flocke worke containing xl yardes in panes of blewe & red at xij ^d the yarde	xl ^s
Item a bedsted of walnut colo ^r , w th a Tester of grene velure; w th valance of grene silke	lxx ^s
Item V Curteines of Taffetie sarcenet	xxx ^s
Item iij rodde of iron	iiij ^s iiij ^d
Item a matt for the bed	
Item a ffetherbed	iiij ^{li}
Item a boulster	v ^s
Item ij pillowes	viiij ^s
Item ij blanckette	x ^s
Item a Coverlet of Tapisterie wrought w th water worke	xx ^s
Item a square Table w th a frame	x ^s
Item a paire of Cobirons in the Chymney	ij ^s
Item a presse in the windowe of wainscott fixed to the windowe	xx ^s
Item in the Study in the same Chamber a litle square table w th a frame	x ^s
	<u>xiiij^{li} viij^s iiij^d</u>

In the nether Chamber vpon the fielde side.

Item the Chamber wainscotted rounde aboute cont. liiij yardes at iiij ^s the yarde	x ^{li} xvj ^s
Item a square Table w th a frame	xxx ^s
Item vj Stooles	xv ^s
Item iiij ffourmes	xij ^s
Item a court Cubberd	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Item a paire of Andirons of laten wayenge []	xl ^s
Item a paire of Tonge and a fire shovell	v ^s
Item a Chaire w th a seat & a backe of red vel- vet mixt w th golde	v ^s
Item an iron rodde to the windowe	ij ^s
Item ij painted tables wrought vnder glasse	xl ^s
Item iiij lowe stooles of nedle worke	x ^s
Item a story of vertues & vices. in blacke & white set in a frame	xx ^s
Item a picture of St. Jerome set in a frame	x ^s
Item a picture of the olde Adam and the newe set in a frame	x ^s

xxij^{li} xx^d

In the Stodie in the same Chamber.

Item a square Table w th a frame	x ^s
Item the stody wainscotted rounde about cont xxij th yarde at ij ^s y ^d	xlviij ^s
Item a ioyned fforme	ij ^s viij ^d
Item bookes there to the valewe of	x ^{li}
Item a litle Coberd w th x drawinge boxes in it	x ^s
Item ij boxes w th p'cious oyles in them	xiiij ^{li} x ^s viij ^d ”

G. E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a recent discovery of part of the Roman wall of London, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

The PRESIDENT said he had been desired to lay before the meeting copies of the revised scheme for the extension of the abbey church of Westminster, drawn up by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and which he thought would now commend itself to the Fellows of the Society, since it had been modified so as not to involve the destruction of any old work.

Both Mr. Shaw-Lefevre and the Dean of Westminster were unfortunately prevented from being present, but the feeling of the meeting appeared to be favourable to the scheme.

After some discussion it was proposed by Dr. Freshfield, and seconded by Mr. Howorth, and carried unanimously:—

“That this meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, while not committing itself to all the details of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's scheme, would deprecate any renovation or modification of the great cloister at Westminster with the view of making it a receptacle for monuments.”

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, May 9th.

ANNIVERSARY,

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

Alfred Charles King, Esq., and Edward Jackson Barron,
Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., Assistant-Secretary, laid upon
the table a copy of the *Archaeologia*, vol. li. part ii.; a copy of
Proceedings, vol. xii., part iii. complete up to date; and a copy
of the new General Index to *Archaeologia*, vols. 1—50.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the follow-
ing Address:

GENTLEMEN,

Owing to the date at which Easter falls this year, our Anni-
versary meeting has been postponed for a week beyond its usual
and proper date. During the fifty-three weeks that have elapsed
since I last had the honour of addressing you, the accession to
our numbers has been as great as usual, and our losses have
been rather fewer than in most former years, though many of
them will be severely felt.

There have been removed from among us by death—

*John Reed Appleton, Esq.

John Eglinton Bailey, Esq.

Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq.

*William Chappell, Esq.

*Robert Dymond, Esq.

*Richard Greene, Esq.

Samuel Carter Hall, Esq.

*James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq., F.R.S.

William Henry Hart, Esq.

*Charles Joseph Knight, Esq.

Rev. John Knowles, M.A., LL.D.

Professor Leone Levi.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Edward Lawson Lowe.

Patrick Macintyre, Esq.

Charles Octavius Swinnerton Morgan, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

William Henry Overall, Esq.
 Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D.
 Richard Popplewell Pullan, Esq.
 William Napier Reeve, Esq.
 Thomas William Usherwood Robinson, Esq.
 Rev. Walter Sneyd, M.A.
 *Henry John Trotter, Esq., M.A., M.P.

In addition, there has been removed from our List—

William Copeland Borlase, Esq., M.P.

From our List of Honorary Fellows we have to mourn the loss of—

Ephraim George Squier, Esq.

The new Fellows whom we have welcomed into our Society are 36 in number, being as follows :

Ernest Edward Baker, Esq.
 Edward Bell, Esq., M.A.
 Rev. John Roberts Boyle.
 Charles Browne, Esq., M.A.
 Arthur Giraud Browning, Esq.
 Adrian Charles Chamier, Esq.
 William Martin Conway, Esq., M.A.
 Major-General Sir William Crossman, R.E., K.C.M.G.,
 M.P.
 Thomas McAll Fallow, Esq., M.A.
 William Dashwood Fane, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Shipdem Frampton, M.A., B.C.L.
 Rudolph Gustavus Glover, Esq.
 Edwin Sidney Hartland, Esq.
 Richard Armstrong Hoblyn, Esq.
 Very Rev. George William Kitchen, D.D., Dean of Win-
 chester.
 Walter Leaf, Esq., M.A.
 William Chambers Lefroy, Esq.
 Leonard Cecil Colin Lindsay, Esq.
 William Alexander Lindsay, Esq., M.A.
 John Seymour Lucas, Esq., A.R.A.
 Frederick David Mocatta, Esq.
 Rev. John Morris.
 Alexander Stuart Murray, Esq., LL.D.
 Montague Henry Campbell Palmer, Esq.

Charles Edwin Ponting, Esq.
Joseph Child Priestley, Esq.
Herbert Addington Rigg, Esq., M.A.
Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
Henry Taylor, Esq.
William George Thorpe, Esq.
George Troyte-Bullock, Esq.
John William Walker, Esq.
Whitworth Wallis, Esq.
Warwick Wroth, Esq.
Allan Wyon, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Charles Alfred Worsley, Earl of Yarborough.

And as Honorary Fellows :

Dr. Wilhelm Dörpfeld.
Dr. Wolfgang Helbig.
M. Robert Mowatt.

The nett result of our gains and losses is an accession of 14 Fellows, and of 2 Honorary Fellows.

Foremost among our losses I must place that of our excellent Treasurer, Mr. Perceval, who for so many years took a leading part in our proceedings, rendering service of the highest value to the Society, and for whom the Fellows one and all felt the highest esteem and regard.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCER PERCEVAL was born on February 11, 1829, and was a grandson of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister who fell by the hand of an assassin on May the 11th, 1812. Mr. Charles S. Perceval completed his education at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he laid the foundation of his extensive knowledge of law. He afterwards graduated as LL.D. of his University. He was called to the Bar in 1854, but for some years retained his close connection with his college, being Bursar and Librarian of Trinity Hall at the time when he made his earliest communications to this Society in 1858 and 1859, the first of which related to the *Watermarks in paper of the fourteenth century*, on which a manuscript belonging to Trinity Hall is written. Mr. Perceval's professional career did not involve much active practice at the Bar, but before his appointment to permanent office he filled the important post of Principal Secretary to Lords Chancellors Chelmsford and Cairns in succession. He was elected a Fellow in January, 1860, and from that time forward our Proceedings contain the record of a long and valuable series of observations which he communicated to the Society. These, for the most part, relate to ancient

documents, heraldry and seals, on which latter his authority was supreme. Our large collection of impressions and matrices of seals was catalogued and arranged entirely by him, on a classification based in the main upon the researches of two others of our Fellows, the late Mr. Albert Way and Mr. Weston S. Walford. He was chiefly induced to do this by the gift of the extensive collection of impressions of seals formed by Mr. Way, and presented by the Hon. Mrs. Way in 1875.* In 1864 the Society was indebted to him for carrying out another extremely arduous task, viz., "the sorting out and arranging for binding no less than fifty parcels of MSS., which in their former state of confusion had been abandoned in sheer despair." These papers had been bequeathed to the Society by a son of Dr. Thorpe, of Rochester.

In 1867, on the resignation of Mr. Franks, Mr. Perceval undertook the post of Director, which he held with great advantage to the Society until the end of 1872, when his appointment to the office of Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunacy, and the consequent increase in the demands upon his time, compelled him to resign it. During his tenure of the post of Director Mr. Perceval, in addition to his other duties, edited two parts of the sixth volume of our *Vetusta Monumenta*, and arranged for publication the List of Sepulchral Monuments appended to the *Report of the Society's Sepulchral Monuments Committee*.

In 1874, on the retirement of the late Mr. Ouvry from the office of Treasurer, Mr. Perceval was elected in his place, and from that date until the day of his decease he most conscientiously fulfilled the duties of his office, and exhibited the greatest care and ability in the management of our finances.

Notwithstanding his busy occupations he still brought frequently before the Society papers principally relating to his favourite subject, medieval seals, and was a constant attendant at our meetings, where his stores of knowledge of legal and sphragistic antiquities were readily available. His death, on January 29, was sudden, from an affection of the heart. He had been in our apartments attending to his duties as Treasurer only a few days previously, and was apparently in his usual health. It will be long ere the Society forgets the shock occasioned by the sudden loss of so valued a friend and counsellor.

In the person of Mr. CHARLES OCTAVIUS SWINNERTON MORGAN we have lost another of our oldest and most valued Fellows, who had been a member of our body ever since the year 1830. He

* See *Proceedings*, 2d Ser. vi. 313, 361.

was the fourth son of the late Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., and brother of the 1st Baron Tredegar, and at the time of his decease in August last was in his eighty-fifth year, having been born in 1803. He was a J.P. and D.L. of Monmouthshire, for which county he sat in Parliament from 1840 to 1874.

In May and June, 1848, he exhibited to the Society a series of ancient watches, when he contributed a paper on *The History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making from the earliest times*. This was followed by a second paper on the same subject in 1850, and both are printed in the *Archaeologia*.^{*} His next important paper was supplementary to an account of an astronomical and astrological clock in his collection which had been described by Admiral Smyth, and this was accompanied by an account of the Astrolabe.[†] In 1856 he communicated an important paper on *Episcopal and other rings of investiture*,[‡] illustrated by many examples from his own collection. In that same year he was appointed a Vice-President of the Society, an office to which he was frequently re-appointed. It would be an endless task to record all Mr. Octavius Morgan's exhibitions and communications to the Society—watches, clocks, rings, plate, pottery, deeds, printed books, Roman remains, ironwork, and all kinds of medieval antiquities came within his scope. Even so lately as May last it will be within the remembrance of most of us that he sent for exhibition a tobacco-stopper made from the Royal Oak, and an early sheet of foolscap paper.

Nor were Mr. Morgan's services to the Royal Archaeological Institute less numerous and important. The mere titles of his communications to that body during the first 25 years of its existence fill nearly three columns of the Index.

To the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* he was also a frequent contributor, chiefly on subjects connected with the antiquities of Monmouthshire.

Mr. Morgan was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, having been elected in 1832. His antiquarian tastes must have been early developed, but it was not until the year 1848 that he took an active part in our proceedings.

His house, The Friars, Newport, Monmouthshire, was a complete museum, rich in collections of every kind. The most important of these he has most liberally bequeathed to the nation, and those who have examined the watches, clocks, and astronomical instruments, the series of papal rings, and the chamberlain's keys now exhibited in the British Museum, may form some idea of the value of this legacy and feel grateful that collections brought together with such judgment and perseverance were not destined

* Vol. xxxiii. pp. 84, 293. † Vol. xxxiv. p. 259. ‡ Vol. xxxvi. p. 392.

to be dispersed. The great clock now standing at the head of the principal staircase, and made by the same hands as the celebrated clock of Strasburg, would alone have been a princely donation.

Personally Mr. Octavius Morgan was a delightful companion, full of information on his favourite subjects, and willing to impart it, and all our Fellows of the older generation will ever cherish his memory with respect.

Another great name that has to be removed from our lists is that of Mr. JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS, F.R.S., who, since February, 1839, had been one of our Fellows.

He was the son of Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of Sloane Street, Chelsea, and was born on June 21, 1820, so that he had not completed his twentieth year when he was elected into the Society. He had, indeed, at an early age developed a taste for antiquarian pursuits. The first paper which he communicated to the Society was in April, 1839, on the *Antiquity of Freemasonry in England*.^{*} This was succeeded by another essay, in June of that year, on *Early English Monastic Libraries*, Mr. Halliwell being then described as of Jesus College, Cambridge. Other papers followed in the two succeeding years which give evidence of wide reading and attentive study, especially of MSS. and works of early English authors. From 1842, however, Mr. Halliwell's communications to the Society seem to have ceased, probably in consequence of his being deeply occupied with independent works. His *Life of Sir S. Morland* was already published in 1838, and the first edition of his useful *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words* appeared in two volumes in 1847. His *Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales* came out in 1849. It is, however, principally in connection with Shakespearean literature that the name of Halliwell will survive. I need hardly mention his sumptuous edition of the works of the poet, in 16 volumes, folio, completed in 1865, nor his *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare*, which will long hold its place as the chief commentary on the poet's life. His labours in connection with the house of Shakespeare, at Stratford-on-Avon, are also well known, and have been the subject of a posthumous compliment from the Mayor and Corporation of that town.

A mere enumeration of his works would fill many pages, and the titles of even the imperfect series of his writings, which we have in our library, extend over nearly two.

Mr. Halliwell was twice married, and it was under the will of Sir Thomas Phillipps, the father of his first wife, that he

^{*} *Arch.* vol. xxviii. p. 444.

assumed the additional surname of Phillipps. His collections of Shakespearean relics—manuscript, printed, and engraved—are quite unrivalled, and their ultimate destination is a matter of almost national importance. Some portions are, I believe, destined for the University of Edinburgh, and others for the New York Shakespeare Society, while a considerable part is offered to the Birmingham Shakespeare Library on terms which it is to be hoped may prove acceptable.

Of late years Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps had lived in comparative retirement at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton, though always accessible to old friends. Although he had long been ailing, his last illness was of short duration. His death took place on the 3rd of January last, before he had completed his 69th year.

In Mr. MATHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM, who for very many years was our Local Secretary for Warwickshire, we have lost an architectural antiquary whose name and manual have for half a century been familiar in our mouths as household words. He was indeed among the pioneers of that restoration of the knowledge of Gothic architecture which, while it has done much to improve the character of our modern ecclesiastical edifices, has also conduced to such wholesale destruction of our ancient architectural monuments at the hands of those who have been led by an exaggerated notion of architectural unity to a fearful neglect of historical associations. This, however, must in no manner be laid to the charge of Mr. Bloxam.

He was born on May 12th, 1805, being the fifth son of the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D., who for many years was an Assistant Master at Rugby School. His mother, Anne, was one of the sisters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy, and this fact may account for the artistic taste of her son. Mr. Bloxam's school-days were passed at Rugby, partly in preparatory schools, but for eight years in the Grammar School, in which, however, he did not rise higher than the fifth form. At sixteen he was articled to a solicitor in Rugby, and it was during the small amount of leisure that he could find from his office work that he studied the few essays on Gothic architecture that were then available, such as those of Bentham, Grove and Milner. Some of Carter's articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and eventually Rickman's *Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Gothic Architecture*, also came within his range of reading. From these materials, and what little observation he was able to make on ancient buildings, he compiled a sort of Catechism of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture, which he offered for publication in London, without success, when he

went up to be admitted as an attorney and solicitor in 1827. A couple of years afterwards, however, it was published by the late Mr. Combe, of Leicester—subsequently printer to the University of Oxford, and himself a writer on architectural subjects—at his own risk. The first edition appeared in 1829, and the utility of the work has been proved by the fact that, of the first ten editions, no less than 17,000 have been sold. An eleventh and enlarged edition was published, in three volumes, in 1882.

On his admission as a solicitor in 1827, Mr. Bloxam commenced practice in his native town, becoming Clerk to the Justices at Rugby in 1831, a post which he held for forty years, and only resigned in 1871 owing to a shock that his nerves received in a railway accident. Although much tied by his duties, he managed to find a little leisure for antiquarian pursuits, and the *Archaeological Journal*, the *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, and the publications of many Archaeological Societies throughout the country, testify to his industry and remarkable powers of discriminative observation. These contributions were not confined to architecture and sepulchral monuments, though these were the subjects on which he was strongest, but ranged over the whole field of antiquity, from pre-historic to medieval times.

In 1863 Mr. Bloxam was elected a Fellow of this Society and frequently exhibited objects of interest at our meetings accompanied by explanatory remarks; he did not, however, contribute to the *Archaeologia*. An interesting memoir of his life, to which I am largely indebted, accompanied by an admirably-engraved portrait, will be found in the *Archaeologia Cambrensis* of 1883. It was not until January, 1888, that he suffered from illness or from any diminution of his mental powers. On the 18th of that month, he had a paralytic seizure, and after recovery a second attack again laid him low, and he ultimately expired on the 24th April, 1888.

Personally he was one of the most amiable and, at the same time, the most modest of men; but he was always ready to respond to the call of those who desired information, and in some directions his store of knowledge was marvellous. Of his kindness to the young students at Rugby School it is probable that many Fellows of this Society, both present and future, would be able gratefully to speak.

The late Mr. WILLIAM CHAPPELL was also a very old Fellow of our Society, having been elected so long ago as June, 1840. He was born in November, 1809, and from 1834 till about 1860, when he joined the firm of Cramer and Co., he was the principal moving spirit in the well-known musical house of

Chappell and Co., of New Bond Street. From an early age he exhibited great interest in our national music, and his *National English Airs* was published in two volumes quarto in 1838-40. About the same time he projected the Musical Antiquarian Society, for which he edited *Dowland's Songs* and other works. He also assisted in editing the *Roxburgh Ballads* and the folio manuscript of *Percy's Ballads and Romances*. His principal works, however, are his *Popular Music of the Olden Time*, into which his early *National Airs* and *Minstrelsy in England* expanded, and his *History of Music*, which, however, is still incomplete. An interesting notice by him of a *Collection of Songs and Ballads by King Henry VIII. and his Contemporaries* appeared in the *Archaeologia*,* as did also an essay *On the use of the Greek language written phonetically in the early Service books of the Church of England*, and on the earliest system of notation upon lines and spaces.† The Musical Antiquarian Society, the Percy Society, and the Philharmonic, were founded mainly through his efforts. For many years he was on the Council of the Camden Society, of which he was likewise the Treasurer.

Mr. SAMUEL CARTER HALL was also one of our veteran Fellows, having been elected in 1842. He was, however, better known in connection with literary than with purely antiquarian pursuits. He was in his 88th year at the time of his decease, having been born in Ireland in 1800. He was the fourth son of Colonel Robert Hall, and having been early called to the bar commenced active life as one of the reporters in the gallery of the House of Commons. In 1824, his marriage with Miss Fielding—herself an authoress—seems to have led him to closer devotion to literature, and among other adventures he founded and edited *The Amulet*, one of that race of annuals which has now so completely disappeared. About 1838 he became the editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, and about the same time founded the *Art Journal*, which has for so many years maintained a high artistic character and done so much to forward the cause to promote which it was originally founded. Mr. Hall was the author of a host of other books, either alone or jointly with Mrs. Hall. Together they are reported to have produced between three hundred and four hundred volumes. His last work appeared in 1883, being *The Retrospect of a Long Life*. Perhaps the most important of his works, so far as archaeology is concerned, was his *Baronial Halls and Pictorial Edifices of England*, which passed through two editions, and of which a copy is in our library.

* Vol. xli. p. 371.

† Vol. xlvi. p. 389.

In Mr. JOHN EGLINTON BAILEY we have lost a local antiquary of distinction, his special sphere of research being the county palatine of Lancaster and the city of Manchester. For many years he published a monthly magazine, the *Palatine Notebook*, and some of his essays on *John Whitaker*, *Old Stretford*, and the *Grammar School of Leigh* are on our shelves. Mr. Bailey had formed a valuable collection of books relating to shorthand, with a view to the history of the art, and in 1876 he published a work on *the Cipher of Pepys' Diary*. Of his papers, principally of local interest, I may mention a considerable series that he contributed to the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, of which he was an active member. For some time he was also Honorary Secretary of the Chetham Society. He became a Fellow of our Society in 1876, and, after a long period of feeble health, died in August last at the early age of 48.

Mr. ROBERT DYMOND of Exeter was another of that most meritorious class of workers who nourish antiquity in the provinces. His knowledge of the history, genealogy, and topography of the county of Devon, and especially of the city of Exeter, rendered him one of the chief authorities on local antiquities in that part of England, and his contributions to the Transactions of the Devon Association were numerous and important. One of these, *The History of the Parish of St. Petrock, Exeter*, was published in a separate form, as well as his *Early Records of the Society of Friends in Devonshire*, and some other local treatises. He was also a constant contributor to *Notes and Queries*, and, though I believe he never made any communication to this Society, his valuable labours in the province of archaeology must not be passed over without due recognition. He joined our body in 1873, and died on August 31 last at Blackslade, near Ashburton, in the 65th year of his age.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HART had been a Fellow of this Society since the year 1856, and was for some years attached to the staff of the Public Record Office. Much of his antiquarian work was in connection with early charters, and he compiled for the 29th and 30th Reports of the Keeper of the Public Records a calendar of Royal Charters from the time of Æthilberht of Kent to the reign of Henry I. He also edited the *History and Cartulary of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester*, and assisted in other work for the Rolls series.

In former years he was a constant attendant at our meetings, and frequently exhibited objects of interest and made communications, of which a record is preserved in our Proceedings. In

1865 he contributed an interesting paper *On some Documents relating to Magic in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*, which is printed in the *Archaeologia*.* He was also the author of some works on local antiquities, especially in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, and was the editor of an *Index Espurgatorius Anglicanus*, or a catalogue of books printed in England and suppressed, which, however, I believe still remains incomplete. He died in the month of July last.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY OVERALL was for over forty years in the service of the Corporation of London, and during the greater part of that period held the post of librarian or sub-librarian to that body, and in that capacity rendered valuable services to the cause of archaeology. Of this his catalogue of the engraved portraits, coins, antiquities, and works of art exhibited at the opening of the new library of the Corporation, at Guildhall, affords an instance. It was indeed mainly through his exertions that the utility of the library became so well known that the necessity arose for providing enlarged accommodation for it, and the present building was erected at a cost of over 90,000*l.* The arrangement and classification of the valuable and interesting museum in the Guildhall is also due to the intelligent care of Mr. Overall. His share in compiling the analytical Index to the City Records, known as "Remembrancia," must also not be passed over. He became a Fellow of this Society in 1868, and both before and after his election exhibited from time to time objects of interest and made communications at our meetings. Perhaps the most important of these was *On some early Maps of London, especially that attributed to Ralph Agas*.† His health had latterly been failing, and after a painful illness his death took place on June 28th last.

MR. RICHARD POPPLEWELL PULLAN did not become a Fellow of this Society until 1885. He had, however, long combined antiquarian with architectural pursuits. In conjunction with Mr. Charles Texier he published a well-known work on *Byzantine Architecture*, with historical and archaeological descriptions, and shortly afterwards *The Principal Ruins of Asia Minor*. Several others of his architectural works are in our library, among them one on *Eastern Cities and Italian Towns*. Much of his time was indeed passed in the South of Europe and in Eastern travel, and while in the East he assisted Sir Charles T. Newton in his excavations at Halicarnassus. Of late years his name and person have been familiar to us in consequence of his

* Vol. xl. p. 389.

† *Proc. S. A.* 2d S. vi. p. 81.

having brought under our notice the interesting researches of Sir John Savile Lumley, now Lord Savile, on the supposed site of the Artemisium, near Lake Nemi.* He also assisted him in his researches at Civita Lavinia.†

Mr. Pullan died at Brighton on the 30th of April, 1888.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM USHERWOOD ROBINSON was well-known as a diligent and judicious collector. For many years he resided at Houghton-le-Spring and subsequently at Hardwick Hall, both in the county of Durham, and his house was a museum of literary and archaeological curiosities. His collection of books printed at Newcastle, including the productions of Bewick, was probably unrivalled, and of late years he devoted his attention to forming a collection of the antiquities of the Stone and Bronze Ages, which was especially rich in the Irish and the American departments. His collection from the Swiss lake dwellings will probably go to enrich the British Museum. His collection of English coins, especially those struck in our northern mints, was also extensive. He was a man of a genial and liberal disposition and was a great benefactor to the Sunderland Museum, and in a less degree to those of Newcastle and York. Of late years he suffered much from failing health, but at one time took an active part in local business and was also a captain in the North Durham militia. He died at Hardwick Hall on the 25th of August last at the age of 62, having been a Fellow of this Society since 1878.

Lieut.-Col. ALFRED EDWARD LAWSON LOWE became a Fellow of the Society in 1878. He is best known for his genealogical investigations, and in 1880 he printed privately a volume on the *Pedigree of the Family of Otter of Welham, in the county of Nottingham*. He was a constant contributor to the *Reliquary* and the proceedings of local societies on matters of interest in the midland counties. He died on May 29th last.

The name of Professor LEONE LEVI is better known through his numerous statistical and legal studies than through any antiquarian research, unless possibly in the direction of international or commercial law. He was a man of great energy and of wide general knowledge, and though a rare attendant at our meetings had been a Fellow of this Society since 1854. He died in May last at the age of 67.

One Honorary Fellow, Mr. EPHRAIM GEORGE SQUIER, of New York, died in April of last year. He is best known by his great

* *Arch.* l. p. 52.

† *Arch.* xlix. p. 367.

work on the *Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York*, published in 1849, and the still more comprehensive *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, the joint production of Dr. E. H. Davis and himself, published in 1848. He subsequently published various antiquarian essays relating not only to the antiquities of the United States of America, but also to those of Honduras, Mexico, and Peru. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of this Society in 1852. A considerable portion of the important collection of American antiquities formed by Messrs. Squier and Davis is now preserved in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury.

Although Mr. HENRY ECROYD SMITH was not a member of our body, the announcement of his death in January last at the age of sixty-six was received with deep regret by all true antiquaries. For many years he had been active in the field of archaeology, his *Reliquiæ Isurianæ* and his *Reliques of the Anglo-Saxon Churches of St. Bridget and St. Hildeburga at West Kirby, Cheshire*, being his principal works. In addition to these, his annual list of the Notabilia in the Archæology of the Mersey district and his numerous contributions to local societies on the subject of antiquities of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Essex were of considerable interest and value. For some years Mr. Smith was connected with the Mayer Museum of Antiquities at Liverpool, but he also resided for a time at Saffron Walden, and had collected materials for a new edition of Lord Braybrooke's history of that town.

I have already mentioned the distressing loss that the Society sustained by the death of our treasurer, Mr. Perceval. Such a loss cannot be readily repaired, but the Society may be congratulated that one so eminently fitted for the post as Dr. Edwin Freshfield should have been found ready and willing to undertake it.

I must now turn to the progress which has been made by the Society during the past twelve months in its career of usefulness, and in its publications. With regard to the latter, I may again congratulate the Society on a part of the *Archæologia* being upon the table and about to appear at its proper season, and also on our Proceedings having either been published or being in type up to the date of our last ordinary meeting. I shall only be acting in accordance with the general wishes of the Fellows if I express to our Assistant Secretary our satisfaction at this punctual appearance of our publications.

During the past year a work of no ordinary labour and responsibility has been undertaken and successfully carried out—the

printing of the Index to the first fifty volumes of the *Archaeologia* which forms the bulky volume now laid before you. In seeing this work through the press, our Fellow, Mr. Mill Stephenson, has rendered constant and untiring assistance to Mr. Hope, who, without such aid, could never have accomplished so arduous a task within comparatively so short a time. The volume extends over 800 pages, and I may venture to take some credit to myself for having, even in a superficial manner, read and corrected the whole of the proofs. In a work of such an extent, of which, moreover, the earlier sheets were printed off before the later could be set in type, there must of necessity be some errors which have remained undetected, and not improbably some slight modifications would have been made in the arrangement had it been possible for any one to take such a general view of the whole Index in MS. as can now be done when it is in print. Whatever may be its defects, it will be found of incalculable value to those who wish to explore the great mine of information contained in the *Archaeologia*; it may also be justly regarded as superior in arrangement and details to the Indices printed in 1809 and 1844 to the first and the second fifteen volumes. The value of this Index will also be enhanced by the addition to it of a list of the Plates in each volume, for the compilation of which we must thank our Honorary Secretary, the Hon. Harold Dillon, and our Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

As this Index—at all events so far as relates to forty-five out of the fifty volumes that it comprises—takes the place of parts of the *Archaeologia* that were not issued in the years 1876 and 1877, those who were already Fellows in 1877 will be entitled to it gratuitously.

Our library has, during the past year, received several valuable additions. Among these I may mention a collection of antiquarian books presented by the Royal Society, and the great Chinese work the *Kin shi tsui pien*, or “choice collection of inscriptions,” presented to us by our most liberal Vice-President Mr. Franks. This is in 160 parts bound in 16 volumes, and is one of the most important antiquarian works in the Chinese language. It gives transcripts of ancient inscriptions from the time of the Hia dynasty (B.C. 2205-1818) to that of the Kin or Nü Chên Tatar Dynasty (A.D. 1115-1234). It was completed in 1805 by Wang Chang, who has added copious critical and descriptive observations to the text. It was published in 1807. These particulars of the work were kindly furnished to Mr. Franks by Prof. Douglas; and, though few of our present Fellows may be able to consult the work with much profit, we must be grateful to the donor for having placed an important standard work upon our shelves.

Our late Fellow Mr. Doyne Bell, whose premature loss we had last year to deplore, left behind him, as I stated in my last anniversary Address, a large mass of materials for a work on Royal interments. The whole of this, by the considerate thought of the Misses Bell, our late Fellow's sisters, has been placed in our Library, and it is to be hoped that, at some not very distant date, some member of our body may take up the work the foundations of which have been so carefully and laboriously laid by Mr. Doyne Bell, and bring it to completion.

In addition to the various communications and exhibitions which have been laid before us at our meetings, and which have, I think, been fully as interesting as those in former years, we have had some questions of policy with regard to ancient buildings, in which the Society was thought to take an interest, submitted for our consideration.

One of these related to the proposed demolition of the church of St. Mary-le-Strand, a building which, though not of high antiquity, possesses many features of interest and great architectural beauty. The pretext for this destruction of one of the most conspicuous and important ecclesiastical buildings of the metropolis, is the desirability of widening the important thoroughfare of the Strand. It is, however, obvious that, whatever obstruction to the traffic there may be, it does not take place immediately opposite or near the church, but at points east and west of it, so that from this point of view no gain to the public could arise from its removal unless accompanied by other extensive alterations in the Strand. No doubt the demolition of the church would materially add to the pecuniary value of certain plots of land which lie upon the north side of the church, and this circumstance may possibly have some connection with the agitation that has taken place. It would certainly seem a practicable plan to widen the thoroughfare to the north of the church, and its continuation through Holywell Street or Wych Street, so as to receive the eastward traffic, reserving the Strand for that passing westward, as suggested by Sir J. C. Robinson. In any case it is to be hoped that the absence of any valid reasons for the removal of the church will put a speedy end to the endeavours in that direction which are still being made.

An even more important question is that of the enlargement, in some manner or other, of Westminster Abbey, the last resting-place of our illustrious dead. A comprehensive proposal upon the subject, which has been elaborated by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, was in February last submitted for our consideration by Mr. Somers Clarke, when we had the advantage of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's presence as well as that of the dean of

Westminster. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be that the plan, as proposed, involved the erection of a building needlessly large, and which would also interfere with some of the interesting remains of the old monastic buildings; and on both these points Mr. Shaw-Lefevre was willing to make concessions. The resolution of the Society was, that in view of the urgent necessity of saving the abbey church of Westminster from being overcrowded with monuments and tombs, it regards with satisfaction the proposal to add to the existing buildings a chapel in due subordination to the main fabric, and at the same time so closely connected with it as to preserve the continuity of that national sentiment towards the abbey which is associated solely with the church and its subordinate chapels, and cannot be transferred to any other building.

At the beginning of the present month a revised scheme, on which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has founded a Bill now before Parliament, was laid before the Society, and met with a favourable reception. The competing schemes are either to renovate the great cloister, or to add an aisle to the nave of the abbey on its northern side. The latter course involves so complete a disfigurement of the existing ancient buildings that it cannot be seriously entertained. With regard to the former, the Society, while not committing itself to all the details of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's scheme, which indeed are at present unknown, resolved, that it deprecated any renovation or modification of the great cloister, with the view of making it a receptacle for monuments. The clearing away of the houses in Poets' Corner, and the vast improvement of the western approach to the abbey, involved in the scheme, are very distinct gains. The view of the picturesque chapter-house would be improved, and the new buildings, if satisfactorily carried out, would form a handsome feature in Old Palace Yard. The principal drawback is the apparent severance of the new buildings from the old, and the length of the passages which connect the two together; but without sacrificing some part, either of the Abbey church or of King Henry VII.'s chapel, this seems unavoidable. The name of our treasurer appears on the list of the committee which has been formed for raising the funds necessary to carry out the work, and we may well wish him, and the other promoters of the scheme, the success they deserve for the spirit in which it has been undertaken.

In the spring of last year, during some excavations in connection with the extension of the General Post Office buildings in Aldersgate Street, a considerable portion of the Roman wall on the north side of the ancient city of London was brought to light. Much public interest was excited as to this venerable

relic of the past, and some communications passed between the Council of this Society and the Post Office authorities and the Office of Works. These bodies were quite alive to the importance of preserving the wall for future generations, and willingly modified the plans for the new building with the view of maintaining the wall uninjured, and leaving it accessible to future students. Arrangements were also kindly made to enable antiquaries to visit the spot, of which several of our Fellows availed themselves. Quite recently a second opportunity has been given for inspecting a bastion discovered at the western extremity of the portion of the wall exposed, which, although of post-Roman date, was an early addition to the defences of the city.

In the course of last autumn we received a memorial bearing the signatures of a large number of representative members of various Archaeological societies throughout England and Wales, urging that a conference should be summoned of delegates from various bodies interested in antiquarian pursuits in order to discuss the question of the better organization of archaeological research. In accordance with the request conveyed in the memorial, a meeting was held in the apartments of the Society, on Thursday, November the 15th, of the proceedings at which I gave a succinct account at our ordinary meeting on November 22nd.*

The Conference was well attended, and a considerable amount of discussion took place, but it was not of a character to lead to any immediate decision. It was, therefore, referred to a small committee to consider the points that had been raised, and to report to a future meeting of the Conference, which will be very shortly held. I must not attempt to anticipate either the report of the Committee or the decision of the Conference, but I am confident that all the Fellows of this Society will agree that, if some accordance and unity of action can be brought into existence between the various Local Archaeological Societies, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the British Archaeological Association, and the Society of Antiquaries, a great amount of dissipation of energy will be avoided. If lists of the remains of antiquity still existing in various parts of the country can be prepared, and if an archaeological survey and index for each county can be carried out, there will be a distinct gain, not only to our knowledge, but to our means of increasing it. And if the Society of Antiquaries should be the centre to which all other kindred societies will look for general guidance and advice in prosecuting their aims, I am confident that it will, to the best of its ability, render the desired assistance and fulfil those duties

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2d S. xii. 233.

which its eminent position, and its parental relations—if I may be allowed the expression—seem to entail upon it.

There is one other point in connection with our proceedings of last year on which I may venture to say a few words. I mean the marvellous exhibition of municipal maces, and other insignia of office, which was brought together in our apartments in the month of June last. It gave us an opportunity of seeing in juxtaposition such a series of maces as had probably never before been assembled, and of tracing that remarkable development of the mace of office from the mace of the warrior, which was, I believe, first suggested by our Fellow, Chancellor Ferguson, in a most satisfactory and conclusive manner. The silver oars from the various seaport towns, and the fine collection of state swords, ranging from the fourteenth century, were also of the highest interest. For this exhibition of so large a collection of objects of exceptional value we were indebted to the courteous kindness and the well-placed confidence of a large number of the mayors and corporations, and other authorities, throughout the kingdom, and also in no small degree to the unremitting energy and exertions of our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Hope. For our evening meeting, the Mayor and Corporation of London sent us their wonderful jewelled sceptre or mace, some portion of which is thought to be of the Saxon period, as well as numerous maces of different wards, and also their magnificent state swords. The bulk of the collection was, however, brought together for the purpose of exhibition on the occasion when Mrs. Evans and I had the great pleasure of receiving the Fellows of the Society and the ladies of their families, as well as numerous other scientific friends, in these rooms.

Another series of objects that was then exhibited consisted of the wooden roundels or trenchers mostly ornamented with devices and poetical inscriptions, of which no less than sixteen more or less complete sets were collected, probably a larger number than were ever before brought together. As a full description of them is given in our Proceedings, I need not now detain you with any further notice of them.

In my address of last year I took occasion to call attention to the researches which General Pitt Rivers has been conducting in Cranborne Chase, and to the remarkably handsome and exhaustive volume in which he had recorded a portion of the results of his excavations. In the autumn of last year another volume was finished, fully equal if not superior to the first in interest, and containing an immense amount of information, both archaeological and anthropological.

It contains an account of the opening of a number of barrows, near Rushmore, belonging to the bronze period; of excavations

on the site of a Romano-British village at Rotherley; and of the examination of Winkelbury camp, and of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in its vicinity. The light that these excavations throw on the early history of this country, and especially those conducted in the Romano-British village, which illustrate provincial life in Britain during the latter part of the Roman occupation, is most important. If other large owners of land would but follow the example so liberally set by General Pitt Rivers, it is hard to predict what mines of antiquarian wealth might not be brought to light.

Of antiquarian matters outside our Society I have little this year to which to call your attention. I may, however, mention the Stuart Exhibition, which has lately closed, in which were brought together a priceless series of relics of the Royal family of the Stuarts and a host of objects connected with the history of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, and more especially with Mary, Queen of Scots, Charles I., and the descendants of James II., who are associated in our memories with the events of 1715 and 1745. Should the proposed Tudor Exhibition be held next year, I trust that it may prove equally successful.

In the Exhibition that is to be held in Paris during the present year, there will be sections specially devoted to a historical series illustrating the development of the arts of life, and to collections bearing upon anthropological subjects. Those who are interested in primæval antiquities will be glad that, after an interval of nine years, a meeting of the Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology and Anthropology will again be held, and any advances in our knowledge since the Congress at Lisbon in 1880 will be discussed and duly placed on record.

I must not, however, longer detain you, but in conclusion, will take this opportunity of again thanking the Council and Fellows for the unvarying courtesy and consideration with which they have heard me on this as on all other occasions.

The following Resolution was moved by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., seconded by W. J. Hardy, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

“That the best thanks of the Society be given to the President for his Address, with a request that he allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I., and the Officers of the Society in List II.,

had been duly elected, the President read from the chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., *President.*
 The Earl of Crawford, LL.D., F.R.S., *Vice-President.*
 Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., *Vice-President.*
 Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Vice-President and Treasurer.*
 Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., *Director.*
 The Hon. Harold Arthur Dillon, *Secretary.*
 Somers Clarke, Esq.
 Lord Justice Fry, B.A., F.R.S.
 William John Hardy, Esq.
 Charles Trice Martin, Esq., B.A.
 Edward Maunde Thompson, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Rev. William Benham, B.D.
 Charles Isaac Elton, Esq., B.A., M.P., Q.C.
 Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A.
 Herbert Appold Grueber, Esq.
 Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq.
 Henry Jenner, Esq.
 George Payne, Esq.
 Sir John Charles Robinson, Knt.
 William Smith, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D.
 John Watney, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Mr. RALPH NEVILL called attention to the desirability of publishing parish registers, and suggested that the Society of Antiquaries should draw up a general scheme for their publication.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Winckley; by the Director, who advocated photographing the registers; by the Treasurer and the Rev. F. G. Lee; and by the President, who suggested that such a matter might well be dealt with by the proposed Congress of Archaeological Societies.

The subject then dropped.

Thursday, May 9th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland :
History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and of the Irish Schools of Medicine. By Sir Charles A. Cameron. 8vo. Dublin, 1886.
- From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assist.-Sec. S.A.:
1. Guide to Monmouth and the various objects of interest in and around it. [Waugh's.] 8vo. Monmouth. n.d.
 2. Leicestershire Architectural Society. The Rolls of the Mayors of Leicester. By James Thompson. 8vo. n.p. 1874.
 3. A List of the Mayors, Magistrates, Aldermen, and Councillors of the borough of Leicester. By John Storey. 8vo. Leicester, 1879.
- From the Author:—A Few Notes on a selected portion of the Halliwell-Phillipps Library. 1st and 2nd editions. By E. E. Baker, F.S.A. 8vo. Weston-super-Mare, 1889.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum:—Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the death of George II. Compiled by the late Edward Hawkins, and edited by A. W. Franks and H. A. Grueber. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1885.
- From M. François Latzina:—Censo General de poblacion, edificacion, comercio é industrias de la ciudad Buenos Aires. Compilado por F. Latzina, M. C. Chueco, A. B. Martinez, and Dr. N. Perez. Vol. i. 4to. Buenos Aires, 1889.
- From L. C. C. Lindsay, Esq., F.S.A.:—Mary Queen of Scots and her Marriage with Bothwell. By the Hon. Colin Lindsay. 8vo. London and Edinburgh, 1883.
- From Lord Arundel of Wardour:—The early genealogical History of the House of Arundel. By J. P. Yeatman. Folio. London, 1882.
- From the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors:—The early History of the Guild of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, London. Part ii.—The Lives. By C. M. Clode. 8vo. London, 1888.
- From the Author:—History of Saint Ives. (From the Hunts County Guardian.) By H. E. Norris. Sm. 4to. St. Ives, 1889.
- From the Author:—A Handbook of St. Mary's Church, Bridgwater. By S. G. Jarman. 8vo. Bridgwater, 1885.
- From the Author:—Sheets Nos. iv. and v. of Contrasts dedicated to all lovers of old St. Alban's Abbey. By J. H. Steinmetz. March, 1889.
- From the Burton-on-Trent Natural History and Archæological Society:—Transactions. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Author:—Notes on some Objects from a Neolithic Settlement recently discovered by Mr. W. H. P. Driver at Ranchi, in the Chota-Nagpore District. By J. Wood-Mason. 8vo. Calcutta, 1889.
- From the compiler, G. W. Ormerod, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.:—Annals of the Teign-bridge Cricket Club. 1823—1883. 4to. Not published. 1888.

From the Editor, Rev. John Morris, S.J., F.S.A.:—The Condition of Catholics under James I. Father's Gerard's Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot. 8vo. London, 1871.

From M. Adolfo Fernandez Casanova:—Memoria sobre las causas de hundimiento acaecido el 1º de Agosto de 1888 en la Catedral de Sevilla. 4to. Seville, 1888.

From J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.:—Drawing of a bas-relief personifying Music in the cathedral church of Rimini.

The Right Hon. Lord Savile, G.C.B., was proposed as a Fellow, and his election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Ch. v. § 1, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Society.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., V.P. and Treasurer, exhibited a dark grey earthenware vase of Roman date covered with a lozengy pattern, found in the church of St. Olave Jewry, together with some photographs of portions of the old church destroyed in the Great Fire, accompanied by the following note:

“ 5, Bank Buildings,
9 May, 1889.

MY DEAR MR. ST. JOHN HOPE,

The accompanying vase was found in the process of excavating the interior of the church of St. Olave's, Old Jewry, now about to be removed. The church of St. Olave's was at all events standing in the reign of king Henry II., though we have not discovered any distinct traces of Norman work, but may do so in the progress of the removal of the earth. The vase was about 12 or 14 feet below the surface of the ground. I think the vase must have been tolerably perfect before the excavator sent his pick through it. We picked up all the fragments we could, but could not find any more of the rim of the vase. I dare say we should have done so, but it was some few days after the vase was found that I was told of the fact. I brought it here and had the pieces fastened together. When you have examined it we intend to place it in the Guildhall Library (Museum).

You will identify the accompanying photographs as being those of the portions of the old church which we have already discovered, and we are watching to secure any other fragments of the old church which may be found.

I am afraid we shall not be able to preserve the old archway; but I do not see why we should not keep the two bases of the columns. I hope we shall trace more as the earth is removed.

Yours sincerely,
EDWIN FRESHFIELD.”

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited a latten crucifix found in a church in Holderness, on which he read the following notes:

“The latten crucifix that I have the honour to exhibit was



LATTEN CRUCIFIX FOUND IN A CHURCH IN HOLDERNESS. ($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

found recently beneath the flooring of the chancel of a Holderness country church. It was placed in a hollow beneath one of the smaller paving stones, where it had obviously been put for the purpose of preservation or concealment. It is so very exceptional to find early bronze or latten crucifixes in England in anything but a broken or mutilated state, that the fairly good preservation of this figure adds much to its interest. The Cambridge Museum of Archaeology possesses six small early metal crucifixes recently lent to the South Kensington Museum, of which I am able to produce photographs, but they are all much mutilated. The specimen belonging to the Society of Antiquaries is also fragmentary, and the feet and arms are broken of one that closely resembles the Holderness figure in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin. In fact I have failed at present to learn of any other perfect metal figure of about this date other than the one before you.

In modern bronze figures our Lord is represented as either

agonising with the head uplifted, or dead with the head drooping. This crucifix belongs to the Gothic type, where the Saviour is represented after death and the body emaciated, in contradistinction to the Byzantine type, where the Saviour is alive and the body more clothed and much fuller.

This crucifixial figure is 6 inches long and 5 inches in the stretch of the arms, and weighs about 6 ounces. The separated feet on the *suppedaneum*, and the amount of kilted drapery buckled to the waist, as well as the beautiful cruciform nimbus, point to an early date. I conclude that it is of English workmanship and probably of the twelfth century."

Mr. FRANKS said he thought the date might safely be placed at *circa* 1200.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., read a communication on a bas-relief personifying Music in the cathedral church of Rimini.

Mr. Waller's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on the gifts made to the cathedral church of Lichfield by Thomas Heywood, dean, 1457—92, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

By the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield Dr. Cox was also able to exhibit three MS. volumes containing the record of dean Heywood's benefactions and other matters.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 16th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Miss Louisa Twining :

1. Discours historiques sur la Peinture moderne. Premier Discours. Par M. T. B. Éméric-David. 8vo. Paris, 1812.
2. Discours sur l'Art du Christianisme. Par M. Raoul-Rochette. 8vo. Paris, 1834.
3. De la Poésie Chrétienne. Par A. F. Rio. Forme de l'art, Peinture. 8vo. Paris, 1836.

4. Du Vandalisme et du Catholicisme dans l'Art; (Fragmens) par le comte de Montalembert. 8vo. Paris, 1839.
5. Christliche Kunstsymbolik und Ikonographie. 8vo. Frankfurt, 1839.
6. Geschichte der bildenden Künste im Mittelalter. Von Dr. Carl Schnaase. 1^{er} Band. Altchristliche und muhamedanische Kunst. 2^{er} Band. Das eigentliche Mittelalter. 1^{te} Abtheilung. 2 vols. 8vo. Düsseldorf, 1844-50.
7. Mythologie und Symbolik der christlichen Kunst. 1 Band (1 u. 2 Abtheil.) Von Ferdinand Piper. 2 vols. 8vo. Weimar, 1847-51.
8. Du Symbolisme Chrétien dans l'Art. Par M. E. Cartier. 8vo. Tours, 1847.
9. Iconographie Chrétienne. Par M. l'Abbé Crosnier. 8vo. Paris, 1848.
10. Der christliche Kirchenbau. Von J. Kreuser. 2 vols. 8vo. Bonn, 1851.
11. Is Symbolism suited to the Spirit of the Age? By William White. 8vo. London, 1854.
12. On the Banners of the Bayeux Tapestry, and some of the earliest heraldic charges. By Gilbert J. French. 8vo. London, 1857.
13. An Attempt to explain the Origin and Meaning of the early Interlaced Ornamentation. 8vo. Manchester, 1858.

From the Author:—Huntingdon. A Lecture delivered at the Town Hall, Feb. 21, 1889. By Ven. F. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon. Sm. 8vo. 1889.

From J. Charles Wall, Esq.:—A Diagram Plate in outline made for insertion in the printed copies of the Assyrian Missal, Ishai Shimun.

From Mr. S. H. Brookes:—Picturesque Broadway. A place to spend a quiet holiday. 2nd edition. 12mo. Cheltenham.

From the Camden Society:—Publications, New Series, xlv. Documents illustrating the Impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham in 1626. Edited by S. R. Gardiner. 4to. London, 1889.

Special thanks were passed to Miss Twining for her gifts to the Library.

The Right Hon. Lord Savile was admitted a Fellow.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

G. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of T. A. Barton, Esq., exhibited a Roman key of bronze, found near Threxton House, Watton, Norfolk. (*See illustration on next page.*)

The key is of unusual form and more ornamental in character than those commonly met with.

The bow has been worn through by friction of the ring by which it was worn or carried.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following antiquities :

1. A pewter tazza, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with clumsy stem and hemispherical foot ornamented with roses, daisies, and birds in low relief. The bowl is shallow and has in the centre a rudely-drawn print of a man in armour on horseback, with the marginal legend :

WHAT . HAVE . WE . THAT . WE . HAVE . NOT . RECEVED . OF . THE .
LORD .: 1616

There is also an outer border formed of a band of shields with cruciform devices between, and an inner and outer edging of



ROMAN KEY FOUND NEAR THREXTON HOUSE, WATTON, NORFOLK (full size).

beaded circles. The shields bear the arms of England, London, Ireland, France, etc. These ornaments are all in low relief. Between the print and the border is cut on the field of the bowl :

THE * GIFTE * OF * THOMAS * HARVYE * IN * AN^o * D^o +
1621 * MARCH * 31 *

There are no marks.

This tazza was formerly used as a paten in the church of Great, or West Shefford, Berks.

2. A leather mug, or black-jack, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, lined and edged with silver. The rim is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep and has a sort of fringe or invected ornament on its lower edge. The only mark is that of the maker, **B J** crowned in a shield, which is several times repeated.

On the front of the mug is a silver plate, bearing on an ornate shield these arms: *a chevron ermine between three heath-cocks, impaling on a bend three cross-crosslets*. Crest: a figure of Charity holding one child in her arm and leading another by the hand. Despite the singular crest, these arms have not yet been satisfactorily identified.

The mug is probably of early seventeenth century date, but the arms are a later addition.

3. The silver seal of the Town Lands of Wantage.



SEAL OF THE TOWN LANDS OF WANTAGE (full size).

This is circular, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and of somewhat unusual design. (*See illustration.*) In the centre is a device representing a man kneeling on the ground on one knee and holding out a cup or bowl to another man, who is standing by, and putting something into the cup. The men are vested in doublets and hose. The kneeling man is bareheaded, while the other wears a soft felt or beaver hat. Round the central device is a broad pounced band with the letters **BARK** alternating with two Bouchier knots and two water-bougets, also a Bouchier badge. Outside the band is the marginal legend:

✦ THE . SEALE . OF . THE . TOWNE . LANDES . OF . WANTING

The seal probably dates from 1597, in which year the feoffees or governors of the Wantage Town Lands were constituted a body corporate.

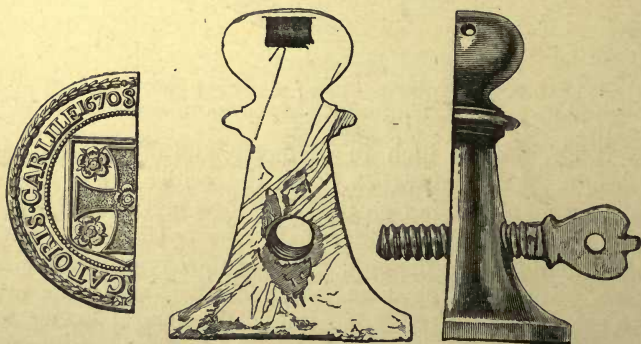
4. Drawings of the roof-corbels and bosses of the nave and aisle roofs of St. Nicholas' church, Newbury. The former consist of angels holding shields with the instruments of the Passion. The latter comprise a variety of devices, such as the instruments of the Passion, a sword and crossed keys in different combinations for the See of Bath and Wells, heraldic roses, the sacred monogram, a merchant's mark formed of a saltire and the letters I W, and shields bearing in monogram the initials I O and I S. The roofs are of late Perpendicular character, and the monogram I S is that of John Smalwode, who built the greater part of the church and died in 1519, while the letters I W probably stand for his *alias*, John Winchcombe. Smalwode was the eminent clothier of Newbury, who, for nearly three centuries, if not for a longer period, has been distinguished by the familiar appellation of Jack of Newbury.

5. Photographs of early sixteenth century panelling in Smalwode's house at Newbury.

6. Drawing of the brass of John Smalwode and his wife in Newbury church.

SEYMOUR LUCAS, Esq., A.R.A., F.S.A., exhibited a funeral sword of early sixteenth century date from the church of Foulsham, Norfolk.

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited one-half of the matrix of a



IMPRESSION, AND FRONT AND SIDE VIEW OF THE MATRIX, OF A STATUTE MERCHANT SEAL FOR CARLISLE, 1670 (full size).

Statute Merchant seal for Carlisle, accompanied by the following remarks :

“ Our late much lamented Treasurer on two occasions* con-

* Proc. 2d. S., vii. 107, ; and ix. 253.

tributed to this Society some account of the seals provided for recognizances of debtors under the statute of Acton Burnell *de Mercatoribus*, 11 Edward I., and the statute of Westminster of the thirteenth year of the same reign.

'These seals,' Mr. Perceval said, 'were to be "of two pieces," the king's seal, to be kept by the mayor or some other person of trust in the town to which the seal was granted; the other, the smaller piece, or the clerk's seal, was to be in the custody of a clerk named by the king.'

These seals were originally made as seal and counterseal, and of both seal and counterseal Mr. Perceval gives several examples of early date; he also gives four of date of the seventeenth century, namely, three circular seals, and one semi-circular, which he thus describes: 'There is a seal for Carlisle, of which I do not know the history. It is half a circular seal, as if from a matrix purposely cut in two. The device is (half of) the cross patée, cantoned with roses, which appears on the town seal. The legend: S[igillvm Statuti Me]RCATORIS CARLILE 1670.'

Mr. Perceval's knowledge of this seal was derived from sundry gutta-percha casts made from the half-matrix in 1859, when the Royal Archaeological Institute visited Carlisle, and formed a temporary museum. In the catalogue the half-matrix is included, and stated to be of silver. From that time to a few days ago the half-matrix has been missing. It turned up recently in a box of old keys, and I have now the honour, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle, of exhibiting it to the Society.

It is of white metal, not silver, and is the moiety or half part of a circular seal with conically-shaped handle, which at the top swells into a collar and head. The seal has been carefully cut into two moieties down the central axis, and when finished turned in the lathe. The arrangements for joining the two moieties when required for use are as follows: a projection on the head of the lost moiety fits into a square hole in the head of the moiety now on the table, and is secured by a pin, now missing; a screw, which is preserved, runs through the lower part of the matrix, and by these means a firm joint was secured.

The governing charter of the city of Carlisle, 13 Charles I., says: 'Et ulterius volumus ac per præsentis pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris concedimus præfatis Maiori Aldermannis Ballivis et Civibus Civitatis prædictæ et successoribus suis quod prædictus Maior qui pro tempore fuerit habeat plenam potestatem et auctoritatem recipiendas quascunque Recogniciones inter Mercatorem et Mercatorem et execuciones inde faciendas juxta formam Statutæ Mercatorum et Statutæ de

Acton Burnell nuper editæ et provisæ et quod Communis Clericus Civitatis prædictæ pro tempore existens erit Clericus noster heredum et successorum nostrorum ad scribendas Recognitiones prædictas ac ad omnia alia facienda et exequenda quæ ad dictum officium secundum formam statutæ prædictæ spectant et pertinent.’

The mayor would thus have one moiety of the seal in his custody, and the common or town clerk would have the other as clerk of the king.”

F. M. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the column of Phocas in the Roman Forum, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 23rd, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Corporation of the City of London:—Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting, London, A.D. 1258—A.D. 1688. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. Part i. A.D. 1258—A.D. 1358. 8vo. London, 1889.

From John Evans, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—

1. Teckningar nr Svenska Statens Historiska Museum. Utgifna af B. E. Hildebrand och H. Hildebrand. Första Häftet. (Serien iv.—Plancherna 1—10.) 4to. Stockholm, 1873.
2. Svenska Fornsaker samlade och ritade på sten. Af S. B. Ulfsparre. Oblong 4to. Stockholm, 1874.
3. Bas-relief portrait of John Evans, P.S.A. Oval medallion in bronze, the face in profile turned to the right. Dimensions, $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

From the Author:—Sheet No. vi. of Contrasts dedicated to all lovers of old St. Alban's Abbey. By J. H. Steinmetz. April, 1889.

From the Author:—The Preparations in Somerset against the Spanish Armada. A.D. 1558—1588. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1888.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his gift of a bronze medallion of himself.

W. D. Fane, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows, on Thursday, June 6th, 1889, and a list was read of candidates to be balloted for.

A question having arisen as to a rumour that Lord Grimthorpe contemplated the destruction of the clerestory windows and painted ceiling of the presbytery of St. Alban's abbey church, it was resolved that inquiry be made of the rector and churchwardens if the rumour be founded on fact.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council at their meeting on May 22nd, 1889, having been laid upon the table, the following Resolution was carried unanimously :

“That the list of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council, and this day laid before the Society, be adopted, and that the gentlemen therein named be appointed for a period of four years, commencing from the last Anniversary, April 30th, 1889 ; such appointments to be subject, however, to the provisions of the Statutes, chap. xvii.”

C. HODGSON FOWLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a photograph of a fine grave-slab from Easington-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, accompanied by the following note :

“I am at present rebuilding the parish church of Easington, in the archdeaconry of Cleveland, which was a poor room-like building erected in the last century, and presenting, as far as one could see, no object of interest. It has, however, turned out to be a perfect quarry of elaborate stone-work, mostly very rich Norman, but with much other work of different dates ; from hog-backed stones and Saxon crosses to the latest Gothic.

Under the floor, and probably on the original floor level, a singularly beautiful grave-stone was found, and I now send you a photograph of it for exhibition.

It is remarkable in having the lead (or pewter) left in nearly all the incised letters, a thing I have seldom or never seen before in such slabs, and also for curious differences in design between the head of the cross and its stem. Indeed, at first sight, I felt sure the stem and leaves had been carved after the head, but on looking more closely at it I could not detect any difference in the work.

The inscription is in rhyming Norman French :

ROBERT BUCCEL GYT IQI
PRIET PVR LA ALMŒ DE LI.

Bucel, or Bushel or Buscel, is an old North Yorkshire name,

Hutton Buscel, near Scarborough, formerly belonging to the family.

Dr. Atkinson thinks that this stone commemorates a Robert Bucel, who is known to have been alive in 1280, and to have died in or before 1304, but the work seems earlier to me."

The Rev. JOHN MORRIS, F.S.A., communicated an account, accompanied by a photograph and tracing, of a remarkable wall-painting of St. Paul shaking the viper off his hand. This painting has recently been discovered behind some early masonry in St. Anselm's chapel in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

Mr. Morris's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Sir WILLIAM CROSSMAN, K.C.M.G., F.S.A., exhibited an early monumental stone found in the churchyard at Lindisfarne, Holy Island, on which he read the following notes :

"The slab now on the table was found last year, about 2 feet below the surface of the ground, in the churchyard of Holy Island, Northumberland, during the time that excavations were being carried out on the site of the old priory buildings.

It was found outside those buildings, but as it is of a date much anterior to them, it may be that the old Saxon monks used this portion of the present churchyard as their burying ground.

No human remains were found in juxtaposition with it, so most probably it has been removed from some other place.

The slab, which is of a very hard red sandstone found on the island and on the coast opposite, is apparently of the same type and of the same date, viz., from the fourth to the eighth century, as those found in excavations made in what was probably a cemetery attached to the Saxon monastery at Hartlepool, in 1833, 1834, and 1838, and described in the first volume of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*. Of those slabs, ten in number, one is circular, about 13 inches in diameter; one square, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; eight oblong, varying from $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 inches; the thickness of the slabs varying from 1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

This example, though corresponding pretty nearly as to size, is of a totally different shape, being an oblong, 6 inches by 5 inches, with a semicircular head, making a total length of 8 inches, and with a thickness of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In 1845, when the article in the *Journal* above referred to was written, only one other sepulchral stone similar to those found at Hartlepool was known to be in existence, viz., in Wensley church, but this is of a much more elaborate nature. Some exist in Ireland, but in that country also they are rare,

Nor can I find anything precisely similar shown in the *Sepulchral Stones of Scotland*, published by the Spalding Club.

Whether any besides the one now before you have been brought to light since, no doubt some of the gentlemen now present, who are much more conversant with antiquarian matters than I am, will be able to say.

The tracery on this slab is also not very common.

The cross which is found on all of these stones has here circular ends and a central ornament consisting of three concentric circles, the diameter of the outer of these circles being in each case $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; and it stands on a semicircular pedestal, also consisting of three semicircles, the diameter of the latter being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Two interior lines run from top to bottom of the cross and thence across the arms and upright of the shaft, being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width.

An exactly similar cross I have not been able to find. The workmanship is rough, and it will be noticed that the arms are not at right angles to the uprights.

As regards the inscription, in some of the slabs of the same nature we find in the spaces above the arms the letters \mathfrak{A} and \mathfrak{Q} . There are certainly faint signs, but very faint indeed, of some letters here, but I do not think it is necessary to do more than refer to them and say we may, if we like, imagine they are there.

Below the arms unfortunately some of the letters are almost effaced, while others are clearly legible.

The first three would appear to be $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{D}$; then a doubtful one, probably B; followed by $\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{T}$:

$\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{T}$.

It has been suggested that the lower line forms the word $\mathfrak{F}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{T}$, but I should think this very improbable, as in the sixth and seventh centuries there were probably not many stone buildings on the island, and a man would hardly cut a stone like this for the mere sake of showing that he had done so. Nor was it the custom, so far as I know, at that day for an architect to display his name in that manner on the buildings he might erect.

In all the other slabs the letters form some Saxon proper name, and I think that if these letters can be deciphered it will be proved to be the case here also; the letters look much like $\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{R}\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{C}\mathfrak{T}$, a name which, though it does not belong to any of the Saxon priors or bishops, might have been the name of a simple monk. This name, or something very like it, is mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, and also by Beda, and identical names are found in the *Liber Vitae* of Durham,

I may mention that the stone has been exhibited here with the consent of the vicar of Holy Island, the Rev. W. W. F. Keeling, who found it in the churchyard, and I hope that it will be inserted, under proper cover, in a wall of the porch of the parish church, and thus be kept on the island, where doubtless some ten centuries ago it formed the sepulchral monument of some holy man of God."

J. PARK HARRISON, Esq., read a paper on the shrine or monument of St. Frideswide, at Oxford, which will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 6th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

- From the Author:—On the Discovery of Palæolithic Implements in the Neighbourhood of Kennet, Cambridgeshire. (Communicated to "Nature," vol. 34). By Arthur G. Wright. Sm. 4to. Malvern, 1889.
- From the Museum of Bergen:—Bergens Museum. Den Yngre Jernalders Svaerd. Et hidrag til vikingetidens historie og teknologi. Ved A. L. Lorange. 4to. Bergen, 1889.
- From the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society:—Tract Series, No. 3. Description of the County of Cumberland, by Sir Daniel Fleming of Rydal, A.D. 1671. Edited by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1889.
- From the Editor, J. E. Harting, Esq.:—A Perfect Booke for Keping of Sparhawkes or Goshawkes. Written about 1575. 4to. London, 1886.
- From Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A.—Impression of the Seal of the County Council of Berkshire.
- From J. F. Boyes, Esq., F.S.A.:—Drummond Castle and the Estates of the Earldom of Perth. A short statement by the Earl of Perth and Melfort. 8vo. Printed for private circulation, 1889.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Professor Alexander Macalister, M.D., F.R.S.
George Troyte-Bullock, Esq.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The following letter from the Rector of St. Albans to the Director was read :—

“The Rectory, St. Albans,
May 30th, 1889.

DEAR SIR,

I believe that Lord Grimthorpe intends to take out the pointed clerestory windows in the chancel of St. Albans, and replace them with others, preserving the general design. He states that they are greatly decayed. The painted ceiling is, he tells me, to be carefully preserved intact.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WALTER J. LAURANCE.

H. S. Milman, Esq.”

The Rev. JAMES BECK, Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited the following :—

1. (By permission of Dr. J. E. Taylor.) Bronze matrix of the seal for ecclesiastical jurisdiction “PRO COMMISSARIO : CONS. STORTEFORDE : LONDON : DIOC.” *temp.* Edward VI. (*See Proc.* 2d S. ix. 38.)

2. Latten figure of a saint, of early date, probably from a book cover, found in digging a grave in Attleborough churchyard, Norfolk.

3. Latten roundel found at Kettlebaston, Suffolk, bearing the same impaled arms as, and almost identical in every way with, that exhibited to the Society by Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., on April 8th, 1886, and engraved in *Proc.* 2d S. xi. 135.

E. G. BRUTON, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of E. G. Baker, Esq., exhibited a small latten seal lately found at Holywell Ford, and given to Magdalen College, Oxford. It is a pointed oval, $1\frac{5}{6}$ inch long, with the owner of the seal kneeling before and receiving the blessing of a bishop. On the field are also a star and crescent. Legend :

+ S' ROBERTI · DE · MALCVILÆ

The seal is an ordinary clerk's seal of thirteenth-century date, and originally had a loop at the back for suspension, now cut away.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of C. Tower, Esq., exhibited an impression of the seal of the State of Georgia appended to a deed dated 1732.

The seal is circular, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, and bears on the

obverse a figure of Plenty between two river-gods. Above is the legend :

COLONIA GEORGIA AVG(?)

The reverse has for device a large mulberry leaf with a silkworm and cocoon thereon. Legend :

NON SIBI(?) SED ALIIS

As the State of Georgia was not founded until 1732, the seal is clearly of that date.

JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., exhibited a remarkable bell, formerly used as the "parson's bell" at the parish church of Bishampton, near Pershore.

The bell is made of bronzed iron. It is rectangular in form, of Celtic type, like some of the well-known Irish examples, and measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, or with the handle $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The aperture is 6 inches long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and the narrow sides gradually decrease up to the top, which overlaps or is bent over them, so as to increase the long diameter to $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The width at the top is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the top is riveted a staple for the clapper, which is hung by a hook. The bell was suspended from a short wooden bar held by two stout iron pins passing through the top of the bell and secured by cotters. The wood is now greatly decayed. The tone of the bell is harsh but sonorous.

CHARLES WELCH, Esq., exhibited a razor, a horseshoe, and other antiquities recently found at a considerable depth in Walbrook, in the city of London.

W. J. CRIPPS, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., exhibited three early silver spoons.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m., and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Henry Swainson Cowper, Esq.
 Richard Howlett, Esq.
 Edward Salmon Clarke, Esq.
 Rev. Charles Swynnerton.
 Rev. George Edward Lee, M.A.
 Sir Francis George Manningham Boileau, Bart.
 Rev. Thomas Stevens,

The Right Hon. James Whitehead, Lord Mayor of London.
 Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D.
 Vincent Joseph Robinson, Esq.
 John Young Walker MacAlister, Esq.
 Rev. Edward Augustus Bracken Pitman, M.A.

Thursday, June 20th, 1889.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President,
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. W. C. Boulter, F.S.A.:—

1. Photograph of the Barnan Coulawn, or capped bell of St. Culan.
2. Particulars relating to the family of Holles, Prospectus of Stapleton Church, Salop, and fly-leaves in prose and verse on political subjects of the present century. 8 broadsheets. 1871—86.

From the Hon^{ble} Mrs. Way, through A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., D. Litt., F.R.S., F.S.A.:—"Ortus vocabulorum," printed by Wynkyn de Worde. The edition of 1514. 4to. London.

From C. M. Clode, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.:—A photograph of St. George and St. Theodore. (Copied from an Abyssinian Bible.)

From the Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A.:—A photograph of a Saxon cross-stone *circa* A.D. 700, found in 1884 in Birtley church, Northumberland.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant.-Sec. S.A.:—The Praemonstratensian abbey of St. Mary Magdalene, at Shap, Westmorland. Pt. i.—Historical: by the late Rev. G. F. Weston. Pt. ii.—Architectural: by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1889.

From the compiler, E. L. Grange, Esq., M.A.:—A List of Civil War Tracts and Broad-sides relating to the County of Lincoln. 4to. Horncastle, 1889.

From Right Hon^{ble} E. Stanhope, M.P., F.S.A.:—Abstracts of the Deeds and Charters relating to Revesby Abbey, 1142—1539. 4to. Horncastle, 1889.

From the Author:—The Anglo-Saxon Charter of King Edward the Confessor to Coventry Minster. With an autotype facsimile and translation. By W. de G. Birch, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1889.

From F. W. Lucas, Esq.:—Lithograph print of a map engraved on a powder horn.

The following letter was read :

"British Museum, W.C.,
 June 12, 1889.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

My old friend Mrs. Way presented to the Society in 1874, among other valuable books from her husband's library, a copy of the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in

1511, a very rare edition, of which at that time there was no copy at the British Museum, though one has since been obtained.

Before her long illness, from which I am glad to say she has now recovered, Mrs. Way placed in my hands for safe custody a few volumes, among which is a copy of the same work printed in 1514, a much less rare edition than that of 1511.

Both editions are noticed in the Appendix to the preface of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, published by Mr. Way (p. lxiii.), where he states that he possessed an imperfect copy of 1511, and a slightly imperfect one of 1514.

Under these circumstances I have thought it well to submit both copies to our Fellow, Mr. Fletcher, who has kindly examined them.

The 1511 copy, presented in 1874, wants eight leaves, which I have noted on a fly-leaf of the volume.

The 1514 copy is a very fine and tall one, with remains of its ancient binding, and its imperfections have been supplied from the edition of 1511, presumably from the very copy in the Society's library.

On my mentioning this to Mrs. Way, she has requested me to present to the Society, in her name, the edition of 1514, so that the Society will, between the two books, possess a complete copy of the rare edition of 1511, and the greater part of the edition of 1514.

Yours truly,
AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS."

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Way for her valuable addition to the Society's library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Vincent Joseph Robinson, Esq.
Richard Howlett, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Stevens, M.A.
Henry Swainson Cowper, Esq.
Rev. Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D.
Rev. Edward Augustus Bracken Pitman, M.A.

It having been reported to the meeting that a scheme had been proposed for the removal of the ancient screen or *pulpitum* in the choir of Rochester cathedral church, and to pierce the choir walls for the accommodation of the organ, the following resolution was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries hear with much regret that it is proposed to destroy, or remove, the ancient screen or *pulpitum* at the west end of the choir of the cathedral church of Rochester, an object unique of its kind and date, and also to pierce the side walls of the choir.

Should there be any intention to carry such a project into effect, they trust that the Dean and Chapter will consent to receive a deputation from this Society on the subject.”*

J. WILLIS BUND, Esq., F.S.A., and G. TROYTE BULLOCK, Esq., F.S.A., each exhibited a sword of the seventeenth century, on which the Hon. H. A. Dillon, secretary, read the following notes :

“The sword exhibited by Mr. Willis Bund is of the class known as transition and belongs to the middle of the seventeenth century.

The blade, which is 39 inches in length, is double-edged, with a groove on each face extending some $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In each groove is the inscription ANDREA FE[R]ARA ; but in both cases the first R in Ferara is omitted.

The cup or shell is of pierced work, and extends on the knuckle side of the hilt half-way up the knuckle-guard. It is painted black, with gilt ornaments, and a gilt human mask at the point where it joins the knuckle-guard.

The pommel is also black, with gilt ornamentation.

The grip is covered with brass wire, and is said to be in its original condition.

The quillons are round and recurved in spiral form in the direction of the blade, outside the cup.

The scabbard appears to be original. It is of black leather, but has lost the chape and lockets.

The sword is very similar in ornamentation to (though different in form from) one said to have been used by Cromwell at Drogheda, and now in the museum of the Royal United Service Institution. This sword has the scabbard and chape, which latter is black and gilt, like the hilt.

* The following reply has been received by the President from the Dean of Rochester:

“The Deanery, Rochester,
June 25, 1889.

DEAR SIR,

You will be as delighted to read, as I am disappointed to write, that Mr. Pearson's design for substituting a stone open screen in place of the existing masonry between the choir and nave of our cathedral has been rejected by a majority of the Chapter ; but it will not be long before the desire, almost universally felt, to beautify the House, and to facilitate the Worship of GOD, will prevail over all opposition.

Faithfully yours,
S. REYNOLDS HOLE,
Dean of Rochester.”

Mr. Troyte Bullock's sword is of the same period, and may be compared with the sword of Cromwell's time preserved in the museum of this Society."

Rev. J. MAGENS MELLO exhibited some specimens of Roman pottery recently found at Stondon, Essex, and communicated the following note thereon :

"Enclosed are a few fragments of the rims of eight Roman urns, found a few weeks ago by a farmer in digging for gravel just outside the north-east corner of Stondon churchyard, near Ongar, Essex, about one foot below the surface. The farmer, thinking them of no value, broke them up, and the remains, with few exceptions, were carried away by various individuals, who seem to have had no idea of reconstructing the urns from their broken fragments, and had left behind them there a few other pieces. One urn seems to have been of large size. The farmer (Mr. Jones) says nothing was found in the urns save some dark soil (ashes ?) ; no ornaments or coins."

Miss MAINWARING, through Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited thirteen slender silver tea-spoons, with perforated bowls, of eighteenth-century date. (*See illustration.*)

Concerning these spoons, Mr. Hartshorne writes :

"I suppose the lady poured the tea into the cups through the spoon, and then put the tea-leaves, which came out of the spout, back into the tea-pot, a tedious and fuddling process enough.

There is nothing in the set as such, each spoon belonging to its own silver tea-caddy, from which it has been alienated. When the strainer was put into the bottom of the straight spout the long-handled spoons were not wanted for clearing it, and they are now, to a certain extent, represented by the short spoons for shovelling the tea out of the caddy into the tea-pot."

The only marks on the spoons are the lion



SILVER TEA-SPOON,
WITH PERFORATED
BOWL
(full size).

passant gardant, and the respective makers' marks, but in nearly every case illegible.

HYMAN MONTAGU, Esq., F.S.A., also exhibited another example of these singular spoons.*

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, Esq., M.D., Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited and presented a photograph of an autograph letter of Sir Walter Raleigh, accompanied by the following remarks :

“ Until very recently the sole evidence, or that which was accepted as such, of the farm-house of Hayes (locally Hayes Barton), in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, having been the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh, consisted of a statement to that effect contained in the copy of a letter affirmed to have been written by him, and printed in Aubrey's *Letters and Lives of Eminent Men*, vol. ii. pp. 520-1. Of this the following is a transcript :

‘ Mr. DUKE,

I wrote to Mr. Prideaux to move you for the purchase of Hayes, a farme sometime in my father's possession. I will most willingly give whatsoever in your conscience you shall deeme it worth, and if at any time you shall have occasion to use me, you shall find me a thankful friend to you and yours. I am resolved, if I cannot entreat you, to build at Colliton ; but for the naturall disposition I have to that place, being borne in that house, I had rather seate myselfe there than any where els ; I take my leave readie to countervaile all your courtesies to the utter of my power.

Your very willing friend,

In all I shall be able,

WALTER RALEGH.

Court, ye xxvi. of July, 1584.

Another copy is printed in Edwards' *Life of Raleigh* (1868), vol. ii. p. 26. This contains several variations from the foregoing, and one important omission, that of the name of the farm, ‘ Hayes.’ It is stated to be ‘ transcribed from the Original by John Aubrey. MS. Aubrey, iv. fol. 47 (Bodleian Library, Oxford).’ The librarian (Mr. E. B. Nicholson) had this MS. examined for me, but no copy of Raleigh's letter was

* Mr. Soden Smith, who has a large number of these spoons, points out that none of his examples have a date letter, and he does not think they can be earlier than the time of Anne. He considers that they were used for clearing the spouts of small tea-pots, and extracting floating objects from the tea, and also for eating mulberries and strawberries, though he has not yet found positive evidence of the latter fact.

to be found in it; he, however, was good enough to send me a transcript of another contained in Ballard MS., xi. fo. 2, differing in several minor particulars from the other two.

Amongst the articles exhibited in the Loan Collection of Armada Relics, etc., at Plymouth, in July, 1888, was one described in the catalogue as an 'autograph letter of Sir Walter Raleigh, having reference to the sale of Hayes-Barton, his birth-place.' I traced it to its owner, Miss Glubb, of Great Torrington, North Devon, and at the close of the exhibition that lady very courteously permitted me to make a careful examination of the document. I urged her to have some photographic copies taken of it, to provide against accidents. One of these accompanies this letter, and with it a literal transcript. The latter has been examined by several experts, and is believed to be correct. There appears to be only one word about which there is any doubt.

After a careful examination of the document, collating it with another known to be in the handwriting of Sir Walter Raleigh, and obtaining, as the results of inquiry, certain extraneous evidence, I come to the conclusion that it is a genuine one, the following being my main reasons for so doing:

1. I am informed by Miss Glubb, its present possessor, that her family formerly resided at Bicton (the adjoining parish to East Budleigh), where they were intimate with the family of the Dukes, the owners of that and the adjoining manors, who resided there. The Glubbs left Bicton 'about 100 years ago,' and it is thought that the document was amongst their effects at the time of their removal. Its existence was unknown until a comparatively short time ago, when it was accidentally discovered 'with a lot of old paper, which was about to be cast away.' I may add that the Dukes sold all their estates in East Devon to Dennis Rolle in the year 1780.

2. There is nothing observable in the paper on which the letter is written to militate against the period of 1584 being assigned to it. It is destitute of water-mark. Another piece of paper, of different size and character, and containing a later water-mark than the former, of which it formed the wrapper, is endorsed—

S^r Walter Rawleigh's letter
to my Gr^s Gr^d Father.

3. Respecting the character of the writing, I have compared it with another letter of Sir Walter's of two years later (May 29, 1586), and, excepting the formation of the letter *p*, they appear to me to have been written by the same hand. The signature is somewhat more stilted and formal than was cus-

tomary with him, apparently due to its being more carefully written, but the general style of the letters is unaltered.

4. If the letter quoted from Aubrey be compared with the photographic facsimile now sent, it will be noticed that the latter is much longer, one important paragraph being wholly omitted from the former. The cause of the omission is not far to seek. The portions omitted in Aubrey's copy, as well as in the other two mentioned, correspond to those of the original document that were partly obliterated by the folding and staining of the paper, as the photograph demonstrates very clearly: and, as they would have necessitated some trouble to decipher, the transcriber simply left them out."

Transcript of the Letter.

"Mr. DUKE,—I wrote to Mr. Prideux to move yow for the purchase of hayes a farme som tyme in my fathers possession, I will most willingly geve yow what so: ever in your conscience yow shall deeme it worthe, and if yow shall att any tyme have occasion to vse mee yow shall find mee a thanckfull frind to yow and youres. I have dealt wth Mr. Sprinte for suche thinge as he hathe att colliton and ther abouts and he hathe promised mee to dept wth the moety of otertowne vnto yow in consideration of hayes accordinge to the valew, & yow shall not find mee an ill neighbore vnto yow here after, I am resolved if I cannot intreat yow to build att ~~otterto~~ⁿ [*sic*] colliton but for the naturall dispositiō I have to that place being borne in that howse I had rather seat my sealf ther then any wher els. This leving the matter att large to Mr. Sprint I take my leve, resting redy to countervaile all your curteses to the uttermost of my power. Court the xxvj of July, 1584.

Your very willing frinde
in all I shalbe able

W. RALEGH."

The Worshipful Chancellor FERGUSON, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following Report :

"I have the honour to exhibit and present photographs of a corbel stone, on which is carved a nondescript face issuing out of a circular back plate. The dimensions of the stone are: on the flat table on the top, 18 × 6½ inches; the depth is 13 inches on one side, by somewhat less on the other, the under surface not being dressed square, like the table at the top. The distance of the back of the back plate from the end of the stone is 12½ inches, the length which would be built into the wall in which the stone was used, leaving 5½ inches projecting, or, allowing

for the projection of the face beyond the back plate, about 7 inches projecting. The sinister side of the back plate and face has been worn away or otherwise destroyed. The diameter of the back plate has been about 9 inches.

This corbel stone was found in excavations for building immediately contiguous to the site of the new markets at Carlisle, in made soil full of fragments of Roman pottery, and at a depth of 9 feet. Among the fragments was a very charming little Roman lamp, on which the maker's stamp of

IECIDI

is impressed.

The site of these new markets and the vicinity have for long been productive of Roman relics. Here were found two bronze vases with carved handles, ornamented with figures in high relief, now in the British Museum. I have twice recently made reports to this Society of finds of Roman relics made on this site, including a figure of the *deæ matres*, a blank altar, and barrow-loads of Roman pottery, from which I have collected and laid before this Society the potter's marks.* I believe the figure in bronze of a seahorse was also found there, and secured by the British Museum.

I mention these facts because a difference of opinion exists as to whether this figure is Roman or not, and the circumstances surrounding the find may therefore have to be taken into account.

One eminent authority on Roman matters writes to me :

'Of course the abortion is early medieval; an example of the low, inartistic mind of the time, though symbolists may imagine it a type of something.'

But an eminent authority on medieval matters writes to me :

'I should say the corbel is Roman. I never saw a medieval one with the circular back plate, and I think it is altogether too inartistic for early medieval work, and Decorated and Perpendicular work would certainly have something of the Decorated or Perpendicular character which would have marked it. It is as unlikely to be medieval as the stone from Chester with the two figures about which Thompson Watkin made such a strange blunder. I do not think the hair treatment alone is sufficient to prove one way or the other. It is the common rude way of showing it at all times. I should call the thing Roman, less from the presence of nothing distinctly cultivated Roman about it, than from the absence of anything medieval.'

* Jefferson's *History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, p. 326 ; Proc. S. A., 2d. S. vol. xii. pp. 111—113, 169.

This object has evidently been meant to be viewed from below and from a distance, and the suggestion has been made that it is intended to represent a negro, and that the two holes are his nostrils. I rather incline to think that it represents an actor wearing a comic mask.

I have also the honour of exhibiting the lamp I have mentioned. Mr. C. Roach Smith informs me he has met with the following potters' marks :

IECIDE, IECIDI, IEGIDI, and L. IEGIDI ; all probably one and the same.

I have also to report what may be a medieval survival of the pagan custom of burying a horse with its departed owner. Workmen have recently been engaged in making excavations for the purpose of deepening the dairy at the Abbey Farm, Lanercost, Cumberland ; these buildings are immediately adjacent to the domestic buildings of Lanercost Abbey. While doing so they came upon the bones of three human beings, about three feet below the surface, all in an east to west position. There were no traces of wooden coffins, but the bodies had been surrounded by roughly hewn slabs, without any inscriptions or fine working. The body itself lay on the earth, the sides were about a foot high, and there was a rough cover of similar stones. The skeleton of a horse was found at the foot of this interment.

Lord Carlisle's agent declined to allow the work to be stopped, and ordered the skeletons to be buried, and the stones of the cist to be piled up for Lord Carlisle to see. With the exception of the farmer and the persons employed, no one saw the find, though the vicar, the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley, a competent antiquary, lives a few feet from the place. He heard of it afterwards, and gathered what he could from the workmen.

It may be worth while to mention in this connection that the Dacre of Naworth, who fell at Towtonfield, was buried in Saxton churchyard with his horse beneath him. Local tradition says the moss-troopers of the Borders were in the habit of having their horses buried with them.

The following potters' marks are from some red ware recently found in excavations in Collier Lane, Carlisle. Those marked thus † are in Wright's list, though perhaps under a different form ; *i.e.*, Wright gives LVCANVS · F., and the new find is LVCANI · M. Wright gives MOXIVS ; the new find gives MOXSI · M. :

C · ALAVA · F †

DIVIX · F †

PRISCINI · M †

MACI . OF
 MOXSI . M †
 LVCANI . M †
 CINTVS CA
 OF . CRESI †
 * MOR . M
 * ERCA
 * ENECIIM.

P.S.—I have, since making the above communication to the Society, visited the place myself, and made what inquiries I could. The horse lay at the foot of the stone cist in which was one of the skeletons. The other two skeletons lay side by side on the north side of the horse and parallel to it. All were at a uniform depth of three feet below the surface, and so close together as to make it almost impossible for the horse to have been inserted later without disturbing the human interments; of this there was no sign. The dairy within which the find occurred is modern, but stands on the site of an older building, shown in an estate plan of 1743, but whose age is unknown. The skeleton of a second horse, a very large one, has, since my communication, been found outside the limits of the dairy.”

The Earl of NORTHESK, F.S.A., exhibited a plaster cast of the skull of Robert Bruce.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on a new type of seal of Edward I., of which he exhibited and presented casts :

“I have the honour of bringing to the notice of the Society a new seal of Edward I., which enables us to ascertain, incidentally, the uses of a seal of Henry III., which have hitherto been only conjectural. The charter to which the seal of Edward I. is appended* was purchased for the Trustees of the British Museum of Mr. J. T. Swire in May, 1889. The king's style is “Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ,” etc. The charter is couched in the usual form, and is a licence in mortmain to Geoffrey Randolf of Shrewsbury to grant his ‘placea extra muros villæ predictæ juxta posternam de Rumboldeshom’ to the prior and brethren of the Order of St. Augustine in Shrewsbury, *i.e.* the Austin Friars, a house so little known that the new *Monasticon* dis-

* Brit. Mus., Add. ch., 34,949.

misses it with only six lines of description. The final clause of the charter is: 'In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentēs. Teste Edwardo filio nostro apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo octavo die Januarij, anno regni nostri vicesimo sexto [A.D. 1298.] Preceptum fuit ante transfretationem Regis per inquisitionem retornatam.'



SEAL OF HENRY III. WITH ALTERED LEGEND, AS USED BY EDWARD I.
(Full size.)

The seal, which is well preserved, is composed of dark green wax, with marks of the four studs or pins used to keep the two sides of the matrix steady. It is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and appended by plaited cords of red and green silk strands.

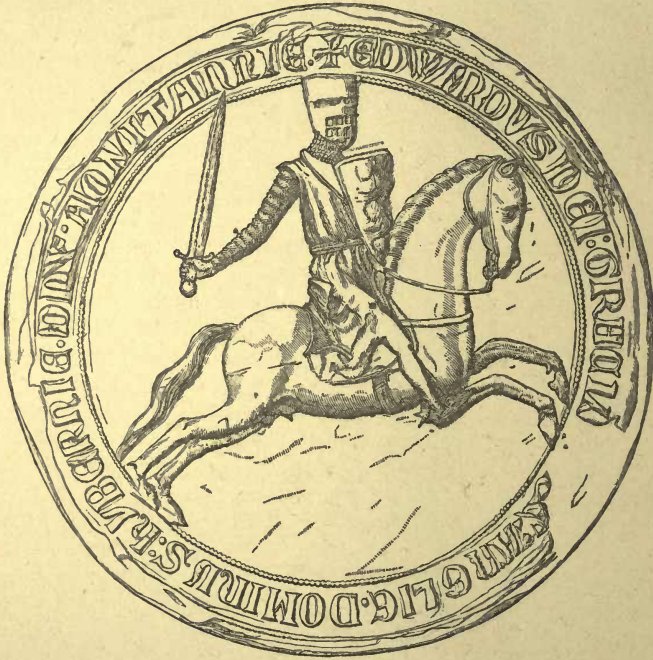
Hartshorne, in his *Itinerary of King Edward I.*,* shows that the last deed witnessed by Edward before the *transfretatio* to Flanders here alluded to was dated at Eltham, *teste Edwardo*, 17th November, 1297. The king's return from Flanders to Sandwich is shown by an attestation on 14th March, 1298, and the industrious compiler of the *Itinerary* gives us no intervening dates. This charter, therefore, and others in the *Fœdera* of

* Brit. Arch. Assoc., *Collectanea Archæologica*, vol. ii. p. 325.

Rymer, help to fill up this hiatus in the recorded wanderings of the king.

The study of this seal requires consideration of the original seal of Henry III. (only known by imperfect impressions), from which it is derived by alteration of the legend.

In its first state the seal, as used by Henry III., bore on the



COUNTER-SEAL OF HENRY III. WITH ALTERED LEGEND, AS USED BY EDWARD I. (Full size.)

obverse the king enthroned, with loose dress, and cloak fastened in front of his breast by a large quatrefoil-shaped brooch. In his right hand the king holds a sceptre with a fleur-de-lis surmounted by a cross, and in the left hand, which rests on the knee, a similar staff surmounted by a bird. The throne is of simple design with a cushion, and the front of the seat is embellished with small diaper-work; the king's feet rest on a foot-board with a small lion couchant between the feet. The legend is:

+ HENRICVS : DEI : GRACIA : REX :
ANGLIE : DOMINUS : HYBERNIE.

By the kindness of Mr. Ready, who obtained a cast from the original seal among the muniments of St. John's College, Cambridge, I am enabled to lay before the Society impressions of this and of the reverse, which latter shows the king as duke of Normandy, in armour, riding on a horse galloping to the right, and wearing a shirt of mail, or hauberk, surcoat, flat-topped helmet covering the head and face, with long sword and a shield of arms of England, viz, *three lions passant guardant in pale*, half only of these charges being visible on it. The legend is:

+ HENRICVS : DVX : NORMANNIE :
 ET : AQUI[TANIE] : ET : COMES :
 ANDE]GAVIE.

From its small size it was doubtful whether this seal should be classed among the great seals of Henry III. Nothing is known of its special use. Further notes regarding it may be read in the *Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum*.* From analogy we may now take it that it was used during the temporary absence of the king from his English kingdom. The style of art is that of John's seals, and the work is very fine. In fact, there can be no doubt that it is the production of a royal engraver of seals, probably a goldsmith of the period.

Mr. Allan Wyon, F.S.A., figures an imperfect impression of what is clearly the same seal on plate vii. figs. 45 and 46, in his work on the *Great Seals of England*, and on page 24 he gives his reasons for assigning it to the year 1259, when Henry III. renounced to the French his right to Normandy and Anjou, respecting which Speed and Sandford record some quaint verses.† Mr. Wyon finds two impressions of this seal, dated (1) Amiens, 22nd January, 1263,‡ and (2) Rochester, 27th February, 1264.§

In this seal, as used by Edward I., the alteration on the obverse is confined to the substitution of the name EDWARDVS for HENRICVS. The crown on the king's head appears to have been interfered with by the process of alteration. The reverse bears the altered legend:

+ EDWARDVS : DEI : GRACIA[: REX] :
 ANGLIE : DOMINUS : HYBERNIE : DVX :
 AQUITANNIE :”

* Vol. i. p. 17, No. 118.

† *Catal. of Seals in the B.M.*, i., 18, n.

‡ At Paris, Archiv. Nat., I. 630.

§ At Canterbury Cath., C 78.

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE said he was inclined to think, from the extreme beauty of this seal, that it was the work of William Torel.

J. WICKHAM LEGG, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., read a paper on an Inventory of the contents of the vestry of Westminster Abbey, dated 1388. The MS. of this interesting document is now in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who most kindly allowed it to be exhibited to the Society on this occasion.

Dr. Legg's paper will be printed in the *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to November 28th, 1889.

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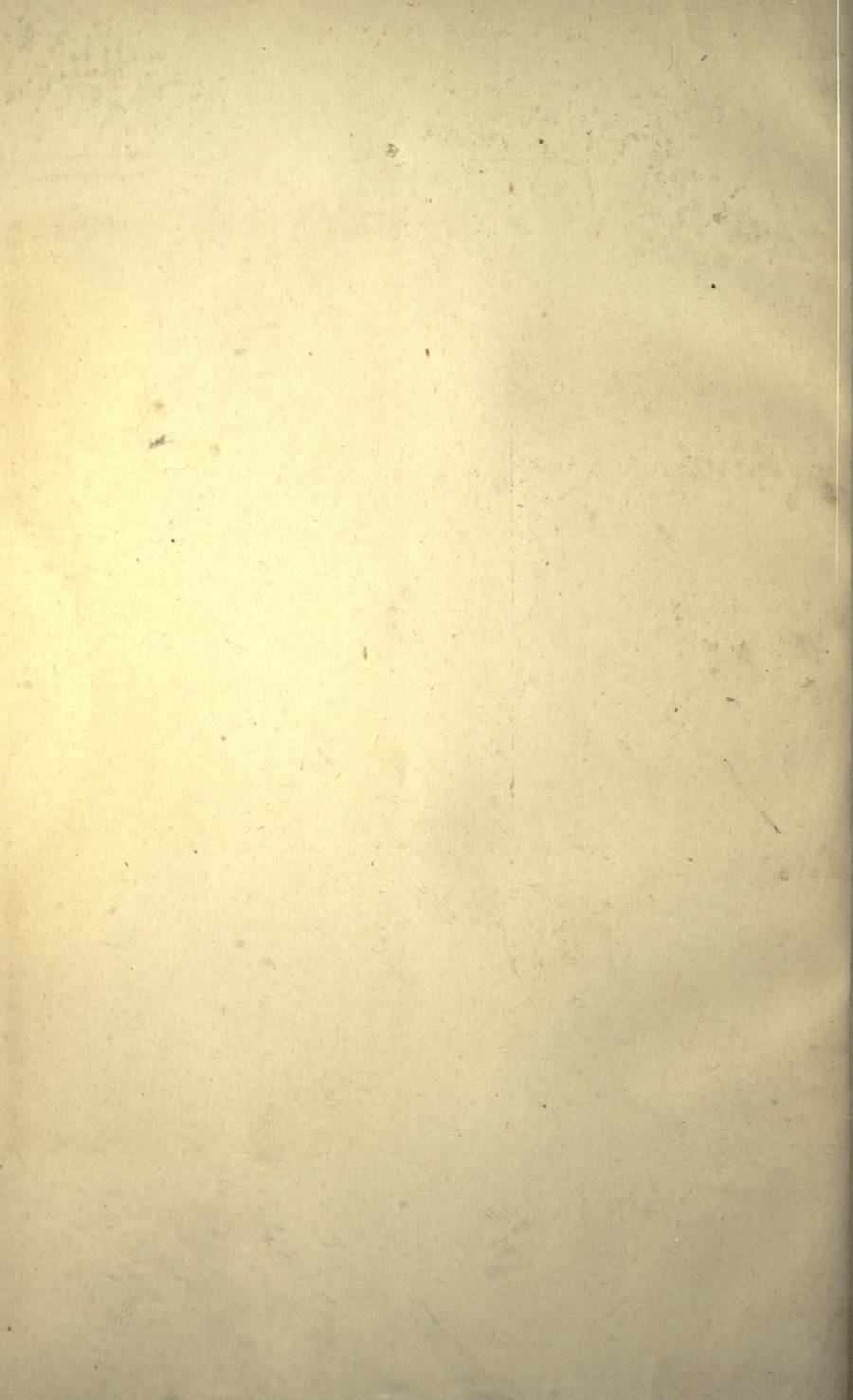
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