





66  
PROCEEDINGS

7922

OF THE

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OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 23, 1893, TO JUNE 20, 1895.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. XV.



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### CORRIGENDA.

Page 45, line 6, for "by fishermen off Plymouth," read "in Portsmouth Harbour."

Page 119, line 17, for "steps," read "stops."

Page 367, line 26, for "*bavier*," read "*baver*."

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1395-

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF LONDON.

SESSION 1893—1894.

Thursday, November 23rd, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1892. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.
- From the Author :—Hand-book to Dewsbury and the Neighbourhood. By S. J. Chadwick, F.S.A. 8vo. Dewsbury, 1893.
- From the Author :—The Geography of Ptolemy elucidated. By T. G. Glazebrook, F.S.A. 4to. Dublin, 1893.
- From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Strengnäs och dess Domkyrka. 1291-1891. Utgifven af Fredrik Lilljekvist. 8vo. Stockholm, 1891.
- From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Catalogue of the Collection of Wiltshire Trade Tokens. Compiled by F. M. Willis. 8vo. Devizes, 1893.
- From W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A. :—Catalogue of the Books, MSS., Pamphlets, and Tracts of the Library of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. Compiled by E. W. Maples and George Goodwin. 8vo. Spalding, 1893.
- From the Author :—Euphratean Stellar Researches. By Robert Brown, jun. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

- From the Author :—*Étude sur la Vie et la Mort de Guillaume Longue-Épée, Duc de Normandie. Par J. Lair. 4to. Paris, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*A Portrait Medal of Paracelsus on his death in 1541. By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*Das Schwein in der Kulturgeschichte. Von Adolph Schlieben. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1893.*
- From Miss Cornelia Horsford :—*Leif's House in Vineland. By E. N. Horsford. Graves of the Northmen. By Cornelia Horsford. 4to. Boston, 1893.*
- From the Royal Society of Literature :—
1. *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis. Subjicitur Inquisitio Eliensis. Cura N.E.S.A. Hamilton. 4to. London, 1876.*
  2. *A Common-Place Book of John Milton. Reproduced by the autotype process from the original MS. in the possession of Sir F. U. Graham, Bart. With an introduction by A. J. Horwood. 4to. London, 1876.*
  3. *Chronicon Adæ de Usk. 1377-1404. Edited with a Translation and Notes by E. M. Thompson. 8vo. London, 1876.*
  4. *An Index to the Contents of the 1st and 2nd Series of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. By H. J. Reid, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*(Journal of the Institute of Jamaica.) The Jamaica Maces : The Old Bell of Port Royal. By Frank Cundall. 8vo. Kingston, Jamaica, 1893.*
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Lincolnshire :—*History of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall. By the Very Rev. Bernard Ward, President. 8vo. London, 1893.*
- From George Scharf, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., Director, Keeper, and Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery :—*36th Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. 1893. Folio. London, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*The Teilo Churches. By J. W. Willis-Bund, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*Irish Stone Axes and Chisels. By W. J. Knowles. 8vo. Dublin, 1893.*
- From the Author, through W. Minet, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—*Un Voyage à Calais, Guines, Ardres et St. Omer en 1682. Extrait du Journal de White Kennet. Par C. Landrin. 8vo. Paris, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*Notes on a Recumbent Monumental Effigy in the Churchyard of Timolin, co. Kildare. By Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1892.*
- From the Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum :—*General Description of Sir John Soane's Museum. With brief notices of some of the more interesting works of art. Sixth Edition. 8vo. London, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*An Inventory of the Household Goods of Sir Thomas Barrington, Bart., at Hatfield Priory, in 1626. By G. Alan Lowndes, Esq., M.A. 8vo. Colchester, 1889.*
- From the Author :—*President's Address. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association. By T. N. Brushfield, Esq., M.D., Loc. Sec. S.A. Devonshire. 8vo. Plymouth, 1893.*
- From the Author :—*The Guildhall Library and its Work. By Charles Welch, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.*

From Rev. R. S. Mylne, M.A., F.S.A. :—Archiginnasio di Bologna. Omaggio del collegio degli Ingegneri ed Architetti di Bologna agli scienziati commemoranti l'ottavo Centenario dello studio Bolognese. Monografia del Prof. Cav. Raffaele Faccioli. Folio. Bologna, 1888.

From the Author :—Cartæ et alia Munimenta quæ ad Dominium de Glamorgan pertinent. Vol. IV. 1215-1689. Curante G. T. Clark. 4to. Cardiff, 1893.

From the Compiler, the Rev. G. E. Evans :—Whitechurch of Long Ago, or notes on the history of the parish and town. 8vo. Oswestry, 1893.

From the Author, R. C. Raasmussen :—

1. Møebro i Úpland. 4to. Copenhagen, 1887.
2. Glavendrup-Stenens' Indskrifter det ældste danske Rúnalfabet og Wadstena-Brakteaten. 4to. Copenhagen, 1888.
3. Varnum-Stenen. 4to. Copenhagen, 1889.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—Index to the Publications. [1843-1891.] By G. W. Bloxam. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Caerleon and Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association :—The Crosses of Monmouthshire. By Elizabeth H. Mitchell. 8vo. Newport, Mon., 1893.

From the Iron and Steel Institute :—Rules and List of Members. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—The Brettridge Medal. By Robert Day, J.P., F.S.A. 8vo. Cork, 1893.

From the Author :—Fians, Fairies and Picts. By David MacRitchie. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press :—The Mummy : Chapters on Egyptian Funereal Archæology. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt. D., F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

From the Archaeological Society of Namur :—Tables des Annales. Vols. xiii.—xviii. 8vo. Namur, 1893.

From the Author :—An Inventory of the Parish Churches of Liverpool, &c. By Heury Peet, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1893.

From the Department of Science and Art :—

1. Forster Collection. A Catalogue of the Paintings, MSS., Pamphlets, &c. 8vo. London, 1893.
2. A Catalogue of the National Gallery of British Art. Part i. Oil Paintings. New edition. 8vo. London, 1893.

From Edward Conder, Esq. :—Facsimile of the Grant of Arms to the "Hole Crafte and Felawship of Masons." 1472. Folio broadsheet.

From the Author :—English Bellfounders, 1150—1893. By R. C. Hope, F.S.A., 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author, Robert Brown, Jun., Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Professor Aguchekikos on Totemism. 8vo. London, 1886.
2. The Celestial Equator of Aratos. 8vo. London, 1892.

From the Author :—Mariolatry : or Worship of the Virgin. From the German. By Sir George Duckett, Bart. Revised Edition. 8vo. London, 1892.

- From the Author, through Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. :—Rapport sur les découvertes faites par M. Savenkov dans la Sibérie orientale. Par le Baron de Baye. 4to. Paris, 1894.
- From the Author, Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. :—
1. Royal Institution of Cornwall. Address by the President. 8vo. Truro, 1893.
  2. Historical Notes on the Parish, Manor, and Advowson of Otterham, Cornwall.
- From the Author :—On the Results of an Examination of the Orientations of a number of Greek Temples. By F. C. Penrose. 4to. London, 1893.
- From Henry Wagner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Schweizerisches Idiotikon. Wörterbuch der schweizerdeutschen Sprache. xxv. Heft. Band iii. 4to. Frauenfeld, 1893.
- From the Editor, the Rev. J. B. Wilson, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Parish Registers of Knightwick and Doddenham. 1538 to 1812. 4to. London, 1891.
- From the Smithsonian Institution :—Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages. By J. C. Pilling. 8vo. Washington, 1893.
- From the Author :—Richard Izaeke, and his "Antiquities of Exeter." By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Plymouth, 1893.
- From the Royal Society of Literature :—Afternoon Lectures on English Literature. 8vo. London, 1893.
- From the Author, G. E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A. :—
1. The Roman Villa at Chedworth. 8vo. London, 1887.
  2. Notes on Roman Architectural Fragments found in Leicester, and now in the Town Museum. 8vo. London, 1888.
  3. Roman Norfolk. 8vo. London, 1889.
- From the Trustees of the British Museum :—A Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum. Anglo-Saxon series. Vol. ii. By H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and C. F. Keary, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.
- From the Author, G. M. Arnold, Esq., F.S.A. :—
1. The ruined Chapel of St. Katherine at Shorne, Kent. 8vo. London, 1892.
  2. On the old Rectory at Northfleet. 8vo. London, 1892.
- From G. W. Fraser, Esq., F.S.A. :—Collection of Hieratic Graffiti from the alabaster quarry of Hat. Nub. Found Dec. 28, 1891; copied Sept., 1892, For private circulation only, Oblong 4to.
- From F. J. Staples-Browne, Esq. :—Deanery of Bicester. Part VII. History of Fritwell and Souldern. By the Rev. J. C. Blomfield. 4to. London, 1893.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President :—
1. Two volumes of German Caricatures in the Egyptian style.
  2. Société d'histoire de la Suisse romande. J. R. Rahn. L'Église Abbatiale de Payerne. Mémoire traduit de l'Allemand par William Cart. 4to. Lausanne, 1893.
- From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. Lincolnshire :—Cambridge University Local Lectures. The Work of the Universities for the Nation, past and present. By R. C. Jebb, Litt.D., M.P. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

The following gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows of the Society :

Richardson Hudson Joseph  
Gurney, Esq.  
John Lancaster Gough Mowat, Esq.  
Joseph Sim Earle, Esq.

The Rev. H. D. MACNAMARA exhibited a wooden cup with baluster stem and silver rim, dated 1670, belonging to the parish of St. James's Garlickhithe, in the City of London; also two silver-gilt communion cups, with the hall-marks for 1549-50 and 1552-3 respectively, belonging to the same parish.

Sir T. N. DEANE, Local Secretary for Ireland, exhibited a curious object of bone and bronze found in 1893 behind the high altar of Innisfallen Abbey, Innisfallen Island, Killarney, county Kerry.

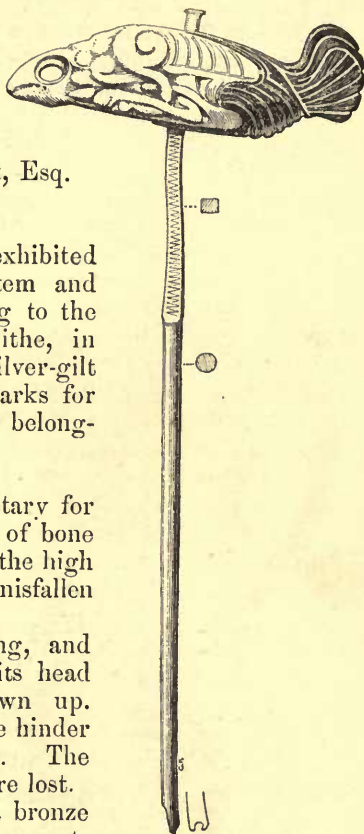
The object is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and represents a cock or fowl with its head thrust forward and its legs drawn up. The body is formed of bone, but the hinder part and tail are cased in bronze. The eyes were probably jewelled, but are lost.

The bird is fixed at the top of a bronze rod, square in section in the upper part, but rounded below, where it terminates in a notch or broken eye. The purpose and date of this curious object are alike uncertain. It has been suggested by Miss Margaret Stokes that it may have formed the pin or catch of a reliquary.

JAMES DAVIES, Esq., on behalf of the Woolhope Naturalists Club, communicated an Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire.

This Survey, omitting the medieval portion, will be printed in continuation of the series already published by the Society.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Paper on some pottery and other antiquities found at Kirkstall and Fountains Abbeys :



BONE AND BRONZE BIRD  
FOUND IN INNISFALLEN  
LEN ABBEY. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

“When the late Mr. J. R. Walbran dug out the ruins of Fountains Abbey forty years ago he found many fragments of earthenware which have since been preserved in what is known as the Court room in the abbey, but have attracted little notice

from antiquaries, and have been quite overlooked by those who have written on the history of pottery. In 1891 Mr. Hope and I dug up many like fragments at Jervaulx Abbey, and I have seen a few examples in other places. And in the course of the work which has been going on for the last three years at Kirkstall Abbey very many have been found. The first and richest discovery there was during some excavations made under the direction of Mr. Hope, but unfortunately after he had left no proper care was taken of the fragments, and many were lost. Since I had charge of the work I have had the valuable assistance of my old friend Mr. J. T. Irvine, F.S.A.Scot., as



DRINKING CUP OF BROWN POTTERY, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

resident clerk of the works, and he has been a careful guardian of whatever has come into his hands.

It should be remembered that what has been found is what has been thrown away as useless rubbish, and it is only now and then that, by luck, related fragments are found together, and we are able to build up enough of a pot to show its form. But, even such as they are, I thought it would interest the members of the Society to have them brought here and to see the evidence they afford of at least two hitherto unrecorded chapters in the history of English pottery. You see, therefore, placed before you this evening, by the courtesy of the Marquess of Ripon and of the Mayor and Corporation of Leeds, to whom they respectively belong, samples of the pottery from Fountains and Kirkstall, with a few other antiquities found with them

which also seemed to be worth showing, and which will be mentioned later. We have not asked for any from Jervaulx, because they are of the same sort as those shown.

Large quantities of coarse yellow glazed kitchen pottery and of hard grey ware have been found, and samples are shown, including parts of pipkins, jars, bowls, and pitchers, the spiggot hole of a cistern or lavatory, and the bottom of a watering pot. But these are of known types, and no more need be said of them.

We have a great deal of close hard pottery, sometimes red but generally brown, well glazed, sometimes plain but often ornamented with slip.

There are drinking cups or mugs of various sizes, from three inches in height up to seven or eight, and having two, four, or sometimes eight handles. Some have ornaments in slip at the sides, either large dots or flowers or very rude animals, and there are some pieces of what must have been a large and bold design of foliage covering the greater part of the vessel. We have also parts of a bottle with pierced ears on the neck without slip.

The most elaborate pieces of slip work are porringers in



SLIP WORK PORRINGER (RESTORED) AND COVER, FROM  
KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

several sizes. We have built up two from Kirkstall sufficiently complete to show the form, and Fountains affords a perfect lid.



There are many varieties of the slip decoration, but the commonest is a band round the broadest part of the vessel, of two lines, with either a waved or a trellised pattern between them; and, above the band, closely set vertical lines covering the body of the pot and ending upwards either in a girdling line or in large dots. The lines of slip are in many examples scored across as if they had been touched when soft with a comb or some such instrument.



SLIP WORK PORRINGER (RESTORED) FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY, AND COVER FROM FOUNTAINS ABBEY. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

Some vessels have a freer treatment of lines which may be called scrollwork, and some

have rude masks formed by roughly modelling dabs of slip. A few specimens from Kirkstall have a very delicate ornament made of lines of small dots with larger dots modelled into flowers. There were more of these in the first find there, but they have been lost.



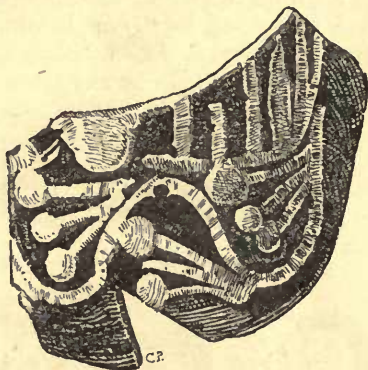
DRINKING CUP (RESTORED) OF BROWN POTTERY WITH SLIP ORNAMENTS, FROM FOUNTAINS ABBEY, YORKSHIRE. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

There is a curious fragment resembling the side of one of the slip-ornamented porringers, but with a well-formed pipe of the material of the slip attached to it in a slanting position. Its use has not been satisfactorily explained.

Another solitary fragment is part of a porringer of white clay such as the slip of the brown ware is made



of, decorated with a red ornament of the pattern of the slip on the brown ware, but it has apparently been stuck on in the form of a paste and pressed with the thumb instead of being dropped on as the slip was. The only other piece of this ware that I have seen is a small one now exhibited by our Local Secretary for Yorkshire, Mr. J. W. Walker, who lately found it in clearing out a pit during some investigations which he has been making at Sandal Castle, the result of which I hope will soon be made public.



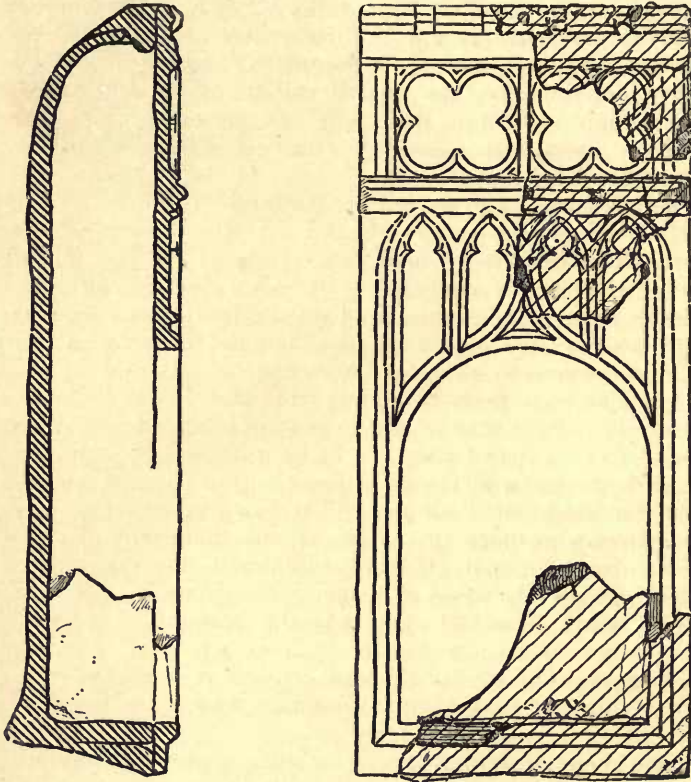
FRAGMENT OF POTTERY WITH SLIP WORK DECORATION, FROM KIRKSTALL ABBEY, YORKSHIRE.

This white ware is soft and very inferior to the excellent brown ware, but its novelty and comparative rarity probably caused it to be more highly valued when it was first made, and it is interesting now as being the result of perhaps the first English attempt to produce a white table-ware.

So much of the slip ornamented pottery has been found in the only three Yorkshire abbeys which have been searched for it, that there can be little doubt that in their later days it furnished the tables of the monks and their guests. It cannot be later than the suppression, or roughly about 1540, and it is perhaps not earlier than the beginning of the sixteenth century. It is, however, to be noted that, although each of the abbeys in which it has been found dates from the twelfth century, very little pottery of earlier fashion than it has been found in them. Perhaps until the introduction of this useful brown ware the monks' tables were furnished chiefly with vessels of wood. That it was not only of monastic use is shown by part of a porringer of the commonest pattern, which Mr. Walker found at Sandal Castle in the same pit as the white fragment. It is too soon to say positively that the ware is of northern make, but I suspect it is so. The only example which I have seen out of Yorkshire is one piece which was shown to me a few weeks ago at Valle Crucis Abbey, near Llangollen. That is a Cistercian abbey like all those in which it has been so plentifully found, and an odd vessel might have easily strayed from Yorkshire into North Wales.

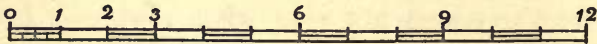
I wish next to direct attention to some remarkable objects of earthenware, the remains of which have so far been found only at Fountains Abbey. They are of rather coarse light-coloured

ware glazed yellow or green. They are formed of tall cylinders thrown on the wheel and then cut in two vertically, and each half completed by the application of an open flat front, which in some cases takes the form of a regular architectural composition with panels of tracery and the top finished with battlements. I think they are sconces to hold lamps, and one piece shows



SECTION

FRONT ELEVATION



SCALE OF INCHES

SCONCE FOR A LAMP, FROM FOUNTAINS ABBEY, YORKSHIRE (RESTORED).

plainly the reversed pocket at the top to collect the soot, such as are sometimes found in stone lampsteads, for example that outside the door of the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster Abbey. So little care is given to the backs of these earthen sconces or lampsteads that it seems likely that they were

intended to be built into walls. They appear to be of Tudor date, and the circumstances of their finding fixes their latest date at before 1540.\*

As might be expected some more modern potsherds have got mixed with the early during the digging, and there is the inevitable tobacco pipe. Amongst the later fragments some pieces of a round plate from Fountains Abbey may be mentioned. It has a raised pattern and is further decorated with coloured glazes. It appears to be of the seventeenth century.

My chief intention has been to call attention to the earthenware brought to light in these diggings, but other things have also been found, and a few of the more remarkable have been sent up for exhibition.

There is part of a lower millstone from Kirkstall, which being of the lava from Niedermendig on the Rhine, so much used by the Romans, has by some been suspected to be Roman. But I think it is medieval. It is of unusual form, like a round trough  $15\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter inside, and  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches deep, and on the side near the bottom there is an opening 2 inches square, as if for the escape of the meal or whatever it may have been which was ground. It was found near the kitchen, and it may be that it was not intended for grinding corn, but for kitchen use, in the preparation of those comminuted messes which were so much used before men had learned to keep their flesh meat till it was tender before eating it. I have some hope that more of this stone may be found.

Also from Kirkstall are two cylindrical stone jars, one  $6\frac{5}{8}$  inches high by  $4\frac{3}{16}$  inches in diameter, the others  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches high by 4 inches in diameter. One has the remains of a band of quatrefoils incised round the top. These were called mortars, and were used in secular churches as well as in abbeys to give light at night. They were filled with grease in which a wick was set.

From Fountains there are some little grates cast in lead or pewter. They were used for ventilators in windows, being worked in with the glass quarries.

Mr. Walker also exhibits some small fragments of what must have been a very beautiful vessel of glass. They were found in the pit already mentioned, and are of very thin quite colourless and perfectly vitrified glass, ornamented with small flowers in enamel and gold, and the edge of the lip was of blue enamel.

\* To make the fragments more easily understood Mr. Hope and I have worked out a figure showing what a complete scone seems to have been like. But it must be remembered that this restoration is not made up from the fragments of one example, but from a comparison of those of several which differ a good deal in their detail.

I know too little of old glass to venture to assign a date or a place for the work. The pit yielded fragments ranging from the fifteenth century to the middle of seventeenth, including some good pieces of Persian lustre ware."

The Rev. W. GILCHRIST-CLARK, B.A., exhibited some fragments of medieval pottery found at Nash Hill, Lacock, Wilts.

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

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Thursday, November 30th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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, W. L. Rutton, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Sandgate Castle, 1539-40. (Reprinted from *Archæologia Cantiana*.) 8vo. London, 1892.

2. St. Martin's Church, New Romney. Records relating to its removal in 1550. Transcribed by H. B. Walker, J.P. (Reprinted from *Archæologia Cantiana*.) 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Royal Society :—Maps of Medieval Prague. "Mappy Staré Prahy. Kletřim 1200, 1348 a 1419." By W. W. Tomek. Square folio. Prague, 1892.

From the Author :—A Report on Ancient Monuments in Co. Kerry. By Sir T. N. Deane. 8vo. Dublin, 1893.

From the Author :—The Native Calendar of Central America and Mexico, a study in linguistics and symbolism. By D. G. Brinton. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.

From the Author :—The Forgery of Antiquities. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., V.P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Wheeler's Defeat, 1675. Where? At Meminimisset Meadow. By S. A. Green. 8vo. Worcester, 1893.

From the East Riding Antiquarian Society :—Transactions for the year ending 23 Sept., 1893. Vol. i. 8vo. Hull, 1893.

R. D. RADCLIFFE, Esq., F.S.A., presented some specimens of medieval paving tiles from Fountains and Kirkstall Abbeys and Bolton Priory.

Walter Meacock Wilkinson, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The Right Rev. BISHOP VIRTUE, F.S.A., exhibited: (1) a gilt bronze pax of Italian workmanship,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, with a half-length figure of Our Lady and Child, and the inscription "PAX VOBIS 1560" in base; (2) a pointed oval bronze holy water stoup, with perforated scroll work, of Venetian manufacture; and (3) an Italian copper shrine end with the Rood, St. Mary and St. John.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge Dragon, by permission of the Earl of Denbigh, exhibited a German MS. *Biblia in Rebus* of the second half of the fifteenth century, on which he communicated the following remarks:

"This MS. pictural or hieroglyphic Bible is on vellum, and was beyond doubt a *Bosom Book*.

Each page is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length by 3 inches in width, and the book consists of 158 leaves.

The MS. is in an English binding of brown leather, of the first half of the seventeenth century. The back has five panels with four bands and two pallets, and bands and pallets have a slight cottised serrated ornament in gold.

On the sides of the cover, each of the four corners has a gilt device of two arrows in saltire, points in base, surmounted by a heart, and ensigned with a royal crown, with in base a fleur-de-lis, and in the flaunches a Tudor rose.

The central gilt stamp on either side is oval, and consists of the Prince of Wales' feathers enfiled with a crown, and surrounded by two olive branches slipped in base. This stamp was made for Prince Henry (the elder brother of king Charles I.), who died in 1612.

Each page of the *Biblia in Rebus* shows a castle, nearly all of which are built up of ten stones. Two of the four central stones, as a rule, form a triangle, which in consequence is divided into two.

At the head of each stone of the castle, in rubric, are the first words in Latin of every chapter or psalm of the written Word of God.

The book begins with Genesis and ends with the Apocalypse, each chapter having a separate stone on which pictural representation is helped out by Latin legend from the special chapter the stone is assigned to. It follows, in consequence, that if the Latin Vulgate be consulted, the title of each stone, with its pictures and legends, may at once be fully interpreted.

Thus, for the book of Genesis, there are five castles, each of ten stones, and over each of these fifty stones the first words of the first verse of each of the fifty chapters in the book of



FACSIMILE OF TWO PAGES OF MS. BIBLIA IN REBUS.\*

\* The Society is indebted to W. A. Clouston, Esq., for the loan of this illustration.

Genesis. Again, as there are 150 psalms, there are 15 castles (each built up of 10 stones) assigned to the Psalter, and over each stone the first words of each psalm.

Note, however, that as the first epistle of St. Peter has but five chapters, and the second epistle but three, the castle is of eight stones only.

The castle of the soul is the *Turris Fortitudinis* when it is built up by the keeping of the Ten Commandments. Then God is in the midst of her, and she cannot be moved. It will be noticed that two of the central stones of nearly every castle are arranged so as to form a triangle, the emblem of the Triune God, and that within each triangle there are two stones, as in the Godhead is the Sacred Humanity, Perfect God, and Perfect Man, the One Christ.

It has been suggested by persons who did not recognise the economy of the book, or the meaning of its parts, that this is a *Lollard-book*, and that it might, from the castles on each page, have belonged to Sir John Oldecastle. But this unfortunate Lord Cobham was burnt in 1418, and the MS. is clearly of later date, and is of German, and not of English origin. But it seems clear from several details, *e.g.* the use of the rosary, where prayer is indicated, that the writer was an ordinary Roman Catholic Scripturist.

The pedigree of the Roman Emperors, at the end of the book, should be noted. It begins with the broad green line down each page, with roundels on its sinister side. The pedigree begins with Claudius, Nero, etc., and ends with the German Emperors. Against the name of Sigismund is a note about the burning of John Huss. The pedigree ends with Frederick III., who was elected 2nd February, 1440-1, and the MS. was probably written between 1440-1 and 1493.

On another page a later hand, probably in 1576, has added the names of Maximilian, Charles V., Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Rudolph II.

Some of the early block-books would doubtless give light to Lord Denbigh's *Biblia in Rebus*, which beyond doubt has been the bosom-book of some one who loved right well the Holy Scriptures, and who will not say to the venerable MS.?

'Let me embrace thee, good old Chronicle  
That hast so long walk'd hand in hand with time.'

I have to thank the Earl of Denbigh for letting me show this *Biblia in Rebus* to the Society. The MS. came into the possession of the Pennant family on the 4th November, 1763, and was a gift of Father Thomas Watson, a Scotch

Jesuit, who was born 1st January, 1720. His real name was Daniel, but at times he used the name of West. He was the author of several antiquarian books, and originally followed the business of a commercial traveller."

WHITWORTH WALLIS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited fourteen matrices of seals belonging to the City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, which were thus described by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary:

"The first eight of the matrices exhibited by Mr. Wallis appear to have formerly belonged to the late Mr. William Staunton of Warwick, and impressions of these are included in the Way Collection belonging to the Society. I cannot, however, find that any of the seals have before been described for the Society, and I have therefore ventured to put together the following notes upon them.

1. Chapel of St. Mary, Milverton, county Somerset. Seal of a chantry founded in a chapel standing within the churchyard of Milverton, but now destroyed, and estimated at £7 4s. 6d. clear yearly value in 1548. An extremely fine pointed oval example,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, with the Blessed Virgin and Child seated beneath a rich canopy, and in base a tonsured head. (See plate, fig. 1.)

Legend:

SIGILL' · CAPĒLL' · B'Ē · MARIĒ · DĒ · MILVERTON.

The Ē and R of the last word are conjoined.

The matrix is of latten, with a loop behind ending in a triple leaf. Date, early thirteenth century.

2. Benedictine Priory of Hatfield Regis or Hatfield Broad-oak, Essex, founded by Alberic de Vere *circa* 1135. Pointed oval seal *ad causas*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with deeply cut seated figure of Our Lady and Child. (See plate, fig. 2.)

Legend:

\* S' PRIORIS · ĒT · CONVENTVS · DĒ · ĤATFĒLD · RĒG' · AD · CAVSAS.

Latten matrix with loop at back.

3. Cistercian Abbey of Quarr, in the Isle of Wight, founded in 1132 by Baldwin, earl of Devon. A round seal,  $1\frac{1}{6}$  inch in diameter, with rich canopy, under which are figures of Our Lady and Child, and St. John Evangelist with palm branch and roundel charged with an eagle. In base is a half-length figure of an abbot in his habit with crosier. (See plate, fig. 3.)





I



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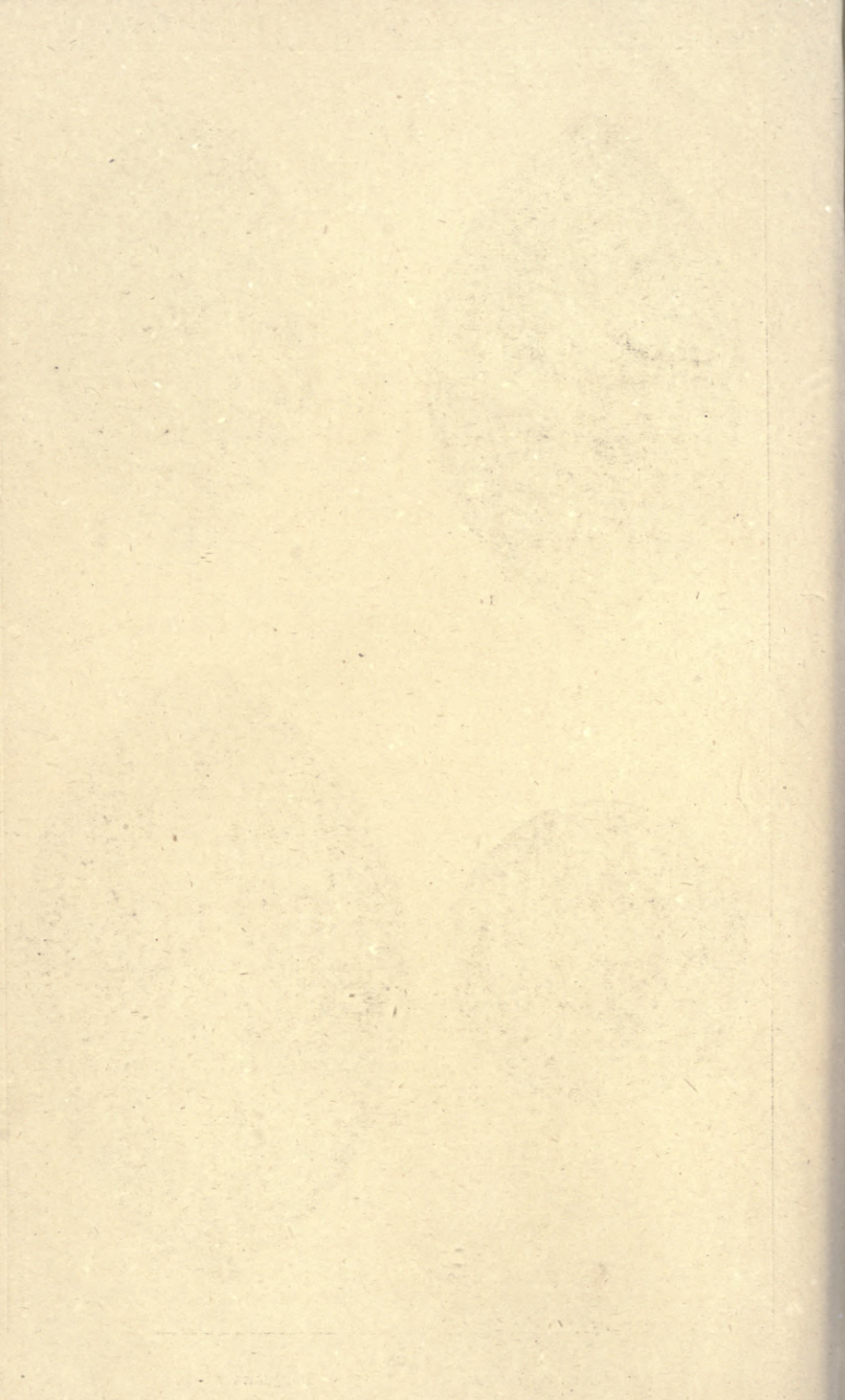


4

SEALS OF

(1) MILVERTON CHAPEL

(3) QUARR ABBEY



The legend appears to have at first been :

SIGILLVM ABBATHIÆ | SCIÆ : MARIÆ : DÆ : QVARARIA,

but the first word has been cut out and the legend altered so as to begin

S'ABBATIS ET COVETVS ABBATHIÆ, &c.

To effect this the S'ABBATIS has been squeezed in amidst the pinnacles of the canopy.

The latten matrix is conical in form, and was once surmounted by the usual trefoil loop. The curved sides of the cone are divided into 6 lobes, each ending in a kind of leaf.

4. A late and doubtful seal of the Præmonstratensian Abbey of Langley, co. Norfolk.

Very rudely cut, with the Blessed Virgin and Child under a canopy with panelled pinnacles at the sides.

Legend :

Siḡ coie Abbis . ⁊ . covent' bte . m . de langley

Round brass or latten matrix,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, with plain flat handle on back.

5. Chapel of St. James, Bottesford, co. Leic. (?) A pointed oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with a figure of St. James with wallet and staff, under a canopy. In base, within an arch set in masonry, a votary.

Legend :

Sigillū . capelle sci jacobī . in . villa de Botellefforth.

Latten matrix with plain handle on the back, pierced with a hole.

6. Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Bridgnorth, Salop, founded by Ralph le Strange *temp.* Richard I. for a prior or master and several lay brethren. A round seal,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, having for device a seated representation of the Holy Trinity, with panelled side shafts, but no canopy.

Legend :

S hencicbs : ffranceys : magister : ospitalis : ⁊ : sanct . Sca(?)  
trinitatis de bregenorth.

The date of Henry Franceys' mastership is not given in Dugdale.

The seal is of early fifteenth century date. A very doubtful matrix; apparently a poor electrotype.

7. Hospital of St. Thomas the Martyr upon Eastbridge, Canterbury, founded by St. Thomas of Canterbury *temp.* Henry II. A pointed oval,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, with Our Lady and Child seated under a canopy, with a smaller canopy in base with St. Thomas in mitre and with cross. The field is powdered with sprigs.

Legend:

S · COE · HOSPITAL SCI THOE MART' SVP EST B'GGE  
CAPT.

This seal should properly be of the first half of the fourteenth century, but is rudely cut, and of doubtful appearance. It is of latten, but the handle has been cut off. The original seal of the hospital was lost in 1783, and a new one made with a representation of St. Thomas's murder.

8. This fine seal, a large pointed oval one,  $3\frac{5}{16}$  inches long, of gilt latten, is of exceptionally interesting character. (See place, fig. 4.) According to the inscription it is the seal of the college of Tamworth:

S · COMVNÆ · COL | LEGIATE · DE · TŌWORTH.

and the two shields in base bearing respectively his initials and arms, show that it was adopted by Thomas Parker, who was Dean from May 27, 1525, until August, 1538.\*

But a casual examination of the matrix will show that the two shields originally bore very different charges, and that the original inscription has been cut out and the present one punched in. It is therefore evident that a much older seal was appropriated by Parker for his college. The device represents a bishop, between an archbishop and St. Katharine, all beneath rich canopies, the central one having a super-canopy with a half-effigy of the Blessed Virgin and Child. In base beneath an arch set in masonry is a three-quarter length figure of a bishop or abbot praying, and on either side of him are the two shields already referred to. The dexter one on careful examination will be found to have originally borne the royal arms, *France modern and England quarterly*, the flowers of the French being still traceable. The sinister shield bore the personal arms of the bishop or mitred abbot for whom the seal was engraved, but all that can be certainly made out is that the ordinaries were

\* This seal is also engraved and described in Charles Ferrers R. Palmer's *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth, in the County of Stafford* (Tamworth, 1871), 93.

two bars, which seem to have been diapered. As the seal is unquestionably of the fifteenth century, it might have been considered an easy thing to identify the arms, if those of a bishop, but the only shield given in the *Blazon of Episcopacy* which includes the ordinaries is that of Roger de Walden, bishop of London 1405 and 1406, who bore *sable two bars and in chief three cinquefoils argent*. Unfortunately no impressions of Walden's seals are known, and the seal looks some fifty or sixty years later than his time, besides, the central figure of a bishop suggests Chichester or St. David's as the see, and the archbishop the name of Thomas. Further than this I have not been able to trace the seal. There is no seal like it in the British Museum nor in the Society's collection, and I cannot suggest how Dean Parker became possessed of it.

9. Is the seal of the Peculiar of Fisher's Itchington in the county of Warwick. The device is a full-length figure of St. Edward the Confessor in his royal robes, with a sword in the left hand, and holding up the famous ring in his right. Across the front of his legs is placed a shield charged with a bird (? a kingfisher) holding a fish in his beak. On either side of this are the initials E. F., and in chief the date 1581.

The legend is :

SIGILLVM · PECVLIARIS · IVRISDICTIONIS · DE ·  
FFYSSHERS · ITCHYNGTON.

This, I believe, hitherto unnoticed peculiar originated, according to Dugdale, in the grant of the manor of Bishops' Itchington with three others by Richard Sampson, bishop of Lichfield, in 1547, to one Thomas Fisher, in consideration of £100, and an annuity of £50 per annum to himself and his successors. But by a second grant, dated December 14, 1548, the bishop acquitted Fisher the payment of the annuity. Both grants were confirmed in 1552 by the king, who "moreover granted to the said *T. Fisher*, and his heirs within the precinct of the said Mannours return of Writs, so as the King's Officers were not to meddle there; and that for the future this privileged should be called *The Liberty of Thomas Fisher in the County of Warwick*."\* Fisher thereupon depopulated that part called *Nether Itchington* where the church stood, which he pulled down to build a manor house in its room, and changed the name from Bishop's Itchington to Fisher's Itchington.

\* Sir William Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire* (London, 1730), i. 349.

Thomas Fisher died in 1578 and was succeeded by his son Edward, whose initials, arms, and patron saint appear on the seal.

The bronze matrix is a pointed oval,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, with handle (? original).

10. Is a prettily designed seal of late thirteenth-century date, pointed oval in form and  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long. It bears in the upper half, within a cusped triangle, a large cross patée on a short staff, which is being adored by a clerk under an arch in base. The interspaces on either side contain a crescent and star. The legend is :

\* S'. PRIORATVS : SANCTE : CRVCIS \* || : A :

but it is doubtful to what Holy Cross Priory it belonged. The matrix is of latten.

11. Is a small pointed oval privy seal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch long, of an ecclesiastic, who is shown kneeling under an arch inscribed AVÆ MARIA and surmounted by a half-length figure of Our Lady and Child.

The legend is :

\* SIS MICHI PIA  
DVLCIS MARIA.

Date, early thirteenth century. Latten matrix, with loop at top, somewhat corroded.

12. Is a fine pointed oval seal three inches long, almost certainly of English work, of about the middle of the fifteenth century. It bears beneath rich canopies a figure of Our Lady and Child, she crowned and holding a branched rod (? the *radix Jesse*) standing between two abbots holding books and cross-staves. Above the centre canopy is a super-canopy with a representation of the Holy Trinity. In base under an arch set in masonry is a three-quarter effigy of a bishop, and on either side of him a shield bearing a *chevron between three soles of feet*.

The legend is :

S : fris : thome : dei : gra : epi : colistanc' (?)

but I cannot identify the bishop or his see, nor am I certain as to how the name of the latter is to be read.

The matrix is a good one of latten with long loop on back.

13. An impression of this already occurs in the Society's collection. It is a pointed oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, bearing a figure of an abbot in mass-vestments, with crosier and book,

standing on a corbel, and with a slight canopy over head. At the sides the field is ornamented with cusping. Legend :

✠ S' IOH̄ANIS ABBIS B̄Ē MARIÆ B̄ĒC̄C̄I H̄ELLUMI

*i.e.* the abbey of Bec-Helonia, in Normandy.

The latten matrix, of late thirteenth century date, has been gilt.

14, and last, is a small pointed-oval thirteenth century seal,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch long, with a parson in base kneeling to a figure of Our Lady and Child above, seated upon an architectural composition. Behind the parson is a rude shield of his arms, a chevron on a spriggy field. Legend :

✠ S' H̄EMMARV̄EL' R̄ACTOR' ĒC̄C̄E D̄E PRIN̄ḠEIO

Where the place of Master Emmanuel's rectory was I cannot tell."

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., Secretary, read an account of the exploration of a Saxon cemetery on High Down, Sussex, and exhibited, by permission of the owner, Edward Henty, Esq., the whole of the antiquities found.

Mr. Read's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, December 7th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 :—Guldhornet der fandtes ved Gallchūs i Aaret 1734. Tydning af R. C. Rašmūssen. Two leaves. 4to. Copenhagen, 1889.

From the Author :—The Misericordes in Chester Cathedral. By T. Cann Hughes, M.A. (Reprinted from the "Chester Archaeological Journal.") 8vo. Chester, 1893.

From the Compiler, Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A. :—St. Peter's, Seal. (With St. Mary's, Kemsing, until 1874.) List of Patrons and Incumbents. Folio broadsheet, 1892.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 11th, 1894.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Berks, exhibited a pair of gaufreing or wafering irons, accompanied by the following remarks :

“Particular attention having been recently directed to the subject of Wafering Irons, I have the pleasure of submitting for the inspection of the Society an old pair of these instruments which I recently obtained from a blacksmith’s shop in this town. The total length is 2 feet  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches, but unfortunately one of the handles was broken off at the pivot, and it will be seen that it has been ‘shut’ at this point ; beyond this it is entirely in its original state, although the smith has used the file unnecessarily in one or two places. The ends or moulds of this ponderous implement are 5 inches in diameter, charged one with a sunk floral design within a border, the other with the Star of the Order of the Garter within a scroll-work border.\*

These were used in former days for impressing the wafers or gift cakes provided for Mothering or Mid-Lent Sunday, also known in the calendar as Refreshment Sunday, a survival of the custom in pre-Reformation times of going to the Mother Church on Mid-Lent Sunday to make offerings at the high altar, a practice said by Fosbroke† to be derived from the *Hilaria*, a festival celebrated by the ancient Romans in honour of the Mother of the Gods on the 8th Id. March.

These offerings at the altars were in their origin voluntary, and became Church property. At length the parish priests compounded with the Church at a certain sum, and these voluntary donations of the people have become the dues now known as Easter Offerings, which are still collected in this and other parishes and presented to the incumbent.

It was until recent years a very general custom on Mid-Lent Sunday for servants and others, particularly females, to visit their mothers with a present of wafering cakes on this day, and this was called ‘going a mothering.’ This ancient observance still survives in the neighbouring county of Hants, and the wafers are and were made last Mid-Lent Sunday by a family named Baverstock at Chilbolton, and as one member of the family dies another of the same family undertakes the wafering and becomes waferer. On the last Mid-Lent Sunday

\* This specimen has since been added to the British Museum.

† Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbroke, *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (London, 1825), ii. 575.



thirty dozen of these wafers were sold, and there were about three hundred visitors who went a mothering.”

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and communicated the following notes on a St. John's head in a charger, carved in alabaster, from Ratisbon :

“While searching for something quite different in an old shop in Ratisbon on July 7th of this year I was fortunate enough to find amongst a heap of old iron an alabaster head of St. John in a charger, mounted upon a stand. I am induced to send the following notes upon this ‘cultus Bild,’ with references to other continental examples that have fallen under my notice, and all of which belong to a simpler type, and, as I shall endeavour to show, an earlier date than the earliest of those which are tabulated in Mr. Hope's paper printed in the *Archaeologia*.\*

Taking them in chronological order the example from Ratisbon comes first. This is carved in alabaster, slightly stained, as usual, with red, from contact in its natural formation with marl, and represents the head of the Precursor lying in a circular dish, which it entirely fills, the ample beard and some of the hair flowing on to the rim, which is much broken away, except on the dexter side. Evidently the circular dish was originally complete in itself, for there is no sign of, nor, indeed, does there appear to have been either space or material left for a figure of the Holy Lamb or other accessory; the dish is, in fact, wider from right to left than from top to bottom. Sculptured out of the same block, and at the back of the dish, is a small stand or foot set at an angle proper for the convenient contemplation by the faithful of the venerated image. The foot is centrally and vertically pierced for fixture by a dowel upon a base, and the *icon* was, at the time of its acquisition by me, loosely attached, by a band of rag round the iron pin, to the stand now shown. This probably replaces a medieval one, and can hardly itself be earlier than 1670, though, upon this point, which is quite unimportant, I should be open to correction. The iron dowel is roughly bent and broken off; it is not central with the top of the stand, and in front of it is the stump of a thin iron wire which has no correspondent either of hole or wire in the bottom of the medieval canted foot, showing that the stand was not even made in later times for the early dish. This portion may therefore be dismissed from further notice.

Now, with regard more particularly to the *Caput in Disco*.

1. As to its character and date. Judging from the general style of the head, with none of the marked prominence of the superciliary ridges of the *os frontis*, so general in late fifteenth and early sixteenth century examples, the free and flowing treatment of the hair and wide-spreading beard, and the full moustache, as distinguished from the meagreness or partial absence of these facial attributes in the sculptures of later date, I think the example from Ratisbon cannot, as a German carving, be much later than 1400. The general style of the work agrees, indeed, with that of English monumental sculpture of the end of the third quarter of the fourteenth century, to which period, if it were an English antiquity it might properly be assigned.

2. In the orthodox place, over the left eye, is a depression, as to which the question arises whether or not it was the work of the original sculptor, a sign of a more advanced cult added by a later possessor to give higher interest and value to the relic, or an accidental and modern fracture. Seen with the naked eye the indent has somewhat the appearance of a mere bruise on the stone. The particular position militates against its being the result of an undesigned or random blow, and it is possible, though not probable, that the sculptured head was tampered with by a later possessor. Under the magnifying glass the mark clearly reveals itself as an indentation deliberately carved, not in itself strictly representing a cut such as might have been produced by the vindictive blow of a knife, but one that should perhaps be afterwards enlarged and elaborated by colour. In this last regard it is to be noticed that remains of gilding exist on the hair and beard alone, all traces of decoration elsewhere having vanished. From these evidences it is therefore suggested that the representation of the stroke from the knife of Herodias was a characteristic of the early as well as of the later examples of these interesting relics, though not an essential item of any of them.

3. As to the artistic quality of the head under consideration it has much merit, the grave and pained character of the countenance being well expressed, and most observable when the light strikes directly from the top, or from either side, as would have been the case if the object had been placed upon its stand in the centre or at either end of an altar. As an example in alabaster its small size is noteworthy, the extreme diameter of the charger from left to right having been originally no more than  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches. These characteristics appear to me to give exceptional value to the relic, and while it is thus lifted above the larger and grotesque representations of the head of the Precursor in the English carved tablets of the

sixteenth century, its interest is, perhaps, not lessened by its emanating from one of the earliest homes of art in Germany, in which ancient free city, indeed, it may well have had its origin.

In the Baierisches Nationalmuseum at Munich are five St. John's Heads *in disco*, namely :

Two carved in wood, the diameter of the dish in each example being 15 inches ; one of stone, on a stone stand, of the great size of 1 foot 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter ; one of wood, on a wooden stand, the dish, circumscribed in black painted Gothic letters, *sanctus iohannes baptista ora pro nobis*, being 15 inches in diameter ; and one of wood, on a stand, the dish measuring 7 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter. In none of these is there any indication of the wound on the forehead ; they are all painted in distemper, the wooden examples having been first prepared or laid with grounds of size and whitening, in the usual medieval way, precisely like the treatment of English wooden effigies.

With respect to the dates of the Munich examples, they all appear to be comprised within the range of the transition between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; but, as my friend the venerable Herr von Hefner-Alteneck very truly tells me, touching this point, 'Bei solchen Gegenständen ist die Entstehungszeit nicht leicht zu bestimmen indem der Stil darin gewöhnlich längere Zeit gewissermassen handwerksmässig beibehalten wurde,' or, in other words, "with such objects the date is not easy to determine, because the style therein would usually be maintained in a certain manner consonant with the rules of a trade."

In the Germanisches Nationalmuseum at Nuremberg is a picture painted in oil on linen cloth (Leinwand), wherein is set forth the head of St. John the Baptist lying in a charger of silver, and swarmed about by insects. The name of the painter is unknown ; he was an imitator of Albert Durer, of the early part of the seventeenth century. There is no wound on the brow. In the same extensive collection is a plaster cast from a carved wooden head of the Precursor in a charger, of the time and in the style of Veit Stoss. Again there is no sign of the blow upon the brow. The original of this example is preserved in the parish church of St. Ursula in Egersheim. I am indebted to the obliging courtesy of Herr Hans Bösch for some information concerning these two antiquities.

In the Musée d'Antiquités at Bruges is a good example of the head *in disco* in alabaster, the diameter being 12 inches, and the depth of the charger 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Round the verge is painted in black letter :

Enter natos mulierum non surrexit maior Johanne Baptista.

The head and beard are painted to the life ; there is no sign of the wound of Herodias, but three deep furrows in the brow are expressive of the Saint's suffering. This relic, which is of the latter part of the fifteenth century, is believed to be Italian work. It was bought in the year 1883 for the Museum, at the sale of the collection of M. Minard at Ghent.

My obliging friend Monseigneur de Béthune, who first called my attention, in 1891, to the St. John's Head just mentioned, has been kind enough to have a photograph taken for me, real size, that is,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, of a beautiful example of a St. John's Head in ivory, the charger circumscribed with an inscription exactly the same, with certain contractions, as that on the Museum *discus*. There is no wound on the left brow ; an imperfection, or natural cleft in the ivory, is apparent over the right one, and again on the right cheek bone.

This precious object, of which Monseigneur de Béthune's nephew is the fortunate possessor, is considered by some to be Italian work, and probably of the end of the fourteenth century. Monseigneur de Béthune would willingly take it to be French, and a souvenir or *signaculum* of a pilgrimage to the cathedral church of Amiens, where the actual head of the Greatest Born of Women is treasured. Whatever its nationality, I should venture to assign the period of the relic to at least a century later.

I believe it may not have been inconvenient to have called the attention of the Society of Antiquaries to these few and scattered foreign instances of St. John's Head *in disco*, because they appear, as I intimated in the outset, at once to illustrate a type both earlier and simpler than those to which we have been accustomed in England, and to aid in carrying the inquiry into a wider and more varied field."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following paper on the Seals of Archdeacons :

"In February, 1887, I had the honour of communicating to the Society a paper on the seals of English bishops, as illustrated by the fine series of examples in the Society's collections. I propose on the present occasion to continue the study of our ecclesiastical seals by an examination of those of archdeacons.

I have chosen this class in preference to the seals of other dignitaries, firstly on account of their greater interest, and secondly, because the seals of abbots and priors, or of deans, precentors, and other canons secular do not exhibit any features that are not illustrated by the seals of bishops and archdeacons.

As compared with episcopal seals the number of English and Welsh archdeacons' seals that is known is extremely small. In the sixty ancient archdeaconries there were about 2,220 holders of the office between 1066 and 1540, as against one-third that number of bishops among twenty-one sees; but omitting duplicates, the collections of the Society of Antiquaries, the British Museum, and the Dean and Chapter of Durham (an unusually rich one), together only yield about 66 different seals of earlier date than 1540, or three per cent. of the possible total number.

How this rarity of archdeacons' seals may be accounted for I do not know, nor is it necessary here to inquire. Possibly now that attention has been called to the fact more examples may be forthcoming.

If, however, their number be small it fortunately happens that we have examples for every few years from about the middle of the twelfth century to the beginning of the sixteenth, as well as a further series of later date. It is therefore possible with tolerable certainty to trace the different types that prevailed from time to time.

The Society's collection includes 28 examples of archdeacons' seals down to 1500, of which six are casts of Durham seals, and 12 are also in the British Museum. All the archdeacons' seals at Durham, about 30 in number, have been most kindly examined for me by our Fellows, the Rev. W. Greenwell and the Rev. J. T. Fowler, who have also furnished minute descriptions of them. Those in the British Museum I have myself examined.

From this preliminary discursus I will proceed to the seals themselves.

It will be convenient to deal first with the pre-Reformation examples.

These are almost invariably pointed-oval in form and of an average length of about two inches.

The earliest that has been noticed is the seal of Hugh de Sotevagina, archdeacon of York in 1138. Mr. Fowler describes an impression of it at Durham as bearing a seated figure of the archdeacon, vested in a long robe, which *may* be a dalmatic, and holding a book in his left hand.

The legend is:

SOTT VAGINE · COGN[OMIN]Æ COGNITVS HVGO.

Besides this example there are about a score other seals in which the device is formed simply by a figure of the archdeacon, but represented standing and not seated. In every instance he holds a book, with one or both hands, and either open or closed, generally before his breast, but in a few early cases extended.

In four seals the archdeacon carries a short staff as well as a book. Henry de Sandford, archdeacon of Canterbury, 1202--26, carries a book in his left hand, and in his uplifted right what looks like a model of a church. On two seals, of Robert, archdeacon of Huntingdon (1191--1207) and Stephen, archdeacon of Buckingham (c. 1192--1194) the figure is shown in a chasuble and other mass vestments, and with extended and upraised hands.

At first the figures stand alone, but such accessories as the garbs in the seal of Adam, archdeacon of Chester (1252) were gradually introduced, and, towards the close of the thirteenth century, canopies appear, as in the bishops' seals.

The legend simply contains the archdeacon's name and title, and the surname as well as the Christian name appears quite early.

The seals to which the foregoing remarks apply extend in date from about 1160 to 1290, but there are two of the same class well on in the fourteenth century. The one is the seal of Thomas, archdeacon of Norwich, probably Thomas de Bradwardine, 1347, representing him standing beneath a canopy, with a bust of Our Lord in a super canopy. The other represents William de Beverley, archdeacon of Northumberland, 1369 and 1370, standing in the doorway of a castle or tower flanked by turrets surmounted by busts of St. Oswald and St. Cuthbert.

The interesting point about this first group is the manner in which the archdeacon is vested.

With the exception of the two in chasubles and a few cases that are doubtful in the present state of the seal, the archdeacon in every case wears an amice, albe, and long thin dalmatic, and generally a fanon, though this is not always certain. Mr. Fowler says concerning the Durham seals: 'In no one case have we been able to see any stole,' and this I may say is my own experience also with respect to other examples.

To this question of the vestments I shall return presently.

The remainder of the pre-Reformation archdeacons' seals almost all belong to a common ecclesiastical type which has, instead of an effigy and its accessories, the owner's patron saint or saints, or some subject, under canopies, with a small figure praying under an arch in base or before his patron saint. The little figure in base is, however, sometimes replaced by a shield, or the space is filled up by the pedestal or bracket on which the saint or saints stand.

This type of seal occurs in episcopal *secreta* at the beginning of the thirteenth century, and continued, with subjects instead of saints, long after the Reformation.

There are four early archdeacons' seals which do not quite belong to this type, nor to the seals of the other group, viz.:

1. Nicholas de Sigillo (Huntingdon), 1155-84, in which the device is apparently Noah's Ark, with a dove descending thereon;

2. Urban (Llandaff), *circa* 1196-98, with a dove flying upwards;

3. Alan de Lenna (Northumberland) in 1219, representing him in monastic habit sitting at a desk;

4. Simon de Langton (Canterbury), 1248, with the martyrdom of St. Thomas.

The remaining forty-three seals all contain figures of saints or Our Lady and Child under canopies, with the archdeacon in base or at the side. Examples of this type are found from 1256 to 1481. After 1360 a few cases occur where a shield of arms replaces the archdeacon; and in four late examples a single saint or the Blessed Virgin and Child, canopied, form the whole composition.

The patron saints are either those in whose honour the cathedral churches of the dioceses are dedicated, or those that bear the same name as the archdeacon. The Cornish archdeacons have a preference for St. Michael, while about half the total number bear the Blessed Virgin, either seated or standing, with the infant Christ.

Owing to the very small size of the little figure of the archdeacon it is not always certain how he is vested, but down to 1290 he seems in every case to be wearing a dalmatic. After that date he is shown in his quire habit, with or without a cope, or in academical dress.

Heraldry makes its appearance very late on archdeacons' seals. The earliest example I have noted is that of Richard de Castro Bernardo, archdeacon of Northumberland in 1362. It has in base a small shield of his arms, and this practice was generally followed; but a few cases are found in which two shields occur, one on either side of the little effigy in base. In one case the dexter shield bears the royal arms, and in another the arms of the see, but not impaled. The seal of William de Spone, archdeacon of Norfolk, 1419-22, is an early instance of a shield of arms forming the whole design.

Although, as I have attempted to show, the medieval seals of archdeacons can be divided into two main groups, differing widely in design, these are in point of date concurrent until the end of the thirteenth century.

The twelfth and thirteenth century seals may, therefore, be regarded as one chronological series, on all of which, with the exceptions already noted, the archdeacon is represented in a dalmatic.

That the office of archdeacon is one of extreme antiquity in the Western Church is well known, and, as the name denotes, the archdeacon was at first simply chief among the deacons, *primus inter pares*. But by degrees the office became one of great importance and, as Pelliccia says, 'as early as the fifth century they took the first rank after the Bishops, though as Archdeacons they belonged only to the order of Deacons, as is evident from the fact that at that time if they wished to enter into the order of the Priesthood they were obliged to resign the office of the Archidiaconate.'\*

The question, however, to which I find it so hard to obtain a satisfactory answer is, when were English archdeacons first permitted to enter the order of the priesthood without resigning office?

The only writer I remember to have met with who makes any definite statement on the subject is the late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, who asserts, as usual without giving any authority, that 'so late as the beginning of the twelfth century in England the archdeacon was in deacon's orders.'† This is certainly borne out by the seals, but they prove too much, for, as we have seen, they regularly represent the archdeacon vested as a deacon down to 1290, and in two cases even in the middle of the fourteenth century. On the other hand, two seals *circa* 1190 of archdeacons in the diocese of Lincoln, where the archdeaconries were founded by Remigius about 1078, represent them in the vestments of a priest.

The *Dictionary of Christian Antiquities* says: 'It is not certain at what date presbyters were allowed to hold office as archdeacons; probably the earliest evidence on the point is that which is afforded by Hincmar of Rheims, who (A.D. 874) addresses his archdeacons as *archidiaconibus-presbyteris*.'‡

One of the editors of the last edition of the *Dictionary*, our Fellow the Ven. Archdeacon Cheetham, has written to me as follows on the subject:

'I have very little doubt that your idea about the archdeacons' dalmatics and chasubles is correct. I have not indeed any reference which proves anything as to the fourteenth century, but in the twelfth it is abundantly evident that archdeacons were commonly deacons and not priests. I do not mean that I could produce any canon forbidding them to be priests, but there is evidence both in canons and elsewhere that they

\* Alexius Aurelius Pelliccia, *The Polity of the Christian Church*, translated by the Rev. J. C. Bellett (London, 1883), 43.

† *Sacred Archaeology*, 41

‡ i. 136.



were expected to be deacons, and they were often reproved for lording it over priests. Peter of Blois, who was archdeacon of London, declined to be made priest even when pressed by his bishop, thinking it irregular,\* and even a diminution of dignity! And Waso,† still in the twelfth century, bitterly complains of an archdeacon for the airs which he gave himself, being only a deacon. This archdeacon, it appears, *thrashed* the priests.

I have no special evidence in England, or for any period later than the twelfth century; you will observe, however, that these passages prove nothing as to the time when archdeacons began commonly to take priest's orders. Probably the change was gradual, and the customary vestment may very probably have lingered in seals after the archdeacons had ceased to be deacons.

In a supplementary letter Archdeacon Cheetham says:

‘Looking again at the letter of Peter of Blois, quoted by Thomassin, I am disposed to think that what he means is, that to take priest's orders would be to vacate his archdeaconry, and he regards his archdeaconry as a higher dignity than that of a simple priest. Peter died about 1200.’

The Archdeacon of Rochester is so learned an authority in matters ecclesiastical that I think his suggestion that the representations on the seals at last became merely conventional, at any rate in part, may be accepted as the most reasonable one. An archdeacon may have wished to be distinguished by his seal from an ordinary dignitary or priest, and so, although himself a priest, he was represented in the deacon's dress by which his predecessors had been generally recognised. Similar conventional representations are not unknown on seals, as may be seen in those of archbishops,‡ who at first were very properly represented, like all bishops, with the crosiers which they actually carried; but after 1250, to distinguish them from their suffragans, they are represented on their seals and tombs holding the crosses which were only borne before them for dignity, and certainly never carried by themselves.

The post-Reformation seals of archdeacons need not detain us long. They are even rarer than those of earlier date; the Society's collection including only thirty-one examples, of which three, as well as three others, are in the British Museum. Of these, three are sixteenth century, eight are seventeenth, five eighteenth, and the rest nineteenth century.

The sixteenth and seventeenth century examples exhibit great variety of device, such as David playing on the harp, Our Lord

\* Thomassin, *Discipline de l'Église*, t. ii. 20. 5.

† In Chapeauville, *Gesta Pontificum*, i. 285.

‡ See *Proceedings* 2nd S. xi. 284, 285.

sitting on the rainbow, the archdeacon in his academical dress, a shield of arms, or an anchor. The legends are always in Latin.

The later seals have the legend in English, and usually bear a shield of arms, though miscellaneous devices are found as before.

The arms are curious in their variation. The earliest are those of the archdeacon; but Thomas Ball, archdeacon of Chichester, 1736, coolly impales his arms with those of the see, an example followed by many of the nineteenth century archdeacons; while an archdeacon of Winchester in 1795 impales his own arms with a representation of himself sitting under a canopy! An archdeacon of Hereford in 1852 varies this by impaling with his arms a picture of the cathedral church.

The designs of a few are to be commended, which is more than can be said of the art of the seal-engraver; *e.g.*, Thomas Wolsey (Northampton), 1679, has an effigy of himself in gown, bands, scarf, and skull cap, and holding a lamb, beneath a canopy. John Moore Stevens (Exeter), 1832, has a figure of St. Peter standing on a shield of the archdeacon's arms, beneath a canopy with the arms of the see and a mitre on the side shafts. Edward Bigge (Lindisfarne), 1842, has a figure of St. Cuthbert with the head of St. Oswald, and a shield in base; and William John Phillpott, archdeacon of Cornwall, 1845, appropriately has a large figure of St. Michael and the Dragon, with a small shield of his arms below.

Devices like unto these are capable of far greater artistic treatment than such miserable seals as that of Archdeacon Onslow, of Worcester, 1815, or of Henry Edward Manning, as archdeacon of Chichester, in 1840; and since it is still considered necessary by most archdeacons to have seals, why cannot our seal-engravers rise above a wretchedly drawn shield of arms? Archdeacon Wolsey's effigy of himself may not be a work of art, but it is now at the least an interesting illustration of the dress of the time, and a modern archdeacon's similar presentment of himself would in time also become of historic interest. Many people still cling to the idea of a patron saint, and whether this have a personal reference, or be merely the saint in whose honour the cathedral church is dedicated, no more appropriate device could be used, especially if canopied or otherwise accompanied. Let shields of arms be introduced by all means, but unobtrusively, and of small size, and as far as possible without quarterings. Impalements should of course be avoided, and the shields should certainly be without the vile modern lines indicative of colour. The legends should be in English, and the whole design should tell

of its nineteenth-century date, and not be an affected forgery of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

I have now, I hope, done with the seals of archdeacons, at any rate for the present; but before concluding my paper I should like to say a few words on a curious series of effigies, upon which the earlier archdeacons' seals may throw some light.

In the cathedral church of St. David's, in the north transept and south quire aisle respectively, are two effigies of the beginning of the fourteenth century of ecclesiastics vested in the amice, albe, dalmatic, and fanon, as well as the stole, which is worn over both shoulders under the dalmatic. Our late Fellow Mr. Bloxam, in a paper on sepulchral effigies of ecclesiastics communicated to the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society,\* says, concerning these effigies: 'From the peculiar arrangement of the vestments, the stole worn priest-like with the extremities hanging down on both sides, the dalmatic worn over the alb, and the absence of the chesible, I arrived at the conclusion that this was the effigy of an archdeacon. With the exception of another effigy in this cathedral similarly vested, I have met with no other example elsewhere, archdeacons being generally represented in the canonical, choral, or processional habit.'

There is however another such effigy in or rather outside the cathedral church of Lichfield, which has not, I believe, before been noticed. It lies under an arch against the end of the south transept, and represents a man in cassock, amice, albe, dalmatic, and fanon, holding on his breast with both hands a closed book. The dalmatic is very long, and no stole appears beneath it. I exhibit a sketch of the figure kindly made for me by Mr. Roland W. Paul. The effigy and its canopy are of the same date, and are contemporary with the beautiful nave, which was built towards the end of the thirteenth century. It is not known whom the effigy commemorates.

Besides these there are four other effigies in dalmatics; the earliest, of late twelfth century date, lies under an early Decorated arch in the chancel of Avon Dassett church, Warwickshire, and has been described and figured by Mr. Bloxam.† It represents a man in cassock, amice, albe, stole, dalmatic, and fanon, with his left hand raised before his breast, and holding in his right a scroll, which doubtless bore his name. The ends of the stole hang down together on the right side and show that it was worn deacon-fashion over one shoulder only.

\* *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers* (1875), xiii. 42.

† Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, *The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture* (11th edition, London, 1882), iii. 54-62.

A sixth effigy, is at Ryton-on-Tyne, and is vested in amice, albe, stole, dalmatic and fanon, and holds on the breast with both hands a book with an eagle carved on the cover. The stole is shown as in the Avon Dasset example.

A seventh figure, at Rippingale, Lincs., is also vested in the dalmatic, etc. with fanon, and holds an open book lying on his breast, with his own epitaph inscribed thereon. The stole is not shewn.

The eighth figure lies in the chapter-house of Dale Abbey, Derbyshire, where it was found during the excavations of 1879-80. It is of early thirteenth century date, and represents a man in amice, albe, long thin dalmatic and fanon, holding a book on his breast. There is no stole.

It is unfortunate that not one of these seven effigies can be identified with any certainty. The St. David's and Lichfield figures *may* be archdeacons, but they may also represent canons who died while in deacon's orders. The three examples in parish churches may also be vicars or rectors who were only deacons, an abuse that we know existed. The Dale effigy is the most difficult to explain, for it lies in the chapter-house of an abbey of White Canons, who were exempt from all episcopal and other jurisdiction and whose churches were strictly conventual and never parochial in any way. Since only abbots and particular benefactors were buried in the chapter-house, the effigy is more likely to commemorate an important person like an archdeacon than some other ecclesiastic in deacon's orders. I should add that it is not a mere cenotaph, but covers a wooden coffin containing a skeleton lying upon a bed of leaves.

Mr. Micklethwaite tells me he has met with two other such figures, one at Sutterton, Lincolnshire, with an inscription which he could not read because the windows near were daubed with paint to make them 'ecclesiastical;' the other, a doubtful figure at Barnard Castle.

One other effigy may here be noticed, that figured by our Fellow Mr. Hartshorne, in his *Recumbent Monumental Effigies of Northamptonshire*, of John Dyeson, rector of Yelvertoft, 1439—1445. He is represented in mass vestments, but with a tunic or dalmatic as well beneath his chasuble. I cannot find that parson Dyeson was at any time an archdeacon, nor can I say why he wears the dalmatic.

The effigy at Furness Abbey\* of a Cistercian deacon in girded albe, with fanon and stole, and holding a book, does not come within the scope of these remarks, since the dalmatic is not shewn.

\* Bloxam, *The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*, iii. 54.

I must not conclude without expressing my sincere thanks to Canon Greenwell and Mr. Fowler for the trouble they spent on my account on the archidiaconal seals in the treasury at Durham."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, December 14th, 1893.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 copper, tin, and bronze Coinage and patterns for Coins of England, from the reign of Elizabeth to that of her present Majesty. By H. Montagu, Esq., F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press :—A catalogue of the Egyptian collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

From the Author, Mr. R. C. Rasmussen :—

1. *Svenske og norske Rüneindskrifter.* 4to. Copenhagen, 1889.
2. *Danske Rüneindskrifter.* 4to. Copenhagen, 1889.
3. *Lidt vedrorende min arkæologiske virksomhed fornemlig mine Runelæsnings Historie.* 8vo. Copenhagen, 1892.

From the Author :—*Llantwit Major : a fifth century University.* By A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., M.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

Notice was again given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 11th, 1894, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, communicated the following note on a Roman altar found at Lanchester, county Durham :

" On the 15th July last a fine Roman altar \* of larger dimensions than usual was found a short distance to the north of the Roman station at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, while operations were in progress for relaying water-pipes for the supply of the Lanchester workhouse with water. The top of altar, like the back, is roughly tooled, there thus being no focus as is usual. It has been removed with its loose socketed base

\* The illustration on the next page has been kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.



ROMAN ALTAR FOUND AT LANCHESTER, COUNTY DURHAM. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.)

to the north porch of the parish church of Lanchester, a building almost entirely constructed of stones previously used in Roman buildings, and, as has been pointed out by the Bishop of Durham, the columns on the north side of the nave of the same church being monoliths, are probably also of Roman origin.

The altar, inclusive of its loose base, is about 5 feet 3 inches high, and is about 24 inches wide at the top. On the front is the inscription :

DEAE GAR | MANGABI | ET N [GORDI | ANI] AVG N PR[o] | SAL'  
VEX' SVEBO | RVM' LON' GOR VO | TVM SOLVERVNTM.



We are thus introduced to a new local deity 'Garmangabis.' Lanchester is said to represent the Roman *Longovicium*, and this ascription seems to be confirmed by the abbreviation LON. though some people deny this. The word 'Gordiani' in the inscription is erased, for what reason it is difficult to say. There can be no doubt about this, as the traces of the erased letters can be distinctly seen on the stone, as also in the very good photograph of it by Mr. Edwards of Consett, from which the annexed illustration has been prepared.

The decoration of the top and sides of the altar is very unusual. On one side are a *paterna* and a curious circular ornament formed of curved lines radiating from the centre to the circumference,\* an ornament which recurs down to recent times. On the other side are the *culter* and *praefericulum*."

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of a lady, a mortar with English inscription of the sixteenth century.

It is 6 inches high and 10 inches in diameter, and of bell metal, and has four square handles on the waist, from two of which hang iron rings. In one place a piece  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide has been broken out of the circumference and a new piece brazed in.

Round the lip is an inscription, with a second line below, extending three-fourths of the circumference. This inscription, which is a strange jumble of reversed and inverted letters, reads backwards. It begins on the second line with

boyle  caufed this mortar to b[ee mad]e 

and continues on the first line :

. . . . converted a ycell in the Yeare of oure Lorde god  
1577.

\* As on another altar at Alnwick Castle from Risingham, *Archaeologia Aeliana*, xv. 336.

On the waist another jumble of letters gives the founder's name, John Dow.

Nothing is known of the mortar, save that it was bought at Nottingham many years ago. It has now been acquired by the British Museum.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., Secretary, read a paper on an ancient Mexican helmet covered with mosaic, from the Bateman Collection, which was exhibited by the President, with descriptive notes of other examples of this curious class of work.

Mr. Read's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

JAMES RUTLAND, Esq., through the President, exhibited a Late-Celtic bronze sword sheath, and a bronze axe-head, found in the Thames, which will be described and figured in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Kent :

“I have the honour to report the following discoveries which have recently been brought under my notice :

#### LINTON NEAR MAIDSTONE.

Through the kindness of D. F. Kennard, Esq., I am enabled to lay before you a series of flint tools and weapons, belonging to the palæolithic and neolithic periods, which have been found upon his farm and neighbouring lands upon the surface at Linton. As there are no flints, naturally, on the lands in question, we should infer from the large number of implements found that the district between Court Lodge, Wester Hill, and Great Tilden, covering a mile and a-half, is the site of a pre-Roman settlement. The farms mentioned are situate to the west of the great road from Maidstone, which passes through Loose, Linton, and Marden, into the Weald of Kent, a district which I hope to thoroughly survey at an early date. The implements before you are varied and interesting, some of them exhibiting considerable skill in their manufacture.

Those of palæolithic age consist of

Six celts of a triangular form; one being unfinished, from 4 to 5 inches in length.

Three celts of ochreous coloured flint, oblong, 7 to 8 inches in length, and from 1½ to 2 inches in width.

Portion of a similarly coloured celt of larger size.



One celt,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

Portion of another.

One celt, highly finished, coated from exposure with white enamel. Length  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches, width  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Three hammer stones of an oval form.

The implements of neolithic age consist of

One celt, quite perfect, polished and ochreous in colour. Length  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, width at blade  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, at butt  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Half of an adze-head, well finished, polished, and of dark brown colour, width at blade  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

One adze-head of black flint, mutilated, the cutting edge however is perfect and highly polished, 3 inches in width.

$\frac{1}{4}$  portions of polished celts.

An oblong water-worn brown flint which on one side shows signs of friction as if it had been used as a polisher. Length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, width 2 inches.

An oval water-worn pebble of greenstone which may have been used for polishing purposes. Length 6 inches, width  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

A circular pebble of brown flint which seems to have been further ground and polished and served probably as a sling-stone.

A stone which has been ground to a globular form. Diameter  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

A small flint ball, naturally formed, which may have been used as a sling-stone.

An egg-shaped flint with a hole through it, naturally formed. It is curious that when the thumb is placed over one hole the stone can be used as a call or whistle.

Five stones which have been used as polishers, four of which have themselves become highly polished from use. Three of these stones are foreign to the locality, and are similar to the grit-stones used by masons at the present day during the tedious process of polishing by hand.

Of the smaller weapons, which are all of the finest workmanship, there are 23 barbed arrow-heads worked on both sides.

Twelve barbed arrow-heads made from flakes and trimmed on one side only.

Forty-two leaf and pear-shaped spear points, some wholly and some partially worked on both sides.

One spear point, diamond-shaped.

Two wedge-shaped slices of flint carefully trimmed at the cutting edge, on one side only.

Two triangular-shaped slices of flint, worked round the edge on both sides.

From the many hundreds of trimmed and untrimmed flakes, circular scrapers, scrapers, fabricators, cores, etc., which Mr. Kennard has gathered from his farm lands, I have brought for your inspection a few varieties of each only.

The opinion, which I have expressed here before, that the country below the great Kentish chalk range was the chief home of the Celtic population in Kent, is further strengthened by these new discoveries, which extends the line of occupation still more to the east, thus enabling us to show abundant traces of those people from Westerham to Linton, a distance of about 20 miles.

The six gold British coins described below may be taken in connection with the discoveries already enumerated; although they may not be contemporaneous, they were obtained by Mr. Kennard from Linton and Coxheath close by, while a seventh was found last month by his brother, at Marden, about 3 miles from Linton.

Our Fellow Mr. H. A. Grueber has kindly supplied the following description of the coins:

*British Gold Coins.*

1. Uninscribed Stater found at Linton below the Hill.

*Obv.* Convex and plain.

*Rev.* Disjointed horse to right; elliptical ring, triangle of pellets, &c. above; below exergual line, three crescents enclosing pellets. *Cf.* Evans, Pl. A. 11.\*  
A similar specimen was found at Loughborough in Leicestershire.

2. Uninscribed Quarter Stater found at Eagle's Farm, Linton.

*Obv.* Portions of wide-spread bust to right, the open crescents and pellets represent the eyes: ornament to show the neck.

*Rev.* Horse walking to right; a circle enclosing pellet connected with his neck; above star, below flower; in front, ring ornaments. *Cf.* Evans, Pl. E. 2.

Three specimens have been found at Bognor, three

\* The references are to Evans, *Ancient British Coins*.

others near Chichester, another at Farley Heath, &c.

3. Uninscribed Stater found at Pimp's Court Farm, Coxheath.

*Obv.* Convex and plain.

*Rev.* Disjointed, tailless horse to right; a pellet below; above remains of Victory; behind elliptical circle; cable exergual line. *Cf.* Evans, Pl. B. 8.

Specimens have been found at Eltham in Kent, Folkestone, Godalming, and Colchester.

4. Uninscribed Quarter Stater found at Court Lodge Farm, Linton.

*Obv.* Rude head to right.

*Rev.* Horse to right; above crosier-shaped ornament, below flowers, &c.

5. Uninscribed Quarter Stater found at Court Lodge Farm, Linton.

*Obv.* Barbarous and shapeless design.

*Rev.* A vertical line with ornaments above and below. *Cf.* Evans, Pl. E. 9.

Similar coins have been found at Karn Bré, Cornwall.

6. Cunobelinus, Stater, inscribed, found at Coxheath, Linton.

*Obv.* Ear of corn dividing C A M (Camulodunum).

*Rev.* Horse galloping to right; below C V N O; pellets in front and above. *Cf.* Evans, Pl. ix. 5.

Specimens have been found at Biggleswade, Cuddington near Aylesbury, Colchester, &c.

7. Uninscribed Quarter Stater, found at Reed Court Farm, Marden.

*Obv.* Laureate bust to left.

*Rev.* Horse and victory to left. Evans, Pl. A, 5. Specimens of this coin have been found at Wendover, Bucks; Elham, Kent; Harrietsham, Kent; Walmer, and Karn Bré, Cornwall.

#### STROOD, BY ROCHESTER.

During excavations in a yard in rear of the Strood Union the workmen found at a depth of six feet below the surface two interments. One skeleton lay east and west, head to the west,

by the skull was a Samian cup decorated with groups of white spots. The second skeleton lay north and south, head to the north; no relics accompanied it. These burials were 23 paces to the west of the road leading from Watling Street through Frindsbury into the Hundred of Hoo. At the Watling Street end this road crosses it, and is probably a continuation of the British way or Pilgrim road on the western side of the Medway.

#### BORSTAL, ROCHESTER.

During the erection of the new cement works at the Manor Farm, Borstall, a skeleton was discovered, accompanied by a fragment of embossed Samian ware.

#### HADLOW, NEAR TONBRIDGE.

Excavations for gravel have been going on for some time past in a place called Hawfield on Hadlow Common. During the operations several holes were found about the size of a bushel measure, and from 2 to 3 feet below the surface. These holes, from the baked condition of their sides, indicate that fires had been kindled in them. They are filled with charred material, and on clearing them out the workmen collected a large quantity of fragments of very rude pottery, clay net-sinkers, portions of a mill-stone, an iron sickle-shaped implement, also many fragments of Roman pottery, including Samian and Durobrivian ware. It is difficult to understand for what purpose these holes were made, as none of the fragments of pottery can be repaired to make up whole vessels.

#### UPCHURCH MARSHES.

My friend the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, vicar of Bredhurst, near Chatham, writes to me, on September 1st, as follows:

“The perusal of your interesting remarks on the Upchurch Potteries, in *Collectanea Cantiana*, had the effect of rousing in me the desire to revisit the scenes of my youth, with spade and probe. This I was able to do last week, and with so much success that I hasten to send you a brief account of my proceedings. The site of my operations is marked by a slight mound on the left hand side of the roadway to Greenborough, not far from the Slay Hills Marsh. Here at a depth of 7 feet or so from the top of the “Saltings” I came upon what had evidently been a rubbish pit, marked out at the corners by stout oak

staves, and filled with oyster shells and fragments of pottery. From this pit I took two vessels of Upchurch ware, and some good fragments of embossed Samian bowls, a large flanged tile, and the bones and horns of oxen. At a distance of about 50 yards from the above I met with what was doubtless a sepulchral deposit, consisting of the lower half of a large urn of coarse ware, containing calcined bones; this was *in situ* about 3 feet below the surface of the "Saltings," but exposed to the action of the tides; within a few yards, but lying in the soft mud below, as though washed out before the larger vessel, I found two jars of Upchurch ware, a Samian patera, and Samian cup, both in excellent preservation. The following is a more particular description of the several vessels:

1. Samian patera, diameter 7 inches. Potter's name, TRITVSI.

2. Samian cup, diameter 4 inches. Potter's name FELIX.

3. Fragments of embossed Samian ware, with figures of men and birds. Some have been mended with pitch, and one bears marks of having been riveted. Potter's name on one fragment, SAXAM . . .

4. Urn of Upchurch ware, height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

5. Bottle-shaped vessel of Upchurch ware, height 5 inches.

6. Jar of Upchurch ware, much worn by the action of water, but with some marks of ornamentation remaining, height 6 inches.

7. A small vessel of coarse black ware, height  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Within the wall which now encloses what were formerly the Slay Hills Saltings, a very interesting discovery has been made, but one which, since you do not refer to it in your book, has I believe hitherto escaped your notice. This is a shaft or well about 3 feet in diameter, the walls formed of Roman bricks. When first found the shaft was choked with mud and oyster shells, but these have been cleared out to the depth of 9 feet (I understand), but as it is now full of water I was unable to sound the depth, or to learn whether the bottom was really reached.'

These recent discoveries show the necessity of keeping a watch on this inexhaustible mine of antiquities, for it is certain that, as the 'Saltings' become gradually washed away by the tides, material illustrating the history of the Roman potteries along the banks of the Medway below Upchurch will continually be found.

I also exhibit a cup which I have lately ascertained was in the possession of Mrs. Fielding, of Rochester, who is a

daughter of Sir John Fagge, sixth baronet. The cup is made out of a cocoa-nut, and is mounted in silver-gilt, with the following inscription round the rim :

Welcom ◇ ze be ◇ dryng ◇ for ◇ charite.

The tradition handed down through several generations of the Faggés is that the cup was the grace cup of the last abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury, John Essex, who was descended from the Foche (afterwards Fagge) family. Hasted says:\* 'This abbot's family name was Foche, his brother Henry was of Ripple, in this county.' Mrs. Fielding found the following entry relating to the cup in her mother's (Lady Fagge) manuscript book. 'Copy of a memorandum in the handwriting of my father, Daniel Newman, at the bottom of a curious cup belonging to his ancestors. A description of this cup is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 29, p. 271, 1759, by Samuel Pegge, vicar of Godmersham, in Kent. N.B.—Given by my mother to her grandson Sir John Fagge, said to be the grace cup possessed by the last abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery, Canterbury.'

The base and stem of the cup are of plainly turned wood, and of modern date. Upon the top of the stem is riveted a collar of metal,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter. This collar spreads out into a frill of feathers bound round by a cable. The frill forms a bed for the cup, which is 3 inches in height and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, the diameter of the rim of the wooden cup being nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Upon this rim rests a collar of feathers pointing downwards, with a band above ornamented with a row of four dots in the form of a square with a dot in the centre, the pattern being repeated all round the rim. The mouth of the cup here widens to a diameter of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches, the band being an inch in height. In the centre of this band occurs the inscription; the letters are slightly over a quarter of an inch in length. Above and below the inscription are plain bands a quarter of an inch wide; above the upper one is a band with the dot pattern before described, surmounted by a rebated band forming the rim.

The band round the rim is united to the collar in base by three elegant foliated straps, each having a cable down the centre.

I further exhibit, on behalf of our Fellow Mr. Humphrey Wood, a powder horn made from a portion of a deer's antler.

\* *History of Kent*, 8vo edition, xii. 211.

On one side the horn is carved in high relief with a representation of Delilah cutting off Samson's hair. Behind Delilah are two soldiers, and a third figure with an axe, the background being portions of a temple. The President pronounces the horn to be of sixteenth century date and probably Dutch. It was dredged up by fishermen off Plymouth."

The REV. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A, read an account of an English MS. Psalter of the fifteenth century (which was also exhibited) that formerly belonged to the great Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Dewick's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, January 11th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

At the commencement of the Meeting the President referred to the great loss which the Society had sustained by the death of its valued friend and Director, Mr. Henry Salusbury Milman, which had occurred since the last meeting.

The PRESIDENT moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir John Evans, V.P., and carried unanimously: "That the Fellows of this Society desire to place on record their sense of the great loss they have experienced through the death of their Director, Mr. Milman, to whom they have been so much indebted for the last thirteen years. They deeply grieve at this loss and desire to convey to the members of his family the assurance of their warmest sympathy under so great a bereavement."

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

From Dr. Nicholas Pokroffsky:—

The following works in the Russian language:

1. Origin of the Old Christian Basilica. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1880.
2. Miniatures of the Gospels, of the Gelat Monastery, of the 12th century. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1887.

3. The Wall-paintings of old Greek and Russian Churches. Folio. Moscow, 1890.

4. Gospel in remnants of iconography, especially Byzantine and Russian. Folio. St. Petersburg, 1892.

5. Outlines of remnants of orthodox iconography and art. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1891.

From the Author :—Playing Cards of various ages and countries. Selected from the collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber. Vol. ii. French and German. Folio. London, 1893.

From the Department of Science and Art :—Japanese Art. I. Japanese books and albums of prints in colour in the National Art Library, South Kensington. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Short Papers. By H. W. Monckton. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.

From the Author : A Memorial of Father John Morris, S.J., being the events of his life, with a sketch of his character. By Father J. H. Pollen, S.J. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Editor, the Rev. William Hudson, F.S.A. :—Selden Society, Vol. v. Leet Jurisdiction in the city of Norwich during the 13th and 14th centuries. 8vo. London, 1892.

From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Lincolnshire :—Du Symbolisme dans les églises du moyen age par J. M. Neale et B. Webb. Traduit de l'Anglais par M.V.O. Avec une introduction, des additions et des notes. Par M. L'Abbé J. J. Bourassé. 8vo. Tours, 1847.

From the Authors :

Les Congrès Archéologiques d'Abbeville et de Londres en 1893. Par le Comte de Marsy. Les Expositions retrospectives de Londres. Par Émile Travers. 8vo. Caen, 1893.

From F. T. Barry, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. :

Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. New edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1892.

From Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A. :—A lithographic print representing the monumental brass to Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545, in Scrivelsby Church, Lincolnshire ; and the monumental brass to Sir Thomas Dymoke and Lady, 1422, formerly in Scrivelsby Church, Lincolnshire.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, the Society of Arts, and the Photographic Society, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

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

The following important heraldic manuscripts were exhibited :

By Max Rosenheim, Esq. :

Volume in ancient binding, containing lists of officials and shields of arms of the great families of Nuremberg down to 1574. It originally belonged to the families of Ebner and Holzschuher.



By A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., President :

1. Grant of arms by Octavianus Schrenck von Notzing to Johann Kandler, of Budweiss, in Bohemia, 1587.

2. Grant of arms by Charles archduke of Austria to Hanns Drossner, goldsmith, 1621. Seal in wax.

3. Grant of nobility and augmentation of arms to three brothers, von und zu Veith, by the emperor Joseph I. at Vienna, 1710.

4. Grant of the dignity of Ritter and Edler von Langscheidt by the emperor Charles VI. to Hermann Wilhelm Langscheidt, 1712, with seal in wax.

5. Grant of arms by Johann Baptist Marquart Obermiller to Joseph Carl Frey, chirurgion, 1748.

6. Illuminated grant of Philip II. of Spain to Don Alonso de Torres, 1583.

7. Illuminated grant of Philip II. of Spain to Don Diego de Villena, 1589.

8. Illuminated grant of Philip III. of Spain connected with the family of de Mansilla, 1639, lead seal.

9. Roll of arms of Knights of the Garter down to Sir Thomas Boleyn, elected 1522.

10. Book of arms of English peers, *temp.* Elizabeth. Latest creation, 1579.

11. Transcript of an ancient roll of arms, late fourteenth century, probably made in Flanders.

12. Volume containing genealogical memoranda and shields of arms, probably by the Flemish herald, J. A. A. Iacrens, eighteenth century.

13. The *Scheurl Buch*, or MS. history of the Scheurl family of Bavaria up to 1612, in original binding, with Scheurl bookplate by Jost Amman.

14. *Der Steinhauserschen Stambuch*, with MS. genealogies of the Steinhauser family of Amberg in Bavaria up to 1604, in original binding.

15. Printed volume with arms of the great families of Augsburg, published at Frankfort, 1580, with engravings by Jost Amman.

16. Printed volume with double set of arms (one coloured) of the great Nuremberg families, 1610.

By Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :

Confirmation of arms to Thomas Marshe, Esq., "Clarke of the Counsaile of the Starre Chamber," 21st May, 1571, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux.

By J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., Maltravers Herald Extraordinary :

1. Grant of arms to John Wylkynson *alias* Harlyn, of London, by Thomas Wryotesley, Garter, and Thomas Benolt Clarencieux, 3rd August, 1519.

2. Grant of arms to Thomas Fleetwood, of London, by Thomas Hawley, Clarencieux, 1st June, 1545.

3. Grant of arms to Joseph Hall, bishop of Exeter, 1631, by Richard St. George, Clarencieux.

4. Grant of arms by the emperor Rudolf II. to the brothers Peschon, 1592.

By H. F. Burke, Esq., F.S.A., Somerset Herald :

1. Grant of a crest to William Pickering, of London, by Edmund Knighte, Norroy, 28th January, 1593.

2. Grant of arms by Charles II. to Colonel William Marshall, 21st May, 1658.

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A., also exhibited a fine series of illuminated Bibles, Books of Hours, and other manuscripts.

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 :

As Ordinary Fellows :

Captain Alfred Hutton.

Rev. Thomas Stephen Cooper, M.A.

Albert Forbes Sieveking, Esq.

Aston Webb, Esq.

Robert Hall Warren, Esq.

Spencer Slingsby Stallwood, Esq.

David George Hogarth, Esq., M.A.

Alfred Darbyshire, Esq.

As Honorary Fellows :

Dr. Friedrich Kenner (Vienna).

Major Joaquim Filippe Nery Delgado (Lisbon).

Professor Johann Rudolf Rahn (Zürich).

Thursday, January 18th, 1894.

VISCOUNT DILLON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The SECRETARY read the following letter:

“1, Cranley Place,  
Onslow Square, S.W.,  
Jan. 13th, 1894.

DEAR MR. READ,

My sister and I thank you sincerely for your letter conveying the Society's Resolution in reference to our father, and we ask you to tell the Fellows how deeply we value the expression of their esteem for him, and of their kind sympathy with ourselves and the other members of his family. Such expressions coming from those with whom he delighted to work cannot but be highly appreciated by us, and your own personal word of kindly remembrance is specially welcome on that account.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

MARGARET A. MILMAN.”

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

- From Dr. Willem Pleÿte, Hon. F.S.A. :—Rijksmuseum van Oudheden te Leiden. 8vo. Leyden, 1893.
- From the Author :—Notes on the surnames of Francus, Franceis, French, etc., in Scotland, with an account of the Frenches of Thornydykes. By A. D. Weld French. 8vo. Boston, 1893.
- From the Author :—Richard Izacke, and his “Antiquities of Exeter.” By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Plymouth, 1893.
- From the New Spalding Club :—Officers and Graduates of University and King's College, Aberdeen. 1495–1860. Edited by P. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.B. 4to. Aberdeen, 1893.
- From the Author :—La Tapisserie des Preux à Saint-Maixent (Deux-Sèvres). Par Mgr. X. Barbier de Montault. 8vo. Saint-Maixent, 1893.
- From H. M. India Office :—Abstract of the Code of Customary Law for the Amritsar District. By J. A. Grant, Esq.. Vol. XI. 8vo. Lahore, 1893.
- From the Authors :—A Calendar to the Feet of Fines for London and Middlesex. Vol. II. : 1 Hen. VII. to Michaelmas, 11 and 12 Eliz. By W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and W. Page, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond., 1893.
- From Henry Laver, Esq., F.S.A. :—Contents of the Private Museum of Anglo-Roman Antiquities collected by Mr. George Joslin at Colchester, Essex. Catalogued by J. E. Price, F.S.A. 8vo. Colchester, 1888.
- From the Author, W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A.—Five octavo tracts :
1. The Early History of Howley. (Yorks. Notes and Queries), n.d.

2. A Chapter in the History of Goldsborough. In two parts. (Yorks. County Magazine), n.d.
3. The Elland Fend. (Yorks. Arch. Jour. xi.) London, 1891.
4. Yorkshire Star Chamber Proceedings. No. 1. Re Robert Forster, of Winkill. (Yorks. Arch. Jour. xii.). London, 1893.
5. An Ilkley Law Suit in 1590, n.d.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Captain Alfred Hutton.  
 Rev. Thomas Stephen Cooper, M.A.  
 Albert Forbes Sieveking, Esq.

B. FOX ROGERS, Esq., through the Secretary, exhibited a bronze steelyard weight of late Roman date, in the form of a rude bust, found at Horton, Northants.

GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., exhibited two British pots found in a sandpit on West Heath, Limpsfield; a Roman cinerary urn found with six others at Stonehall, Oxted, adjoining West Heath, and a number of fragments from a potter's kiln on Ridland's farm, Limpsfield, upon which he made the following remarks:

"The pottery which I exhibit this evening is all from the neighbourhood of Limpsfield, and found on my own land, with the exception of the Roman urn, which was found in Oxted parish, a few feet over the boundary hedge.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Bell settled in Limpsfield, and found such a number of flint implements on the high ground near Limpsfield Common as to justify him in coming to the conclusion that there had been a considerable manufacture of flint implements carried on there, and a settlement for a long period of a British population. This conclusion is abundantly justified by the natural features of the district. To the north, about a mile distant, runs the range of the chalk hills, a district abounding in flints, which could readily be brought here for manufacture. On the south, immediately at the base of the lower-greensand escarpment, was the vast forest of Anderida, stretching southwards to the sea, a tract abounding with game and furnishing the hunting ground for the population, and providing timber for their dwellings and brushwood for firing.

In spite, however, of the constant occurrence of flint implements no fragments of British pottery had, as far as I know, been discovered until this vessel was found in the sandpit on West Heath in the autumn of 1892 by some men who were digging sand. It measures  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, 6 inches across

the mouth, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  across the base. The base and rim are ornamented with a notched ornament. Below the rim is a triple dotted line several times repeated, made possibly with a comb. On the upper half are diagonal lines separated by a dotted line, in the lower half these are larger and cross one another. The waist, as I shall call it, where the vessel narrows in, is plain. The inside is of a blackish colour. The urn is no doubt of local manufacture. It has a large admixture of sand in it and is so brittle that I had some difficulty in piecing it. I have very little doubt but that, when first found, it was whole. I had only a very few pieces given to me at first, the remainder were obtained by spending a day at the sandpit and sifting the stuff. There are two pieces of rim which belong to this vessel, but there are besides two other small pieces which have a different pattern, and must have belonged to another vessel of the same character. The ornamentation is like the frons of a fern, the *filix femina*.

The small round pot of dark ware was found close to it in the same sand pit; it is hand-made, of coarse dark clay, and the round bottom is unusual. When first found it was probably perfect.\*

The large Roman urn is one out of seven, and has this peculiarity, that it is hand-made. The urns were found in September, 1892, within fifty yards of the sandpit which yielded the British pot, but it was not until last spring that I heard of it. A gentleman bought a piece of land for building, and was having the ground trenched. At about 18 inches from the surface the gardener came upon three pots in one row, and to the south of them four more; the one in the centre, in each row, was much larger than the rest. I have seen a fragment of one; it was evidently much larger than that exhibited, and of a dark and finer class of pottery. The one preserved is one of the smaller ones, and its destruction was in progress when the son of the owner came up and rescued it. The story told me by the man was that 'he didn't think they were of any account, and that he broke them up to make the bottoming of a footpath.' The urns were all full of bones. Near the place is a vicinal road which passed the sandpit also, and a little to the west a fragment of coarse pottery was found. A small fibula and a defaced coin were found inside the urn, and we proceeded to generalise as to its containing the body of a young girl, the bones being very small. I dug all round in the hope of coming upon some more burials, but without any success; it is probable,

\* It was pronounced by Sir John Evans to be most likely Anglo-Saxon.

therefore, that it was a family interment, and no more. The ground is high, about 500 feet above sea level.

From these early remains I pass to objects of a more recent date. In draining a hop-garden upon Ridlands Farm, Limpsfield, a number of broken pieces of pottery were found in the winter of 1892. This spring I excavated further and came upon a very large quantity of fragments, and digging down in one place we opened up what had doubtless been the rude kiln, and found three pots in position at 3 feet 6 inches below the surface. One with its rim downwards measured 3 feet 2 inches in circumference, 5 inches from bottom to rim, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter; the other two were lying on their sides. It is curious that they were all moulded on clay; it is not the natural soil, but a great deal of it wealden clay, of which we found lumps as fresh as when it was first dug. The rude kiln was formed of chert stones set on edge, all bearing traces of fire; it was a sort of oval in shape, and measured 7 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 10 inches.† The process employed was probably that known as "smother burning," the vessels in places being blackened by smoke, in others burnt red by the fire.

The first exhibition I made to the Society\* was of medieval pottery found close to this site. It is interesting to note the continuity of the potter's trade in this district. The British and Saxon vessels are doubtless of local manufacture; Roman pottery (of local make also) abounds; and there is this pottery which I exhibit to-night, which may be classed as Early English. There are on Limpsfield Common several refuse heaps of pottery of a date bringing us down to the sixteenth century, and there is a manufacture of pottery at the present day. In an Extent of Limpsfield Manor made in the reign of Edward II., and in another of the time of Henry VI., the potter figures by name.

I hope before long to have further discoveries to report from the same locality. These finds have all been made near to vicinal roads, which shows the importance of marking carefully upon our county maps all old lines of road."

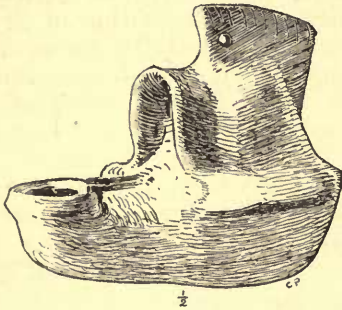
HENRY LAVER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Essex, read the following notes on some Roman lamps of unusual form found at Colchester :

"I shall not attempt to describe Roman lamps generally, nor shall I try to describe the manner in which they were used, as

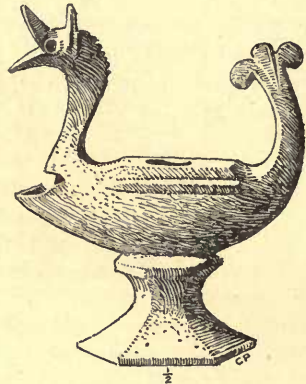
\* *Proceedings*, 2nd. S. iv. 358.

† A kiln very much of the same description was found not long ago in another part of the parish of Limpsfield, together with numerous fragments of medieval pottery.

so many of those present know more about it than I do, but my object to-night is to exhibit to the Society some unusual forms of these very useful articles so commonly found on all sites occupied by the Romans. As is well known, the Roman lamp was usually about three inches over, having two openings on the top, one for the wick and the other for pouring in the



ROMAN LAMP  
IN FORM OF A HELMET  
FOUND AT COLCHESTER.



BRONZE ROMAN LAMP  
FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

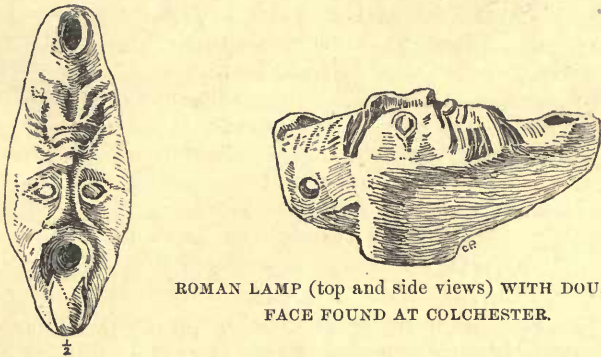
oil. The material of which they were often constructed was pottery, some being made of ordinary clay and others of terra-cotta; many of these latter were very highly finished and beautifully ornamented. As a rule they approximated very closely to one type.

The first variation from this type I wish to call your attention to is those having two holes for the wick, and to illustrate it I have placed on the table a specimen found in Colchester. This variety must be somewhat rare in England, as so few have been found here during the last thirty years. Even these follow the ordinary type, but the double spout does not add to the graceful appearance.

The next example varies considerably from the type, as do all those I shall further refer to. This form I consider to be excessively rare, as I have only seen two or three specimens that were found in England. I believe, however, that it is more frequent in the south of Europe. Instead of the closed ordinary lamp we have here one formed like a little saucer, and rising from the middle of the bottom is a small tube with an opening in the side of it. This tube supported the wick, which probably extended through the hole in the side into the oil. No doubt it answered the same purpose as the ordinary lamp, and in some

respects there were advantages; one was, the oil did not trickle down the side from the wick.

I think the next one to be mentioned is of considerable interest, whether viewed as a work of art or for the humour displayed in the design. It is also remarkable in another respect, inasmuch as it approaches in form lamps made of bronze. Bronze lamps were frequently made in the form of animals, but this is not the case, except very rarely, with those constructed of terra cotta or ordinary pottery. In the example shown, however, you have the long narrow form of the bronze lamp, with a decoration produced by the top of the lamp being moulded into a human face, or rather two faces in one. It will be seen that the



ROMAN LAMP (top and side views) WITH DOUBLE FACE FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

funnel for the oil is an open mouth with a protruding tongue, and this with the rest of the features, which are very quaint, is well modelled. Cover this face up with the thumb and reverse the ends and the opening for the wick will be seen to be placed just below another face equally well executed, with a long beard and moustache, one pair of eyes, and one nose doing duty for both faces.

It is possible that this lamp, which is, I think, unique, may be of native manufacture, for amongst the wasters and broken pottery disinterred by Mr. Joslin in excavating the potter's kilns between Colchester and Lexden, numerous pieces of pottery of exactly similar paste and glaze were found.

I have thought it worth while bringing these lamps before this Society, for this reason, that any article departing from the usual type is always worth noting, as it may be and frequently is useful in illustrating the steps by and through which improvements have had their origin. I do not say that these examples are any of them of any great value, but still on the principle that you never know under which lump of clay a treasure may be hidden, these trifling matters may supply a key which may



possibly be of some future service, and this must be my excuse for troubling you with these remarks."

Mr. LAVER also read the following report on the purchase of the Joslin Collection :

"As one of your Local Secretaries, I beg to report for the information of this Society the following facts with reference to the purchase of the collection of Roman antiquities formed by Mr. George Joslin in Colchester. It having been represented to certain gentlemen interested in these matters that Mr. Joslin was disposed to part with his collection, a private meeting was called and after some consultation steps were taken to get together a Committee, and in 1893 a Committee was formed in Colchester, under the chairmanship of the then mayor, William Gurney Benham, Esq., to endeavour to raise sufficient funds to purchase this well-known collection, formed of finds in Colchester and its immediate district. The committee issued an appeal to the townsmen for subscriptions and this was fairly responded to, but the result was insufficient in amount to enable them to make an offer to Mr. Joslin, and it was therefore felt that it was desirable to try and supplement it by an application to Fellows of this Society and other persons interested in the antiquities of this period in other parts of the country. The response to this application was that a very liberal contribution was added to the fund, and this enabled the committee to make an offer to Mr. Joslin of £1,350 for the whole collection. This amount was much below what he originally asked for it, but in consideration of its being kept in this town and freely accessible to the public he very liberally accepted it, and the purchase being completed, the collection became the property of the committee acting for the whole body of the subscribers, and at a meeting of the corporation in October last it was formally handed over to and accepted by the corporation, and has now been placed in the Town Museum in Colchester Castle.

By a rearrangement of some portions of the previous contents of the Town Museum, the museum committee, who have now charge of it, have been enabled to keep the collection intact and in a division by itself, as this was considered the most desirable manner of disposing and taking care of it, and they also came to the conclusion that the arrangement Mr. Joslin had previously adopted while it was in his charge, of keeping the various ornaments and vases which formed each burial group by themselves, should be continued. This, I think, will meet with the approval of all antiquaries, as it allows opportunities

for those interested in this subject to see how burials took place, and what arrangement of the various articles was made, and, at the same time, will preserve the character of each burial for future study and information.

At one time it appeared probable that this collection, which is almost unique, inasmuch as everything in it was found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town in which it was preserved, might be dispersed, or, worse still, go out of the country; happily by the interest shown in it, it is now to be kept permanently in the district which produced it, a matter for great congratulation for all antiquaries, as any student of the antiquities of the Roman period may at any time not only know where to see the various objects, but also can on any and every week-day throughout the year freely inspect them. Had the collection been broken up the value of every specimen would have been lowered, and half its value for educational purposes would have been destroyed, as has happened to many most interesting and rich local collections in various parts of the kingdom. Happily, if there are not more antiquaries now than there were a few years ago, at all events, there are more people who take an intelligent interest in the past, and who are willing to assist in the preservation of those memorials of bygone ages still left to us. I need not say anything about the various objects in this collection, as most of those present interested in the Roman period have possibly inspected it at some time or other, but I should like to say that the celebrated group of statuettes, of which there is an illustration in the late C. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, may be seen in the museum, also a very large number of very fine glass vessels, cups, and bottles, and the tombstone or memorial to a Roman centurion. Specimens of most of the various kinds of pottery manufactured in Britain or found on sites of Roman occupation, beads, bronze vessels, locks, and implements, glazed sulphur-coloured pottery, probably of Greek manufacture, dice, bone pins, and what is perhaps of as much interest as anything, a large number of wasters and broken potsherds from the Lexden kilns previously mentioned. Many of these would appear to show that several kinds of pottery were manufactured in Colchester, and that Samian was imitated in black and other ware, even to putting an imitation of the potter's mark in the centre."

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

Thursday, January 25th, 1894.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., 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 the Council of the Numismatic Society of London :—

1. Synopsis numorum Romanorum qui in museo Caesareo Vindobonensi adservantur. Digessit Josephus Arneht. 4to. Vienna, 1842.
2. Notice sur quelques médailles Grecques des rois de Chypre. Par H. P. Borrell. 4to. Paris, 1836.
3. Discorsi quinti di Guerra, di messer Ascanio Centorio. 4to. Venice, 1558. Bound with it: Discorsi di M. Enea Vico Parmigiano, sopra le medaglie de gli Antichi. 4to. Venice, 1558.
4. A large Declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland, from their first originalls. By the King. Folio. London, 1639.
5. Clavis Poëtica antiquae linguae septemtrionalis, quam e lexico poëtico S. Egilssonii, collegit et in ordinem redegit Benedictus Gröndal (Egilsson). 8vo. Copenhagen, 1864.
6. Description des médailles et antiquités composant le cabinet de M. le Baron Behr. Par François Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
7. The Gliddon Mummy-Case in the museum of the Smithsonian Institution. By Charles Pickering, M.D. Folio. Washington, 1869.
8. O. M. T. Rabenius.. Glossarii Latino-Svethici specimen vetustum. Sm. 4to. Upsala, 1845. Bound with it: H. G. von Gegerfelt. Numi ducum reipublicae Venetae in Numophylacio Academico Upsaliensi. Sm. 4to. Upsala, 1839.
9. Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Bibliographie Historique de l'arrondissement de Saint-Omer. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1887.

From the Author, M. Ambroise Tardieu :—

1. Vie de Charles Tardieu (1810—1889). 2me édition. 8vo. Macon, 1894.
2. Grand Dictionnaire historique, généalogique et biographique de la Haute-Marche. 4to. Herment (Puy-de-Dôme), 1894.

From the Society of Cymmrodorion :—Record Series, No. 2. Ruthin Court Rolls. (Temp. Edward I.) Edited by R. A. Roberts. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Department of Science and Art :—Calendar, history, and general summary of Regulations of the Department of Science and Art. 1894. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author, Lady Evans :—Chapters on Greek dress. By Maria Millington Evans. 8vo. London, 1893.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the Numismatic Society for their gift to the library.

Robert Hall Warren, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a ballot to be taken at the ordinary meeting on Thursday, February 1st, for the election of a Member of Council and a Director, in the room of Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., deceased.

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

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

George Edward Fox, Esq.

Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D, D.C.L.

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq.

W. PALEY BAILDON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited by the kindness of G. J. Moore, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Appleby Hall, county of Leicester, an original general pardon granted to Sir John Moore under the great seal of James II., dated October 22, 1688 ; also a box of leather, stamped and gilt, made for the same ; the agent's bill for procuring the pardon ; and a MS. elegy on Sir John Moore, by Elkanah Settle, the city poet. The box cost 5s., which seems a very moderate sum.

Upon these Mr. Baidon read the following remarks :

“ Sir John Moore was second son of Charles Moore, of Stretton, county of Derby, afterwards lord of the manor of Appleby Parva, county of Leicester. He was baptised at Norton, county of Leicester, June 11th, 1620. The family is descended from the Moores, of Moor Hall, county of Lancaster. Sir John was a member of the Grocers' Company and filled the office of Master. He was engaged in the East India trade, and amassed a considerable fortune. He was alderman of Walbrook in 1671 and sheriff in 1672, when he was knighted by Charles II. at Whitehall. In 1681 he was elected lord mayor after a considerable amount of opposition owing to his favour at court. During his year of office he entertained Charles and the Queen at the Guildhall. The pageant on that occasion was prepared, at the cost of the Grocers' Company, by Thomas Jordan, the city poet. Two ballads were printed in honour of his election as lord mayor. One is called 'London's Joy, or the Lord Mayor's Show,' the other 'Vive le Roy, or London's Joy.' In his year of office, 1681, party feeling ran very high between the court and the popular party, and on the occasion of the election of the sheriffs the lord mayor, Moore, was jostled and had his hat knocked off, while in retaliation the sheriffs were accused of a riot and sent to the Tower. In 1689 a vote of censure was passed upon Moore by the House of Commons, and Mr. Charles

Welch, F.S.A., suggests that it was in anticipation of that vote that Sir John thought it advisable to obtain the general pardon which I exhibit here to-night. In 1681 he was President of Christ's Hospital. In 1682 he defrayed almost the entire cost of rebuilding the Grocers' Hall. In 1685 he was M.P. for the City of London. In 1697 he founded a grammar school at Appleby. Dr. Johnson was a candidate for the mastership of this school in 1738, but was ineligible for the post, not being a M.A., as was required by the statutes. The building for this school was designed by Wren; there is a statue of Moore at one end. In 1694 he built the writing and mathematical schools at Christ's Hospital, at a cost of £10,000. A statue was erected to his memory in front of the building, and his portrait is also preserved there. Sir John was married, but died without issue June 2, 1702, and was buried beside his wife (who died 1690) in the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. He left the bulk of his property to his nephews. The arms of the family are *Ermine, three greyhounds courant in pale sable, collared gules.* Crest, *a moor-cock sable, guttée d'or, the beak, comb, wattles, and legs gules, the wings open, holding in his beak a branch of heath proper.* In 1683 Moore received from Charles II. an augmentation to his arms of a canton, *gules*, charged with a lion of England. The inscription on his monument states that this was granted for 'his great and exemplary loyalty to the Crown.' This augmentation was granted to the descendants of his father.

I am very largely indebted to our Fellow, Mr. Charles Welch, for many of the foregoing particulars. Mr. Welch is contributing a notice of Sir John Moore to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and has very kindly allowed me to see and quote from his article.

The following extracts relate to the disputed election of the sheriffs in 1682.

#### JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*April 1, 1 Wm. and M., 1689.*

A petition of divers citizens unjustly accused of a riot at Guildhall, June 24th, 1682, and fined for the same May 8th, 1683, was presented.

*April 2.*

Petition of Tho. Pilkington, Major Slingsby Bethell, Sam. Swynocke, John Deacle, Richard Freeman, Robert Kaye, executors of Samuel Shute, executors of Alderman Cornish, executors of Sir Tho. Player, executors of Sir Francis Jinks,

John Wickham, and John Jeakell senior, alleging that they were unjustly fined, some in 1,000 marks, others in less, according to the degree of prejudice against them, amounting in all to £4,100; and that Mr. Bethell suffered nineteen months imprisonment; and praying the House to consider their case; was read.

Referred to committee appointed to examine matters relating to the city of London to report upon.

*May 29, 1689.*

The report of the committee is set out at great length, from which it appears that a dispute had arisen between the then lord mayor, Sir John Moore, and the common councilmen as to the election of the sheriffs, the lord mayor claiming the right to nominate one. The petitioners and others had been accused of riot during the elections, they belonging to the popular party, while the two sheriffs were committed to the Tower. The report goes fully into the question of the lord mayor's right to nominate one of the sheriffs.

The committee resolved :

That it is the opinion of this committee that Sir John Moore was one of the authors of the invasion made upon the rights of the city of London, in the elections of sheriffs for the said city in the year 1682 ;

and a like resolution with regard to Sir Dudley North.

No steps seem to have been taken against Sir John Moore and Sir Dudley North consequent upon these resolutions.

*June 25, 1689.*

A petition was presented by the common serjeant and the sheriffs :

That the ancient right of the city freely to elect their sheriffs and other magistrates may be vindicated from all invasions, &c.

*July 8, 1689.*

A bill to restore the charter of the city of London was read the first time.

*July 13, 1689.*

Read a second time and committed.

This bill was dropped.

*January 3, 1690.*

Leave was given to bring in a new bill; it does not appear that this was ever done.

*April 8, 1690.*

A committee was appointed to draw a new bill.

*April 14, 1690.*

Read first time.

*May 8, 1690.*

Passed Commons.

Passed Lords without amendment, and received Royal Assent, May 20, 1690.

*December 12, 1689.*

Another petition was read from Sir Tho. Pilkington, then lord mayor, and the others, setting forth, that by the contrivance of Sir John Moore and Sir Dudley North and their evil adherents, the petitioners had been wrongfully and unjustly convicted of a riot and fined various sums, and praying leave to bring in a bill to reimburse their fines out of the estates of Sir Dudley North, Sir John Moore, and Sir Peter Rich, that so the fines may be recoverable, so imburshed as aforesaid.

The matter was adjourned for the attendance of Sir Peter Rich, then a member of the House.

*January 22, 1690.*

The matter was debated in the House, and a motion put for leave to bring in such a bill was defeated by 169 to 152."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on a Statute Merchant seal for Kingston-upon-Hull, with some remarks on other seals of the Statute Merchant.

"In September last, during a visit to Hull for the purpose of consulting the corporation records, etc., I learned from Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, the records clerk, that he had come across several impressions of a curious Statute Merchant seal. One of these was produced, and proved to be a Statute Merchant seal for Kingston-upon-Hull, hitherto unknown to antiquaries, and of an unusually interesting character.

The history of the remarkable series of seals provided for recognizances of debtors under the statute of Acton Burnell *de Mercatoribus* of 1283, and the *Statutum Mercatorum* of 1285, forms the subjects of two valuable essays communicated to the

Society on January 18th, 1877, and February 22nd, 1883, by our then Treasurer, the late Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval.\* Since 1883 a number of additional facts have come to light, which, since they assist in dating most of these seals may be of sufficient interest to communicate to the Society. The seals, it will be remembered, were ordered to be 'of two pieces,' called the king's seal and the clerk's seal respectively, and used as seal and counterseal.

The Statute of 1283 specially names London, York, and Bristol as places to which such seals were to be sent, and a memorandum attached to it mentions in addition Lincoln, Winchester, and Shrewsbury. Impressions of the matrices of the 'king's seals' for all these six places exist, exhibiting the well-known type of the king's bust between two castles with a lion of England in base:

The London seal differs from the other five in the omission of the name of the city and in some slight details, and the castles are surmounted by single turrets, whereas in the other five examples the turrets are triple.

Of the same type as these five seals four other examples are known, for Oxford, Nottingham, Hereford, and Preston, but in the last named instance a star and moon is substituted for each castle, and in the Hereford seal a star and moon are added above the castles. A seal for Chester also exists, but with castles like those on the London seal, with which it appears to be contemporary.

It is to be presumed that these eleven seals are all of the same date, *circa* 1283, as they are unquestionably by the same hand, but, as we shall see presently, some degree of caution is necessary in fixing their dates.

The Statute of 1285 does not specify any towns, but an added note records the transmission of the Act to Exeter, and a later memorandum its transmission to Lostwithiel on September 3rd, 1311.

Of the Lostwithiel seal no impressions are known, but the silver matrix of the Exeter one is still preserved. The Society's collection also contains an original detached impression, with the clerk's seal on the reverse, presented by Mr. Franks in 1875. This impression is undated, but is probably the same as one exhibited to the Society on March 14th, 1822, by Sir Henry (then Mr.) Ellis, and described as 'formerly appendant to a deed of the year 1292.' This date seems to have been doubted by Mr. Perceval in his first paper, though with reluctance, for if it could be relied on, as he says: 'we could with

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vii. 107, and x. 253.



certainly affirm that the Exeter seal at least was made and issued prior to 'the ordinances of 1312,' and if it be before that date, then 'so also most probably are those which correspond to it most closely in type.' Whether 1292 be the date of the deed or not, one fact is certain, which was overlooked by Mr. Perceval, that on the 22nd August in that very year Edward I. granted to the mayor of Exeter, by a still existing charter, the custody at will of the king's seal for sealing recognizances of debts acknowledged before him by force of the Statutes of 1283 and 1285.

This Exeter seal is therefore almost certainly of the year 1292, and not 1285, as afterwards thought by Mr. Perceval. It differs from the Bristol, Winchester, and Lincoln seals of (probably) 1283, in having a broader and larger head; but the castles, as before, are triple-towered. The same broad head is to be seen on the Nottingham seal, to which I think we can also fix the date 1292; for an inquest was taken in 21 Edward I. (1292-3) to inquire if one John de Rempston, clerk, was fit for the office then held by him, that of clerk assigned to take recognizances for debts with the mayor of Nottingham.\*

There is one other seal which probably belongs to one or other of these early groups, that for the city of Gloucester. It differs notably from the rest in being of much larger size; its diameter is  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches instead of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch; its matrix is of a fine yellow bronze instead of silver, like the existing matrices of the other seals; and the king's bust, instead of the two castles, stands between two horse-shoes, and the field is powdered with horse-nails.

The date of yet one other seal of the earlier type is known, that of Norwich, which, as Mr. Perceval has shown, was not issued until 1298. It so closely resembles the Winchester example, which is almost certainly *circa* 1283, that it would have been referred to the same date if we had not the record of its issue. Hence the caution necessary in assigning dates to these curious seals.

By the 'new Ordinances' made in the fifth year of Edward II., dated Sept. 27, 1311, it was proposed to restrict the taking of recognizances to twelve towns, viz.:

- |                |                 |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Newcastle.  | 5. Bristol.     | 9. London.      |
| 2. York.       | 6. Southampton. | 10. Canterbury. |
| 3. Nottingham. | 7. Lincoln.     | 11. Shrewsbury. |
| 4. Exeter.     | 8. Northampton. | 12. Norwich.    |

This list omits Chester, Winchester, Preston, Hereford,

\* *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, i. 426.

Oxford, and Gloucester, which already had seals, and names four additional places, Newcastle, Southampton, Northampton, and Canterbury. Mr. Perceval thought that as the object of the Ordinances was to restrict the use of recognizances and not to extend them, it might fairly be inferred that these towns already had seals. I do not, however, think that this inference can be justified. No seal is known for Newcastle, and perhaps one was not made. The Canterbury seal certainly did not exist in 1311, for its use was not authorised until 1336, when Edward III. granted a formal commission for the purpose. The head on the Canterbury seal is flatter than those on the seals of the earlier type, and Mr. Perceval, who had not come across the commission of 1336, says it 'seems to be a copy of a thirteenth century matrix.' It has the usual lion in base and the castles on either side, but these have single towers only, as in the London and Chester seals.

The Southampton seal has the same flattened head, but this curious disposition of the accessories, that instead of a lion in base there is a castle, and instead of the side castles there are lions. Its date is unknown, but I think it must be subsequent to 1311. It was certainly in use before 1328, for on the Patent Roll\* of that year I find a record of the appointment of John de Say to the custody of the smaller seal of the 'two pieces.'

The Northampton seal has a king's bust not unlike those on the Exeter and Nottingham seals, but the lion in base is of a type peculiar to itself, with prominent ears and a short tail, and the side castles are broad and flat with three slim turrets. The date of this seal is unknown. I do not think it is earlier than 1311. It existed before 1327, in which year the appointment of a custodian of the smaller seal is entered on the Patent Roll.

There still remain six other fourteenth century seals, for places not named in the Statutes or Ordinances.

The first of these is the very interesting and hitherto unknown seal for Kingston-on-Hull, of which, by the courtesy of the mayor and corporation, I am able to exhibit this evening three impressions, appended to recognizances of the years 1507, 1519 and 1520 respectively. The matrix is now lost, but was in existence within the last hundred years. The seal is of the same large size as the Gloucester example,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, but instead of the usual bust it has a half-length effigy of the king, who is represented full-faced and beardless, and wearing a crown with three fleurons. The king is habited

\* Appointment of clerks are entered on the Patent Rolls for York, Exeter, Nottingham, and Oxford in 1327, twice at Shrewsbury in 1328, and at London in 1329.

in a closely-fitting tunic with a lion of England upon the breast. On each side of the king's head, instead of the usual castle, is a



STATUTE MERCHANT SEAL FOR KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.  
(full size.)

large single-masted ship, but without sails. The whole is encircled by a narrow border of four-leaved flowers. The legend is :

\* S'EDWARDI RÆG' PRO RÆCOGNITIONIBVS  
DÆBITORV APVD KYRGÆSTON SVP HULL'

This seal was obtained in accordance with the charter of Edward III. of July 15th, 1331, which granted amongst other privileges that of taking recognizances for debts under the Statute Merchant, and having a seal of two pieces in the usual way. No impressions of the lesser piece or clerk's seal have yet come to light.

The second seal, for Coventry, belongs to the older type, and has a bust of the king very similar to that on the Canterbury seal, with the usual lion in base, but on either side instead of a castle is a large oak tree. The matrix is of latten and not silver. The privilege of taking recognizances was conferred upon the city of Coventry by Edward III. by his charter of 1345, and I think we may fairly assume that this is the date of the seal and the explanation of its likeness in style to the Canterbury example.

The third seal, for Hedon, is authorised by Edward III.'s charter of 1348, but no impression of it is known.

The fourth and fifth seals, for Wigan and Salisbury, have already been shown by Mr. Perceval to date from 1350 and 1351 respectively. Both present differences in design and treatment which clearly separate them, with the seals subse-

quent to the Ordinances of 1311, from those that were as clearly made in the thirteenth century.

The last of these seals, that accorded to Worcester by Richard II's charter of 1395, has not yet come to light, and very likely was never made.

I have not thought it necessary to make any observations on the clerks' seals, because there is no fresh evidence to add to what Mr. Perceval has said on the subject.

I append a list of all the known seals, with their probable dates :

STATUTE MERCHANT SEALS.

Place.	Date.	Matrix.	Clerk's Seal.
London . . .	1283	Lost . . .	Lost.
York . . .	1283	Silver . . .	Silver, other later.
Bristol . . .	1283	Silver . . .	Lost.
Chester . . .	1283	Silver . . .	Lost. A later known.
Winchester . . .	1283	Silver . . .	Unknown.
Lincoln . . .	1283	Lost . . .	Lost.
Preston . . .	? 1283	Lost . . .	Lost.
Shrewsbury . . .	1283	? Lost . . .	Lost (also variant).
Hereford . . .	1283	Silver . . .	Unknown.
Oxford . . .	1283	Lost . . .	Lost.
Gloucester . . .	1283	Latten . . .	Unknown, but a later one known.
Nottingham . . .	1292-3	Silver . . .	Unknown.
Exeter . . .	1292	Silver . . .	Lost.
Norwich . . .	1298	Silver . . .	Lost.
Northampton . . .	1312	Lost . . .	Lost.
Southampton . . .	? 1312	? Lost . . .	? Lost.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . .	1331	Silver, but lost	Unknown.
Canterbury . . .	1336	Silver . . .	Unknown.
Coventry . . .	1345	Latten . . .	Unknown.
Wigan . . .	1350	Lost . . .	Lost.
Salisbury . . .	1351	? Lost . . .	? Lost.

*Not known :*

Lostwithiel, authorised in 1311.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, named in the Ordinances of 1311.

Hedon, authorised by charter of Edward III. 1348.

Worcester, authorised by charter of Richard II. 1395."

The Rev. E. S. DEWICK, M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on a splendid fourteenth century Pontifical of a Bishop of Metz, exhibited by and belonging to Thomas Brooke, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. Dewick's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, February 1st, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 Bureau of Ethnology (Smithsonian Institution) :—Bibliography of the Salishan Languages. By J. C. Pilling. 8vo. Washington, 1893.

From Samuel Gardner, Esq. :—Catalogue of a series of Photographs, illustrating English Gothic architecture. (Butler Museum, Harrow School). 8vo. Harrow, 1894.

From the Author :—Church Folklore, a record of some post-Reformation usages in the English church, now mostly obsolete. By the Rev. J. E. Vaux, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From G. F. Beaumont, Esq., F.S.A. :—Plan and Section of ancient Earthworks at Layer Marney, Essex. Drawn by P. M. Beaumont, July, 1891.

E. W. Brabrook, Esq., and M. Stephenson, Esq., were nominated scrutators of the ballot for the election of a Member of Council and Director, in the room of Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., deceased.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, communicated the following note on some fragments of Roman sculptured and inscribed stones lately found at Wallsend :

“Several fragments of Roman inscribed and sculptured stones have been recently discovered a little to the west of the Roman station of *Segedunum per lineam valli*, in some allotment gardens belonging to the Corporation of Newcastle. The stones have been removed to the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle.

Amongst the stones are fragments of two inscriptions :

1. A well-carved goat and the foot of a human figure, and

below in a sunk panel, 10 inches long by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad, an inscription to Mercury by the second cohort of Nervians, the '*pags . . . diorum,*' may be compared with other inscriptions of a like nature, such as those at Birrens.\*



FRAGMENTS OF A ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT WALLSEND.\*  
( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.<sup>b</sup>)

2. These two fragments do not give us much information; the name *Cornelius* or *Cornelianus* may have been on the altar. He was perhaps a *beneficiarius* of the *Legatus Augusti propraetor provinciae*. The cohort recorded may be the same as in the former inscription, the second of Nervians.



FRAGMENTS OF AN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT WALLSEND.†  
( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.)

W. NIVEN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following note on the church of St. Nicholas, at Fyfield, Berks, lately destroyed by fire:

“This church was entirely destroyed as to its interesting

\* *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Nos. 1072, 1073.

† These illustrations have been kindly lent by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

wood fittings, and seriously damaged as to its stonework, by fire, on October 27th, 1893.

Fyfield has long been connected with St. John's College, Oxford, the manor having been given as an endowment to his newly-founded college by Sir Thomas White in 1555.

A good deal of modern restoration has been done, but so far as I can make out its own story the fabric seems to have been built in the latter part of the twelfth century, and to have been a cross church. In the fourteenth century (as happened also at the neighbouring church of Buckland) the chancel was rebuilt, and probably lengthened, and new windows inserted throughout the building. After the death of Sir John Golafre, 'servant to King Henry V. and to King Henry VI.,' the Golafre chapel, dedicated in honour of St. John the Baptist, was built. This seems to have taken the place of the twelfth-century north transept, and extended two bays westward from it. A little later this chapel, thus forming a north aisle, was extended westward, and the chapel proper enclosed by a handsome oak screen, of which, and the interesting returned stalls, only ashes remain.

The tombs of Sir John Golafre in this chapel, and of Lady Katharine Gordon in the chancel, are both very much damaged, but not destroyed. The former is an open altar-tomb, with effigy of the knight, and below a shrouded figure. At the same time that the monument to Lady Katharine was erected, in the north-eastern part of the chancel, the beautifully carved cornice was carried across the east wall above the altar to form a reredos, with a central niche or tabernacle."

W. HARRISON, Esq., communicated an Archaeological Survey of Lancashire, which will be printed in continuation of others already published by the Society.

The Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following account of an effigy of a lady in Ilton church, Somerset:

"On Thursday, September 7th, 1893, I visited Ilton church, near Ilminster, in Somerset. I was attracted thither by the fact that the north aisle was known as the 'Wadham Aisle,' and that there were two Wadham brasses in the church. There is nothing to remark about the church, which has been completely 'restored,' but under a low arch of Decorated work at the south end of the south transept lies the effigy of a lady. The figure was formerly at the end of the north aisle of the church, and was removed to its present position about 40 years ago. It evidently originally rested upon an altar-tomb. By the courtesy

of the vicar the figure has been photographed for me ; those who removed it for the purpose reckoned that it weighed about 6 cwt. The figure, which is cut in alabaster, is 4 feet 11 inches in length. The lady is represented as lying supine with the hands clasped in prayer ; her head rests upon a pillow and a cushion which was originally supported by angels. On her head is a cap richly diapered, from which two horns rise straight over the forehead ; and over these a veil is drawn which falls to the shoulders. Round her neck is a collar apparently of quatrefoils, from which a rose badge depends ; beneath this, her neck is twice crossed by the cords which confine the mantle in which she lies. She is clothed in a long robe, which I think concealed the feet, for I do not think that they projected beyond it, although in the darkness of the arch I could not see, and was obliged to trust to feeling the end of the figure. It can be seen from the photograph that the part where the right foot would have been has been broken away ; the vicar thinks that the toes of the left foot projected, though now broken away ; he does not think that the left foot was shown entirely. Over the robe she has a tunic coming well below the knees, with a border, probably fur, of two inches clearly defined. Over this again is a jacket falling away sharply over the breasts and hips with a clearly defined fur edging of about an inch. Over this the hands and arms project from the mantle in which she lies, which also has a border an inch broad. The cords of the mantle after being brought together on the neck pass under the hands, and after being united by a slide at a little below the thigh terminate in two tassels at the knees.

There are a few traces of colour still remaining. The cushion supported by the angels was once red, and had an edge of red with a gold line and gold spots, and there are traces of gold on the lady's collar ; but the colour is most clear near the left foot, where the corner of the mantle is lifted by a tiny dog, about 4 inches over all, who has a collar, also once gilded. He is cut clear, and passing my finger behind to remove the dirt and cobwebs I brought out the pattern of the border of her mantle, a vandyke pattern in blue, white, and gold, as fresh as when painted.

I regret to say that the nose and raised hands of the figure have been knocked off, and the whole surface is scored with initials and other signs.

In exhibiting an enlarged photograph of the head, I would point out how the mutilations of the eyes, mouth, and nose, and the scoring of a star on the forehead, have spoilt what was doubtless originally a lovely face.

The vicar informs me that he has found a figure exactly



like this one at Norbury, in Derbyshire. It differs only in being 6 feet 6 inches in length, and the badge on the neck is a lily instead of a rose. A similar figure exists among the Herbert tombs at Montgomery.

I suggested the restoration of the injured parts, but in that case it would be necessary to recolour the figure in order to conceal the ravages of the barbarians, a course deprecated by the vicar and by our Fellow Mr. Jackson, who, while visiting Ilton, like myself, in pursuit of Wadham remains, was also struck by the figure, of which he gives an account in his book on Wadham College, where he suggests that she may have been one of the Wadham family, coming, as she does from the Wadham aisle, and having the Wadham rose as a pendant to her collar."

Mr. Hope spoke of the close similarity, in all respects save size, of the Ilton effigy to that of Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Fitzherbert, in Norbury church, Derbyshire.\* The date of this is proved by the collar of suns and roses with pendant boar round the neck of Ralph Fitzherbert to be *circa* 1483, in which year he died, and the Ilton effigy would, therefore, be of about the same date. Mr. Hope suggested that both the Ilton figure and the Norbury tomb were made at Nottingham by the school of carvers there, from alabaster obtained from the famous Chellaston pits.

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

The ballot of the election of a Member of Council opened at 8:30 p.m., and closed at 9 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., had been unanimously elected.

The ballot for a Director opened at 9:0 p.m. and closed at 9:30 p.m., when Viscount Dillon, V.P., was declared unanimously elected.

\* Engraved in Lysons' *Magna Britannia*, vol. v. Derbyshire, plate 5, p. ccxxvii.

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Thursday, February 8th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 Ancient Families of Suffolk. By the Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A. (Reprinted from *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, vol. viii. part 2.) 8vo. Ipswich, 1893.

From the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion :—Address by John, Marquess of Bute, written for the Rhyl Eisteddfod, September 7th, 1892. 4to. Llanelwy.

From the Editor, G. F. Warner, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—The Library of James VI., 1573—1583, from a manuscript in the hand of Peter Young, his tutor. (Extracted from the *Miscellany*, vol. xv. of the Publications of the Scottish History Society.) 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.

SIR J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A., exhibited a number of flint implements found at Lee-on-the Solent, Hants, upon which he read the following remarks :

“The flint implements now exhibited have been found at intervals during the last eight or nine years at Lee-on-the-Solent, a property belonging to me in Hampshire, which during that time has been in process of development as a building estate at the seaside.

The place is situated on the Solent, and extends for about a mile from Browdown, the western extremity of Stokes Bay, to near Hill Head, in the direction of Southampton Water.\* It is thus about midway betwixt Portsmouth and Southampton, and is directly facing Osborne House, on the opposite shore of the Isle of Wight. The sea front is formed by a low cliff varying from about 15 to 20 or 25 feet in height, which is a mass of flint, gravel, and sand, with occasional beds or pockets of clay. This stratum of gravel extends all over the district, which is level land, and it rests directly on a thick bed of dark green clay containing numerous marine shells, sharks' teeth, etc. This clay is, I believe, of the upper tertiary formations, whilst the gravel is of quaternary deposit.

A considerable number of flint implements of similar types to those now exhibited have been found in former years at Hill

\* An account of the discoveries at Hill Head is given in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* (1864), xx. 188, and (1870) xxvi. Also in Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements* (1872), 546.

Head, and also on the adjacent shores of Southampton Water, which are in consequence recognised finding places for such objects. Hill Head, as I have said, almost adjoins the western boundary of Lee-on-the-Solent, but there have, I think, never been any excavations of gravel at that place, and I believe that nearly all the specimens found there have been picked up on the sea beach, and have come from the waste of the friable gravel cliff, which is constantly taking place. The specimens from Lee now exhibited, on the contrary, with a few exceptions, have been obtained from excavations made at some distance inland from the sea front.

Several miles of new roads having to be made, two gravel pits were opened for the purpose of obtaining the necessary road metal, and at a rough estimate I think that upwards of an acre of gravel, averaging about 12 feet deep from the surface, has, during the last few years, been excavated and carted away. The implements in question have been found from time to time by the labourers employed, and I think it likely that others have come to light which have not come into my possession, and that many more have been overlooked. I am informed that the greater number have been found towards the bottom of the pit at about 12 feet beneath the surface. Some few of those now exhibited were picked up on the sea beach as at Hill Head, and others on the surface of the land. The entire number which up to the present time has come into my hands is about 50, and of these I should think at least 40 have come out of the pits. As the two pits are some distance apart, and as there is no reason to suppose that the entirely accidental selection of these sites has resulted in the coming upon any exceptionally rich deposit of flint implements, I think it may fairly be inferred that the gravel stratum covering the entire flat land of the district is similarly rich in these objects, and so the number still underground must be enormous. With perhaps two exceptions, I apprehend the specimens are all of the Paleolithic period; one of them is the chisel-shaped instrument, which has been ground to a cutting edge; it will be noted, however, that there are two others of the same form, which have been chipped into shape only and not finished by grinding. Whether these specimens should be classed as of Paleolithic or Neolithic origin the Fellows of our Society who are specially acquainted with this class of primitive objects, and whose authority will, I have no doubt, be considered decisive, will perhaps kindly consider and determine.

I am able, however, to state what I believe to be the exact circumstances under which the semi-polished chisel-shaped implement was found, as I happened to be at Lee at the time. It was in fact found by my farm carter in June, 1891, in the

gravel pit at a depth of about 12 feet from the surface, and the man informed me that he had picked it out himself as it projected from the friable perpendicular side of the excavation. I should state that I noted these facts, and placed the label on the specimen recording them at the time; if, nevertheless, there should be any mistake in the matter, I feel sure that it did not arise from any intention on the part of the finder of the implement to deceive me, inasmuch as he was entirely unaware that it was in any way remarkable, or that it differed in any respect from the others which he had found in the like position. The other implement of almost identical shape, but which shows no trace of polishing, was in like manner, at least so I believe, also found *in situ* in the gravel pit. One other specimen should be noted; this is the smooth oval or circular stone with depressions ground into it on both sides. I have unfortunately no record of the discovery of this specimen, which was, like the majority of them, sent up to me to London without any special account as to how they were found."

Sir JOHN EVANS pointed out that the polished implement was iron-stained and marked by recent contact with the iron shoes of beast or man, the mark in one place being still metallic. There was therefore no doubt in his mind that, despite the carter's statement, the implement was a surface specimen.

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., read the following note upon a bronze bell from the Cabeirion, near Thebes, in Bœotia :

"Among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum is a small bronze bell, found on the site of the Cabeirion, near Thebes, in Bœotia. It is inscribed with a dedication by one Pyrrhias to the god Cabeiros and a boy :

ΠΥΡΙΑΣ.

ΚΑΒΙΡΩΙ.

ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΔΙ.

Πυρ(ρ)ίας Καβίρω καὶ Παιδί.

On the same site there had been found a few years ago other dedications to this god Cabeiros, and in particular part of a vase on which was painted a representation of him, accompanied by a boy who acts as a sort of Ganymede, Cabeiros himself having the aspect of Dionysos.\* Beside the god is inscribed the name *Κάβιρος*, and beside the boy simply the designation *Παῖς*. The inscription on our bell now shows that the boy was no mere attendant, but was so far co-equal with Cabeiros that a dedication could be

\* *Mittheilungen des Arch. Inst. Athen.*, xiii. pl. 9.

made to them jointly, much as to Demeter and her daughter Core. I mention this comparison with Demeter because in Bœotia she was given the epithet of Cabeiria, and was spoken of as the mother of the Cabeiri. Apparently in that part of the Greek world the worship of Demeter and her daughter Core had been intimately associated with that of Cabeiros and Pais. Unfortunately Pausanias (ix. 25, 5) expressly declines to relate what he had been told of the rites and ceremonies connected with this local worship of Cabeiros. We should have been glad to learn, among other things, whether the Pais or boy was regarded as a son of Cabeiros, and in fact as one of the Cabeiri.

Among the many references to the Cabeiri in ancient literature there is a statement that one of them was named Cadmilos, that his function was to act as wine-pourer like a male Hebe, and that the Camillus, in the religion of the Romans, was the same person, both in name and function. That appears to be confirmed by the fragment of vase just mentioned. What we gain in addition from the bronze bell is that this young wine-pourer had ranked with the god himself, and was no mere attendant.

The purposes for which bells were employed by the Greeks are of course many and various, but the smallness of the present specimen clearly indicates that it had been used only to produce a jingling noise, possibly by being suspended round the neck of a mule. In ordinary circumstances a muleteer would have been free to dedicate such a bell in a temple as a token of his calling, and of his gratitude for divine favours. But in the present case we have to bear in mind that the numerous antiquities found on the site of this temple exhibit a singularly persistent local character, suggesting that there had been a regularly recurring festival in which painted vases and other objects of a strictly prescribed class were used. The vases, for instance, though frequently of a comparatively late date, retain throughout the archaic black figure method of painting, and adhere on the whole to one shape and one class of subjects, grotesque or comic. In these respects they run parallel to the Panathenaic prize vases, as to which we know that the limitations of shape, style, and subject imposed on them arose from the fact that this particular form of vase had become, so to speak, stereotyped for an annually recurring festival in Athens, and was not otherwise employed except in very rare cases of obvious imitation. Similarly we may argue from the continuity of shape, style, and subject on the vases from the Cabeirion that they also had been produced for a regularly recurring festival. What the character of that festival had been Pausanias might have told us. As it is we can

only hope that when the vases and fragments of vases come to be published in full, something may be gathered of it. Meantime enough is known of them to show that one element of the festival had consisted in Bacchic representations.

Now it happens that on a sarcophagus in the British Museum there is a Bacchic representation in which is a figure of Silenus on a mule; from the neck of the mule is suspended a small bell. It is conceivable that our new bell had been used in some Bacchic representation similar to that on the sarcophagus, and had thereafter been dedicated in the temple as a memorial. I do not suggest that Pyrrhias, the dedicator, had played the part of an inebriate Silenus on the occasion. He may only have lent his mule. But seriously, it is just possible that our small bell with its dedication may be of some use in the future elucidation of this complex and difficult subject of the Cabeiri."

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent, read a paper on the discovery of the Roman Walls of Rochester.

Mr. Payne's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, February 15th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—

1. Compendio della stirpe di Carlo magno et Carlo V. imperatori. Composta per Pietro Mareno. Sm. 8vo. Venice, 1545.
2. Hieroglyphica, sive de sacris Aegyptiorum, aliarumque gentium literis Commentarii Joannis Pierii Valeriani Bolzani Bellunensis, a Caelio Augustino Curione duobus Libris aucti, et multis imaginibus illustrati. Folio. Basel, 1575.
3. Christianæ Pietatis prima institutio, ad usum Scholarum Græce et Latinè scripta. 12mo. London, 1638.
4. The History of Christina Allessandra, Queen of Swedland. Sm. 8vo. London, 1658.
5. An Exact Collection of Acts, Declarations, Orders, &c. printed and published since April 25, 1660. In the 12th year of His Majesties Reign. Folio. London, 1660.

6. The History of the Church of Scotland. By John Spotswood, Lord Archbishop of S. Andrews. Third Edition. Folio. London, 1668.
7. Dissertatio de Jesu Christi Domini Nostri anno et mense natali. Authore Petro Allix, S.T.P. 8vo. London, 1707.
8. Les Moeurs des Israélites. Par M<sup>r</sup> l'Abbé Fleury. 12mo. Brussels, 1722.
9. Tegenwoordige Staat der vereenigde Nederlanden. 2 vols. Amsterdam, 1751.
10. England's Bloody Tribunal: or, Popish Cruelty displayed. By the Rev. Matthew Taylor, D.D. 4to. London, 1770.
11. Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry. Translated from the French of M. de St. Palaye, by the Translator of the Life of Petrarch. 8vo. London, 1784.
12. Accounts and Extracts of the Manuscripts in the Library of the King of France. Translated from the French. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1789.
13. Pietas Londinensis: the History, Design, and present state of the various Public Charities in and near London. By A. Highmore. 8vo. London, 1810.
14. A Manual of Classical Bibliography. By J. W. Moss. 2 vols. London, 1825.

From the Author:—Notes on incised Sculpturings on Stones in the Cairns of Sliabh-na-Calliaghe, Ireland. With illustrations from plans and sketches by the late G. V. Du Noyer. By William Frazer. (From Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.) 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Sir John Evans for his gift to the Library.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 1st.

SIR HENRY HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., M.P., Local Secretary for Lancashire, exhibited a jug of pottery belonging to Thomas Cartwright, Esq., of Newbottle Manor, Northamptonshire.

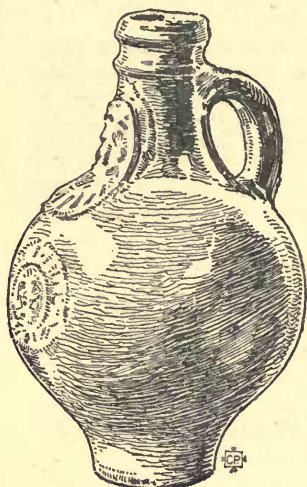
“It is a grey-beard of the usual size and form,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, and 5 inches in diameter; globular body, narrow neck with a singularly rude face in front; on the body is a medallion in relief with letters R. B. surrounded by the inscription IE . NE . ME STONE . PAS. 1674. Who was R. B. and why he used so strange a motto does not appear.

The chief peculiarity of this vessel is that it is not of stone-ware like the grey-beards from Germany, or Cullen pots as they were called, but is of greyish pottery with a dark green lead glaze, and is therefore probably an imitation of German stone-ware, whether French or English is not clear.

The only English example at all similar is a grey-beard in the British Museum; found in Cateaton Street, London, in 1842. It has, however, a much wider neck and a browner glaze: height 8

inches. It likewise has a rude face on the neck; but on the body are three medallions, repetitions of the same design, with the arms of Sackville, earl of Dorset, surrounded by the Garter, and surmounted by an earl's coronet.

If these vessels are of about the same date it is probable that the arms are intended for Charles Sackville, the sixth earl of Dorset,



EARTHENWARE JUG, 1674.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)



MEDALLION ON FRONT OF JUG.  
(Full size)

created K.G. in 1691-2, and who was created in the lifetime of his father earl of Middlesex. His grandfather, the fourth earl, was also K.G. in 1625, and died in 1632."

MRS. KINGDON, through Edward S. Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of fragments of Roman pottery dug up in a field in Alice Holt, near Farnham, Hants.

Mr. Fox pointed out that the pottery was of a class of which bushels of fragments were dug up during the excavations at Silchester, and he was inclined to think from the presence of at least one "waster" that the pieces had come from the sight of a kiln. Extensive traces of kilns had been found in the neighbourhood many years ago, which indicated the existence of potteries of the Romano-British period, for which reason the fragments exhibited were of considerable interest.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt. D., President, exhibited an English Astrolabe, dated 1631, and a German Ring Dial, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following notes :



“The little planisphere exhibited by the President was bought at Christie’s sale rooms a few days ago, without any history, and he has asked me to give a short description of it. It belongs to a period when a good many men in England and elsewhere were engaged in writing treatises upon astronomy and mathematics, the best known among whom is Edmund Gunter, whose name will always be associated with the scale invented by him. One result of the great production of books and instruments at this time is, that every succeeding maker of quadrants and astrolabes designed some new method of taking observations, or simplified the working, or what is perhaps more common, introduced new scales and tables of his own devising. With an instrument so complicated as an astrolabe, it can be imagined that, when the maker is unknown, it is not always an easy task to discover the purpose of all the scales and arcs with which a comparatively modern instrument is covered.

The astrolabe before us differs from those of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in having fewer members, and in having no stars marked upon the *rete*.

It consists of the mother or main disc, upon the front of which is the *rete* and rule with sights (one end of which is imperfect), and upon the back revolves the label. The whole is held by a ring, large enough to pass over the finger, affixed to a projection from the southern edge of the astrolabe.

The planisphere is 4·74 inches in diameter, but having been made for use in one latitude only it has no ‘brinkes’ or bordure, as Chaucer calls the stout rim which formed the circumference of the front of the astrolabe that he describes. Such a rim is not necessary, unless there are ‘tables’ to lie within it, such as were seen in the astrolabe that I had the honour of describing to the Society some months since.\*

The outer edge of the front is divided into quadrants of 90 degrees; within this is the zodiac, divided into degrees; then the months, divided into days, February having only 28, and the innermost circle is marked with the points of the compass. The centre is engraved with circles of altitude, and these are crossed by arcs of azimuth converging at the zenith. Another circle occupies the lower part of the centre intersecting the circles of altitude, and upon that portion of it which falls below the horizon *rectus* are drawn the signs of the zodiac, the six southern ones being divided into degrees parallel with the line of the rule. In Chaucer this circle is found upon the *rete*, not upon the mother, and the stars usually found upon the *rete* are here engraved upon the mother.

The *rete* is of simple construction; the circumference is divided into the twenty-four hours of the astronomical day, indi-

\* *Proc.* xiv. 361.

eated by two sets of Roman numerals I. to XII., engraved and filled with enamel, and the inner edge is divided into  $29\frac{1}{2}$  parts to represent the lunar month. The rule which, according to Chaucer, should be upon the back of the instrument, is here upon the front. It is unfortunately imperfect, one end, with the sight which was fixed to it, being broken away. This imperfect end is divided into unequal degrees, zero being the Tropic of Cancer, from which 60 degrees are counted to the centre and 20 degrees outwards.

Upon the back of the astrolabe is a projection of the sphere in straight lines, the axis being horizontal. This projection is described in Gunter's *Description of the use of the Sector*, London, 1638, though upon the instrument before us the projection is somewhat amplified. The circumference is divided, like the front, into quadrants of 90 degrees, and it has, within this circle, one containing the Sunday letters, as well as other scales. The label is divided by a scale. Upon the projection to which the ring for suspension is attached are the initials R. M., and the date 1631. These initials are doubtless those of the maker, but I have been unable to find out his name. Around the date, on one face is a table of the Dominical letters, and upon the other one of the golden numbers with the epacts.

The uses of these projections of the sphere are many and various, though in the present day the calculations that can be made with them are to be found worked out for every period of the year in many almanacs, the most generally useful of which is that published annually by one of our Fellows, Mr. Joseph Whitaker. Among other more abstruse purposes served by this particular projection Gunter mentions the hour of the day, the time of the sun's rising and setting, the length of the night, the sun's distance from the zenith at noon, and his depression below the horizon at midnight.

The only other point that I can mention is that so far as I can make out in the worn condition of the surface the instrument would seem to have been made for a latitude somewhat north of London, perhaps that of Oxford.

The little ring dial exhibited by the President belongs to a class of instruments by no means uncommon, but it possesses certain features that render it worthy of our attention. It was obtained by Mr. Franks from a German collection, and has unfortunately no further history.

In construction it does not differ from the ring dials of humbler metal. As to these, a good deal of information is scattered through various publications. They are usually about twice the size of the specimen before us, made of brass, and some of them, besides the figures of the hours and the initial

letters of the months, are inscribed with appropriate mottoes such as are commonly found upon fixed dials. A list of these is given in Mr. Gatty's *Book of Sundials* (London, 1889), and a figure and description of a ring dial in the possession of Mrs. Dent, of Sudeley castle, is given on p. 476. Of the brass ring dials we have in the British Museum eight examples, most of which are of English work, and probably ranging in date from the end of the seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth. The initial letters of the names of the twelve months are the same in English, French, and German, as well as in the Latin, and where there is nothing upon a dial but those initials and the numbers for the hours, it would not be easy to say in what country it was made. Professor George Stephens of Copenhagen wrote to *Notes and Queries* in 1851 (vol. iii. p. 52) with regard to the question whether or no such a dial as this was alluded to in *As You Like It* in the possession of the fool. Professor Stephens agrees with Mr. Knight in thinking that Touchstone's dial was of this kind, and a subsequent writer (A. E. B. of Leeds, p. 107) gives many cogent reasons why it was not—a controversy that I will leave where it stands. But Professor Stephens gives an account of two of the dials in his possession, one modern, and bought in the island of Gothland, the other "perhaps a hundred years older," and obtained in Stockholm. Both of these he seems to consider to be of native make, and both are practically identical with the German example now before us, and with those in the Museum, some of which are without doubt of English origin, for upon three are the following mottoes:—

The sun rides post time flies away,  
 And hours lost are lost for aye.  
 Live ever mindful of thy dying,  
 For time is always from thee flying.  
 As a ring is round and hath no end,  
 So is my love unto my freind.

Another correspondent writes to *Notes and Queries* in the same year (p. 196), and gives an account of the wholesale manufacture of these popular dials by Messrs. Proctor, of Milk Street, Sheffield, his authority being an old brass turner who had turned them out by the gross of all sizes and prices, "about seventy years ago," *i.e.* about 1780, and boasted that they were capable of "telling the time true to a quarter of an hour." Thus there can be no doubt that dials of this design were used down to quite recent times, but I know of no proof of Professor Stephens's statement that the "ring dial was probably the watch of our forefathers some thousand years previous to the

invention of the modern chronometer." As a matter of fact I have never seen one older than the specimen now under consideration. This I will now describe. It is a flat gold band, 1 inch in diameter and 0.30 inch broad. Upon the outer surface is a channel running through the middle of the band, and in this works another ring exactly fitting the channel, and filling it up even with the general surface. Upon one part of the outside are engraved the initial letters of the names of the months, six upon one side of the channel and six on the other, so that the J of January is opposite the N of November, March opposite September, or nearly so. Upon that part of the smaller ring in the channel that revolves between these two groups of months is a small hole. When in use, this hole is brought level with the month in which the observation is taken, held towards the sun, and the ray passing through shines upon the figure of the hour engraved on the inner side. The hours, like the months, are placed in two lines, the hour of noon being naturally at the lowest point of the circle inside, just as the month of June is at the highest point of the line of months. As the divisions for the twelve months are each only 0.13 of an inch in length, it is clear that the hour by the sun could be found only within rather wide limits, and I scarcely think that this dial would "tell the time to a quarter of an hour," as the old Sheffield workman claimed his would do.

The only other feature of interest about this dial is that it has a small shield of arms fixed upon one side of it, charged with a demi-bull rampant, and at the sides are the letters H.G.V.B., no doubt the arms and initials of the owner, but the President has been unable to find his name.

The extremely simple character of this little toy, combined with the fact of its being in a precious material, would alone point to its being an early example of its kind. But here the character of the work gives us more certain indications, and I should be inclined to place its date about the end of the sixteenth century rather than the beginning of the next. Although it is made for the old style, this does not help much in determining its date, for in both Germany and Switzerland the Protestants held out against the Gregorian Calendar until the year 1700.

It may, I think, be fairly assumed that these dials were commonly used in the early part of the seventeenth century. For in a work entitled *De Symbolis Heroicis*, by Sylvester Petrasancta, published at Antwerp in 1634, an engraving and description of one of them is given (p. 94), and if it had not been a familiar object, and its use perfectly well known, it would scarcely have found a place in such a work. This, however, is the earliest representation I have been able to find.

Descriptions of them occur in later works upon mathematical and astronomical instruments, the best being, I think, that of Bion, a translation of whose work on *The Construction and Principal Uses of Mathematical Instruments*, by Edmund Stone (fol. London, 1723), I happened to have at hand. He gives (p. 244) precise instructions how to make ring dials, either with or without the sliding ring. In the plate (xxiv.) he gives figures of the two kinds, and his fig. 3, without the sliding ring, is constructed in precisely the same manner as one in the British Museum, though he is careful to point out that his arrangement of the hours is only good for the latitude of Paris.

I have said nothing of those exhibited by our Fellow Mr. Evans, as I hope he may himself have something to tell us about them."

LEWIS EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, from his collection, several ring dials of English make, of which he gave a brief description.

J. H. FITZHENRY, Esq., and the Right Rev. BISHOP BUTT, exhibited two carved panels of alabaster, upon which W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, made the following remarks:

"The two alabaster panels exhibited belong to a class of which many examples have from time to time been brought under the notice of the Society, but with the exception of the curious group called St. John's Heads, of which fourteen were exhibited here in 1890, I do not remember to have met with any more interesting examples than these two now before us.

The larger, which is exhibited through the kindness of Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry, is an exceptionally fine and perfect example, with much of its original colouring. It is 20 inches in height by 10½ inches in breadth, and is carved with an unusually interesting representation of the Holy Trinity. The central figure is that of God the Father as an elderly man, bearded, in a white robe bordered with gold and lined with red, and a triple gold crown, and apparently represented as seated on a mount. In front of him, and standing between his knees, is a tall cross resting on a spreading base placed upon the ground, and bearing a crucified figure of God the Son. The Father's hands are uplifted, the right in the act of blessing, and from them depends a white cloth or napkin containing three diminutive persons, whose heads only are shown. The pouch in which they are contained rests upon the head of the Saviour. On either side of the Father is an angel standing on a bracket and swinging a

censer, but in one figure this is broken away, and in the other only the chains are left. Below them are two other angels, one on either side the Crucified One, receiving in gold chalices\* the Precious Blood dropping from the hands. Two more angels kneel upon the ground in base, and hold a chalice beneath the wounded feet.

All the figures have the hair gilt. The amices and albes worn by five of the angels and the robe or tunic worn by the sixth (the dexter figure in base) are left the natural white of the alabaster, like the robe of the Father and the uncovered parts of the figures. The middle pair of angels also have uncoloured wings, but the others have them painted with bands of red feathers with "peacocks' eyes." Behind the Father's head is painted a large red nimbus with a cross patée, which is left uncoloured, but relieved by white floriations. The upper part of the background is gilt and *semée* of white spots, with an uncoloured band below, powdered with green leaves or plants. The lower part, representing the mount, is painted green with characteristic groups of spots formed of a central red and five or six white ones. The cross of Our Lord is similarly decorated.

The curious feature about this panel is the napkin with the three figures held by the Father. I do not remember to have before met with any sculptured representation of this, but it may be in the recollection of some of the Fellows present that the same subject was shown, but without the crucifix, on a number of copehoods, composing with their orphreys two large pieces of English needlework from Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, exhibited to the Society on June 30th, 1887.† I then made the suggestion, based upon the analogous representations of a single soul undoubtedly representing the deceased, that the heads might represent a father, mother, and son who gave the copes to some church; but this theory is, I am afraid, no longer tenable. In the panel before us it will be seen that the napkin and three figures take the place of the dove, symbolical of the Holy Ghost. It may be urged that there is no room to show both, but I think it more reasonable to suppose that the napkin and its contents take the place of the dove, and are in some way a mystical representation of the Holy Ghost. Further examples may throw more light on this difficult subject. There is one other thing to notice in the panel, that a hole has been drilled in the top of the cross just above the three little heads. Why, I cannot say, unless it was done to affix a metal dove by some

\* The chalice of the dexter figure is broken away.

† *Proceedings*, xi. 439.

one who was unfamiliar with the peculiar iconography of the panel.

Of the history of this panel nothing is known. It was sold to Mr. Fitzhenry by a Paris dealer as a specimen of Italian art, but is unquestionably of English origin. The frame is of course modern.

The second panel formerly belonged to the late Rev. Dr. Rock, and is preserved, with many other of his antiquities, in the Roman Catholic cathedral church of St. George, Southwark. It is exhibited by the Right Rev. Bishop Butt, through the courtesy of the Rev. James Keatinge.

It measures 16 inches in height by 10½ inches in breadth, and is carved with a remarkably curious representation of the exposition of the relics of some saint.

The relics themselves are contained in an oblong shrine or coffer with an arched lid, shown at the top of the panel as standing upon a base or pillar. This base has been painted to imitate marble, and has a gilt moulding round it. The shrine is entirely gilt, and has an embattled cresting round the edge of the lower half. The lid has a cresting round the edge and another along the ridge, and seems to have been covered with rows of dots, perhaps to represent nails. The lid is shown half-raised to exhibit the bones contained therein, two femurs and two other shorter bones. The inside of both coffer and lid, like the woodwork at Durham, is shown as "verie fynely vernished with fyne read vernishe." On the dexter side of the shrine stands a tall bishop in rochet (or albe), cope, and mitre, holding a femur in his left hand and a crosier in his right. On the sinister side stands a similar figure of a pope, with the triple crown issuing from his mitre. His right hand is raised in blessing, and in his left is a double-barred cross-staff. In front of the shrine stands a clerk in cassock and surplice (or rochet) holding a scapula upright in his left hand, and with his right extending an ulna or other such bone to be kissed by a pilgrim who kneels before him. A second pilgrim kneels behind, and a third stands at the back. The pilgrims are all three bearded men, vested in long tunics reaching to the feet.

Besides the traces of colour already mentioned, there are enough to show that the garments of all the figures were edged with gold at the openings, and had red linings, but were otherwise uncoloured. The bishops' staves were black with gilt heads, and their mitres had gilt borders. The hair was gilt in every case. The background is decorated as in the other panel, in gold with white spots on the upper part, and in green with the groups of red and white spots on the lower part.

It is very unfortunate that there is so little to help us to

identify the subject of this interesting panel. That the bishop is shown holding up one of his own bones, and that the pope is introduced as a grantor of so many days of pardon or other privilege to pilgrims, there can, I think, be little doubt, but who is the bishop? The shrine is a mere box of bones, and not one of the great standing shrines containing an entire body, like that of St. Cuthbert, or St. Hugh, or St. Chad, and as there were many such at Canterbury, Rochester, Winchester, and divers other places, I am afraid the bishop must for the present remain unidentified. It is possible that the panel may represent the opening of some saint's relics prior to a translation, but I do not myself think this is so. The panel has unfortunately no history.

A careful comparison of the two panels brought together to-night will show that they are of the same date, are from the same workshop, were carved by the same carver, and painted by the same painter, and we may safely add that the alabaster came from one and the same place.

In my paper on the similar panels known from their subject as St. John's Heads, most of which had features in common with these, I showed that there existed in Nottingham in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries a flourishing school of workers in alabaster, "ymagemakers" and "alablastermen" as they were called, who obtained their material from the famous pits at Chellaston, and sent out carved and painted panels and images to all parts of England.

These panels are clearly the work of this school of carvers, and show their characteristic skill in grouping the figures, and their easily recognised method of adorning them with colour.

How far we may ascribe all the medieval alabaster work to Nottingham I will not venture to say, but I may point out that the great table of alabaster that once formed the reredos of St. George's chapel, Windsor, was made for Edward III. by Peter Maceon of Nottingham, and not improbably the effigy of Edward II. at Gloucester came from the same place.

It is much to be wished that someone would investigate the whole history of alabaster working in this country, and illustrate it by an exhibition here of as many specimens as can be got together. A collection merely of such panels as these before us would be of the greatest possible interest and value, and there are many pieces of images and other sculpture which could be added to them."

J. H. MIDDLETON, Esq., Litt.D., F.S.A., exhibited a fragment of a third alabaster tablet of similar date and workmanship,



with part of a group of figures. This seems to have belonged to a representation of the Betrayal of Our Lord.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Roman sculptured figure found at Froxfield, Wilts, and other antiquities, on which he communicated the following notes :

“ I beg to send for exhibition to the Society a mutilated stone figure of a goddess, probably a Venus, or one of the local divinities of the Romanised Britons, found some years ago at Rudge Farm, in the parish of Froxfield, Wilts, on the property of a connection of mine, the late Mr. J. P. Gillmore, whose family possessed the manor for more than two centuries.

I also send the following coins found in the same locality :

*Gold.*

1. Constantius II., A.D. 337-361. *Solidus.*

*Silver.*

2. Roman Denarius of the Republic, *circa* B.C. 85.
3. Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 161-180. *Denarius.*

*Copper.*

4. Vespasian, A.D. 69-79. *Duponāius.*
5. Trajan, A.D. 98-117. *Sestertius.*
6. Gordian III., A.D. 238-244. *Sestertius.*
7. Similar.
8. Postumus, A.D. 258-267. *Sestertius.*
9. Constantine II. as Caesar, *circa* A.D. 325.
10. Justin II. and Sophia (Byzantine), A.D. 565-578. *Follis* or 40 *Nummi Piece.*

These coins and the figure appear to me to be interesting on account of the place where they were found, and the additional proof they furnish that a Roman station existed near Froxfield, which is almost three miles west from Hungerford. A short distance from this place, in Littlecote Park, the well-known large Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in 1728, engraved by Vertue for the Society of Antiquaries.\* Another Roman pavement, and the famous Rudge cup, were discovered about the same time at Rudge Farm, a corruption of ‘Ridge,’ from the ‘Ridgeway,’ on which it is situated, adjoining the northern boundary of the Littlecote estate, and where the stone figure mentioned above was found, besides many Roman coins and other remains of this era.

With regard to the discovery of these material indications of Roman occupation at Froxfield, it may not be out of place to make a few observations with respect to its position on the line

\* *Archæologia*, viii. 98.

of the Roman roads west of Calleva or Silchester, to Bath and Cirencester, referred to by Reynolds and other writers on the Roman Topography of Britain.

From Silchester, with which place the gold coin from Froxfield may have an interesting association, from the probability that Calleva, the capital of the Atrebates, was partly destroyed when Constantius invaded Britain to suppress the usurpation of Allectus, the great Roman military road from London to Bath, and so on to the extremity of Cornwall, proceeded through Newbury and Speen. And here it may be remarked that in a military point of view there was no part of Britain so central, with respect to its connection with the different stations, as this part of Berkshire. Not only did the direct road from London and the west pass through Newbury, but the crossway passing the province of Britannia Prima from north to south, that is from the Severn to the British Channel, intersected the former road just at Speen Hill, where in all probability the station denominated Spinæ was placed.

From Spinæ the main military road proceeded to Hungerford, its appellation being derived from its having been one of the posts on the public road established near the ford. Hence, in my opinion, it proceeded *viâ* Charnham-street, Littlecote, the "Ridgeway" (synonymous with a Roman road), on the north side of Froxfield, to Rudge Manor Farm, near which place the two great Roman roads from Bath to London, and from Winchester to Cirencester, crossed each other; the name of this station, if it may be so designated, with its distances from Cunetio and from Cirencester are apparently omitted in the *Antonine Itinerary*.

I also send what appears to me to be part of a pilgrim's satchell or wallet, dredged up from the river Kennet at Newbury. It is a flat bronze bar,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with four loops on the lower edge, suspended by a swivel ring. The central part is a shield-shaped block having on one side, in niello, the sacred monogram **IMS**, and on the other the letter W. The sides of the bar also bear in niello the legend:

AVE MARIA | GACIA PLE<sup>N</sup>

A DOMINV | TECVM \*

The bar is of the fourteenth century.

Many years ago I purchased at the sale of the effects of the Rev. James Bagge, rector of Crux Easton, a village on the chalk range of the North Hampshire Downs, eight miles S. by W. of Newbury, in a sundry lot, a large box, 4 feet by 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot, full of animal teeth and pieces of tesseræ, of which I send you a few specimens. They are said to have

been found at Crux Easton, where many Roman remains were discovered in 1856, but I have never been able to obtain any definite information as to the exact site or circumstances.

It will be seen that the teeth, which are chiefly, if not entirely, those of the horse, formed part of a pavement, and have been ground down to a fair surface with great exactitude, and each of them joined to its fellows with a fine cement. These natural tesserae were interspersed with cubes, specimens of which are sent, of what I conclude to be clunch, or hard compressed chalk, derived from the neighbourhood, coloured by some artificial process, and many of them bearing a fine lustrous glazed surface.

From this glaze I am led to the conclusion that the pavement was not Roman, but medieval or later, for while the former tesserae often bear a fine polish, I am not aware that this kind of glazing was employed in mosaic floors.

The chocolate tesserae look like terra-cotta, and both these and the other cubes appear to have been subject to fire action.

In turning out the box of bone tesserae I found several pieces of shale, and also a cube which had once a fine yellow glaze; likewise a piece of marble with polished surface, broken off a larger portion.

I have tried to get an idea of the design, but cannot succeed. I, however, find many of the teeth are filed into a wedge-shaped form, and when several are put together they form a circle or medallion; and the half-cubes of terra-cotta seem to have been parts of a star or diamond. The shale possibly was used for the outline or border ornaments, and some of the pieces had a fine polish, equal to glass, which must have had a good effect when so used.

You will observe that the colours are of a very brilliant hue, particularly the greens; and this appears to me to be a unique example of a peculiar kind of decorative art, and I only regret I cannot at present get further information respecting it. I have been told that the material I have is only a part of the pavement, but this is only hearsay. However, this is apparently the case.

In order to ascertain approximately the number of teeth in the box, I measured out a cubic foot, and then counted them, and found from the cubic contents of the box that there are nearly 2,000 teeth! And this too only a fragment of the whole, as evidenced by the incomplete and small number of the artificial tesserae. How many horses' jaws these teeth alone represent I am afraid to say, as only the grinders were used, and the amount of labour expended in filing down each tooth separately must have been, as Dominie Sampson would have said, 'prodigious.'

The PRESIDENT referred to the curious nature of the materials for making a mosaic pavement, and expressed his opinion that they were of Elizabethan date.

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

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Thursday, February 22nd, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 Vesey Club Papers. The real Vesey : two papers. By the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, M.A. 8vo. Birmingham, 1893.

From Colonel George Henderson :—Genealogical Chart of the Hendersons of Borrowstounness. Broadsheet folded in 8vo. Privately printed, 1892.

From the Author :—If Public Libraries, why not Public Museums ? By E. S. Morse. (Reprinted from the Atlantic Monthly for July, 1893.) 8vo.

From the Author, S. A. Green, Esq., M.D. :—

1. Origin and Growth of the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

2. Funeral Elegies. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

3. Refutation of the alleged Ill-treatment of Captain Fenton's Wife and Daughter. 8vo. Cambridge, 1894.

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

The PRESIDENT called attention to the fact that a meeting had been summoned by the Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Ancient Egypt to protest against a proposal to construct a dam across the Nile a little below the island of Philæ, the effect of which would be to totally submerge the famous temple of Isis and other ancient remains on the island. With a view of strengthening their hands, and of recording the Society's own opinion against such a scheme, he proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Freshfield, Treasurer, and carried unanimously :

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London desires to record its protest in the strongest manner against the threatened submergence and consequent destruction of the venerable and famous Temple of Isis, and of other ancient Egyptian remains on the island of Philæ, through the proposed construction of a dam across the Nile immediately below.

The Society further desires to express its opinion that the suggested transfer of the remains to an adjacent island would destroy their historical and artistic value, inasmuch as one of the most important and special interests attaching to these buildings is their singular adaptation to their peculiar site, which is, moreover, one of extraordinary natural beauty, and forms one of the chief attractions for foreign visitors to Egypt."

Mr. JOHN ACUTT exhibited a sketch of part of an iron lock of unusual construction, and of doubtful use and date, found in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Knightrider Street, in the City of London.

MONTAGU BROWNE, Esq., exhibited a small steel casket, probably German, of early seventeenth-century work, engraved or etched with figures and scroll-work.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., President, exhibited, through the kindness of W. H. Longstaffe, Esq., an early stole, perhaps of late twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century, of red cloth-of-gold, woven with geometrical patterns.

The stole will be figured in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

SAMUEL MONTAGU, Esq., M.P., exhibited a cope of magnificent green baudekin or cloth-of-gold, with characteristic branched pattern, with a vertical orphrey of embroidered panels, three in front, and three behind, with the following scenes from the life of St. John Baptist :

The Visitation of Elizabeth.

The Nativity of St. John.

John preaching.

The Baptism of Our Lord.

John being led away to prison.

The delivery of the Saint's head to Salome.

The central panels on each side are entire, and measure 19 and 20½ inches in length respectively; their width is 10 inches. The other panels are mutilated to fit the chasuble. Each panel is flanked by massive semi-cylindrical pillars of wreathed work, supporting the canopies over the figures.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that as the united length of the panels, front or back, when complete, was about 5 feet, and their width was exceptional, he thought the chasuble might have been made out of a cope, for which the sumptuous branched baudekin would afford suitable material; a view with which Mr. Waller concurred.

J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a number of tracings, made previous to "restoration," of some figures in painted glass in West Wickham church, Kent, on which he also read the following notes :

"The tracings which I have the pleasure of exhibiting were made by me from the painted glass in the north aisle of West Wickham church, Kent, in 1837, since which they have suffered from restoration. Of these five were given in Mr. Weale's Quarterly Papers, published in 1844, executed from these tracings and some drawings, but not so satisfactorily as they might have been in the lithography or colouring. A rendering of one omitted is here given, and in many ways it is the most interesting. There were other figures, but these are gone without any remembrance. The church has also been deprived by restoration of several objects of interest which were extant in 1837.

I shall begin my description with the group representing St. Dorothy, which is the most beautiful of the series. The composition gives the figure of the saint with golden hair and a wreath composed of roses, in a crimson tunic, over which is a white embroidered mantle, holding a basket of roses in her left hand, whilst with her right she is offering some to a little child who lifts his hands to receive them. The child has the crossed nimbus, and must be intended for Christ. He has a white tunic embroidered, and is barefoot. The whole group is on a bracketed platform which is similar in all the rest, the only difference being in colour.

To interpret the composition one must go to the legendary story, which does not occur in the original copies of the *Legenda Aurea*, but in an edition published at Leipsic in 1850, edited by Dr. Graesse, in which are several additions. There is also a full account in an Italian Legendario published in Rome, and from these I give an abstract, so far as it illustrates the above.

St. Dorothy is said to derive her name from her father Doro and her mother Thea, but we need not accept the author's philology. She was born in Cæsarea and was of extreme beauty, so that Fabricius, the prefect, fell in love with her. But she, despising all earthly things, announced that she was the spouse of Christ. Whereupon he, full of fury, ordered her to be put into a barrel of boiling oil, whence she issued unhurt, but only as if anointed with balsam. Which miracle converted many pagans to Christ. She was then confined in prison nine days without food, but was nourished by angels. She then underwent many torments, but without effect. Her two sisters, Christe and Caliste, who had recanted, were sent to her, but she brought them back to the

Faith. . . . At last she was ordered to be decapitated; to which she replied with a joyful countenance, 'Do as you will. I am about to suffer for Christ the Lord and my spouse, in whose garden of delight I shall collect both roses and apples, and rejoice for ever.' Now Theophilus, prothonotary of the kingdom, seeing her, asked in ridicule for some roses from the garden of her spouse, which she promised to send. Then, at the place of execution, she besought the Lord that all who suffered for the honour of his name should, in the hour death, have remission of their sins. Then a voice from heaven announced that all she had sought for was granted. As Dorothy was bending her neck to the executioner, behold a boy clothed in purple sprinkled with gold stars, with bare feet and curly hair, bearing in his hand a basket in which were three roses and as many apples. To whom Dorothy, 'My Lord, bear them to Theophilus the scribe.' The boy comes to Theophilus, who was standing in the palace of the prefect, and taking him aside, tells him that the roses and apples were sent by his sister Dorothy from the paradise of her spouse; he then disappeared. Theophilus, by this miracle, it being in winter, is convinced and converted to the Faith.

Legendary writers vary in details. The child is sometimes spoken of as the Angel of God, but never as representing Christ. But the medieval artist must have had authority for such an introduction, and it must probably be found in the words "my Lord" addressed to the child by Dorothy. All the legends say three roses and three apples, but the artist has wisely confined himself to roses.

The next subject to be considered is that of St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read, a very common one in medieval art, and it is nearly perfect. St. Anne is in crimson tunic, white embroidered mantle, veiled and wimpled, with a remarkable furred covering to the head somewhat in shape like that worn by the Beguines of Ghent, and which is also seen on some brasses at Tournay. The figure of the Virgin is royally clothed in a blue embroidered over-tunic elaborately faced with ermine, but the vest is green. Her golden hair hangs in rich waves more than half way down her figure. She holds a book in her right hand; her left holds a style by which she points to the words. She has a purse at her girdle.

Next in order comes the Blessed Virgin Mary as Queen of Heaven. It is a gracefully composed figure in a crimson tunic, and white embroidered mantle enveloping most of her person. Her hair flows below her waist; she wears an imperial crown, and holds a sceptre in her left hand, which also supports in a motherly manner the feet of the Holy Child held in her right arm. His is a pretty little figure with curly hair, clothed

in a purple tunic, and holding a yellow bird, perhaps a canary, a feature indulged in during the later period of medieval art.

The Mater Dolorosa, or Doleful Mother, succeeds naturally in subject. It is of larger size, and though much mutilated at the base, in many ways takes precedence as a work of art, as well as pointing to the school whence these works were supplied. But little of the blue tunic is preserved, and the figure is enveloped in the embroidered white mantle common to all in this series, and it is drawn over the head. A veil shows beneath and connects the wimple. The beauty of this figure is in the expression. The absorbed tearful agony, also expressed in the convulsive clasping of the hands, calls our mind to those beautiful works at the hospital of St. John at Bruges, by which in merit it could well stand.

St. Katharine standing upon the tyrant Maxentius is another which commends itself by its composition. She is treated as of royal descent, in purple tunic, ermine trimmed, her white embroidered mantle ermine lined: crowned, and with long flowing hair, testimony of virginity, holding the long sword of her martyrdom and a book, but the greater part of this is gone. Her right hand is uplifted. The tyrant Maxentius at her feet is crowned and holding a sceptre; his right hand is raised up to the wheel, on which are knives. Except for the mutilations of the book and some of the platform, the composition is complete. The story of St. Katharine has so often been given that it is unnecessary here to refer to it.

St. Christopher with the infant Christ shows the artist's deficiency in drawing of lower limbs. The figure of Christ is mutilated as usual, but the most remarkable part of this design is the head of St. Christopher, which is as fine in composition and energy as any of the figures at Fairford.

The last subject to be noticed is a kneeling figure of a skeleton, in the east window of the aisle, with hands conjoined in prayer. At its feet is an escutcheon of arms: *quarterly argent and gules, a cross engrailed counterchanged*, for Heydon. Above it is a scroll on which is 'ne reminiscaris domine delicta nostra vel parentum,' the rest lost; the well known passage from the Litany 'Remember not, Lord, our offences, etc.' The background was diapered with the monogram EHC with fragments of another inscription, a capital O suggesting part of an *Orate pro anima* or *pro bono statu*, possibly the last, if the glass was executed during the lifetime of Sir Henry Heydon, who died in 1504, and who, according to Leland, 'builed a right fair manor place and a fair chirche.' But it is probable the church was not quite new, but a rebuilding, as there were memorials of the fourteenth century cleared off at the restoration a few years ago.





FIGURE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS IN STAINED GLASS IN WEST WICKHAM CHURCH, KENT. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

Some extracts from the will of Sir Henry Heydon, for which I am indebted to Mr. Leland L. Duncan, illustrate the motives of the several subjects in the windows. After a long exordium he says, 'thou most mercifull lorde not willing that the soule that thou with thy precyous bloude dedest redeeme to be of noon effect, but rather in euerlasting liff, there the to honour and geve thankyng withoute ende. Wherefore I now beyng in my full mynde and stedfast feithe and in perfight charite aske and crye the Ihu, and all the worlde mercy trustyng verily that through thy passion and with the socour and relief of that graeyous lady thy moder and mayde to synner callyng for helpe of his gret pety very comfortable, and in suche request of the not denyed, Seynt Anne, Mary Magdalen, Seint John Baptist, and Seint Cristofer, myn avowers, to whos preserving and helpe I comytte my soule,' &c. The same 'avowers' also are named in the will of his wife, and this suggests that the figures lost were those of St. John Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen; some fragments which appear at the base of the Mater Dolorosa may be parts of one of these.

The Heydon pedigree still further illustrate the selection of subjects. Sir Henry married *Anne*, daughter of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn. His son, Sir *John*, married *Katharine*, daughter of Sir *Christopher* Willoughby. His daughter, *Dorothy*, married Sir Thomas Brooks, 7th Lord Cobham, being first of his three wives, and the only one by whom he had issue.

In my early days I was disposed to consider these beautiful specimens to be by English hands; but this I feel now to be untenable. I have already referred to the head-dress of St. Anne, which is peculiar and not found in English costumes of the time; but it appears twice on brasses at Tournay of nearly contemporary date. The monogram *Fhc* in the background of the skeleton, is entirely Flemish in character, so is the initial *N* on the scroll, and other letters, whilst the striking resemblance of the Mater Dolorosa in character to the works at St. John's Hospital at Bruges seems to me conclusive that we must assign them to a Flemish hand. I also consider that the imperial crown of St. Mary tells the same story. Besides, our art was in a low ebb at the end of the fifteenth century, and foreigners were patronised at court. Under every consideration these works are valuable relics in the history of medieval art in its latest and expiring days, but when the art of Italy was reaching to its zenith and to a height only paralleled by that of Greece."

ERNEST CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited rubbings of the palimpsest brass of Sir Anthony and Dame Fitzherbert, in

Norbury church, Derbyshire, on which he read the following notes :

“ In connection with some bibliographical researches in which I have been lately engaged as to the authorship of the *Boke of Husbandry* and the *Boke of Surveyinge* (the first English works on agriculture), I had occasion to pay a visit to some members of the family of Fitzherbert, who resided within easy distance of the original seat of that family at Norbury in south-west Derbyshire, the manor of which has been continuously in the possession of the Fitzherberts since the year 1125.\* So favourable an opportunity of inspecting the famous church of Norbury, with its stained glass and splendid sepulchral monuments, was not to be missed, and I accordingly paid it a visit one January afternoon, when the Christmas decorations (save the mark) were still in position. I found the fine early fourteenth-century stone effigy of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth lord of Norbury, situated in the centre of the chancel, practically smothered with boughs and twigs of fir which had been stuck in every crevice. The chancel was decorated all round with the same gruesome material; and as the two magnificent alabaster altar tombs to Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, tenth lord, who died in 1473, and of his son Ralph, eleventh lord, who died in 1483, are fixed very close to the north and south sides of the chancel, it could hardly be expected that they would emerge unscathed from the depredations of the Christmas decorators. We counted on one tomb alone twenty-five recent chippings of the alabaster, especially on the side nearest the wall, and a further search would doubtless have revealed more.

The most flagrant instance of neglect was, however, that of the brass to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert and his wives which lies in the centre of the floor of the chancel, in the direct gangway to the altar rails. Both the figures and all the pieces of inscription left were found to be loose, and the only bit of the brass moderately firmly in position was the shield. This brass appears to have been always more or less neglected, but it has gone from bad to worse during the last few years.

According to the Rev. J. C. Cox,† the figure of Sir Anthony and the Latin epitaph were for a long time missing. They were not in the church at the beginning of the century, and have only comparatively lately been restored to their original position, having been discovered in the old rectory.

\* The original grant is in the possession of Mr. Basil Fitzherbert, the head of the family, at Swynnerton, in Staffordshire.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, iii. 240, note.

In both editions of Haines's *Monumental Brasses*,\* the figure of Sir Anthony is described as lost.

Whether the figure when brought back to the church was fixed down I have been unable to ascertain; but Dr. Cox appears to have been the first person to discover that the brass of Sir Anthony was a palimpsest. When he wrote his account of Norbury church in 1877 the following parts were loose: Sir Anthony's figure, the epitaph, the plate with the daughters on it, and one piece of the marginal inscription. When Mr. St. John Hope described the brass in 1882, another piece of the marginal inscription had become loose. I have now to record that the third and last piece of the inscription is loose, and is lying about a prey (with the others) to any unscrupulous collector who may visit the church, and that the figure of the lady is also loose. The only part therefore remaining still in position (and a not very strong pull would dislodge it) is the shield at the top.

Out of evil, however, a certain amount of good has come. Having some official associations with the Fitzherberts, who, it should be mentioned, do not now own the Norbury property, though still lords of the manor, I put myself into communication with the head of the family; and I am happy to say that at my instance he has consented to bear the necessary expense of fixing down the brasses in their proper position, and has placed the supervision of the work in the highly competent hands of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

For the rubbing of the brasses and their reverses which I exhibit I am indebted to the skill of my enthusiastic young friend, Mr. T. Sedgwick; and it will be at once seen that the figures of Sir Anthony and his wife are palimpsests of an old Flemish brass of about the middle of the fourteenth century. An earlier rubbing exhibited on the left, for which I am indebted to Mr. Stephenson, shows the parts of the brasses which up to the last few months were known to be palimpsest; but although it was suspected that the other parts would probably prove to be palimpsest, it is only within the last few months that the continued neglect of the church has placed this beyond question.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert was one of the most famous of Tudor lawyers and the author of the *La Graunde Abridgment* and other well-known legal works of the time. He did not come into possession of Norbury until late in life, when he was sixty-one years of age, in succession to his brother John, who was lord of Norbury from 1483 to 1531. Sir Anthony was

\* 1848, p. 137. 1861, part ii. 44.

married twice; first to Dorothy Willoughby, who died in 1507, and secondly to Maud Cotton. Although the inscription refers to the first wife, she does not appear on the monument, a separate brass inscription having been placed to her memory in Middleton church, Warwickshire.

For the particular description of the brass I cannot do better than refer to a paper by our Assistant-Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, in the *Transactions of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.\*

As it is hoped that the several pieces of the brass will shortly be sent up for the Society's inspection, a detailed description of them, with such further facts as have come to light since Mr. Hope's paper was written, had better be deferred for the present."

Mr. Clarke also exhibited:

(1) A reputed portrait of Sir Anthony, with his name, "Sir Anthony Fitzherbert 1538" painted on it, which had come into the possession of the Fitzherberts of Tissington about a century ago, and was now exhibited by favour of Sir William Fitzherbert, Bart. Competent authorities had, however, doubted the authenticity of this picture, regarding it as representing a peer (and not a judge) of a period at least 100 years later than Sir Anthony's death.

(2) Two parchments bearing Sir Anthony's signature, being two parts of a tripartite deed, dated 28th August, 1517, containing the award of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, "one of the kyngs s'iantts at hys law," on a dispute between the Abbot of Burton and Ralph Weaur, and Humfrey Walber, as to certain pasturage rights claimed by the last named at Ylom (Ilam).

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

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Thursday, March 1st, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt. 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, Walter Crouch, Esq. :—

1. Ancient Entrenchments at Uphall, near Barking, Essex. 8vo. 1893.

\* iv. 48—56.

2. Astronomy in Wanstead ; a chapter of its past history. 8vo. 1893.

3. Memoir of the late Henry William King, of Leigh, Hon. Sec. of the Essex Archaeological Society. 8vo. Colchester, 1893.

From the Committee of the Nottingham Free Public Reference Library :—Class List, No. 19, Archaeology and Antiquities. Compiled by J. P. Briscoe and S. J. Kirk. 8vo. Nottingham, 1894.

From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. M.A. Assist. Sec. S.A. :—City of Liverpool. Copies of Charters, &c. 4to. Liverpool.

From the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A. F.S.A. :—Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis. Edited by Cosmo Innes, Esq. 2 vols. Spalding Club. 4to. Edinburgh, 1845.

From the Author :—Graven in the Rock ; or, the historical accuracy of the Bible confirmed, by reference to Assyrian and Egyptian monuments. By the Rev. S. Kinns, Ph.D. Jena. Third Thousand. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Historical and Topographical Collections relating to the Early History of parts of South Somerset. By John Batten, F.S.A. 8vo. Yeovil, 1894.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Alfred Darbishire, Esq.

Spencer Slingsby Stallwood, Esq.

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

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited an unique and most extensive series of photographs of the walls of Constantinople, showing many features now destroyed.

A series of original carvings in ivory was exhibited by the President, the Secretary, Rev. E. S. Dewick, Mr. Pfungst, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

This series was supplemented by a large selection from the Society's collection of casts of ivories.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

Mr. BRABROOK stated that he intended to suggest to the Council the revival of the annual dinner of the Fellows of the Society on St. George's Day, like that given by the Royal Society on St. Andrew's Day, and he thought it right to mention his intention on this occasion that he might gather from the Fellows present their views in the matter.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he understood that the dinners were discontinued because they were not supported by the Fellows. He felt no doubt, however, that if the Fellows in general were in favour of reviving the dinner the Council would

be ready to adopt Mr. Brabrook's suggestion, at any rate as an experiment.

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:

As Ordinary Fellows :

Max Rosenheim, Esq.  
 Joseph John Tylor, Esq.  
 William George Benjamin Barker, Esq.  
 Thomas Boynton, Esq.  
 Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.B.  
 Frank Cundall, Esq.  
 Captain William Anstruther-Thomson.  
 Sidney Young, Esq.  
 Walter Besant, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. Arthur Henry Sanxay Barwell, M.A.  
 Belgrave Ninnis, Esq.  
 Rev. William Francis Shaw, B.D.  
 Edward Towry Whyte, Esq., M.A.  
 Frederic Andrew Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.  
 Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Cholmeley Earle Welby.

As an Honorary Fellow :

Dr. Nicholas Pokroffsky.

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Thursday, March 8th, 1894.

GRANVILLE W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.A.,  
 Vice-President,  
 and afterwards

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., Secretary,  
 in the Chair.

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

From the Author :—Mediæval Music, an historical sketch. By R. C. Hope,  
 F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—Some old Wiltshire Homes, illustrated by S. John Elyard. Folio. London, 1894.

From the Author :—On some Rude Stone Implements from Baek Bay, Middle Colaba, Bombay. By F. Swynnerton. (From the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay. Vol. iii. No. 4.) 8vo. Bombay, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows of the Society :

Max Rosenheim, Esq.

Major-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G.,  
K.C.B.

Sidney Young, Esq.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., President, exhibited two enamelled objects of copper, once gilt, which he described as follows :

“ 1. A circular base from the centre of which rises a hexagonal column, with a knot of the same shape. Upon the base are six arches, radiating ; under these are the following subjects :

Half length figure of Christ with book and hand raised in benediction, the Crucifixion, the Agnus Dei, and the Holy Face between two angels, the two last twice repeated. The ground is engraved and has been filled with blue enamel with touches of red. Height  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, diameter  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

2. Similar object, but with a hexagonal base, on which are four quatrefoils enclosing rudely drawn figures of saints. The enamels are full blue, turquoise, and red. Height 6 inches, diameter  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The chief reason for bringing these objects to the notice of the Society is that they are late examples of Champlevé enamel, both probably dating from the fourteenth century, for neither their drawing or design are at all to be commended. They were probably produced in the workshops of Limoges, which in the fourteenth century fell into decadence, and in the following century seems to have ceased. The glorious rise of painted enamels was probably due to outside causes, and there seems to be no connection between the two styles of work.

At first sight one would be disposed to consider these objects candlesticks, and one of them seems to have been used as such ; but it is more likely that they were the feet of *ciboria* with globular bodies, such as those represented in Ernest Rupin, *L'Œuvre de Limoges*.\* The candlesticks of the period seem generally to have been of a pricket form, for which see the same work, p. 517.”

These two objects have since been presented to the British Museum.

\* Paris, 1890, p. 242.



A. F. LEACH, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited the foundation deed of a chantry in Beverley Minster, dated 1352, with the seal of the Beverley Corpus Christi Guild attached, on which he read the following remarks :

“The document that I have the honour of bringing under the notice of the Society to-night is only a specimen of that not uncommon kind of deed, the foundation deed of a chantry. I exhibit it for the sake of the seal attached. But the deed itself is not without interest from the rather elaborate nature of its provisions, and from a topographical point of view for the light it throws on some of the old street names of Beverley and the minster.

The deed is dated on the Vigil of St. John Baptist, 23rd June, 1352. It is an indenture quadripartite; the four parties to it being John of Wilton of Beverley, the Chapter of Beverley, the *Communitas* or Corporation of Beverley, and the Guild of Corpus Christi of Beverley. It witnesses that John of Wilton grants to the chapter three messuages in Beverley: one in the high gate on the north of the prebend (which would here appear to mean the prebendal mansion of the prebendary) of St. Martin's, in Beverley Minster; a second messuage in the same street, in which the founder himself lived, with four shops in the same street and four shops at the rear, forming part of the same messuage in Fishmarket-moregate; and the third in Keldgate.

The Fishmarket is now at the other end of the town of Beverley, but it is natural that it should have been near the minster in early times.

In consideration of this grant the chapter were to maintain a chaplain to perform divine service daily for the souls of Edward II., Nicholas of Huggate, late provost of Beverley, for the founder and his wife Alice while they lived, and their souls when dead, his father's and mother's souls, and the souls of his first wife, Jane, and sister Isabel.

The founder was to have the nomination of a fit person, a priest, or one about to become a priest at the next ordination, and present him to the chapter “to have and perform the chantry aforesaid, at an altar to be erected by the said chapter in honour of the Corpus Christi, on the north side of the altar of St. James in the church, or at the head of the tomb of St. John, if one is hereafter made there, or elsewhere at the will of the founder during his life.” The chapter are to admit the priest and provide him with bread, wine, vestments, book, chalice, and other necessaries through the chamberlain or bursar of the chapter, except lights, which are to be provided by the warden of the fabric. The stipend was to be six marks (£4) a year. As was usual the chantry priest was bound to serve also in the

choir of the church on Sundays and feast days at matins, mass, and evensong, "in some vacant stall, if there is one, and if necessary in a newly-made one." He is also to be present at the Lady Mass, if he has leisure for it, the determination of which delicate point is left to his own conscience.

That the chantry may be the more had in remembrance, and not perverted from the founder's intentions, the chantry chaplains are to pray for the archbishop of York for the time being, and the canons of Beverley, for the corporation of the town, and for those who helped the foundation of the chantry.

Further, the chantry holder is to perform masses: On Sunday the mass of the day, or of the Trinity; Monday of St. John the Evangelist (in whose honour the church was dedicated); Tuesday to St. John of Beverley (to whom the high altar was dedicated); Wednesday mass for the Dead; Thursday for Corpus Christi; Friday mass of the Rood; Saturday of the Blessed Virgin Mary and a memorial of the Holy Ghost. While every day, unless there was a Lady Mass there was to be a memorial of her. And on ordinary week days mass was to be said at sunrise.

The provisions for appointments of new chantry priests are most elaborate. The founder and his heirs have the first power of appointment, within three months of a vacancy. In default, the warden and brethren of the Corpus Christi Guild have the next turn. They must within 15 days appoint one of the founder's kin, if one can be found; failing such, "the fittest in learning and character" of brethren of the guild. In default, the corporation of the town have 15 days in which to appoint one qualified as before mentioned. On their default, the archbishop, or, *sede vacante*, chapter of York have a month in which to appoint. If all default, then the power of appointment is to go back again to the founder's heirs, and so through all the contingent appointors, round and round until someone is got appointed.

The chapter is never given a turn. But if they fail to admit the appointee he is still to be entitled to his wages, and to perform the duty. During a vacancy, the chapter is to find a deputy at a proportionate salary.

The chapter is also to keep the founder's obit or anniversary on Friday the morrow of Corpus Christi with Placebo and Dirige, with 9 lessons and music (*i.e.* like a great feast), and on the Saturday mass for the Dead. At this the priests of the guild are to be present. There are to be the usual distributions, 40d. to those praying, 12d. to the poorest present, 8d. to the sacrists for ringing the bells. If the anniversary is not kept these "silver shillings," as they are called, are to go to the

brethren of S. Nicholas' Hospital and other poor, at the discretion of the warden of the fabric and the chantry chaplain. Finally there is power of entry and distress given if the chantry is not kept, first for a year to the founder and his heirs, then to the corporation.

Then follows the usual elaborate sealing clause, from which it appears that this copy of the deed is the one that was to remain in possession of the corporation. The witnesses were five canons, together with the chancellor, precentor and sacrist, the legal assessor (*auditor causarum capituli*), five chaplains, Thomas of Wilton, clerk, no doubt one of the founder's kin, 'and others.'

The only seal now attached to the document is that of the Corpus Christi Guild. It is a pointed oval seal of dark green wax, very much broken, measuring when whole apparently 2 inches long and 1½ inch broad. The device is very simple, being a chalice covered by the paten, and flanked on each side by a square-limbed cross, and over it the wafer or host with *✠* on it. Of the legend only part remains :

[† S]·FRAT[ERNITATIS CORPORIS CH]RISTI: BEV'L[AC']

The seal of John de Wilton has disappeared altogether. There are traces of the chapter seal, including one letter.

The seal is, I believe, a very early instance, if not the earliest, of a guild of Corpus Christi in England, and the guild itself would seem to have been one of the earliest of its kind. The Corpus Christi Guild at York, to which volume 57 of the Surtees Society for the year 1871 is devoted, was only founded in 1408, and is therefore not included in the great series of returns to what we should call the Royal Commission on guilds issued by Richard II. in the Parliament at Cambridge in 1388. Of the 462 guilds included in that commission, of which the records remain at the Record Office, 34 are guilds of Corpus Christi, which appears to be the favourite dedication of guilds, next to that of the Virgin. To her either simpliciter or under one of her numerous incidents, as nativity, annunciation, conception, purification, or assumption, no less than 101 belong.

The Corpus Christi Guild at Hull, an analysis of which is given in Toulmin Smith's *English Gilds*,\* was founded on Corpus Christi day, 1358. That at Lincoln (not mentioned by Toulmin Smith), whose head is called 'graceman, warden, or dean,' graceman being a peculiar title common to all Lincoln Guilds, was founded in 1350. The Beverley Guild would appear

\* Early English Text Society, 1870.

to be at least as early, if not earlier, as in the introductory recital to its ordinances\* it is stated that it is founded 'to the honour and praise of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, his mother, and the whole Court of Heaven, and chiefly to the exaltation of the solemnity and service of Corpus Christi, now newly instituted by the precepts and constitutions of our holy fathers, the Lords Urban IV. and John XXII., Popes of the Universal Church.'

Urban IV. died in 1264, and his Bull instituting the Feast of Corpus Christ is dated at Avignon in that year.

I have not been able to find the Bull of John XXII., but his reign extended from 7th August, 1316, to 4th September, 1334; and as John is specially mentioned, as well as Urban, as having newly founded the feast, it may be taken for granted that the Beverley Guild was not founded earlier than 1316. According to Masters' *History of Corpus Christi College at Cambridge* (1753), the original entry book of the Corpus Christi Guild, which in conjunction with the guild of St. Mary founded the college, begins in 1349; but as early as the 7th Edward III., *i.e.* 1333, licenses in mortmain were being obtained for the guild, showing its existence then; and the union with St. Mary's Guild and appropriation of St. Benet's church, which for some time gave its name to the college, took place in 1344. It seems probable that the Beverley guild was not much if at all later. The title of its head, "Prior, Syndic, or Administrator," has a foreign look, as if it came directly from Italy. In the will of John of Hornsea, a vicar of the minster, dated 1349 (Lansd. Charters, No. 305), is a bequest in these words: 'Item lego fraternitati Corporis Christi Beverlaci vjs. viijd.' The fact that in the deed before us the head of the guild is called not 'prior' but 'custos' would seem to show that it must have been established for some years, to allow time for the more English title to have superseded, or at least become an alternative for the original and more foreign one.

Whereabouts in the minster John Wilton's chantry was founded does not appear. There were two chantries in it, which, at the dissolution of chantries in 1547, were dedicated to Corpus Christi, in addition to one which shared that dedication with the Annunciation. This last is not likely to have been Wilton's. One of the others is described in a grant in 29 Henry VI. (Lansd. Charters, 376) to 'Richard Tetnall, perpetual chaplain of the chantry of the Guild of the Fraternity

\* Record Office Certificates of Guilds, No. 445.

of Corpus Christi in the collegiate church of St. John of Beverley, founded at the altar of St. Nicholas in the chancel of the same church.' But this chantry is last but one on the list, which is more or less in order of date. The other Corpus Christi chantry is tenth on the list, and this is probably Wilton's, but no indication is given as to its whereabouts.

Mr. Mullinger, in his *History of the University of Cambridge*, *apropos* of Corpus Christi College, falls into a simple snare as to these Corpus Christi Guilds. At the time he wrote Mr. Toulmin Smith's publication of the guild records was the most recent authority on the subjects of guilds. Accordingly, with up-to-date rashness, Mr. Mullinger quotes with approval Mr. Toulmin Smith's statement that guilds were not religious but social brotherhoods, and applies it to the Corpus Christi guild. Whatever truth there may be in the remark as applied to some guilds, its application to a Corpus Christi Guild was unfortunate. For these guilds were before all things religious in their origin, their government, their object, and their history.

As already mentioned, the preamble of the ordinances of the Beverley Guild show that the guild was instituted for the express purpose of celebrating the newly instituted feast of Corpus Christi. The following account is from Hospinian.\* It is agreed that this feast was instituted by Urban IV., but disputed for what reason. According to Bale, quoting Arnold Boscius and Peter Præmontre, a revelation was made 'to a certain Eve, a recluse in terra Leodiensi, familiarly known to the Pope before his papacy,' and Arnold Boscius said he had seen the Pope's letter to her acknowledging her account of her revelation and saying he would institute the feast accordingly.

Onuphrius Paninius, however, says that it was because of a miracle at Vulsiniis or Bolsena, in the diocese of Urbe Vetana (Orvieto), in S. Christianus's church. While a priest (*sacrificulus*) was performing mass he doubted of the transubstantiation: 'Wherefore immediately from the host, which he held in his hands, living blood began to flow and stained the whole napkin, which they call corporal. The pope, Urban IV., therefore had first the corporal translated to him by the bishop of the place, and placed in the church of Urbsvetana, that the body of Christ might be worshipped with greater honour than in the daily solemnity of the mass. In whose honour the people began a church of such size that none on earth could be compared to it.' The church, however, was not begun till 1290, when Nicholas IV. laid the first stone, granting large indulgences. The

\* *De Origine Festorum Christianorum* (Liguri, 1612), 88.

corporal was placed in it and carried about on Corpus Christi day.

Ptolemæus Lucensis says it was instituted at the request of Thomas Aquinas, but no reason is assigned. Certain it is that Aquinas composed an office of the feast with hymn and prose, extant among his works; and was presented by Urban with a silver dove as a reward, whence he is represented with chalice in his hand and a silver dove on his shoulder. So far Hospinian.

The Bull itself says nothing about any miracle. It calls the feast, fixed for the fifth week-day after the octave of Pentecost, the Feast not of the Body, but of the Body and Blood of Christ; states that it is instituted to confound heretics, by devoting a special day to the veneration of the sacrament, and that it had been revealed to certain Catholics (*quibusdam Catholicis revelatum*) that such a feast should be founded; words which it must be admitted are rather in favour of the story about the lady Eve than of the other tales. The Bull concludes with Indulgences for those who celebrate the feast, viz.:

	Days.
For attendance at Matins on the day . . . . .	100
Mass . . . . .	100
First Vespers . . . . .	100
Second „ . . . . .	100
5 other hours, 40 days each . . . . .	200
Attendance at all hours through octaves . . . . .	100
	700

Parts of this Bull appear in the York Breviary as the fourth, fifth, and sixth lessons on Corpus Christi day. The Sequence in the Mass certainly savours strongly of Thomas Aquinas and his metaphysical subtleties.

Sub diversis speciebus,  
Signis tantum et non rebus,  
Latent res eximiæ:  
Caro cibus, sanguis potus,  
Manet tamen Christus totus  
Sub utraque specie.

We may conclude that, whether the lady named Eve or Thomas Aquinas personally had anything to do with the matter or not, the Corpus Christi Feast was the outcome of the metaphysical discussions then prevalent, and was intended to advance the doctrines of transubstantiation and the real presence.

In the constitution of the Corpus Christi Guild at York it is specially provided that only priests are to form the governing body, the warden and keepers of the guild, though laymen and women might be admitted as brethren and sisters. The Beverley Ordinances say, 'As this solemnity and service belong wholly to priests, certain priests whose names are underwritten, on account of the devotion they entertain for the said solemnity, have by their common consent begun certain ordinances and gifts of alms to endure for ever, that the aforesaid solemnity and feast may be more amply and better sustained in the future.' Therefore they have ordained that 'there shall be one brotherhood of all and every the priests aforesaid, and others, to maintain and support for ever the said solemnity of Corpus Christi,' and that 'every year on Thursday after the feast of Holy Trinity, when there is a procession in honour of the Body of Christ, every chaplain brother living in Beverley, and then there shall march in procession in albs with stole and fanon, for the honour and reverence of Corpus Christi, with the rest of the brethren literate and lay.' There shall be a 'prior, syndie or administrator,' a chaplain, who shall administer the alms, together with six fellows of the said brotherhood for a year. No one shall be admitted to the said brotherhood except chaplains or other persons of honest behaviour and craft; there is to be no fixed entrance fee or subscription, but anyone may give what they like by way of charity. Every chaplain brother is to make special mention of the brethren, living and dead, in his masses; and the literates and laity, after the elevation of the host, are to say five Pater Nosters, or three Pater Nosters and Ave Marias. There are the usual guild provisions for relief of poor brethren, and a special clause that if any chaplain brother is without a service, every brother shall try and get him another, or shall otherwise provide for him as shall be agreed on in common. There are also the usual provisions for attending the guild brethren's funerals, and they alone are to carry the body to the church, 'and no one else except for reasons of kinship, reverence, or necessity.' One of the provisions is unfortunately mutilated by a hole in the document, but it provided apparently for a chantry priest 'in the minster to pray for the brotherhood and its benefactors.'

The pageants and plays for which Corpus Christi day became celebrated were nothing more than a development of the procession in honour of the sacrament. Nowhere were they carried to a more gorgeous length than in Beverley. No small part of a large quarto volume of *Town Ordinances of Beverley* is taken up with regulations as to the order and duties of the

various craft guilds, under the rule of the Corpus Christi Guild, in the celebration of the Feast of Corpus Christi.

The following is the text of the foundation deed of the chantry :

23 June 1352.

Grant by John of Wilton of Beverley to Chapter of 3 messuages in Beverley.

1. In Highgate on north of S. Martin's prebend.

2. In same street in which Wilton lives, with 4 shops, and also 4 shops in Fishmarket-moregate.

3. In Keldgate.

To find a chaplain to perform divine service daily for souls of Edward II., and Nicholas Huggate, late Provost,

For John of Wilton himself and wife Alice,

his father and mother, his late wife Joan, and Isabel, his sister.

The founder to present a priest, or one about to be ordained priest.

To keep said chantry at altar about to be built by Chapter on north side of St. James' altar,

or at head of St. John's tomb, or elsewhere, accord-

Hæc carta quatupartita testatur quod Johannes de Wilton de Beverlaco dedit, concessit, et hac præsentis carta sua confirmavit Deo et Beatæ Mariæ Virgini, et Beato Johanni Beverlacensi, ac venerabili capitulo ecclesiæ Beati Johannis Beverlacensis antedicti, tria messuagia cum pertinentiis in Beverlaco; quorum unum jacet in alto vico Beverlaci prope Præbendam Sancti Martini, ex parte boreali ejusdem præbendæ; et aliud messuagium jacet in eodem vico, in quo messuagio idem Johannes mansit, cum quatuor schoppis in vico prædicto, et quatuor schoppis in vico de Fisschemarket-moregate, parcellis messuagii prædicti; et tertium messuagium jacet in Keldgate, et quondam fuit Laurencii Grome :

Tenendum et habendum prædicto capitulo et successoribus suis; ad inveniendum capellanum divina singulis diebus, pro animabus Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis Angliæ, patris Domini Regis nunc, et animabus antecessorum et hæredum suorum; et pro anima Domini Nicholai de Hugate nuper Præpositi ecclesiæ antedictæ et animabus antecessorum suorum, necnon pro salubri statu ipsius Johannis et Aliciæ uxoris suæ, dum vixerint, et pro animabus suis cum ab hac luce migraverint; et pro animabus patris et matris ejusdem Johannis, Johannæ quæ fuit uxor ejusdem Johannis, necnon Isabellæ sororis ejusdem Johannis, antecessorum hæredum et benefactorum suorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum; juxta dispositionem ejusdem Johannis in hac parte faciendam, imperpetuum celebraturum, de capitalibus Dominis feodorum illorum per servitia inde debita et consueta.

Quæ quidem dispositio ipsius Johannis talis est: In primis, videlicet, quod post præsens donum, fiat nominatio vel præsentatio alicujus ydoniæ personæ, qui sacerdos sit, vel in proximis ordinibus faciendis sacerdos esse voluerit et potuerit, capitulo antedicto per prædictum Johannem hæredes vel assignatos suos ad Cantariam prædictam habendum et faciendam ad altare per prædictum capitulum in honore corporis Christi construendum, ex parte boreali altaris Sancti Jacobi in eadem ecclesia, vel ad capud tumbæ



Sancti Johannis, si quod ibidem constructum fuerit infuturum, vel alibi, in vita ipsius Johannis, juxta electionem et voluntatem ipsius Johannis. Quod quidem capitulum ipsum sic nominatum vel præsentatum admittat ad eandem, et ipsum in eandem inducat, atque panem, vinum, vestimenta, librum, calicem, et omnia alia necessaria per camerarium ipsius capituli pro cantaria prædicta facienda, eidem nominato vel præsentato et successoribus suis inveniat; lumine tantum excepto, quod per Custodem fabricæ ecclesiæ prædictæ faciat inveniri:

Et sex marcas annuæ pensionis ad festa Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, Sancti Michaelis, Natalis Domini, et Annuntiationis Beatæ Mariæ, æquis portionibus per se vel custodem Fabricæ ecclesiæ prædictæ, eisdem nominatis vel præsentatis persolvat.

Quæ quidem persona sic nominata vel præsentata, et successores sui, in habitu regulari diebus Dominicis et festivis matutinis, missæ et vesperis in choro ecclesiæ prædictæ in aliquo stallo vacuo, si quod fuerit, vel alio de novo faciundo, si necesse fuerit; nec non missæ Beatæ Mariæ in ecclesia prædicta pro voluntate ipsius Johannis et hæredum suorum, cum vacaverint, in conscientiis suis intersint Deo deservituri; et specialem memoriam in missis et orationibus pro animabus supradictis facturi.

Et ut ipsa cantaria magis habeatur in memoria temporibus futuris, et in alio modo non pervertatur contra intentionem ordinationis prædictæ, vult idem Johannes quod prædicti capellani ipsam cantariam habentes, singulis missis suis faciendis, pro Dominis Archiepiscopis Eboracensibus qui pro tempore fuerint ac canonicis ecclesiæ Beverlacensis, et communitate villæ prædictæ, et pro hiis qui cantariæ prædictæ, et ordinationi prædictæ in forma prædicta, et quæ subsequitur, sustinendis subvenerint, specialiter orare teneantur. Ita quod in eisdem missis sit secunda oratio pro vivis, et tertia "Inclina" pro mortuis; præfatioque Johanni in vita sua ubicunque idem Johannis voluerit, iidem nominati vel præsentati celebrare et alia divina facere, et juxta statum suum deservire teneantur.

Post mortem vero ipsius Johannis, prædictam Cantariam habentes in ecclesia prædicta ad alterum altarium prædictorum juxta electionem ipsius Johannis hæredum vel assignatorum suorum, et non alibi,

ing to the will of the said John.

Chapter to admit and induct him, and provide bread, wine, vestments, book, chalice, etc. by the chamberlain. The light, however, to be provided by the Warden of the fabric and 6 marks a year.

Chantry priest to be present in choir in vacant stall, if any, new one to be made necessary, on Sunday and Saints' days at matins, mass, and evensong; also at Lady Mass, at his option.

For better remembrance and to prevent perversion of foundation,

The priest at every mass is to pray specially for the Archbishop of York, and Chapter of Beverley, and the "communitas of the town,

Second prayer to be for the living, and "Inclina" for the dead.

Upon Wilton's death the priests shall be bound to serve at one of the altars aforesaid and on Sundays the

mass is to be of the Sunday or of the Trinity; on Monday of St. John the Evangelist; Tuesday of St. John of Beverley; Wednesday mass for the dead; Thursday of Corpus Christi; Friday of Holy Cross; Saturday of Blessed Virgin Mary; and except on Saturday or special feasts remembrance to be made of the Holy Ghost and Blessed Virgin Mary. On week days mass to be at sunrise, or as soon after as possible according to the chaplain's conscience.

On admission he is to take oath to observe this ordinance.

On a vacancy the founder or his heirs to present within three months.

In default by them the Warden and Brethren of the Guild of Corpus Christi by means of the priests [belonging to it] in turn to present one of the kin of the founder; or failing one, then one of the most fitting of the brethren of the Guild, within 15 days.

celebrare teneantur, ita quod diebus Dominicis fiant missæ de eisdem Dominicis vel de sancta Trinitate; Feria secunda, de Sancto Johanne Evangelista; Feria tertia de Sancto Johanne Beverlacensi; Feria quarta pro defunctis; Feria quinta de Corpore Christi; Feria sexta, de Cruce: et Sabbato, de Beata Virgine Maria, simul cum memoria de Sancto Spiritu quolibet die facienda, et memoria de Beata Maria Virgine, die quo non celebraverint de eadem: nisi propter solemnitatem aliquorum festorum, vel alia causa rationabili, impediatur.

Et in diebus ferialibus fiant missæ ad solis ortum, vel ad sitius quod commode fieri poterit, juxta conscientias ipsorum capellanorum: anniversarioque pro animabus prædictis faciendæ diebus infrascriptis intersint.

Et in admissione sua corporale præsentent sacramentum ut moris est, in præsentia ipsius Johannis; hæredum vel assignatorum suorum, si interesse voluerint, quod se fideliter habebunt in executione ordinationis supradictæ.

Cum vero cantaria prædicta aliqua de causa notorie vacaverit, tunc infra tres menses proxime sequentes, prædictus Johannes hæredes et assignati sui, postquam notitiam hujusmodi vacationis habuerit vel habuerint, aliam personam ydoneam ad cantariam prædictam habendam capitulo antedicto nominet vel nominent, præsentet vel præsentent, quæ ab eodem capitulo statim et sine difficultate admittatur et inducatur in eandem in forma prædicta. Propter negligentiam vero ejusdem Johannis hæredum et assignatorum suorum in hujusmodi nominationibus vel præsentationibus mensibus prædictis faciendis, nominet vel præsentent custos et confratres Gilde Corporis Christi in Beverlaco, per presbiteros ordinate, capitulo antedicto aliquem ydoneum de consanguinitate ipsius Johannis hæredum et assignatorum suorum, si aliquis hujusmodi inventus fuerit; vel alterum, magis ydoneum scientia et moribus in conscientiis suis, absque favore præstando, de fratribus gildæ prædictæ, si aliquis de consanguinitate prædicta inventus non fuerit, ad ipsam cantariam habendam, infra quindecim dies proxime sequentes menses prædictos; vel communitas villæ prædicta si ipsa gilda defecerit consimilem personam ad prædictam cantariam optinendam capitulo antedicto nominet vel præsentet infra xv dies præ-

dictam quindenam proxime sequentes in forma prædicta. Ita semper quod aliquis de hujusmodi consanguinitate ad ipsam cantariam habendam præferatur, si inventus fuerit, et ab eodem capitulo admittatur infra mensem proxime sequentem prædictos tres menses; salvo eidem Johanni hæredibus vel assignatis suis jure nominandi et præsentandi hujusmodi personas ydoneas ad cantariam prædictam in aliis vacationibus cum accederint. Propter negligentiam vero custodis confratrum et communitatis prædictorum, in hujusmodi nominationibus vel præsentationibus vicibus suis faciendis, conferat archiepiscopus Eboracensis, sede plena, vel ea vacante, venerabile capitulum ecclesiæ Beati Petri Eboracensis cantariam prædictam personæ ydoneæ de consanguinitate vel de gilda prædictis ut prædictum est; vel alii, si ipsa consanguinitas vel gilda defecerint, infra mensem proxime sequentem negligentiam custodis confratrum et communitatis prædictorum.

Et cum\* [ hujusmodi nominatio vel præsentatio ] facta est, ad cantariam prædictam faciendam et alia onera supra dicta supportanda et perficienda capitulo Beverlacensi antedicto corporale præstet sacramentum, ut prædictum est.

Propter negligentiam vero prædictorum archiepiscopi et capituli Eboracensis in hujusmodi collationibus mense suo faciendis, præfatus Johannes hæredes et assignati sui infra tres menses proximos sequentes negligentiam prædictorum archiepiscopi vel capituli Eboracensis, ydoneas personas nominent vel præsentent prædicto capitulo Beverlacensi, quæ ab eodem capitulo admittantur et inducantur in eandem. Et similiter custos confratres et communitas prædicti infra mensem proxime sequentem prædictos tres menses per negligentiam ipsius Johannis hæredum vel assignatorum suorum in præmissis, ydoneas personas, ut prædictum est, nominent vel præsentent ad cantariam prædictam capitulo Beverlacensi antedicto, quæ ab eodem capitulo admittantur et inducantur vicibus suis, ut prædictum est.

Et propter negligentiam prædictorum custodis confratrum et communitatis prædictæ conferat archiepiscopus vel capitulum Eboracense mense suo proximo extunc sequente ut prædictum est.

Et sic præfatis Johanni hæredibus et assignatis

\* MS torn here.

On their default, the Archbishop of York or Chapter of York, *sede vacante*, to present a fit person of the founder's kin, or of the Guild, within a month.

On default of Archbishop the Founder's heirs to present, and so the turn of presentation to go round in order *du capo*.

suis custodi confratribus et communitati, Archiepiscopo et capitulo Eboracensi prædictis competat et redeat jus nominationis, præsentationis, et collationis, per hujusmodi negligencias, vicibus suis, ut prædictum est, imperpetuum.

Si vero prædictum capitulum Beverlacense hujusmodi nominatos et præsentatos ad prædictam cantariam admittere, et in eandem inducere noluerint in forma prædicta, nichilominus hujusmodi nominatis vel præsentatis ipsam annuam pensionem sex marcas a tempore nominationis vel præsentationis prædictarum terminis prænotatis solvere, et alia necessaria pro Cantaria prædicta facienda, ut prædictum est, invenire teneatur: et ipsi sic nominati vel præsentati ipsam Cantariam perficiant, et juramentum, ut superius dictum est, præstare teneantur, cum per capitulum Beverlacense antedictum congrue fuerint requisiti.

Et prædictum capitulum Beverlacense prædictam Cantariam fieri faciet in hujusmodi vacationibus, cum acciderint, de pensione sex marcarum prædictarum, juxta ratum temporis vacationis et quantitatis pensionis prædictarum sex marcarum, quousque cantaria prædicta plena fuerit; ita quod non cesset ratione vacationum prædictarum.

Capitulum etiam Beverlacense antedictum anniversarium pro animabus supradictis ad altare prædictum, vel ad alium locum competentem in ecclesia Beverlacensi prædicta, tempore oportuno, scilicet, die Veneris in crastino Corporis Christi, Placebo et Dirige cum novem lectionibus et nota; et die Sabbati proxima sequente, missam pro defunctis similiter cum nota, per ipsum Capellanum prædictam Cantariam habentem, et presbiteros de Gilda corporis Christi prædicta, et alios qui tunc ibidem interesse et orare voluerint pro eisdem et fieri faciet:

Quibus tunc ibidem sic existentibus et orantibus quadraginta denarios, et aliis pauperibus maxime indigentibus duodecim denarios, ac sacristis ecclesiæ prædictæ pro pulsatione campanarum in hujusmodi anniversario faciendo, ut moris est, octo denarios, per manus Custodum Fabricæ prædictæ, qui pro tempore fuerint, juxta rationabilem discretionem ipsorum custodum Fabricæ et capellani dictum cantariam habentis qui pro tempore fuerint, idem capitulum distribuatur. Si vero capellani et alii præ-

If Chapter fail to admit, the chaplain nevertheless to pay him, and he to do his duty.

In vacancy of the Chantry, the Chapter to have the duty done by a deputy at proportionate pay.

Chapter to keep an anniversary at said altar, viz., on Friday, the morrow of Corpus Christi day, Placebo and Dirige with nine lessons and music.

Next day Mass for the dead with music by the Chantry Priest and brethren of the Guild and others who wish to come; 40d. to each praying, 12d. to other four sacrists, for ringing bells, 8d.

dicti onera prædicta in hujusmodi anniversario faciendi supportare noluerint, tunc pro tempore quo anniversarium prædictum fieri non contigerit in forma prædicta, prædicti solidi argentei fratribus Hospitalis sancti Nicholai, et aliis pauperibus in Beverlaco, juxta discretionem prædictam erogentur.

If anniversary not performed the said silver shillings to go to poor of St. Nicholas Hospital.

Ac etiam capitulum Beverlacense messuagia prædicta sustentare et reficere teneatur imperpetuum.

Si vero in defectu ipsius capituli Beverlacensis cantaria vel onera supradicta defecerint vel subtracta fuerint, per unum mensem, tunc bene liceat eidem Johanni hæredibus vel assignatis suis, statim, vel infra annum proximum sequentem, messuagia prædicta seisire, et ea retinere, quousque de hujusmodi subtractis plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Si vero idem Johannes vel hæredes sui seu assignati sui infra tempus prædictum non sesierint messuagia prædicta, tunc bene liceat communitati villæ prædictæ eadem messuagia seisire, et ea retinere, quousque de hujusmodi subtractis plenarie fuerint satisfactum, ut prædictum est.

Power of entry and distraint if chantry etc., not kept for a month, first for a year to the founder and heirs, then to the community of the town.

Et dictus Johannes et hæredes sui prædicta messuagia cum suis pertinentiis prædicto capitulo Beverlacensi et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warrantizabunt et defendent.

Warranty of title.

Et prædictum Capitulum Beverlacense et [successores sui prædicta . . . .] \* anniversarium et onera subportabunt et sustentabunt in forma prædicta imperpetuum.

Covenant by Chapter to maintain the Chantry, etc.

Concordatum est etiam inter partes prædictas quod, si quid fuerit necessarium addendi et declarandi, pro jure ipsorum capituli Beverlacensis et Johannis vel hæredum suorum vel alterius eorundem exprimendo, durante vita ipsius Johannis tunc unaquaque pars ad hoc bona fide teneatur.

Power to founder to add any necessary directions during his life.

In quorum omnium et singulorum fidem et testimonium præmissorum parti hujus cartæ quadripartitæ penes prædictum capitulum et successores suos residenti, sigilla prædictorum Johannis, custodis et confratrum de Gilda prædicta, et communitatis prædictæ sunt appensa; alteri vero parti penes prædictum Johannem et hæredes suos remanenti sigilla prædictorum capituli Beverlacensis, custodis et confratrum Gildæ prædictæ, et Communitatis prædictæ sunt appensa; tertiæ vero parti penes prædictos

Witness clause.

\* MS. torn here.

custodem et confratres Gildæ prædictæ commoranti, sigilla prædictorum capituli, Johannis, et communitatis prædictæ sunt appensa : Quartæ vero parti penes Communitatem prædictam existenti, prædictorum capituli Beverlacensis, Johannis et custodem et confratrum Gildæ prædictæ sunt appensa sigilla.

Witnesses.  
canons.  
officers.  
William of Scorbrough, auditor  
causarum.

chaplains.

Thomas de Wilton,  
clerk.

Dated in the Chapter  
house.

Hiis testibus magistris Rogero de Nassington, Antonio de Goldesburgh, et Roberto de Beverlaco Dominis Ricardo de Otringham et Alano de Wayne-flete, ecclesiæ Beverlacensis canonicis; Domino Henrico Basset, cancellario, Magistro Radulpho Walays, præcentore, et Roberto de Schirburne, sacrista ejusdem ecclesiæ Beverlacensis; Magistro Willelmo de Scorbrough ejusdem capituli Beverlacensis causarum tunc auditore, Thoma de Ryse, Thoma Frost, Thoma Humbercolt, Johanne del Clay, domino Johanne de Wilton, capellanis; Thoma de Wilton clerico, et aliis.

Datis apud Beverlacum in domo capitulari ecclesiæ Beati Johannis prædicti in vigilia Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ; Anno Domini millesimo trescentesimo quinquagesimo secundo; regni vero Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum anglæ vicesimo sexto, regni autem ejusdem Regis Franciæ tertio decimo.

Endorsed

Communitati Beverlacensi

JO. DE WILTON.

Endorsed in later [Henry VIII.] hand: "Concerninge a house and shoppe in Highgate."

Endorsed on lower fold in 17th century hand: "No. 14. Anno 1352. A Grant to the Minster of three Messuages and fower shopps in High Street, and fower shopps in Fishmarket-Moregate."

The following are the Foundation Ordinances\* of the Corpus Christi Guild, of Beverley, circa 1330:

"Copia Gildæ Corporis Christi in villa de Beverlaco.

In Die nomine Amen. Ad honorem et laudem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, filii Dei, et beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ,

\* Public Record Office: Chancery Guild Certificates, No. 445.

matris suæ, et totius curiæ cælestis, et præcipue ad exaltationem solempnitatis et servitii de Corpore Christi, jam de novo per præcepta et institutiones sanctorum patrum nostrorum Dominorum Urbani iij et Johannis xxij, Papparum in ecclesia universali, constitutorum, quæ sollempnitas et servitium solis presbiteris conveniunt, Jam nonnulli presbiteri infrascripti ob devotionem quam habent versus sollempnitatem prædictam, quasdam ordinationes et elemosinarum largitiones temporibus perpetuis duraturas, de communi consensu eorundem inierunt, ut sollempnitas et servitium prædicta et uberius et melius sustentari possint in futurum, quo elemosinarum largitionibus et eorum presbiterorum et aliorum laboribus fulciantur in eventum.

In primis, ordinaverunt quod una sit fraternitas omnium et singulorum presbiterorum prædictorum et aliorum ad dictum solempnitatem Corporis Christi sustentandam et imperpetuum supportandam.

Item, quod singulis annis imperpetuum feria quinta post festum Sanctæ Trinitatis, quando fit processio in honorem Corporis Christi, quilibet frater capellanus infra Beverlacum moram faciens, et tunc temporis ibidem existens, in albis cum stola et fanone incedant in processionem propter honorem et reverentiam Corporis Christi, cum ceteris fratribus literatis et laicis.

Item, quod unus Prior, sindicus, aut administrator, capellanus, de bonis eis collatis intuitu curitatis et elemosinarum causa administrationem habeat omnium præmissorum, cum vj sociis fraternitatis prædictæ, qui de bonis prædictis per unum annum se intromittant, et in fine cujuslibet anni ratiocinia reddant fraternitati prædictæ, vel illis de fraternitate prædicta quibus committere velint officium prædictum.

Item, quod nullus recipiatur in confraternitate prædicta nisi capellani, vel aliæ personæ honestæ conversationis et honesti artificii, et hos sine conventionem aliquam in certo faciendam, nisi aliquid gratis et intuitu caritatis de suo elemosinaliter conferre voluerint.

Item, quod quilibet frater capellanus singulis diebus in missis suis cum ipse celebrare contigerit, pro confratribus suis omnibus vivis et defunctis mentionem faciat et specialiter oret: et quod alii literati et laici de confraternitate, post elevationem Corporis Christi, cum ipsis ibidem esse contigerit, vel alibi, singulis diebus pro confratribus suis quinquies Paternoster, vel ter cum salutatione Beatæ Virginis dicant attente.

Item, si quis paupertatem inciderit, et nichil habeat per se, nec per suos, unde poterit sustentari, proposita petitione sua ad Priorem et confratres prædictos, juxta eorum consensu[m] et

considerationem inveniatur de elemosina confratrum, ut vivere possit, prout melius videbitur expedire.

Item, si quis frater capellanus fuerit sine servitio, quod quilibet confrater servitium sibi procuret, vel aliter pro posse suo, prout in fraternitate prædicta bonus expediens et utilis in committiva prædicta fuerit, inveniatur.

Item, si discensio exorta fuerit inter aliquos de confratribus prædictis, quod quilibet confrater imponat partes suas de pace et amore inter eos reformandis, meliori modo quo poterit, sine præjudicio alicujus vel aliquorum in hac parte.

Item, quod si quis fratrum viam universæ carnis ingressus fuerit in Beverlaco, quod omnes confratres in Beverlaco existentes ad ejus exequias intersint cum vicario vel ejus capellano, qui curam habeat, vel per se si licentiati fuerint, nisi causa rationabili impediatur, quominus adesse poterint: et quod corpus dicti defuncti baiuletur ad ecclesiam per confratres ordinis ejusdem; et quod nullus alius permittatur illud portare, nisi causa consanguinitatis, reverentiæ, vel necessitatis.

Item, si dictus defunctus nichil habuit unde sepeliri poterit, quod sibi necessaria inveniantur per confraternitatem prædictam, juxta dispositionem prioris et confraternitatis ejusdem.

Item, si quis fratrum alibi moriatur quam in villa Beverlaci, et notitia mortis suæ ad prædictum priorem et confratres deveniat, tum prior prædictus et confratres statuunt certum diem et locum, et exequias pro eo faciant, tanquam pro confratribus suis prædictis.

Item, si quis confratrum prædictorum, cujusecumque sit status seu conditionis \* . . . . . saverit post trinas ammonitiones eidem per prædictum Priorem factas a confraternitate prædicta, eo ipso sit privatus . . . . . confratribus consequi imposterum poterit uberiorem.

Quæ quidem fraternitas habe . . . . . in monasterio Beverlaci pro eadem fraternitate et benefactoribus suis.

Item, dicunt quod habeant in manibus bona . . . . . vj<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> et non plura.

Robertus de Garton est attornatus.”

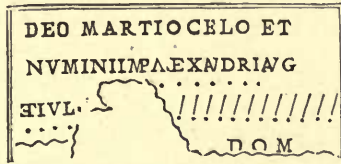
CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, read the following report on two Roman inscriptions found at Carlisle:

“I have the honour to report the discovery at Carlisle of another Roman inscribed stone in the well-known Roman cemetery on the London Road at that city, and near to the site where the gravestone of Flavius Antigonus Papias was

\* There is a hole in the MS. where the blanks occur.



found in December, 1892.\* The new find is the top of a much larger slab, and shows four lines of inscription, of which the first two are legible, while in the third and fourth lines only a letter or two can be made out.



*Oculus* is an unknown epithet for Mars, so far as I know. The slab measures 4 feet 6½ inches, 17 inches at greatest depth. The word ALEXANDRI has been purposely erased, and so has the third line.

I have also to report the bringing to light of a Roman inscription discovered long ago at Carlisle, and hitherto unrecorded. It is the fragment of a circular disc about 8 inches in diameter, the base of a statuette of which one foot alone remains, clad in a characteristic Roman sandal; on the edge of the disc is a fragmentary inscription in two lines:

DEO - CAVII - I  
ARCHIETVS

The steps are equilateral triangles with their bases parallel to and nearest the bottom of the disc, the line of fracture runs through the top of the end of the first line, thus I I - I, but the reading is clearly I I - I, and not I M.

Both these stones are now in the museum at Tullie House, Carlisle."

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on the two Roman inscriptions found at Carlisle and on a third in the Cardiff Museum:

"1. Chancellor Ferguson has lately sent me photographs and squeezes of two fragmentary inscriptions recently found in Carlisle.† The first, a largish block, 54 inches long by 17 high, was found during some building operations on the London Road, close to the spot where the tombstone of Flavius Antigonus Papias was found last year,‡ and has been presented by the

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 261—267. For the cemetery see *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365—374.

† Since first writing these notes I have examined both at Carlisle,

‡ *Proc.* xiv. 262-7.

finder, Mr. Dudson, to the new museum at Tullie House. The lettering, in the first two lines  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, is shown in the plate.

At the end of line 3 I thought to see STR on the squeeze, but the letters are not clear on the actual stone. The general form of the inscription, no doubt, resembled that of a stone found at the neighbouring fort at Plumpton Wall,\* which reads: *Deabus matribus tramarinis et n(umini) imp(eratoris) Alexandri Aug(usti) et Iul(iae) Mammeae matr(is) Aug(usti) n(ostr)i et castrorum toti[que] domui divinae* erected by some [vexill]atio of soldiers. So on our new stone we may read *Deo Marti Ocelo [et numini imp(eratoris) Alexandri Aug(usti) et Iul(iae) Mammeae matr. castrorum, etc. totique] dom[ui divinae*, but it is impossible to be certain whether the supposed STR at the end of line 3 belonged to *nostri* or to *castrorum*. As is often the case, the names of Alexander and his mother were erased after their deaths.

The god Mars Ocelus appears to be unknown, but Ocelum as a place name is not uncommon. It occurs on the east coast of Britain, in Spain twice, in the Alps,† and a probably cognate form may be found in Tunnoceum, the name of a Roman fort mentioned in the Notitia Dignitatum (*Occ. xl.*), which is to be located either near the western end of the wall, or, as I should prefer, further south in Cumberland.‡ What Ocelus means I cannot conjecture or get any one else to conjecture. I will only say that it need not bear a meaning which would suit the Roman God of War. When the natives of the provinces identified their local gods with those of Italy, they did not always strictly consider the attributes of the latter. Thus Apollo Maponus seems to have been a child; the Celtic Silvanus is wholly unlike the Latin; the Mars Thingsus of Housesteads seems to have been a protective deity, and even Jupiter appears with a wheel and other unclassical emblems.§

2. The second inscription consists of part of two lines round the base of a statuette, of which only the foot remains. It was found in English Street, Carlisle, and is now in Tullie House.

The first line may possibly be *Deo Cauti*, followed by the first two letters of the dedicator's name, say *Iulius*. The god

\* C. vii. 319. *Lapidarium*, No. 797.

† Ptolemy ii. 3, 4, ii. 5, 7, ii. 6, 22, and C.I.L. v. 810.

‡ As I have said elsewhere, I doubt if the names in the Notitia (l.c.) which follow after Amboglanna are the names of the stations on the wall west from Birdoswald. Certainly this Tunnoceum seems not to have been *per lineam valli*. The sequence of names in the list is Aballaba, Congavata, Axelodunum, Gabrosentum, Glannibanta, Alione, Bremetenacum: Aballaba, and Axelodunum were at Maryport and Papcastle, Bremetenacum was at Ribchester, and Tunnoceum would naturally be one of the not few intervening forts.

§ Hirschfeld, *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift*, viii. 137.



FRAGMENT OF A ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND AT CARLISLE.



*Cautes* is mentioned on inscriptions found at Rome, in Germany, and elsewhere, and appears to be Mithras. The second line is



more difficult. Professor Zangemeister, to whom I have submitted the inscription, suggests *arch(itectus) l(a)etus* [*libens solvit* or the like. In that case the *h* of *arch* and the *l* of *letus* would have been cut imperfectly and painted over, as was often the case, and *e* would stand for *ae*.

3. The third inscription was shown me lately in the Public Museum of Cardiff by Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., the curator. It had been brought there in 1893 (while Mr. Storrie was curator), having been previously in the garden of Archdeacon Griffiths at Neath; before that it stood beside the Roman road to Caerleon on the mountain about a mile and a half from Neath. I am indebted for information, a tracing, and a photograph to Mr. Ward and also to Mr. T. H. Thomas and Mr. Storrie. The stone, a piece of the ordinary mill-stone grit common round Neath, is 33 inches high, and 5 to 7 inches broad, and is inscribed with lettering similar to that on many third, fourth, and fifth century inscriptions in Wales. It is broken on the left after the second line, and reads,

*imp*  
CES  
DIO  
cLETI  
*a*NO  
*a*VG

that is, it is a milestone erected during the reign of Diocletian, roughly about the end of the third century. There are in S. Wales several of such stones, belonging to the second half of the third and the early part of the fourth centuries. In particular, there is now at Nottage Court a stone inscribed on three sides, which appears to have done duty as a milestone for three emperors, Gordian, Diocletian himself, and a third whose

name is illegible.\* The only doubt as to the reading is at the beginning and end. I think the first line contains the remains of MP (for IMP), but the strokes are not very clear. In the last line the V of AVG has been looped so far round as to resemble an o. I do not think that there were letters below."

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent, read the following notes on Anglo-Saxon remains discovered in King's Field, Faversham :

"After twenty years of unparalleled productiveness the King's Field at Faversham has at length yielded the last of its rich contents, which through the kindness of W. E. Rigden, Esq., I now have the honour to lay before you. As in former discoveries from this locality, no particulars have been noted with regard to the disposition of the objects in the various graves. I am therefore only enabled to describe them and record their discovery. They consist of the following :

Bronze circular brooch, of the type shown in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. ii. fig. 2 ; the settings of the central and four surrounding circular bosses are missing ; diameter, 2 inches.

A similar example, but of bronze gilt ; diameter,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

Circular brooch of bronze gilt ; in the centre is a boss set with a garnet, round the boss are four wedge-shaped sockets with garnets, the design resembling a Maltese cross, between the sockets is a zigzag and ☺ ornament ; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

A similar example ; diameter,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

Circular brooch of bronze gilt, of the type shown in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. ii. fig. 8, circular bosses empty ; diameter,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

A similar example, with garnet in central boss, but with double-looped ornament between the sockets, as upon the fibula shown in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. vi. pl. vi. fig. 7 ; diameter,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

A similar example with zigzag and ☺ ornament ; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Circular brooch of bronze gilt, central boss set with a garnet, around the boss six sockets with garnets ; diameter,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

Circular brooch of bronze, in the centre is a gold star-like ornament set with garnets, between each of the three points of the star is a circular socket, one being set with blue paste, the two others are empty ; around the gold centre piece are minute circles in filigree ; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

\* There is a story that this particular stone was brought as ballast from Nantes, but I am inclined to think the Aberavon provenance the true one. The stone has been published C.I.L. vii. 1159 (cf. Eph. vii. 1098), and Westwood, *Lapid. Walliae*, p. 42.

Circular brooch, a disk of gold covered with circles and semicircles in filigree, in the centre of the disk is a circular socket set with a garnet, around the socket are three trefoiled cusps filled with garnets, the cusps being further embellished with round sockets, which are empty, at their heads. Between the cusps are hammer-headed sockets set with garnets. The whole disk is enclosed in a band of bronze; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

Circular brooch of bronze, set with garnets; much decayed; diameter,  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.

Circular brooch of very fine design, covered with interlaced scroll-work, disposed around five triangular-shaped garnets and a central boss which was originally set with a stone. This specimen is in three fragments; diameter,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

Pendant of fine gold of a light yellow colour. The circular disc is covered with small circles in filigree. In the centre is a circular socket set with garnets, from which spring four triangles also set with garnets, between each of the triangles is a circular socket, now empty; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Circular pendant of gold, ornamented with cross-hatched impressions made with a punch; the centre has been punched from the back with a round-tipped tool producing a small boss on the front of the pendant; diameter, barely 1 inch.

Circular bracteate of gold, decorated with intertwined mythical creatures; around the margin are punched pellets; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

Pair of bronze, saucer-shaped brooches,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. These are a slight variation of the type given in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xxxviii. fig. 1. Brooches of this shape have been hitherto found in Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire, and are of the highest rarity in Kent, a pair only having been found before, namely, at Horton Kirby, near Dartford, which are now in the Kent Archæological Society's collection.

Buckle-plate of elegant design, in bronze gilt, inlaid with bands of gold filigree divided by settings of garnet. At the base of the plate are four silver-headed rivets, by which it was fastened to a belt. In the centre of the plate was a jewel, now missing. Length,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches; width,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. Cf. *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xxix. fig. 2.

Buckle of bronze, the base of the tongue set with a garnet.

Portions of buckles (8 pieces).

Stud of bronze.

Ear-ring of silver wire.

Ear-ring of gold wire.

Minute milled ring of gold.

Armlet of bronze ; diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Ring of bronze ; diameter,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

Goblet of amber glass, the body covered with a network of stout threads of glass similar to one from the same locality exhibited by me last year ; \* height, 4 inches.

Pair of mammiform goblets of olive green glass ; height, 3 inches ; diameter,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, 4 inches.

Cup of olive green glass ; height,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Cup of amber glass ; height,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch.

Drinking cup of dark amber glass of uncommon form. The body of the vessel is ornamented with plain and wavy strips of glass alternately arranged an inch apart, and running vertically up the cup to a length of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, then finished off with a wavy band round it. Above, a thin thread of glass is wound six times round the neck. Height,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches ; diameter of neck, 2 inches ; of body,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

A pair of cups of the same size and type, also from King's Field, may be seen in the 'Gibbs' Collection at the South Kensington Museum. One of these is figured in the 'Catalogue of the Antiquities from Faversham forming the Gibbs bequest' by Mr. Roach Smith, p. xix. Another vessel from Kent of similar form and design, but of green glass, and with a more pointed base, is shown in *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xvii. fig. 2.

588 beads of amber, amethystine quartz, clay, clear and opaque glass, a substance resembling meerschaum, and two beads of bronze.

This wonderful supply of remains of ancient art from King's Field having now come to an end, it will be apparent to all of you that steps should be taken to publish a work, copiously illustrated, on the whole of the discoveries. I am prepared to write the text if the various possessors of the objects will allow them to be engraved, and if the Council of the Society will consider the question of supplying the illustrations, which must, from the peculiar richness of the remains, be a costly matter."

F. PARKES WEBER, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., communicated the following paper on Indian eye-agates or eye-onyx stones, and a point of antiquarian interest concerning them :

"Nicolo Conti, a Venetian, who travelled in India in the fifteenth century, said : 'Some regions have no money, but use instead stones which we call cat's-eyes.' † There is certainly

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiv. 313.

† *The Travels of Nicolo Conti in the East*, edited with other accounts by R. H. Major, in *India in the Fifteenth Century*, Hakluyt Society, 1857 p. 30.



nothing improbable in this statement, and indeed we have evidence to show that ornamental stones have in various countries and at different times served as a monetary currency. If Nicolo Conti was right, then one might expect to find a considerable number of these stones still in existence, roughly cut and polished after the manner of the time.

It may, however, be asked what these cat's-eye stones really were. Were they what we now call 'cat's-eyes'? Professor William Ridgeway evidently takes it that they were, for he states, in his elaborate work on primitive currencies: 'In medieval times in parts of India money consisted of pieces of iron worked into the form of large needles, and in some parts stones which we call cat's-eyes, and in others pieces of gold worked to a certain weight, were used for moneys, as we are told by Nicolo Conti, who travelled in India in the fifteenth century.\*'

Professor Ridgeway does not, however, state whether he thinks that the precious (chrysoberyl) cat's-eye, also called cymophane, is referred to, or the common (quartz) cat's-eye. The brown African cat's-eye or 'crocidolite' may be left out of the question. Surely the precious cat's-eye (if known at all in Conti's days) must have been too precious to have formed any efficient substitute for ordinary metallic currency, and even the quartz cat's-eye was, in those days, extremely valuable.† If the latter sort of cat's-eye was meant, those travellers who pay attention to such things ought to have seen specimens of this stone, somewhat roughly cut and polished and fairly often met with, as one would expect, had they really formed part of a monetary currency of some centuries back. I have not seen any account of such specimens, and venture therefore to suggest that Nicolo Conti may have referred to neither of these stones now called 'cat's-eyes,' but to those now known as 'Indian eye-stones.' These stones may easily be obtained in England, for very many have been brought over from India. The uniformity of their appearance suggests that they were not merely cut as specimens of pretty agates for exportation (India is celebrated for its exportation of polished agates to all countries), but that at the time when they were made they served some other purpose.

The stones I refer to are small pieces of agate cut *en cabochon* to show the 'eye' or 'eyes,' and have a flattish circular or oval back, seldom much exceeding a quarter of

\* *The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weight Standards*, University Press, Cambridge, 1892, p. 72.

† See C. W. King, *The Natural History of Gems*, 1870, p. 320.

an inch in the longest measurement.\* They are very roughly and unevenly cut, and this gives them an appearance of antiquity, which some of them probably deserve. In England they are now almost worthless, though sometimes they may be repolished for second-rate jewellery. Those who have seen them lying about in lapidaries' shops must often have been puzzled about them, as to when and why they were cut, and how the trouble of cutting and polishing them could have been repaid.

One modern Indian term for a 'cat's-eye' is 'billi ke ankh,' and I hear that, by it, the same stone is ordinarily meant which we now in Europe call a 'cat's-eye.' We do not know, however, if 'billi ke ankh' was the term which Conti heard used on his travels, and even if it were so, it does not follow that this then meant the same stone which is now known in India by this name.† However, Nicolo Conti was an Italian, and the most important question is, not what the Indian term was, but what the term used by Nicolo Conti in narrating his travels meant. I will then endeavour to show that the term which Conti most probably employed meant, not what we now know as a 'cat's-eye,' but what is now called an 'eye-stone,' 'eye-onyx,' or more correctly 'eye-agate.'

When Pliny spoke of the 'Beli oculus'‡ he meant according to the late C. W. King what we now call an 'eye-agate.' I cannot do better than quote the exact words from Mr. King's classical writings on gems: 'The Italian name for our cat's-eye is Belocchio, evidently a corruption of the Beli oculus of the Romans; but this descriptive epithet has been transferred to the cat's-eye on no sufficient grounds, the Beli oculus (Baal's-eye) having been merely some brightly-shaded variety of the eye-onyx: "for in it a transparent white belt encloses a black pupil, having a golden colour shining out from the centre, on account of its appearance consecrated to the supreme god of Assyria." These terms make it certain that *three* distinct colours were necessary to compose the Beli oculus, whereas the

\* I have seen one, however, which was shown me by Mr. Franks, in the British Museum, measuring nearly an inch in the longest diameter.

† Dr. Royle (*An Essay on the Antiquity of Hindoo Medicine*, London, 1837, p. 103) hints at the connection of the terms 'Beli oculus' and 'billi ke ankh,' as if 'Beli oculus' (which according to Mr. King was an eye-agate) were possibly a Latin adaptation of the Indian name. As Sir Henry Yule and Dr. Burnell (*A Glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases*, 1886, p. 134) say, this may be only a coincidence, though if not a coincidence it might point to the Indian 'billi ke ankh' being the same stone as Pliny's 'Beli oculus,' which Mr. King thinks was an eye-agate. 'Billi ke ankh' may, however, be merely a translation of the European term 'cat's-eye.'

‡ 'Beli oculus albicans pupillam cingit nigram, e medio aureo fulgore lucentem. Hæc propter speciem sacratissimo Assyriorum Deo dicatur.—*Nat. Hist.*, lib. xxxvii. cap. 55.

cat's-eye presents one uniform tint, the pupil being formed by the mere reflexion of light, and shifting about according to the angle of inclination of the surface.\*

Anselm de Boot † calls what we now know as the cat's-eye a pseudopalus, though he says that it has been termed 'cat's-eye' by Cardanus, ‡ and mentioned by Garcia ab Horto. § De Boot says the *Beli oculus* or cat's-eye is a sort of agate, and so called because on it the figure of an eye is represented, as if by art. Again, in *Le Parfait Joaillier* || we read: 'Car l'opale est tres tendre. Ceste pierre précieuse diffère d'une certaine autre opaque, qui represente l'image d'un oeil peint, et qui aussi est appellée oeil de chat, ou oculus beli, et en Italien bell'occhio: parce qu'elle est une espèce d'agate, ou d'onix.' ¶

Perhaps the most important evidence is that of the Dutch traveller, J. H. van Linschoten (1563—1633), who in his *Itinerario* expressly stated that the stones called by the Portuguese 'Olhos de Gato' are agate, and of colour and fashion like cat's-eyes. His exact words are: 'Daer zyn oock steenen diemen by de Portugesen *Olhos de Gato* heet, is sod veel te seggen als catten ooghen (welcke die *Agato* is).' That is in English: 'There are also stones called by the Portuguese *Olhos de Gato*, that is to say, cat's-eyes (which is the *agate*).' The abstract printed in the margin is: 'Den *Agaet-steen*, in Duyts *Catten ooghen* gheseyt, comt uyt Cambayen Pegu ende Seylon'; that is: 'The *Agate-stone*, called in Dutch *cat's-eye*, comes from Cambay, Pegu, and Ceylon.' \*\*

In the Latin edition of 1599 (p. 87) the passage has the marginal heading '*Achates*,' and we read: 'Lusitani hunc similitudinis ergo *Olho de Gato*, id est, *Felisoculum* vocant.'

Linschoten, after mentioning that they are of colour and

\* *The Natural History of Gems or Semi-precious Stones*, by C. W. King, M.A., London, 1870, p. 321.

† *Anselmi Bortii de Boodt Brugensis Belgae . . . Gemmarum et Lapidum Historia*, Hanoviae, probably printed in 1609, p. 126, cap. xcix.

‡ *Hieronymi Cardani Medici Mediolanensis, de Subtilitate*, Norimbergae, 1550, p. 170, Liber Septimus: 'Multum ab hoc pseudoopalus degenerat, candidus hic est et nitet, sed non perspicuus, oculum vocant catti seu felis.'

§ Garcia ab Horto, the Portuguese botanist and physician (*Aromatum et Simplicium Aliquot Medicamentorum apud Indos Nascentium Historia*, Antverpiæ, 1567, p. 204, lib. i. cap. liiii.), notes that what Cardanus called 'pseudopalus' is the same stone that he himself calls 'oculus catti.'

|| By Anselm de Boot, annotated by André Toll. Lyon, 1644, page 290, chap. xxviii.

¶ Compare with this also *Musæum Regalis Societatis*, by Nehemiah Grew, M.D. (London, 1681), 288, the passage where an eye-like variety of onyx is described as the *Beli oculus*.

\*\* See *Itinerario*, first edition, Amsterdam, 1596, page 105, 86th chapter; see also the English translation of 1598, page 134, and the Hakluyt Society's edition of 1885, vol. ii. p. 141.

fashion like cat's-eyes, that they come from Cambay, but that the best are from Ceylon and Pegu, goes on to say (English translation of 1598): 'They are little brought into Portingal, for there they are not esteemed, and likewise because they are worth more in India then in Portingall, for the Indians esteeme much of them, specially the Chinos, and thether they are caryed, better esteemed and sold there then any other stones: the Indians say that this stone hath a certaine propertie and vertue to preserve and keepe a man in the riches which he hath, and that they shall not lessen, but still increase.' This passage shows that, from one side or the other, there has been confusion between these stones and what we now know as the quartz cat's-eye, for Mr. King (*op. cit.*, p. 320) mentions the same Hindoo belief in speaking of the latter stone.

On the whole it seems then that, in spite of much confusion, the terms 'Beliculus,' 'Bellocchio,' 'oculus felis,' 'oculus catti,' and the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese renderings of the last term, all of them probably at one time meant what we now know as an 'eye-onyx' or 'eye-agate.' What was the term which Conti used?

Nicolo Conti returned to Italy in 1444 after his long travels. He had been obliged to abjure the Christian faith in order not so much to save his own life as to protect his wife and children, who accompanied him. Pope Eugenius IV. granted him absolution on condition that as penitence he would give a true account of his voyages to the papal secretary Giov. Franc. Poggio Bracciolini, of Florence. Poggio wrote them in Latin, but Ramusio, who has included Conti's travels in his book of voyages and travels, says that he failed to find Poggio's original account, but had to translate from a Portuguese version. Emmanuel I., king of Portugal, thinking that Conti's account might be useful to Portuguese navigators, had it printed in Portuguese by Valentine Fernandez.\* I have not been able to examine the first edition of Ramusio's work, but in the third edition † the passage runs as follows: 'Alcune di quelle regioni non hanno moneta, ma in luogo di esse costumano pietre, che noi diciamo *occhi di gatta*.' In the Spanish translation of Conti's travels, printed at Seville in 1503, ‡ the corresponding term '*ojos de gato*' is used.

It appears, then, according to both these versions that the

\* See Michaud's *Biographie Universelle* and Ramusio's introduction.

† *Primo volume, § Terza editione della Navigazioni et Viaggi raccolto gia da M. Gio. Battista Ramusio.* Venet., 1563, folio, p. 344.

‡ *El libro del famoso Marco paulo veneciano . . . Con otro tradado de micer Poggio florentino q̃ trata de las mesmas tierras e yslas.* Copy in the British Museum, page xxxii.

original term used in Poggio's account was *oculi catti*. We can, however, refer to the original Latin text of Poggio, for it exists, although Ramusio failed to find it. It was contained in the fourth volume of Poggio's '*Lib. de varietate fortunæ*,' and is to be found in the edition of this volume, entitled, '*India Recognita*' (1492). Of the latter there is a copy in the British Museum, and the passage, I find, runs as follows: 'Qædam regiones monetam non habent: sed pro ea utuntur lapidibus: quos dicimus *caticulos*.'

The term therefore used by Nicolo Conti and Poggio was almost certainly '*catti oculus*,' by which term it may, I think, be granted that Nicolo Conti referred to 'eye-agates,' like those I speak of. I do not, however, mean to imply that every specimen like these, now existing, served once as current money. It would be far more natural to suppose that these 'eye-stones' were originally valued as pretty ornaments (like cowrie shells were) and for some supposed medicinal or magical virtue, and that hence a general demand arose for them, which gave them a standard value. Owing to the absence or scarcity in certain districts of metallic money, they may have circulated, like cowrie shells, as a convenient medium of exchange, for which their size and durability both suited them. Later on they may have been entirely superseded in this respect by coins, but still have retained some of their value as ornaments or 'charms.' In this case the pieces now existing may have been made, some when they were used as money, but others may be of earlier or later date.

Dr. O. Codrington has kindly brought to my notice a passage in *Ain i Akbari* (referred to by Thomas) showing that Akbar had weights made of agate; it is p. 34, vol. i. of Gladwin's translation: 'By the command of his majesty they made grains of agate, which were ordered to be used in weighing.' In Blockman's translation, vol. i. p. 35, the passage runs: 'This reduction of coins (*i.e.* by fraud) being continued, large quantities of gold were stolen, and the losses seemed never to end. By command of his majesty grain weights of agate were made, which were used in weighing.' The 'agate eye-stones' now under consideration are not multiples of the 'rati' weight (the double rati = about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  grains), and they cannot therefore have served as weights like the weights referred to in the *Ain i Akbari*.

It remains for me only to quote some analogous instances which are to be found of pretty stones and gems being used as a monetary currency.

Captain W. J. Gill \* speaks of turquoise beads being used as

\* *River of Golden Sand*, London, 1880, ii. 77.

a means of payment amongst the Tibetans. In Darfour, amongst some communities of Wadai, amber beads of different quality serve also to some extent as a medium of exchange, a single bead of the most costly sort being worth two slaves.\* What the 'λίθοι ἐγγεγλυμμένοι' were, which were used by the Ethiopians as coins,† remains uncertain, but I may be allowed to quote the interesting passage in the dialogue 'Ἐργαίας,' where they are mentioned. In this dialogue, after Plato's style, the following words are put into the mouth of Socrates :

'Then now we have to consider, what is money? Or else later on we shall be found to differ about the question. For instance, the Carthaginians use money of this sort. Something which is about the size of a stater is tied up in a small piece of leather: what it is, no one knows but the makers. A seal is next set upon the leather, which then passes into circulation, and he who has the largest number of such pieces is esteemed the richest and best off. And yet if anyone among us had a mass of such coins ‡ he would be no wealthier than if he had so many pebbles from the mountain. At Lacedæmon, again, they use iron by weight which has been rendered useless: and he who has the greatest mass of such iron is thought to be richest, although elsewhere it has no value. In Ethiopia, engraved stones are employed (ἐν δὲ τῇ Αἰθιοπία λίθοις ἐγγεγλυμμένοις χρῶνται), of which a Lacedæmonian could make no use.'§

In the absence of knowledge regarding this Æthiopian currency, anything that we can learn about the somewhat analogous currency of gem-stones in India is, I think, especially interesting.

In conclusion I must thank Dr. O. Codrington, Mr. E. J. Rapson, Mr. F. W. Rudler, Dr. V. Ball, Mr. E. W. Streeter, and others for their kind help."

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

\* See *Voyage au Ouadai*, by Mohammed Ibn Omar el Toumsy, French translation, Paris, 1845, p. 559; referred to by Prof. Ridgeway, *op. cit.* p. 46.

† See *Cat. of Engraved Gems in the British Museum*, 1888, p. 9.

‡ *Money*, not coins, but still better *such things* or such possessions. The original Greek is εἰ δὲ τις παρ' ἡμῖν πλείστα τοιαῦτα κεκτημένος εἴη.

§ Translation by Professor B. Jowett in *The Dialogues of Plato* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1892), ii. 568.

Thursday, March 15th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 :—Til og Om Professor, Dr. Phil. L. F. A. Wimmer som Runolog fra R. C. Rasmussen. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1894.

From the Editor, John Leighton, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Book-Plate Annual, and Armorial Year Book. 1st yearly issue. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Author :—A Descriptive and Classified Catalogue of Portraits of Queen Elizabeth. By F. M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Editor, J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. :—The Illustrated Archaeologist. Vol i. No. 4. Sq. 8vo. London, 1894.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Edward Towry Whyte, Esq., M.A.

Alfred Scott Gatty, Esq.

Keith William Murray, Esq.

The following letter from Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., relative to the destructive results of the proposed construction of a dam across the Nile below the Island of Philæ, was read:

“The Dahabeah Manhattan, Assouan,  
Feb. 25, 1894.

To the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

SIR,

A project which would involve a fearful and wholesale destruction of many of the Ancient Monuments in Egypt has just been made public.

For a long time past the subject of dealing with the rise of the Nile waters has been under the consideration of the authorities, and various schemes have been proposed dealing with various places.

The irrigation engineers have now issued a full and elaborate report, in which the merits of the different projects are contrasted, and it is found that a vast reservoir, the base of which would be formed by a gigantic dam retaining the Nile waters and letting them free as the requirements of irrigation may demand, will best serve the purpose in view.

There are several places in the Nile valley where a dam could be built with greater or less ease and stability, and the engineers most properly consider the stability of the structure to be of the very first importance. They find at the first cataract a spot perfectly suited to their requirements. The numerous granite rocks form a solid base, and the many subdivisions of the river enable the work to be carried out without serious difficulty.

The dam would be placed at a short distance below the Island of Philæ, a place where the surrounding granite hills, the rocky islands, the groups of palms, and the historic island itself surmounted by its temples and ruins, combine to form a picture of singular interest and beauty.

The dam being below this spot, and being intended to raise the Nile waters nearly seventy feet above their present level, will create a reservoir of enormous extent, not only drowning the Island of Philæ and the valley wherein it lies, but extending southward into Nubia along the Nile valley for nearly a hundred miles. When full, the waters of this colossal reservoir will rise several feet above the highest level of the pylon of the Temple of Isis at Philæ. It is not necessary for me to do more than mention the fearful menace to the safety of the whole of Egypt which so vast a reservoir must be, nor need I do more than refer to the way in which, should it fall into the hands of a hostile force, it can be used as an engine of destruction, more tremendous perhaps than any which has hitherto been known in the history of the world.

The report does not pass over the drowning of Philæ without giving the matter some consideration, and I am glad to find a statement in it that if the reservoir in the situation proposed cannot be made without the absolute destruction of the temple some other site should be found. But it suggests a way out of the difficulty. It is this: 'Philæ temple,' as it is called in the report, 'can be taken down stone by stone and put up in another place. We are informed that ancient monuments have before now been removed and set up elsewhere.' With splendid Philistinism and the most absolute want of appreciation it tells us that the marbles were moved from the Acropolis to the British Museum; that the obelisks of Luxor and Alexandria have been moved to Paris and London; that some Italian engineers have moved a whole Roman bridge. Why not therefore remove 'Philæ temple'?

And where is this poor temple to go? The considerate engineers have provided for this. They will prepare a nice platform on the bare and rocky summit of the Island of Bigeh, which will rear its head some little way above the flood, and on



this spot the unhappy temple will be perched. Those who know the place, who know how the island with its surrounding quays, its long colonnades, and the ruins about the central temple are one, will appreciate the delicate consideration for 'Philæ temple' shown by the authors of the report.

If the welfare of Egypt dictates that the reservoir must be made it will be best honestly to face the matter and let the beautiful island and the monuments upon it be drowned after the removal from it of such things as can be placed in a museum.

But this all-devouring reservoir when it has engulfed Philæ has by no means finished its work of destruction. The rocks surrounding the island are full of hieroglyphic inscription; these will spend many months under water, and there is yet much to be discovered in the immediate neighbourhood. Then, following up the valley of the Nile, which is, very much of it, remarkably picturesque, is a series of temples, forts, ruins of ancient towns, all of which will go.

Of these I will name a few :

At Debôt there is a Ptolemaic temple which retains its original girdle-wall, three great standing doorways, the first being the entrance through the girdle-wall, the second being the doorway in a ruined pylon, and the third standing more immediately before the temple. The hypostyle hall has fallen, not very long since, but the rest of the structure is in good preservation, and bears the name of one the native kings of the dynasty which reigned in Nubia during the period of the Ptolemies and the early Roman emperors.

At Dimri are the remains of ancient structures, still to be explored.

At Kertassi are many objects of interest. There is, in fair preservation, a small hypæthral temple with Hathor-headed columns. A little south are extensive quarries, part of the surfaces covered with graffiti, chiefly Greek votive inscriptions, cut by priests who had the control of the quarries. Surrounding the village of Kertassi, and coming down close to the Nile, is a great wall inclosure of a somewhat irregular shape. The wall is 9 feet 2 inches thick, faced on the inside and out with blocks of masonry, and in the thickness of the wall stairs rise right and left to gain access to the top. The temple which once stood within the inclosure is not now visible; what remains of it is encrusted with houses.

At Tafeh, a small temple, very perfect, is still standing in the middle of the village, and near it are some remarkably interesting specimens of Roman masonry, but built in the Egyptian manner. They are the lower parts of houses, rectangular structures with their internal subdivisions still to be traced.

The courses of masonry are not laid in a horizontal line but in a hollow curve rising at each corner, a method of stone-laying which I have not seen in Egypt proper, but which first makes its appearance at Philæ and is seen in several places in Nubia.

At Kalabshéh is the most magnificent structure in Lower Nubia. Overhanging the Nile are the remains (so perfect are they that it is hardly fair to call them the remains) of a grand quay pierced by two stairways leading on to a great platform. On this is a long terrace of approach from which we rise to another terrace, parallel with the course of the river and lying in front of the Pylon. The walls of the temple are very perfect, the roofs only having fallen in. Surrounding the temple is a girdle-wall of masonry 6 feet thick, and at an average distance of 28 feet from this is another, 14 feet thick, and faced with massive blocks on both sides. There is yet another wall on the north side equally massive, whilst remains of square houses, gates, etc. can be seen in the village which cluster about the temple. The entrance court of the temple is full of graffiti of the greatest historic interest, and between the crannies of the fallen masonry can be seen many more now inaccessible.

At Abu Hor are ancient remains and a quay standing by the river side; a place that needs careful exploration. At Dendûr, standing on a stately and well-preserved terrace at some height above the river, but it is to be feared by no means above the 60-foot level, are the remains of a temple dating from Roman times. The names of many native gods and princes are carved upon the walls.

At Koshtemneh are the ruins of a great brick fort, and in one corner of it are the bases of the temple columns. So far as I can ascertain this place has never been examined, and excavations would no doubt reward the explorer. The whole structure probably belongs to the middle empire.

At Dakkeh is a particularly interesting and, in part, well-preserved temple, standing on a wide open plain. Stones of an early building of Thothmes III. and Seti I. have been found, but the existing structure was begun under Ergamenes, a native king, and completed under a Roman emperor, presumably Augustus. The pylon is absolutely perfect. This building, with the plain on which it stands, would be engulfed.

At Kobban, opposite Dakkeh, are the remains of a very large rectangular fortress of Egyptian crude brick, some 370 by 350 feet. The vast walls are 18 feet thick at the base, and in parts 25 feet high. A covered way of large stones leads down from the south-west corner to the river brink. The remains of a temple of the middle empire can be traced, and outside are the remains of temples of the XIXth dynasty.

At Mahārahah are the ruins of a very late temple. Its plan is unique.

In addition to the places above-mentioned there are traces of buried towns and of tombs in great abundance.

The whole of these things, with the villages which are at frequent intervals along the banks, will be submerged, and the inhabitants transported I know not where.

A commission of three engineers of European fame, including our countryman Sir Benjamin Baker, is to report on the project and advise the Egyptian Government. As, however, nothing is said in the report about the various objects of historic value that I have mentioned, it may be feared that excepting the destruction of Philæ the commission may be led to suppose that the drowning of Nubia is a mere bagatelle.

I am, Sir,

Yours very faithfully,  
SOMERS CLARKE."

Mr. MICKLETHWAITE suggested that a copy of Mr. Clarke's letter should be sent to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver gilt paten of Paris make, and a York apostle spoon with perforated bowl, belonging to Dallington church, Northamptonshire, on which he read the following notes :

"At Dallington, a little rural village within two miles of Northampton, there is a magnificent collection of communion plate, comprising a silver gilt paten, silver cup and paten cover, bread holder, salver, a massive flagon, and strainer spoon.

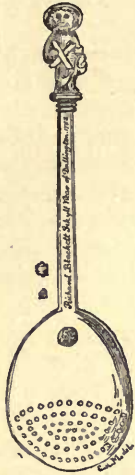
The two most interesting of these pieces of plate I am enabled, by the courtesy of the vicar, the Rev. T. C. Beasley, to exhibit here to-night.

The first is a silver gilt paten weighing 6 ounces 13 dwts. and measuring  $6\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, and made in Paris about the year 1703. It has two marks. The one is an A crowned in shaped outline, being the Paris mint letter, and probably the mark of *Etienne Baligny*, the Fermier-Général from 1703 to 1713, although the shape of the letter is somewhat different from the one given by Mr. Cripps. The other mark is IC, beneath a fleur-de-lys, and two pellets crowned with a trefoil slipped below, the whole in shaped outline.

This paten is perfectly plain on the upper surface and slightly sunk in the centre. At the back in somewhat high relief is represented the Crucifixion. In the centre is the

figure of Christ on the cross, which is solid and high, with a scrol lon the top, and fixed in the ground with two large wedges.

The figure of Christ is well modelled and expressive, with the head resting on the right shoulder. On the Saviour's right stands the Virgin Mary, her hands clasped in prayer; and on his left stands St. John wringing his hands. Behind the Virgin is an arch, probably to represent the sepulchre; and behind St. John is a tree to indicate the Garden of Gethsemane. The city of Jerusalem, situate on a hill, appears in the distance. The whole relief is designed and executed in a very artistic manner. On the flat edge round the relief is engraved a glory of twelve points between an equal number of flame-shaped tongues. There is no record as to how this paten comes to be at Dallington.



APOSTLE SPOON  
IN DALLINGTON  
CHURCH,  
NORTHANTS.  
YORK, 1597-8.  
( $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)\*

The other piece of plate is a silver strainer spoon, weighing 2 ounces and 2 dwts., and  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches long, which was made in York in 1597. The marks are three: first, a fleur-de-lys and leopard's head crowned dimidiated in circular stamp, the York assay mark; second, small black letter O in plain shield; third, perhaps, LI crowned in outline. The York date letter for this year is not given by Mr. Cripps.

This is a beautiful little Apostle spoon. The figure of St. Andrew, which is gilt, has a beard and moustache, a large round flat nimbus ornamented with rays at the back, and long flowing garments. In his right hand he bears a cross saltire, and in his left an open book. The bowl and stem are plain, and on the latter is inscribed:

RICHARD BLACKETT JEKYLL, VICAR OF DALLINGTON, 1752.

The bowl was probably pierced when it was presented.

This gentleman was the son of John Jekyll of Stowe, near Boston, in New England, and great nephew of Sir Joseph Jekyll, the able Master of the Rolls. He was presented to the living of Dallington by his brother, Joseph Jekyll, and four years later he became rector of the adjoining parish of Harleston. One of his aunts married Sir Edmund Blakett of Newcastle, so the spoon was perhaps purchased by him when passing through York on his way to visit his relations. Richard Blakett Jekyll died unmarried, and was buried in Dallington church on the 29th September, 1758, and there is a stone to his memory now in the church."

\* This illustration has been kindly lent by Mr. Markham.

JOHN BILSON, Esq., read a paper on the discovery of certain remains on the north side of the choir of Beverley Minster, which he showed to be those of a fine Chapter House, coeval with that part of the church, and entered by the curious flight of steps in the north choir aisle.

Mr. Bilson's paper, which was illustrated by plans and sections, will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

A. F. LEACH, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read an account of a clerical Strike at Beverley Minster in the fourteenth century.

Mr. Leach's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

The Society then adjourned its ordinary meetings over the Easter recess to Thursday, April 5th.

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Thursday, April 5th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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, E. A. Ebblewhite, Esq., F.S.A.:—Flintshire Genealogical Notes. Parts 1 to 4. 8vo.
- From the Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A.:—Four photographs of the effigy of a lady at Ilton, Somersetshire.
- From the Author:—On the Reservation of the Holy Eucharist for the Sick. By Edward Marshall, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Heyford, 1893.
- From the Guernsey Historical and Antiquarian Society:—Publications. No. I. 4to. Guernsey, 1893.
- From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—Skara Domkyrka. (Written by Fr. Nordin). 4to. Stockholm, 1885.
- From C. Welch, Esq., F.S.A.:—Five photolithographs, in proof, of the Touch Plates of the Pewterers' Company of London.
- From the Author:—Solemn Mass at Rome in the Ninth Century. By Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, B.C.L., M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author, Major J. F. Nery Delgado, Hon. F.S.A.:—

1. Comissão Geologica de Portugal. Estudos Geologicos. Primario opusculo. Noticia ácerca das grutas da Cesareda. 4to. Lisbon, 1867.
2. Note sur les échantillons de Bilobites envoyés a l'exposition géographique de Toulouse. 8vo. Toulouse, 1884.
3. Noticia ácerca de um machado de pedra descoberto nas visinhanças de Porto de Mós. 8vo. Lisbon, 1890.
4. Relatorio ácerca da decima sessão do Congresso Internacional de Anthropologia e Archeologia Prehistoricas. 4to. Lisbon, 1890.
5. As Cavernas em Geral e especialmente as de Santo Adriãs em Traz-os-Montes. 8vo. Oporto, 1892.

From Major J. F. Nery Delgado, Hon. F.S.A.:—Comunicações da Secção dos Trabalhos geologicos de Portugal. Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. Lisbon, 1883-92.

A letter was read from the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating that a copy of the Society's letter and resolution with regard to the submergence and destruction of the Island of Philæ will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, in order that the Society's views may be submitted to the Egyptian Government if the occasion arises (*see* page 171).

The following gentlemen were duly admitted Fellows:

Frederic Andrew Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.

William George Benjamin Bullock-Barker, Esq.

HENRY A. RYE, Esq., exhibited some mediæval and later pottery, a barbed iron lancehead, and a horseshoe, found at a depth of 6 feet in a filled-up pond at Newbold Revel, Warwickshire.

ALFRED J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze bowl of Saxon date, 12¼ inches in diameter, washed up near Reculver, Kent.\* Also three spearheads, one palstave, three whole and two pieces of celts, all of bronze, and a piece of metal that formed part of the Ebbs Fleet hoard, in the Isle of Thanet.†

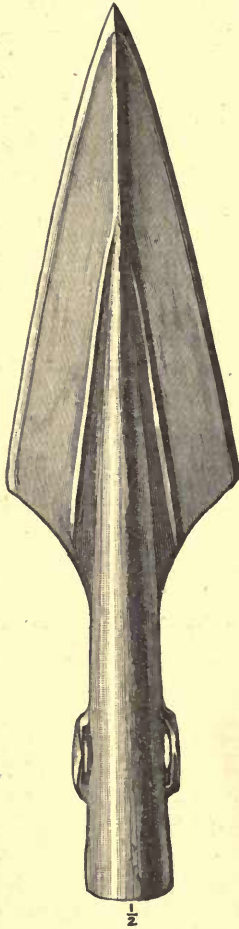
ALFRED ATKINSON, Esq., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited a bronze spearhead and two bronze celts found in Lincolnshire, on which he communicated the following remarks:

“I have the honour to submit, for the inspection of the Society, three bronze weapons, differing considerably in type, which have been found in North Lincolnshire.

\* Cf. J. Y. Akerman, *Remains of Pagan Saxondom* (London, 1855), 23, pl. x.

† See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 309.

The first is a spearhead of yellow bronze, found at Haxey. It measures 9·4 inches in length, from the point to the end of the socket; and the widest part of the blade measures 2·5 inches. The blade is 6·5 inches long. The socket is about 0·9 inch in diameter, externally, at its widest end, and it tapers gradually, merging into a kind of midrib, which runs on each side of the blade, almost to its extreme point. The hollow portion of the socket extends about half the length of the blade. The blade itself is very thin; but it is strengthened by raised ridges or ribs running downwards from the midrib, and parallel to the edges of the blade. On each side of the socket a lozenge-shaped loop is made. These loops seem to have been cast as solid projections, which were afterwards pierced. The cutting edges show signs of having been ground; but other portions of the blade and socket appear to be just as they left the mould. The absence of patina is probably due to the peaty soil in which the weapon has lain; \* and the brightness of the point has been caused by sticking on and removing a cork, which the workman who found it used as a protection. The workmanship of this spear is of a very high character; and it is skilfully designed to combine great strength with lightness.



BRONZE SPEARHEAD  
FOUND AT HAXEY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.

Haxey is the ancient capital of the Isle of Axholme, which comprises that part of the county of Lincoln lying westward of the river Trent. The town stands on a hill, which was formerly almost surrounded by a shallow lake or flooded marsh. This was drained by Sir Cornelius Vermuyden's Dutchmen. The spear was found in digging a drain in this reclaimed area, so that it must have been lost in the lake.

The second weapon is a bronze palstave, found at Holme. Its length is 5·22 inches, and its width at the cutting edge

\* Mr. Read thinks that its appearance rather suggests that the patina has been scraped off.

1·7 inch. The cutting edge is rounded, and the blade elliptical in section. The flanges are continued across from side to side, so as to form an under-cut socket to receive the ends of a cleft shaft. A single loop is formed on one edge.\*

Holme is a small hamlet about midway between the rivers Trent and Ancholme, and about three miles west of Ermin Street.

The third weapon is a bronze celt found at Broughton. Its length is 4·6 inches, its width at the cutting edge 2·64 inches, and its width of body 1·2 inches. The cutting edge is curved, and the body is tapered off and flanged.†

Broughton is a large village on the Ermin Street, about eight miles from the Humber. It was probably an important Roman station, and has been supposed to be the site of *Pretorium*."

ALFRED TRICE MARTIN, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Gloucestershire:

"I send, I fear, rather late in the year my report to the Society of Antiquaries of the various discoveries and events of archæological interest which have taken place in this neighbourhood since May, 1893.

#### *Supposed Camp at Tutshill.*

In June last a paragraph appeared in a local paper stating that a Mr. Greene had discovered a very large camp on the heights above the Wye at Tutshill in this county, immediately opposite to the town of Chepstow. A few days later Mr. Greene was said to have discovered a still more remarkable camp a little higher up the Wye at Llancaut. On writing to the Rev. Feilding Palmer, a resident at Tutshill, I found that there was much doubt as to the value of this discovery, and I therefore paid a visit to the place in company with Mr. Hudd, a Fellow of the Society. We closely inspected the so-called camp with its 'triple lunette,' and satisfied ourselves that the mounds, such as they were, had never formed a camp. One part of the mound appeared to consist of the ruins of an ordinary wall which had fallen down, and the depressions in the orchard of Mr. Sey's house, which Mr. Greene had confidently asserted to be the foundations of a Roman villa, have been caused by excavating stone for building. It is probable, however, that one portion of a mound between a

\* Cf. Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, fig. 76.

† Cf. Evans, fig. 12.



ruined building called the Folly and the river Wyo is ancient. This has been observed before, and may possibly be a portion of Offa's Dyke. I called on Mr. Greene before leaving Chepstow. He is on the staff of a local paper, and the enthusiasm and diligence with which he had mapped out these mounds appeared to be more successful in providing 'copy' for his paper than in establishing the existence of any previously undiscovered ancient remains. I should add that Mr. Greene thoroughly believed in the genuineness of his discovery, and had spent much labour and time on his investigations. Of the works at Llancaut I cannot speak from personal knowledge, but there are undoubtedly some ancient remains here, though it is not certain that Mr. Greene has made any fresh discoveries. I hope to visit this place in the spring, and to report if anything of interest has been discovered.

#### *Supposed British Remains on Clifton Downs.*

In the autumn of last year a paper was published in the *Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society*, by Dr. Prowse, on 'Some Ancient British Remains on Clifton Down.' Dr. Prowse, who has previously published a paper on the earthworks of Dartmoor, thinks that the mounds and hollows on the downs at Clifton are indications of ancient settlements. It is impossible to say that none of these mounds are ancient, but on the other hand it appears certain that many of them are the natural outcrop of limestone ridges, and that others are caused by excavations made to discover lead. On the whole, therefore, it would be rash to accept the conclusions at which this writer has arrived. I can see no evidence of the existence either of the two tumuli, 'an advanced line of defence intended to protect the camp on Observatory Hill,' or of the two pounds or village enclosures, which Dr. Prowse thinks he has discovered and has figured on his plate.

#### *Romano-British Antiquities at Sea Mills.*

In the spring of last year important Romano-British remains were discovered at Sea Mills in the process of enlarging the station platform. Sea Mills is on the junction of the little river Trym and the Avon, about two miles below Bristol. Roman remains have been found here before and described by Seyer in his *History of Bristol*, and a stone with the inscription SPES C. SENTI was found near the place in 1873. This is described by Mr. H. C. Coote in *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vi. 68.

When the railway was made from Bristol to Avonmouth many fragments of pottery and other Romano-British remains were uncovered in making the Sea Mills cutting. Tesseræ, coins, and fibulæ have also been discovered since in the garden of a cottage near the station. These have been noted in a paper read by myself before the Clifton Antiquarian Club in 1885, in which I have attempted to prove the identity of Sea Mills and the Abone of the XIVth Iter in the Antonine Itinerary.

The present discovery was made in extending the railway cutting in order to enlarge the platform of Sea Mills Station. Fortunately it came to the knowledge of Mr. Ellis, a local antiquary, and at his request the stationmaster preserved from day to day whatever was found by the navvies. It is, however, much to be regretted that no one was there during the progress of the work, as there is no doubt that many of the jars and fictile vessels were discovered whole and were wantonly or carelessly broken by the spade or pickaxe. The remains, which were described and exhibited by Mr. Evans at a meeting of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, included coins, fragments of pottery, and some animal remains, including those of deer and bos longifrons. As the collection contained nothing of special interest I have not added a detailed list. This I could furnish, if it is thought desirable. Whether Sea Mills was or was not the Roman station of Abone, there can be no doubt that the place was occupied for a considerable period by the Romans, and it is desirable that excavations should be conducted on a systematic plan. If this, as I hope, can be done, there is no doubt that fresh discoveries will be made.

#### *Roman House at Caerwent.*

Caerwent in Monmouthshire is, of course, outside the limits of my work as Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, but the place has been so much neglected in past years that I fear it is probable the recent discoveries there may not have been reported to the Society, and I therefore venture to include in this report some account of the present condition of the place as well as of the newly discovered house. I trust that in so doing I am not trespassing on the domains of other Local Secretaries.

Caerwent has been already described by the late Mr. Octavius Morgan in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., and I must refer you to his paper for a plan of the city and a record of the discoveries up to that date (1855).

The south wall is still standing, but in parts it is rapidly

falling away owing to the action of frost and other causes. The easternmost of the bastions described by Mr. Morgan I do not think ever existed, at any rate no traces now remain. As these bastions were detached from the wall and not bonded into it, it is possible (though improbable) that the remains of it have fallen away and have been removed without leaving any indication of its former presence.

Between this and the next bastion on the left is an enormous hole undermining the whole thickness of the wall. I send a photograph to show both the extent of this hole and the generally fine character of the wall. That the wall should fall would be a real calamity, but a letter which I addressed to the owner of the property has not in any way succeeded in arousing his interest, and he refuses to allow any steps to be taken to repair or check this destruction. The tenant on the other hand is quite willing to aid in this work, and I think that through her something may be accomplished.

During the last few years pavements and other remains have been discovered, notably one in the garden of the inn. This I visited, but nothing was done to preserve it, and unfortunately it was destroyed.

Last September, while digging the foundations of some new cottages on the property of the same owner referred to above, the foundations of a considerable house were discovered. Had the owner permitted the excavations to be continued there is little doubt that discoveries of much interest would have been made. But no delay was permitted, the building of the cottages was proceeded with, and the opportunity for really useful work was lost.

However, the architect, Mr. Drake, was keenly interested in the discovery, and he has made a plan of such foundations as were uncovered, and also made a tracing of the fragments of mosaic pavement in the eastern room. He also collected as far as possible the fragments of pottery, etc. These he kindly entrusted to me, and I have made a list of them and exhibited them at a meeting of our local club. I have no doubt Mr. Drake would lend them for exhibition at a meeting of our Society, but there is nothing of special interest attaching to them, and I therefore now only send a list and short description of the site with a plan of the foundations uncovered.

The house is situated on the north side of the Newport and Chepstow Road, immediately west of the lane leading to the north side of the town, and there is no doubt that it extended both further to the west and to the north than the parts already uncovered. Immediately to the north, in the corner of the garden, a mortuary urn was discovered some years ago.

This is now at Caerleon. On the other side of the hedge three stone steps were discovered in digging for the foundation of a wall. From the east side of the lane a pavement was moved by the late Bishop of Llandaff. Whether these formed part of the same or a separate house it is impossible to say until further excavations have been made. Of this, I fear, there is little probability at present.

The building discovered by Mr. Drake consists of a passage or corridor on the south 7 feet 10 inches wide and 87 feet long. Two steps ascend from this to the lane on the east, which are so far an indication that the lane may be ancient. Here also a large stone was discovered with a hole worked in it, no doubt for a door pivot.

This corridor was paved with coarse tessellated pavement. Northward of this on the east side is a room 20 feet square. This was paved with a mosaic pavement of superior design, which I shall consider later on. Westward this room communicated with another 27 feet by 20 feet, and westward again from this was a smaller room 8 feet by 20 feet.

The large room had been paved also, but the pavement was broken up, and the tesseræ were mixed with the soil. There appeared to be no other opening in the wall of these rooms, but a step was found in the centre of the south wall communicating with the corridor. Westward of the small room the space was divided into two unequal rooms, the one on the north being the narrower, but how far these extended to the west it is impossible to say. The south wall of the corridor at the western extremity showed traces of a return to the northwards. Immediately to the north of these rooms were indications of a wall forming another corridor, and this wall at its western extremity apparently had a return to the north. Here was a small portion of a mosaic pavement, of which a drawing was made and is shown on the plan. On the south side, and running along the whole length of the building, is a narrow passage or drain, 2 feet wide and 1 foot 6 inches deep, measuring from the top of the southern side. This was paved with Pennant slabs. I am quite unable after a careful examination to decide on its use.

There are no traces of openings into the rooms, and there is no indication of its having any connection with a hypocaust. I can only conjecture that it served as a kind of dry area for the purpose of excluding damp.

The westernmost portion of the pavement above referred to is of rectangular shape, 6 feet 6 inches wide and of uncertain length, the long side being parallel with the west wall. It consists of an outer border of key pattern in grey and white, separated from an inner border by three rows of plain white

tesseræ. This inner border is composed of red, blue, and white tesseræ arranged in a kind of guilloche or cable pattern between two narrow strips of blue. Inside this again are two rows of white and blue, and then a broad band of blue and white triangles arranged in a kind of chequer pattern enclosing a central square compartment. Inside this compartment is a circle of cable pattern in red and blue and white with triangles in the spandrels, the whole forming a pleasing and artistic design. The fragments at the corners are either parts of two separate square panels or else of one larger rectangle, but the total length of this portion is less than that of the piece already described. These fragments, which are enclosed in a border of purple and cream, exhibit the same pattern of triangles as 3, arranged, however, differently, and in different colours, viz. those of the border with the addition of a new design, a kind of fret or knot in red, blue, and white in one part and of cream and purple in another. The space between these panels and the walls was paved with tesseræ of a coarser kind and of a uniform colour. The walls of this room appear to have been plastered as usual; two fragments of the plaster were preserved, one of a cream colour and the other a darkish red. The pavement closely resembles the one found in the orchard by Mr. Morgan and removed to the museum at Caerleon. This contains the same patterns of guilloche, chequer work, and frets, and the same colours with the exception of purple, and it is also composed of separate rectangular panels.

A pavement is also said to have been discovered in the churchyard outside the south wall of the chancel. This is a mistake. Some older foundations certainly exist, but the part uncovered is too small to afford as yet any certain indication of date.

The various remains collected by Mr. Drake included coins, small brass, of Constantine the Great, Constantius II., Valentinianus I., Valens, and Theodosius (14 in all), fragments of pottery, Samian ware, black ware, and grey ware, with two rather interesting fragments of a bowl about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches high of red ware ornamented with a design in white colour. Ware of a similar kind was discovered in the excavations of 1855 and is figured in Lee's *Isca Silurum*. There were also fragments of wall plaster and tesseræ. Of metal objects there were nails, part of a bronze plate, and of a small bronze chain. Animal remains included those of the deer, *bos longifrons*, and pig or wild boar.

I cannot leave this part of my report without calling attention to the value of Mr. Drake's work. Had it not been for his energy and interest even the record of this find would have been

lost. I must also express great regret that no systematic excavations have been made since 1855. Caerwent is of almost unique interest. It is quite possible that the church stands on the site of a Romano-British church. Much has been destroyed, but there are still fields which afford every indication of foundations, and which, as far as I know, have not been yet opened. At present I am doing my best to make further excavations possible, and it is not unlikely that some may be undertaken this year.

#### *Westbury College.*

I believe the threatened destruction of the fifteenth-century tower (almost all that remains of the college of Augustinian Canons rebuilt by William Canynge) was brought to the notice of the Society last year. Mr. Hudd and other gentlemen made considerable efforts to prevent this destruction, but for a time it appeared that the place must be sold and the tower pulled down. Mr. A. Shipley (of Elmfield, Westbury-on-Trym), however, intervened just in time, bought the place at his own expense, and has now made arrangements to hand the tower over to trustees, in order to secure its safety for ever. Money is being raised to effect the necessary repairs to the roof and to remove the additions of the present century, and a committee (of which Mr. Hudd and myself are members) has been formed to carry out the work. Mr. Shipley has acted throughout in the most generous manner, and the public spirit which he has exercised would seem to deserve some recognition on the part of the Society. I do not know whether such a thing is usual, but I would venture to suggest that a letter of thanks should be sent him in the name of the Society.

#### *Dredging in the Avon.*

Last autumn it came to my knowledge that the mud dredged up in the upper or floating harbour was not carried out to sea, but shot into the New Cut at a place where I had often observed boys groping in the mud for whatever they could find. On consulting the Docks engineer, he in a most obliging way asked me to his office, and showed me a large collection of coins and other objects which had been collected by his foreman. One lot had already been parted with, but I at once secured all that was then left, and found it on examination to consist of coins from the time of the Romans to the present era, together with some miscellaneous objects of little or no value, except perhaps a padlock of curious pattern, the date of

which I cannot determine, but should conjecture it to be seventeenth century. Of Roman coins there were one Julia Mamaea and two of Constantine. Of English coins there were one of John, as lord of Ireland, and a few of nearly all the kings from the Edwards to the present time. There are also Abbey pieces and coins of France, Spain, and other foreign countries, together with a few tokens. I have not yet had time to make a catalogue of the whole, but if it should be thought worth while I shall be pleased to communicate it to the Society. The other lot to which I referred before I believe I can trace, and I hope to obtain a list of that also, if it has not already been dispersed.

Here I must close my report, which, as far as I know, includes all the events of archaeological interest in my own immediate neighbourhood."

J. W. WALKER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, exhibited and read the following Notes on a seventeenth-century gold chalice :

"The chalice which I have the pleasure of submitting for your inspection this evening is the property of Col. Charlesworth, M.P., of Chapelthorpe Hall, Wakefield, and was bought by him in Cork last year, but he could then obtain no history of it, and my endeavours to do so have been of little avail, but I am hoping that by exhibiting it here some light may be thrown upon its past.

The chalice is of 22 carat gold, stands  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, and weighs 35 ozs. 10 dwts.  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grs. Troy. The bowl, of plain hammered gold, is  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches in depth,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter at the top, and  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference. It fits into an outer case,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth, which is of beautiful perforated and embossed work. On this outer case are three compartments, separated from each other by scroll work and a cherub's head and wings; below each compartment and each cherub is a small ring, which rings were probably intended to carry chains, now gone. Each compartment measures  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch across, and is ornamented with figures in high relief. One of them contains a representation of the Crucifixion; a soldier is in the act of piercing the Saviour's side with a long spear, a Roman soldier on horseback looks on, while in the foreground are Saints Mary and John, and a figure, probably monkish, embraces the foot of the cross. Soldiers with long spears are in the background. Another compartment represents three men scourging Christ, while a fourth looks on. The third compartment shows Jesus seated with a crown of thorns on his head, a reed in his hand, and two soldiers in the act of smiting

him on the head, while others in full armour, with shields and spears, keep guard.

The bowl is supported on a stem divided into two portions by the knot, which is very large and heavy, and bears on each of its three facets a winged angel, 2 inches high; two of these angels have their arms crossed over their breasts, while the third one has the hands clasped as if in supplication; between the facets are cherubs' faces and scroll-work. The lower part of the stem rests on a curved hexagonal lobed foot, which is  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches in diameter at the widest part. The foot, like the case of the bowl and the knot, bears three compartments, separated from each other by a cherub's head and scroll work. In one compartment is a figure of St. Barbara, wearing a crown, her right hand resting on the handle of a long sword, while in her left hand she bears a palm; beside her stands a lofty tower. In the second compartment stands St. Scholastica, the sister of St. Benedict, clothed in a nun's habit, bearing in her left hand a lily and in her right a pastoral staff, an open book is by her side, in the background is seen her nunnery, and above her head a dove is soaring upwards. In the last compartment is a figure of St. Benedict carrying a book and chalice in his left hand and a pastoral staff in his right. Beneath each of these compartments the name of the saint is inscribed in Roman capitals.

Underneath the foot of the chalice is the following incised inscription:

HUNC CALICEM F.F. AD LAUDEM ET GLORIAM DEI VIRGO BARBARA  
SECUNDA KNOTHOWNA ABATISA MONASTERII ZARNOVICENSIS  
ANNO 1648.

On the foot are three marks A.M. in an oval (⊕) (⊙) the latter showing that the cup has been sold in Holland of late years and has duty paid on it, according to Mr. Cripps, who thinks the town mark may be that of Dantzic, where some plate was certainly made. The monastery of Czernowitz is on the river Pruth in Galicia, and Barbara Knothoff (Knothowna being the female shape of the surname Knothoff) must have been abbess at the time when the chalice was made for the abbey."

Mr. WALKER also laid before the Society an account of recent excavations made by him at Sandal Castle, Yorkshire.\*

\* For a full account of these, see Mr. Walker's paper in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xiii. 154-188.



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

Special thanks were also passed to Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart., for permitting the excavations at Sandal Castle, and to A. Shipley, Esq. for rescuing from destruction the tower of Westbury College referred to in Mr. Martin's Report

In the absence of the Treasurer and of the Auditors the reading of the Auditors' Report was deferred until the next meeting of the Society.

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Thursday, April 12th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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, the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Roxburghe Ballads. Illustrating the last years of the Stuarts. Vol. VII. 8vo. Hertford : printed for the Ballad Society, 1893.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

1. Catalogue of Romances in the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum. By H. L. D. Ward, B.A. Vol. II. 8vo. London, 1893.
2. Catalogue of Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit Books in the British Museum, acquired during the years 1876-92. By Cecil Bendall, M.A. 4to. London, 1893.

3. Index of Artists represented in the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. Vol. I. Dutch and Flemish Schools. German Schools. By Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

4. Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. Vol. II. Black-figured Vases. By H. B. Walters, M.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

5. Catalogue of the collection of Fans and Fan-leaves presented to the Trustees of the British Museum by the Lady Charlotte Schreiber. Compiled by Lionel Cust, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Letter H : its Old and Modern Uses. By John Spanton. 12mo. Ramsey, Isle of Man.

From the Rev. T. W. Prickett, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Order of the Coif. By Alexander Pulling. 8vo. London, 1884.

The Rev. William Francis Shaw, B.D., was admitted Fellow.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY the 31st day of December following, having examined the under-  
same to be accurate.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1893.							
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1893					41	17	7
Annual Subscriptions :							
5 at £2 2s., arrears due 1st January, 1892		10	10	0			
198 at £2 2s., due 1st January, 1893		415	16	0			
349 at £3 3s., ditto		1,099	7	0			
					1,525	13	0
Admission Fees :							
48 Fellows at £8 8s.					403	4	0
Donations in addition to Compositions, etc.					43	1	0
Sale of Published Works					68	9	1
Dividend on £10,583 19s. 7d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Stock					308	11	10
Stevenson's Bequest :							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other investments received from the Court of Chancery.					613	13	7
Publications of the Society :							
Amount received towards the expense of printing					87	14	9
Sundry Receipts, including amount received from sale of old electric battery					31	2	6

£3,123 7 4

#### STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10,583	19	7			
Bank Stock	2,128	9	6			
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2,725	0	0			
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,757	0	0			
North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock	2,761	0	0			
Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	370	3	8			
				£21,325	12	9

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1893, to written ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1893.							
Publications of the Society, Printers' and Artists' Charges, and Binding . . . . .					1,293	9	10
Archaeological Investigations . . . . .					6	17	6
Library :							
Binding . . . . .		33	0	2			
Catalogues and Library Work . . . . .		21	4	0			
Books purchased . . . . .		78	18	8			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies for their Publications . . . . .		37	5	0			
					170	7	10
House Expenditure :							
Insurance . . . . .		17	1	3			
Lighting . . . . .		121	16	5			
Fuel . . . . .		24	5	0			
Repairs . . . . .		68	14	8			
Tea at Meetings . . . . .		19	9	5			
Washing and Sundries . . . . .		46	19	8			
					298	6	5
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License . . . . .					36	16	3
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson's Bequest . . . . .					10	15	6
Pension : C. K. Watson, retiring allowance . . . . .					350	0	0
Salaries :							
Assistant Secretary . . . . .		300	0	0			
Clerk . . . . .		240	0	0			
					540	0	0
Wages :							
Porter . . . . .		82	17	0			
Porter's wife (as housemaid) . . . . .		25	0	0			
					107	17	0
Official Expenditure :							
Stationery and Printing . . . . .		119	10	11			
Postages . . . . .		34	16	3			
" on Publications . . . . .		26	19	10			
Sundry Expenses . . . . .		43	12	4			
					224	19	4
Cash in hand, 31st December, 1893 . . . . .					78	17	8
					£3,123	7	4

31st DECEMBER, 1893.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock . . . . .	8,894	0	0			
Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock . . . . .	9,502	17	11			
				£18,396	17	11

After payment of the annuities, now amounting to £600 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the income on the above funds. This is payable after the 10th of April and the 10th of October in each year.

Witness our hands this 20th day of March, 1894.

OWEN ROBERTS.  
GEORGE E. FOX.  
G. F. BROWNE.  
F. G. HILTON PRICE.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the Council, President, and Officers of the Society would be held on Monday, April 23rd, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and that no Fellow in arrear of his subscription would be entitled to vote on that occasion.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1893 was read (see pages 150 and 151).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, laid before the Society the first part of an account of the excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester in 1893.

JOHN RHYS, Esq., M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, communicated an account of, and critical remarks on, an Ogam inscribed stone found at Silchester.

Both papers will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, April 19th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 Academy of Sciences and Arts of the South Slavonians:—Index rerum, personarum et locorum in Volumina I—V. Monumentorum spectantium historiam Slavorum meridionalium. Opera S. Ljubić. 8vo. Agram, 1893.

From the Author:—Vanishing London: a Series of Drawings illustrating some of the Old Houses, &c., in London and Westminster. By Roland W. Paul. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Author :—Charles II. at Coaxden Hall. (Reprinted from Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, December, 1893, and March, 1894). By Hugh Norris, Esq., Loc. Sec. S. A. co. Somerset. 8vo.

From Major W. C. Cooper, F.S.A. :—Man the Primeval Savage: his Haunts and Relics from the Hill-tops of Bedfordshire to Blackwall. By Worthington G. Smith. 8vo. London, 1894.

From F. A. Inderwick, Esq., Q.C., F.S.A. :—Report on the Inner Temple Pictures of Judge Littleton and Sir Edward Coke. By F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., and Leonard Field, 4to. London, 1894.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President:—A volume lettered "Coronation Records," containing :

(1) Regal Records by J. R. Planché, F.S.A., and (2) Chapters on Coronations; both 8vo. London, 1838.

The PRESIDENT announced that in accordance with the wish of the late Mr. H. S. Milman, Dir.S.A., an important and valuable selection of books from his library and that of his late uncle, Mr. Octavius Morgan, F.S.A., had been presented to the Society by his daughters.

It was accordingly unanimously resolved :

"That the special thanks of the Society be accorded to Miss Milman for this valuable addition to the Society's library."

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Rev. Arthur Henry Sanxay Barwell, M.A.  
Captain William Anstruther-Thomson.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting to be held on St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and lists were read of the names of those who, on that day, were to be submitted for ballot to fill the offices of Council, President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary respectively.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., and W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, laid before the Society the second part of their account of the excavations carried out on the site of the Roman city at Silchester in 1893.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, a large and varied series of architectural fragments and other antiquities found were exhibited, together with plans, drawings, and a large scale model of one of the houses uncovered.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition and communication.

ANNIVERSARY,  
ST. GEORGE'S DAY,  
MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1894.

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AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.D.,  
F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, DD., and JOHN GREEN WALLER, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, laid upon the table copies of *Archaeologia*, vol. liv. Part 1, and of *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, vol. xv. No. 1, being the Society's publications up to date.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following address :

GENTLEMEN,

At our last Anniversary Meeting I expressed my satisfaction that though the losses which the Society had sustained by death or resignation were considerable, there were few among those I had to mention who had taken an active part in our proceedings. In the past year, however, we have not been so fortunate, though the number of deaths has been about the same.

The Society has lost by death the following Fellows, to whose names I have thought it well to append the dates of their decease :

Brackstone Baker, Esq., 10 January, 1894.

John Wheeldon Barnes, Esq., 22 September, 1893.

\* George Bonnor, Esq., 10 September, 1893.

William Boyne, Esq., 18 November, 1893.

John David Chambers, Esq., M.A., 22 August, 1893.

Edward Salmon Clarke, Esq., J P., 15 April, 1894.

Charles Matthew Clode, Esq., C.B., 4 November, 1893.

Hungerford, Lord Crewe, 3 January, 1894.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

- James Croston, Esq., 1 September, 1893.
- \* James William Davis, Esq., F.G.S., 21 July, 1893.  
 Robert Gibbs, Esq., 6 August, 1893.  
 Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., 27 August, 1893.  
 Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq., 27 March, 1894.  
 George Manners, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., 4 March, 1894.  
 Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., M.A., 22 December, 1893.  
 Rev. John Morris, S.J., 22 October, 1893.
- \* James Pilbrow, Esq., 27 February, 1894.  
 Talbot Baines Reed, Esq., 28 November, 1893.  
 Edward James Rickards, Esq., 18 August, 1893.  
 Edward Rowley-Morris, Esq., 24 July, 1893.  
 Sir William Smith, Knt., D.C.L., LL.D., 7 October, 1893.  
 Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., 21 December, 1893.  
 Lieut.-Colonel Charles Edward Watson, 7 January, 1894.  
 John Wilkinson, Esq., 17 January, 1894.

Besides these two of our Honorary Fellows have been removed by death. These are :

Dr. Conrad Leemans, 14 October, 1893.  
 Francis Parkman, Esq., 10 November, 1893.

In addition there have resigned :

Rev. George Hewitt Hodson, M.A.  
 Walter Leaf, Esq., M.A.  
 Gilbert Metcalfe, Esq.

The number of resignations is less than that of the previous year, which was altogether exceptional, and was due to causes to which I alluded at the time.

Since the last Anniversary the following gentlemen have been elected :

Captain William Anstruther-Thomson.  
 Rev. Arthur Henry Sanxay Barwell, M.A.  
 Lieut.-Col. Alten Augustus William Beamish, R.E.  
 Walter Besant, Esq., M.A.  
 Thomas Boynton, Esq.  
 William George Benjamin Bullock-Barker, Esq.  
 Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.  
 Rev. Thomas Stephen Cooper, M.A.  
 Frank Cundall, Esq.

\* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

James Curle, Junior, Esq.  
 Alfred Darbyshire, Esq.  
 Rev. Alfred Saunders Dyer, M.A.  
 Joseph Sim Earle, Esq.  
 Arthur Smyth Flower, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. Henry Gee, M.A.  
 Major-Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.B.  
 Richard Hudson Joseph Gurney, Esq.  
 David George Hogarth, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. William Hudson, M.A.  
 Captain Alfred Hutton.  
 Frederic Andrew Inderwick, Esq., Q.C.  
 Joseph Knight, Esq.  
 John Lancaster Gough Mowat, Esq., M.A.  
 Belgrave Ninnis, Esq., M.D.  
 Alfred Edmund Packe, Esq., M.A.  
 Thomas Francis Peacock, Esq.  
 Frederick York Powell, Esq., M.A.  
 Max Rosenheim, Esq.  
 Edward Rowley-Morris, Esq.  
 Rev. William Francis Shaw, B.D.  
 Albert Forbes Sieveking, Esq.  
 Spencer Slingsby Stallwood, Esq.  
 John Cottingham Tingey, Esq., M.A.  
 Ernest Charles Treplin, Esq., M.A.  
 Joseph John Tylor, Esq.  
 John Ward, Esq.  
 Robert Hall Warren, Esq.  
 Aston Webb, Esq.  
 Lieut.-Col. Alfred Cholmeley Earle Welby.  
 Edward Towry Whyte, Esq., M.A.  
 Walter Meacock Wilkinson, Esq.  
 Rev. Joseph Bowstead Wilson, M.A.  
 Sidney Young, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellows :

Major Joaquim Filippe-Nery Delgado, Portugal.  
 His Excellency Hamdhi Bey, Turkey.  
 Dr. Joseph Hampel, Hungary.  
 Dr. Pangiotis Kabbadias, Greece.  
 Dr. Friedrich Kenner, Austria.  
 Dr. Willem Pleyte, Netherlands.  
 Dr. Nicholas Pokroffsky, Russia.  
 Professor Johann Rudolf Rahn, Switzerland.



Señor Don Juan Facundo Riaño, Spain.  
El Conde de Valencia de Don Juan, Spain.

From this it will be seen that while we have lost 27 ordinary Fellows we have elected 43, a clear addition to our number of 16.

We have elected this year rather more Honorary Fellows than usual, partly on account of the dwindling number of such Fellows, who do not now exceed 34, and partly from a desire to have representatives in the various countries, a result which will shortly be attained.

Of our Fellows deceased, it is my first duty to call attention to the serious loss to the Society by the death of our excellent Director, Mr. HENRY SALUSBURY MILMAN. He was second son of General Francis Miles Milman, by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, and thus nephew to our old friend Mr. Octavius Morgan, a relationship to which may well be attributed his interest in our Society. He was born 26th November, 1821, was educated at Eton and Oxford, where he graduated with honours of the second class from Merton in 1844, and became Fellow of All Souls in 1848, in which year he was also called to the Bar. In 1877 he was appointed an Assistant Enclosure Commissioner, the title of his office being changed in 1882 to Assistant Land Commissioner, an office which he held until his death. He was first elected a Fellow of our Society on the 12th January, 1854, but withdrew in 1861. On the 27th May, 1869 he was re-elected. He took much interest in legal antiquities, on which he wrote on several occasions in legal periodicals. His first communication to our Society was a valuable one, 6th May, 1858, "On the Political Geography of Wales," printed in the *Archaeologia* (xxxviii. 19), in which he showed the importance of Offa's Dyke as the boundary between England and Wales. From that time to the present he has contributed eight memoirs to *Archaeologia*,\* the last being that on "The Vanished Memorials of St. Thomas of Canterbury," published in vol. liii. pp. 211-228. His lesser communications will be seen in our *Proceedings*.† Mr. Milman was elected Director, in succession to myself, 23rd April, 1880.

Every one will remember what an excellent attendant he was at our meetings, how often he was able from his legal knowledge to make pertinent remarks on the subjects that came

\* *Archaeologia*, xlv. 349; xlvii. 86, 242; xlviii. 160, 281, 345, 346, 452.

† *Proc.* 2nd S. vii. 20, 29, 104, 188, 191; xii. 126.

before us, and how generously he gave up in conjunction with our present Secretary the allowance which had been attached to their offices; it is probable, however, that the Society will scarcely realise how much of his time he devoted to its service by acting upon the various committees of which, as Director, he was a member. In his lifetime he presented to our library various books,\* some of which he had inherited from Mr. Octavius Morgan; and since his death his daughters have generously allowed the Society to select from his library any books that would be of use to the Fellows, amounting in all to about 170 volumes. His urbanity, his knowledge of legal archaeology, and his sympathy with all matters in which the Society was concerned, will make his loss severely felt, both on the Council and in the general body of the Society. He had a stroke of paralysis in November of last year, from which it was hoped by his friends that he would partially recover, but he died on the 22nd of December last.

Mr. JAMES PILBROW, of Canterbury, civil engineer, was elected a Fellow 19th February, 1846. In 1862 he communicated a memoir on the church of St. Mary, Guildford, illustrated by numerous drawings by Mr. Thomas Goodchild, the architect employed in the restoration, and he also gave an account of carvings at Guildford Castle.† On the 8th April, 1869, he exhibited a large collection of antiquities of various periods, which he had obtained during the progress of extensive drainage works at Canterbury, an account of which was published in the *Archaeologia* (xliii. 151). Some Roman antiquities of a remarkable character, which he had described, were subsequently presented by him to the British Museum. Mr. Pilbrow died at Worthing, at the age of 81 years, on the 27th February last.

Mr. WILLIAM BOYNE was elected a Fellow 17th November, 1853. He exhibited and presented several rubbings of brasses from Yorkshire and elsewhere,‡ and on the 18th November, 1869, he presented to the Society a portrait in oil of the well-known antiquary, Joseph Hunter, by Henry Smith, of Leeds, which hangs on our walls, and for which he received special thanks.§ Mr. Boyne was a good numismatist, busying himself with Roman coins, and also especially with English tokens; on the latter he published, in 1858, an elaborate work, long a manual

\* *Proc.* xiii. 7; xiv. 162, 378.

† *Ib.* 2nd S. ii. 297, 312.

‡ *Ib.* iii. 218, 250; 2nd S. i. 392.

§ *Ib.* 2nd S. iv. 377.

on the subject, *Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland*, a volume of 630 pages, with 42 plates, and subsequently, in 1866, a work on *The Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland*. Both these works are in our library.\* Mr. Boyne resided for many years at Florence, where he died 18th November, 1893.

Mr. JOHN WILKINSON became a Fellow 8th May, 1856. He did not make any communication to the Society, but from his connection with the ancient firm of Sotheby it is but right that his death should be mentioned. Both antiquaries and men of letters owe much to the enterprise of the well-known firm of auctioneers, of which Mr. Wilkinson was lately senior partner, and through whose hands so many libraries and collections of antiquities and art have passed during their long existence of now a century and a half. Mr. Wilkinson died on the 17th January last, at the ripe age of 92.

Sir WILLIAM SMITH, Knight, D.C.L., LL.D., was born in London 20th May, 1813. He took his degree at the University of London, where he greatly distinguished himself by his classical attainments. Having abandoned the law, he devoted his attention to literature, and produced one after the other the remarkable series of Dictionaries which will probably form his most enduring monument, and which have helped so much to place classical archaeology in this country upon a firm basis. He first produced, in 1842, the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, followed six years later by the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, which was succeeded by a similar work on Greek and Roman Geography. He then devoted himself to a series of students' manuals, an English-Latin Dictionary, a Dictionary of the Bible, of Christian Antiquities, etc., all of which have become the standard books of reference for students. From the year 1867 until his death he was the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, a laborious and difficult post, which he filled with great skill and judgment. Although necessarily the co-operation of others was required for works of so extensive and minute a character as the series of Dictionaries, yet the not inconsiderable proportion of unsigned articles shows how much he himself supplied, and that his labours were by no means confined to mere editing.

Sir William Smith was elected a Fellow on the 28th November, 1861, and in 1862 was elected a member of the Council, a

\* See also his *Tokens issued in Yorkshire and Scals of the Corporations of that County*, 1858.

post which he frequently occupied subsequently, and he was also for several years a Vice-President. It is no doubt due to the great demands of his literary work that he made no communications to the Society. In recognition of his great services to literature he received from Oxford, in 1870, the degree of D.C.L., as he had previously received from Glasgow that of LL.D., as well as from Leipsic the degree of Ph.D. In 1892, on the recommendation of Lord Salisbury, he was knighted. He died on the 7th of October last, in his 81st year.

Mr. GEORGE MANNERS was elected a Fellow on 4th February, 1864. He was an enthusiastic collector of autographs, of which he exhibited a great number at a Special Exhibition formed by him in April, 1862, and on the 21st January, 1864, an extensive series of no less than 300 accompanied by engraved portraits. He subsequently exhibited between that date and 1873 a number of documents, etc., some of which are printed at length in our *Proceedings*.\* On 12th May, 1870, he presented to our library two valuable early printed books, for which he received special thanks.† He died on the 4th March of this year.

Mr. GEORGE BONNOR was elected 30th March, 1871. His only communication to the Society was the exhibition of a remarkable collection of autographs, which are described in our *Proceedings* (2nd S. vii. 430-433). He died on the 10th September, 1893.

The Right Honourable EDWARD STANHOPE made but one communication to our Society, but his eminence as a statesman, and his connection with Earl Stanhope, so long President of the Society, render it incumbent upon me to pay a passing tribute to his memory. Edward Stanhope, second son of Philip Henry Earl Stanhope, was born in 1840. After a distinguished career at Harrow and Christchurch he was elected in 1862 Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar, but early gave up the law for politics. After being Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Under Secretary of State for India, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, President of the Board of Trade, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, he became, in 1887, Secretary of State for War. He was likewise a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and a

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. ii. 101, 281, 326; lii. 143, 208, 306, 399, 521; iv. 125, 360, 412, 435; v. 66, 67; vi. 33.

† *Ib.* v. 64.

very useful Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in which post he has been succeeded by our Vice-President, Lord Dillon. His relative, Mr. James Banks Stanhope, who has survived him, transferred to him the property of the Banks family, Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, in the antiquities of which Mr. Edward Stanhope took much interest. It was of some antiquities found there that he made an exhibition to our Society in 1891.\* He was elected a Fellow 27th March, 1873, and died somewhat unexpectedly at Chevening, on the 21st December, 1893.

Mr. CHARLES MATTHEW CLODE, C.B., was, until lately, Legal Secretary to the War Department. He was a member of the Company of Merchant Taylors, of which he was Master in 1874, when he exhibited to the Society the two splendid palls belonging to the Company.† He subsequently published two valuable works on the history of the Company, entitled *Memoranda of the Merchant Taylors' Company*, 1875, and *Early History of the Merchant Taylors' Company*, 2 vols., 1888, and more recently (in 1892) *London during the Great Rebellion, being a Memoir of Sir Abraham Reynardson, Lord Mayor of London*. He was elected a Fellow 1st June, 1876; served on our Council in 1879, etc., and showed on many occasions considerable interest in the progress of the Society. On 9th April, 1891, he read a memoir on Sir John Yorke, Sheriff of London, citizen, and merchant taylor, which is printed in the *Proceedings* (xiii. 278-299). Mr. Clode was well known as the author of a standard work on *The Military Forces of the Crown*, 2 vols., 1869, as well as of *The Administration of Justice under Military and Martial Law*, 1874. He died after a long illness 4th November, 1893.

Mr. JOHN DAVID CHAMBERS, M.A., Recorder of Salisbury, was elected a Fellow on 12th January, 1882. He did not make any communication to the Society, but he was the author of a very useful work *On Divine Worship in England in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*, of which the edition of 1877 is in our library. Mr. Chambers died on the 22nd August, 1893, at the advanced age of 88.

The Rev. JOHN MORRIS, S.J., was a very old friend of my own, as we were both together at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was born in India in 1826, and joined the Church of Rome in 1846. He took orders at Rome, where he became Vice-Rector of the English College. On his return to England he

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiii. 214.

† *Ib.* vi. 245.

was made Canon of Northampton and private secretary to Cardinal Wiseman. In 1868 he joined the Society of Jesus, and bestowed much time on literary and antiquarian research in connection with Church History, on which he wrote several works, including a life of St. Thomas of Canterbury. He became a Fellow of the Society 10th January, 1889. He made several communications to the Society, of which two were printed in the *Archaeologia*: "The Kalendar and Rite used by the Catholics since the time of Elizabeth" (lii. 113-128), and on a "Wall Painting in St. Anselm's Chapel in Canterbury Cathedral Church" (lii. 389-392). He naturally took much interest in the question of the burial or burning of the bones of St. Thomas of Canterbury, on which he made some observations, 15th March, 1880,\* as well as on the tomb of an Archbishop discovered at Canterbury.† Father Morris died suddenly in the pulpit in the church of the Sacred Heart, Wimbledon, 22nd October, 1893.

Mr. JOHN WHEELDON BARNES, of Durham, was elected a Fellow 2nd March, 1882. He took much interest in local antiquities, and was considered an excellent judge of English paintings and drawings. His only communication to the Society was 25th June, 1885, on a grave-slab found at Aycliffe church, county Durham.‡ He died on the 22nd September, 1893.

Of the Honorary Fellows whom we have lost, Dr. CONRAD LEEMANS, of Leyden, was elected as far back as 8th June, 1837. In early life he resided for some time in England, I think as tutor in an English family. He made two communications to the Society, both printed in the *Archaeologia*. On the 28th April, 1836, on a Roman skeleton, with numerous ornaments, found in 1828, at Arentsburgh, near the Hague, of which he presented a cast to the British Museum.§ The other, read 11th May, 1837, on three Roman inscriptions found at Watermore, near Cirencester.|| Dr. Leemans was born at Zalt Bommel, in Holland, in 1809. He was for fifty years Director of the Museum of Antiquities at Leyden, a post which he resigned in 1891, being succeeded by Dr. Willem Pleyte, who has recently been elected one of our Honorary Fellows. The creation of the valuable collection of antiquities at Leyden is chiefly due to Dr. Leemans, and he published an important work on the Egyptian section, which is in our library, *Ägyptische Monu-*

\* *Proc.* 2nd. S. xii. 122.

† *Ib.* xiii. 150.

‡ *Ib.* x. 346.

§ *Archaeologia*, xxvii. App. 399.

|| *Ib.* xxvii. 211.

*menten van het Museum te Leyden*, 1839, etc. He also published a very valuable edition of the treatise of Horapollo on Egyptian hieroglyphics. His most extensive work, however, was on the great Buddhist temple in Java, Bôrô-Boudour, consisting of three very large volumes, with numerous plates. Dr. Leemans died on the 14th October, 1893, in his 84th year.

Dr. FRANCIS PARKMAN, of Boston, U.S.A., the historian, was elected an Honorary Fellow 7th March, 1878, and died about the 10th November, 1893. He was descended from an old family of New England, which during the last two centuries has produced several men of note. Born at Boston 16th September, 1823, he graduated at Harvard, and spent some time among the North American Indians, where he suffered privations which greatly impaired his health. He wrote several works on the history of the North American Indians, but the best known are his books on the French dominions in America. There are five volumes of his works on this subject in our library.

As to our domestic concerns, it is not necessary for me to advert again in any detail to questions of finance. Thanks to the generosity of our compounders, and the self-sacrifice of many of our Fellows, we are in a better position than formerly. You will see from the detailed balance sheet for the last year how we stand; but I doubt if there is not still to be met the expenditure of the year in printing and illustrations, and I shall not consider that we are in a thoroughly satisfactory financial position till we are able to pay the expenditure of a year out of the receipts and subscriptions of that year. We have, moreover, to provide money to fit up the Council Room with bookshelves, so as to obtain additional accommodation for our library, which is much needed. There is also impending upon us, at no distant date, the cleaning and repainting of our apartments, a very serious and somewhat costly undertaking, which will be at the same time somewhat inconvenient from the length of time which it will occupy.

The new arrangements for the ballots appear to work well, and the proportion of candidates elected at the ballots under them has been far better than previously. The Fellows seem to appreciate the conversaziones thus created, at which we have attempted to place before them objects of interest for exhibition, in the necessary absence of papers.

A new edition of the Statutes has been issued, so as to obviate the inconvenience of referring to a document which has undergone many changes.

It was suggested by Mr. Brabrook that the dinner of the Society on St. George's day should be revived, and the matter was referred to the Council. This body was quite willing to revive the dinner in question if such should be the wish of the Fellows. It was abandoned forty years ago, because it was so ill supported.\* It seemed, however, to them that the suggestion was made somewhat late for the present year. To have any meaning the dinner must be on the day of the Anniversary, which occurs at a season when many dinners are going on, and when it is difficult to secure a good room at a suitable hotel. Being, moreover, an experiment, it would not have been easy to ascertain in sufficient time how many Fellows would be likely to come. The Council has therefore decided to postpone the experiment till next year, when preparations might be commenced at a time that would admit of suitable arrangements being made.

The Council proposes to have a Heraldic Exhibition at the Society's rooms during the first fortnight in June, commencing with the evening meeting on the 31st May, and terminating on the 13th June. It is now thirty-two years since the Society had such an exhibition,† and I trust that the one we are about to inaugurate will not be less successful than its predecessor. The Heralds' College have kindly intimated their willingness to lend for exhibition some of the heraldic treasures in their possession; and I hope that my hearers will be disposed to exhibit what they may have of this nature, or induce their friends to do so. It is proposed to include the heraldry of all countries, and not to confine the display merely to grants or rolls of arms. I would only deprecate any large display of heraldic porcelain, from its brittle nature, its late date, and the space it would occupy.

The excavations at Silchester have been continued with success. You have heard the excellent papers which have been given to us by Mr. Fox and Mr. Hope. The chief features have been the importance of the houses excavated, including the round or polygonal building, which, though discovered by Mr. Joyce, he did not live to describe, and the remarkable Ogam

\* *Proc.* iii. 57, 67.

† May, 1862, *Proc.* 2nd. S. ii. 122, 125.



inscription, which has been found far to the east of any monument of this description hitherto recorded in England. There will be, as usual, an exhibition of the results of this year's work in the Society's apartments from April 24th to May 12th inclusive, to which those interested in the excavations will have access. I ought to mention a graceful act on the part of Comte de Marsy and the members of the 'Société Française d'Archéologie,' who, as I mentioned in my address last year, included a visit to England in the programme for their congress at Abbeville. They did this in the month of July last, and paid a visit to Silchester. They were so much pleased with what they saw that they have sent a donation of twenty guineas to the Silchester fund. Our Society has subscribed somewhat this year out of the Research Fund, and it is to be hoped that others will contribute something according to their means.

It having been reported to the Council that the works of restoration contemplated at Norwich cathedral were likely to obliterate details of archaeological interest in that building, they instructed Mr. St. John Hope to visit Norwich and to report to them on the matter. This he has done very fully, and extracts from his report have been forwarded to the Dean, who seems to have at heart the preservation of the ancient fabric which he has under his charge, and who is disposed to receive our observations in the kindly spirit with which they are intended.

It has been found that the archaeological surveys of the various counties, of which four have been printed in the *Archaeologia*, greatly encumber our volumes and increase unnecessarily the indices. It has therefore been decided to issue them separately, and to distribute them to Fellows like the *Archaeologia*. They will form a useful volume or volumes, and a number of separate copies having been printed off of the previous surveys, there will be no difficulty and but a trifling expense in adding them to any future surveys. The cost of publication will be the same to the Society, and these somewhat elaborate memoirs can now be prepared with greater deliberation.

On the death of Mr. Milman it became necessary to elect at once a new Director. Our former secretary, Lord Dillon, kindly undertook to fill the post until this meeting. No one would be better qualified to perform the duties of this important office permanently than Lord Dillon; but he now resides in the

country, where he has every week important duties in connection with local matters. The Council, in prevailing on their old friend Mr. F. G. Hilton Price to undertake the office, feels sure that it has acted in a manner which will be agreeable to the Fellows.

Another office that has had to be filled in consequence of the same loss was that of a Soane Trustee. The Council nominated temporarily our Secretary, Mr. C. H. Read, with whose gratuitous labours in our cause you are well acquainted, and whose knowledge of antiquities and museums might be of use to the Trust. According, however, to the provisions of the Soane Museum Act it is necessary that the election should be made by the President and Council at the Anniversary Meeting. The Council has now met, and the provisional election has been confirmed.

The venerable volume in which our Fellows inscribe their signatures is, I regret to say, in a very shaky condition, and requires extensive repairs. It is, moreover, nearly full. A large portion of the volume is occupied by a register of the Fellows from 1751, which has not been continued since 1849. The subsequent entries are in our present register, which is somewhat differently arranged. It has been found necessary at present to close up the earlier pages of the volume so as to prevent their being turned over more than necessary. The Council proposes to have the volume repaired at the end of the Session; to remove the register of Fellows to a separate volume, and to fill the space thus obtained with blank paper, so that the book may serve for many years to come without being rendered too cumbrous. Its faded binding we shall strive to retain. The process of reconstitution has evidently been attempted on previous occasions.

As to matters not immediately connected with ourselves, I may mention that the Congress of Archaeological Societies held its meetings in our rooms in July last and was successful. The index of archaeological papers for the year 1892 has been issued to Fellows with the *Proceedings*, and will be useful. From the number of societies included in the programme our Society is able to distribute this publication at no great cost, and I trust that it may be continued.

A new society, the Worcestershire Historical Society, has been established, and judging from what it has published pro-

mises to hold a high place among our provincial societies. It has issued for its first year some publications of great importance; for instance a Survey of Worcestershire, by Thomas Habington, partly derived from our collections, edited by Mr. John Amphlett; the Register of the Diocese of Worcester, *sede vacante*, edited by J. W. Willis Bund, F.S.A.; and a very curious lay subsidy roll for Worcestershire *circa* 1280, from a manuscript belonging to our Fellow Sir Edmund Lechmere, edited by Mr. Amphlett and Mr. Willis Bund.

Last year I gave some account of the recent acquisitions of the British Museum. I do not propose to do so on the present occasion, but I cannot refrain from referring to a matter which I feel sure will give satisfaction to all interested in the welfare of our National Museum. This is the decision at which the Government has arrived to enable the Trustees to acquire the rest of the ground of the block in which the Museum is situated, which there is just now a favourable opportunity of doing. I presume that no great extension of the existing buildings are contemplated, as the leases of some of the houses have a number of years to run, but such a course is rendered possible in the future. The first operations likely to be undertaken will have the object of avoiding any risk of fire from the plant for the electric lighting, binders, etc.

There can be no doubt that the burning question in archaeology at the present moment is that connected with the proposed irrigation works in Egypt, and I think it well therefore to go into this subject somewhat in detail.

Egypt owes everything to the Nile. The presence of that great river no doubt led to the establishment of one of the most ancient empires of the old world, which lasted several thousands of years, though for the last two thousand it has been under foreign rule. The Nile, however, is a somewhat capricious friend, sometimes too generous in its supply of water, at others too niggardly. It is in form like a great tree, with its tap root, the White Nile, starting from near the Victoria Lake; its other root, the Blue Nile, coming from the mountains of Abyssinia. These join at Khartum, below which it has only one affluent of any importance, the Atbara, bringing down from another part of the mountains of Abyssinia the volcanic detritus so beneficial to the sandy plains of Egypt. From this point the mighty trunk extends to Cairo, where the branches begin, ending in the mouths that enter the Mediterranean.

It is usual to divide Egypt into three portions, Upper Egypt, or the country to the south of Assiut till it reaches Nubia;

Middle Egypt, between Assiut and Cairo; and Lower Egypt, from that city to the sea. Something has been done by means of canals, etc., to help Lower Egypt, but less for the other two regions, which sometimes suffer from too much water, sometimes from too little.

The schemes for regulating the Nile are practically five in number, four dams or series of dams on various sites, and the large artificial lake known as the Wady Rayan.

The most southern is at Kalabsheh, about fifty miles above Assuan, where the proposed dam would produce reservoirs at two different levels, according to its height. The chief difficulty of constructing this dam is the great depth of the river at this spot, and the large amount of compensation to be paid for the lands and villages to be laid under water, as in one case the inundation would reach as far as Toski, 180 miles or more above Kalabsheh.

The next proposal is to make a dam at Philae, but somewhat above the island on which the temples stand, so that these would be untouched. Here again the compensation is considerable, and a still more serious difficulty arises from the doubt whether the rock on one side of the river is suitable for solid foundations.

The third spot is at no great distance, below Philae, at the head of the First Cataract at Assuan. This would involve the submergence of the temples of Philae during several months in each year. The conditions under which this dam could be constructed are favourable, the rock furnishing excellent foundations, and the numerous channels into which the river divides itself at this point would greatly facilitate the labours of the engineers. But if this dam should be constructed an enormous artificial lake would be produced, extending far into the country southward.

The fourth proposed site for dams of two different levels is at Gebel Silsileh, about 44 miles north of Assuan. This site possesses the advantage that the river is narrower, and shallow at Low Nile; but on the other hand the foundation is by no means good, and would not bear a dam of more than about 26 metres in height. In addition to this the town of Assuan, as well as the recently excavated temple of Komomba, would be submerged.

The last project to be mentioned is one that is by no means new, the formation of a vast reservoir in the Wady Rayan, which is in the desert south of the fertile province of the Fayûm, and not far from the site of the ancient Lake Moeris, which was artificially formed by the ancient Pharaohs to serve much the same purpose. This scheme has been long urged by

an American gentleman, Mr. Cope Whitehouse. It would have the effect of lessening the floods of the Nile, but it is by no means certain that the water might not be brackish, owing to the extensive beds of salt in the neighbourhood, and this would render it unfit for irrigation. It would cost far more than any other scheme and is attended by many difficulties; it would take ten years to fill, and would, moreover, only benefit Lower Egypt, excepting as a drain to the overflow. These seem to be the principal plans, but fuller details may be found in the elaborate *Report on Perennial Irrigation and Flood Protection for Egypt*, by the Director General of Reservoirs, Mr. W. Willcocks, which has been recently published at Cairo. Prefixed to the Report is a note on the whole subject by Mr. W. E. Garstin, the Under Secretary of State, Public Works Department, and accompanying it is a portfolio of large scale plans showing the details of the various proposals.

With regard to the Assuan dam, Mr. Willcocks states, p. 16 :

‘The existence of the two temples of Philae and Abu Simbel has also to be taken into account in all questions connected with reservoirs, and I may state here that, in deference to public opinion, which is against the sacrifice of the site of the former temple, I have prepared my designs for reservoirs so as to leave the Philae Temple entirely free from any possibility of inundation. Abu Simbel is far out of the reach of any reservoir.’

In his note on the Report, Mr. Garstin comments upon this as follows :

‘I agree with Mr. Willcocks in considering the Assuan cataract (putting aside for the moment the question of the Philae Temple) as the site best suited for one of our reservoir dams, which is to be found north of Wadi Halfa. I personally should have no anxiety about the absolute stability of a dam erected there. Nowhere else do we find such advantages of site; sound rock, numerous islands, a wide section, and shallow water in which to work . . . Unfortunately, with every advantage in its favour as to volume of water stored, soundness of foundation, and economy of construction, this site labours under the objection (which I fear may be found insuperable) of having Philae Temple upon the up-stream side. No dam could be constructed on the cataract without inundating a great portion of this temple for several months every year. I agree with Colonel Ross, that no project which had this effect should be admitted, unless it were impossible to find a reservoir site elsewhere. We cannot say that there are no other possible sites. There are Kalabsheh, Philae, and Gebel Silsila, which are all available, and we cannot therefore claim that, if a dam has to be built, it must necessarily

be built at the head of the First Cataract and drown the temple of Philae.'

It thus appears that the authorities in Egypt are fully alive to the importance of preserving the temples at Philae. At a meeting of our Society, held on 22nd February, the subject was brought forward, and the following resolution was unanimously carried :

'The Society of Antiquaries of London desires to record its protest in the strongest manner against the threatened submergence and consequent destruction of the venerable and famous Temple of Isis, and of other ancient Egyptian remains on the island of Philae, through the proposed construction of a dam across the Nile immediately below. The Society further desires to express its opinion that the suggested transfer of the remains to an adjacent island would destroy their historical and artistic value, inasmuch as one of the most important and special interests attaching to these buildings is their singular adaptation to their peculiar site, which is, moreover, one of extraordinary natural beauty, and forms one of the chief attractions for foreign visitors to Egypt.'

Shortly afterwards a meeting of the Society for the Preservation of the Monuments of Egypt was held in our rooms, and at this a resolution in even stronger terms was passed, but was somewhat modified at a subsequent meeting. Our own resolution was communicated to the Earl of Kimberley, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by a letter which I may as well read, as it gives in a concise form the views of the Council on this subject :

'Society of Antiquaries of London,  
Burlington House, W.,  
15th March, 1894.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, Her Majesty's  
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

My Lord,

I am instructed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries to forward to your Lordship the enclosed copy of a resolution passed by the Society at their ordinary meeting of 22nd February last, which it was thought desirable should be considered by the Council before transmittal to your Lordship.

The Council, at their meeting yesterday, fully endorsed the resolution, but would wish to submit for your Lordship's consideration the following remarks :

They sincerely hope that one of the alternative schemes for regulating the Nile may be adopted which will not involve so serious a destruction of ancient remains.

Should, however, the plan of making the proposed dam below Philæ be found absolutely necessary, or any other scheme which involves the submergence of ancient Egyptian monuments, and thus the blotting out of so many pages of Egyptian history, the Council hopes that something may be done in the interests of archaeology so as in some measure to lessen the evil.

This would best be done by a careful survey, with excavation where necessary, of the sites threatened by the scheme, and the publication of the results.

A survey of ancient Egypt has been commenced under the enlightened superintendence of Monsieur de Morgan, who, we are led to believe, takes a considerable interest in Philæ. It would, therefore, only be necessary to transfer the work to the area doomed to destruction.

It must be remembered that, in addition to the architecture, sculpture, paintings, and inscriptions at Philæ, there are many other monuments of greater antiquity and no less value to students which will share the same fate.

The Council hopes that your Lordship's influence, even though you may be unable to save the monuments at Philæ, will be exercised in rendering the inevitable loss less severe.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

CHARLES H. READ,

Secretary.'

To this letter Lord Kimberley made the following reply:

' Foreign Office, March 23rd, 1894.

SIR,

I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing copy of a resolution passed by the Society of Antiquaries and expressing the hope that in any scheme of irrigation which may be adopted by the Egyptian Government, involving the submergence of ancient Egyptian monuments, regard may be had, as far as possible, to the interests of archaeology.

I am to inform you, in reply, that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, in order that the views of the Society may be submitted to the Egyptian Government if the occasion arises.

Lord Kimberley thinks, however, that it will probably be best to defer any steps until after the receipt of the Report of

the Technical Commission, which has been appointed to consider the various schemes.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

T. H. SANDERSON.

The Secretary,  
Society of Antiquaries of London.'

Since this occurred our Fellow Mr. Somers Clarke has communicated to the Society an interesting account, pointing out how widespread would be the destruction of archaeological sites covered by the dam at Assuan, in addition to the submergence of the well-known temples.

The whole matter of the irrigation schemes has been referred by the Egyptian Government to three eminent engineers, Sir Benjamin Baker, Signor Torricelli, and M. Boulé. I understand from the newspapers that these gentlemen have now sent in their report, though I have not seen the actual document. It seems that the English and Italian engineers are in favour of the Assuan dam, while the French engineer, M. Boulé, is against it, chiefly on account of the temples at Philæ. They have all three pronounced decidedly against the Wadi Rayan project on account of its great cost and uncertain results.

There seems to be no doubt that from an engineering point of view the Assuan project is the best; but the body of water proposed to be held back at high Nile is enormous. Should such a dam, either from neglect, the shock of an earthquake, or other cause, give way under the enormous pressure, the catastrophe would be appalling. In time of war, moreover, if seized by an enemy or held even temporarily, the hostile force would have at its mercy the whole of Egypt. Another danger which has been suggested is that water nearly stagnant, under a hot sun, and containing the decaying vegetable matter which comes down the White Nile, might become polluted, and thus affect the water supply of Egypt, though on this point the engineers seem satisfied.

It is scarcely necessary for me to describe at any length the wonderful collection of buildings on the island of Philæ, the temple of Isis and its surroundings. They have been often described, and portions of them are engraved in the *Description de l'Égypte*, where they occupy twenty-nine large plates. All visitors to the Nile know the charming island, which has been termed the pearl of Egypt. The very scientific Egyptologist is apt to look down on the buildings as being of a late date, but the period to which they belong seems to me to add to their value, and they



are probably the best specimens of the work done in Egypt under the Ptolemies and Roman Emperors. The oldest parts of the buildings as they now appear were erected by Nectanebus, but as they are ornamental adjuncts there must have been an older temple now cased over or rebuilt; others were constructed by the Ptolemies and by Tiberius and later emperors. The well-known "Kiosque" or "Pharaoh's Bed" was erected by Nerva. The whole buildings are excellently represented in the fourteen photographs which Dr. Budge has been good enough to lend me, and some charming water-colour drawings were recently exhibited to the Society.

The whole of the buildings seem covered with sculpture; the rich capitals of the columns are mostly coloured, and there seem to be some actual wall-paintings. Many of the subjects are very curious, and do not occur elsewhere. The temple of Isis being the object of pilgrimage for many centuries, and, in fact, the last refuge of paganism in Egypt, the walls are covered with inscriptions of pilgrims of various nations.

It is lamentable to think of these beautiful buildings being immersed in water for the greater part of each year. The painting must go, and then the sculpture, while thick deposits of mud and sand will fill the stately halls, and in time the buildings will entirely disappear.

A proposal has been made to transport the whole of the buildings to a neighbouring island, at a cost of £200,000. Such a process may be better than nothing, but must be attended with the greatest difficulties, and the decorations must suffer in the process.

Of course, if no other scheme be possible, and the benefits which the dam is to confer on Egypt be so immense as has been stated, we shall have to submit to the inevitable loss. In that case, however, we have a right to ask that, before the works are done, either here or elsewhere, a careful survey of the site and of the area to be inundated be made, with excavations where necessary, good drawings of the various remains, and the whole properly published as part of the Antiquarian Survey of Egypt, which has been already commenced by Monsieur de Morgan, and which therefore may well be continued at once in the parts of that country threatened by these operations.

As a proof that antiquities are not overlooked in Egypt, I may mention that about a year ago a society was established at Alexandria, with Mr. John Reeves as president, entitled "Société Archéologique Alexandrine," occupying itself chiefly with excavations at or near Alexandria. Their first report has

just appeared, drawn up by Dr. G. Botti, keeper of the new museum there.

Our own society, the Egypt Exploration Fund, has continued its good work. The society is entirely supported by English and American subscriptions, and during its existence of twelve years or more it has done much good work and published several monographs. During the past year its work has been confined to continuing the excavations at the great terrace-temple of Queen Hatasu (Hätshepset) at Thebes, known as the temple of Deir el Bahari, which had been commenced in the previous season. It has to be cleared of immense accumulations of rubbish, ruined walls have to be restored with the original blocks, and copies of the sculptured scenes and inscriptions prepared for publication. The progress during the past winter has been satisfactory, and much fine work has been laid bare. The excavations are being conducted under the direction of Monsieur Naville and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, F.S.A., with Mr. J. E. Newberry as architect; but several more seasons must pass before this great temple is finally cleared. Besides these excavations the Fund has published the second half of the memoir on the tombs of Beni Hasan.

An interesting exhibition of drawings, plans, and photographs illustrating recent discoveries in Egypt was held at the Society's apartments in November last by Mr. J. J. Tylor and Mr. Somers Clarke, both Fellows of our Society, which excited a good deal of interest.

In my last address I stated that the Cyprus Exploration Fund seemed to have come to an end. Since then, however, some fresh excavations have been commenced by the Trustees of the British Museum, who were enabled to do so out of the bequest in 1892 of £2,000 by Miss Emma T. Turner for excavations in Greece, etc. These excavations have been made in the cemeteries of Amathus, by tradition one of the oldest sites in Cyprus. From November to the end of January the operations were conducted under the superintendence of Mr. A. Hamilton Smith, F.S.A., and from that date till the middle of March, when they were suspended, by Mr. J. L. Myres. The antiquities have to be divided between the Museum of Cyprus and the British Museum. A portion of them have reached this country, and more are expected. So far no object of first-rate importance has been brought to light, but the Cypriote collections in the Museum will be usefully supplemented in several directions.

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., seconded by GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., and carried unanimously:

“That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

Pursuant to the Statutes, Chap. III. § 3, the name of Captain Robert Holden, who had failed to pay all moneys due by 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, Charles Hercules Read, Esq., Secretary, was elected by the Council as an Additional Trustee of that Museum in the room of the late Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., Director.

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.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
*President.*

Viscount Dillon, *Vice-President.*

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
*Vice-President.*

Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A.,  
*Vice-President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

George Edward Fox, Esq.

James Hilton, Esq.

Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.A.,  
M.P.

John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director*.  
 Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Esq., R.A., D.C.L.  
 Edward William Brabrook, Esq.  
 Rev. George Forrest Browne, B.D., D.C.L.  
 Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., M.A.  
 Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, Esq., C.B., M.A.  
 Philip Norman, Esq.  
 George Payne, Esq.  
 Mill Stephenson Esq., B.A.  
 Charles Welch, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

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Thursday, May 10th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—

1. Transactions of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists. (Held in London, 5th to 12th September, 1892.) 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1893.
2. The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue, first given in English : with an Apology for the Study of Northern Antiquities. By Elizabeth Elstob. 8vo. London, 1715.
3. Le Thresor des Antiquitez Romaines. Par M. C. E. Du Boulay. Folio. Paris, 1650.

From the Author :—The High Cross of Holbeach, County of Lincoln. By Henry Peet, F.S.A. 8vo. Horncastle, 1894.

From the Author :—Le Temps décimal. Par J. de Rey-Pailhade. 8vo. Paris, 1894.

From the Author :—An Historical Sketch of the Town of Hungerford, in the County of Berks. By Walter Money, F.S.A. 8vo. Newbury, 1894.

From the Author :—The Chronology of the Cathedral Churches of France. By Barr Ferree. 8vo. New York, 1894.

From the Author :—Doggerel Ballads, and some Social Distinctions at Harvard College. By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, Mass., 1894.

From Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A. :—Catalogue of Pictures by John Russell, R.A. (1745—1805). Compiled by G. C. Williamson. 8vo. Guildford, 1894.

From the Author :—Reminiscences of Foreign Travel. A fragment of autobiography. By Robert C. Winthrop. Privately printed. 8vo. Boston, Mass., 1894.

From the Author :—Lithographed Ground Plan of Castle Acre Priory, Norfolk. Measured and drawn by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assist. Sec. S.A.

Humphrey Wood, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

The appointment by the President of John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D., D.C.L., as Vice-President, was read.

In accordance with the Statutes, chap. xii. § ii., a proposal of the Council to expend a sum not exceeding £150 to provide additional shelf accommodation for the library was laid before the meeting by way of notice only.

The President exhibited and presented William Cunnington's account of the excavations he made for Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the barrows of Wiltshire, with notes by Sir R. C. Hoare and others, in five folio volumes in manuscript from the Stourhead Library.

Thanks were passed to the President for his gift.

JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, Esq., LL.D., Local Secretary for Kent, reported the discovery of a large quantity of *sede vacante* and other important documents in the treasury of the cathedral church of Canterbury.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited four small *azulejos* or Spanish-Moresco tiles found at Meaux Abbey, in Holderness.

The tiles are enamelled in various colours with unusual and effective patterns. They are of early sixteenth-century date, and could not have found their way into Yorkshire until shortly before the suppression of the monasteries.

Spanish tiles of this character have hitherto only been found in the West of England, chiefly at Bristol, with which port Spain had a considerable trade. Their appearance in Yorkshire so far inland is not a little remarkable. Dr. Cox considered that they had probably come to the monastery with Spanish wine up the small canals that the monks had cut to connect them with the river Hull.

In illustration of the Meaux examples the South Kensington Museum contributed for exhibition two cases of similar tiles. The one contained specimens from Spain, including a purely

Moorish one *circa* 1300. The other a collection from several Bristol churches, which had been lately acquired.

Sir JOHN EVANS commented on the small size and thinness of the tiles found at Meaux, and expressed the opinion that they were wall-tiles.

A. J. COPELAND, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Anglo-Saxon antiquities found some years ago near Grove Ferry, in the parish of Wickham, Kent, including a sword pommel and two iron umbos of shields.

Mr. Copeland also exhibited a gold stud or button discovered in 1887 in a grave at Wickhambreux,\* and now in his possession.

Upon this pommel Mr. G. PAYNE, F.S.A., has communicated the following note :

“ The ornamentation upon the pommel of one of these swords will be best understood by reference to the accompanying cut. The central device is inlaid with silver, and suggested to my mind that it was a monogram of Runic characters, but my friend



SWORD POMMEL FOUND NEAR GROVE FERRY, WICKHAM, KENT.

Mr. C. H. Read thinks otherwise. The design is peculiar, and unlike either of the few examples of decorated pommels from Kent.† On the Gilton example, now in the Mayer Museum at Liverpool, appears a Runic inscription which the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh translates: ‘I increase victory by great deeds, I, chieftain Dagmund.’

On one from Bifrons, near Canterbury, occurs the symbol called the *suastika*. Another of silver, from Sarre, in the Isle of Thanet, is set with a carbuncle and richly chased.”

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent, read the following notes on Anglo-Saxon remains found at Dover:

\* See *Archaeologia Cantiana*, xvii. 6-9, figs. 6, 6a.

† *Ib.* viii. 259, 260; x. 312; vi. 173.

“During the work of arranging the Kent Archaeological Society’s collections in the Maidstone Museum, I discovered in a drawer of one of the cabinets a remarkably interesting series of objects, which according to the labels were found in Anglo-Saxon graves at Dover, and (presumably) presented to the Society by W. W. Cobb, Esq. It afterwards transpired that they had been given many years ago to the Maidstone Museum, as the late curator of the museum, Mr. Edward Bartlett, found a letter to this effect among the papers of that institution. As many of the antiquities in question are of the highest rarity and some of them unique, it will not be out of place, even at this distance of time, to give a descriptive account of them, especially as they have hitherto escaped being recorded.

For convenience the various articles have been sewn upon four cards.

#### No. I.

The objects mounted on this card are of bronze with gilt reliefs, and all appear to have formed the decorations of belts or horse-trappings, as they possess on their reverses rivets by which they were fastened to the leather :

1. (Fig. 1) is evidently the ornament of the end of a strap ; in the centre is a sunk panel, gilt, with a braided design in relief. At the top of the panel the ornament has been broken at some time and mended by its original owner, the rivet which holds the patch fast being visible in the middle of the gold braid. The triangular compartments on either side of the central panel are filled in with gold. Length,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

2. A pair of ornaments for the ends of straps ; the braided design is gilt as upon fig. 1. Length, 2 inches bare.

3. (Fig. 2.) A pair of fish with gilt bodies, heads, and tails ; the semicircular cross-bars are of bronze, and intended to represent fins. Length,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

4. An oblong article with five sunk panels, the latter being decorated with gilt ribs. In the centre are five vertical marks like letters. Length,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch.

5. A similar specimen, but with three panels ; in the central one is an eye. Length,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch.

6. (Fig. 3.) A pair of cruceiform ornaments, the limbs of each cross being decorated with sunk panels filled with gilt ribs. Length,  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch.

7. An ornament in the form of a bird with gilt head, tail, and leg ; the back and under fish-like tail are of bronze.

8. This is a more complicated and fanciful variation of the same design, the bird’s head and beak being more bowed

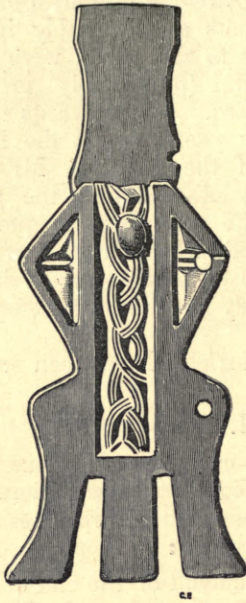


Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 2.

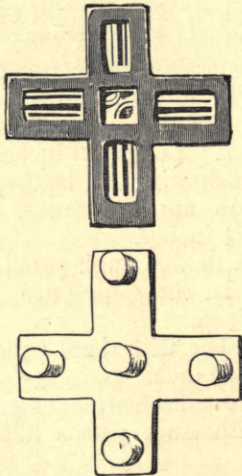


Fig. 3.

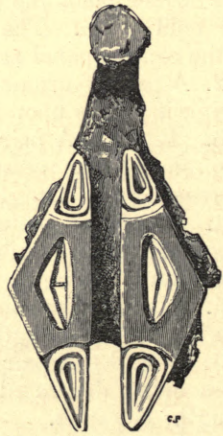


Fig. 4.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT DOVER.  
(Full size.)



to admit of the extended foot grasping the beak, while the under or second tail is pointed instead of fish-like.

These bird-like ornaments, which are of Frankish type, were met with in the Saxon cemetery discovered at Bifrons, Patix-bourne, near Canterbury, but they were in the form of brooches, the bird's eyes being set with garnets. A pair were also found outside the gate of St. Severinus, and are figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. pl. xxxv. p. 147.

9. A pair of similar bird-like ornaments but still more grotesque in form, the bodies of the birds and the under tails are of bronze, the remaining parts being gilt.

10. This ornament is a combination of birds' heads and fishes' tails, the former gilt, the latter bronze.

11. The decoration of the end of a strap, bronze with gilt centre. Length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

12. Portion of an ornament, the fragment is similar to the upper part of fig. 1.

13. A triangular ornament of bronze with a plating of silver attached. The plate having curled away from the under part shows the method of plating. Length 1 inch bare.

14. (Fig. 4.) An iron object with two bronze ornaments attached; the latter are tipped with gilding, also the central device. Length  $2\frac{3}{16}$  inches.

15. A diamond-shaped ornament of bronze plated with a thin film of silver. Length  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch. The pieces with three rivet holes may be compared with similar examples found at Beakesbourne and figured in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 153.

## No. II.

1. Thirteen fragments of bronze.
2. Stud-head of bronze adhering to a fragment of iron.
3. Stud of bronze, reverse side.
4. Three silver plates of studs. These were attached to the studs by a cement similar to plaster of Paris, as shown upon a specimen from Sarre, in the Kent Archæological Society's Collection.\*
5. Buckle of bronze, tongue wanting.
6. Triangular-shaped plates of bronze, held together by three rivets.
7. Strip of bronze with punched design in relief.
8. Eleven studs of bronze, reverse sides. From  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.
9. Key of bronze decorated with chevron design (fig. 5).

\* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, xix., Catalogue, p. 31, No. 496.

Length 3 inches. One of the same shape is figured in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 8.

10. Two naturally formed pieces of flint.
11. Tag of bronze.
12. Strip of bronze doubled to form a loop. It was made fast at the ends by a rivet.

### No. III.

1. The bronze mountings of a bucket with portions of the wood-work remaining. The ornamentation upon the metal work consists of a repetition of concentric rings corresponding to that upon a bucket from Envermeu, in Normandy, figured by Mr. Roach Smith in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. xl.

2. Links of a bronze chain.
3. A ring of bronze with bevelled edges, inside and out, which probably belonged to a bowl. It is decorated with incised diagonal markings. Diameter 2 inches.
4. An ear-ring of silver.
5. Portions of the hilts of very small weapons which must have resembled daggers.
6. Bronze ring, round. Diameter  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.
7. Bronze ring, round. Diameter  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch.
8. Bronze ring of wire fastened with a twist at the ends.
9. Bronze ring, flat. Diameter  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch.
10. Two fragments of bronze, gilt.
11. Ornament of bronze for the decoration of harness. Diameter,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch.
12. Bronze ornaments from the rim of a bucket. The design upon each piece is intended to represent a face, probably that of Thor. The same design occurs on a fragment belonging to a bucket found between Sandgate and Dover, and figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. 161.

### No. IV.

The arrow-heads mounted on this card are all of iron, and especially interesting by reason of their extreme rarity in this country. No. 1, which is  $3\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length, is a perfect example of Nos. 2 to 4; 5, 6, and 7 are probably worn specimens of the same type. 8, 9, and 10 are barbed arrow-heads, No. 8 being perfect and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. 11 to 17 are leaf-shaped; 11 has lost its point, but when whole measured 4 inches in length. 18 to 21 seem to have been the heads of darts; 18 is perfect, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. 22 and 23

are javelin heads about 5 inches in length. It is very doubtful if true arrowheads, such as those exhibited, have been before met with in Kent, as Mr. Roach Smith considered that the *arrows* mentioned occasionally by Bryan Faussett were in reality small spears or darts.\* Mr. Brent found none in the great cemetery at Sarre, in the Isle of Thanet, nor did Mr. Godfrey-Faussett find any at Bifrons. At Chessell, in the Isle of Wight, two dozen arrowheads and traces of a bow were discovered in a grave by Mr. George Hillier.

Dr. von Kaiser has recorded † the finding of bows, quivers, and numerous arrowheads, both barbed and plain, at Nordendorf, and they also occur in the moss deposits at Thorsbjerg, Nydam, and Vimose, in Sleswick.‡

With our Dover interments were also found other iron objects consisting of:

Three swords, measuring respectively 2 feet 9½ inches, 2 feet 7½ inches, and 2 feet 6 inches in length, and an inch and a half in breadth. These sword blades are much shorter, thinner, and narrower than any hitherto found in Kent, and have suffered less from decay; they are so thin that they may be easily bent with safety.

Two umbos of shields, one funnel-shaped, the other somewhat mammiform. Height, 3½ and 3 inches; diameter, 4½ and 4 inches.

Four knives. Two keys. A stud. Part of a buckle. A ring.

Bar of iron with a rivet remaining in it, which probably formed part of the fittings of a shield.

Taken as a whole these peculiar objects from Dover stand out quite distinct from anything we have hitherto met with in the numerous Anglo-Saxon cemeteries discovered in Kent, and we are, as is so often the case, without those particulars as to the circumstances under which they were found or the disposition of the various articles in the graves, thus leaving much connected with these three interesting interments to the uncertainty of conjecture. There are many points of resemblance between the relics from Swabia and those from Kent, the presence therefore of arrowheads in the Dover graves seems to indicate that the three warriors whose weapons and other belongings are before us were members of a Suevo-Juthish tribe.”

\* *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. xxxvii.

† *Fundgeschichte einer uralten Grabstätte bei Nordendorf* and in *Fortgesetzte Fundgeschichte*.

‡ Conrad Engelhardt, *Denmark in the Early Bronze Age*. 4to. London, 1866.

Mr. PAYNE also read the following note on some Anglo-Saxon ornaments found near Teynham, Kent :

“I am again indebted to D. F. Kennard, Esq., for kindly allowing me to exhibit a further series of articles found during the past month in a grave discovered in the neighbourhood of Teynham. They consist of :

A circular fibula of bronze gilt with a gold centre upon which is a gold star of four points set with garnets and blue paste. In the centre of the star is a garnet set in gold ; between the rays of the star are four bosses set with garnets ; one garnet is missing, but the gold foil which was under it remains. These garnets, together with that in the centre of the star, were originally surrounded with ivory. Around the star the gold disc is decorated with rings and spirals in filigree. Diameter  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inch.

A circular pendant of fine gold, quite perfect, with loop for suspension. Around the margin of the jewel are two bands of a braided pattern, inside this occurs a smaller ring of the same design. Upon this inner ring is a star of four points, each point is clipped with a circle, the whole being set with garnets, the central garnet is surrounded with a ring of blue paste. Diameter 1 inch.

A circular pendant of fine gold, quite perfect, with loop for suspension ; the pendant is made up of three rings, the outer and inner are of a corded pattern, and between them a plain ring. In the centre of the rings is a cross corded, and at each point of the cross and in the centre of it occurs a spherical ball of gold. The spaces between the limbs of the cross are open and not filled in like a similar ornament figured in *Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xi. fig. 3. The specimen may also be compared with a larger pendant figured in Worsaae's *Danish Arts*, fig. 211, p. 167. Diameter  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch bare.

A circular amulet of porphyritic marble, flat on both sides ; diameter  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch. It has a hole in the centre, through which a silver wire has been twice threaded, then twisted into a double loop for suspension. There was another bead of the same material accompanying it, which was smashed, the wire loops only remaining entire.

The bead and pendants are novelties to our Anglo-Saxon antiquities.”

Mr. PAYNE also read the following report on the discovery of a chamber, built with blocks of chalk, at Burham, Kent :

“I have also to report the discovery recently of a large chamber constructed in the sandbank at Messrs. Peters's cement

works between Wouldham and Burham. The workmen engaged in digging away the sand were suddenly confronted with a wall about 10 feet in height, built of blocks of chalk, carefully fitted together and set in mortar without pounded tile. On excavating further the workmen stated that there was an entrance through this wall which was overlapped by a shorter wall, so that the interior of the chamber could not be seen from the outside when it was in use. The interior was found to be filled with loose earth, containing bones and horn cores of bos, pig, deer, etc., also fragments of red and yellow Roman flange tiles, flue and paving tiles, Roman potsherds, and a block of ironstone with a masons's mark cut deeply upon it, and a coin of Constantinopolis. The chamber measures about 14 feet in width, being walled with cleanly cut oblong blocks of chalk; the largest are about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and nearly all are ornamented with chevron mouldings in relief; some, however, have plain vertical mouldings. The roof of the chamber, which was probably about 14 feet in height, has gone, but the springers of the round-headed arch, with traces of vaulting, remain. It is impossible, at present, to even guess at the length of this remarkable chamber, as a very small extent of it has been excavated. Of its probable use also nothing can be said, but there can be no doubt that it was connected with the traffic upon the river Medway in early times, as it is not fifty yards from its eastern bank. About a quarter of a mile distant a Roman burying ground was discovered many years ago, while on the opposite side of the river at Snodland extensive foundations of Roman buildings can be seen along its banks. I hope to lay before the Society at an early date full particulars of the Burham chamber."

R. S. HURD, Esq., through J. D. LEADER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a fine and perfect Roman pig of lead found on Matlock Moor, Derbyshire, on March 24th, 1894.

The Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A., made the following remarks on the discovery of the pig:

"On Easter even, March 24th, 1894, a pig of lead of the Roman period was found on the farm of Messrs. Hurd and Son, at Portland Grange, near Matlock. The Grange is situated at a height of about 500 feet from the valley of the Derwent to the east of the turnpike road running from Matlock to Chesterfield. It is in the very midst of the old lead-mining district of Wirksworth, and the ordnance map is thickly strewn with 'lead mines' all round the Grange. Messrs. Hurd have been for

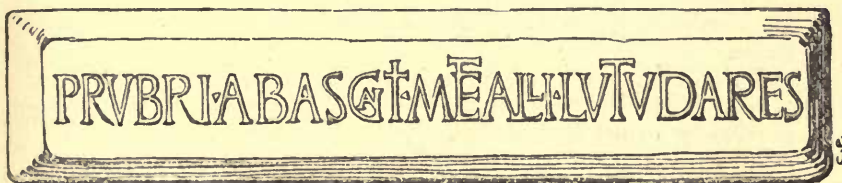
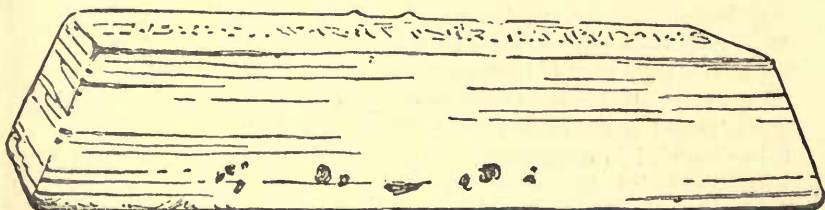
some time engaged in reclaiming this land, which they purchased of the Duke of Portland. On March 24th, when one of the labourers was engaged in trenching the rough ground to a depth of about two feet, his spade struck against something hard and solid. On examination this proved to be a pig of lead, face downwards, with a beautifully executed Latin inscription in raised letters, almost as fresh as when they came from the mould nearly two thousand years ago. The place where the lead was found was soon afterwards closely inspected by my friend Mr. Bailey, of Derby, and he noticed that the ground had been here and there scooped out into hollows. There were traces of fire having been used in these hollows, the lead being smelted in them in small quantities on the spot, and gradually poured into the mould till it was full. There is no lead mine immediately contiguous to this discovery, but there is even now a good deal of lead ore close to the surface, and surface working was the usual custom of the Romans in their lead-mining operations.

These pigs being cast on the spot, wherever a sufficiency of surface lead could be found, were probably left where they were cast till they could be conveniently collected and taken away. Perhaps these *massæ plumbi* accumulated until there was a cartload. In Saxon times the *plaustrata*, or cartload, consisted of ten *tabulæ* or pigs, as is proved by the record of Domesday with regard to several lead-yielding Derbyshire manors. The fodder or fother of lead, the term still in use, is the German term for a cartload. The fodder varies in different counties in the number of pigs of which it is composed. The modern pig is  $176\frac{1}{4}$  pounds. The measurements of the pig now exhibited are : base,  $22\frac{1}{4}$  inches long ; top,  $19\frac{5}{8}$  inches ; depth,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches ; end at base,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches ; and end at top,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It weighs 175 pounds, remarkably near the weight of the modern pig. I am not aware that it has been noticed before, but it is my belief that we inherit our lead weights from the days of Roman mining in Britain. The average weight of the Roman pigs of lead as yet discovered closely approximates to 175 pounds.

The lettering stamped on the pig, together with its weight, would preserve it from any hasty purloining whilst it awaited collection ; but my conjecture with regard to the discovery of this pig, and several others in like situation, is that they were feloniously concealed with the intention of subsequent secret removal and their position afterwards forgotten, or the intending theft in some other way rendered impossible.

The description and interpretation of the lettering on this pig is fortunately left in the able hands of Mr. Haverfield, but I may perhaps be permitted two brief observations with regard

to it. Between 1777 and 1783 three Roman pigs were found near Wirksworth, and now we have a fourth. All these, as well as one found in Nottinghamshire, where it had evidently been dropped or concealed, bear a contracted form of the station *Lutudæ*. It used to be supposed that the Derbyshire station of *Lutudæ* was at Chesterfield, but the late Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, after a good deal of correspondence, adopted my suggestion, when writing in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for 1885, that *Lutudæ* was Wirksworth. His arguments have been confirmed by the finding of this fourth pig similarly marked also in the vicinity of Wirksworth, and



L. 22½"

ROMAN PIG OF LEAD FOUND IN DERBYSHIRE, 1894.

obviously on the spot where it was cast. Lead was of the greatest importance and worth to the Romans. It would have been strange if they had not had a station in the centre of the lead district, particularly as it was probably worked by slave labour.

With regard to three of the four Derbyshire pigs, bearing as this does a private person's name instead of the emperor's, and thus denoting that the Lutudæian mines were worked by lessees under the imperial government, it may be remarked that among several peculiar customs of the King's Field (the old name of the Wirksworth lead-mining district) is the fact that it was also worked, "from time immemorial," by lessees of the crown; indeed a continuous list of these lessees could be compiled from the time of Edward I. downwards."

F. J. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following remarks upon the inscription on the pig :

“The inscribed pig of Roman lead, which forms the subject of the following notes, was discovered last March on Tansby Moor, close to Matlock, by a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Hurd and Son. In size, weight, and general appearance it much resembles the other pigs of Roman lead which have been found in England. The inscription consists of  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch letters, and is perfect and legible. Resolving the ligatures, we have

P · RVBRI · ABASCANTI · METALLI · LVTVDARES.

The formula, as usual on these pigs, is slightly abbreviated. We may complete it by understanding *plumbum*, and render (*plumbum*) *P. Rubri Abascanti, metalli Lutudare[n]s[is]*, ‘the lead of P. Rubrius Abascantus, of the mine of Lutudarium.’ *Lutudares* I take to be, then, short for *Lutudarensis*, the *n* being omitted in common fashion, and the last syllable dropped with the usual Roman arbitrariness in abbreviation. Of this arbitrary practice many instances could be quoted. The well-known coins of Claudius, inscribed *de Britannis, de Britanni, de Britann*, will perhaps be proof enough that the Roman lopped his words at whim much like a bad bookbinder of modern times.

Lutudarium is a name already known to us as a lead-mining town or district near Matlock and Wirksworth, though we previously called it Lutudae. The anonymous Ravenna geographer (p. 429, 2, ed. Parthey) mentions it among the following places: *Deva Victrix, Veratino, Lutudarium, Derbentione, Salinis, Rate Corion*. This list is not necessarily arranged in geographical order; still less does it prove that a direct road connected these places together; but as *Deva* is Chester, *Derbentione* suggests the Derbyshire Derwent, and *Rate Corion* is certainly Leicester, we may well conjecture that *Lutudarium* was in Derbyshire. This conclusion is confirmed by other lead pigs found near Matlock and elsewhere :

(1) *Imp. Caes. Hadriani Aug. Met. Lut.* (found near Wirksworth; another specimen possibly in the R. Carron in Scotland).

(2) *L. Aruconi Verecundi Metal. Lutud.* (Matlock).

(3) *Ti Cl[audii] Tr[ophimi?] Lut. Br[itannicum plumbum] ex arg[ento]*, i.e. desilverised (Matlock and Pulborough).

(4) *C. Iul[ii] Proti Brit. Lut. ex arg.* (Mansfield, Notts, and Brough-on-Humber).

Of these pigs, the Pulborough, Brough, and Mansfield speci-



mens have been obviously lost in transit; the others belong to the region where they were manufactured.

It may be worth noticing that three of the four men whose names have come down to us as private miners at *Lutudarum* have Greek cognomina, Abascantus, Protus, and Trophimus (if that be the correct expansion). This may show that here, as elsewhere, trade was to some extent in the hands of Greek freedmen. It is more important to add that *Lutudarum* is the only Roman mining district in Britain where we find private enterprise active according to the evidence of our remains.\* The lead pigs found in or traceable to the Roman lead workings in other places, in the Mendip, in Shropshire, and round Flint, all bear the names of emperors. By Roman law, minerals were State property, and it is not quite clear whether our four men, Verecundus, Abascantus, Protus, and Trophimus, were lessees (as I should suppose) or imperial agents (as Dr. Hübner thinks). The absence of any title suggests, however, that they were lessees.†

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

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Thursday, May 24th, 1894.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq., C.B., Litt.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 J. Wilson Carillon, Esq., F.S.A. :—

Publications of the English Dialect Society, in continuation—

1. Publications Nos. 65 to 70. 8vo. London, 1891-3.
2. Seventeenth Report. For the years 1890, 1891, and 1892. 8vo. London, 1893.

\* A "pig" inscribed DOCCIVSI, which Dr. Hübner, C.I.L., VII. 1218, puts down as a pig of a private merchant, is not a lead pig at all, but a small piece of lead stamped very much like a potter's mark on "Samian" ware, and weighing about 2 or 3 ounces. It is in Mr. Bathurst's collection at Lydney, where I have seen it. A similar bit, stamped CATV, is in the possession of Mr. Pass, of Stoke Bishop, near Bristol, and came from the Mendip. It is curious that both *Doccius* and *Catus* appear on Samian ware.

† The pig has since been acquired for the British Museum.

- From the Author :—The Story of our Ancient Village ; or, Historical Memorials of the Parish of Bretforton, Evesham, Worcestershire. By W. H. Shawcross. 8vo. Evesham, 1890.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., P.S.A. :—The Holbein Society's fac-simile reprints. The Golden Legend. A reproduction from a copy in the Manchester Free Library. Edited by Alfred Aspland. Folio. London, 1888.
- From the Editors, J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., and F.A. Crisp, Esq. :—Visitation of England and Wales. Volume I. Privately printed. Folio. London, 1893.
- From Captain H. H. A. Errington-Josse :—Catalogue des Objets d'Art et d'Ameublement, Composant la collection de feu M. H. H. A. Josse. Folio. Paris, 1894.

The PRESIDENT announced that His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Duke of Edinburgh, had signified his assent to have his name enrolled among the Royal Fellows of the Society, and it was thereupon resolved that His Royal Highness's name be enrolled accordingly.

Notice was given of a ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 7th.

In accordance with the Statutes, chap. xii. § 2, a proposal on the part of the Council to expend a sum exceeding £100 to provide additional shelf accommodation for the library was laid before the Society and approved.

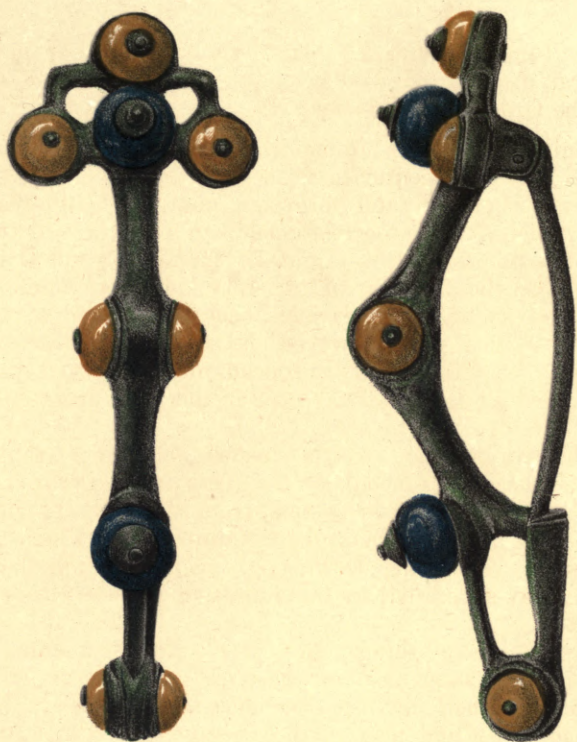
A special vote of thanks was proposed by Sir John Evans, V.P., seconded by Dr. Freshfield, Treasurer, and carried unanimously, to the President for his liberality in offering to provide a proper case for the Society's collection of rubbings of monumental brasses.

A letter from the honorary secretary of the City Church Preservation Society was read calling attention to the fact that the existence of the ancient church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, is seriously threatened under the Union of Benefices Act.

It was thereupon proposed by Mr. Norman, seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously:

“That the Society of Antiquaries of London begs to record as strong a protest as possible against the contemplated destruction of the ancient church of St. Ethelburga Bishopsgate, as one of the few buildings remaining in the City which are older than the Great Fire.”





LATE-CELTIC BROOCH FOUND AT DATCHET.

*(full size).*

SAMUEL EVANS, Esq., through Sir J. C. Robinson, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze brooch of unusual form and ornament, found about twenty years ago by a dredger in the river Thames at Datchet Old Ford.

The brooch is probably of the late-Celtic period, and, as shown in the accompanying plate, is ornamented with seven beads of amber and two of blue glass.

Sir J. C. ROBINSON, F.S.A., read the following paper on an unique portrait medallion of Federigo, duke of Urbino, supposed to refer to the Order of the Garter :

“ Until quite recently the Italian portrait medallions of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries formed a class of works of art almost entirely neglected and forgotten, and this is the more strange, inasmuch as the close relationship of this class to that of numismatics in general, it might be thought, would have specially engaged the attention of the very numerous students and collectors who at all times have been so devoted to the latter pursuit. The fact, however, is so, and one of the consequences is, that the great European museums even, as a rule, are one and all comparatively poor in this most interesting speciality.

Nevertheless, in addition to the historic and iconographic interest which the Italian medals of the great age of the revival of art and learning obviously possess, from the point of view of art they rank amongst the highest manifestations which the world has seen. They are, I think, in their way paralleled only, I do not say surpassed, by the numismatic masterpieces of ancient Greece.

The study of these things, moreover, affords matter of engrossing interest, not only to those to whom their chief recommendation is their intrinsic excellence as works of art, but to the archaeologist and also to the average collector, whose motive passion is mainly the pleasure of research and acquisition. There is, in fact, this fascinating circumstance attending the study of this class of works, in that there is still a wide field of the unknown, in other words ample room for new discovery, inasmuch as every, even the humblest, collector may yet hope to light upon pearls of price in the shape of undescribed and it may be unique examples of medals bearing the most authentic portraits of great historic personages in all conditions of life.

A great impetus to the study of Italian medals was given some ten years ago by the publication of a Catalogue Raisonné of all the examples then known to exist. Moved by one of

those true connoisseurs and collectors, who stand almost alone in their day, the late Monsieur His de Lasalle, of Paris, who was perhaps the first really earnest collector of these treasures, Monsieur Alfred Armand, an eminent architect, on his retirement from the active practice of his profession, took up the pursuit, and made the production of an exhaustive work on Italian medals his chief occupation. I may be allowed to say that I had for many years the pleasure and advantage of personal friendship and frequent correspondence with both those gentlemen.

The medal now in question will be found briefly noted in Armand's Catalogue, but it was brought to his knowledge by myself only a short time before the publication of his work, and as Monsieur Armand's death took place not long afterwards I had no opportunity of describing it in detail, or of explaining to him its relation to the Order of the Garter. Armand's work has been followed by important illustrated publications on the same subject both in France and Germany. These works, however, have by no means exhausted the subject, and there can be no doubt that a great number of unknown Italian medals still remain to be brought to light. Practically the medal I have to describe is one of them, for the curt mention of it in Armand's book stands for little.

The personage in whose honour the medal was made, Federigo di Montefeltro, duke of Urbino, born 1422, died 1482, was one of the most notable characters of his time and country. By profession a condottiere or soldier of fortune, who like so many other mediaeval noble Italian adventurers gradually carved out for himself a little kingdom, embodying an original nucleus, the petty mountain town or castle his ancestral nest. His chequered but ever successful career is matter of well-known historic record, notably so by reason of the life-long feud with a neighbour and rival of the same status and pretensions, the equally celebrated Sigismund Pandolfo Malatesta, Lord of Rimini, whom Federigo ultimately vanquished, and whose estates he in part annexed.

Duke Federigo was as noble and worthy a character as his turbulent rival Malatesta was the reverse. He became indeed during his lifetime a popular hero throughout Italy, and his fame, as will be seen, was not confined to his own country. Both these potentates were ardent and enlightened protectors of the arts, and some of the most admirable monuments of the early revival period were produced in their dominions by artists of the highest ability and repute, whom they entertained at their respective courts.

In regard to the medallie art both of them were amongst its

earliest patrons. Duke Federigo, however, was perhaps somewhat less earnestly bent upon immortalising himself in perennial bronze than was his antagonist. In all, including the present example, there are six medals known of Duke Federigo; all of them are very rare, and, with the exception of the example now exhibited, not of the highest order of merit. On the other hand, the medals of Malatesta are much more numerous, and some of them are of the greatest beauty, and amongst the earliest dated Italian medals. The fine medal of Malatesta, with the castle of Rimini on the reverse, was the work of the great Veronese sculptor Matteo dei Pastis in 1446. Unlike those of Federigo, nearly all the Malatesta medals are of comparatively common occurrence, they are in fact perhaps the best known and most abundant of the Italian fifteenth-century series. The multiplication of his portrait and devices seems indeed to have become a passion with Malatesta; his medals must have been issued in unusual numbers and distributed broadcast. At the present time indeed, with one or two exceptions, beautiful as they are, they have comparatively little pecuniary value, a circumstance which has doubtless led to their not as yet having been reproduced by the modern medal forger. This digression anent Malatesta, though apparently rather irrelevant, is in reality pertinent in various ways to the general question of the origin of these portrait medallions. It seems I think to show that the personal proclivities and aspirations of the individuals represented had perhaps the most to do with the initiation and publication of these productions, that they were in fact most frequently originated by the individuals themselves. In the instance of these contemporary and rival Italian princes we find the ambitious, ever struggling, and more unscrupulous of the two apparently alive to the importance of self-advertisement by means of the multiplication and broadcast distribution of his portrait, devices, and mottoes, while the other, less assiduous in the consciousness of superior strength, was yet not unmindful of the desirability of putting in evidence and on record, although it might be only for posterity, his outward presentment and the notification of his honours and achievements.

Duke Federigo's military talents became eventually in the highest repute and request; he became Gonfaloniere and Chief Captain of the State of Venice, and afterwards of the Papacy, and was successively the especial ally of Alfonso and Ferdinand, kings of Naples, who in the second half of the fifteenth century played a great part in the politics of the Italian Peninsula. In the long run his fame extended beyond the bounds of Italy, even indeed to our own country, where he was selected by

King Edward IV. as a recipient of our great National Order of the Garter.

Dennistoun's excellent work, the *Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino*, contains interesting information respecting the circumstances under which the Garter was conferred on Duke Federigo, and the matter would furnish material and well repay further and more minute research. It is not, however, my purpose to go into questions touching the Order of the Garter from an archaeological or historical point of view, but only as incidentally illustrated by the medal I am about to describe.

A short time previous to his Knighthood of the Garter, Duke Federigo had been selected by his friend and ally King Ferdinand of Naples as the recipient of an order of chivalry which the latter had founded. This was the Order of the Ermine, which, however, does not seem to have had any prolonged existence. From various indications, notably from the fact that one of the most important of Federigo's medals seems to have been produced to commemorate this honour, the distinction would seem to have been particularly grateful to him.

Federigo at this time was Gonfaloniere di Chiesa or commander-in-chief of the Papal army, and in especial favour with the newly created pope, Sixtus IV.; so intimate in fact was this alliance, that a marriage was forthwith effected betwixt the pope's nephew, Giovanni Della Rovere, and the duke's daughter. Federigo was thus a political and military personage of high importance at a time when the Roman Church and its spiritual staff had an influence in the internal concerns of all countries far greater than at present. English ministers and envoys, ecclesiastics of high rank, were then in constant intercourse with or resident in Rome, and special missions to the Vatican were of frequent occurrence. Business in those days moreover could only be specially advanced or retarded by the personal intervention of cardinals and princes, whose good offices it was accordingly very necessary to obtain. It is most likely then that a sense of the useful services which the Duke of Urbino might be able to render had a considerable share in procuring him the high honour which the English sovereign conferred; there is in fact evidence extant which seems to point in that direction. It is probable at the same time that the pope, on the head of the family alliance which had just been effected, may have helped to bring about the matter as a proceeding, in its fruition, certain to be most grateful to his relative. In whatever way, however, the honour may have been obtained, two things remain in evidence respecting it, one that the duke himself was in the highest degree gratified and proud to be numbered in the English roll of honour, and the other that he was forthwith laid



under contribution by English clients, who were eager to engage his good offices in matters of business and favour at the papal court.

Federigo's election to the order took place in 1474 in succession to Lord Mountjoy. The Urbino manuscripts in the Vatican contain numerous documents bearing on the matter, several of which are given in the appendices to Dennistoun's work. A special envoy was sent from England for the duke's investiture, probably Garter King of Arms. We find him described in Federigo's letter to Edward IV. as 'the Lord Bartholomew.' The ceremony took place at Grotto Ferrata with great solemnity and in the presence of King Ferdinand of Naples. Federigo's letters of acknowledgment are of the most effusive kind, and amongst the rejoinders which ensued they called forth a communication from the Bishop of Salisbury, the Chancellor of the Garter, requesting Federigo's good offices in the obtaining from the pope a special indulgence required for the establishment of some privilege to be attached to St. George's Chapel at Windsor.

At this time Federigo was at the zenith of his fame and prosperity, and everything denotes that the honours successively received at the hands of Ferdinand and Edward IV. were regarded by him as the culminating evidence of his greatness.

A medal, as I have already said, had been issued to commemorate his reception of the Order of the Ermine, and it was evidently almost immediately afterwards followed by two others to put on record the higher honour of the Garter.

There can be little doubt that these medals were produced at the instance of and at the cost of the duke, and were intended for presentation to his personal friends and allies. One of the Garter medals is the unique unfinished example which is the subject of this paper, and which evidently got no further than the projected stage. The other is a completed production, but which can scarcely have been issued in any considerable numbers, considering that three or four examples only of it have come down to our times.

An interesting question now arises as to which of these medals was the prior production. I have now to describe them both. The unique example is a massive bronze medallion measuring  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter. The obverse bears a profile bust of Duke Federigo, bareheaded, but in armour. The reverse has a group evidently intended to represent St. George slaying the dragon. There is no inscription on either side, and although the execution is most spirited, and the bust portrait of Federigo admirably life like, it is obvious from the sketchy nature of both the reliefs that they were unfinished perform-

ances. The casting is of the most perfect nature, and it may be regarded as practically certain that the medal was a first cast from the original wax model of the artist. As to who that artist was I think there is sufficient evidence.

The medal must, I think, be the work of Bertoldo, an eminent Florentine sculptor, the principal follower and assistant of Donatello. From the evident resemblance in style with other medals of Bertoldo, notably with the well-known one of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople, and also from a corroborative circumstance which will be alluded to further on, the authorship of the work by Bertoldo leaves no doubt on my mind.

This artist was one of the earliest movers in the revival of classical art, and his works display a more decided leaning to the antique than those of his great master even; this bias, in fact, is curiously shown in this very medal, as we shall shortly see.

The other medal is of larger size (diameter  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches), but it is in every respect a less excellent work of art. I exhibit plaster casts of both sides of it. The obverse represents, as in the former example, the profile bust of Federigo in armour, obviously modelled from a different and less excellent portrait of the duke; it is surrounded at the margin by the Garter with its legend, 'Hony soyt qy mal y pense,' in the usual black letter characters; the reverse bears a device of five amorini holding up a shield, on which is a crowned eagle with outspread wings, standing on a globe, and bearing in its claws a shield of the arms of Urbino, with a cornucopia on each side. There is also the legend in coarse Roman characters, FE DVX. No other medal by the same author is known to be extant, and it cannot be ascribed with certainty to any particular artist. The obverse of this medal is engraved full size as the frontispiece of Hawkins' *Medallie Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland* (London, 1885).

It is, however, not improbable that it is the work of Francesco di Giorgio, a Sienese sculptor and engineer, who was in the service of Duke Federigo at the time, and who is stated by Vasari to have made a medal of the duke, but which has not been otherwise identified.

I ought, perhaps, now to say a few words as to the *modus operandi* of the production of these great cast bronze medallions; it is not necessary I think to dwell on the radical difference which there is betwixt these productions and the struck medals of more recent times. The first operation of the artist, usually a sculptor or goldsmith, was to make a model in wax upon a piece of slate or marble of both sides of the medal to be pro-

duced ; from these models casts were taken in plaster or gesso, and the two halves of the hollow mould thus formed being joined together, melted wax was poured into the cavity, whereby a complete medal or cake of wax was formed, which it was then necessary to reproduce in bronze. Around this cake of wax another mould was formed of clay, brickdust, and other substances ; this was carefully dried, and certain orifices and channels of communication from the outside made in it ; it was then exposed to a strong heat in a furnace, whereby the wax cake inside was melted and burnt away, whilst the enclosing mould was converted into hard 'terra-cotta.' Inside the hard hollow mould thus provided the melted bronze for the formation of the finished medallion was poured, and the process was then practically completed. For every single medal produced this process was gone through, so that the matter was a far more lengthy and onerous one than the modern method of striking medals from a steel die.

As to the priority of production of these two medals there is no positive record, but various indications, I think, point to the first or Bertoldo medal as the earlier executed. I think there are grounds for concluding that the design of that medal was submitted to the duke for his approval ; in all probability it was the actual specimen now before us, which was doubtless the first casting made from the original wax model in the manner I have described. For a certain reason which I am about to explain, however, the work seems to have been rejected and condemned by Federigo as unsuitable ; whereupon the other medal was put in hand and completed by a different, but nevertheless certainly inferior, artist.

It will be noted that the group of the St. George and the Dragon on the reverse is a very unusual representation of that mythic encounter. The saint, instead of the usual mail-clad knightly personage, is represented as a finely-designed classical nude figure, and the horse on which he is mounted is entirely without any of the usual trappings, whilst the lance with which he transfixes the monster is a spear or javelin, not the heavy medieval weapon. The monster again is a nondescript creature, the head and foreparts of the beast being those of a lion, whilst the hindquarters terminate in the usual long snake-like tail of the dragon. Bertoldo evidently had determined to produce an entirely new type of the St. George and Dragon subject, and probably knew nothing about its relevancy to the Order of the Garter. But to Federigo the orthodox heraldic presentment was doubtless the first and quite indispensable consideration, and it is natural that Bertoldo's classical rendering, so entirely at variance with the old-established presentment,

should have seemed an ill-devised and unwarrantable novelty. There is a curious indication on the medal itself of the dissatisfaction with which the design was regarded, in the fact that the lion-like head of the monster has been scored through and practically erased by several vigorous cuts with the burin. Obviously it was a dragon's not a lion's head that was required. But this is not all. Although it is obvious that the work was never completed or issued as a medal, the reverse design in question was ultimately issued as an independent bronze relief or plaquette.

By the kindness of Dr. Bode I am enabled to exhibit an electrotype copy of this plaquette relief, the original of which is in the Berlin Museum, and is probably unique. As will be seen, the group is now carried much further than in the medal; it is, in fact, the finished work of which the medal reverse was the first sketch or roughing out only. What is still more interesting is the fact that underneath the group the word 'Chimera' has been added, indicating that the subject was now to be understood as the combat of Bellerophon and Chimera, and not that of St. George and the Dragon. As a further evidence that my attribution of the work to Bertoldo is correct, I find that Vasari mentions in the life of that artist that one of his notable works was a relief of Bellerophon and Chimera. Whether the composition on the medal and plaquette now in question preceded this relief or was copied from it, there are now no data to determine. Nothing is known of the work mentioned by Vasari, unless indeed it were the Berlin plaquette itself; for although Vasari's notice would lead me to suppose that it referred to a production of greater importance, it is not improbable that the circumstances attending the suppression of the medal, and the reissue of the design of the reverse as a distinct subject, may have had sufficient notoriety to have caused it to be alluded to, although in a vague and inaccurate manner, by the Florentine art historian of a century later. It is not obvious for what special purpose this plaquette was produced; the form of the piece is most unusual, and seems to suggest that it was intended to be fitted in to some decorative work on a larger scale. The paramount esteem in which Federigo held his Knighthood of the Garter during the remainder of his life was manifested in every possible way; the insignia of the order were painted, carved, or engraved on all hands in his palaces and castles, on his furniture, plate, and other appurtenances. At the palace castle of Pesaro, which he built, the badge and motto were everywhere introduced, carved in stone and marble, amidst the fine arabesque ornaments with which the structure was profusely ornamented, and in particular the

Garther and its motto were prominently displayed in the marqueterie and intarsia work of the panels and doors of the state apartments of the palace.

Two of the magnificent sculptured stone doorways from this palace, in which the badge of the Garther is prominently introduced, may now be seen at the South Kensington Museum, the palace itself having in modern times been dismantled and degraded into the status of a silk factory. These beautiful works I had myself, a few years ago, the satisfaction of rescuing from dismemberment, and after an arduous struggle with the apathy of the South Kensington officials procuring their acquisition for the nation from their mercenary Italian owners.

Her Majesty's collection at Windsor Castle moreover contains an interesting picture ascribed to Melozzo di Forli, which was formerly part of a series, two others of which are in the National Gallery, and which were painted for the decoration of the ducal library in the palace at Urbino. The Windsor picture, which has just been exhibited at the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition, is a portrait of Duke Federigo seated on his throne and clad in the official robes of the Garther, his young son and various officials of the court standing by.

The royal collection owes the acquisition of this interesting work to the enlightened connoisseurship and taste of the Prince Consort, by whose order it was procured in Italy by the late Mr. Lewis Gruner."

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., read the following paper on a sculptured Norman capital from Lewes Priory, Sussex, now in the British Museum :

"Upon the top of one of the cases against the wall, in the Mediaeval Room at the British Museum, are to be seen two very beautiful examples of sculptured Norman capitals, which came from Lewes Priory, in Sussex. One of the capitals has serpentine creatures carved upon it, and the other is decorated with figure subjects. It is to the latter that I wish chiefly to direct the attention of the Society in the following paper. The capital in question cannot be studied in detail whilst it is in its present position, and I have to thank the President for his kindness in affording me facilities for examining it more closely in his private room at the Museum, and for allowing it to be photographed before being replaced on the top of the case.

I propose first to deal with such facts as are known about the discovery of the capital, and then with the capital itself and the figure subjects sculptured upon it.

The British Museum acquired the two capitals from Lewes Priory by purchase from Dr. G. A. Mantell, the well-known geologist, in 1839. The only account I have been able to find of the discovery of the capitals is in Dr. Mantell's *A Day's Ramble in and about the Ancient Town of Lewes*. On page 69 of this little book the author says: 'In my various explorations of the ruins (*i.e.* of Lewes Priory) when a youth, and which, of course, were not judiciously conducted, and with but very inefficient means, three or four ornamented capitals, and a considerable number of encaustic tiles, bearing various devices, rewarded my labours. Among them is a quadrangular capital sculptured on each side. One compartment represents the miraculous draught of fishes; another the Temple; a third, St. Peter receiving the keys; and the fourth, consisting of a group of three figures, is supposed to designate the descent of the Holy Ghost.' In a paper by Dr. Mantell in the *Archaeologia* (xxxi. 430), entitled: 'A few Remarks on the Discovery of the Remains of William de Warren and his Wife Gundred, among the Ruins of the Priory of St. Pancras, at Southover, near Lewes, in Sussex,' read December 11th, 1845, he refers incidentally to the capitals as having been formerly in his collection at Brighton, but gives no particulars as to the circumstances or date of their discovery. The four sides of the capital with figure subjects are illustrated in the paper referred to, but not in such a way as at all to do justice to the beauty of the sculpture.

Fortunately the history of Lewes Priory is so well known that I do not think there need be much difficulty in assigning a date to the sculptured capital, although what part of the building it belonged to is, perhaps, not quite so easily determined. 'The Architectural History of the Cluniac Priory of Saint Pancras at Lewes' forms the subject of an admirably clear and exhaustive paper by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, published in the *Archaeological Journal* (xli. 1), from which we gather the following particulars.

The Cluniac Priory of Lewes was founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, in 1077, and the first monastic church there was dedicated by Ralph of Chichester, Walkelin of Winchester, and Gundulf of Rochester, some time between 1091 and 1098. Further additions were made to the monastic buildings in the time of the third earl of Warren, and a second dedication took place 1136 to 1147. The priory was suppressed November 16th, 1537 (29th Henry VIII.). Since then almost every trace above ground of the once magnificent priory has disappeared, owing partly to its having been purposely destroyed by Cromwell, and partly to its having

been used for generations as a quarry for building material. Excavations have been made on the site of the priory by Mr. Woolgar\* in 1797, by Dr. Mantell and others, for purposes of archaeological investigation; and in 1845, during the construction of the railway from Brighton to Lewes, in digging a wide cutting across the site the foundations of the chapter-house were laid bare, and the leaden coffins containing the bones of William de Warren and Gundred were brought to light.†

Notwithstanding the importance and extent of the buildings of Lewes Priory, the number of architectural details which have survived the destructive agency of time is surprisingly small. Of the few sculptured details now remaining the two capitals in the British Museum are by far the finest examples.

The date of the capitals must, I think, be placed somewhere in the second quarter of the twelfth century. The style of the sculpture is that of the twelfth rather than that of the eleventh century, and this fact prevents our assuming that the capitals formed part of the first church dedicated before 1098. They more probably belonged to the portions added to the church before the second dedication, 1136 to 1147.

Next, as to the part of the edifice from which the capitals originally came. The fact of their being sculptured on all four sides and their small size limits the area of our search, and seems to point to the cloister as the most probable portion of the structure for them to have belonged to.

Norman capitals are of three kinds, as regard the number of sides presented to the view, and therefore decorated with sculpture; namely (1) capitals of nook shafts, which have only two adjacent sides sculptured; (2) capitals of responds on shafts against a wall which have three sides sculptured; and (3) capitals of free standing shafts, which have all four sides sculptured.

The Lewes capitals belong to the latter kind, and would only be used for free-standing shafts either to support a vaulted roof or an arcade in a wall where there was a free passage on every side. Now the capitals from Lewes are not large enough to have supported vaulting, as in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral church; or to have been part of a nave arcade, as at St. Peter's, Northampton; so that by a process of exhaustion we are driven to the conclusion that they belonged to the cloister.

We now have to consider the capital itself and the figure-subjects sculptured on it.

\* Rev. W. T. Horsfield's *History and Antiquities of Lewes*, 1824, i. 248.

† M. A. Lower's "Report on the Antiquities found at Lewes," dated November 19, 1845, and "Report on Further Discoveries at Lewes," dated March 7, 1846, in *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, i. 346, and ii. 104.



NORMAN CAPITAL FROM LEWES PRIORY.  
(Front and back views, 1 linear.)





NORMAN CAPITAL FROM LEWES PRIORY.  
(Right and left sides,  $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

The capital is of a very fine grained white stone, perhaps from Caen, 9 inches high,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the top, and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide at the bottom. It is nearly, although not quite, square at the top in plan and round at the bottom. An elaborate and beautiful cable moulding surrounds the lower part of the capital.

The subjects sculptured on the four faces of the capital are as follows, going round from left to right.

*Front.* A boat with a sail, containing two men, one at the bow and the other at the stern; the former is drawing up a net full of fish with both hands, whilst the latter is raising the other side of the net with the left hand and steering the boat by means of a paddle held in the right hand.

*Right side.* A group of three figures, the one on the left with his feet just immersed in the sea coming forwards out of the water with his hands upraised in an attitude of prayer; the central figure faces in the same direction as the first and has a hood over the shoulder; the figure on the right has the nimbus round the head, and between it and the central figure is an object with a vertical stem and a termination like a fleur-de-lys, and behind it a cloth, the corner of which the figure on the left holds with one hand.

*Back.* A group of two figures, the one on the left having the nimbus round the head and holding a key; the other figure a good deal mutilated.

*Left side.* A conventional Byzantine church with a central dome, a cross on the gable to the right, two different kinds of tiles on the roof, and an arcade of four round arches on the walls filled in with diagonal scales or tiles.

It appears to me that we have here two separate subjects: (1) The Miraculous Draught of Fishes on the Sea of Tiberias, described in the last chapter of St. John's Gospel; and (2) The Delivery of the Keys to St. Peter, described in the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, verses 18 and 19.

There not being room to represent the whole of the figures belonging to each subject on a single face of the capital it was found necessary to spread one scene over two faces. Thus the figures on the front and right side belong to the first subject, and those on the back and left side to the second.

The disciples to whom Our Lord appeared for the third and last time on the shore of the Sea of Tiberias were seven in number, viz. Simon Peter, Thomas called Didymus, Nathaniel of Cana, James and John, the sons of Zebedee, and partners of Simon Peter (see Luke v. 10), and two other disciples.

They had been out fishing all night and had caught nothing. Our Lord commands them to cast the net on the right side of

the ship, and having done so they 'were not able to draw for the multitude of fishes.' The 'disciple whom Jesus loved' then recognises Our Lord and tells St. Peter, who girds his fisher's coat round his naked body and casts himself into the sea. The other disciples are in a little ship at a distance of 200 cubits from the shore, which they approach, dragging the net and fishes with them. Here they are assisted by St. Peter, who draws the net to land, 'full of great fishes, an hundred and fifty and three, and for all there were so many, yet was the net not broken.' When they came to land they see 'a fire of coals there, and fish laid thereon and bread.'

There is no difficulty in identifying the figures on the front of the Lewes capital with the disciples in the little ship dragging the net with fishes towards the shore. Space only allows two of the disciples to be shown. Their hair is cropped straight across the forehead, and they wear moustaches. The meaning of the second group of figures, on the right side of the capital, forming part of the same scene, is not so easily explained. The one on the left is possibly St. Peter coming up out of the sea, and the figure with the nimbus round the head is no doubt intended for Our Lord. He appears to be holding either a cloak or a cloth in His right hand, and in front of this, and between Our Lord and the central figure, is what looks like a conventional flower having a vertical stem and a top resembling a fleur-de-lys. The central figure and the one on the left have hoods or cowls thrown back over their shoulders. I am quite unable to give a satisfactory explanation of this part of the scene. Dr. Mantell thought that it represented the Descent of the Holy Spirit, but I fail to see anything to justify such an opinion.

The sculptures on the back and left side of the Lewes capital must be looked at together as forming one scene, the delivery of the keys to St. Peter, and seem to adhere closely to the words of St. Matthew (ch. xvi. ver. 18 and 19).

'And I say unto thee that thou art Peter; and upon this rock will I build my church; and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.'

On the back of the capital in the centre stands Our Lord with the nimbus round the head holding the key, and on the right is St. Peter. The scene is completed by the church on the left side of the capital.

The Miraculous Draught of Fishes is an extremely rare subject in twelfth-century Christian art. In fact the only other

example with which I am acquainted, except the one at Lewes, is on one of the ivory plaques on the front of the altar in Salerno cathedral church.\* This remarkable altar has upon it an extremely valuable series of Scripture subjects arranged in sixty panels with explanatory inscriptions upon the bands between the panels. Twenty-four of the subjects are from the Old Testament and the remaining thirty-six are from the New Testament. Casts of several of the plaques are exhibited amongst the fictile ivories in the South Kensington Museum, but so high above the ground and in such a bad light that it is impossible to see them with any degree of comfort. No hint is given on the labels that they form the decoration of the front of an altar, nor are they arranged in proper order.

On the panel of the Salerno altar with the Miraculous Draught of Fishes St. Peter is represented casting himself into the sea.

Another miraculous draught of fishes took place on the Lake of Gennesaret, or Sea of Galilee (Luke v. 3-11), but it is the one described in the last chapter of St. John's Gospel which occurs on the Lewes capital and the Salerno altar.

The Delivery of the Keys to St. Peter is not by any means a common subject in Norman sculpture in England, although there are instances on a font at Kirkburn, in Yorkshire, on a tympanum at Siddington St. Peter, in Gloucestershire, and on the keystone of the arch of the doorway of the porch at Barton-le-Street, Yorkshire. St. Peter, holding a key and a book, and having the Lion of St. Mark on one side and the Agnus Dei on the other, is to be seen on a tympanum at Handborough, in Oxfordshire; St. Peter alone holding the key occurs on a slab built into the west wall of the chancel of Daglingworth, in Gloucestershire; on a slab built into the tower of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln; on a slab at the side of the tympanum at Hoveringham, in Nottinghamshire; on the capital of columns at the sides of the doorways at Brayton and at Riccall, in Yorkshire. St. Peter holding the key is to be seen associated with other figures on two of the tympana at Malmesbury Abbey, Wilts; and in a niche above the north doorway of Elstow church, Bedfordshire.

I venture to suggest that the reason that the sculptor of the capital at Lewes chose subjects connected with St. Peter, in preference to others of more frequent occurrence, was because the parent monastery of Cluny was dedicated to St. Peter. We know that the founder of Lewes Priory, William de Warren, and his wife Gundred, started on a pilgrimage to Rome in

\* Engraved in Rohault de Fleury's *La Messe*, vol. i. pl. 89.

1070; but having got as far as Burgundy, their further progress was arrested in consequence of hostilities then going on between the pope and the emperor. They therefore changed their plans and visited Cluny, a small town on the banks of the Garonne, to offer their devotions at the shrine of St. Peter, in the Benedictine monastery there. Here they were so impressed with the piety of the monks that they determined on founding a similar establishment at Lewes, as an atonement for their past transgressions, instead of performing their intended pilgrimage to Rome. The first prior of Lewes, Dan Lanzo, was a native of Burgundy, and this raises the question whether the art of the Lewes capital is not rather more French than English. One peculiar feature may be noticed in the Lewes capital, namely, that where the heads of the figures and the finial of the dome of the church cut into the square part of the capital at the top there is a little moulding in the form of a semicircle. An analogous instance occurs on the capitals of the Norman doorway at Riccall, in Yorkshire, but otherwise I fancy this peculiarity is more common on the Continent than in England.

Apart from the symbolism and art of the Lewes capital, the details of the little ship, the church, and the costume of the figures are worthy of attention. It will be noticed that the ship is being steered with a paddle and not with a rudder. Ships do not enter into many of the scenes chosen for representation in twelfth-century art, the following being some of them.

The building of Noah's Ark (on a slab built into the west front at Lincoln); the miracles of St. Nicholas of Myra (on fons at Winchester and Brighton); and the story of the Whale from the Bestiary (on the arch of doorway at Alne, in Yorkshire).

Byzantine buildings occur as backgrounds to some of the scenes such as the following: the Presentation in the Temple (on capitals at Southwell minster); the Coronation of the Virgin (on the tympanum of the south doorway at Quenington, Gloucestershire); the Three Marias at the Sepulchre (on a font at Lenton, near Nottingham); the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise (on a font at East Meon, Hants); St. Nicholas of Myra saving the Nobleman's Daughters from a life of shame (on the font in Winchester cathedral church); the Nativity (on a font at West Haddon, in Northamptonshire). Byzantine buildings are also used in the decoration of Norman sepulchral slabs in Ely cathedral church, and at Bridlington, in Yorkshire. The Raising of Lazarus (on slabs built into

the walls of Chichester cathedral church, and on the jambs of the south doorway of Ely).

Examples of Byzantine buildings in twelfth century abroad occur on a capital at St. Sauver, Nevers. Byzantine buildings are also used to represent the Temple in the scene of the Temptation of Christ in the Temple, but I have only found examples of this subject in MSS., and know of no instance in Norman sculpture. The Heavenly Jerusalem is also treated as a piece of Byzantine architecture in the scene of the Last Judgment as on the tympanum at Autun cathedral.

The church represented on the Lewes capital is a remarkably perfect and beautiful piece of decorative architecture. The general outline seems to have been suggested by a drawing taken from a MS. with illuminated miniatures in the Byzantine style, whilst some of the details, for instance, the arcade of round-headed arches, show that the designer also drew from his experience of the actual buildings he was accustomed to see every day. Rising from the centre of the church is a dome or central tower with a conical roof, terminating at the top in a round ball, and having openings or windows below the eaves. The upper part of the roof of the church itself is covered with two rows of tiles having rounded ends, and between this and the top of the arcading are rows of rectangular tiles. The spaces between the arches are also covered with lozenge-shaped tiles. If it were not for the overlapping, which is distinctly indicated, the rectangular tiles above the arches would be taken for ashlar work, and the lozenge-shaped tiles within the arches for the kind of incised pattern sometimes used in the Norman period for decorating blank wall surfaces, as at Wenlock priory, Canterbury cathedral church, and Christchurch, Hampshire. Can this be an instance of a vertical wall covered with leaden plates in the manner described by Bede\* when speaking of the church of St. Finan at Lindisfarne?

In conclusion, I hope I have been able to show that the small sculptured capital, which Dr. Mantell fortunately rescued from oblivion, and which has at last found a safe home in the British Museum, is not only precious as being one of the few remaining relics of the once magnificent Priory church of Lewes, but also possesses exceptional features of interest on account of the rarity of the subjects represented upon it, the comparatively high quality of the art it exhibits for so early a period, and the passing glimpse it affords us of the every-day pursuits, the costume, and the buildings seven centuries and a half ago."

\* *Eccl. Hist.*, Bk. iii. ch. 25.

The Very Rev. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, read a paper on historical notices of Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1466-1491.

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

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Thursday, May 31st, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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. Spiller, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Dactyliotheca seu gemmarum annulorumque ex Abrahami Gorlaei aliorumque eruditorum cimeliarchiis promptuarium.* Sm. 4to. Leyden, 1695.
- From the Royal Society :—*Epigraphia Indica* of the Archaeological Survey of India. Edited by James Burgess. Part XIV. vol. ii. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.
- From E. Ostler, Esq. :—*History of St. Gwynllyw's Church, Newport-on-Usk, together with some Historical Notes on the immediate Neighbourhood.* 8vo. Newport, Mon., 1893.
- From the Earl Brownlow :—*Records of the Cust Family of Pinchbeck, Stamford and Belton, in Lincolnshire.* Part I. Compiled by Lady Elizabeth Cust. 4to. London, 1894.
- From J. C. Roger, Esq., F.S.A. :—*An account of the Danes and Norwegians in England, Scotland, and Ireland.* By J. J. A. Worsaae, Hon. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

On the proposal of Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Treasurer, seconded by Viscount Dillon, Vice-President, an unanimous vote of congratulation was passed to the President on his promotion to a Knight Commandership of the Order of the Bath.

The PRESIDENT expressed his thanks.

Thomas Boynton, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, June 7th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

This being the commencement of the Exhibition of British Heraldry in the Society's rooms, the PRESIDENT made the following preliminary observations :

“ It is now 32 years ago, May, 1862, since we have had in our rooms an Heraldic Exhibition, during my first directorate. At the time we were chiefly helped by Mr. King, York Herald, by our much mourned friend Mr. Perceval, and Dr. J. J. Howard, whom I am glad to say is still amongst us, and is on the committee which has been formed for our present exhibition. I regret, however, that he is unable to be with us, as he has been obliged, owing to the state of health of his wife, to go to Cornwall for some time. The Council nominated a committee for our present exhibition, consisting of the Executive Committee (on which is Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon), and as additional members Dr. Howard, Mr. Leveson Gower, V.P., Mr. Fox, and Mr. Mill Stephenson. These gentlemen have done what has lain in their power, but our operations have been somewhat hindered by the length of the Silchester exhibition, and the inconvenient time at which this year the Whitsun week vacation has fallen. Still, thanks to the energy of our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Hope, the display on this occasion will not be unworthy of the Society. It had at first been intended to include foreign heraldry, partly from the doubt whether the foreign section would be sufficient to make a separate exhibition. This was found, however, not to be the case, and the English exhibits proved so numerous that it was decided that the foreign heraldry should be postponed.

The principal and most interesting feature of this exhibition is that we see close to us for the first time the precious relics from the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury, which the Dean and Chapter, yielding to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Hope, have allowed to be exhibited. As an object of the same nature we have the Agincourt shield from the tomb of Henry V. at Westminster, which had been already exhibited on May 16, 1861,\* and an interesting helmet from Cobham. I must also mention the original crown which belonged to Charles II., exhibited by Lord Amherst of Hackney.

Among heraldic MSS. I ought, as in duty bound, first to mention the contributions of Her Majesty the Queen from the Royal Library at Windsor. The Heralds' College have not only contributed seven of their finest heraldic MSS., but also the great Tournament Roll, on which Mr. Everard Green contributes some notes. The Earl of Crawford has lent us several MSS. of interest, as have also Viscount Dillon and others. The series of

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. i. 396.



grants of arms shown in the library probably is the finest brought together, and includes a number of important examples. It begins with the grants to King's and Eton colleges from their founder, Henry VI. Several of the City companies have sent their grants, and this section would have been still richer were it not for difficulties that the courts of the companies could not meet in time to authorise the loans. Lady Charlotte Schreiber has contributed three packs of heraldic cards, all that are known connected with this country, though I fear they took their origin from the earlier games of the same kind issued in France. We have several tabards, including that of Sir William Dugdale; illustrations of monumental brasses, as well as some originals; pottery and pewter with armorial decoration, a class which might have been extended very greatly if we had known where to put it; and casts from the arms on various early tombs, in which we have been greatly assisted by Mr. Brindley. Sir J. C. Robinson has been good enough to lend badges of the Orders of the Garter and Bath, and the South Kensington Museum has contributed some very interesting heraldic objects. I have exhibited a few book-plates, on which I hope to read some notes, and there are several interesting pedigrees and rolls of arms, especially those exhibited by Lord Sackville and Lord Verulam, whose fine carpet we must not forget.

I do not, however, propose to do more than refer to a few of the more important exhibits; and it will be better to read to the Society on the 7th a list of the exhibitors, and to return to them the thanks of the Society, as there will not be any papers to read on that occasion.

In conclusion, I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words generally on heraldry. It used to be considered by its votaries an abstruse science to be treated with great respect, and sacred to its high priests the heralds, who, by the way, knew little of its early history and significance.

The real truth is that heraldry is a mode of writing; sometimes of a hieroglyphical character, and at times not very accurate. The student of history, local or general, of genealogy, art, portraiture, or architecture, must become acquainted with its elements, and much more than its elements, to help him in his studies. It originated at a time when reading was not a general accomplishment, and a coat of arms was easily recognised by a friend, dependant, or neighbour, much more than a written name. It is by the study of the works of Montague, Planché, and Seton that we obtain some insight into really old heraldry, and thus to interpret the significance of the arms we meet with. Of all my friends, the one who had the best judgment of medieval heraldry was Mr. W. S. Walford, and next

to him Mr. Perceval, both of whom would have taken great interest in our present exhibition.

I will now call on our Secretary to read Mr. Everard Green's notes on the splendid Tournament Roll exhibited by Heralds' College."

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., Rouge Dragon, communicated the following notes on the Westminster Tournament Roll of 1511 :

"Tournament Rolls are rare, and the Westminster Tournament Roll on vellum, which is in the library of the Heralds' College, is probably more exceeding magnificent than any other, and gives, not only a most satisfactory idea of the gorgeous ceremonial of a royal tournament, but is likewise a superb specimen of the excellency of the fine arts of drawing and painting in Tudor times.

The roll is 59 feet 6 inches in length, and is 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad, and contains the lists, combat, and triumphal return, at the solemn jousts held at Westminster the twelfth and thirteenth days \* of February, in the second year of king Henry VIII., in honour of his queen, Katharine of Arragon, upon the birth of their eldest son, Prince Henry, on January 1st, 1510-1511.

The roll commences with the words 'Vive le noble Roy H. VIII,' after which is a large device or badge, a crowned and slipped Lancaster rose, impaled and dimidiated with a pomegranate of Granada, having the letters H. and K. in gold, laced to the badge by green cords, by way of supporters.

*Le Maistre de l'armurerie du Roy* ushers in the procession, seated on a black horse and wearing a civilian's dress of green and gold, a gold chain, and a plumed hat; twelve attendants in parti-coloured clothes escorting him.

The Sergeant-at-Arms comes next, upon a horse of chestnut colour, and he holds in his right hand a mace ensigned with a royal crown.

*Les Trompettes* follow, six in number, one a Moor, † all on horseback. Each trumpet is decorated with a banner, showing the arms of France and England quarterly, fringed with the Tudor livery colours, green and white, and all the trumpeters are in the act of sounding a blast.

Then come *Les gorgyas de la Court*, eight in number, on horseback, each dressed in beau-brocade.

*Les Officiers d'armes* are represented by two pursuivants and

\* The events of the two days are shown without a break in the roll.

† The black trumpeter is an early instance of a custom till lately existing in the band of the household troops and other corps.

four heralds, the latter holding white wands in their left hands. They wear red hose, yellow frocks, and tabards; the tabards of the pursuivants being worn in the reverse fashion from that of the heralds, that is to say, the short pieces are worn back and front, and the long pieces over the arms.

The procession of officers of the court now ushers in the actors of the day, who are the 'tenants' or challengers, each in tilting plate armour, and each canopied by a superb tent, *paly gules and azure*, powdered with the letter K in gold. Over each is written his device :

*Joyeux Penser* (Sir Edward Nevile),

*Bon Vouloir* (the Earl of Devon, William Courtenay),

*Vaillant Desyr* (Sir Thomas Knyvet), and

*Noble Cueur Loyal* (Henry VIII.)

The royal tent is blue and cloth of gold, covered with a pineapple pattern. Thirty-eight attendants carry the four tents, those of the king wearing red hose and gold chains; almost all carry green and white staves.

Two horses, one white, the other dappled grey, are now led forward. Each has gilt harness, and a jousting saddle of bean-brocade, and above is inscribed, *Les selles darmes*.

*Le Pages Du Roy*, nine in number, follow. These are all on horseback, whose trappers are charged with dimidiated and impaled Lancaster and York roses in splendour; the portcullis, the Beaufort badge; the fleurs-de-lis of France; Lancaster roses; dimidiated and impaled Lancaster roses; and Granada pomegranates in splendour; and the last trapper is charged with the arms of France and England quarterly.

Then comes *La selle Dhonneur*, an ermine and beau-brocade saddle and trapper upon a fine black horse, led by one of the king's pages.

*Le grant Escuyer* and *Le maistre des pages* then ride past each in a gorgeous civilian dress.

A new scene is now represented, but there is no line of demarcation in the roll.

*Les Quatre Tenantz* reappear. The king's tent is closed, but the other three knights are each seen sitting on their steeds within their tents ready to tilt when challenged.

The king is tilting with a Spaniard, one of the nine tenants who have accepted the challenge. His armour is silver, and he rides a black horse. The trappings are blue with the device of *Cueur loyal* with the motto *Noble Cueur Loyal*, and the letter K in gold powdered everywhere.

Beyond the barrier or tilt\* which divides the combatants is

\* The tilt or barrier separating the jousts derived its name from *toile*, the cloth first used for this purpose in 1443 at Arras.

a royal pavilion in which sits queen Katharine of Arragon under a cloth of estate, surrounded by the ladies of the court, and attended by noblemen, all in splendid dresses. The hangings of the pavilion are blue powdered with gold stars; the roof and the pilasters are gay with the Lancaster rose, portcullis, and fleur-de-lis.

Behind the knight, who is tilting with *Noble Cueur Loyal*, are *Les Venantz*, eight in number, all of whom have their trappings ornamented with Spanish badges, escallops of St. James of Compostella, roses and castles of Castile, and pomegranates of Granada.

Here, doubtless, begins the third act, for the six mounted trumpeters reappear, with the words *Le son des Trompettes*. A *l'hostel*, the signal to quit the field; and in this way is introduced *Lyssue du Champ*. Sixteen horsemen, riding in pairs, in rich brocaded dresses, the horses of the last six alone having trappers, are followed by an official in still more splendid attire, bearing on a staff *Le heaulme du Roy*, a helmet surmounted by the royal crown.

Then appears *Le Roy desarmey* (Henry VIII.) on horseback, dressed in cloth of gold, and wearing a richly jewelled collar. He carries in his hand part of his broken lance. Eighteen attendants surround the king, and a little in front of him are again depicted the queen and court seated in the royal pavilion.

At the end of the roll is the crowned and slipped, dimidiated and impaled Lancaster and York rose, having the letters H. and K. in gold laced to the badge by green cords, by way of supporters. After this is a curious poem of five stanzas in the style of Skelton, poet laureate, each containing seven lines in praise of the honour and virtue of the young king, 'Harry the Eighth.' As a climax to his merit he is added as tenth to the nine worthies, Cæsar, Hector, and Alexander, David, Joshua and Judas Maccabeus, Charlemagne, King Arthur, and Godfrey de Boulogne.

The roll is in good preservation, and the colours remain brilliant; the silver, however, is tarnished.

The Society of Antiquaries had an engraving of the roll executed by George Vertue in 1746 for *Vetusta Monumenta*.\* Coloured copies, as rolls, also exist. These are backed with silk. The Society has one."

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., President, read the following notes on early heraldic book-plates and heraldic engravings:

"Book-plates, on which I have thrown together a few hasty

\* Vol. i. pl. xxi.—xxvi.

notes, owe their origin to two different causes: one, gratitude, to record the gift of any person to a library, ecclesiastical or otherwise; the other, the assertion of possession, so that an owner may reclaim his stray property. Thus on early seventeenth-century labels we find so and so "me jure possidet." Before the invention of printing books were scarce, and when an illuminated MS. was made for any particular person it was not unusual to insert his arms on the first page. An awkwardness arose when the book passed into another owner's hands, and this was met by striking out the original coat and inserting another. This was the case in the splendid manuscript known under the name of the *Missel de Jacques Juvénal des Ursins*, unfortunately destroyed in the Hotel de Ville, Paris, in the time of the Commune, and which was supposed to have been painted for him, but on examination it was found that his arms had been inserted over others, and those could only be, from various badges in the borders, those of the famous John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France.

When printing was introduced a blank shield was often left in the border of the first page, but one of the most curious instances is furnished by two volumes I have. They are two copies of a work printed at Nuremberg in 1489, which I exhibit. One of them has at the end a blank shield with a band round inscribed 'Das puch und der schilt ist. . . .' (the book and the arms are the property of . . .) In the other copy the blanks have been filled in MS. with the arms, *per bend or and sable two annulets counterchanged*, and the name of the owner, Schwester Barbara von Lochein, 1590. I think I have seen a somewhat similar arrangement in a book of later date.

It is not my intention to trouble you with the history of book-plates, either English or foreign. The subject has been treated in a masterly way by our Fellow, Lord de Tabley, then Mr. Leicester Warren, and he has been more recently followed by Mr. Hardy, Mr. Castle, Mr. Hamilton, and others. French bookplates have been treated by Poulet Malassis, German by Warnecke, and Swedish by Carlander. I propose only to notice some examples of early English book-plates with coats of arms, and a few which are of interest to us as antiquaries.

Before, however, doing this it is necessary to say something of German book-plates, as there seems to be no doubt that it is to Germany that we owe these marks of possession. One of the earliest book-plates is a very strange affair, scarcely heraldic, though certainly emblematical. It represents a large hedgehog with the mysterious inscription, 'Hans Iglar das dieh ein Igel kuss.' This Iglar (hedgehog) seems to have been John Knabensperg, chaplain of Schonstett, in Bavaria. The plate is

ascribed by Warnecke to the date 1450, but may well be later. It occurs in an undated *vocabularium*, and I might have bought it for £50. The other early book-plates of the fifteenth century seem to be connected with the abbey of Buchshaim, in Bavaria, and I beg to exhibit all that I know of these earlier Buchshaim plates, though I have one or two later. The best known of them used to be attributed to Ochsenhausen, another monastery in Bavaria, because there is an ox on it. My friend Mr. Gordon Duff suggested to me that as he had always found it in books given to the monastery by a monk, Hilprand Brandenburg of Biberach, it might be connected with him, and sure enough the arms are those of Brandenburg of Biberach. It used to be considered as early as 1460, but Warnecke places it about 1480, a more probable date. Mr. Duff tells me that he has seen it in a book printed as late as 1495, but it might have been prepared earlier. Hilprand was dead in 1517, as I have seen a fine printed Carthusian missal, the gift to the monastery in that year of the "nobilis domicellus Wilhelmus de Zell," to be used at the altar of St. Anne in the chapel of Hilprand Brandenburg, who must have been then dead. The curious thing in these book-plates is that there is often type on the back of them, probably portions of a broadside, with a Tree of Jesse, not otherwise known. If the date of this broadside could be established we might fix the date of the book-plate more exactly. The next book-plate is of William de Zell, and consists of two shields accollées, of the end of the fifteenth century, and there is one earlier and much rarer with only one shield. Another book-plate, fully coloured, records gifts of the noble Lady Radigunda Eggenberger of Fressen, widow of the Domicellus George Gossenbrot of Hohenfriberg. A book-plate, a MS. drawing, is from the gift of John Wesbach, doctor of laws. The other plate exhibited is not from a gift to Buchshaim but one to the Jesuit college at Ratisbon.

It is evident therefore that in most cases it is gratitude that caused book-plates to be made in Germany, where they originated, and the same occurs to a certain extent in England. One of the earliest known English book-plates, of which I can only exhibit a facsimile, is from the gifts of Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of the great Lord Bacon, to the University of Cambridge. We next have the rare plate of Sir Thomas Tresham, 1585, which came out of a Ptolemy which I have. I omit of course printed labels, as they are not heraldic, but before leaving the sixteenth century I must refer to the magnificent book-plate of Cardinal Wolsey, which is painted by hand, and is in a book afterwards the property of Henry VIII., and which passed to the British Museum with the old

Royal Library. It has been reproduced in colours by Mr. Griggs, though scarcely as well as some other plates that he has executed. A small wood-block of Cardinal Wolsey's arms is exhibited by myself out of an edition of Decretals which I have not yet been able to identify.

We next find in 1613 a book-plate recording the gifts in 1599 of William Wilmer of Sywell to Sidney Sussex College. Then come two strange plates with the arms of Sir Edward Dering, both dated 1630, and which have been found inserted in books from his library, so I presume we must accept them as book-plates. Sir Edward was a well-known man of his time and a learned antiquary, who published the *Textus Roffensis*. He made a large collection of ancient deeds, some persons do say greatly helped thereto by his being Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He was, I fear, not very scrupulous in heraldic matters, if I am right in attributing to him some strange proceedings in relation to a roll of arms exhibited to the Society some years ago and now unfortunately much injured by fire.\* I ought next to allude to a very good ancient plate, whether book-plate or not, of Lord Lyttelton of Mounslow, the Lord Keeper, engraved about 1640, and signed by the engraver, William Marshall, and to that of Sir Richard Browne, father-in-law of John Evelyn, by Nollin.. There is a marvellously fine plate of Thomas Gore, the author of the catalogue of books on heraldry, of which I exhibit a splendid example in Segoin's treatise on heraldry, in which is likewise an index series of coats connected with the family of Gore. The plate is no doubt the work of William Faithorne, the well-known engraver, to whom two or three other plates may be attributed. Thomas Gore had, however, an earlier plate, which is in a book in the British Museum, and which has been facsimiled by Griggs. It is a much less artistic performance, and from its similarity to that of Edward Waterhouse may be placed about 1660. He had also a later plate engraved by Michael Burghers, reproduced by Griggs from a volume in my collection. Sir Edward Bysshe, the herald, is an early plate. We next come to a number of plates all in the same style, and probably engraved by Richard Blome or by the engraver that executed the plates for his edition of Guillim, published in 1679. But though similar in style and even in the long inscriptions, they are not from the same coppers as Guillim, and may be even a little earlier, as among them is one of Charles Pitfield, knighted in 1676, but not so described on the plate, so it must have been engraved before that date. Samuel

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. iii. p. 107.

Pepys is among them, also Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Henry Hunloke, William Wharton, Jonathan Pigott, Walter Chetwynd, and others, all of whom occur in Blome's *Guillim*, but generally with varied mantlings.

The Dowager Countess of Bath, dated 1671, is an interesting plate, and seems to have been engraved to be placed in the books she gave. It occurs at Trinity College, Dublin, and Emanuel College, Cambridge. She was Rachel, daughter of Francis Fane, Earl of Westmorland, and married Henry Bouchier, fifth and last Earl of Bath of that family. In the legend the mottoes of Bouchier and Fane are given. The plate of Sir Francis Fust bears the date 1662, but this is the date at which the baronetcy was created, and Sir Francis did not succeed till 1728. This queer plate is exhibited to illustrate the watch of the same baronet on which the Fust quarterings are elaborately engraved, twice repeated, once on a shield and once in a row. The same may be said of Gilbert Nicholson, 1669, probably the date at which the Balrath property was acquired. I exhibit it side by side with the plate of Thomas Carter, 1722, and it will be at once seen that the two are by the same hand and of the same date.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century the use of armorial book-plates seems to have greatly extended. The arms are engraved in a handsome way, often in two sizes, and sometimes in three. In this style is the plate of Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London, dated 1679; but as this was the date of his mayoralty it need not necessarily be the date of the plate itself. There are, however, two varieties of the crest, as in the later one a mural crown was added. If it could be ascertained whether this was done by leave of the heralds some light would be thrown on the date of the plate. The great run commences about 1698 and continues to the end of the reign of Queen Anne. You will see in the frames various examples, and I have selected the large sizes as better seen. The dated specimens for 1698 are Sir John Aubrey and Francis Gwyn, and the large plate of Simon Scrope. There are also Sir William Brownlowe and Sir John Brownlowe, evidently from the same copper-plate, and rather an amusing instance of a muddle. Sir William Brownlowe, fourth baronet of Humby, had married an heiress of Mason, whose coat appears in the inescutcheon. He died in 1700, and was succeeded in that year (not in 1698) by his son John, who had the arms re-engraved on the old copper so as to bring Mason in as a quartering, but was satisfied in the inscription to alter William into John, retaining the old date. Dame Alice was the widow of Sir John Brownlowe, elder brother of Sir



William, and is not dated. There are two plates from the same copper of John Manners Lord Roos and his wife, 1700. The plate on examination was evidently engraved for Lady Roos, which accounts for her arms (Russell) appearing as an impalement, it being by no means usual for a man to impale his wife's coat on a book-plate, the library being considered his. She was a daughter of William Lord Russell by the well-known Rachel Russell; but her name was *not* Rachel but Katherine, Rachel being the name of her sister the Duchess of Devonshire. In 1701, Edward Coke; 1702, Earl of Derby; 1703, Thomas Millington, a very effective plate, and Edward Nicholas of Gillingham; 1706, Duke of Beaufort; 1707, Edmund Poley of Badley and Sir Thomas Harmer; 1710, the Earl of Gainsborough and his countess Dorothy. Here again the arms are impaled, and the same copper has been used, the countess, like Lady Roos, being probably first engraved, and the inscription altered for the husband—a strange piece of economy, whether to the profit of the owners or the engraver, I cannot say. These are all of large size. There is a row of smaller plates, including William Penn of Pennsylvania, 1703, an authentic plate, and an impression of the same plate as altered by his son Thomas; Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham, the founder of the Crewe Charity at Bamborough; the Hon. Charles James Fox, which is amusing as being the older plate of his relative Charles Fox, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1702; and lastly Martin Folkes, our first president under the Charter.

I have put into a frame no less than fourteen varieties of the book-plates of Sir Philip Sydenham, elected Fellow of the Society in 1718, who treated heraldry in a somewhat eccentric manner. In his large plate of 1699 we find a handsome crest, a black ram's head, which accords well with the mantlings. This he alters on the same plate to a feeble bird. He then adopts a dancing lion on a cap of maintenance, and at last in 1735 goes back to the ram's head.

There are five book-plates of Samuel Pepys to describe. The only book-plates to be found in the Pepysian library, as far as I could see, are the two portraits,\* used according to the size of the book, and fixed to the front cover, while the little s.r. and anchors are pasted in at the other end. One plate I have alluded to as belonging to the Blome series, and my specimen is unfortunately cut out, but this strengthens the probability of its having been used as a book-plate by some member of the family, as shown

\* The larger one with a frame appeared also as a frontispiece to Pepys' "Memoires relating to the state of the Royal Navy of England, 1690," but its use as a book-plate in the Pepysian Library at Magdalen College, Cambridge, is unquestionable.

by the cut-out Pitfield now exhibited. The other two are the same plate, one with the shield in blank, the other filled in. A large number of these appeared some years ago at a broker's; together with the portrait plate, several proofs of the portrait of James, Duke of York, engraved at Pepys' expense, and it is said several family portraits. Pepys may, however, have decided that his own physiognomy was his best coat of arms, and seems to have discarded the heraldic plates.

The next plates that I exhibit are more or less connected with the Society or their engraver, George Vertue. There are four varieties of plates used by Richard Gough, our distinguished Director. The dated one of 1763 is very rare, and looks like an amateur performance. There is also the plate of the Spalding Society, engraved by Vertue, with the original design for it by Maurice Johnson. The armorial plate of Maurice Johnson by Vertue, in three states with the original design by Johnson. Two plates of Sir Henry Pope Blount by Vertue, dated 1734 and 1735.

The only other English plates that I have to mention are four book-plates and the arms of Sir Gregory Page on a salver, engraved by Hogarth. One, very rare, is Ellis Gamble, Hogarth's master; two are varieties of John Holland, the herald painter; and the other is of his friend Lambert.

I could have very largely increased the number now exhibited, and carried on the series to the end of the century; but this would have taken more space than necessary, and would have been wearisome to all but ex-libris maniacs, of which I regret to say that there are but too many.

Before I close I must call attention to two engravings which, though foreign, are of unusual interest. One is a very fine impression of a woodcut by Albert Dürer, and represents the arms of one Lorentz Staiber, of Nurnberg, who was knighted by Henry VIII. His name is given in Metcalfe's *Knights* as between 12 and 14 H. VIII, but it must have been in the year 12 (1520), as Dürer records his having drawn the arms in that year. The old Staiber coat was per bend sinister sable and or, a dog rampant counterchanged. Lorentz has added a large chief with a lion of England within a bordure compony. He has substituted a lion for the usual dog between the horns of the crest, and round the shield is a collar of ss and knots, ending in portcullises from which hangs a rose.

These arms are to be found in one of the volumes exhibited by the Heralds College. This wood-cut is from my own collection. The other, exhibited by Mr. William Mitchell, is a recent facsimile from a still rarer engraving by Albert Dürer of the same arms, the chief difference being that the collar,

instead of being round the arms, is represented in one corner as a separate object.

Staiber seems to have acted as a kind of agent to Henry VIII., and is frequently mentioned in the State Papers of that monarch."

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the armorial achievements from the tomb of Edward, Prince of Wales (the "Black Prince"), in the cathedral church of Canterbury.

By the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter these priceless historical relics were exhibited.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Vetusta Monumenta*.

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

The PRESIDENT then declared the Heraldic Exhibition open.

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Thursday, June 7th, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President :—147 examples of Armorial Book-plates. From various collections. (Second series.) 4to. W. Griggs, London, 1892.

From the Author :—Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1893. By Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and his Coins as King of the Romans (1257-1271). By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From Hugh Owen, Esq., F.S.A. :—By His Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor over His Majesty's Province of New Hampshire. A Proclamation. For the raising of men for the expedition to attempt the reduction of Canada. Given at Portsmouth (N.E.), 5th June, 1746. 19 Geo. II. Boston, printed by Thomas Fleet. Folio, broadsheet.

From the Editor, J. W. Clay, Esq., F.S.A. :—Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, with additions. Part I. 8vo. Exeter, 1894.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—Indholdsfortegnelse over arkæologiske og ethnografiske Meddelelser, ved Vilhelm Boye. Nr. I—CL. In slips, being contributions to the Journal, "Tillæg til Nationalstidende." Copenhagen, 1884, &c.

The President exhibited and presented the following volumes of drawings:

1. A quarto volume of pencil drawings of seals by John Coney, from original seals in various collections.

2. A folio volume of twenty-six drawings in Indian ink, made

in 1823, by B. Howlett, of seals of Hampshire abbeys and priories, etc.

3. A similar volume of drawings of seals of Leicestershire religious houses.

4. A similar volume of drawings of seals of Surrey monasteries, etc.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the President for his gift.

Vote of thanks were also passed to the following contributors to the Heraldic Exhibition :

The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; the Earl of Chichester; the Earl of Darnley; Earl Brownlow; the Earl of Jersey; Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A.; Lord Sackville, G.C.M.G.; Lady Charlotte Schreiber; Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.; Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President; Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A.; C. H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A.; Captain Bathurst; Rev. A. H. Berger; Mrs. Brützecke; W. Brindley, Esq.; F. A. Crisp, Esq.; G. Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq., F.S.A.; C. H. Dancey, Esq.; Mrs. Dugdale; W. F. S. Dugdale, Esq.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, Esq., F.S.A.; W. J. Evelyn, Esq.; Rev. Edmund Farrer, F.S.A.; G. R. Fletcher, Esq., F.S.A.; C. Drury E. Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.; George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A.; Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., V.P.S.A.; Mrs. Leveson-Gower; G. R. Harding, Esq.; W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.; Colonel Archer Houblon; J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; Rev. J. W. Kenworthy; Ambrose Lee, Esq.; John Leighton, Esq., F.S.A.; H. C. Maxwell Lyte, Esq., C.B., F.S.A.; Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A.; Rev. Theodore Marsh; C. H. Master, Esq.; W. Minet, Esq., F.S.A.; Rev. G. W. W. Minns, F.S.A.; W. Mitchell, Esq.; Mrs. Petley; G. E. Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A.; Robert Ready, Esq.; R. G. Rice, Esq., F.S.A.; Guy Sebright, Esq.; Thos. Shepard, Esq.; M. Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A.; Arthur Vicars, Esq., F.S.A.; J. G. Waller, Esq., F.S.A.; Frederick Warre, Esq.; the Dean and Chapter of Rochester; the University of Oxford; the University of Cambridge; the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge; the Provost and Fellows of Eton; the Masters and Fellows of Corpus, Caius, and Emmanuel Colleges, Cambridge; the Armourers' and Braziers', Barber Surgeons', Carpenters', Tallow Chandlers', Vintners', and Wax Chandlers' Companies; the Surrey Archaeological Society; the Governors of Wye College, Kent; the Guildhall Library; and the Mayors and Corporations of Bury St. Edmunds, Derby, Exeter, Gravesend, Great Torrington, Hereford, High Wycombe, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Launceston, Lincoln, Newark, Norwich, Southampton, Sudbury, and Worcester.

And special votes of thanks were also passed to Her Majesty the Queen; the Earl of Verulam; the Earl of Crawford; Lord Amherst of Hackney; the Deans and Chapters of Canterbury and Westminster; the Heralds' College; and the South Kensington Museum; for their contributions to the exhibition.

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

The ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

Perey Willoughby Ames, Esq.  
 William Douglas Caröe, Esq., M.A.  
 Rev. George Arthur Edwin Kempson, M.A.  
 Austin Joseph King, Esq.  
 William Morris, Esq., M.A.  
 John Arthur Ruskin Munro, Esq., M.A.  
 John Linton Myres, Esq., B.A.  
 Walter Llewellyn Nash, Esq.  
 Edward John Poynter, Esq., R.A.  
 William Ravenscroft, Esq.  
 George Salting, Esq.  
 Henry Beauchamp Walters, Esq., M.A.

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Thursday, June 14th, 1894.

VISCOUNT DILLON, M.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

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

From the Author:—Roman Inscriptions in Britain. III. 1892—1893. By F. Haverfield, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1894.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., President:—Ceiling of Queen Mary's audience chamber in the Palace of Holyrood. H. Laing, delt. W. H. McFarlane, lith. Cromolithograph. Folio. Edinburgh.

From Miss Milman:

1. Illustrations of Ancient Law Hands copied by Thomas Pryer, and by him presented to Thomas Wakeman, Esq., 1846. MS. 4to.

2. Cambrian Archaeological Association. Gesta Regum Britanniae. By Francisque Michel. 8vo. Bordeaux, 1862.

From Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A., V.P.S.A.:

1. An Account of the Rise, Foundation, Progress, and Present State of Gresham College in London; with the Life of the Founder, Sir Thomas Gresham. Sm. 4to. London, 1707.

2. Collectanea Cliffordiana, in three parts. By Arthur Clifford, Esq. 8vo. Paris, 1817.

3. Proceedings connected with the Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange 1838—1844, and on the Opening of the Exchange, 28 Oct., 1844. Folio. London, 1845.

From V. J. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A. :—Eastern Carpets. Early Examples. With Notices by Vincent J. Robinson, F.S.A., and Preface by Sir G. Birdwood, M.D., LL.D. Folio. London. 1892—93.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Publications of the Plainsong and Mediaval Music Society :

1. The Musical Notation of the Middle Ages. 4to. London, 1890.

2. Songs and Madrigals of the Fifteenth Century. 4to. London, 1891.

3. Graduale Sarisburiense. Folio. London, 1894.

4. Madrigals of the Fifteenth Century. 4to. London, 1893.

From the Author :—Duncnamb's County of Hereford. Hundred of Grimsworth. By His Honour Judge W. H. Cooke, M.A., Q.C., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1892.

From Captain A. Hutton, F.S.A. :—L'Escrime à travers les âges. Histoire vivante de l'Épée en dix tableaux épisodiques. Livret de M. Georges Eckhoud. 8vo. Brussels, 1894.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Walter Nash, Esq.

William Ravenscroft, Esq.

Henry Beauchamp Walters, Esq., M.A.

Percy Willoughby Ames, Esq.

Henry Colley March, Esq., M.D.

A. E. HUDD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited: (1) a silver medal with portraits of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham; and (2) a small silver-gilt pendant of English fifteenth-century work, with figure of St. Katherine and the inscription :

in god is al mi trust

Dr. COLLEY MARCH, F.S.A., read the following remarks on the date of Dún Ængus :

“ Inishmore, the great island of Aran, stretches north and south across the bight of Galway Bay.

Its geological formation is that of the upper carboniferous limestone, and its affinity is therefore to the bold escarpments of Clare that are piled up on the south rather than to the Pins or Pens or heads of Connemara that fringe the eastern horizon.

The larger portion of the island consists of naked rock which is traversed in every direction by fissures, sometimes more than twelve feet in depth and wide enough for a man to fall into.

The land, which rises rapidly from the sands and shoals of the east until, with precipitous front, it stems the restless waters of the Atlantic, has been polished and grooved by glacial agency, and is still strewn with erratics from the mainland.

Facing the wide ocean, on the edge of a vertical cliff 200 feet high, stands Dún Ængus, a stronghold called by Miss Margaret Stokes ‘the most striking example of the great un-cemented stone forts of Ireland,’ and described by Dr. Petrie as ‘the most magnificent barbaric monument now extant in Europe.’

No one can inspect these fastnesses without being convinced

that they were built by a people who possessed both a military capacity and an architectural aptitude. Mr. George Wilkinson is of opinion that 'tools were known and used as far as necessary, because the raising of such a mass of materials required more than a collection of surface stones; and they show every appearance of having been quarried, or properly broken from larger blocks.' But Miss Stokes is correct in pointing out that 'no marks of masons' implements have been detected upon the stones in position.'

The portals are formed with jambs sloping together, Egyptian-wise, beneath a horizontal lintel from which the weight of the superstructure is thrown by means of a still wider stone placed a layer or two above it; and a vertical line, formed by the projection of a portion of the wall around the doorway, follows and accentuates its outline. These entrances, which are about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and 4 feet 8 inches high, vary in depth according to the thickness of the structure they pierce, which is from 16 feet to 27 feet, and are roofed by a series of stone slabs from 6 feet to 8 feet in length.

Dún Ængus consists of three lines of enclosure, an inner, a middle, and an outer. The inner wall is about 20 feet high and 18 feet thick. It is composed of a rubble centre with compact facings of dry stones, and is penetrated by passages and domed chambers. Along its inner side run lofty platforms, or alurs, on which its defenders could assemble, and to which independent flights of steps give access.

It can hardly be doubtful that at one time Dún Ængus resembled other constructions of its class on the west coast of Ireland, and was of a circular form; but from marine undercutting and the falling away of the cliff the westward portion of the fortress has disappeared, so that it now presents the shape of a horseshoe dangerously open to the sea. The distance between the heels of the horse-shoe along the edge of the cliff is 144 feet, but the parallel major axis of the ellipse is 160 feet in length.

The middle line of enclosure is about 1,100 feet long from end to end where the cliff terminates it, and it measures 18 feet in height and 12 feet in thickness. It is composed of three walls each 4 feet thick, one against the other, 'like the coats of an onion.' This arrangement, which obtains also in the outer enclosure, has an obvious advantage. On Assyrian frescoes a besieging force is often represented as pulling to pieces an opposing wall. But in this case, if an enemy should succeed in breaking down the exterior envelope he would find beyond it a new face of masonry instead of a loose interior of rubble.

Between the inner and middle lines of enclosure the ground

is clear; but between the middle and outer walls the area of 11 acres is studded in part with upright splinters of limestone which vary from 3 feet to 6 feet in height. This feature exists in other strongholds of the same class, and is supposed by some writers to represent the military device of a 'chevaux-de-frise' or labyrinth, and to have been constructed in order to prevent the charge of a solid body of intruders.

Against this conjecture it may be observed that the erect stones occupy only a portion of the north side of the enclosed space; that no rush, however compact, could help an enemy to scale the second wall; but that, once inside the outer barrier, the upright stones would afford excellent cover for hostile slingers and bowmen. Perhaps it is not impossible that the stones were intended as a rude shelter for cattle driven in beyond the reach of a sudden invasion.

As to the date of Dún Ængus, two views have been advanced. It is the belief of Dr. Petrie, of Miss Stokes, and of most antiquaries, that its erection 'must be assigned to the late Celtic period: to the culminating epoch of the heroic legendary period immediately preceding the introduction of Christianity; or, more specifically, to the period which extended from 200 B.C. to the time of the Roman occupation of Britain' (Stokes). And the legend seems to be that 'a remnant of the Belgic race, driven from Scotland, took refuge in Ireland, and, under Ængus, son of Hua More, fortified themselves along the western coast in Mayo, Galway, and Clare, and in the islands of Aran.'

On the other hand, so careful an antiquary as the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne altogether rejects this legendary evidence. These fastnesses on Inishmore, he says,\* 'have been attributed to the first century, but there appears no reason for believing them to be of that early date. The skilful manner in which the lines of circumvallation are drawn round Dún Ængus, and its general system of defence, at once prove that it belongs to a later date. Dr. Petrie's supposition that it was 'a fortress of the Belgic kings of Ireland' requires cautious examination. Those kings are not likely to have settled upon the barren rocks of Aran. Even in the fifth century, in the days of St. Patrick, when St. Ailbe asked that he might build a monastery there, the King of Munster replied that he had never heard of such a place, though he subsequently ceded it to his brother-in-law St. Enna (Endeus) for a similar purpose.'

In endeavouring to assign a date to the great enclosure of Dún Ængus, Mr. Hartshorne declares it must be confessed there is really nothing beyond imagination to be found as a

\* *Archæologia Cambrensis*, New Series, iv. 301.



guide. But he concludes that it was most probably erected as a protection to monastic establishments at a time, perhaps, a very little later than the fifth century, or during the period in which St. Enna flourished.

In this dilemma no clue is afforded by the ethnology of the islanders. Messrs. Haddon & Browne find that the average height of the men is 5 feet  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; their mean cephalic index is 75·1; their hands are small, and the colour of the hair of both sexes shows the following percentages :

Red	.	.	.	.	.	3·19
Fair	.	.	.	.	.	6·82
Brown	.	.	.	.	.	66·20
Dark	.	.	.	.	.	23·11
Black	.	.	.	.	.	·68

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100·00

On the three islands there are 61 surnames, but of these only 12 surnames have more than nine owners. The most common are Flaherty, Faherty, Conneely, and Derrane, and none of them is in any way peculiar to the district. The favourite christian names are, in order of frequency, Mary, Patrick, Michael, John, Bridget, Bartly, Margaret, and Catherine. The Irish language is spoken, but it is remarkable that many words are used that are not intelligible on the mainland, whilst the idioms are said to be rather Gaelic than Erse.

Nothing can be safely inferred respecting the antiquity of Dún Ængus from the assumed inroad of the sea; but one indication of the lapse of time has escaped notice. The upper ends of the stones that form the chevaux-de-frise are worn by the solvent action of rain into deep digitations, the projecting fingers being constituted by the more silicious and therefore harder layers of the stratified limestone. Indeed their prong-like appearance is so remarkable that the islanders believe the stones to have been artificially forked for purposes of impalement.

But other evidence of antiquity is now forthcoming. In the Dublin Museum may be seen the bronze acus of a fibula, apparently of the spring-pin type, found a few years ago by Mr. Wakeman himself among the stones of Dún Ængus. And last autumn, in the same fortress, on a little heap of earth that a rabbit had turned out of a limestone crevasse, I picked up the small hinged ring of a bronze pin, though the acus was missing. It has a cable decoration, and there is a socket opposite the hinge for some kind of setting.

The Dublin Museum can show but a single pin-ring of this kind, and that is of inferior workmanship, and without its acus.

But in the British Museum may be seen a precisely similar brooch that is quite perfect, the acus attached and the setting still in its socket. It is of Irish origin, and Mr. Charles Read assigns it to a period between the fifth and the tenth century. A bronze ringed-pin, decorated with a fylfot, somewhat smaller but without a socket, is figured in Dr. Munro's *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings*, p. 130. It was discovered with many articles of bronze and a few of iron in a crannog at Locklee. Ring-brooches of the same size have been met with in Swiss lake-dwellings of the Bronze period, but the rings are hinged more loosely, and are without the added decoration that seems peculiar to the later art of Scotland and Ireland.

In the enclosure of Dún Ængus, a few yards from the spot where the bronze ring was found, while searching in a rocky hollow filled with earth and limestone rubble, I picked up what looks like an imperfect leaf-shaped arrow-head of chert, a fragment of chert from which minute flakes have been stripped, and a small piece of true flint which to a trained eye presents clear marks of use.

If the ornamented ring-brooch of bronze is late enough to have adorned the dress of St. Enna, implements of chert are less likely to have been fashioned by the monks of St. Patrick than by the soldiers of Belgic kings. The evidence, therefore, small though it be, strongly favours those who fix the earlier period as the date of Dún Ængus."

Professor T. MCKENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited a fine series of horncores and skulls illustrative of the breeds of English oxen.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on the methods used in making and ornamenting an Egyptian rock-tomb.

Mr. Clarke's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

J. A. R. MONRO, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated a paper, with notes by W. C. F. Anderson, Esq., J. G. Milne, Esq., and F. J. Haverfield, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on excavations on the site of a Roman town at Doclea, in Montenegro.

The chief features of the results of the excavations were pointed out by Mr. Anderson, who illustrated his remarks with plans and lantern slides.

Mr. Monro's paper will be published in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, June 21st, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Temple Church and Chapel of St. Ann, etc., an historical record and guide. By T. H. Baylis, Q.C., M.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.:—*Origines Germanicae. Commentatio prima.* Auctore M. W. Duncker. 4to. Berlin, 1840.

From the Author, Miss Frances M. Hext:—*Memorials of Lostwithiel: collected and contributed.* 8vo. Truro, 1891.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Austin Joseph King, Esq.

Aston Webb, Esq.

William Douglas Caröe, Esq., M.A.

The Rev. R. H. LATHBURY, M.A., rector of Denham, Bucks, exhibited a palimpsest monumental brass from his church.

The brass consists of a figure of a lady, 15 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches high, with an inscription under the feet and a shield of arms below.

The lady is represented in a long gown, open down the front, with loose sleeves puffed on the shoulders and with frills at the wrists. The collar is thrown open at the neck to show the partlet or embroidered habit shirt. The hair is confined at the sides by a pedimental head-dress, but hangs freely down behind as far as the waist. Just below the girdle is suspended a pomander.

The inscription is 15 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long by 5 inches wide, and reads as follows:

here under this Stone lyeth Buryed the body  
of Amphillis Peckham oone of the daughters  
of C' Edmund Peckham knyght wyche deceffed the  
xiiij day of March in the yere of oure lord god  
MCCCCCxlvi on whos soule ihu have m'cy ame

The shield of arms is: *quarterly, 1 and 4, sable, a chevron or between three cross-crosslets fitchées argent; 2 and 3, or, on a fess gulles between three mullets sable as many cross-crosslets fitchées argent.*

Sir Edmund Peckham, the father of Amphillis, was cofferer in the king's house, and knighted on October 18, 1537.

The brass is mentioned in Haines's *Monumental Brasses* as lost.



Here under this Stone with Buried the body  
of Amphilis Peckham youe of the daughters  
of Edward Peckham knight whiche deceased the  
xij day of march in the yere of oure lord god  
MCCCXLV on whos soule I haue witten and



BRASS OF AMPHILLIS PECKHAM, 1545, AT DENHAM, BUCKS.  
(¼ linear.)



Qui trahis e. hie. modet. hie quis fuit ille.  
 Qui tant exultus. hie sub filio sepultus.  
 In landport nat. aut hie factu p. hie. tumulat.  
 Ut sit saluatus. ad epm hie p. hie.



PALIMPSEST BRASS REPRESENTING A FRIAR, AT DENHAM, BUCKS.  
( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

The three pieces forming the brass are all palimpsest, and of unusual interest.

On the reverse of the lady's figure is an unique representation (on a brass) of a friar, in gown and hood, with his hands folded within his sleeves, and a knotted cord hanging from his girdle. The figure has been slightly mutilated at the top and bottom, the ears and tonsure having been partly cut away, and the feet altogether removed.

The reverse of the inscription bears the following, which may or may not be the epitaph of the friar :

Qui transis siste . modicū lege quis fuit iste  
 Qui iacet occultus . hic sub tellure sepultus  
 En langport nat<sup>o</sup> . iacet hic John Pyke tumulat<sup>o</sup>  
 Ut sit salvatus . ad xpm funde precatus.

On the back of the shield is its original bearing, a birchrod surmounting a mace in saltire between the letters

M  
 J P  
 S

arranged in cross.

It is uncertain how these letters should be read. They may stand for *Magister Johannes Pyke Scholaris*, or for *Johannes Pyke Magister Scholae*. In either case the birch would be appropriate. The meaning of the mace is difficult to account for, unless it be a ferule or badge of authority of a schoolmaster.

The date of the earlier brass, and the three pieces seem as in the later case to form one memorial, is *circa* 1440.

E. MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on and exhibited a facsimile of a Latin deed of sale of a slave, dated May 24th, A.D. 166.

Mr. Thompson's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

EDMUND OLDFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a further paper, illustrated by numerous drawings, on a suggested restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus.\*

Mr. Oldfield's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 22nd.

\* See *Proc.* xiv. 378, 381.

Thursday, November 22nd, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 :—Libraries in the medieval and renaissance periods. By J. W. Clark, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1894.

From the Author, Dr. S. A. Green :—

1. Harvard College in early times, 1672—1677. 8vo. Boston, Mass., 1894.

2. Remarks concerning long terms of membership in the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo. Boston, Mass., 1894.

3. Remarks on some rare German prints of New York and Quebec in the revolutionary period. 8vo. Boston, 1894.

From the Author :—Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Castleacre Priory. Communicated by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. Norwich, 1894.

From the Author :—Cæsar in Surrey. Watling Street in Surrey and Middlesex. By H. F. Napper. 8vo.

From the Author :—Walks in and around Rugby. By A. E. Treen. 8vo. Rugby, 1894.

From the Author :—The Camden Library. London Signs and Inscriptions. By Philip Norman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.

From the Author :—The Sacring of the English Kings : a paper read before the Royal Archaeological Institute at Westminster Abbey, July 12th, 1893. By J. Wickham Legg, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From T. P. Ellison, Esq. :—The little man island : scenes and specimen days in the Isle of Man. By Hall Caine. 8vo. Douglas, 1894.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President :—

1. A brief discovery of the true mother of the pretended Prince of Wales known by the name of Mary Grey. By William Fuller. 8vo. London, 1696.

2. The history of the House of Orange, together with the history of William and Mary. By Richard Burton. 4to. Westminster, 1814.

From the Author :—St. Helen's Chapel, Colchester. By J. H. Round, M.A. 4to. London.

From the Royal Agricultural Society :—The first two country meetings of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Oxford 1839, Cambridge 1840. By Ernest Clarke, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—A short guide to the Larmer grounds, Rushmore ; King John's House ; and the museum at Farnham, Dorset. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—Popular County Histories. A history of Westmorland. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle. 8vo. London, 1894.

- From the Author :—The currencies of the Hindu states of Rájputána. By W. W. Webb, M.B. 8vo. Westminster, 1893.
- From W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assist. Sec. S.A. :—
1. A hand-book to the antiquities in the grounds and museum of the Yorks. Philosophical Society. 8th edition. 8vo. York, 1891.
  2. A new guide to Shrewsbury. By R. Bradley. 8vo. Shrewsbury, 1893.
- From the Camden Society :—New Series No. 52. The Earl of Derby's Expeditions, 1390—1 and 1392—3. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. 4to. London. 1894.
- From the Author, the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. :—
1. Leicestershire Pedigrees and Royal Descents. 4to. Leicester, 1887.
  2. The Family of Story, of Lockington, co. Leicester. 8vo. Leicester, 1893.
  3. Pedigree of the family of Arrowsmith. 8vo. Stroud, 1893.
- From the Department of Science and Art of the Committee of Council on Education :—
1. National Art Library. Catalogue of Bookbindings, &c. Part II. 8vo. London, 1894.
  2. Directory (revised to June, 1894) with Regulations for Science and Art Schools. 8vo. London, 1894.
  3. Forty-first Report, with Appendices. 8vo. London, 1894.
- From the Author :—A memoir on the Roman Road over Blackstone Edge. By H. C. March, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Rochdale, 1894.
- From the Author :—Further notes on the Abbey buildings at Westminster. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.
- From Edward Matthey, Esq. :—Memoria sopra i Nuraghi di Sardegna per Canonico Comm. Giovanni Spano. 8vo. Cagliari, 1867.
- From the Author :—Chapters on the early history of the Church of Wells, 1136—1333. By the Rev. C. M. Church, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.
- From the Author :—"Y Gestiana," containing the History and Antiquary Notes of Tre'r Gest. By Gan Allsud Eifion. (R. I. Jones.) 8vo. Tremadoc, 1892.
- From H. M. Madras Government :—Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum for the year 1893—94. Folio. Madras, 1894.
- From H. M. Madras Government :—Madras Government Museum. Coins. Catalogue No. 2. Roman, Indo-Portuguese, and Ceylon. 2nd edition. By Edgar Thurston. 8vo. Madras, 1894.
- From the Author :—On the Armorial Ensigns of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, and of the five Regius Professors. By W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1894.
- From the Author :—The Hidden Pyramid, or the mystery of the Great Pyramid explained. By J. J. Ward. 8vo. London.
- From the Author, J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A.Scot. :—
1. Sculptured Norman capitals at Southwell Minster. 8vo.
  2. The Early Christian monuments of Lancashire and Cheshire. With additional notes by E. W. Cox. 8vo. Liverpool, 1894.
- From the Author :—Wenhaston, Suffolk. Curious parish records. By Rev. J. B. Clare. 8vo. Halesworth, 1894.
- From the Author :—Records of the Hole Craffte and Fellowship of Masons. By Edward Conder, Jun. Sq. 8vo. London, 1894.



- From the Author :—Sketches of Havering-atte-Bower ; South Weald and Old Brentwood ; and Chelmsford Hundred. Part I. By A. B. Bamford. Four numbers. 4to. London, 1890, 1892, 1894.
- From Lieut.-Colonel William Johnston :—A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of James Young, and Rachel Cruikshank his wife. 1697—1893. 4to. Aberdeen, 1894.
- From the Author :—The History of the Lancashire Family of Pilkington. 1066—1600. By Lieut.-Colonel John Pilkington. 8vo. London, 1894.
- From E. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—
1. Was St. Peter Bishop of Rome ? By C. F. B. Allnatt. 8vo. London, 1889.
  2. A Fragment of the apocryphal Gospel of St. Peter found at Akhmim in Egypt. Translated from the Greek. 8vo. London, 1893.
  3. Broad Norfolk. Edited by C. H. 8vo. Norwich, 1893.
  4. The Tower of Babel, and the Birs Nimroud. By William Simpson. 8vo. London, 1893.
  5. On Jade : its peculiarities and mode of treatment, artistic and mechanical. By W. C. Cope, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1893.
  6. Catalogue de l'Exposition de Marie Antoinette et son Temps. Préface par M. Germain Bapst. 8vo. Paris, 1894.
  7. Reservoirs in the valley of the Nile. (With a map.) Prepared for the committee of the Society for the preservation of the monuments of ancient Egypt. 8vo. London, 1894.
- From the New Spalding Club :—
1. Hectors Boetii Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium episcoporum vitæ. Edited and translated by James Moir, M.A., LL.D. 4to. Aberdeen, 1894.
  2. The Records of Aboyne, 1230—1681. Edited by Charles, 11th Marquis of Huntley, Earl of Aboyne. 4to. Aberdeen, 1894.
- From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—
1. The Cathedral Churches of Ireland. By T. M. Fallow, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.
  2. Various overprints of papers in the "Reliquary." 8vo. London, 1890—1894.
  3. Notice historique et descriptive sur la cathédrale de Meaux. Par Monseigneur Allou. 2<sup>me</sup> édition. 8vo. Meaux, 1871.
  4. Petit Guide de l'Étranger dans la ville de Meaux et les environs. Par A. Le Blondel. 2<sup>me</sup> édition. 12mo. Meaux, 1888.
- From the Corporation of the City of London :—London and the Kingdom : a history. By R. R. Sharpe, D.C.L. Vols. 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1874.
- From the Compiler, J. W. Carsitor, F.S.A.Scot. :—List of the Books and Pamphlets relating to Orkney and Shetland. 8vo. Kirkwall, 1894.
- From the Author :—Historic Worcestershire. By W. Salt Brassington, Esq., F.S.A. Parts I. to XI. 4to. Birmingham, 1893-4.
- From the Author :—Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages. By J. C. Pilling. 8vo. Washington, 1894.
- From the Author :—The Pamunkey Indians of Virginia. By J. G. Pollard. 8vo. Washington, 1894.
- From the Author :—The Maya Year. By Cyrns Thomas. 8vo. Washington, 1894.
- From the Author :—Notes on the English ancestry of the families of Samborne, Bachiler, Blake, Levett, and Kirkland. By V. C. Sanborn. 8vo. Boston, 1894.

From the Camden Society :—New Series, No. 55. The Clarke Papers. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vol. 2. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Author :—St. Paul's Cathedral and old City Life. By W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :—

1. Some Suggestions to aid in identifying the place-names in the Devonshire Domesday. 8vo. Plymouth, 1894.

2. The Leuca or Lug of Domesday. 8vo. Plymouth, 1894.

From the Editor, F. Ll. Griffith, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—Egypt Exploration Fund. Archaeological Report, 1893-4. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Principal and Professors of the University of Aberdeen :—Catalogue of the Books in the Wilson Archaeological Library in Marischal College. 4to. Aberdeen, 1894.

From the Author :—Irish Druids and old Irish religions. By James Bonwick. 8vo. London, 1894.

From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director S. A. :—Lloyd's Evening Post. Vol. xx. Numb. 1529. . From Friday, April 24, to Monday, April 27, 1767.

The Corporation of the City of London exhibited and presented: 1. A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York to the City of London on the occasion of their marriage, July 6th, 1893. Diam. 3 in.; 2. A bronze medal struck in commemoration of the visit of H.M. the King of Denmark to the City of London, 8th July, 1893. Diam. 3 in.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a deed of conveyance (dated May 28th, 1650), of 7½ acres of land lately belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, in the parish of Leaminster, Sussex, by Sir J. Wollaston and others to Roger Steward.

The PRESIDENT announced the gift to the Society's Library by Mr. George Edward Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A., Clarenceux King of Arms, of 740 works, relating chiefly to topography, family history, and genealogy.

It was accordingly proposed from the Chair, seconded by Sir Henry H. Howorth, and carried unanimously:

“That the Society desires to express its special thanks to George Edward Cokayne, Esq., Clarenceux King of Arms, and a Fellow of the Society, for the extensive and valuable additions that he has made to the Library, a gift which fills up many serious gaps in the Society's shelves.”

On the proposal of Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, V.P., seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, an unanimous and special vote

of thanks was also accorded to the President for a large and valuable collection of books presented by him to the Society's Library.\*

The PRESIDENT having informed the Society that their old and esteemed Fellow, Mr. Hugh Owen, had most generously transferred into the name of the Society the sum of £300 Stock with the desire that the income be spent in the purchase of books for the Library,

It was unanimously resolved:

“That the Fellows take pleasure in conveying to Mr. Owen their most cordial thanks for this gift.”

The PRESIDENT also called the attention of the Fellows to the additional shelf accommodation for books which had been provided in the Council Room, and to the improved condition of the Meeting Room, which had been cleaned and painted during the recess.

He also pointed out the new arrangement of the Society's valuable collection of pictures and portraits, which had been carried out with the kind help of Mr. F. M. O'Donoghue, F.S.A., and reported the cleaning and glazing of the fine portrait of D'Alviano.

The PRESIDENT further called attention to the Society's venerable Register, containing the signatures of Fellows since the incorporation of the Society, which had been carefully repaired under his supervision at the British Museum. The old “Register” which filled up so much of the volume had now been removed to be bound up separately, and replaced by blank paper for the signatures of future Fellows.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

Professor John Wesley Hales, M.A.

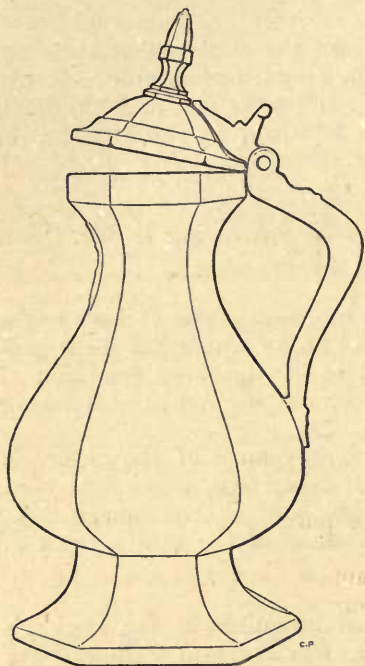
William Morris, Esq., M.A.

The Rev. W. H. WAYNE, B.A., through H. A. Grueber, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a medieval ewer of latten, lately found (together with a pair of candlesticks now missing) under an old tree while cutting a road just outside the limits of Old Coventry.

\* From their great number, the gifts of books from Mr. Cokayne and Sir A. W. Franks, President, have not been fully recorded in the *Proceedings*, but the Council have decided on issuing a Supplement to the Catalogue of Printed Books in the Society's Library, in which they will appear.

The ewer is  $7\frac{3}{8}$  inches high, and has a hexagonal base, body, and lid, and square handle. The spout is lost. The lid, which is loose, has a thumb-piece and is surmounted by a six-sided acorn. (See illustration.)

The vessel was clearly made for secular and not ecclesiastical purposes, and probably about the middle of the fifteenth century.



LATTEN EWER FOUND NEAR  
COVENTRY. ( $\frac{1}{8}$  linear.)

H. SWAINSON COWPER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lancashire and Westmorland, exhibited two bronze celts found at Stainton-in-Furness, and a stone celt from near Plumbland, Cumberland, on which he communicated the following note:

“The bronze palstave and celt were found together in September by a quarryman blasting limestone at Stainton-in-Furness, and were picked up among the *débris* of rock shattered by the blast.

The part of the quarry where the operations were taking place is said to be considerably below the surface of the ground.

The palstave measures  $6\frac{7}{8}$  inches in length and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width at the cutting edge, and resembles closely Fig. 59 in Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*.

The socketed celt is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and 2 inches wide at the cutting edge, and is very like Fig. 176 of the same work, but rather wider in proportion to its length, and without the beading on the neck.

Bronze implements have already been recorded as having been found at Stainton in company with sepulchral urns, and also at Gleaston, Page Bank (between Leece and Rampside), and Little Urswick, all of which are in the immediate vicinity. Also in the adjacent district of Cartmel.

The stone celt is of a well-known Cumberland form, similar in type to Fig. 61 of Evans's *Ancient Stone Implements*, but somewhat more bulky. It was found about 1890 at Wardel

or Warthole Hall, near Plumblaud, Cumberland, and is 11 inches and  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide at the cutting edge."

CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a gold finger ring with a merchant's mark, supposed to have belonged to Sir Thomas Gresham, on which he read the following note :

"The ring is of the finest gold, with plain band. The front is circular, and is cut for a seal, which consists of the merchant's mark of Sir Thomas Gresham and the initials T. G. (*see illustration*). On the inner side is the following inscription: 'Presented to the Rt. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. John Pirie, Lord Mayor, by John Newman, of the Bridge House, Southwark, being the Commercial Ring of Sir Tho<sup>s</sup>. Gresham, 17 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1842.' The ring weighs 18 dwt., and its dimensions are as follows: diameter, from front to back,  $1\frac{3}{40}$  inch; diameter from side to side, 1 inch; diameter of circular seal,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch.



MERCHANT'S  
MARK OF SIR  
THOMAS  
GRESHAM?

The ring is stated to have been found during the construction of the approaches to new London Bridge, and since its gift to Lord Mayor Pirie has remained in the possession of members of his family. It will probably be purchased for the Guildhall Museum.

The use of seal-rings by merchants is frequently referred to by old writers. A character in the lord mayor's pageant in 1664 is described as 'habited like a grave citizen—gold girdle and gloves hung thereon, rings on his fingers, and a seal-ring on his thumb.' Thomas Heywood in the second part of his play, 'If you know not me you know nobody,' which appeared in 1606, and takes its plot from the opening of the Royal Exchange by queen Elizabeth, has a curious illustration of the use of the seal-ring. Gresham, who is the principal character, is represented as absent from home, and, being in sudden need of money, he exclaims, 'Here, John, take this seal'd ring, bid Timothy presently send me a hundred round.' John takes the ring as ordered, and addresses Timothy, 'Here's his seal'd ring; I hope a warrant sufficient.' To which Timothy replies, 'Upon so good security, John, I'll fit me to deliver it.' Another merchant in the same play is made to obtain his wants by similar means:

' ——— Receive thou my seal-ring;  
Bear it to my factor; bid him by that token  
Sort thee out forty pounds' worth of such wares  
As thou shalt think most beneficial.'

Gresham's wedding-ring, as is well known, is in the possession of Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, a Vice-President of the

Society, and was exhibited at the Archaeological Institute in 1851.\*

An interesting fact has recently come to light with reference to the residence of Sir Richard Gresham, father of Sir Thomas, in Lawrence Lane. This house formerly belonged to the gild of SS. John Baptist, Lawrence, and Anne, of Knowle, in Warwickshire. Walter Cook, the founder of the gild in 1450, was one of the clergy of St. Paul's cathedral church, and the property in Lawrence Lane was, in all likelihood, given by Cook by way of endowment to the gild. The dedication of the gild in honour in part of St. Lawrence supports the view that the house originally belonged to Cook. It is not known how Sir Thomas Gresham's father obtained the property, but he probably purchased it after the suppression of the gild in 1537."

CHARLES H. READ, Esq, Secretary, read the following account of the opening of the tumulus on Parliament Hill, Hampstead, known as "Boadicea's Grave," for the London County Council: †

"This barrow lies on the northern slope of the hill immediately between the Vale of Health on the west and Parliament Hill on the east. Its appearance before excavation was that of a circular mound sloping gradually on the north and south sides to a nearly level base, and entirely surrounded by a ditch varying from 16 to 20 feet in width. On the east-north-east and west-south-west sides a bank of earth was thrown up, making a broad rib towards these two points, extending to the ditch on either side. Upon the top of the mound are standing the bare trunks of two fir trees, all that remain of a group that is said to have been planted about a century ago, and was finally destroyed by lightning within the last five and twenty years. An old hedge remains upon the inner side of the ditch.

The mound is not a true circle, the diameter being about 135 feet to the outside of the ditch from east to west, while from north to south it is about 10 feet wider. The height of the centre of the mound above the ground level would be about 10 feet.

It is hard to say how the tradition connecting this mound with Queen Boadicea came into being, but I have not been able to find any other than modern mention of it. Traditions of the kind are frequent enough. All over England are to be found Danes' camps and Danes' dykes; when the latter are examined,

\* *Archaeological Journal*, viii. 209.

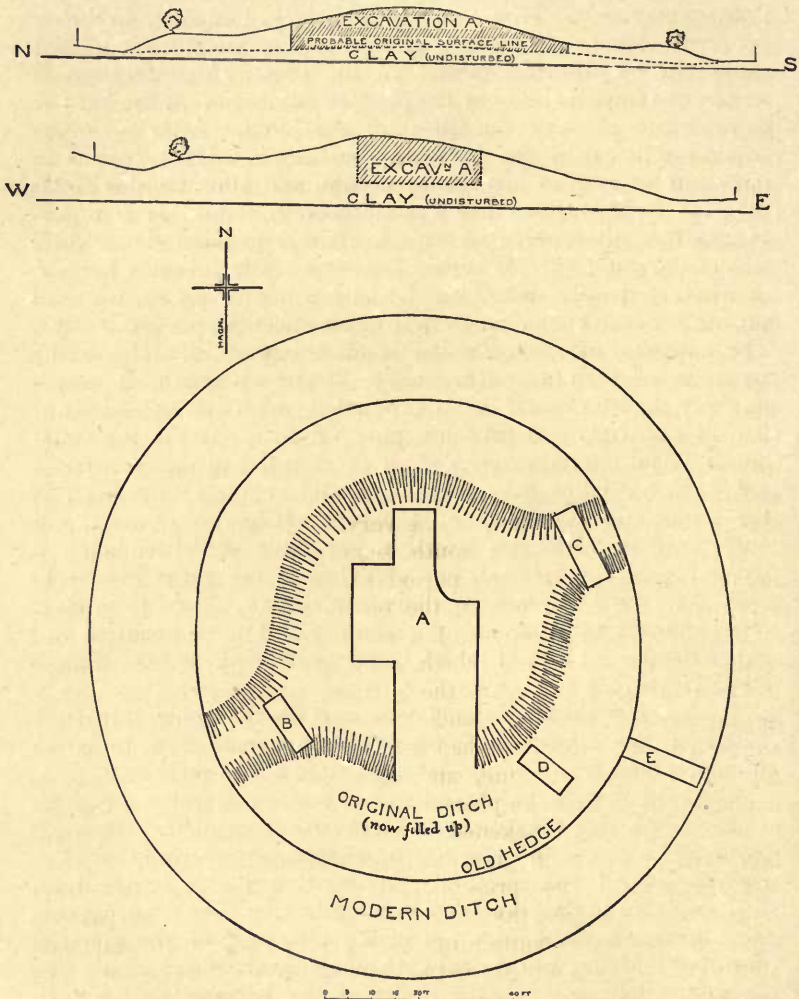
† This account is in substance the report sent by Mr. Read to the London County Council.

they are usually found to be of pre-Roman origin, and Danesbury camp near Northampton, which has been recently explored, was proved by the numerous remains of weapons and implements to be without question an ancient British cemetery of perhaps the first century, B.C. It is scarcely necessary, however, to bring forward evidence to prove that popular nomenclature is seldom supported by historical facts. In the present instance there is an obvious improbability in the popular attribution of the barrow as the burial place of the Queen of the Iceni. After her overwhelming defeat by the Romans, Boadicea is said by Tacitus to have put an end to her life by poison, and Dion Cassius states that the Britons gave her a sumptuous funeral. It is unfortunate that there were no British writers to hand down their side of the question. Whether Boadicea really poisoned herself, or whether it only suited the Roman policy to say so, we shall probably never know, nor does it much affect the present matter. The statement of Dion Cassius is more important. Though he wrote more than a century after Boadicea's death, it seems unlikely that he would have expatiated upon the splendour of her funeral rites without some kind of authority for the statement. And the importance of his account lies in the fact that if any such ceremony took place, it would scarcely have been in the immediate proximity of London. It seems obvious, not only that the Romans would never have permitted such a gathering of the Britons, but also that if the Iceni wished to bury their queen in a fitting manner they would do so in their own country, and therefore if the tomb of Queen Boadicea still exists it must be looked for in Essex or Suffolk, not on Hampstead Heath.

It seems perhaps scarcely worth while to enter into such detail in this matter, but the tradition seems now to be so widely spread that it would be impossible not to refer to it.

The examination of the barrow began on Monday the 29th October last, and was concluded on the 6th November. The small growing trees and the turf having been removed from the south eastern side, I directed the men to drive a wide trench from that side into the centre of the mound. As they progressed it soon became evident from the mixed character of the material removed that they had to deal with an artificial construction. The soil immediately outside the limits of the barrow is of a well-defined character, viz., a layer of fine black soil of about a foot or more in thickness resting upon brick earth, beneath which is the London clay. In the material of the tumulus these two last formations were fairly mingled, lumps of clay remaining solid in some places. As the centre was approached black masses were encountered at intervals, indicating the presence of charcoal, at

varying depths from 3 to 5 feet from the upper surface. With the exception of this charcoal nothing whatever was found in the body of the barrow at a greater depth than 2 feet from the



PLAN AND SECTION OF THE TUMULUS ON PARLIAMENT HILL, HAMPSTEAD, SHOWING EXCAVATIONS MADE IN 1894.

surface, where there was a burnt layer that will be described later. As nearly as possible in the true centre of the mound was an irregular hole or pocket, the top of which was 6 feet 6 inches from the upper surface, and it extended downwards



for about 18 inches. This was full of charcoal, apparently vegetable, from the tiny fragments of carbonized wood remaining in it, but it contained nothing like fragments of bone. This hole was in the western side of the cutting, and as it appeared desirable to see whether it continued further back, I had that side of the trench cut away down to the floor level, but without any result. As the cutting from south to north had been made 16 feet in width so as not to miss any possible interment at or near the centre, and as no signs of a burial on the surface had been found on extending the cutting on all sides, the only other step to be taken at that spot was to test the floor of the cutting for a grave beneath. I therefore probed the whole of the exposed surface, but without finding any promising spots. But in order to make quite sure the men dug several short trenches near the centre, and invariably within a foot or two of the floor of the trench, they came to undisturbed London clay.

It should be stated that there was originally a slight rise in the ground where the barrow now stands. If the slope from west to east had been regular, the ground level should have been reached at about 10 feet from the top of the mound; but in reality I found that the ground level was reached at 8 feet, and therefore the pocket of charcoal above mentioned was on the ground level; in fact, in the very heart of the barrow.

When the north and south section was fully exposed, it became clear that at some period a considerable addition had been made to the barrow on the north-eastern side. This was evident from the presence of a black layer that extended for some distance south and north. At the centre of the mound it was about two feet from the surface, and here the brick red appearance of the clay and the quantity of burnt matter suggested that either fires had been burnt on the spot habitually for some length of time, and that seems the most probable explanation, or that the place had been occasionally used as a beacon. In this blackened stratum were found stems and bowls of old tobacco pipes, of probably the beginning of the last century. The presence of these otherwise valueless remains, and the fact that the roots of the old fir trees passed through the layer containing them, seems to prove that the additional soil was added to the barrow more than a century ago.

Finding nothing in the body of the barrow I turned my attention to the ditch, where, in such structures, important evidence has often been obtained. I cut a trench across it at the eastern side, and found that it had strong signs of being a modern excavation. This is borne out by the statement of a resident in the neighbourhood, who told me he remembered

it being made. It then occurred to me that the original ditch might be within the old hedge, upon the more or less level area surrounding the barrow. I therefore had a trench dug on the south-south-east side, 11 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide, and at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches from the present surface I came to a thin line of surface soil extending with a downward curve in the middle from end to end of the trench, and about 2 feet lower the undisturbed clay was reached.

This I take to be proof that the tumulus was originally bounded by the old hedge, and that the old ditch had gradually filled up and disappeared, its disappearance having been probably completed when the new ditch was made.

There now remained the problem of the age of the broad ribs on the north-east and south-west sides of the barrow, and to settle this question I had a broad trench dug across the rib on each side of the barrow. The trench on the south-west was by itself not satisfactory, but the evidence of the two together go far to show that the rib is of the same date as the addition to the top of the mound. In the trench on the north-east I encountered the same burnt layer that was so conspicuous on the top; but here, at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches from the surface, that is, 1 foot 6 inches deeper than on the top of the mound, the additional depth being due to the fact that the trench was dug along the line of the original ditch. In the burnt matter were found fragments of tobacco pipes of the same character as those before mentioned, broken pieces of Chinese porcelain and delft ware, all of which may fairly be attributed to the beginning of the last century.

This concluded my examination of the barrow, which was as thorough as it could be made under the conditions imposed upon me, viz. that the two old tree trunks should not be disturbed, and that the contours of the mound should be preserved so that it could be restored to precisely the same appearance. In my opinion the examination of such an enigmatical mound cannot be thoroughly satisfactory without exposing the whole of the original surface upon which the barrow has been raised. So drastic an operation in the present case would perhaps scarcely have been possible.

The conclusions at which I arrived as to the character of the mound are:

- (1) That it is without question an artificial mound, raised at a spot where there was originally a slight rise in the ground;
- (2) That a great quantity of additional material was added to it, chiefly on the northern and eastern sides, and probably within the last two centuries;

(3) That the tumulus had not been opened before ;

(4) That it is very probably an ancient British burial mound, of the early-bronze period, and therefore centuries before the Christian era. The burial was probably by inhumation, and the bones have entirely disappeared, a circumstance by no means uncommon. In this interpretation of the evidence my opinion is supported by that of Canon Greenwell, whose lengthened experience of these burials enables him to speak with an authority beyond question upon this point.

It has been suggested that the mound was a *botontinus*, but there was not a shred of evidence in the mound to prove this.

I trust that the County Council will not be deterred by the negative result of the present exploration from investigating other ancient memorials of similar character that come within their sphere of operations.

It must be confessed that the neighbourhood of London is not the most favourable part of England for such investigations. In the first place pre-Roman burials are of the greatest rarity in Middlesex, one at Ashford and another at Acton being almost the only ones recorded. In the second place the proximity of London renders it very possible that any prominent tumuli have been already rifled, and thirdly the inevitable presence of large numbers of the public somewhat hampers the operations. There are, however, other mounds that may be barrows on Hampstead Heath itself, the investigation of which might produce more tangible results; but if they are examined, I trust, for the sake of the workers, that it may be at a more agreeable period of the year.

I must, in conclusion, express my obligations to Mr. Sexby, who carried out all the arrangements in the most satisfactory manner, and who furnished me with the plan of the barrow, from which that on page 242 has been made.

I think it right also to record the great help that I received from our Fellow Mr. George Payne, who most obligingly came up to town, and was present with me during the whole of the work. His experience of this class of exploration and his geological knowledge were of great value."

EDMUND BUCKLE, Esq., M.A., read a paper on the discovery, during recent excavations, of the foundations of the chapel of Our Lady beside the cloister at Wells.

Mr. Buckle showed that the first chapel had been a comparatively small one, built, probably in the twelfth century, a little to the south of the transept of the cathedral church. It was not, however, parallel to this, but deflected nearly east-

north-east, perhaps, as suggested by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on account of an ancient watercourse by the side of which it was built. Its oblique position, which at first was immaterial, was strongly emphasized towards the close of the twelfth century by the building of the cloister wall across its west end. Towards the end of the thirteenth century the chapel was enlarged, through the munificence of members of the Bitton family, by the addition of north and south aisles.

During the episcopate of bishop Stillington (1466-1491) a new Lady Chapel was begun, on a much larger scale, to make room for which the old chapel was destroyed. The new building was parallel to the church and consisted of a choir or chancel of two bays, with a north vestry; north and south transepts, each of one bay, opening into a central crossing; and a nave of three bays. The total length was 107 feet and that of the transept 62 feet. This chapel therefore exceeded in size the contemporary Lady Chapel at Gloucester, which is 95 feet long. It was covered throughout by an elaborate fan vault, some beautiful fragments of which were found during these and former excavations on the site. The building seems to have been completed by bishop King (1495-1503) but was ready for use in 1492, when ordinations were held in it.

With the exception of its west end, which is built into the cloister wall, this magnificent chapel was pulled down in 1552 by Sir John Gates in compliance with a contract entered into by him with the then bishop and dean and chapter.

Mr. Buckle's paper will be printed in full with plans and illustrations in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* for 1894.\*

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

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Thursday, November 29th, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Hundred of Hartland and the Geldroll. By O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1894.

\* Vol. xl. (N.S. xx.) part ii. pp. 32-63.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—

Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society :

1. Bibliotheca Musico-Liturgica. By W. H. Frere. Fascicle 1. 4to. London, 1894.

2. Choir Responses according to the Use of Sarum. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Editors, J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., and F. A. Crisp, Esq. :—  
Visitation of England and Wales. Vol. 2. Privately printed. Folio. London, 1894.

The PRESIDENT also presented a further instalment of books for the Library.

The PRESIDENT expressed his regret that, in addition to the Rev. William Cooke, Honorary Canon of Chester, who had recently died, the Society had suffered a very great loss by the death of Sir Charles T. Newton, K.C.B., which had taken place at Westgate-on-Sea on the previous day. This loss was not only one to the Society, but archæologists of all countries would greatly feel it.

He further spoke of Sir Charles Newton's important works in connection with archæology.

The PRESIDENT also referred to the important modifications which had been announced in the scheme for constructing a dam across the Nile, whereby the danger of the complete submergence of the Island of Philæ had been averted.

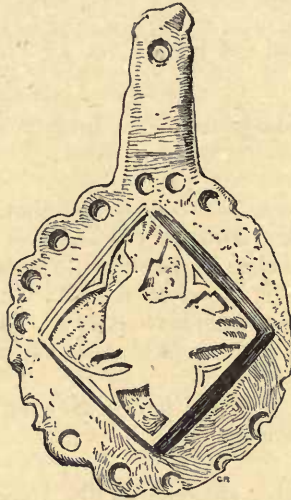
G. F. W. MEADOWS, Esq, through the Rev. Edmund Farrer, F.S.A., exhibited the latten shell of an armorial steelyard weight, found at a depth of three feet near Otley church, in Suffolk.

It is of the usual form, a somewhat flattened sphere,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with a loop for suspension, and has round it three shields somewhat rudely executed in relief: (1) a *double-headed eagle displayed*; (2) *four chevronels*; (3) a *lion rampant*. The only other ornament is an engraved band round the upper part.

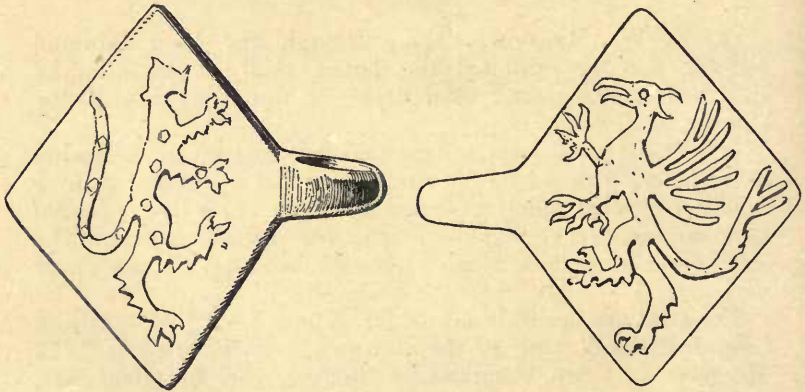
The arms are probably meant for Edmund, earl of Cornwall (son of Richard, king of the Romans), who married in 1272 Margaret de Clare, daughter of Richard, earl of Gloucester, and died in 1300.

Rev. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A. exhibited (1) a round gilt latten ornament,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, with projecting tongue above and pin for attachment behind, bearing, on a lozenge originally enamelled, a rude figure of a griffin or such

like beast. (*See illustration*). Also (2) a lozenge-shaped ornament of latten, 2 inches high, with horizontal loop at the side, charged on one side with a white griffin with red beak,



GILT LATTEN ORNAMENT IN THE COLLECTION OF THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A. (Full size.)



ENAMELLED LATTEN ORNAMENT (REVERSE AND OBVERSE) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE REV. C. R. MANNING, M.A., F.S.A.

wings, and fore-paws, and on the other with a red leopard with white spots and head. (*See illustration*).

CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (1) a fourteenth-century silver-gilt paten from Welford, Northants; and (2) a silver-mounted cocoa-nut cup or "nut," on which he read the following notes:

"I am enabled, by the courtesy of the Rev. G. Thurston, to exhibit a silver-gilt paten from Welford, a large village on the borders of Northamptonshire and midway between Northampton and Leicester. This is the only piece of pre-Reformation plate still in use in the county. It is 5 inches in diameter, weighs only 2 oz. 15 dwts., and is not hall marked. The workmanship is somewhat rude, and most of the gilding has now worn off.



MEDIEVAL PATEN AT WELFORD, NORTHANTS. Date, *circa* 1330.\* ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

Round the edge is a thin dotted band within a rope moulding. The centre has a circular depression, within which is a sixfoil depression with plain spandrels. In the centre, within a circle, is the *Manus Dei* issuing from a cloud as in benediction; this has the third and fourth fingers bent across the palm, the thumb and first two fingers being extended. This paten was, I believe made about the year 1330, and is type C of Messrs. St. John Hope and Fallow's classification.

I am also enabled by the kindness of Mr. E. P. Monckton, of Fineshed Abbey, Northants, to show a fine Elizabethan cocoa-nut cup, mounted in silver. Round the lip is a band with an engraved belt enclosing foliage and hinged to the stem by

\* This illustration has been kindly lent by Mr. Markham.

three straps of silver. The stem is evenly balanced by a central knot with sides ornamented with impressed panels. The round foot is high and has the circular portion ornamented with flowers in *repoussé* work, and the lower flange ornamented with the egg and tongue pattern. This cup, I am informed, has been in Mr. Monckton's family for over a hundred years. The upper band of the silver mounts bears the London hall marks for 1586-7 and for the maker, IN or NI linked in a plain shield."

The PRESIDENT exhibited a two-headed snake of ancient Mexican mosaic work, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read a descriptive paper.

In illustration of Mr. Read's paper Mr. A. P. Maudslay exhibited photographs and drawings of sculptured snakes on ancient Mexican temples.

Mr. Read's remarks will be printed in *Archaeologia* with his former account of a helmet of the same mosaic work.\*

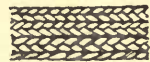
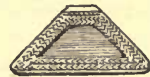
C. H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read the following account of the exploration of a Saxon grave at Broomfield, Essex:

"In the spring of the present year I heard that some Saxon remains had been discovered on the property of Mr. David Christy, and I asked that the antiquities might be shown at a meeting here. In due time a number of very fragmentary objects, *e.g.* portions of a sword, a spear, a knife, and others of a less definite character were brought up to the British Museum by Mr. Miller Christy, from whom I heard the story of the discovery. It seems that in digging gravel about 1888, in a pit behind Clobb's Row, in the parish of Broomfield near Chelmsford, the men came upon these remains at a depth of about six or seven feet below the present surface, and that they were picked out or dug out without any attention being paid to the completeness of the objects. The sword, though much broken, is nearly complete, and in one respect is of uncommon make. The decomposition of the iron has preserved a good deal of the wooden sheath, so that the blade itself can only be seen in section, where sword and sheath have been broken across. It is of the usual broad two-edged type, 2 feet 11½ inches in length, the grip being represented, as is generally the case, by the tang only. The peculiar feature is that the upper part of the sheath, for about 3¾ inches from the mouth, is covered with what appears to be a binding of strips of a finely woven material like tape, bound upon itself from the mouth

\* See *ante*, p. 38.



downwards. I do not know of a similar wrapping in any previous discovery, and its preservation, in this instance, is no doubt entirely due to a complete change in the nature of the material from the presence of the iron. Two other objects worthy of special notice were found at the same time, and I have little doubt in close proximity to the sword. The first is of gold, in shape a four-sided truncated pyramid, resembling, in fact, the upper part of an ordinary street lamp, the glass part of the lamp being represented by slices of garnet backed with checkered gold foil. The second object is also of gold, entirely covered upon the front side with slices of garnet set in gold cloisons very delicately and skilfully made. As to the destination of this latter fragment I do not think there can be any doubt. It was the plate that was attached to the tongue of a very rich buckle of the type shown in *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. viii. figs. 8, 9. The first-named object may have also been the ornament of the flat plate to which the buckle was fixed. This plate still exists, I believe, and is in the possession of a young lady, who will I trust allow it some day to join its companions at the British Museum; but up to the present time I have not been able to examine it.

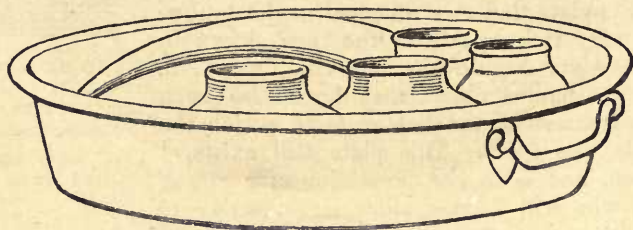


GOLD ORNAMENT  
FOUND IN A SAXON  
GRAVE AT BROOM-  
FIELD, ESSEX.

(Full size; but the  
detail twice full  
size.)

I should say that since these objects were found no digging had gone on at the spot, and they were attractive enough to make me accept Mr. Miller Christy's invitation to go down to Broomfield, as soon as harvest operations would permit Mr. David Christy to give us the necessary men, and complete the exploration of the grave. We fortunately had one of the men who had been at the digging on the previous occasion, and his recollection of the spot proved quite accurate. The grave is on the south side of the gravel pit, the section running ESE and WNW, which proved afterwards to be the direction of the grave itself. It was soon found that we were working at a longitudinal section of the grave, the northern side having these already cut away, and the two ends were clearly defined in the gravel by a black line which started from the bottom and curved irregularly inwards, so that the upper ends approached one another within a couple of feet at a height of about 3 feet from the bottom. It was thus easy to clear out the filling-in of the grave, and to see that over the whole of the original wall of the grave was this thin layer of soot or charcoal, from which the filling-in fell away at once. At the ends of the grave were

rows of large flint nodules, and throughout the filling were numbers of flints, partly calcined, as well as fragments of Roman tiles. Somewhat on the eastern side of the middle of the grave we came upon the first group of objects. This proved to be a circular bronze pan or bowl about 13 inches in diameter, dished out in the bottom, with a flat turned-out rim, and with two swing handles of iron working in loops of bronze which broadened out into lozenge-shaped tabs, and these were soldered to the sides of the pan under the lip. The pan was broken into minute fragments, but its shape and size were easily ascertained and a reconstruction of it with its contents is shown here. It lay upon a mass of folded woollen fabric, of two distinct qualities, and a much coarser material which would seem to be flax, and this mass was in turn supported by logs of birchwood lying close together east and west. The

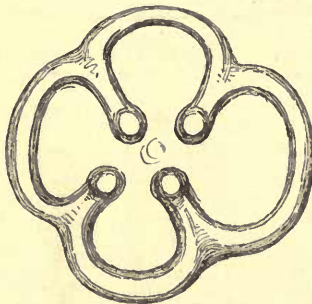
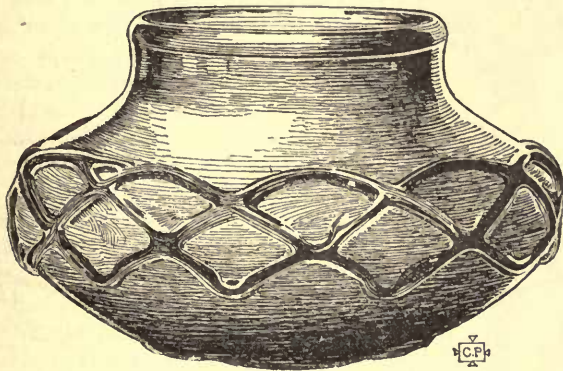


RESTORATION OF A BRONZE PAN FOUND IN A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

contents of the pan were, like the pan itself, much broken by the pressure of the earth above. It contained a tip of a horn, apparently that of a cow, two glass cups (*see* illustration), two wooden cups (? beech) turned on the lathe, and furnished with thin rims of gilt bronze at the lips. The tip of a second horn was found not far from the pan, and it may be that in the previous disturbance it had been turned out by a pick. The two glasses are of deep sapphire blue, one of them quite free from decay, the other in a curious condition as if it had been crushed by a dense heavy weight. In form, size, and decoration they are nearly identical with one found at Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, with a remarkable bronze bucket, figured in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*, plates vi. and xiii. The two wooden cups are quite novel, and the fact of their being lathe-made is worthy of note. They seem to have been of a form somewhat like that of the glass vessels, with a mouth of about 2 inches across, and the wood about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick. It is to be regretted that the fragments are so warped

and twisted that the exact form cannot be determined; but it seems probable that the body was much nearer the diameter of the neck than is the case with the glass.

Near this group, but towards the south side of the grave, were found two wooden buckets with iron mounts, sunk into the earth so that the upper edges were level with the floor of the grave. The earth inside them was carefully examined, but nothing was found to indicate what they had contained, nor did the earth



CUP OF BLUE GLASS, ONE OF A PAIR FOUND IN A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX. ( $\frac{3}{8}$  linear.)

differ in colour from that elsewhere in the grave. The two were practically of the same size, 10 inches deep by 12 inches in diameter, with iron bands at the mouth, the middle, and the bottom, and overarching handles. The wooden staves were clearly visible as they stood in the earth when the buckets were emptied, but it was impossible to preserve more than the fragments that adhered to the inside of the hoops. These latter were in pairs, semi-circular in section. At the middle of the south side of the grave another unusual object was encountered.

This is a hemispherical iron cup, supported on a tall stem terminating in four feet; the outside of the bowl has a rib on two opposite sides, no doubt originally formed by splitting the stem and welding the two ends on the bowl (*see illustration*).



IRON CUP FOUND IN A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

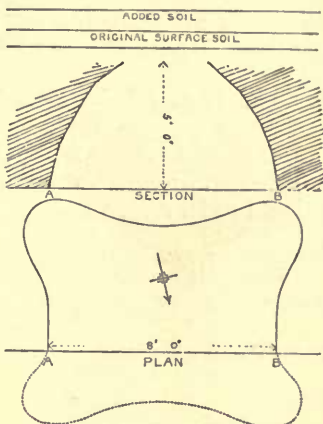
When found the bowl was filled with sand bound together into a hard compact mass. It is unlikely that this cup was a drinking vessel, both from its material and shape, and it seems possible that it may have been a lamp, though whether the concretion of sand was caused by its having been placed in the grave full of oil is perhaps not easy to determine. In the south-west corner another iron vessel was found, a deep cylindrical caldron with a stout flat handle. It was of unusual size, but much broken. When perfect it would have contained about two gallons. At the other end of the grave, from which it is said the sword and other objects were taken, we found a much broken shield-boss of the common form. A circle of darker colour round it showed where the wooden shield had been, but the circumference was too indeterminate to indicate the size with any precision. Scattered about

in this part of the grave were fragments of a vase of dense grey ware, well baked and made on the wheel, and ornamented with an impressed lozenge stamp. It is quite unlike the ware found with such interments even in Kent, and has a very Roman look (*see illustration*).

So far as the objects found are concerned, it only remains to say that in the space otherwise empty, *viz.* that between the bronze pan and the west end of the grave, there was a good deal of very dark matter; charcoal, fragments of wood, and parts of flat iron bars and angle irons with rivets through them. No traces of bones were met with, either burnt or unburnt, and Mr. Christy and myself came to the conclusion that the body of the chief had been placed in a stout coffin strengthened with iron bands and placed in the grave, and that the body had been burnt as it lay. This would account for the masses of charcoal, for the iron mounts, and for the

thick black coating on the walls of the grave; a difficulty lies obviously in the fact that combustion would be very imperfect without a draught passing through the fire. But it is at any rate a plausible explanation that the body was so burnt, and that the paraphernalia of the warrior were carefully laid beside his ashes.

The plan and dimensions of the grave are given in the figure. The shape is very curious and unusual. I take it that the north side had two horns at the corners like those remaining on the south, so that the original plan would be almost cruciform. There can be no doubt, however, that it was a pagan burial, and from the character of his ornaments there is as little doubt that the deceased was intimately related to the Jutish invaders of Kent.\*



PLAN AND SECTION OF A SAXON GRAVE AT BROOMFIELD, ESSEX.



VASE OF GREY POTTERY FOUND IN A SAXON GRAVE BROOMFIELD, ESSEX. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

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

\* Since this account was written, Mr. David Christy has most generously presented all the objects found to the British Museum.

Thursday, December 6th, 1894.

SIR A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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, E. A. Ebblewhite, Esq., F.S.A. :—Flintshire Genealogical Notes. (In continuation, pp. 49-80.) 8vo.

From the Author :—*Adamnani vita S. Columbae*. Edited from Dr. Reeves's text. By J. T. Fowler, M.A., D.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1894.

From the Author :—*The Runes, whence came they?* By Professor Dr George Stephens, F.S.A. 4to. London and Copenhagen, 1894.

From G. E. Pritchett, Esq., F.S.A. :—Ancient view of Bishops Stortford, from an original painting in the possession of the donor. Oblong engraving.

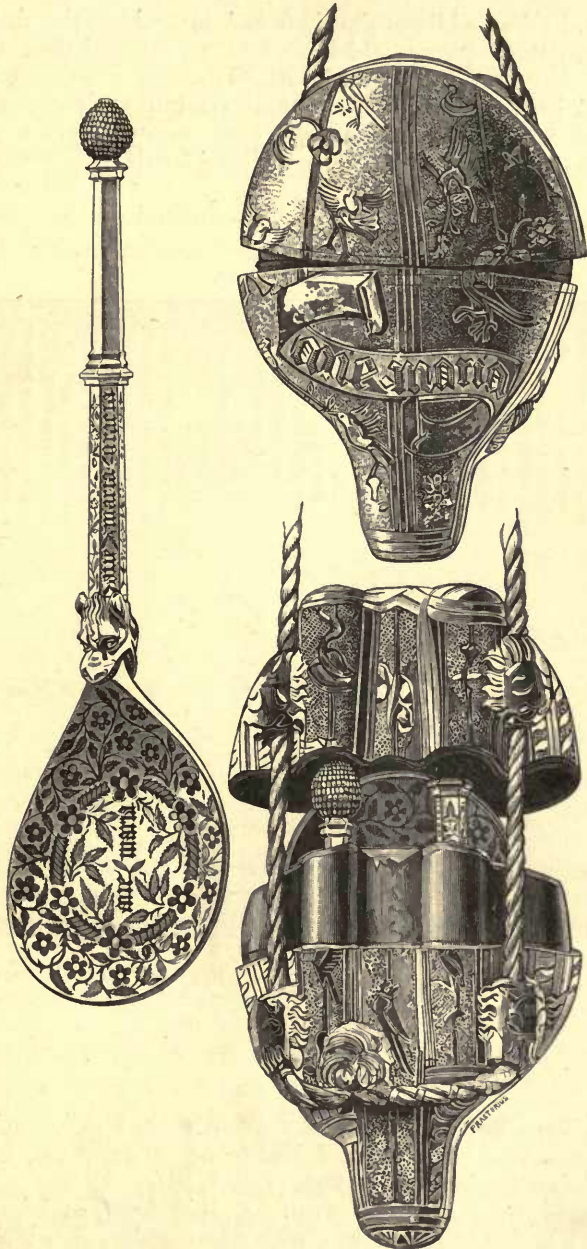
The PRESIDENT also presented a yet further instalment of books for the Society's Library.

George Salting, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 10th, 1895.

MAX ROSENHEIM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a silver-gilt and enamelled spoon of the latter half of the fifteenth century, with its original leather case. (*See illustration*).

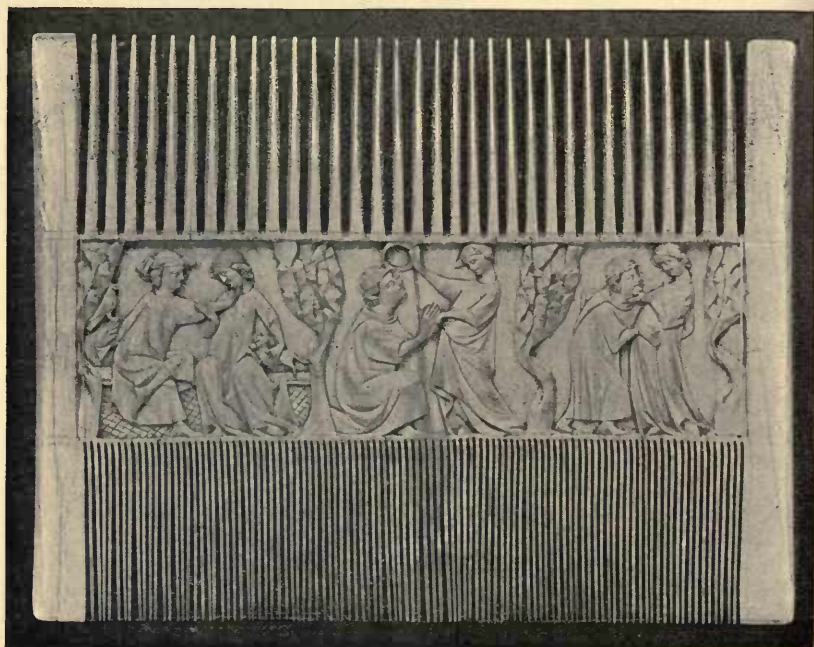
The spoon is  $7\frac{1}{8}$  inches long. The bowl is of the usual form, and has engraved in the centre *ave maria* within a wreath of green translucent enamel, which is interrupted by six five-petalled flowers in dark blue and dark purple enamel. The rest of the field is covered by beautiful trailing branches with like flowers. The back of the bowl has a similar trailing branch with somewhat larger leaves. The bowl issues, as it were, from a well-modelled dragon's head at the base of the shaft. The shaft itself, which is hexagonal, and surmounted by a beaded fir-cone, is divided midway by a moulded band or collar. The upper half is quite plain, but the lower half is decorated on five sides with floral sprigs, once enamelled, as on the bowl. On the sixth side is engraved *ave maria gracia*. There are no hall-marks, but the spoon is probably Flemish, of the latter half of the fifteenth century. It is made to unscrew (with reversed



SILVER-GILT AND ENAMELLED SPOON OF THE 15TH CENTURY WITH ORIGINAL LEATHER CASE. (Full size.)

screws), in the middle of the shaft and just above the dragon's head, into three pieces, which fit into an original pear-shaped case of *cuir bouilli*, decorated with birds, and ornamented with red and gold. Across the front is a scroll with *ave maria*. The case is suspended by a cord (not original), which passes through four bosses in the shape of lions' heads.

GEORGE SALTING, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an exceptionally perfect ivory comb, of French work of the early part of the



CARVED IVORY COMB OF EARLY 14TH CENTURY FRENCH WORK.  
(Length,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches.)

fourteenth century, with delicately carved groups of pairs of lovers. (See illustration.)

The Very Reverend the DEAN OF WELLS, F.S.A., exhibited the latten matrix of a small seal found on 1st June, 1894, in the kitchen garden of the Deanery at Wells.

It is in form a pointed oval,  $1\frac{9}{16}$  inch long, and has for a device a bridge of two arches, with water under, on which there kneels to the sinister a man with flowing robes and outstretched



hands. Above is the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove. The legend is :

✠ ÆST MICHĪ COGNOMĒN  
CINĒRVOR PONS GRACIA NOMĒN.

The seal probably dates from the middle of the thirteenth century.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., submitted the following report, as Local Secretary for Cumberland :

“ I have the honour to report that during the last two years a large cairn of cobble stones, situate in the Low Field, Old Parks Farm, in the parish of Kirkoswald, Cumberland, has been almost entirely removed, more than 600 cartloads of stones having been carried away and broken up for road metal. Owing to the work being carried on at irregular and uncertain intervals, as weather and farm work permitted, it was impossible for me to keep a continuous watch over it, and I am much indebted to my friend Mr. W. Potter, of Old Parks Farm, the County Councillor for the district, for keeping a record of all that was found ; indeed, had it not been for his kindness, I should never have heard of the existence of the cairn, let alone of its destruction.

Despite the significant name of the field in which the cairn was situate, the Low Field, no suspicion seems locally to have existed that it was a burial-place ; it was considered to be a huge clearance heap and as such was sold to the County Council for road metal. About 30 cartloads of stones had been removed in the summer of 1892, when the smaller and ruder incense cup, of which I exhibit a photograph, was found, and was brought to me by Mr. Potter. I took an early opportunity of visiting the place, and found that the cairn was an irregular oval, 80 feet from east to west by about 60 feet from north to south, that it rose to a height of about 4 feet above the surface of the ground around, but was rather hollow on the top, as if it had been disturbed. A portion of a slab of stone stuck up in the centre, which we then took to be part of a broken-down cist ; it showed artificial grooves cut on it.

From time to time Mr. Potter kept me informed of the progress of the work, and I recently paid another visit to the place.

I found the site had been almost entirely cleared with the exception of a few cartloads of stones on the west side.\* A

\* My visit was some time after the photograph, now exhibited, was taken, and many cartloads of stones had been taken away in the interval.

line of five irregular stone slabs,\* set in a straight line from north to south, divided the site of the cairn into an eastern and a western half; photographs of this line of slabs are exhibited. Two of them bear cup, ring, and groove marks, artificially made, on their eastern sides, and one has the same on its western side; photographs of the separate stones are exhibited. In the eastern half of the site thus divided, two parallel trenches had been dug in the natural surface; one, the larger, measured 8 feet 3 inches long by 4 feet 9 inches wide, and 4 feet 3 inches deep. Nothing was found in it but a few bones in one corner, which I did not see. The other trench was smaller and had been filled up, but it was described as about the size of an ordinary grave of the present day. These trenches no doubt had been occupied by interments by inhumation, with the bodies in an extended position from east to west. No signs of any other interments were found in the eastern half of the site of the cairn. But in the western half, thirty-two interments after cremation were discovered. These consisted of parcels of burnt bones, mixed up with fragments of broken urns, deposited in holes scooped out in the surface of the ground. Two perfect incense-cups were found, of which full-sized photographs are exhibited. In the larger and better finished one, twelve rude beads of cannel coal † were found. One rude cinerary urn, full of burnt bones, and 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high, was got out from under the root of a tree, which had protected it from the pressure of the soil. I was shown a collection of fragments of pottery found with these interments; the collection included fragments of cinerary urns, food-vessels, and drinking cups. One of the interments after cremation had a flag-stone laid over it. The bones found have been buried again at a lower level, and Mr. Potter intends to sow the site of the cairn, but not to plough it, and to enclose with hurdles the dividing wall of five stones.

Dr. Thurnam ‡ gives instances of central primary interments by inhumation, with secondary interments after cremation lying on and towards the circumference of the same tumulus; but, as yet, I have not found any instance of their severance by so marked a division as a wall, as in the case now reported, a virtual division into "the sheep and the goats." Possibly, if we could read the cup, ring, and groove markings we might

\* It was the projecting corner of one of these that, on my first visit, I took for part of a cist.

† Identified as cannel coal by Mr. J. G. Goodchild, F.G.S., F.Z.S., of H.M. Geological Survey. There is no doubt that these beads were inside the incense cup. It was found by Mr. Potter himself, who carried it to his house without disturbing the earth in it: the beads were raked out afterwards.

‡ *Archæologia*, xliii. 328-331.

discover the reason. The five stones of which the dividing wall is composed are very slightly set in the ground, and the markings continue beneath the earth to the bottom of the stones, thus showing they were made before the stones were placed in their present position. The marks of the tool by which they were made are very distinct.\*

A granite monolith stands in the next field, due west, and about 100 yards distant from the edge of the cairn. We could find no marks on it.

A similar cairn of stones is on the next farm, and seems to contain a circle of large stones within its circumference.

I have also the honour to report that on July 3, 1894, I was informed that a find of inscribed stones had just been made in Brook Street, Carlisle. Brook Street runs out of London Road to the eastward, and is within the district which I have shown to have been the principal cemetery of Roman Carlisle, of *Luguvallium*.† Not being able then to go myself, I asked our Fellow Mr. Calverley to do so, and to make what enquiry he could about the find, and the circumstances under which it was made; this account is written from Mr. Calverley's notes.

The inscribed stones turned out to be a barrow load of roofing tiles of Roman date, of which only two were unbroken. These tiles measure each 18 inches long by 12½ inches broad at the one end, and 12 inches at the other, and have the usual flange turned up along the sides with notches at one end. Lengthwise on one of the two unbroken tiles is the stamp :

LEG II AVG.

i.e. *Legio Secunda Augusta*. Portions of this stamp appear on other of the fragments. The second unbroken tile has on it, crosswise :

LEG XX VV.

i.e. *Legio Vicesima Valeria Victrix*. These tiles formed the cover of a grave, and were about three feet below the present level of the ground; the interment was just in, not on, the gravel, and the space excavated for it was 7 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 5 inches. The darkish fine mould found under the tiles, and the presence among it of several iron nails would seem to indicate the use of

\* A full account of this cairn, by Chancellor Ferguson, with illustrations, will be found in *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xiii. 389. The paper also gives a list of all the cup, ring, and groove marked stones in Cumberland and Westmorland.

† *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365.

a wooden coffin. The grave lay nearly east and west, and the western portion had been smashed by the labourers. The eastern end of the grave cover was seen *in situ* by Mr. Calverley; it consisted of three rows of tiles, the outermost rows having the flanges turned upwards, and the centre row with them turned downwards over the inner flanges of the two outer rows. Only the tiles in the centre row were stamped, and as five stamped tiles (broken and unbroken) were found, we get five tiles by three as the length and breadth of the grave cover, unless the solitary tile marked LEG XX VV belongs to another interment, but it is more likely that the legionaries of the Augustan Legion in burying a departed comrade had to eke out a deficiency in tiles by borrowing from *Valeria Victria*. Several tombs covered with tiles have been found at York, and some of them are preserved in the York Museum, the tiles bearing the stamps of the Sixth and Ninth Legions.\* The tiles, broken and unbroken, now found at Carlisle have been removed to the museum at Tullie House.

I have also the honour to report that the fragmentary inscribed stone *Corpus* vii. 932 and *Lapid.* 495 has recently been re-discovered. This stone was found so long ago as 1828 in the West Walls, Carlisle, and is recorded by the Rev. John Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland* † as in the possession of his brother, Mr. Christopher Hodgson. It has long been lost sight of, but was found recently in a heap of stones in a shrubbery at Newby Grange, the residence of Mr. T. H. Hodgson, to which place it, or rather they, for it is in two pieces, must have been brought by the late Mr. W. N. Hodgson, M.P. How or when that gentlemen acquired them is not known. He was no relation to Mr. Christopher Hodgson.

The reading as given in the *Corpus* and in the *Lapidarium* requires correction.

[D.] M. Aur(elia) Senecita v(ixit) an[n(os)] xx (?). Jul(ius) Fortu[natus erected this stone.] Above is a half-moon.

These two fragments are now in the museum in Tullie House, Carlisle.

I have the further honour to report the discovery, in the bed of the river Petterill just below Gallows Hill, Carlisle, of a Roman milestone, which recent alterations in the river banks had disclosed. It was first noticed by Mr. Joseph Graham, the master of the workhouse at Harraby, and through the kindness of Mr. Horace Lonsdale, clerk to the board of guardians, was speedily added to the collection of inscribed stones of the

\* *Handbook to the York Museum.* Eighth edition. Nos. 70 to 73d.

† John Hodgson, *A History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. iii. p. 221.

Romano-British period in the museum in Tullie House, Carlisle. The stone is cylindrical, with a face roughed out along one side, at either end of which is an inscription, viz. :

IMP.C.M  
AVR.MAVS  
CARAVSI°PF  
INVICTO AVG

and

FL V.A.  
CONS  
TANT/  
NO NOB  
CAES.

The first thus commemorates Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, emperor A.D. 287 to 293, and the second Flavius Galerius Valerius Constantinus (Constantine the Great), emperor A.D. 306 (?) to 337. The surface on which the second inscription, that to Constantine the Great, occurs, is covered with some composition or cement, through which the letters have been cut into the stone. The first inscription has had several more lines, but only two letters have at present been made out, viz., <sup>O</sup><sub>S</sub> in consecutive lines, some way below the INVICTO AVG. This stone would mark the first mile out of Carlisle on the road to London and York, the second and fifth *Itinera* of Antoninus. It probably originally stood on the top of the Gallows Hill, down which it has rolled into the river Petterill.\* The dimensions of the stone are as follows: length 6 feet, greatest breadth of the inscribed face 17 inches and least 12 inches.

Mr. Haverfield has submitted the following note on the inscription :

'The inscription of Carausius reads *Imp. C(aes.) M. Aur(elio) MAVS Carausio p(io f(elici) invicto Aug.* The only puzzle is the MAVS, which is perfectly distinct on the squeezes sent me by Mr. Ferguson. It is probably a blundering dittography either of the M AVR preceding or the ARAVS which follows, and may therefore be disregarded. It might, of course, represent some unknown name of Carausius, but I do not see any reason for supposing that it is not a mere error. The inscription

\* For the Gallows Hill and its vicinity see "The Roman Cemeteries of Luguvallium," *Transactions of Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, xii. 365.

appears to me, judging by the squeezes, to end at AVG, but Mr. Ferguson thinks that four or five lines have been obliterated. Its chief value concerns a small and somewhat technical point. Carausius is generally credited with the names M. Aurelius Valerius. The *prænomen*, Marcus, is testified to by several coins, but Aurelius Valerius are supported only by a coin of Stukely's (*Medallic History of Carausius*, i. 112), which is accepted by Eckhel (viii. 47) but omitted by Cohen and by the editors of the coin-lists in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*. It is said to read IMP MAVR V CARAVSIVS PAY. The coin is now, I believe, in one of the collections at St. John's College, Cambridge, but I have not yet been able to identify it, and I am inclined to suppose, provisionally, that Stukely, not the most accurate of men, misread the legend of the coin. We now know from the Carlisle milestone that Carausius was M. Aurelius. The inscription is, so far as I am aware, the only certain lapidary relic of Carausius, and possesses, therefore, at present the sentimental interest of uniqueness.'

I have the further honour to report the bringing to light of two harpoon heads of bone,\* which were discovered about the year 1875 by Mr. Charles Bryan, gardener at Newby Grange, and by him put aside and forgotten until the excavations on the Roman wall of last summer, in which he assisted, brought them to his mind. They were found in the flat ground immediately below the bank of an ancient estuary, near to Newby Grange, in a field † remote from roads or houses; the soil is peat, embedded in which are numerous trunks of large trees, principally oak. The harpoon heads were lying on the surface of the peat ‡; it was a very dry summer, and it is probable that they had been exposed by the shrinkage of the peat. There is no sign that the field has ever been ploughed; indeed, the flat ground where the harpoon heads were found would not bear the weight of horses until it was recently drained.

I exhibit the two harpoon heads, which are now by the kindness of Mr. T. H. Hodgson part of the museum in Tullie House, Carlisle. Their dimensions are as follows:

No. 1. 11 inches long: has a barb on either side, and a square projection at the butt.

No. 2. 11 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches; has eight small barbs or serratures down one side."

\* These are two harpoon-heads of whale's bone from Tierra del Fuego, of precisely the same character as those in use at the present time. Cf. Wood's *Natural History of Man*, ii. 535. [C.H.R.]

† No. 501 on the tithe map.

‡ The bones of a large animal were with them, but were thrown away by the finder.

R. W. TWIGGE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the cathedral church of St. Cecily at Albi, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, December 13th, 1894.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 M. Dominique Corvisieri:—Catalogue de la riche Collection d'Armes du moyen age et de la renaissance de M. le Baron M. A. Lazzaroni. 4to. Rome, 1894.

From A. C. King, Esq., F.S.A.:—Catalogue of Works of Ancient and Medieval Art, exhibited at the House of the Society of Arts, London, 1850. 4to.

From the Author:—Til Hr. Professor og Rector Magnificus ved Kjøbenhavn's Universitet : F. L. A. Wimmer, fra R. C. Rasmussen. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1894.

The PRESIDENT presented a portrait print of Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham, R.E., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; a folio lithograph proof by C. W. Walton & Co. Also a further instalment of books for the Library.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the Election of Fellows on Thursday, January 10th, 1895, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

S. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a photograph of a sculptured stone found in Llandrindod church, Radnorshire.

G. E. PRITCHETT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a latten steelyard weight found at Bishop's Stortford, Essex.

It much resembles in character that found at Otley and exhibited to the Society on November 29th, 1894, but has four shields round it instead of three. These bear rude imitations of heraldic bearings : (1) *barry*; (2) *pily*; (3) *a bend sinister*; and (4) *per pale chevrony*.

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited a small figure of good early thirteenth century work in Limoges champlévé enamel, representing the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The figure is now in the Carlisle museum.

W. R. BARKER, Esq., through A. E. Hudd, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a splendid late-Celtic collar of bronze, found at Wraxall, Somerset, on which the President read some descriptive and comparative notes. The collar will be fully described and illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

Mrs. ALFRED MORRISON, through the Secretary, exhibited a wooden figure of Our Lady of Pity. It had been purchased at a curiosity shop in Mere, Wilts, and was there stated to have come from the sale of the effects of a farmer at Great Marnhull, Dorset.

The figure, which is of oak, and 19 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches in height, represents the Blessed Virgin sitting on a seat and supporting on her knees her dead Son. With her left hand she holds his left arm and with her right supports his head. The Blessed Virgin is clothed in a long robe and mantle, with wimple and veil. Our Lord is represented as naked, save for a cloth round the loins, and his eyes are closed.

The figure now has a ruddy appearance from the priming with which the oak was covered preparatory to painting, but was originally coloured and gilded, the paint having been laid on with a liberal hand. The seat has been painted red. The Blessed Virgin's dress seems to have been yellow, the mantle (which is disposed over the knees) blue with a gold border, and the veil blue or black with a gold border. The wimple has been painted white, as have the face and hands. The shoes were black. Our Lord's body has been painted white, and the hair and beard gilded. The loin-cloth bears traces of green or yellow.

Except for the feet and right hand of Our Lord, which have been clumsily restored in a putty-like composition, and his left fore-arm, which is broken away, the group is quite perfect.

It appears to be of early sixteenth century date. At the back is a ring for suspension, but the group seems to have been fixed into a semi-hexagonal niche by two wooden pegs or pins at each side.

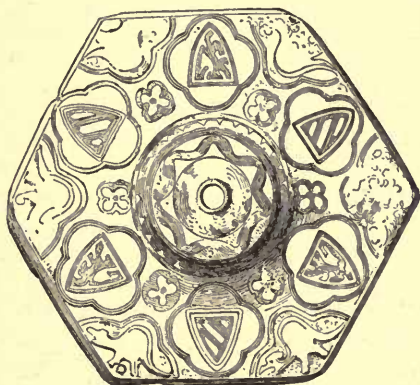
W. PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of Mr. Wilton and Mr. James Dickson, exhibited a quantity of pottery of miscellaneous



character, chiefly medieval, found at St. Albans, Herts, together with the following antiquities :

1. A latten figure  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches high, in gown, cloak, and veil, probably representing the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the back of the head is the rivet of a lost nimbus, and underneath the figure is hollowed out as if to fit on to a branch or bracket, and so form part of a "Rood Mary and John." The figure was found during repairs to the porch of Hitchin church, Herts, and is probably of the thirteenth century.

2. An hexagonal plate of copper, about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches across the widest part, raised in the centre, and decorated all over its



ENAMELLED COPPER PLATE FOUND AT ST. ALBANS. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

upper surface with Limoges champlevé enamel, principally with quatrefoils containing shields. (See Illustration.) The charges of these seem to be alternately *azure, a lion rampant or*, and *bendy of six, or and azure, a bordure argent*. In the centre is pierced a hole, and two smaller holes are drilled through two opposite corners of the plate, the object of which is uncertain. Date, late thirteenth century.

3. The spout of a twelfth or thirteenth-century ewer of latten.

4. The flat handle of a fifteenth-century knife, of latten, with a man's face at the end.

5. A bronze seventeenth-century padlock.

6. A small bronze figure of Venus, of Roman date ; and

7. A bronze lid or top of a small vessel, probably Roman.

All these objects, except the Hitchin figure, were found at St. Alban's.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P., exhibited a Saxon gold buckle found at Tostock, Suffolk.\*

Sir JOHN EVANS also read the following paper on the reckoning of the Church of England ;

“ My attention has lately been called to the inscription on a well-known monumental brass at Chartham, Kent, which runs as follows :

hic requiescit magist' Robt<sup>o</sup> Sheffelde quōdā rector hui<sup>9</sup>  
Ecclesie Artium | Magist' et in sacris letteris eruditissim<sup>9</sup> qui  
obiit xviii<sup>a</sup> die martii A<sup>o</sup> dni | mōv<sup>o</sup> b<sup>o</sup> viii<sup>o</sup> scdm̄ cōputacionē  
eccleie anglicane. cut<sup>9</sup> aīē p[ro]picietur altissimus amē.

and the question has naturally arisen as to the reason why the computation of the Church of England should be called in for the purpose of fixing the date of the decease of Master Robert Sheffelde. I made inquiry as to the existence of other inscriptions in which a similar formula occurs, and Mr. Mill Stephenson has referred me to a brass which, within the present century, was in existence in the church of King's Langley in my own immediate neighbourhood in Herts, but which is now no longer forthcoming. It has, I presume, fallen a victim to the fiend of 'restoration,' and I understand that the inscription at Chartham has met with a similar fate.

This Langley inscription is of considerably later date than that at Chartham, and in some ten lines of verse records the memory of one Margaret Cheyney. To these is appended, '30 January, 1578. Secundum computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.' It is given at length by Chauncy, Clutterbuck, † and Cussans.

The formula as to the reckoning of the Church of England no doubt occurs on other monumental inscriptions, though I am unable to cite any, and it is also of not infrequent occurrence in documents. In Madox ‡ we find 'This present writyng quadripartite ended, made the xxxth day of the moneth of *March* In the yer of our Lord God after thaccompt and rekenyng of the Church of *Englond* MCCCCLXXV.' In a Cranmer

\* Engraved in Akerman's *Pagan Saxondom*. Pl. i. 9.

† Clutterbuck's *Herts*, i. 438.

‡ P. 436, declxxx.

Bible, cited by the Rev. J. B. Clare, in his *Records of Wenhamston, Suffolk*,\* is a note relating to confessions heard on the 31st of March and the 4th of April, in the 'year of salvation, according to the reckoning of the Anglican Church, 1556.'

In the calendar attached to the Prayer Book, certainly so late as 1726 † we find the following note, 'That the supputation of the year of Our Lord in the Church of *England* beginneth the Five and twentieth day of *March*.'

I need hardly say that the practice of dating documents in England by the year of Our Lord instead of or in addition to the year of the reigning king was anything but common between the Norman Conquest and the latter half of the fifteenth century. That of adding the words 'according to the reckoning of the Church of England' was more uncommon still, and seems to have principally prevailed in the case of dates falling between December and March. We are apt to forget that it was only in the reign of George II. and in the year 1752 that the commencement of the year was legally ordained to be on January 1st. In early times the year had been reckoned to begin on Christmas Day, but from the twelfth century onwards the English Church began the year on the 25th of March.

In France the year, according to an edict of Charles IX. issued in 1563, began on January 1st, although previously it had usually been reckoned either from March 25th or from Easter Even, the precise moment of the birth of the new year being in the latter case the *benedictio cerei*. In Poitou, ‡ Guienne, Normandy, and Anjou from the time that they fell under the English rule, the legal year began at Christmas, so that while in England the three months from December 25th to March 25th would be counted to one year they would in our French provinces be counted to the next. The system of giving a kind of double date like 30th January, 1648-9, for the death of king Charles I., had not come into vogue in the days of the brasses we are considering, and it would seem by no means improbable that the authors of the inscriptions may have had some relations with those who lived on the other side of the Channel, which made them desirous of avoiding all ambiguity as to the exact date recorded by adding the formula 'secundum computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.' "

G. F. BEAUMONT, Esq., F.S.A., submitted an Archæological Survey of the county of Essex, which will be printed in con-

\* P. 6.

† Oxford, 1726.

‡ See *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, i. p. xii.; Nicholas, *Chronology of History*, p. 44.

tinuation of the series (comprising Kent, Hertfordshire, Cumberland and Westmorland, Hereford, and Lancashire) already communicated to the Society.

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

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Thursday, January 10th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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. J. T. Jeffcock, M.A., F.S.A. :—A record of the celebration of the 900th anniversary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. 8vo. Wolverhampton, 1894.

From the Author :—Certain Grants of Land made in the year 1684, now within the limits of Nashua, N.H. By Dr. Samuel A. Green. 8vo. Boston, 1894.

From the Author :—The Battle of Langport. By Hugh Norris.

From the compiler, Henry Owen, Esq., F.S.A. :—Index to the Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire. By Richard Fenton, F.A.S. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Author :—The Church of All Saints, East Budleigh. Parts III. and IV. (conclusion). By T. N. Brushfield. 8vo. Plymouth, 1894.

From H. M. Government of Madras :—

Archæological Survey of India. New Imperial Series.

Vol. xv. South Indian Buddhist Antiquities. By Alex. Rea. Folio. Madras, 1894.

Vol. xvii. List of architectural and archæological Remains in Coorg. By Alex. Rea. Folio. Madras, 1894.

From Percy Manning, Esq. :—Oxford Architectural and Historical Society. A catalogue of objects illustrating the history and antiquities of Oxford. 8vo. Oxford, 1894.

From the Merchant Taylors' Company :—A short description of the ancient Silver Plate belonging to the Company. By H. D. Ellis. 4to. London, 1892.

From M. Artin Pasha, on behalf of the Comité de conservation des monuments de l'Art Arabe, through Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. :—Exercice. Procès-Verbaux des Séances. Rapports de la Commission. 1882—83 (2nd edition) to 1893. 8vo. and 4to. Cairo, 1885—94.

From the Author :—Medals and medallions of the nineteenth century, relating to England, by foreign artists. By F. P. Weber, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From C. Hodgson Fowler, Esq., F.S.A.:—Four churches in the Deanery of Buckrose restored or built by the late G. E. Street, R.A., for Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. By James Bayly. Folio. London, 1894.

From Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer:—The Church of Sancta Sophia, Constantinople: a study of Byzantine building. By W. R. Lethaby and Harold Swainson. 8vo. London, 1894.

The PRESIDENT also presented a yet further instalment of books for the Society's Library.

A special vote of thanks was accorded to the Editors of the *Athenæum*, the *Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, and to the Society of Arts, for the liberal gift of their publications during the past year.

John Linton Myres, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

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

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., President, exhibited and presented the following works:

1. *Recueil de Peintures antiques, imitées fidèlement pour les couleurs et pour le trait, d'après les desseins coloriés faits par Pietre-Sante Bartoli.* Folio. Paris, 1757.

At the end of the volume is "La mosaïque de Palestrine" par M. l'abbé Barthélemy, 1760.

2. *Recueil de Peintures antiques trouvées à Rome; d'après les desseins coloriés par Pietro Sante Bartoli.* Tome Second. Folio. Paris, 1783.

At the end is "Historie critique de la pyramide de Caius Cestius par M. l'Abbé Rive." Paris, 1787.

These two volumes, which are from the library of the late Mr. Felix Slade, are elaborately coloured by hand, and are from the famous Lamognion Library.

The Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited two Sussex iron firebacks from Wadhurst, Sussex.

The one is 22 inches wide and 20½ inches high, with a rounded top, and bears a figure of a man grasping the branches of a plant which issues from a large vase in front of him.

The other is broken at one end, but was originally about 4 feet long and 25 inches wide. In the centre are the royal arms, crowned, of the Tudor sovereigns, supported by two little figures on each side, and on either side a cross between three similar figures, the place of the fourth being occupied by a full-sized human hand impressed in the lower corner.

EDWIN H. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A. F.S.A., exhibited an interesting series of photographs of Swiss communion plate.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited a fine series of photographs of capitals and other details in St. Sophia, Constantinople; also a number of photographs of Furness Abbey and Cartmel Priory, Lancashire.

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 :

Colonel Edward Matthey.  
 Major Frederick William Town Attree, R. E.  
 John Bilson, Esq.  
 Hardinge Francis Giffard, Esq.  
 Rev. Frederick Henry Arnold, M.A., LL.D.  
 Alfred Armitage Bethune-Baker, Esq.  
 Rev. Edward Greatorex, M.A.  
 Rev. John Kestell Floyer, B.A.  
 Surgeon-Capt. William Wilfrid Webb, M.D.  
 Edward Laws, Esq., J.P.  
 John Edward Smith, Esq.

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Thursday, January 17th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Alfred Morrison, Esq., through the Editor, W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Les Reportes del Cases in Camera Stellata, 1593 to 1609.* From the original MS. of John Hawarde. Privately printed. Sq. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author, W. Paley Baildon, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. *The Hawardes of Tandridge, co. Surrey.* 8vo. London, 1894.
2. *The Court of Star Chamber.* 8vo. London, 1894.

From T. M. Fallow, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—*Visite de la cathédrale de Quimper par l'Abbé Alexandre Thomas.* 8vo. Quimper, 1892.

From the Midland Educational Company, and the Author :—Historic Worcestershire. Part 12 (completion). 4to. London, 1894.

From T. C. Hine, Esq., F.S.A. :—Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries. December, 1894. (Contains "St. Mary's Church, Nottingham," by the donor.) 8vo.

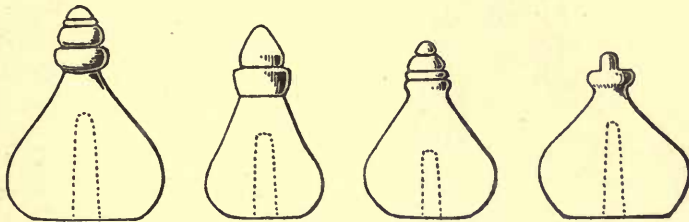
The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

James Curle, junior, Esq.

Col. Edward Matthey.

Alfred Armitage Bethune-Baker, Esq.

JAMES CURLE, jun., Esq., F.S.A., exhibited fourteen tablemen of ivory of unusual form (*see illustration*), and three dice,



FOUR OF A SERIES OF TABLEMEN FROM BOGE, IN THE ISLAND OF GOTLAND.  
(Full size.)

from Boge, in the island of Gotland; also a gilt bronze "box" fibula from the same place.

The tablemen vary in size and pattern, and are drilled at the bottom with holes to enable them to be fixed upon pegs.

The dice, which are also of ivory, are not quite cubical, but oblong in form. The largest is  $1\frac{3}{16}$  inch long, and about 1 inch square on top. The other two are from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch long, and  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch square on top. The three are marked with numbers by concentric circles as follows:

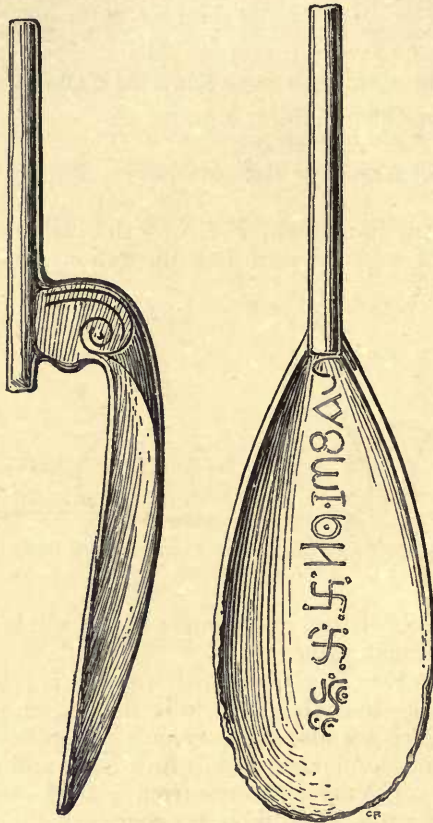
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Top	4	4	4
Sides	3, 5, 4, 6	3, 5, 6, 4	3, 4, 6, 5
Bottom	5	4	4

The box fibula may be compared with one figured by Dr. Hans Hildebrand in his *Industrial Arts of Scandinavia*.\*

Mr. Curle also exhibited a bronze Byzantine spoon of the

\* *South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks. The Industrial Arts of Scandinavia in the Pagan Time.* By Hans Hildebrand. (London, 1883.) P. 71, figs. 66, 67,

fifth or sixth century, recently purchased in Edinburgh, with an inscription in the bowl. (See illustration.)



BRONZE BYZANTINE SPOON OF THE 5TH OR 6TH CENTURY.  
(Full size.)

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., reported the discovery, by Mr. Arthur G. Langdon, of a stone with Ogam inscriptions at Lewannick, near Launceston, Cornwall. (See *post*, page 279).

The stone was found in July, 1894, by Mr. F. H. Nicholls, in two pieces, built into the north porch of Lewannick church. Within the last few days it has been taken out and placed in the church, and the inscriptions read by Mr. Langdon. The stone when entire was 4 feet long and 1 foot 1½ inch wide. On the front is inscribed IACIT VLCAGNI, and on each of the long edges, in Ogam characters, is the name VLCAGNI, but on the upper edge the word reads backwards.

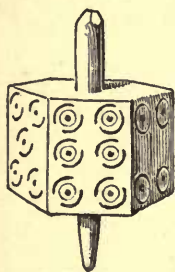


H. MICHELL WHITLEY, Esq., communicated the following note on a discovery at St. John's Vicarage, Eastbourne:

"The spurs which bend down from the Southdowns to the Pevensey levels, on which the town of Eastbourne stands, bear numerous traces of early habitation, and as new roads are being made, and houses built, the necessary excavations have in many cases resulted in interesting finds.

In the Mill Field an extensive Saxon cemetery was discovered some few years ago, but unfortunately, no systematic plan being carried out under a competent person, the articles found have been dispersed, and no perfect record of what was unearched remains.

At Green-street I uncovered an interesting pit dwelling, rudely walled with large stones set on edge, with a hearthstone



BONE TEETOTUM FOUND AT  
EASTBOURNE. (Full size.)



LATTEN BOOK-CLASP FOUND AT  
EASTBOURNE. (Full size.)

bearing evident traces of intense heat in the centre; fragments of Roman pottery with Samian ware, etc. were numerous.

Another rubbish pit yielded the pin of a brooch, quantities of rude pottery, and some clay cylinders, probably saggars.

In excavating for new drains at St. John's Vicarage, Meads, through what was originally a portion of the old field called the Chapel Piece, Mr. C. Breach, the builder, came upon a pit from which he extracted the remains now on the table, and which he has courteously allowed to be exhibited. The pit was about 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide and 6 feet long; it was filled with mould mixed with chalk and rough pieces of flint.

Near the surface some fragments of medieval pottery were found, and lower down some ruder fragments and pieces of Upchurch ware and one of glass. There were also found two spindle whorls of chalk, a thin piece of bronze with rim, through which iron rivets passed, one of which still remains, and an iron nail, apparently a Roman coffin nail,

exactly resembling those found by myself in a Romano-British grave at Birling, near Eastbourne.

But the most interesting object is a bone teetotum (*see* illustration) found at the bottom, in conjunction with a book-clasp, close under the pottery. This teetotum is of bone, hexagonal in form, and marked with numbers by concentric circles in this sequence, 1, 3, 5, 6, 4, 2. The hollow bone has been neatly plugged. It was perfect when dug out, but unfortunately the spill has been broken off since by careless handling.

The book-clasp is ornamented with a dragon, its tail being formed into a pattern of interlaced work. This appears to be of the fifteenth century."

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited a bronze figure of Chronos, on which he communicated the following note :

"I have the honour to exhibit a bronze figure, which was found recently in a box in the old Museum at Carlisle. It is a half-length figure of an old bald-headed and bearded man with wings, mounted on a worm-eaten wooden pedestal, to which a very ancient looking paper is gummed, having written on it in Greek characters "Κρόνος," and in ordinary characters (English script) "Saturno." On the breast of the figure is an inscription of six characters, which I am credibly informed are Etruscan, and reading "Krunus," three letters being in one upright column and three in another, but the letters are all turned the wrong way.

I sent the figure to our Fellow, Mr. A. Hamilton Smith, from whom I received the following letter, which I have his permission to lay before the Society :

British Museum,  
London, W.C.,  
Dec. 7, 1894.

Dear Mr. Ferguson,

Everyone here is agreed that your bronze is interesting and genuine.

It is evidently a part of one of the feet of an Etruscan bronze *cista*.

The figure is a satyr, and the wings are explained by the necessity of having a broad surface to make a secure attachment. For this reason the *cista*-feet are usually provided with volutes, palmettes, or rather arbitrary wings. We have nothing here that is precisely parallel. I send a tracing of a *cista*-foot in the Vatican (*Mus. Etrusco Vaticano*, i. lxi. 6) which has the same idea, differently worked out.

The question of the inscription is different. So far as surface goes the lettering looks old, but I think it fails by all other tests.

It is evidently meant to read *KRVNVS*, for *Kronos*, but I do not find that the Etruscans used the word. The lettering is wrong. This is not the sort of object that would have been inscribed, or the sort of inscription that would have been put on. On the other hand it is easy to understand how some antiquary who met with a winged bearded figure which he could not otherwise explain may have labelled it "*Kronos*."

Yours very truly,

A. H. SMITH.'

I can find no record of how the figure got into the Carlisle museum. It must have been there for some period between twenty and seventy years, and was, probably, the gift of some traveller, who, possibly, had purchased it from a dealer in Italy. That dealer would seem to have got hold of a genuine bronze figure of a winged satyr, and to have proceeded to convert it into a figure of *Kronos* by sawing off the lower part, and by cutting the name in Etruscan letters on the figure's breast. In this he bungled, his knowledge not being equal to his ingenuity."

Chancellor FERGUSON also communicated the following note on an incised slab found at Croglin, Cumberland :

"I have the honour to exhibit a rubbing from a small sepulchral slab, found recently in digging a grave in the churchyard of Croglin, in Cumberland. The slab is about 20 inches long by 9 inches at the broadest end, and 7 inches at the narrowest. The central portion is occupied by what is apparently intended for some sort of floriated cross upon degrees, to the right of which is a pair of sharp-pointed shears. On the stem is an inscription which appears to read: '*HIC JACET . . . .*' and to the left '*HISABELA*.'"

Some doubt being expressed as to the reading of the inscription, discussion upon it was deferred until a promised exhibition of the stone itself.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., read a paper on the more important breeds of cattle which have been recognised in successive periods in the British Isles, and their relation to archaeology and history.

Professor Hughes's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

Thursday, January 24th, 1895.

SIR A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 :—Chester in the Plantagenet and Tudor Reigns. By Rupert H. Morris, D.D. 8vo. Chester, 1894.

From the Author :—Oxfordshire Archaeological Society. An Inventory of the Church Plate in the Deanery of Woodstock. By the Rev. E. Marshall, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Banbury, 1894.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society :—Tributes to the Memory of Robert C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1894.

From the Author :—Michael Wigglesworth, the earliest poet among Harvard graduates (1651). By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, 1895.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., P.S.A.:—A proof lithograph portrait of Sir Austen Henry Layard, G.C.B. Folio.

The following gentlemen were approved Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1894 :

Rev. Canon George Forrest Browne, B.D.

John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.

William Minet, Esq., M.A.

William John Hardy, Esq.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, exhibited the matrix of the seal of Berden Priory, Essex, upon which W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following note :

“The seal exhibited by Sir John Evans is a round one of latten, 1½-inch in diameter, with a loop at the back. It is somewhat rudely engraved with the figure of an eagle regardant with wings extended, standing upon a scroll. The legend is :

+ S'COMVN̄ ANNONIQOR' DE BÆRÆDÆNE

The N's are all reversed.

Sir John Evans suggests that this is the seal of Berden Priory, Essex. In this he is borne out (1) by the priory having been one of canons, and (2) by the device of the seal, which is clearly the emblem of St. John the Evangelist, in whose honour the house was dedicated.

Morant, Tanner, and the editors of the later edition of the *Monasticon*, agree in describing the house as a small hospital or priory of Augustinian Canons, founded, in honour of St. John the Evangelist, most probably in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. The status of the house is given in a charter among the Dodsworth MSS., quoted by Tanner in a footnote, of Stephen, the prior of the hospital (*domus hospitalis*) of Berden and of the canons and brethren. The house was therefore a hospital with an attached college of canons as chaplains. Whatever its original endowments were they were small enough at the Suppression, when they were valued at under £30. The house was certainly in existence as early as 1222, for there is entered on the Close Roll of 6 Henry III. a grant to the Prior of Berden of a two days' fair every year during the king's lifetime.

This date would agree with that of the seal, which cannot well be later than the first quarter of the thirteenth century. It is therefore no doubt the original seal of the canons.

In the British Museum collection\* are sulphur casts of two other Berden seals. The one is a pointed oval,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with a canopied figure of St. John the Evangelist, pointing with his right hand to the evil spirit rising from the chalice which he holds in his left hand, and the inscription :

**Sigillum : comune : Domus : [sancti:] johannis  
evangeliste de berden**

As it is of early fifteenth-century work this common seal must have taken the place of that now before us, which had been lost or laid aside.

The other seal, a pointed oval one,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, is that of John, who was prior in 1429, and bears for device a figure of St. John the Evangelist holding a palm-branch, standing beneath a canopy, with the legend :

**In principio erat verbum S'iohis p'oris de berden.**"

PERCY MANNING, Esq., exhibited a bronze late-Celtic dagger sheath dredged up from a backwater of the river Thames close to North Hinksey, near Oxford. This will be fully described and illustrated in the Appendix to *Archaeologia*.

ARTHUR G. LANGDON, Esq., exhibited a rubbing of a second Ogam inscribed stone found at Lewannick, Cornwall, on which he has submitted the following notes :

\* lxii. 95 and lxii. 96.

“On June 7th, 1892, it was my good fortune to find the first Ogam inscribed stone in Cornwall. It stands in the churchyard at Lewannick, situated five miles south-west of Launceston.

Mr. F. H. Nicholls, a working stonemason who resides at Lewannick, and was at that time engaged on some work for me, took a great interest in the discovery, and ever since has been on the look-out for anything of this kind. On July 17th last he wrote to inform me that he had found what he believed to be another stone of the same description, built into the north porch of the church. Two days later he again wrote to say that he had noticed a second stone evidently belonging to the first, in the same porch.

The first piece (containing the commencement of the inscription) was built into the north wall, and formed a quoin at the north-west angle; the other was in the east wall, the lower sides of each being on a level with the ground. Having sent Mr. Nicholls the necessary materials he forwarded me rubbings of the two portions, on which were undoubted Ogam characters, as well as an inscription on the broad face; but being built into the walls the Ogams on the sides were of course concealed, and the vowels were covered with a substantial pointing of cement.

After some considerable delay the vicar's permission to remove the stones was obtained, and on January 9th last I met Mr. Nicholls at Lewannick, and was present when he very carefully took them out of the walls. On placing the two pieces together it was found that they fitted exactly at the fracture.

The length of the two pieces together is 4 feet 10 inches, the width  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the original thickness 10 inches. They have now been cemented together and placed inside the church in a good light against one of the columns.

When the pointing and mortar bedding had been carefully removed, the Ogams proved to be perfectly distinct. At first those on one edge were rather puzzling to read, but at the third attempt I found that they read backwards.

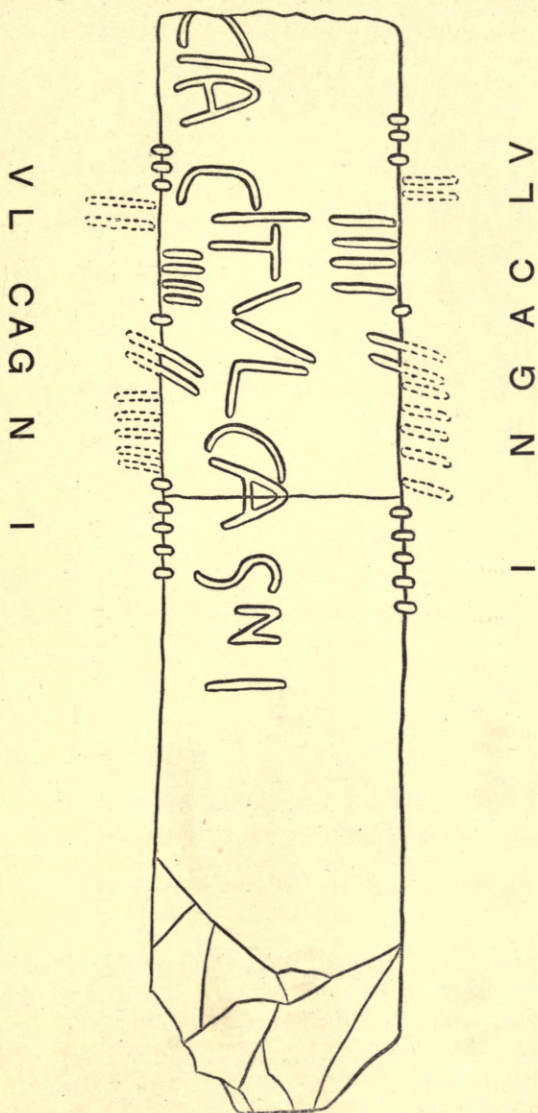
The inscription on the face of the stone is in debased Latin capitals, thus:

C IACIT VLCAGNI

The first letter, c, is probably part of the word HIC, or IC, as it is often written on these debased monuments, and the g in the name is sickle shaped, like that occurring in the name IGNIOC on the inscribed stone at St. Clement's, near Truro. It is probable that the very uneven line taken by the legend is due to the workman having commenced too low down on the stone, for having cut a certain number of letters, it was

then found necessary to make a deviation from the straight line in order to give room for the longer Ogam.

On the diagram it will be seen that the name VLCAGNI occurs



PILLAR-STONE WITH LATIN AND OGAM INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT LEWANNICK CORNWALL. ( $\frac{1}{16}$  linear.)

NOTE.—The Ogam characters on the sides are shown dotted.

on both angles, a repetition which I believe is unique as far as Ogam inscriptions are concerned. In both cases they read from the top downwards, the corresponding letters being almost opposite to each other. That on the right hand angle of the stone reads in the usual way from left to right, but on the left hand angle it reads in the opposite direction.

It should be mentioned that the name VLCAGNI occurs also on monuments of this period at Nanscow, in the parish of St. Breock, Cornwall; at Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, in Carmarthen-shire; and from Ballyhank, county Cork, now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

With regard to the stone itself it is what is locally called grey 'elvan,' equivalent to what geologists call trap dykes. Mr. Nicholls gave me some interesting particulars with respect to its nature. It appears that this kind of stone is found on the surface in small blocks only; that composing the one in question is considered to be a large specimen. The natural face is quite smooth, so that no tooling is required; and it is on this well weathered face that the letters are cut. This no doubt accounts for the characters being in such a wonderfully good state of preservation, very different indeed from those on the other Ogam-inscribed stone in the churchyard, which is of granite.

Mr. Nicholls is to be warmly congratulated on his discovery, and I venture to think that it will not be entirely out of place to mention that he not only gave his own time and that of one of his men, but also supplied and fixed the two new stones required to take the places of those removed at his own expense."

The Rev. R. S. G. GREEN, M.A., exhibited the incised slab found at Croglin, Cumberland, described in Chancellor Ferguson's report communicated to the Society on January 17th.

The inscription is much worn, but plainly reads :

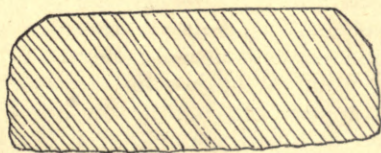
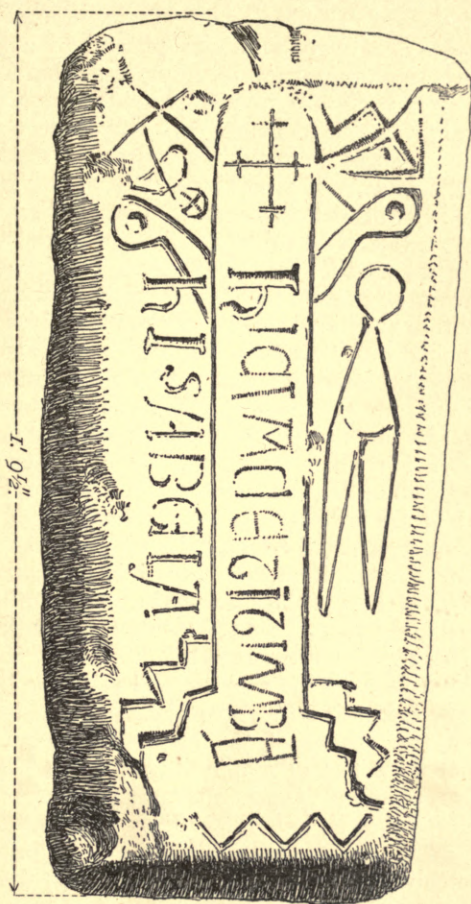
+hIC IACET I TVMBA hSABGLA.

The slab is apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., through Mr. Micklethwaite, communicated the following note on the revised scheme for damming the Nile below the island of Philae :

"The island of Philae, with its temples, colonnades, etc. is surrounded by quay walls. Some of these walls rise directly out of the water even at low Nile; others have an accumulation of ground at their feet, and in parts the island is walled by granite boulders. The long quay wall towards the south-west





INCISED GRAVE-COVER FOUND AT CROGLIN, CUMBERLAND.

has passages within it below the general floor level of the island, and on the top stands the back wall of one of the colonnades. On the east side is a quay wall, also pierced by a passage at a low level. These passages are more or less submerged at high Nile. The quay walls are in places divided one part from the other by straight joints, showing that they have been built at different times. These joints are a source of weakness. The masonry of the walls is of sandstone. The stones are generally of considerable size, but there is an entire absence of bond stones. The wall, if it be thick, consists merely of two skins of masonry, one set parallel with the other. The island is formed by a small group of granite boulders, and its floor area has been enlarged by the quay walls filled with stone chips, earth, &c. The two principal monuments in the island, the Temple of Isis with its pylons and forecourt, and the building called Pharaoh's Bedstead, stand on the highest level. The long colonnade leading towards the temple from the south stands somewhat lower, as does the small structure, the oldest on the island, built by Nectanebo. Towards the north lie two buildings of interest, both at the lower level, one the remains of a Christian church, the other a small triumphal arch probably of the time of Diocletian. In addition, the island is covered with brick buildings, some of them modern hovels, but others of much higher antiquity, including part of the thick brick wall with undulating courses which surrounded the temple.

The proposed dam on the cataract will raise the level of high Nile some few feet. It will leave the two principal buildings quite above water. Some of the others will stand for a short time in two or three feet of water. The quay walls have stood for some two thousand years, alternately immersed and dry. The serious question is, how far will an additional rise in the water level affect any of the structures. The brick buildings will undoubtedly go. For my part I do not think that the increased rise in the water, if it be kept within the bounds which have been stated to me, will do harm to the stone buildings, if care be taken to fortify them against further movement. Mr. Garstin has asked me to accompany him to Philae and make an inspection. We are to consider all the means of securing the remains without defacement. I have the last two years spent a fortnight poking into all the holes and corners, and I am glad to place any information I have at Mr. Garstin's service. Before any work is undertaken the island and everything on it must be most completely surveyed and measured. This will, I have no doubt, be done as part of the general survey of Nubia. The levels to which the waters will be raised if the dam as proposed is built are to be marked at various parts

of the island, so that we may exactly judge what will and what will not be immersed.

There is no doubt the beauty of the island must suffer in some degree. The appearance from without, when the water has sunk a few feet, will not be changed, as the brick remains play no part whatever in the general effect. But when standing on the island itself the change will be considerable.

But few palms are now left on the island. M. de Morgan has had them cut down rather ruthlessly to prevent the people coming to steal stones under the pretence of picking dates. Whether the extra immersion will kill those that remain I do not know. During the inundation the palms stand for several weeks in many feet of water, as we may see all along the river.

It must be remembered that by the modified scheme no buildings whatever above Philae are touched, nor is the valley devastated as at first proposed."

JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq., read a paper on the Battle of Bosworth.

Mr. Gairdner's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

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Thursday, January 31st, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Proceedings and Excursions of the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society, for the years 1885-1889. New Series. Nos. 31 to 35. 8vo. Oxford, 1885-1889.

From Captain Alfred Hutton, F.S.A. :—Les Mémoires de Messire Olivier de la Marche. Troisième édition. 8vo. Brussels, 1616.

From the Author :—The History of the Lancashire Family of Pilkington and its branches from 1066 to 1600. By Lieut.-Colonel John Pilkington. 2nd edition. 4to. Liverpool, 1894.

From the Author :—The Ancient Farms of Northumberland. By Earl Percy, F.S.A. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1894.

From the Editor, J. Romilly Allen, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. :—The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist. Vol. i., No. 1. January, 1895. 8vo. London.

From F. J. Horniman, Esq., F.R.G.S.:—The Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill. Fourth Annual Report. 8vo. Forest Hill, 1894.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. Catalogue of Seals in the Department of MSS. in the British Museum. By W. de G. Birch. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1894.
2. Designs from Greek Vases in the British Museum. Edited by A. S. Murray. Folio. London, 1894.
3. Catalogue of Arabic Books in the British Museum. By A. G. Ellis, M.A. 4to. London, 1894.
4. Catalogue of Hebrew Books in the British Museum acquired during the years 1868-1892. By S. Van Straalen. 4to. London, 1894.

EDWARD LAWS, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Notice was given that a ballot for the election of a new Member of Council, in the room of Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.P., deceased, would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, February 14th, and that the Council had recommended Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L., M.P., to fill the vacancy.

The following letter from the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society was laid before the meeting by order of the Council:

“100, New Walk, Leicester,  
January 11th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

I am desired by the Council of this Society to write to you about the Old Jewry Wall in this town, which stands on some property recently purchased by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company for the purpose of the extension of their line through Leicester to London.

It is a very ancient and interesting structure, and we are anxious that it should not be disturbed. I have written to the general manager of the company, and he replies that he will do what he can to preserve it, but can give no definite promise, as everything will depend upon the necessities of the new line, which must have first consideration.

If your Society will bring its influence to bear upon the Company, I shall be much obliged, and shall gladly receive any information from you as to what further steps we can take, if any.

Yours truly,  
J. M. GIMSON.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.,  
Society of Antiquaries,  
Burlington House,  
London.”

The following letter from the Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society was also read :

“10, New Street, Leicester.  
January 28th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,

I thank you for your letter, and with respect to the M. S. and L. Railway have to inform you that at present matters are as follows :

The Roman pavement in Jewry Wall Street is protected by a special clause in the Act of Parliament, and I hold an undertaking given by the Company some two years ago not to injure this pavement.

As to the Jewry Wall, I have been in communication with the Company's local Solicitor, John Storey, Esq., formerly Town Clerk of Leicester, and with the present Town Clerk, Mr. J. Bell, on the subject, and have received assurances from them that they will do all they can to preserve this interesting relic of Roman Leicester.

At the Annual Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society held this day, I moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: ‘That the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and the Corporation of Leicester be memorialised to preserve the Jewry Wall intact, and that the Committee and the Honorary Secretaries be empowered to take any further steps that may be necessary in order to preserve this interesting relic of Roman Leicester.’

If you will kindly get the Society of Antiquaries to support the action taken by us, I shall be very glad, as it will strengthen our hands.

I am, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
WM. J. FREER.

W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.”

Mr. GEORGE E. FOX, spoke of the great importance of these remains of Roman Leicester, and pointed out that they actually formed one of the gates of the Roman town. Their value would be better understood from the fact that they formed one of only three Roman city gates now left standing above ground in this county. As it was of the utmost importance that they should be preserved intact, he begged to move the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Micklethwaite, and carried unanimously :

“The Society of Antiquaries of London has learnt with regret that there is a possibility of the ancient Jewry Wall at Leicester

being disturbed by the formation of the new line of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The Society desires to express its most earnest hope that means may be found to preserve in its present state this interesting monument which is in reality a gate of the Roman city and one of the largest and most important remains of Roman buildings still standing in Great Britain."

It was also resolved :

"That copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, the Corporation of Leicester, the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, and the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society."

Mr. HOPE pointed out, as a curious commentary on the relative values attaching to Roman remains in this country, that the particular pavement had been protected by a schedule in the Bill of Parliament, while these far more important architectural remains had been passed over as if unworthy of preservation.

C. J. JACKSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a wooden standing cup and cover, on which he read the following notes :

"The beech-wood standing cup and cover, surmounted by a spice box, which I exhibit, came into my possession about three months ago. It is of English manufacture, and is dated 1620.

It is not one of the known examples of these wooden vessels tabulated by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A.\*

The cup, with its stem and foot, and the cover, with its spice box, have been turned in a lathe, and the entire exterior surface is decorated with incised ornament. In addition, the cup is enriched with a series of dark brown annular stripes, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and as much apart, which appear to have been produced by scorching the surface with a hot iron.

The stem is baluster-shaped, the foot a shallow truncated cone, and the bowl, with its cover, is oviform; the outline of the larger end of the oval being continued by the cover. The general outline of the cup and cover resembles very closely the common type of silver standing cup and cover of the period.

The measurements are: height of the cup, stem, and foot,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height of the cover and spice box, 5 inches.

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xi. 419. As the fourth and fifth cups in Mr. Green's table have been found to be one and the same, Mr. Jackson's cup is the complete example that has come to light.

By adding  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch for the acorn top of the spice box (which is missing), and deducting  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, the depth which the cover drops over the bowl, the total height is seen to have been 16 inches. The diameter of the bowl is  $4\frac{7}{8}$  inches, and its internal depth  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The ornamentation of the stem, the bowl, the cover, and the spice box is, in each case, arranged in four compartments.

The principal compartment of the bowl is filled with the royal arms of James I., surrounded by the garter and surmounted by a crown with four arches, and supported by the lion and unicorn. The letters I. R. are engraved on the right and left respectively of the crown over the royal arms. Beneath a double line, on which the supporters stand, are the mottoes DIEU ET MON DROIT, and BEATI PACIFICI, below which is inscribed

They Grow ther | By sure of fal | vation. T

in three lines. This inscription is continued in the second compartment, in three lines, under a torse bearing a wyvern, thus :

To them th | er is no con | Demnation.

On the third panel is engraved, rising out of an earl's coronet, a phoenix in flames.

On the fourth panel, on a torse, is a hart statant royally gorged and lined, for Lisle. The second, third, and fourth panels have sylvan backgrounds.

The ornamentation of the stem and foot is identical with that on the same parts of Sir J. C. Robinson's cup, that is to say, in each panel of the stem is a gilly-flower slipped, and on the foot a running pattern of a rose-tree bearing four heraldic seeded roses *en soleil*.

The four panels of the cover are engraved respectively as follows :

- i. A salamander crowned, for ?
- ii. A fretful porcupine crowned and chained, for Sidney.
- iii. An elephant statant, for Knollys.\*
- iv. A griffin, for ?

The porcupine and elephant stand on torsos.

The knop of the cover, which is hollowed and forms the spice-box, has its four panels engraved respectively with :

- i. A fox salient, for ?

\* This elephant has no bird or other cognisance on his back.

ii. A stag statant, for? \*

iii. A swan, for?

iv. An ostrich, holding in its beak a horseshoe, for Digby.

Around the outer rim of the cover the following inscription is engraved :

‘ Though A smale gyfte . accept of his Good Will : W  
Defires God to Blessè and keep you still, and send you ma  
yeers of Peace & Joy : By walking in the truth & Liuing wa

Around the lip of the bowl is inscribed :

‘ Drinke so that you may euer liue : such Drinke the Lord  
Lyfe doth Giue to those whom he redeemed Deare : who w  
pure harts <sup>his wor</sup> ‘  
Do hear.

And around the edge of the foot in two concentric circles following inscription is engraved in continuation, as it were the motto “ BEATI PACIFICI ” etc. on the bottom of the bowl

‘ they haue true faith working by sincere Loue + so that them there is no condemnation.

+ in all Good Workes they not unfruitful liue Surely th names are written in heauen about + ’

The arrangement of the lettering in some of the inscriptions is very quaint, *e.g.*, the last four words of the precept round lip of the bowl are crowded together to get them into the space left for them, the letters being but half the size of those preceding and arranged in two lines instead of one. The initial letter D being used for the double purpose of commencing sentence and supplying the final letter in “ worD.”

In the sentence ‘ To them ther is no condemnation,’ ‘ has been engraved twice, the second ‘ to ’ being effaced by three horizontal lines. Of the word ‘ ther,’ ‘ th ’ is at the end of one line, and ‘ er ’ is in the next, and a capital ‘ D ’ is used for the body of the word ‘ condemnation.’ And of the word ‘ therby,’ in ‘ they grow therby sure of salvation,’ ‘ th ’ is at the end of one line and ‘ by ’ at the commencement of the next.

It has been suggested that these wooden vessels are bride cups, and that they were presented to bride and bridegroom on their wedding-day, and were used in the church and at the marriage feast, when spiced ales or other liquors were drunk of them. I am unable to refer to an authority for this suggestion, but, having regard to the inscription on the cover of the

\* This stag is not gorged nor lined ; it is enclosed in a circle, and is not torse.



cup, and to the spice box on this and all the other known covers, it may be worthy of consideration."\*

Sir REGINALD PALGRAVE exhibited a fine example of a nocturnal of the year 1572, upon which C. H. Read, Esq., Secretary, read the following account :

"The instrument exhibited by Sir Reginald Palgrave is an excellent example of the kind, though unfortunately a minute examination has shown conclusively that one of its chief claims to our interest is founded upon an unstable basis.

It is of the kind known as a nocturnal, and is constructed for ascertaining by observations of certain fixed stars the hour of the night. It consists of three members, viz.: two circular plates, of different sizes and an index or ruler, one edge of which is straight and radiates from the centre of the instrument. Upon the edge of the larger plate are engraved two circles for the zodiac and the months in their proper relations. In this instrument the sun enters Aries, *i.e.* spring begins, at midday on the 13th March. The smaller plate is made to fit just within these two circles, and its edge is divided into the hours of the night, from 4 p.m. till 8 a.m. Each hour is marked by a projection on the edge of the plate, that of midnight by a point much larger than the others. Over this plate is fixed the ruler working on the same centre and projecting for some distance beyond the larger plate. The rivet or pin in the centre is pierced through its length, and at one point on the edge of the larger plate is fixed a handle, the position of which depends upon what star the instrument is made for. Sometimes nocturnals are made for the observation of more stars than one, and in this case the position of the handle has to be changed.

I do not think I can give a better description of the method of using the instrument than that of T. Fale,† who, after instructing the reader how to construct an instrument useful for both the Greater and Lesser Bear, proceeds thus :

"Therefore when you would know the houre of the night by this instrument, do thus: Place the right line of the long tooth of the 12 houre directly over the day of the moneth, . . . and your

\* Gremio, referring to Petruccio's outrageous conduct in church at his wedding, says :

"But after many ceremonies done,  
He calls for wine : 'A health !' quoth he ; as if  
He had been aboard, carousing to his mates  
After a storm ; quaff'd off the muscadell,  
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face."

*The Taming of the Shrew.* Act iii., scene ii.

† *Horologigraphia. The Art of Dialling.* Sm. 4to, London, 1593, p. 56.

instrument shall be prepared. Then lift up your instrument by the handle perpendicularly, so that it declineth on neither sides: and beholding the Polare Starre thorow the hole in the centre, move the ruler above untill the right line thereof be directly against, or seemeth to touch the two Starres of the greater beare, and under the line you shall have the just houre of the night: which you may finde out by the number of the teeth with your finger in the night.'

These instructions would answer perfectly for the instrument on the table, which deserves a few words of description.

The larger plate is  $9\frac{5}{16}$  inches in length, and on the front side is engraved with the months and the zodiac, and on the handle is a coat of arms in a lozenge, viz.: *a boar passant, on a chief three estoiles, impaling a fess between three millrinds, two and one.* The back has in the centre a representation of the Almighty between the sun and moon, surrounded by clouds, among which are cherubs. Around is an inscription, 'Benedicite omnes angeli cæli,' etc., apparently a paraphrase of the 'Song of the Three Holy Children.' The circumference is arranged as a diurnal or sundial, but is unfortunately not quite complete. Near one edge is the zodiac arranged in a double row, the winter months on one side, and those of the summer on the other. On the opposite edge are the lines of the hours. A radial index, shorter than that on the nocturnal side, passes over the zodiac, and on this index there should be a small stile or needle. To ascertain the hour of the day the index should first be brought round with its straight edge over the day of the month in the zodiac, and the instrument held with that edge towards the sun; the shadow of the erect stile would be projected across the face of the dial and would show the hour on the opposite edge. Our Fellow, Mr. Lewis Evans, has kindly pointed out to me a figure of a similar dial given by Oronce Finé\* which differs only in being constructed for a lower latitude. In this figure there is a slide upon the index, and to the slide the projecting stile is fixed.

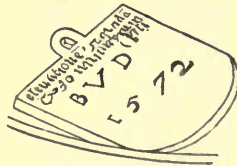
Another interesting feature upon the diurnal face is a spade-shaped shield, which gives the latitude for which the instrument was made, viz.:  $51^{\circ} 30'$ , the initials of the maker, B. V. D., and the date, 1572 (see figure). There is great probability that the engraver represented by these initials is Baptista van Doetecum, who was working in Holland at this time as an engraver of maps and book illustrations, sometimes in conjunction with one Joannes of the same name. In one of his maps of northern

\* De Solaribus Horologiis et Quadrantibus. Fol. Paris, 1531, fo. 186 v.

Europe the arms of the rulers of the various states are inserted in the middle of each country. These heraldic adjuncts are clearly the work of a practised hand, and as much may be said of the coats of arms on the instrument before us.\*

The instrument, as I should perhaps have said before, is made apparently of brass or bronze, but it has unfortunately been re-gilt, an addition which to me destroys a great deal of its charm.

I have said that this instrument had put forward claims which would not bear investigation, and its simple history shows what these claims are. It belonged originally to Francis Douce, a distinguished collector and Fellow of our Society. From him it passed to Sir Francis Palgrave, from whom it descended to his son the present owner, Sir Reginald Francis Douce Palgrave, who has kindly lent it to us this evening. Throughout



SHIELD WITH MAKER'S INITIAL AND DATE, 1572, FROM NOCTURNAL FORMERLY IN DOUCE COLLECTION. (Full size.)

these years it had been regarded, as I understood from Sir Reginald Palgrave, as the astrolabe of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the father of the great Lord Bacon. This was doubtless suggested by the boar in the arms, but it does not appear to have been noticed that in the Bacon coat the boar forms the crest, and that the arms are, *Gules, on a chevron argent two mullets pierced sable*, while the motto is *Mediocria firma*. These arms appear, with quarterings, on the bookplate of Sir Nicholas Bacon, dated 1574. The arms upon the instrument are given twice, once as a simple coat with two winged children as supporters, and above is the motto *VIVITE FORTES*. This is upon the back or diurnal face (see figure). The impaled coat on the front I have already described. It is true that the Bacons of Newton Cup, county Durham, had a coat, *Ermine, a boar passant azure, on a chief or two mullets gules*, but this coat was not granted till 1752, a hundred and eighty years after the date of our instrument, and in any case the engraver would not have omitted the ermine on the field. The arms as they appear on

\* Waghenae, L. J. Den Nieuwen Spiegel der Zeevart, fol. Amst., 1596, where the map of Europe is at p. 37; other maps by B. van Doetecum are in Gerard Mercator's 'Atlas sive Cosmographiae Meditationes,' fol. Amst., 1606.

the instrument are not those of any English family, but they agree with those of Porquin of the Low Countries, viz. *Or, a boar passant, on a chief azure three estoiles argent*; and the motto of the family as given by Dielitz (*Wahr-und Denk-sprüche*, 1884) is in Flemish "Leeft vroomelyck," which agrees fairly in meaning with the motto on the dial. The impaled



ARMS ON A NOCTURNAL FORMERLY IN THE DOUCE COLLECTION. (Full size.)

coat in the lozenge, *a fess between three millrinds, two and one*, is borne by several families in the Low Countries, *e.g.*, Meulenaers, Koelen de Kisekom, Huiten, and Van der Vorst, and by Blomberg of Prussia. It is also borne by the English family of Minsterchamber, an obscure family of Suffolk, but their pedigree as given in Davy's *Suffolk Collections* (MS. Brit.

Mus.) shows no possible connection with Porquin. I have not been able to find any Porquin of note, but I discovered a curious little book in the British Museum Library. It is printed at Delft in 1589, in Dutch, and in a kind of cursive type, and purports to be the Last Will of Lowys Porquin, which he appears to have written, as is usual, in prose, but it was considered of such interest that one Anthony Verensis turned it into poetry in 303 stanzas.\* It appears to consist entirely of homilies for the benefit of his children, and I was unable to find in it any specific bequest of a nocturnal, though the instrument might well have belonged to him. The title page of the book shows Lowys Porquin seated with his wife at a table reading from a book to his eleven children ranged in front of him; over his head is a clock, and upon the end of the table a shield with the arms of Porquin, as before described. Near the end of the book is a similar wood-cut at the beginning of the 'Thanksgiving of the Author,' upon which the same arms are repeated, and at the end of this, as well as of two prefatory effusions at the beginning, is the Porquin motto, 'Leeft vromelyck.' Unfortunately the wife's arms are not given anywhere, nor is her surname, but in the forty-fifth stanza the author speaks of 'Magdalena myn Huysvrouwe.'

It will be seen that the evidence both of the coat of arms and the artist's signature aided by the date go far to show a Low County origin, and I think the fact that it was made for the latitude of  $51^{\circ} 30'$  helps us in the same direction. It is true that this is practically the latitude of London itself, but it is also that of Middelburg and Bergen-op-Zoom, two towns of considerable importance in 1572. I prefer the latter town as the home of our nocturnal, because I find the name of Porquin connected with it,† and it was at that time independent, having been turned into a marquisate by Charles V., and so remained till 1576.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to our President for several of the references for foreign heraldry and other matters, the search for which has been to him not altogether, I think, an uncongenial task."

In illustration of Mr. Read's remarks LEWIS EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four other examples of nocturnals from his collection.

\* *Den  tersten Wille van Lowys Porquin. . . . In dichte ghestelt.* By Anthonis Verensis. 4<sup>o</sup>, Delft, 1589.

† A Porquin married a member of the family of Aertsens of Bergen-op-Zoom, see Horckenrode, *Nobiliaire des Pays Bays*; complement, t. ii. p. 74.

TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read a paper on the vases of Magna Græcia, which will be printed in *Archæologia*.

In illustration of Mr. Ely's paper a number of vases from the Society's (Ashpitel) collection were exhibited, as well as an unusually fine and large example belonging to Mr. Lawrence.

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

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Thursday, February 7th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

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

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., President :—

1. Il Museo Capitolino illustrato da M. Bottari e N. Foggini. 3 vols. (Bound in two). 8vo. Milan, 1819—21.
2. Le Pelerinage de Vie Humaine de Guillaume de Degnileville. Edited by J. J. Stürzinger, Ph.D. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. London, 1893.

Notice was again given that a ballot for the election of a new Member of Council, in the room of Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.P., deceased, would be taken at the ordinary meeting of the Society on Thursday, February 14th, and that the Council had recommended Professor Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L., M.P., to fill the vacancy.

The following letter concerning the old Jewry Wall at Leicester was read :

“ Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway,  
General Manager's Office, Manchester,  
Feb. 5th, 1895.

SIR,

I have received your letter dated yesterday, on the subject of the old Jewry Wall at Leicester.

I shall be glad to do what I can to assist you in the preserva-

tion of this relic of ancient Roman building, but I am unable to give you any definite assurance that it will not be disturbed.

Everything will depend upon the necessities of our new Line, which must have the first consideration.

Yours truly,

WM. POLLITT,

General Manager.

W H. St. John Hope, Esq."

Captain ALFRED HUTTON, F.S.A., exhibited an early silver-mounted Small Sword, on which he read the following notes :

"The sword now exhibited is undoubtedly a fine example of the early form of the small sword. The blade is flat and double edged, with the lettering 'MEFECIT . . . . SALINGEN' engraved on both sides, and between these words the 'running wolf' in gold. The hilt is, for this class of weapon, remarkably massive, and is very highly ornamented; I should say that it has been very carefully cast in the first instance and then elaborately chased. On the shell there are four plaques representing episodes in the siege of a fortress. The mounted figures are in complete armour, with the exception of the two chiefs, who are represented on one of the plaques engaged in single combat, wearing buff coats and large plumed hats, and fighting with the long pistol, the 'dag.' The landscapes have been very carefully worked up, the tooling of the skies being much more minute than that of the foreground and distance. The hilt is furnished with a strong single ring on the outside only, the quillons are curved up and down, the *pas d'âne* is very much curled and somewhat flattened, and there is a knucklebow with an extra guard attached to the ring, a very uncommon feature in the small sword. On the inside of the ring is a maker's mark, the letters T. H., or possibly three T.'s, in monogram contained in a shield. There are also two other curious rough marks, one in the shape of a heart and the other somewhat in the form of an oak leaf, but these may be only flaws in the casting. The grip is a solid mass of silver, and the pommel is in two pieces; the smaller one, the cap, I had to have replaced, as it was missing. The hilt generally is ornamented with armed figures, medallions, mermaids, and grotesque dogs. These dogs appear so often that it seems to me that they may perhaps have some heraldic meaning, and on this point I should be very glad if some of the Fellows could enlighten me. The shell on the inside shows signs of the sword having been very often worn, and there are, I think, traces of blood-rust on the blade.

As regards the period to which the sword belongs, I myself considered it to be about the middle of the seventeenth century, but not being satisfied with my own opinion I showed it to the Baron de Cosson and also to Mr. Stibbert. The Baron put it down to, roughly speaking, 1650, and Mr. Stibbert as either very late Louis XIII. or very early Louis XIV.

As to its nationality I am confident that it is entirely German, in great measure from its peculiar bias. Holding it in one's hand, as the French held it at the time I speak of, and as we hold a small sword now, that is, in supination, it has the feeling of being what is called 'broken backed'; but on turning the hand round into pronation we find that it poises perfectly, and this position of pronation was the guard taught by the German masters, a fact which we have recorded by Liancour (1686) and Girard (1736), who teach their pupils what to do when opposed to it.

The silver work I should also ascribe to the Germans, having compared it with the figures in the 'Kreig Schule' of Dilichius.

These seventeenth-century small swords bring us face to face with other interesting historical matter, that of the art of using them; they are associated with the transition from the fight of the old long rapier to that of the French duelling weapon of to-day; and strange as it may appear, it has taken a matter of two centuries to completely effect the development, as we find the last faint survival of the ancient method, that is to say, the modified use of the left hand, in the work of Guzman Rolando (1822); but to say anything further on this just now would be, I think, inappropriate."

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited two brooches of late Celtic fabric of unusual size and character, lately found in the camp of *Æsica* on the Roman wall in Northumberland, on which he read a descriptive and critical paper.

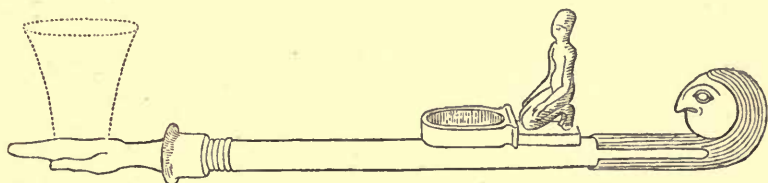
Mr. Evans's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited an ancient Egyptian bronze incense holder, on which he read the following remarks:

"The incense holder, or incense burner, which I exhibit this evening is undoubtedly one of the rarest objects preserved to us that belonged to the ancient Egyptians. It is interesting as being so familiar to all who visit Egypt or who read the various works on Egyptology, for there is hardly a temple on the walls of which this is not depicted. Strange to say, the implements



themselves are excessively rare, although we might presume that in ancient times every temple in Egypt possessed one or more of them; but up to the present time there are very few of them known. Of these there are two in the Gizeh Museum, one in bronze (not such a fine specimen as the one now shown) and one in wood gilt. The latter is about 18 inches in length and a portion of it is silvered, but it has not got the kneeling figure. This was undoubtedly an actual incense holder which would have had a bronze vase fixed in the hand to contain the fire, and was probably made of wood as being lighter than bronze. It may have been used by an ancient king or priest, to relieve him of the strain of holding a heavy bronze implement at arm's length. Then there is a bronze specimen in the collection at the Vatican; a bronze one in the private collection of a Russian gentleman; and a roughly-made bronze specimen in the British Museum, but this last is unlike the usual forms we

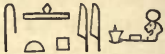


EGYPTIAN BRONZE INCENSE HOLDER.  
( $\frac{1}{3}$  linear.)

are accustomed to see upon the monuments. There is also one in the Berlin Museum.

The specimen now before us is of bronze, and measures 20 inches in length. It consists of a thick cylindrical piece of bronze, which may be solid, or, as is more probable, a hollow tube charged with some baser metal, since the weight of it is considerable. It has at one end an open left hand, the thumb and first finger of which are perfect, but the others have been damaged or broken off and badly repaired by an inexperienced person. The other end is furnished with the head of a hawk turned inwards; it wears the usual head-covering, which is continued for a length of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches along the handle of the holder. The head appears to have been slightly damaged, but this appearance possibly arises from the formation of oxide. About the centre of the arm is an open receptacle in the form of a cartouche (  ) for containing the incense pastilles; it measures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in width.

Kneeling in front of this receptacle is the figure of a king, 3 inches in height, wearing the crown upon his head.

In hieroglyphics this implement was called  S-hetepi, with the figure of an incense holder as the determinative. We are all well acquainted with it on the monuments and on the papyri, where we see it used by a king or priest; this latter functionary was called in early times incense bearer to the king.

When making an offering to the gods, the king or officiating priest appears to have held the implement most frequently grasped in his left hand, although occasionally we observe it was held in the right hand. When held in the left hand we see the king or functionary depicted as taking the pastilles out of the central cup with the finger and thumb of his right hand, and throwing them one by one apparently in quick succession into the censer, which was a small bronze vase or cup fixed into the centre of the open hand to hold the fire. This is shown in the temple of Abydos, where king Seti I. (about B.C. 1400) is represented standing and burning incense to the god Rā, and in another part of the temple where he stands before an altar and the bark of the god Chnemu.

The usual incense holders that we are familiar with as shown upon the monuments are of a similar form; but they vary in a certain degree. In many examples the long arm is rather curved, but they are usually depicted as being straight; sometimes the hawk's head with which the butt end is furnished is ornamented with the disk of the sun god Rā, but my specimen does not appear to have had a disk upon the head. It is, however, furnished with the kneeling figure of a king, which was used by Rameses III. and in late Ptolemaic times.

The incense burnt in the temples before the altar was called *sen neter*, that is, divine incense or frankincense, and was made up into small balls or pastilles, called in Egyptian, *tsa*.

I quote the following from Sir Gardner Wilkinson, who says that 'the incense consisted of various qualities or ingredients, according to circumstances, as I have stated in the offerings made to the sun, when resin, myrrh and *kuphi* were adapted to different times of the day. Myrrh, says Plutarch, is supposed to be called Bal by the Egyptians, signifying the dissipation of melancholy, and the *kuphi* is a mixture composed of the following sixteen ingredients: honey, wine, raisins, cypress, resin, myrrh, aspalathus, seselis, sthænanthus, asphaltus, saffron and dock, the greater and lesser juniper, cardamums and aromatic reed.\*

\* *The Ancient Egyptians*, iii. 398.

Resinous lumps of substance of a ruby red colour are frequently found in the tombs, and I possess a piece of it from Thebes; it is undoubtedly a substance used as incense.

The king or priest making the offering of incense always addressed the deity before whom he stood with a prayer, craving his assistance and begging him to accept the offering, for which the god in return granted him a long, pure, and happy life. Many other offerings were often made upon the altar at the same time, as we read upon the funeral stelæ that the deceased person gives thousands of oxen, geese, bread, clothes, textiles, incense, wax and all things good and pure upon which a god lives.

These incense holders did not apparently come into use before the XVIIIth Dynasty; before that period, upon examination of various temples in Egypt, and upon looking through the plates of Lepsius's *Denkmäler*, we find the usual mode of offering incense to the gods was by the king or priest holding a small vase of burning incense in each hand. In a plate given by Rosellini, pl. xliv., and also by Lepsius, illustrating a procession in which the king Ser-Xeperu-Rā, Setep-en Rā Heru em heb, the last of the XVIIIth Dynasty, is being carried upon a litter upon the shoulders of twelve men, a priest walks in front with a sort of dancing gait, brandishing the incense holder with his right hand, and his left hand held up in the attitude of turning round to diffuse the incense over the king. This specimen has, however, no receptacle for the pastilles, and there is no censer in the hand of the holder, but a lump of incense is simply smouldering upon the bare hand of the implement.

King Seti I., in the temple of Karnak, holds an incense holder in his left hand, which has a vase of incense upon the hand and also another vase for pastilles in the centre of the arm, whilst in his right hand he holds a libation vase. In the same temple is a representation of Rameses II. holding one before Amen-Rā. It was not at all an uncommon occurrence for a king or priest to make an offering of incense and a libation of wine at the same time. Upon other monuments we see figures of kings holding the incense burner in the right hand and a *khopesh* or a *menat* in his left hand.

In pl. cxiv. of Rosellini, Rameses III., in making an offering before the god Osiris, holds what appears to be a gold incense burner in his left hand, whilst in his right are three gold libation vases of wine, each bearing the prenomen of that monarch, Usr-māt-Rā-meri-Amen.

In pl. xvi. of Rosellini, is a figure of a king without any name given, holding three golden incense holders in his left

hand, all hawk-headed, without the disk on the hawk's head and without any central receiver for the pastilles. The hands are, however, furnished with open vases or cups containing the smouldering incense. In his right hand he carries the *Xerp* sceptre.\*

In the Temple of Luxor, Amenhotep III., king of the XVIIIth Dynasty, in making an offering to Amen-Rā (*see* Rosellini, pl. xlii.) holds in his right hand an incense holder of very unusual form, it being furnished with two hands holding censers, fixed upon the single arm as usual, without any pastille holder in the centre; the butt end is ornamented with the hawk's head.

In another plate Rameses X. holds one in his left hand with a plain hawk's head, receiver and censer.

On the walls of the treasure house of Rameses III. in the Temple of Medinet Habu, I observed a figure of that king holding an incense burner, very similar to that now exhibited, before the gods Amen Rā, Thoth, Mut and Ptah. Upon a column in the same temple is a representation of Rameses III. using an incense burner without the kneeling figure to the god Ptah and Sechet.

When at Karnak, in the Temple of Khensu I saw a figure of Rameses III. represented as using an incense burner like mine before an altar to Rā and Sechet.

At the Rameseum, Rameses II. is depicted using a like implement, without the kneeling figure. I also noticed the implement in the tomb of Sen Nefer at Thebes, which belongs to the XVIIIth Dynasty, and in tomb VI. in the valley of the tombs of the kings at Thebes.

From this it will be seen that incense holders like this one were in use as early as the XXth Dynasty, B.C. 1200.

We then find them precisely similar during the times of the Ptolemies, for instance at Karnak, Abydos, and Denderah, whilst at Der-el Medineh Ptolemy holds four like it, braced together in his left hand.

In the Temple of Denderah I met with a representation of Ptolemy XIV. (*see* illustration), B.C. 45, with Cleopatra and Caesarion, holding in his left hand a similarly formed implement to that now before us, upon which he is represented throwing the pastilles in a most dexterous manner with his right hand into the censer. On the walls of the same temple is a royal

\* In the papyrus of Ani (*Book of the Dead*, published by the Trustees of the British Museum, pl. vi.) two priests are seen officiating before a table of offerings, one of whom is burning incense out of an incense holder which he holds in his left hand, whilst he carries an alabaster (?) libation vase in his right.

priest making an offering of incense to a king, whose name is not given, out of a censer which he appears to be holding in his bare hand, and is figured as throwing the pastilles into the fire with his right hand.\*



FIGURE OF PTOLEMY XIV. WITH AN INCENSE HOLDER. FROM THE TEMPLE OF DENDERAH.

At Philæ, and at the Temple of Kalabshé, I noticed upon the walls representations of Augustus Caesar making use of incense holders with the kneeling figure upon the arm. At Edfu, Ptolemy Epiphanes holds one, and he throws pastilles with his other hand into the censer.

\* See also "Dendérah, description générale du Grand Temple de cette ville. par Mariette-Bey," plate 20.

Some of the censers used appear to have been cups or vases on stems furnished with covers which were probably perforated to permit of the fumes escaping.

During the late times of the Ptolemies and the Roman Emperors, all the various types of incense holders employed by the Egyptian Kings in the earlier times appear to have been adopted and used by them.

After reviewing the results of my visits to the various temples of Upper Egypt and to the examination of the plates of the large works already mentioned, I have observed that the earliest example of an incense holder exactly like mine occurs upon the walls of the temple of Khensu at Karnak, where Rameses III., the first king of the XXth Dynasty, B.C. 1200, is represented as using one. I have already stated that incense holders occur in the time of Seti I. of the XVIIIth Dynasty, but the form differs from the specimen now before us, inasmuch as they have no kneeling figure upon the arm. After this time I have not met with them again, with the exception of Osorkon I. using a plain one before the goddess Bast,\* until the period of the Ptolemies, but that is no proof they were not used during that interval.

Judging from the form and condition of the metal of this implement, I am inclined to give it a late date, say between 600-300 B.C.

I may further add that it was purchased for me in Cairo by a friend who is a Fellow of this Society, and it is supposed to have been found at Bubastis, which is probable, as the appearance of the bronze is in favour of that locality."

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

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Thursday, February 14th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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. R. S. Mylne, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A. :—Memorials of the Scottish Family of Glen. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D., LL.D. Privately printed. 4to. Edinburgh, 1888.

\* See *Bubastis*, by E. Naville, pl. xxxix.

From H. W. Fincham, Esq. :—

1. A Guide to the Priory and Parish Church of St. John, Clerkenwell. 8vo. London, 1894.

2. Photo-lithographic print of the Crypt, St. John's, Clerkenwell (recently cleared). From a drawing by W. Monk. Folio.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., President :

1. Peruvian Antiquities. By M. E. Rivero and J. J. von Tschudi. Translated by F. L. Hawks, D.D., LL.D. 8vo. New York, 1853.

2. Britanno-Roman Inscriptions, with critical notes. By the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D. 8vo. Toronto, 1863.

From the Author :—On the Lady Chapel by the Cloister of Wells Cathedral and the adjacent buildings. By Edmund Buckle, M.A. 8vo. Taunton, 1894.

Hardinge Francis Giffard, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

J. G. Waller, Esq., and Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart, M.A., M.P., deceased.

F. P. WEBER, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., exhibited an antique *phiale* of terra-cotta, supposed to have been originally silvered to imitate metal, on which he read the following notes :

“ This antique plate or *phiale* is circular and measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The height of the plate at the brim is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is of terra-cotta, evidently first of all turned on a potter's wheel, though to make it more ornamental moulded terra-cotta reliefs have been affixed to its concave surface ; in this specimen these have been slightly chipped off. These reliefs consist of a plaque somewhat circular and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, occupying the centre of the plate and surrounded by a circular border of vine leaves and bunches of grapes ; the leaves and grapes are united by incised tendril-like lines. The plaque represents Hercules on the right, seated to left, resting his right hand on his club ; facing Hercules is seated a half-draped female figure holding an uncertain object, possibly part of her drapery, in her left hand ; between them and behind them stands a winged female figure holding in her left hand a plate with fruit (?) on it. Klügmann has suggested that the scene was intended to represent the marriage of Hercules.

This *phiale*, which I obtained in Italy in 1887, was possibly found together with a similar *phiale* and other vessels of like fabric now contained in the collection of the British Museum ; and these British Museum specimens are stated to have been found in two tombs situated between Orvieto and Bolsena. The plate is now in the collection of my father, who has been kind enough to lend it me to show this evening.

The central plaque reminded me of metal work, and I was therefore much interested when Mr. Murray, of the British Museum, told me that a similar plate, together with other terra-cotta vessels of similar fabric, had been described in the *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archaeologica*,\* by A. Klügmann, who thought that these terra-cotta vessels were originally covered with a silver glaze to imitate metal, and that Athenaeus of Naucratis referred to such pieces when he said: *βάπτονται εἰς τὸ δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀργυραί.* †

I should like this suggestion of Klügmann to be proved. If he were right, the black material still remaining on part of the surface of this plate might contain silver, but Professor A. H. Church, who kindly attempted to test some of this black material scraped off the plate, found that it would not dissolve in any of the ordinary solvents, and therefore as far as I know Klügmann's suggestion, if he really referred to a covering containing metallic silver, as I understand him, has not yet been proved.

The subject of the central plaque appears to be an Etruscan ‡ copy of some late Italo-Greek design, like the scenes on the toilet-caskets, etc. of 'Apulian' painted terra-cotta ware, which may be seen in such numbers in the museum of Ruvo and are represented in all considerable collections.

Athenaeus was speaking of phialae with four handles, which appeared to him to be hand-moulded. They were manufactured in his native town of Naucratis in Egypt, apparently during his lifetime, and therefore in the third century A.D. He could, therefore, not have referred to the actual vases described by Klügmann, of which the present one is an example, but may have referred to vases with a similar glaze. I think Klügmann had in mind a coating containing metallic silver, but it must be remembered that glazes containing metallic silver or of merely silver-like lustre are not the only pottery glazes which can fairly well represent a relief intended for silver-work. A black glaze may efficiently take the place of silver, as one may see by comparing a specimen of the 'phiale mesomphalos' of black glazed terra-cotta, representing 'the chariots of the gods,' or rather the 'apotheosis of Hercules,' with a similar specimen in silver *repoussé* work; both specimens are exhibited side by side at the British Museum.

That the phiale shown to-night was meant to appear like a phiale

\* Vol. 43, 1871, page 5.

† See Athenaeus, *Deipnosophistae*, Schweighäuser's edition, Strassburg, 1804. vol. iv. p. 280. *Lib.* xi. clxi.

‡ The peculiarities of Etruscan work in this plaque are only slightly marked, and this is usually so in Etruscan copies of Greek or Italo-Greek originals made at late periods when Greek art itself was declining.



of silver is confirmed by the showy and purely decorative character of vessels of similar fabric. An *cœnochoë* and an amphora of the same kind of pottery in the collection of the British Museum are mere outer shells to look like vessels, and made with large apertures at the base so that they could never have held any liquid. In fact they were shams probably made for tomb-use and analogous to the lead rings and tinsel gold jewelry made for sepulchral decoration.

I will only add a few words as to the probable date of the phiale and other vessels of similar make. Everything is in favour of their being assigned to a late period; first of all their careless execution and their sham, merely ornamental character. The *cœnochoë* and amphora in the British Museum were not even made so that they could hold liquid. Characteristic of the execution is the careless way in which on the phiale the reliefs representing leaves and bunches of grapes are united by incised tendril-like lines. The design speaks no less strongly for their late origin, for on the central plaque of the phiale the winged female is probably not a Victory but a sort of 'female Cupid,' and may be considered as characteristic of a late design as the androgynous cupids on late Italo-Greek painted terra-cotta vessels. Mr. Murray thinks that I shall not be wrong in placing the date of the manufacture of vessels of this fabric somewhere between the third century B.C. and the first century A.D."

The Rev. R. B. GARDINER, M.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on some iron monumental plates in Wadhurst church, Sussex, drawings of which were also exhibited:

"It is well known that the ironworks of Sussex flourished during the seventeenth century, and decayed gradually during the eighteenth. One of the products of these iron foundries was monumental plates, of which no less than thirty lie on the floor of Wadhurst church and are in excellent condition. Whoever invented the idea may boast with Horace, '*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*,' for while most of our village churches have been despoiled of their brasses, these iron plates, being neither portable nor valuable, still exist, with their devices and lettering in many cases as perfect as when they were laid. And certainly in some cases they lie *in situ*. The village story is that they are so well preserved because they were hidden by the pews till the church was repewed; this happened in 1824, and again in 1858. Now these slabs were (all but one) visible when my uncle, the late Mr. Courthope, of the College of Arms, copied them about 1835, and he then noted that the pews which had

been removed ten years before showed evidence of dating from early in the seventeenth century, so that the previous repewing was done before most of these slabs were cast. At any rate, although the vicar writes in 1858 'These slabs with 'Here lyeth' are liars all, for we could find neither vaults nor human remains beneath them,' I cannot but think that he probably did not dig deep enough, and that at any rate the statement is too sweeping. On several of these slabs there are incised initials cut at dates varying from forty to one hundred and fifty years after the slab was originally laid down. Now several of the persons thus commemorated have monuments on the walls of the church besides, and the object of cutting these initials was clearly to mark the place of burial; indeed at least three of the monuments on the wall refer the reader to initials cut (though only on stones) in other parts of the church. I do not think then that these slabs were disturbed in 1824, but in 1858 many were moved; the space inside the altar rails was cleared; and even those which were left in the chancel were rearranged, the rest being removed to the aisles of the church.

Merely as monumental slabs these present no more interest than the records of other village churches, though there are several points about the heraldry to which I will call attention in conclusion.

But as specimens of iron foundry they have an interest of their own.

The slabs are generally about six feet by two feet, and as far as I could observe about 1 inch thick at the edge, the largest is 80 inches by 32. The earliest slabs are quite flat with shields or initials, or both, in high relief.

The second pattern, which lasts till the middle of the seventeenth century, is highly ornamented, the letters and decorations being on a level with the border ridge while the field is sunk. After this the slabs have as a rule only inscriptions, of which the letters are sometimes level with the edge on a sunken ground and sometimes stand out boldly on a level surface.

With regard to the method of casting, after some inquiry I learn that the mould was first made in a kind of black sand, the shields, whether with dates, initials, or armorial bearings, being carved on wood blocks and impressed upon the bed of the mould.

In the case of the ornamental slabs it appears to me probable that not only the heads, borders, and ornaments, but possibly the whole inscription, was carved on a wooden slab.

The inscriptions show every possible form of mistake, not merely in spelling, which is arbitrary, but in the inversion or omission of letters, the omission of words and dates, 'here

lycth' for more than one, also 'actatis suæ' and 'grandmother posuit' as if these were standing forms.

Three methods have been suggested in which the inscriptions were made: either they were entirely carved in the wood as has been suggested above; or the inscription was set up in a series of wooden letters, and after the lines had been marked by embedded laths so many letters were put into each line as it would hold in width. This would account for the occurrence of the strange divisions of words, sometimes a single letter only appearing at the end of a line. Thirdly, in the cases of some letters and figures, they appear to have been only scratched in the sand with a pointed stick.

In the solitary instance of Judith Legas the letters and figures are inlaid in brass.

With regard to the heraldry of the slabs the Barham Arms appear simply as three bears, and also with a fess charged with a fleur-de-lys between two martlets, and on four Barham slabs the shields are only charged with three estoiles, but even these vary, having five, six, and eight points. Mrs. Ann Barham, a spinster, has two coats on her slab; the second one, which is much defaced, I cannot identify, but it has a very strange crest.

It is to be noted that Mrs. Porter (*née* Colpeper) has on her slab the arms of the Colpepers with the baronet's hand.

With regard to founder's marks, a monogram, apparently representing N. M., occurs on one slab and may stand for Nicholas Manser. T. C. occurs twice, and T, evidently to be followed by another letter, either omitted or defaced on two more. I doubt whether the N. on another slab is more than put in to fill up the line.

The two fire-backs exhibited at the same time came from Wick House in Wadhurst. The larger bears the royal (Tudor) arms, with other devices, the smaller bears a conventional vase, surmounted by a man's head dressed in a ruff, and might be assigned to the early part of the seventeenth century."

W. PALEY BAILDON, Esq., F.S.A., by permission of G. J. Moore, Esq., exhibited the original roll of the accounts of the reeve of the manor of Appleby, Leicestershire, for the year 1367-8, on which he read the following remarks:

"By the kindness of Mr. G. J. Moore, J.P., D.L., of Appleby, I am able to exhibit the accounts of the reeve of the manor of Appleby Parva, Leicestershire, for 41 & 42 Edward III., 1367-8. The document has a small piece torn out and is rather rubbed in places, but on the whole is in excellent condition. An interesting feature is that the tally

recording the payment by the reeve of 40s. to the lord of the manor is still attached to the foot.

I do not propose to weary you by reading the whole of these accounts, but will call your attention to a few of the more interesting items.

Appleby Parva is a manor and township partly in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire, and partly in that of Repton and Gresley, Derbyshire; a payment of 5s. for 'Repyndon Selver' is probably the Hundred fine due to the Hundred Court of Repton. Part of this sum seems to have been paid by Sir Edmund de Appleby and his tenants at the curious rate of 22d. and 22½d. in alternate years.

An account of Appleby will be found in Nichols's *History of Leicestershire*, iv. 439, from which the following particulars are chiefly taken. At the date of these accounts the manor belonged to the Vernons of Haddon; it had come to the family by the marriage of Sir William Vernon and Margery, daughter of Robert de Stockport, *temp.* John. It appears to have been parcel of the earldom of Lancaster, and in 1323 was held by Richard de Vernon and Maud, his wife, *in capite*, as of the Honour of Tutbury. William was Richard's next heir, then aged 10 years (Esch. 16 Edw. II.).

At the date of this account Sir Richard de Vernon was lord of the manor, which apparently descended with the other Vernon property to Sir George Vernon, ob. 7 Eliz., who left two daughters and co-heiresses, Dorothy, who married Sir John Manners, and Margaret, who married Sir Thomas Stanley. Appleby fell to the share of the latter. This is not quite clear, however, for Nichols, in tracing the title of the Moores to the manor, leaves off abruptly at this point, and begins again with a George Appleby, who levied a fine of this manor in 1560. Possibly there were two manors, or perhaps the Vernons sold their manor; but however this may be, Margaret Stanley, Sir George Vernon's daughter, had the manor of Appleby at her death, according to the inquisition in 1600 (Esch. 42 Eliz.).

I was unable to find either the fine of 1560 or the escheat of 1600 at the Record Office, so that I am unable to throw any further light on this point.

The Edmund de Appleby I have already mentioned was apparently lord of the adjoining manor of Appleby Magna, and the principal tenant under the Vernons at Appleby Parva. He paid a rent of assize of 53s. 4d., as well as 3d. in lieu of a pair of spurs at Christmas.

Burton says, 'Though many of note have descended out of this house, yet the most eminent was that renowned soldier, Sir Edmund de Appleby, knt., who served at the battle of

Cressy, 20 Edw. III., where he took Monsieur Robert du Mailarte, a nobleman of France, prisoner; after, in 8 Ric. II. went into France with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to treat of a peace betwixt both kingdoms; lastly, 9 Ric. II. accompanied the said duke and the lady Constance, his wife, and daughter and co-heir of Peter, king of Castile, in his voyage into Castile.\*

Nichols also gives a very interesting inventory, dated 1375, of the goods of this Edmund de Appleby.

There is a tomb with effigies of a knight and a lady in Appleby church, which is said to be that of Sir Edmund and his wife.

There had been a dispute between Sir Richard de Vernon and Sir Edmund de Appleby as to the relief and homage of the latter, and also as to Vernon's right to amerce Appleby's tenants at the view of frank-pledge.

This dispute was settled this year, and the parties met on a 'love-day,' and indulged in that harmless necessary dinner which Englishmen can never dispense with. They had a sucking-pig and three capons, and a bushel and a half of wheat was made into oven-bread for the occasion; what they drank we are not told, as the wine consumed would not pass through the reeve's hands, but the sundries cost 8s. 5d., a considerable sum, besides the provender for the horses.

Appleby was forgiven £5 6s. 8d. of rent in arrear, £1 for his relief, and 3s. for the amercement of his tenants to the assize of ale for five years past, because it belonged to him by ancient custom and not to the court leet.

The natives of the manor paid 59s. 2d. rent, besides an aid of £4 at Michaelmas, and rents in kind consisting of cocks and hens; eight cocks and fourteen hens had been received, and seven cocks and sixteen hens were still due. The natives and customary tenants were also bound to do their *precarie* or boon works; they ploughed in spring, they made hay in summer, and reaped in autumn; at the ploughing they had 6d. worth of beer; at the haymaking they received 'math ale' at a cost of 12d.; at the reaping they had 9d. worth of ale only.

The rent of a cottage was 1s. a year; three cottages and three acres of land were leased for 9s. a year, which leaves 2s. an acre for the land. A pig-house paid 2d. a year, and a smithy 6d.; four tenants, called 'Denykesmen,' paid 53s. 4d. The smith had encroached on the lord's waste by building part of a barn on it; for this he paid 1d. a year.

\* Burton.

The reeve was named John Roger-son. If we may judge from one entry he must have come from Ireland. In his account of the stock he says: 'Hens: Balance from last year, seven hens, of which one is a cock.' Among the 'issues of the manor' is the interesting item of 2s. 1d. for apples sold. I am not aware if this part of the country is at all an apple-producing district at the present day, but apples from Appleby certainly strikes one as very fitting.

An ox, a boar, two pigs, two yearling pigs, and two sucking-pigs, died of the murrain this year. What was done with the pigs we are not told, but the ox was skinned, and its hide was sold for 2s. 2d.

Three hundred eggs were sold for 15d.; two hens fetched 4d.; thirteen pigs, after having been fattened up for sale with two and a half quarters of peas, were sent to Coventry and there sold for 4s. apiece; the cost of taking them there was 12d. Wheat fetched from 7s. 4d. to 10s. 4d. the quarter; barley was 5s. the quarter.

A new ox-house and a new barn were built this year, and the expenses are given in some detail. They were post-and-pan erections, but the barn had a stone foundation. The barn cost altogether £13 19s. 9d. The wages of the workmen were as follows: carpenters, 2s. 6d. a week; the clerk of the works, 16d. a week; the thatcher, 4d. a day, and the woman who helped him, 2d. a day; the mason, 2s. 10d. a week. The carter received 9s. yearly; the ploughman, 10s.; and the driver, 8s. The lock and key for the barn cost 1s. Three pairs of gloves for the reapers cost 6d.

Two barns were hired, while the new one was in course of erection; 26s. 8d. and 6s. 8d. were paid for them respectively. 2d. was paid to the Brotherhood of St. John of Jerusalem; it is not stated what for.

The total receipts came to £38 9s. 11d., and the expenses to £33 17s. 4d., leaving a balance of £4 12s. 7d., but £4 had been paid to the lord on account, so that the net revenue of the manor was £8 odd.

The back of the roll is chiefly taken up with the stock accounts, wheat, peas, barley, and draget, and the live stock. There were three horses and a mare, which seems a small number, but probably the tenants had to bring their horses to the ploughing, etc. There were no sheep. The pigs were divided into *porci*, *porculi*, and *porcelli*, besides boars and sows. The *porcelli* seem to be sucking-pigs, for thirty were received of the issue of the two sows. Of these, three went in tithe, two died of the murrain after weaning, at least so I translate it, *post separationem*; one was consumed at the love-

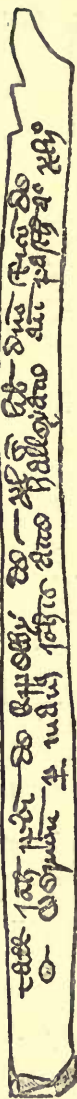
day, and seven were eaten up by their unnatural mother. Thirty capons were sold for 7s. 6d. because they were inferior.

The tally, of which I append a fac-simile, is interesting, as I believe that private tallies are very rare, though they must have existed in great numbers. I suppose they were destroyed from time to time, as those of us who are fortunate enough to have them to destroy burn their receipted bills. It has written on it, 'The tally of John the reeve of Appelby for 40s., delivered to Sir Richard de Vernon by the hands of John atte Halle-yate [the steward] before Easter, anno 42.' The roll is entirely in Latin, with a few English words used here and there when the writer's stock of Latin gave out. The full text of the roll is here given:

COMPOTUS Johannis filii Rogeri, prepositi de Appelby, ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis anno R. R. Edwardi tercii post conquestum xlj<sup>o</sup> usque incrastinum ejusdem festi anno revoluto xlij<sup>o</sup> per annum integrum.

ARRERAGIA.—Idem respondit de xj li. x s. ix d. ob. receptis de arreragiis suis ultimi compoti sui precedentis.

REDDITUS ASSISE.—Et liij s. iiij d. rec. de redditu Edmundi de Appelby militis terminis S. Andree et Ramis palmarum. Et de iij d. de redditu tenementi quondam Johannis Harper et Henrici le Warde loco unius paris calcarium termino Natalis Domini. Et de ij s. de redditu tenementi quondam Ric. Pecher de terminis predictis. Et de lix s. ij d. de redditu nativorum et cotariorum ad eosdem terminos. Et de v s. de Repyndon selvar termino Pur' Beate Marie. Et de xij d. de redditu cotagii Johannis Dogge terminis predictis. Et de xij d. de redditu cotagii Johannis atte Walle termino Nat' S. Johannis Baptiste. Et de xij d. de redditu Willelmi Dynot ad eundem terminum. Et de ix s. de tribus cotagiis et vj acris terre quondam Willelmi Merkes sibi dimissis. Et de iiij li. de auxilio nativorum termino S. Mich. Et de ijd. de redditu Rogeri Payn pro una domo ad porcos suos. Et de vj d. de Gilberto Smyth pro uno fabricio sibi dimisso.



TALLY FROM  
THE  
ACCOUNT OF  
THE REEVE  
OF  
THE MANOR  
OF APPELBY,  
1367-8.

Et de iij s. iiij d. de redditu ejusdamcrofti quondam Wilhelmi Merkes hoc anno. Et de liij s. iiij d. de redditu iiij tenencium vocatorum Denykesmen ad terminos predictos. Et de xxij s. vj d. ob. de terris dominicis ad firmam pro parte dimissa. Et de jd. de Gilberto Smyth pro parte ejusdem [*sic*] grangie versus viam posito de novo redditu super vastum domini.

Summa, xiiij . xij s. viij d. ob.

EXITUS MANERII.—Et de ij s. ij d. de j corio unius bovis mortui in morina vendito ut extra. Et de xv d. de ccc ovis de exitu gallinarum venditis ut extra. Et de ij s. jd. de pomis venditis. Et vj panibus exheimalibus ad terminum Nat' Domini prec' vj d., nihil hoc anno quia prepositus tantum expendit de pane suo proprio quando dominus ibidem fuit. Et de ij s. vj d. pro licencia habenda lucrandi petram pro furno. Et de xij d. de parvis shippes \* venditis.

Summa, ix s.

VENDICIO BLADI ET STAURI.—Et de ix s. ij d. de j quarterio ij bussellis frumenti venditis, prec' quaterii, vij s. iiij d. Et de xxxj s. de iij quart' frumenti vend', prec' quart', x s. iiij d. Et de xvij s. viij d. de ij quart' frumenti vend', prec' quart', ix s. iiij d. Et de x s. de j quart' frumenti vend'. Et de iij s. jd. ob. de v bussellis ordeï vend', prec' quart', v s. Et de liij s. de xij porcis vend' ut extra, prec' capitis, iiij s. Et de iiij d. de ij gallinis vend' ut extra.

Summa, vj li. iiij s. iij d. ob.

PERQUISITE CURIE.—Et de xliij s. ix d. de finibus et perquisitis Curie hoc anno, ut patet per rotulos Curie.

VENDICIO SUPER COMPOTUM.—De rebus venditis super compotum ut extra lxxvij s. iiij d. ob.

Summa totalis receptorum cum arreragiis, xxxviiij li. ix s. xj d.

ALLOCACIONES ET CONDONACIONES.—Idem petit allocacionem de vj li. vj s. viiiij d. condonatis Edmundo de Appelby, milite, per dominum, de redditu suo a retro existente, et de relevio ejusdem Edmundi, unde de relevio xx s. Et eidem iij s. de amerciamento pro assisa cervisie de tenentibus ipsius Edmundi per v annos preteritos, quia pertinent ad dictum Edmundum de jure de antiqua consuetudine et non pl[egio] de vis[u] franc[o] †

\* *Sic*. I cannot suggest the meaning.

† A curious variation from the usual form.



tangunt. Et eidem vij s. jd. de amerciamento Rogeri Payn condonato per dominum.

Summa, vj li. xvj s. ix d.

CUSTUS CARUCARUM.—Et in vij peciis ferri emptis pro carucis vj s. xj d. In calibe empto pro eisdem xij d. In opere eorundem xvij d. ob., pro quolibet pecio ij d. ob. Et pro j caruca de novo empta, xij d. ob.\* In iij pedal' emptis, xij d. In j jugo empto, iij d.

Summa, xj s. viij d.

CUSTUS CARECTARUM ET FERURE EQUORUM.—Et pro axeling' carecte cum ax' empt', vj d. In vj eluteis ad carectas emptis, xiiij d. In uncto ad carectas, x d., pro cariendo meremium ad grangiam. In j coler' empto, xvj d. In j pari traccium empto, viij d. In dimidio corio equino albatof empto pro hernes' carectarum reparanda, xij d. Et in ferura iij equorum per annum, vs.

Summa, x s. vj d.

MINUTE ET NECESSARIE.—Et in decastracione porcutorum, suellorum et j suis, viij d. In oblacione famulorum, iiij d. In percamento empto pro rotulis Curie et pro diversis scribendis inter dominum et Edmundum de Appelby, vj d. Et pro tassis pisarum intrandis per ij vices, viij d. Et pro reynes capistris, ij d. Et pro ij crebis† emptis, vj d. Et in cervisia empta pro carucariis de precariis ad semen quadragesimale, vj d.

Summa, iij s. iiij d.

NOVUM EDIFICIUM ET CUSTUS DOMORUM.—Et pro meremio empto pro domo boveria facienda de novo pro parte, vij s. iiij d. Et pro DC lathes emptis pro eadem, ij s. vj. d. Et pro MCC lathnail emptis pro eadem, xvij d. In spiknail emptis, ij d. Et pro iij carpentariis pro factura ejusdem domus pro parte per j sept' ad mensam prepositi, iij s. ix d. Et pro stipendiis eorundem, nihil hic, quia soluta per dominum. Et pro lathing et stoding § ejusdem, viij d. Et cuidam coopertorio super eandem per vj dies, ij s., per diem, iiij d. Et pro j muliere eidem serviente, per idem tempus, xij d., per diem, ij d. Item in meremio empto pro nova grangia facienda apud manerium

\* This would be the wooden frame-work only.

† Of course this does not mean the hide of a white horse, but a horse-hide tanned, or made into white leather.

‡ For *cribris*, sieves.

§ Plastering or daubing.

domini, Cij s., ut patent parcelle super computum monstrate. Et in expensis iiij<sup>xx</sup> carectarum de predicta (?) car' dictum meremium de Coton Wode et Spitell Wode, xxx s., pro qualibet carecta, iiij d. ob. Et pro MDCCC lath' emptis pro eadem grangia, ix s., pro quolibet C, vj d. Et pro v M et dim' lathnail emptis pro eadem, vj s. xd. ob., pro M, xv d. Et pro CCC et dim . . . \* xxj d., pro qualibet C, vj d. Et pro C grossis clavis pro hostiis grangie, xij d. Et in stipendiis Thome carpentarii super facturam dicte grangie per v sept'; et Johannis Hayward pro dicto opere per viij sept' dim.; et Johannis de Newton pro dicto opere per viij sept'; et Johannis de Sheile ibidem pro dicto opere per vij sept', lxxj s. iijd., cuilibet captanti per sept', ij s. vj d. Et in stipendio Thome le Clerc ibidem pro dicto opere per vij sept' dim., x s., per sept', xvj d. Et cuidam coopertorio super dictam grangiam per xvij dies et dim', vj s. ij d., capienti per diem iiij d. Et pro j muliere eidem serviente per xvij dies et dim', ij s. xj d., per diem ij d. Et pro parietibus ejusdem grangie involuendis et plastrandis et faciendis, xx d. In virgis emptis pro cooperto ejusdem et parietibus faciendis, iiij s. vj d. Et pro asshelers emptis apud Sekyndon pro dicta grangia subponendis, v s. v d. Et in cervisia empta pro carectariis earundem de parte, iiij d. ob. Et cuidam cementario ibidem per ij sept' et ij dies pro parietibus subponendis, vj s. vij d., per sept', ij s. x d. Et pro tabulis sarrandis pro v hestiis ejusdem grangie, vij s. Et pro j carpentario pro factura dictarum hostiarum per x dies, v s., per diem vj d. In carne empto pro carpentariis pro dicta grangia levanda xij d. Et dati v carpentariis pro factura dicte grangie pro cerotec' x d. In j pecio ferri empto, cum opere ejusdem, pro heng hokes, † gogens, ‡ et plates, xv d., pro dictis v hostiis nove grangie. In j serura cum clave ad eandem pro parva hostia ejusdem grangie, xij d. Et pro dicto meremio ad dictam grangiam prostrando, iiij s. ij d., unde pro meremio in Coton Wode, ij s. iiij d.

Summa, xiiij li. xvij s. viij d., unde pro nova grangia, xij li. xix s. ix d.

TRITURA ET VENTILACIO.—Et pro tritura lij quart. dim. frumenti, xxij quart. vj bus. pisarum, xxj quart. j bus. ordeï, et x quart. v. bus dragetti, trituratis ad tascam, xxvj s., capiendo pro ij quart., x d. Et in ventilacione omnium bladorum ut extra, iiij s. vj d., pro quolibet quart., ob.

Summa, xxx s. iiij d.

\* A hole in the MS.; perhaps spike-nails.

† Hinge-hooks, the part driven into the side-post.

‡ Gudgeons, the ring part of the hinge, fastened to the door.

CUSTUS PRATORUM.—Et pro falcacione de Brode medewe, nihil, quia per costumarios. Et pro falcacione de Aylle medewe hoc anno, xvij d. Et pro math ale solut' hoc anno, xij d. In levando fenum in Aylle medewe, vj d.

Summa, iij s.

CUSTUS AUTUMPNI.—Et pro messione omnium bladorum domini hoc anno, xv s. ix d. In cervisia empta pro hominibus metentibus ad precarias, ix d. Et pro iij paribus serotecarum\* pro famulis, vj d.

Summa, xvij s.

STIPENDIA FAMULORUM.—Et in stipendio unius carectarii per totum annum, ix s. Et euidem tenenti carucam per annum, x s. Et cuidam fuganti carucam per annum, viij s. In stipendio porcarii ville ad tascam, vj s. iij d. Et pro potagio iij famulorum, iiij s. iiij d., capientium pro quolibet quart. bladi, iiij d. Et in stipendio unius famuli fugantis carucam per xv septimanas in estate quando alius carucarius fuit in auxilium ad carpentarios et ad coopertorios grangie et alia necessaria, iij s.

Summa, xl s. vij d.

EXPENSE DOMINI ET SENESCALLI.—Et in expensis domini venientis ibidem pro die amoris habendo inter ipsum et Edmundum de Appelby pro homagio ipsius Edmundi capiendo, viij s. v d., preter panem, iij capones, et j porcellum de stauro. Et in expensis senescalli super curiam per annum, iij s.

Summa, x s. v d.

EXPENSE FORINSECE.—Et soluti Fraternitati S. Johannis de Ierusalem', ij d. Et pro redditu resoluto Abbati de Leye' pro cotagio quondam Willelmi Merkes, vj d. Et [pro] quadam grangia locata de ten' Henrici le Warde, vj s. viij d. Et soluti Edmundo de Appelby pro grangia ab eo locata de tritur' anno preterito pro bladis domini ibidem intransdis, xxvj s. viij d. Et pro xij porcis fugatis usque Conventr' ad vendendum, et expensis ij hominum ibidem, xij d.

Summa, xxxv. s.

LIBERACIONES DENARIORUM.—Et liberati domino, xl s. per j talliam. Et eidem domino xl s. per unam indenturam.

Summa, iiij li.

\* Gloves.

Summa omnium expensarum et liberacionum, xxxiiij li. xvij s. iiij d.

Et sic debet domino, iiij li. xij s. vij d.

Et postea allocantur eidem xxx s. vj d. de frumento et caponibus super ipsum venditis ut extra. Et sic debet lxij s. j d.

[Back.]

FRUMENTUM.—Idem respondet de xxij quart' ij bus. frumenti receptis de veteri frumento anni precedentis. Et de xxx quart' ij bus. frumenti de exitu grangie tritur' ad tascam rasa mensura.\* Et de v quart' vj bus. oneratis super comptum ut r' [? respondet] se iiij<sup>to</sup>.

Summa, lvij quart' ij bus.

De quibus, in semine vij quart' vj bus. Et in liberacionibus famulorum ut inferius, viij quart' iij bus. Et liberata Johanni atte Halleyate, senescallo, preposito de Herlaston, xxv quart' iij bus. per talliam, unde de veteri frumento, viij quart' j bus. Et in pane furni pro expensis domini et aliorum pro die amoris inter dominum et Edmundum de Appelby, j bus. dim. Et pro carpentariis pro nova grangia levanda dim. bus. frumenti in pane furni pro eisdem carpentariis. Et liberata Johanni Pymme pro meremio ab eo empto pro dicta nova grangia ex certo pacto, iij bus. In vendicione ut infra, vij quart' ij bus., unde de veteri frumento, iij quart'. Et in vendicione super comptum v quart' vj bus. pro xxiijs.

Summa, lv quart' ij bus.

Et remanent iij quart' frumenti.

PISE.—De remanenti vij quart' pisarum. De exitu grangie tritur' et mensurata ut supra, xxiiij quart' vj bus. pisarum. Et de eodem exitu per estimacionem in garbis, iij quart'. Et de viij quart' j bus. oneratis super comptum ut r' [? respondet] se altero di'.†

Summa, xlj quart' vij bus.

De quibus in semine xiiij quart'. Et in liberacionibus famulorum ut inferius, vj quart' vij bus. Et in prebenda boum per estimacionem in garbis ad semen xlmale, j quart' dim. Et in prebenda equorum herciantium et euntium ad carue' equos

\* This seems to mean by scraped measure.

† I cannot explain this; the expression occurs several times.

. . . \* semen, ij quart'. Et pro xij porcis crassandis antequam venditi fuerint, ij quart' dim. Et pro . . . \* ij quart'. Et in prebenda equorum x customariorum et dim. ex consuetudine de precariis . . . \* et here' suis cum domino ad ij seson' v bus. Et in prebenda equorum domini et Ricardi de Leye' et aliorum pro die amoris inter dominum et Edmundum de Appelby pro homagio faciendo, iij bus. Et in prebenda equorum senescalli super curiam, j bus. Et in vendicione super compotum viij qrs. j bus. pro xxiiij s. iiij d. ob.

Summa, xxxviij quart' j bus.

Et remanent iij quart' vj bus. pisarum.

ORDEUM.—De exitu grangie tritur' et mensurata ut supra, xxj quart' j bus. et dim. Et de ij quart' vij bus. oneratis super compotum ut r' se quarto.

Summa, xxiiij quart'.

De quibus in semine iiij quart'. Et liberata Johanni at Halleyate, preposito de Herlaston, xvj quart' dim. per talliam. Et in vendicione ut infra, v bus. Et super compotum j quart' vij bus. pro xj s. vj d.

Summa, ut supra.

Et nihil remanet.

DRAGETUM.—De exitu grangie, x quart' v bus. drageti triturrata et mensurata ut supra.

Summa, x quart' v bus.

De quibus in semine, ij quart'. Et liberata preposito de Herlaston, viij quart' v bus. per talliam cum ordeo ut supra.

Summa, ut supra.

Et nihil remanet.

LIBERACIONES FAMULORUM.—De frumento ut supra, vii quart' iij bus. De pisis ut supra, vj quart' vij bus.

Summa, xv quart' ij bus.

De quibus, in liberacione unius carectarii et duorum caruciariorum per annum integrum, xij quart', quilibet capiens quart' ad xij<sup>cim</sup> sept'. Et in lib' cujusdam garcionis fugantis carucam equorum ad semen yemale et ad semen xlmale per xij sept', j quart', capiens ut supra. Et cuidam famulo fuganti carucam in estate per xv sept' quando alii famuli carucarii

fuerunt in auxilium cum carpentariis pro nova grangia facienda,  
j quart' ij bus., capiens ut supra.

Summa, ut supra.

Et nihil remanet.

EQUI.—De remanenti, iij equi.

Summa, iij.

Et remanent iij equi.

JUMENTUM.—De rem', j jumentum.

Summa, j.

Et remanet j jumentum.

BOVES.—De rem', viij boves.

De quibus, in morina, j, mense Augusti.

Et remanent vij boves.

APRI.—De rem', ij apri. Et de adjunctione porcutorum, j.

Summa, iij.

De quibus, in morina, j, mense Augusti. Et liberatus pre  
posito de Harlaston, j.

Summa, ij.

Et remanet j aper.

SUES.—De rem', ij sues.

Summa, ij.

Et remanent ij sues.

PORCI.—De rem', xxiiij porci. Et de adjunctione porcu  
lorum, xiiij.

Summa, xxxviiij.

De quibus, in morina, ij. Et in vendicione ut infra, xiiij.

Summa, xv.

Et remanent xxiiij porci.

PORCULI.—De rem', xvij porculi et porcelli.\*

De quibus, in morina, ij. Et in adjunctione cum porcis,  
xiiij. Et cum apris, j.

\* A *porcellus* was a sucking pig. Apparently it was called *porculus* when one year old, and when two years old *aper*, *sus*, or *porcus*, according to circumstances.

Summa, ut supra.

Et nihil remanet.

PORCELLI.—Et de xxx porcellis receptis de exitu suum per tempus compoti.

De quibus, in decima, iij. Et in morina post separacionem, ij. Et devorati per quandam suem, vij porcelli. Et in expensis domini, j.

Summa, [xiiij].

Et remanent xvij porculi et porcelli.

CAPONES.—De rem', xliij capones. Et de factione pult', xij.

Summa, lv.

De quibus, in expensis domini ad diem amoris inter dominum et Edmundum de Appelby, iij. Et super expensas senescalli ad curiam, ij. Et in vendicione super compotum, xxx pro vij s. vj d. quia deficiunt.

Summa, xxxv.

Et remanent xx capones.

GALLINE.—De rem', vij galline, quarum j gallus. Et de exitu earundem, xxxvj. Et de viij gallis et xiiij gallinis de redditu nativorum termino Natalis domini. Et in anno sequente r[eddent] vij galli et xvj galline.

Summa, lxxv.

De quibus, in allocacione prepositi causa officii sui, j gallus et ij galline. Et in caponibus ut supra, xij. Et liberate domino Henrico Bertlot, clerico hospicii domini, xvj, unde vij galli. Et in expensis senescalli, j. Et in vendicione ut infra, ij. Et super compotum, xxiiij, pro ij s.

Summa, [lviiij].

Et remanent j gallus et vj galline.

OVA.—Et de ccc ovis receptis de exitu gallinarum. Et venduntur ut infra.

Et nihil remanet.

CORIA.—De rem', j corium unius vacce. Et de j corio unius bovis superius recepto, mortui in morina. De quibus, in vendicione ut infra, j.

Et remanet j corium vaccivum ad dealbandum.

[On a small slip of parchment.]

Super facturam compoti de Appelby ad festum S. Mich',  
anno xlij.

Summa totalis receptorum et arreragiorum, xxxv li. xvij d. ob.

Summa onnium expensarum et liberacionum, xxxiiij li.  
xiiij s. iiij d.

Et sic debet domino, xxvij s. j d. ob.

Mem. quod dominus Edmundus de Appelby debet tunc de  
redditu aretro existente, liij s. iiij d. [cancelled].

Et idem Edmundus et tenentes ejus pro Repyndon selver  
pro v annis preteritis, ix s. ij d. ob., unde pro uno anno xxij d.  
et pro alio anno xxij d. qd. Et tenentes ejusdem Edmundi  
debent de amerciamento ad visum franci [plegii], x s. xd., quia  
non veniunt ad dictam [sic] visum franci [plegii].

Et Willelmus Broun debet vjs. viij d. de prestito per  
predium.

Et de diversis debitoribus dicto preposito debitis de redditu  
et aliis exitibus, iiij li. v s. j d. [cancelled].

Summa denariorum debitorum preposito, viij li. v s. j d.

De quibus in arreragio ut supra idem prepositus debet  
domino, xlv s. vj d. ob.

Et debet carpentar' in omnibus, xvj s. iiij d.

Et Johanni Pyme pro lath', ix s.

Et pro falcacione et factione feni, iij s.

Et pro messione bladorum domini, xiiij s. iij d.

Et pro stipendiis famulorum, xvij s.

Et mutacione de Rogero filio Ricardi, lx s.

Et tunc bene stat.

[On another small slip of parchment.]

Mem. quod Ricardus de Vernon, miles, recepit de Johanne  
filio Rogeri, preposito de Appelby, xl s. de exitibus ibidem,  
anno, etc., xlij, ante festum S. Michaelis.

[On the tally.]

Tallia Johannis, prepositi de Appelby, de xl s. liberatis  
domino Ricardo de Vernon, per manus Johannis atte Halleyate,  
ante Pascham, a<sup>o</sup> xlij<sup>o</sup>."



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

The ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Esq., Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L., M.P., Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, had been duly elected Member of Council.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble.

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Thursday, February 21st, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., President:—

1. Observations on the coasts of Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent, made in 1774. By William Gilpin. 8vo. London, 1804.
2. Les Gazettes de Hollande et la presse clandestine aux XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles. Par Engène Hatin. 8vo. Paris, 1865.

From A. J. Butler, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.:—*Anecdota Oxoniensia. Semitic Series. Part VII. The Churches and Monasteries of Egypt attributed to Abû Sâlih, the Armenian.* Edited and translated by B. T. A. Evetts, with notes by A. J. Butler. 4to. Oxford, 1895.

From the Author:—*The Church Plate of the County of Northampton.* By C. A. Markham, F.S.A. Large paper. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author:—*A system of measures of length, area, bulk, weight, value, force, &c.* By Wordsworth Donisthorpe. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City of London:—*History of the Tower Bridge.* By Charles Welch, F.S.A. With a description by J. W. Barry, C.B., and an introduction by the Rev. Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1894.

From the Author:—*De Fidiculis Bibliographia, being an attempt towards a bibliography of the violin.* Nos. 8—12. (Completion.) By E. Heron-Allen. 8vo. London, 1891-1893.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 7th, 1895, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

Colonel F. TROTTER, through Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P., exhibited an ornamented bell of the year 1574, probably cast in the Low Countries.

The bell is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, with an iron clapper suspended from a rectangular iron loop, and is well made, with moulded rings round the crown, sound bow and rim.

The canons consist of a principal loop and six sub-loops, but one of these is broken.

Round the upper part of the haunch is a very pretty floral cresting, and beneath it, between moulded bands or belts, the inscription :

MARC LE SER HEFT MEI GHEGOTEN M V° LXXIIII.

On the waist below are four stamps :

1. A shaped stamp in relief representing St. John the Evangelist writing his Gospel.

2. A circular medallion in low relief, apparently representing Christ giving sight to the blind man.

3. Within a circular floral wreath,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, a medal of Philip II. of Spain with his bust circumscribed :

PHILIPPVS · II · HISPAN · REX · CATHOL · ARCH · AVSTRIA

4. A classical subject, a winged cupid standing on an altar placed between a man and a woman.

From the dented condition of the lip the bell has evidently been used as a clock-bell. It was found about ten years ago under the roof of an old farm-house at Dyrham Park, near Barnet.

A mortar by the same founder was exhibited to the Royal Archaeological Institute by Mr. Albert Hartshorne on June 4th, 1891, bearing the inscription :

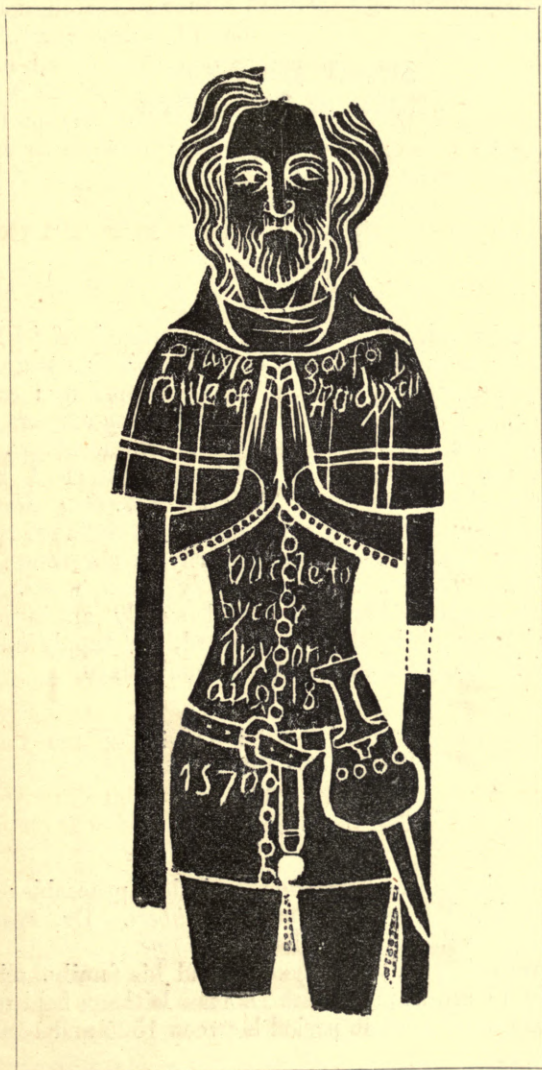
MARC LE SER ME FECIT.\*

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a monumental brass at Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, which by the kindness of the vicar, the Rev. Henry Deck, M.A., was also exhibited :

“The accompanying rubbings have been taken by Mr.

\* *Archaeological Journal*, xlvi. 206, 434.

Walter J. Kaye from a brass at present lying loose in the vestry of the church at Hampsthwaite, near Ripley, in York-



MONUMENTAL BRASS AT HAMPSTHWAITE, YORKSHIRE.  
( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.)

shire.\* I will leave the figure to be described by some one who has paid special attention to brasses, and will pass on to the inscription which has been roughly incised upon it in a comparatively recent age. I read it thus :

Prayfe god for ye  
 soule of Ad · Dyxon  
 bucle to  
 bycar  
 Dyxon  
 aug 18  
 1570.

The first word may be 'Praise' instead of 'Pray,' but Professor Skeat thinks 'it does seem possible that *prayse*=pray ye. *Prayse* is probably a sort of phonetic spelling: *se* for the sound of *z*.' This imperative plural of *pray* appears to occur in an inscription once to be seen at Thornton Abbey, in Lincolnshire, the only record of which, so far as I know, is in Greenwood's *Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery*.† As this is in our Library it may be readily referred to, and it will be seen that it neither makes rhyme nor sense as there represented. The stone has probably been worn, and the inscription partly defaced. I would supply an initial cross, read 'w' for 'y' in the second word, and supply tails to the two 'v's' in the last line, and so we should have

+ YΘ : WHO : WIL :  
 TO : GOD : BΘ : SIB :  
 PRAYΘS : TL : FOR...  
 GOYD : GYB :

*Sib* seems here to be for *sibsum*, amicable, peaceable; *goyd* for *good*, as still in Yorkshire; *Gyb* for *Gilbert*. Dr. Murray has told me that he thinks *prayes* here=*pray ye*.

With regard to 'Vyear Dyxon' and his family, all I have been able to ascertain is that Thomas Dickson held the living of Hampsthwaite at some period between 1525 and 1587."

\* There is a short notice of it, by Mr. Kaye, in the *Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society*, vol. ii. pl. 4, p. 150, illustrated by a very small woodcut.

† Hull, 1835, p. 19.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following description of the brass :

“The small figure from Hampsthwaite, although unfortunately mutilated, is a valuable addition to the somewhat scanty list of civilians of the fourteenth century. In some respects it differs from all the known examples, but may be compared with the small figures in the niches of the canopies on the great Flemish brasses at King’s Lynn and Newark.

The figure represents a civilian, *c.* 1350-60, or perhaps a little earlier, with long flowing hair, beard, and moustache, wearing a short close-fitting cote-hardie buttoned down the front, the sleeves also tight and buttoned underneath, over the shoulders a cape with a hood, and from under the former hang the long liripipes or pendent streamers of the hood. Round the hips is a plain belt to which, on the left side, is fastened a gypeière or pouch and through this is thrust the anelace or knife. The thighs are clothed in tight-fitting hose. The lower part of the legs and the feet are wanting, a piece is also gone from the head, and the liripipes are broken. The figure in its present condition measures 10 inches in length by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches from elbow to elbow, and may once have been in the head of a cross, like the well-known example at Taplow, Bucks. The figure seems to have been loose in the church for many years, and as no stone bearing an indent corresponding to it can now be found it is perhaps useless to speculate as to its identity. It may even have been imported into the church by the same vandal who in 1570 endeavoured to make it do duty for another person by roughly cutting the inscription quoted by Mr. Fowler on various parts of the figure.

The first eight words are in two lines across the breast, the remainder in four lines on the centre, and the date 1570 on the right thigh.

Besides the small figures on the Flemish brasses mentioned before there is an example of a civilian with close-fitting cote-hardie at Hildersham, Cambs., to Robert de Paris, the date of which is conjectured to be 1379, but the figure has a mantle in addition. Half-effigies wearing the tight cote-hardie with cape and hood are not uncommon in the latter half of the century, in fact they are more numerous than full-length effigies, as at Nutfield, Oxon., *c.* 1360; Rusper, Sussex; Graveney, Kent; Deddington, Oxon., all *c.* 1370.

A small demi-figure in the head of a cross at East Wickham, Kent, *c.* 1325, much resembles in style the Hampsthwaite figure, and a demi-figure at Upchurch, Kent, may also be compared with it, but neither have the liripipes attached to the hood. The

figure at Taplow has the liripipes, but the cote-hardie is long and loose."

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER also communicated the following note on an effigy of a deacon in Rippingale church, Lincolnshire :

"In a recess on the south side of the south chantry chapel at Rippingale church, Lincolnshire, is an interesting effigy of a deacon, as I suppose, for although the ends of the stole are not shown, the dalmatic is worn over the albe, and the side-slits are well marked in the actual figure. The fanon is worn on the left wrist, and an open book is held upon the breast. On the book is incised :

ICI : GIT	I h O A N
h WÆ : GÆ	G Æ B O Æ D
BOÆD : LÆ	Ω . . . . .
PALΩÆR .	PRÆS: PUR
LÆ : FIS :	L Æ A L Ω Æ

There are clear indications of the tonsure. The face is gone, and the inscription partly worn away, probably by the feet of children when school was kept in the chancel. What is very remarkable is, that the inscription on the book is not the beginning of St. John's Gospel but the monumental record of the deceased. The third line on the second page is unfortunately illegible.

Precentor Venables and Mr. A. E. Gibbons have kindly made every endeavour to identify Hugh Geboed 'le Palmer,' but without success.

The ecclesiastic could not have been a chaplain, as he would have had to be in priest's orders. But he could have held the rectory (improperly) as a deacon. Is it possible that he went on pilgrimage as a set-off against such an irregularity?

"The effigy dates apparently from the last quarter of the thirteenth century." \*

F. LL. GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a number of Saxon antiquities found at Croydon, on which he read the following paper :

"At intervals between February, 1893, and September, 1894, workmen were employed in cutting a new road, terrace-fashion, in some rising ground on the Elms Estate at Croydon, Surrey.

\* For a notice of this and other effigies at Rippingale, see Murray's *Handbook for Lincolnshire*, 1890, p. 102.

In the course of this work they came upon a number of interments, with antiquities of Saxon and Roman date.

The whole of the find would have been dispersed or reburied unnoticed in the rubbish had not the attention of Mr. Thomas Rigby been drawn to the antiquities coming from there. Fortunately, in the intervals of professional business, Mr. Rigby paid many visits to the place, and encouraged the workmen to put aside their finds for him. The result is a considerable collection, especially of iron weapons, shield bosses, etc., of Saxon date; small objects such as fibulae are very scarce, and beads entirely absent. This fact is attributed by Mr. Rigby to the manner of the discovery by careless excavators, who also may have parted with some of the more portable specimens to other persons.

The spot where the graves were found is the site of the residence of the late Sir Thomas Edridge, and the new road is to be called Edridge Road. It runs parallel to High Street, north-westward towards the new Town Hall, and is cut on the western slope of the above-mentioned rise. A wide space was also dressed back on the upper side of the road to form a gentler slope. The interments lay at a depth of about 2 feet 6 inches, and both skeletons and burnt bones were found. The following is a list of the objects obtained by Mr. Rigby:

**ROMAN REMAINS.** *Pottery.*—Small urn-shaped vessel of brown Upchurch ware, H.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; vase of Durobrivian ware with band of raised scale pattern round the middle, H. 6 inches; bottle of yellowish brown ware, H.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; another of the same ware (a pale variety of the Durobrivian type), H.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

*Bronze.*—In this material there are two needles, two pins, a pair of tweezers, and a narrow armlet with ends twisted together; but it is difficult to decide whether these are Saxon or Roman.

**SAXON REMAINS.** *Iron.*—Twelve shield bosses varying from the conical type with even curve (but of moderate height) to the compressed type with shoulder. There are two that may be classed with the former, the rest offering varieties of the other type. They are tipped with buttons, large or small.

Three swords, one plain, another with a small bronze tip for the pommel, the third with a bronze band that has once formed the rim of the scabbard. On a similar specimen in the British Museum from Kempston in Bedfordshire the bronze of the pommel and that of the scabbard are associated, but I am assured by Mr. Rigby that the Croydon examples belong to different swords. There is also a remnant of a fourth sword. Twenty-six spear-heads of many varieties; some in fine preservation and of elegant form. One is very large and has a strong rib on each face of the blade, L.  $16\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

One 'angon' head of square section with barbs close to shaft, long iron shaft has a total length of 38 inches : the socket is broken short. This is a very rare weapon in Anglo-Saxon graves. A fine example was found at Sarr, in Kent, and is figured *Archaeologia Cantiana*, vol. vii. pl. xiv.; it measured 45 inches in length (l.c. p. 319) and shows a moveable ring on the socket, no doubt to make it grip the wooden end more tightly. Another example, considerably shorter, is figured on the same plate. The iron shaft evidently varied much in length, for a dart-head of the angon type lately acquired for the British Museum from the Humphrey Wickham collection, and found with Saxon antiquities near Strood in Kent,\* measures only  $17\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The *locus classicus* for the angon † is not very lucid. 'The angons are spears not very small nor yet very large, but such as could be thrown on occasion or used in close combat for attacks. The greater part of them is enclosed round in all directions with iron, so that very little of the wood appears between, and scarcely even the whole of the butt-spike; and above, around the top of the spear, bent points project on either side from the head itself, like hooks slightly curved, and incline downwards.' There is nothing said about rings or plates of iron, words which translators of this description have introduced. The vagueness as to the number of barbs is also noteworthy. Agathias lays stress upon two points, the dangerous form of the barbs which held firm in wood or flesh, and the iron protection which prevented the weapon from being cut off short. With these leading features of the angon the historian is satisfied, and he cared nothing and probably knew nothing about the details of its construction. From the discoveries in graves on the continent and in England we may believe that some of these weapons were made with a short stem of iron, still long enough to be troublesome in a wound, and even then the wooden shaft might be protected by a sheathing of some sort, while in others a long iron shaft that put the wood almost out of reach of a swordsman required only a short wooden butt to complete it. The *σαυρώτηρ*, however, remains to be considered. Apparently a metal point was not necessary, since butt-sheaths of spears are not found very commonly, although they must have offered a great advantage over bare wood for planting the weapon upright in the ground, and, understanding the butt-point to have been sheathed with metal, I have been inclined to read *ὅσον* for *ὄλον*, thus changing the sense to 'so that very little of the wood appears between, scarcely even an amount equal to the length of the butt-spike.'

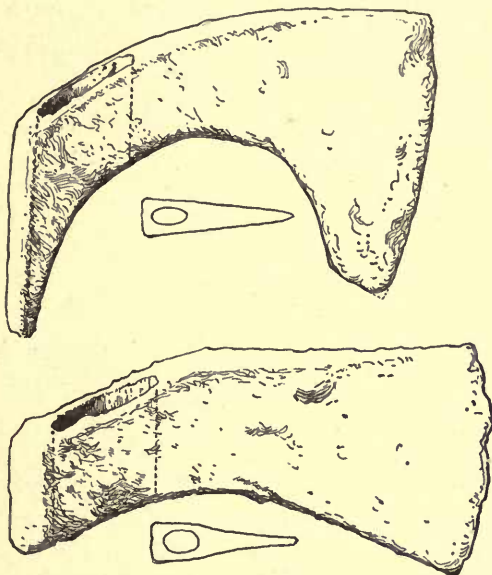
\* Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, v. pl. xi.

† Agathias, lib. ii. cap. 5; cf. Wylie and Akerman in *Archaeologia*, xxxiv. 177 and xxxv. 48



A short length of wood near the butt would be convenient for the grip.

Three axe-heads of well-marked forms, thickening evenly from edge to back, and so far like wedges, but with the upper edge of the outline angulated or curved downwards, while the socket-hole remains parallel to the cutting edge. The smallest is 4.35 inches in length, and weighs only 11½ ounces troy.



AXE-HEADS OF SAXON DATE, FOUND AT CROYDON, SURREY.

The edge is widened downwards considerably, as well as the socket-end, so that the lower outline is very sharply curved, the upper one much less so. The other two are of one pattern, but while the smaller specimen measures 5.2 inches in length, and weighs 14¼ ounces troy, the other is 6 inches long and 26 ounces in weight; the outlines of these are angulated. Axe-heads again are very scarce in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, but one of the same type as that first described was discovered by Hillier in the cemetery at Chessell Down in the Isle of Wight and is in the British Museum;\* one of the second type was in grave 83 at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.† A different type was found at Sarre. An axe quoted by De Baye as a *francisca* from the catalogue of the Gibbs collection is now

\* Hillier, *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, p. 37 and fig. 113.

† Neville, *Saxon Obsequies*, pl. 39 and p. 19. See also *Collectanea Antiqua*, ii. 224.

deposited in the British Museum, but is of quite doubtful age. Are not the two-edged axes of Agathias picturesque exaggerations? they have never been found of this age in England or in Europe.

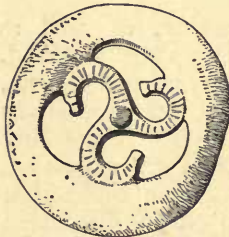
A buckle, tongue lost, hoop strongly ribbed, showing silver plating, which probably extended over the buckle-plate as well; the latter has three circular cavities for settings. Two rings, one imperfect, diameter, 2·2 inches.

A small prick-spur, in the same condition as the Saxon iron, seems worth mentioning, but the relics include a pair of scissors of modern form thoroughly rusted.

*Bronze.*—Bowl, of which only the topmost portion with the rim and an isolated fragment of the bottom are preserved. The rim is turned outwards; the handle, which was of iron, was fixed in triangular upright ears made in one piece with the rest of the bowl; the body is much thinner than the rim and ears. It is evident that the vessel was hammered out of a piece of sheet bronze cut to a circular shape, with the two triangular pieces for the ears left projecting. Diameter of rim  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the body wider.\*

Two buckets, the greater part of each preserved, with its wooden staves, and three bronze bands, the top one very broad: bronze rim and remains of handle: four upright strips widening towards the base, the edges with row of bosses produced by punching, two of these in each case pierced at the top for hooked ends of handles to pass through. Height,  $3\frac{7}{8}$  and  $4\frac{1}{8}$ .

Thin saucer-shaped brooch, the inside tinned, but probably once covered with an ornamental plate, diameter, 1·6 inches; ditto, thick, engraved with four human faces placed crosswise, not gilt, diameter, 1·2 inches; pair of broad annular brooches, tinned and engraved with four small circles, the pins of bronze. Diameter, 2 inches. Long brooch, with square top, nearly plain. Length, 2·5 inches.



BRONZE SAXON  
ORNAMENT FOUND AT  
CROYDON, SURREY.

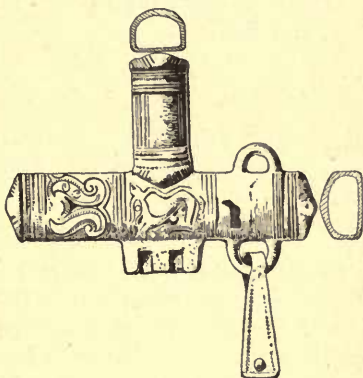
Two circular ornaments of open work, consisting of a ring with triscellic design radiating from the centre. They differ considerably from each other, but in each case the design is made to represent the heads and necks of three serpents. Diameter, 2·5 and 2·2 inches (*see figure*).

This ornament is well known in Merovingian cemeteries.

Two double plates for attachment to cloth or leather. Length of each 2·2 inches.

\* Cf. Neville, *op. cit.* Pl. 16.

A very curious object (*see figure*) has as a central stem a flattened tube, on one face rounded and with engraved ornament, other flat and plain. From the middle of one side projects a very similar but plain tube, and opposite to this is a hinge in which iron has worked upon a bronze pin. Below these there are two loops, one on each side, and from one of them hangs a looped tab of bronze with rivet for leather work (?). The tubes look like sockets for wood, but there is no trace of rivets within. The designs on the tube are engraved and inlaid with plates of tin or silver. In the middle there is a large-eared animal; at the end with the loops the imperfect casting has left a hole in the front which appears to have been covered over with a silver plate; at the other end is a design remotely resembling two dolphins *affronté*. I have no explanation to offer for this curious relic, which appears to be complete as far



BRONZE OBJECT OF SAXON DATE  
FOUND AT CROYDON, SURREY.

as the bronze is concerned. The general appearance of it and the figure of the animal indicate that the main tube hung horizontally or nearly so, but the wear of the loop hanging from the arm shows that the right-hand end inclined considerably downwards.

Several small bronze objects, including fibulæ, have not been available for description.

*Glass.*—Several fragments of a lobed vessel, of pale green colour; of the usual type with crinkled bands down the lobes.

Pale yellowish green cup with foot; a thread wound round many times below the rim (*see illustration*).



SAXON GLASS CUP  
FOUND AT CROYDON,  
SURREY.

*Pottery.*—Remains of 16 urns, and one small plain cup perfect; all are hand-made. The urns are of various forms; one is burnt harder than usual, resembling grey Roman ware; it is the lower half of a large plain vessel, the walls rather thin and of very even thickness though hand made. Diameter of body, 11 inches. There are several others plain and some ornamented with stamps, lines, and bosses, alone or in combination.

*Stone*.—A small rectangular sharpener pierced at one end and measuring  $3\frac{1}{4} \times .9 \times .5$  inches, was found with the largest axe-head. This is the only record of association obtainable in the whole find.

*Horn*.—A cow's horn pierced on the outer side with a circular hole, age doubtful.

The angon, the two small axeheads, the mysterious bronze object, and a selection of the remainder have been most kindly offered by Mr. Rigby as a donation to the British Museum, where they will be the more welcome, as Surrey is a county quite unrepresented in the Saxon room. The glass cup and some of the most interesting relics are reserved for a local museum to be established in the new Town Hall at Croydon.

Sketches of a few additional objects have been sent by Mr. Rigby since the meeting. They consist of two long square-topped brooches, a circular brooch with embossed plate, two buckle plates, and a bar with hooked end terminating in a disk, and with a ring on the hook. The last is perhaps Roman."

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

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Thursday, February 28th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London:—  
*Numismata Londinensia*. Medals struck by the Corporation of London to commemorate important municipal events, 1831 to 1893. With descriptive notices by Charles Welch, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1894.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, March 7th, 1895, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following note on a Flemish bell in Whalley church, Lancashire, and exhibited a rubbing of the inscription :

"The Flemish bell which Colonel Trotter exhibited at our meeting last week reminded me of a similar but much larger bell, which I found in the steeple of Whalley church, Lan-

cashire, in 1891, and the existence of which may be worth a note in our *Proceedings*. I examined the bell under some difficulties, but was able to obtain the rubbing of the inscription which is now before you. It reads :

MARIA . BEN . IC . VAN . PEETER . VANDEN . GHEIN . GHEGOTEN .  
INT . JAER . M.C.C.C.C.C.XXXVII.

The words are separated by stops in the form of fleurs-de-lys.

Mr. Edward Peacock has a mortar cast by this same Peter, and inscribed :

PETRUS VANDEN GHIEEN ME FECIT MCCCCXLV.

It is mentioned in the *Archaeological Journal*, xlvi. 207, and I learn from Mr. Peacock that the family of Van den Ghein or de Gheyn (the name is spelt in various ways) was settled at Meehlin, and produced several artists of repute, one being well known as an engraver. Our Whalley bell is a very fine one, with a rich cresting over the inscription and some ornaments below it, one of which is a figure of Our Lady. It is not part of the ring, but hangs by itself; and, so far as my inquiries could reach, no one seems to know how it came to be in the steeple at Whalley. This is rather strange, as it cannot have been there long, for the tower was burned out and the bells in it destroyed only forty years ago."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on a medieval chalice and paten, exhibited by the Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A., and on a medieval cruet, exhibited by the Rev. G. E. Lee, F.S.A. :

"Although recent researches have shown that the pieces of medieval church plate preserved in this country are, considering all things, fairly numerous, the discovery of additional examples is by no means an every-day occurrence. No apology is therefore necessary for the appearance of the vessels now shown.

The chalice and paten, which are exhibited through the kindness of the Rev. F. R. Ellis, M.A., vicar of Much Wenlock, to whom they personally belong, are of special interest as forming a set, or what is sometimes called in inventories, a pair of chalices. That is to say, the paten belongs to and was made for the chalice. Nearly a hundred medieval patens are now known, but only about one-fourth of that number are preserved with the chalices to which they belong.

The chalice before us is 5 inches high, and of silver parcel-gilt. The bowl is 3½ inches in diameter, but has been reworked and most of its hammer marks smoothed out and a new piece

inserted in the base. The inside is gilt, and round the lip is the usual band of gilding. The stem is six-sided, and has a characteristic knot, also hexagonal, with the points wrought into leafy masks which have been cast and put on. The upper and lower surfaces of the knot are pierced with bifoliated openings between the lobes, arranged so as to have a spiral or twisted appearance. The knot is wholly gilt. The four junctions of the stem are concealed and strengthened by gilt ogee bands. The foot is mullet-shaped with plain surfaces, but the front panel, which is gilt, has a figure of Our Lord on the cross, with a background of foliage. The chamfered edge has an upper hollow moulding studded with small pellets or roundels, and a lower plain moulding, both gilded. The points are slightly rounded to prevent their digging into the corporas, and have no projecting knops or toes like those seen in a number of chalices of this type.

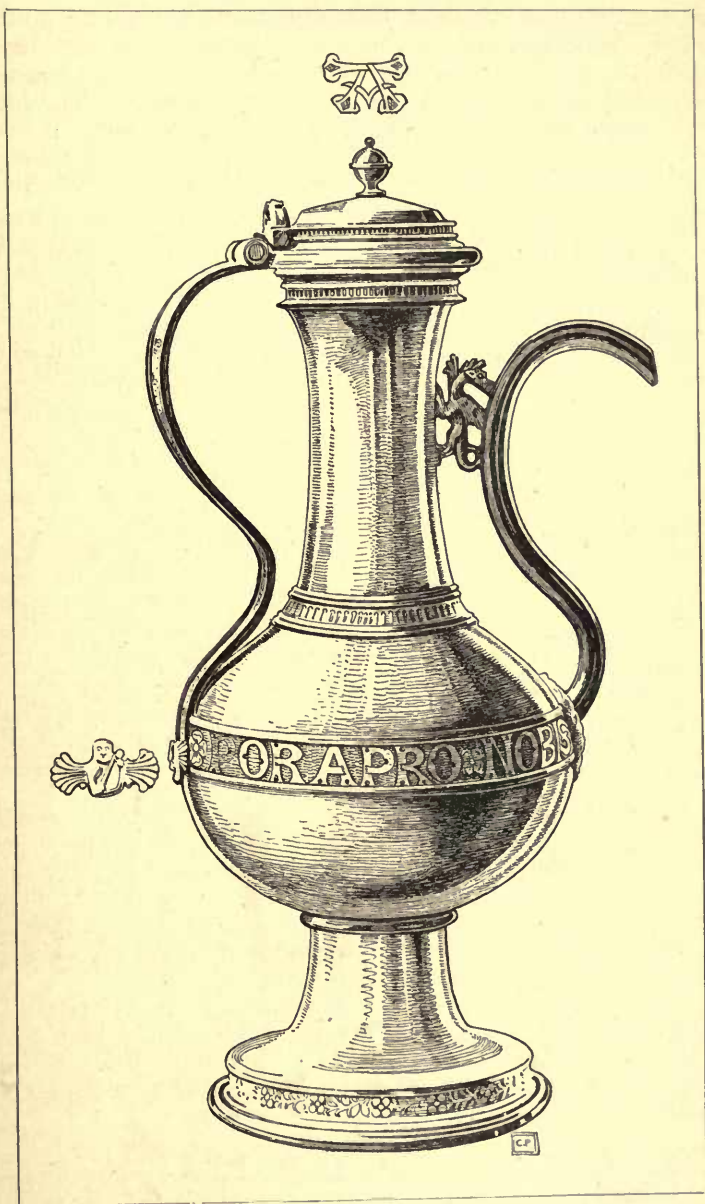
The chalice is not hall-marked, but is probably of a date *circa* 1500. It belongs to type F. of the classification drawn up by Mr. T. M. Fallow and myself.

The paten is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and of silver parcel-gilt. It has two central depressions, the outer circular, the inner sexfoil, with rayed leaf ornament in the spandrels. The edge is ornamented, like the foot of the chalice, with an outer plain band or ring and an inner studded with minute pellets. In the centre of the paten is a circular device  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch in diameter, with a well designed representation of the Vernicle within a many rayed border. The edge, the spandrels, and the central device are gilt. Like the chalice, the paten is not hall-marked. It belongs to type D. of our classification.

Nothing, unfortunately, is known of the history of these interesting vessels. They were bequeathed by an old lady, with some other plate, to the gentleman from whom they passed to their present owner, and without any record of their previous history.

The altar cruet is exhibited by the Rev. G. E. Lee, F.S.A., rector of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, to which church it has lately been given. It is an object of far greater rarity than even a medieval chalice, so much so, that I do not recall a single example in use in any church in this country.

This particular vessel is of silver parcel-gilt, and measures, without the knop of the cover, which is lost,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height. It has a globular body with long tapering neck and spreading foot, and a flattened cover with thumb-piece. Unlike any other existing examples of cruets it has a curved handle, and on the opposite side a slender curved spout. Between the neck of the cruet and the spout is a connecting support in the form of a



SILVER PARCEL-GILT CRUET OF ENGLISH WORKMANSHIP, *circa* 1530-35,  
NOW AT ST. PETER PORT CHURCH, GUERNSEY. ( $\frac{1}{4}$  linear.)

small gilt dragon represented as regardant and walking up the cruet. The spout springs from a gilt boss formed of four fleur-de-lis-like ornaments in relief. From this boss starts a raised belt which is carried round the body of the cruet. It is  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide, and encloses a gilt band inscribed in capital letters :

\* SANCTE \* PAVLE \* \* PORAPRO \* NOBIS \*

with roses for stops. Before the O of ORA is an erased letter P, the result of a blunder. The inscription is interrupted midway by the handle, which starts from the lower edge of the band. It is  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch wide, and has throughout its length an embossed pattern of floral sprays. At its junction with the band is a small half-length figure of St. James the Great between two scallop shells, but upside down. A like pattern to that on the handle encircles the vertical edge of the foot. At the junction of the body and neck is a reeded and gilded band, and another such encircles the neck just below the lip. The lid is surrounded by a similar reeded band, and has engraved on top a capital letter  $\mathfrak{A}$  for *Aqua*. As these cruets were always made and used in pairs the lost fellow to the example before us must have had on it a V for *Vinum*.

Although the cruet is not hall-marked, there can be little or no doubt that it is English, and probably of London make. The lettering on the medial band closely resembles that on the Rochester mazer of 1532-3, in the possession of the President, and on the Tokerys mazer of 1534-5 belonging to Mr. W. Jardone Brakenridge.\* Its date, therefore, is probably *circa* 1530-35.

The cruet is engraved, though not very accurately, in *Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, Sepulchral Crosses, &c.*, published at Oxford, Cambridge, and London in 1845, and is there said to have belonged to the desecrated chapel of St. Apolline, Guernsey. Mr. Lee, however, tells me that the only authority for this statement is the letter A engraved on the lid, which it is needless to say does not stand for Apolline.

It is a matter of congratulation that this most interesting cruet, which has long been in private hands, should have been given to a church to be restored to its proper use. Its lost fellow is to be replaced by a duplicate made by the capable hands of Mr. C. Krall."

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., communicated the following notes upon Chap-Books in the library of the Society of Antiquaries :

\* *Archæologia*, l. 169, 170.



“A chap-book is defined in Halliwell’s *Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words* as ‘a little book printed for the purpose of being sold to hawkers,’ and Slater, in *The Library Manual* defines it as ‘a small book or pamphlet carried about for sale by hawkers.’ ‘Last dying speeches and confessions’ are familiar examples of chap-books.’

A sub-division of them consists of what are called ‘garlands,’ though they do not all have that name on the title page. These garlands consist of from one to seven ballads or songs intended for circulation among the customers of the hawkers, or chapmen, who sold these little books.

The Society of Antiquaries possesses, as part of the Ashpittel bequest, twenty-three of these chap-books or garlands, bound in a thin volume, lettered on the back, ‘Chap-books.’ Each of these chap-books consists of eight pages, of about 6 inches high, by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad, or a little less, adorned on its title-page with an impression from a much worn woodblock, which evidently has been handed down through a succession of printers from a time much earlier than the date of the booklet it ornaments, while the subject of the woodblock has generally little or no connection with any of the songs which follow it. To judge from the costumes of the figures represented, many of the woodblocks must date from the latter half of the seventeenth century, and from the eighteenth century, but their owners have no diffidence about placing them on the title-pages of early nineteenth-century chap-books, regardless of the subjects of the stories, ballads, or songs therein contained.

Thirteen of the chap-books in the Society of Antiquaries collection have on their title page the imprint

STIRLING :

Printed and sold wholesale and retail by W. MACNIE, Bookseller.

or else

STIRLING :

Printed by W. MACNIE,

1826.

The following list of songs in the Stirling chap-books is taken from the title pages.

(1)

THE HAUGHS OF CRUMDEL, giving a full account of that memorable battle fought by the Great Montrose and the Clans against Oliver Cromwell.

THE BROOM OF COWDENKNOWES.

THE HIGHLAND PLAID.

The woodblock represents two men in costume of the second half of the last century, fighting a duel with swords; each man having his sword in his left hand; one of them seems to have lost his right forearm at the elbow.

(2)

THE BLACKAMoor OF THE WOOD, being a tragical end of a gallant and virtuous lady, together with the untimely death of their two children, wickedly performed by a heathenish and bloodthirsty villain, their servant, the like of which cruelty was never heard.

Two Copies.

The woodblock is so worn that it is impossible to say what it is intended to represent. It is a figure with another on its back, and may be the *Ape* from a pictorial alphabet, presently to be mentioned.

(3)

THE WOODMAN.  
THE GALLEY SLAVE.  
I'M WELL SAIR'D WI' SPUNK.  
JOCK OF HAZELDEAN.  
WILLIAM'S FAREWELL.  
JENNY THE MAID OF THE MOOR.  
OH, LADY FAIR.

The woodblock is a representation of a woodman with a broad axe felling a tree; the trunk and stump of one previously felled are to the right.

(4)

HILLS O' GALLOWA.  
LAST MAY A BRAW WOOER.  
GREEN GROW THE RASHES, O.  
SWEET THE ROSE BLAWS.  
SIC A WIFE AS WILLIE HAD.

This last is omitted from the title.

The woodblock represents a peacock in its pride; in the left hand upper corner is a capital letter P. This woodblock clearly was originally made for a pictorial alphabet, to which the woodblock to No. 2, from similarity in size and execution, would seem to belong; but the letter A for *Ape* has in its case been erased from the block.

(5)

SOLDIER'S DREAM.  
HAP ME WI' MY PETTICOAT.  
AT THE DEAD OF THE NIGHT.

BONNY MALLY STEWART.  
 LOCHABER NO MORE.  
 DOWN THE BURN, DAVIE.

The woodblock is a figure asleep or dead on a bed, and has belonged to the pictorial alphabet already mentioned, the place being very apparent where the letter has been cut away from the block.

(6)

BUNDLE AND GO.  
 DONALD AND MARY.  
 THE WONDERS.  
 SWEET KITTY O' THE CLYDE.

The illustration is a cottage interior, with a bright fire to the right, and in the centre a man seated on a chair with two children at his knee. This woodblock is clearly a companion one to that to No. 3, both having circular borders within a square; it probably represents the interior of the woodman's cot mentioned in the song of the woodman.

(7)

SAIR, SAIR, WAS MY HEART.  
 THE HERO'S ORPHANT GIRLS.  
 THE LASS O' BALLOCHMYLE.  
 ALLISTER M' ALLISTER.  
 THE HIGHLAND PLAID.

The woodblock represents a pot-boy presenting a tankard of frothing beer to a man seated beside a table, and blowing a cloud from a long pipe. A capital D, for Drink or Drunkard, show that this block comes from the pictorial alphabet.

(8)

THE BONNY LASS OF BANAPHIE.  
 THE BANKS OF CLYDE.

The woodblock is so worn as to be almost illegible. There is a human figure in the centre, which may be nimbed; it carries something which attracts a bird, query a raven.

(9)

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S DAUGHTERS.  
 THE CHALLENGE.

Woodblock, the woodman as on No. 3.

(10)

ALLAN TINE O' HARROW.  
 HIGHLAND LADDIE.  
 BONNIE WOOD OF CRAIGIE LEA.

Woodblock, a duel same as to No. 1.

(11)

WELCOME, CHARLIE, O'ER THE MAIN.  
 THE DAY RETURNS.  
 HILLS OF GALLOWA.  
 OH NANCY WILT THOU FLY WITH ME.  
 THE SAILOR BOY.  
 THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

Woodblock, a full-rigged ship under all plain sail.

(12)

CAPTAIN WEDDERBURN'S COURTSHIP.  
 THE WANDERING BOY.

Woodblock, a hunting scene with horses and hounds, from same scenes as woodblocks to Nos. 3 and 6.

Eight of the chap-books in the Society's collection have the imprint :

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :

Printed by J. MARSHALL, in the Old Flesh Market.

*Where may also be had a large and curious assortment of Songs,  
 Ballads, Tales, Histories, etc.*

The whole eight of them have at the top of their title-page the words :

A GARLAND  
 OF  
 NEW SONGS.

and so come strictly under the head of garlands, or collections of ballads and songs. The titles of the ballads and songs and the nature of the woodblock on the title-page are set out below.

(13)

DAFT WATTY'S RAMBLE TO CARLISLE.\*  
 I WAS THE BOY FOR BEWITCHING 'EM.  
 MARY ONCE HAD LOVERS TWO.  
 THE LITTLE FARTHING KUSHLIGHT.  
 PADDY O'LEARY.

\* Written by Robert Anderson, the Cumberland bard, in 1803.

The woodblock represents a rustic being tossed in a blanket, but has no relation to anything in the garland.

(14)

THE WORLD'S A STAGE.  
THE YORKSHIREMAN IN LONDON.  
BRITANNIA, OR THE DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE.

The illustration represents a man in a full-bottomed wig addressing a woman, who stands behind a table on which she holds some small object.

(15)

OH! LADY FAIR.  
STEADY SHE GOES.  
POOR FRANTIC MARY.  
THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK AND POLLY HIGGINBOTTOM.  
PLATO'S ADVICE.  
DULCE DOMUM.

The woodblock, a brig heeling over under sail, *apropos* clearly of the second song.

(16)

WILL WATCH THE BOLD SMUGGLER.  
JOCKEY TO THE FAIR.  
COME HASTE TO THE WEDDING.  
THE MAID OF BEDLAM.  
JENNY NETTLES.

The woodblock represents a naval combat with lots of smoke.

(17)

MUIRLAND WILLIE.  
MAGGIE LAUDER.  
AS I WALKED BY MYSELF.  
SANDY O'ER THE LEE.

The woodblock represents a young man in modern costume.

(18)

BARBARY BELL.\*  
SALLY GRAY.\*  
ON THE PEACE.

Woodblock: a man and woman shaking hands in centre, between a publichouse to right and a tree to left.

\* Both by Robert Anderson, the Cumberland Bard.

(19)

THE BLACKBIRD.  
 FORESTALLING DONE OVER.  
 MRS. FLINN AND THE BOLD DRAGOON.  
 A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.  
 THE WAUKING OF THE FAULD.

The woodblock represents a thrush on a branch.

(20)

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.  
 THE DEATH OF NELSON.  
 DEATH OF ABERCROMBY.  
 THE WOUNDED HUSSAR.  
 THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

Woodblock, a naval combat same as to No. (4).

The remaining two chap-books in the Society's collection have the imprint:

ALNWICK.

Printed and sold by W. DAVISON.

Each is titled 'Excellent New Songs,' and is numbered in bold type at top of title-page, No. 11 and No. 12 respectively, showing they belong to a series. Thomas Bewick did a large amount of engraving for the Davisons of Alnwick, who took great care of his blocks, printing always, not from the blocks themselves, but from stereos.

(21)

ANSWER TO JESSIE.  
 LASH'D TO THE HELM.  
 MY ONLY JO AND DEARY O.  
 THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.  
 FOR LACK OF GOLD SHE'S LEFT ME OH.

The woodblock represents a sprig of clematis.

(22)

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.  
 THE HEAVING OF THE LEAD.  
 HAL THE WOODMAN.  
 THE BANKS O' DOON.

The woodblock represents a soup-tureen or funeral urn (?)

In connection with chap-books printed at Alnwick, it may be mentioned that Jemmy Catnach of the Seven Dials, the king of

publishers of gutter literature, was born at Alnwick in 1792, the son of John Catnach, a printer of that town."

CYRIL DAVENPORT, Esq., F.S.A., read the following paper on English royal bookbindings :

"Before the introduction of printing into this country there is little record left of English royal bindings, but as it is probable that the earlier covers were of a valuable kind, overlaid with precious metals and enriched with enamels or jewels, they are likely at various times to have been used to augment the treasury of the king, as was unfortunately the case with so much other royal plate.

So it may be said that the royal bookbindings of England, as far as we now possess record of them, commence with Henry VII., with few exceptions, such as the English coronation book of Henry I., and a small loose binding in the library of Westminster Abbey, which has the arms, presumably, of Edward IV., impressed in blind on each side and may have belonged to him; in the wardrobe accounts also of Edward IV. in 1480 is mention of sums paid for 'binding, gilding, and dressing books.' The Tudor sovereigns carried their love of magnificence even to the bindings of their books; velvet and satin richly embroidered in coloured silks and gold and silver threads, with jewels and enamels, are found on their covers, forming a kind of link between the gorgeous bindings of medieval manuscripts and the simpler leather of the printed books.

Under Elizabeth the production of embroidered books in England reached its highest point of perfection, rapidly declining under the Stuart kings, when satin generally took the place of the earlier velvet and canvas. Elizabeth herself much fostered this beautiful art, inasmuch as she herself worked certainly three covers of devotional works, two of which are at Oxford and one in the British Museum.

Another curious and decorative method of adorning a book cover was introduced in the time of the Tudors, at all events the earliest specimen known to me belonged to Edward VI., and that is stamping in gold and silver on velvet. This beautiful art has been continued at intervals up to the present day, but reached perhaps its most ornate period during the reign of Charles I., when magnificent books decorated in this way were bound for him, for Prince Charles, and for the Duke of York, at Nicholas Ferrer's house at Little Gidding, in Huntingdonshire, and I am informed that Her Majesty has her books sometimes decorated in this manner.

The leather bindings of the Tudors were generally very good; the best of them seem to have been done by Thomas Berthelet, printer and binder to the king, 'gold tooled after the fascion of Venice,' although he soon invented a style of his own.

He was especially successful in his work on white leather, probably deer-skin, and many of these are specially mentioned in his royal accounts; and he bound for the royal family from 1530, when he received his patent as king's printer, until 1556.

Under the Stuarts the royal appreciation of fine bindings still continued, and James I. especially has left us several instances of fine decorative work. His bindings bear largely as a decorative motive the field powdered with thistles, roses, lions, and other small stamps. The same manner of decoration occurs on some Elizabethan leather bindings, which are *semée* of roses, dots, &c. For Henry, Prince of Wales, the old royal library of England was looked out, and on the death of his tutor, Lord Lumley, he purchased his very fine library, much of which had belonged to his father-in-law, Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, a great collector of choice MSS., one of whose beautiful bindings bears his badge of a white horse having an oak spray in his mouth. Prince Henry had many of these old bindings destroyed and replaced by others bearing devices of his own, some of which have been severely condemned; these are the specimens which bear in the centre the prince's arms in gold with a silver label, and in the corners, in gold, crowned roses, crowned lions, fleurs-de-lys, and in silver the Prince of Wales' feathers. Other instances, however, of the prince's re-binding are of a far better kind. Judging from the stamps themselves, it is likely that some of the same binders that worked for James I. also worked for Charles I., as the work is very similar. Names of binders are recorded for both these reigns, but there is no certainty as to their work; for Charles II. the best work was with little doubt executed by Samuel Mearne. It is said that the idea of the 'Cottage' design, where part of the principal decorative fillet follows the line of the roof of a house, was derived from a foreign source; nevertheless it may be fairly considered a distinctive style introduced into England during the time of Charles II., and was much used at Oxford and Cambridge.

With the advent of the Hanoverian line to the throne of England a very distinct fall took place in the general excellence and originality of English royal bookbinding, and although with Roger Payne, towards the end of the eighteenth century, a revival soon set in, as far as I know his influence did not in any way affect the royal work, which continued at about the same



level of general technical excellence only until the time of William IV., beyond which I do not go.

With regard to the specimens from which I have made my paintings and notes, the history of the two great royal libraries of England, from which I have chiefly taken them, is very curious, and too long to allow of my attempting to give you more than its merest outline. The earliest royal collection, containing MSS. from the reign of Richard III., was added to by each successive sovereign in turn, but was first taken much notice of by and for Prince Henry, the eldest son of James I., who was a prince of literary tastes. The library was placed for his use at St. James's Palace, and he, out of his own privy purse, largely added to it, notably by the purchase of the libraries of a Welshman named Maurice, and that of Isaac Casaubon, as well as that of Lord Lumley before mentioned. On the early death of this prince, without a will, his library became the property of James I., and after some vicissitudes it was deposited at Ashburnham House, where it suffered slight damage at the fire in 1731, when it was removed to the old dormitory at Westminster, and finally, when George II. in 1757 presented it to the nation, it was handed over to the trustees of the Sloane and Cottonian libraries and placed in Montague House, then newly purchased as a national museum. At this time it numbered about 15,000 vols., both MS. and printed books, a large number of which were still in their ancient and beautiful bindings.

George III. no doubt regretted that the ancient royal library of the kings of England had left the possession of the Crown, and he quickly set himself the task of repairing the loss as far as possible. He appointed Sir Frederick Barnard to be his librarian, and this gentleman, acting largely under the advice of Dr. Samuel Johnson, made several journeys abroad, and by a series of judicious purchases enabled his master to get together perhaps the finest library ever collected by any one man. The suppression of the Jesuits in many parts of Europe was a chance he took every advantage of; maps and plans especially, and books illustrated with woodcuts were diligently collected, and on the king's death the library consisted of upwards of 65,000 vols., besides more than 19,000 separate tracts, and some MSS. When George IV. inherited the library, which was then at Buckingham House, he very shortly found it a troublesome possession, and moreover one of considerable value, and after a little trouble with the Cabinet of the day, and a transfer of the 'Droits of Admiralty,' the king graciously presented it to the Nation in 1823, and Parliament had the fine room now known as the King's Library in the British Museum built for its

reception, and its removal was completed in 1828. This gift of the library to the nation was curiously enough predicted in 1791, when Dr. Frederick Wendeborn, a German preacher well known at Court, wrote: 'The King's Private Library . . . can boast very valuable and magnificent books, which, as it is said, will at one time or another be joined to those of the British Museum.'

William IV., in his turn, apparently did not like both these great libraries having become the property of the nation, as he added a codicil to his will in 1833 bequeathing to the Crown all his additions to the libraries in the several royal palaces, with an autograph confirmation dated from Brighton, 30th November, 1834, signed and sealed by himself, declaring 'that all the books, drawings, and plans collected in all the palaces shall for ever continue heirlooms to the Crown, and on no pretence whatever to be alienated from the Crown.'"

Mr. Davenport's paper was illustrated by lantern views of a large number of beautifully painted photographs of book-bindings, executed by himself.

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

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Thursday, March 7th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 F. I. Staples-Browne, Esq. :—Deanery of Bicester. Part VIII. History of Ardley, Bucknell, Caversfield, and Stoke Lyne. By J. C. Blomfield, M.A. 4to. London, 1894.
- From Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A. :—To a beloved father (Pius the Ninth) eternal monument. 8vo. Milan, 1892.
- From the Royal Society :—Wappenbuch der Städte und Märkte von Tirol. Von Karl Rickett. 8vo. Innsbruck, 1894.
- From the Author :—Notes on London Municipal Literature, and a suggested scheme for its classification. By Charles Welch, F.S.A. Sq. 8vo. London, 1895.

John Edward Smith, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

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

F. TRESS BARRY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a number of antiquities found in the river Thames at Windsor Bridge.

EDWIN H. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a number of photographs of Swiss plate, and of church plate in the vicinity of London.

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 :

*As Ordinary Fellows :*

James Curtis, Esq.

Edwin Henty, Esq.

William Howard Aymer Vallance, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Carus Vale Collier, B.A.

Rev. James Oliver Bevan, M.A.

Nathaniel George Clayton, Esq.

William Gowland, Esq.

General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.

*And as Honorary Fellows :*

M. Henri Schuermans (Liège).

M. Alexandre Bertrand (St. Germain).

M. Émile Cartailhac (Toulouse).

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Thursday, March 14th, 1895.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, and afterwards Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 :—Facts about Pompei : its masons' marks, town walls, houses, and portraits. By H. P. FitzGerald Marriott. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Euphratean Stellar Researches. By Robert Brown, Junr., F.S.A. (Reprinted from the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*.) 8vo. London, 1895.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—

1. "Our Lady" of Walsingham. By Rev. Morris Fuller, M.A. 8vo. London.

2. History of the United Parishes of Kirkandrews-on-Eden with Beaumont By Rev. I. Owen Sturkey. 8vo. Beverley, 1887.

3. The Montagus of Boughton and their Northamptonshire Homes. By C. Wise. 8vo. Kettering, 1888.

4. Wills's Illustrated Guide to Loughborough. 8vo. Loughborough, 1889.

5. The Monuments in the Nave and Aisle of Lanercost Abbey. By Rev. H. Whitehead. 8vo. Kendal, 1893.

6. The Monuments in the Choir and Transepts of Lanercost Abbey. By Prof. G. B. Brown and Rev. H. Whitehead. 8vo. Kendal, 1893.

7. The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. Saxon Milborne. By A. Reynolds. 8vo. Dorchester, 1894.

From Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart., F.S.A. :—Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England in Greek, Modern Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and German. 7 volumes. 16mo. London, 1820.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., F.R.S., President :—Essays on the Art of Pheidias. By Charles Waldstein, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1885.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.

James Curtis, Esq.

Rev. Carus Vale Collier, B.A.

The Right Rev. Bishop VIRTUE, F.S.A., exhibited a number of illuminated paintings cut from a Flemish or North French book of hours of the middle of the fifteenth century.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited a brass alms-dish from the church of St. George-in-the-East, London, evidently a cast from an original bason of Greek workmanship.

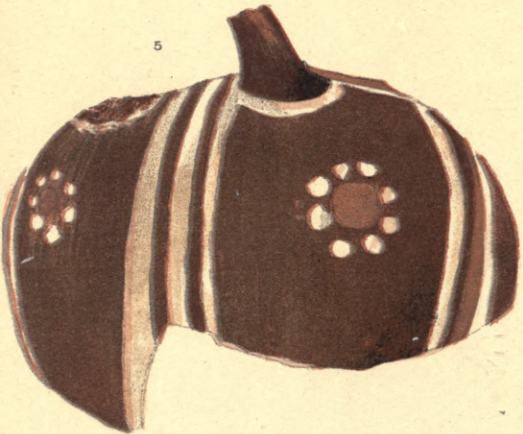
J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited another cast of a like bason in his possession.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited the original sign, probably of the seventeenth century, in iron, of the "Three Bowls," in Drury Lane, London.

A. S. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., read a paper on a fine gilt-bronze statuette of Hercules, found in Cumberland, exhibited by the Earl of Carlisle.

Mr. Murray's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.





JOHN L. MYRES, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on some pre-historic polychrome pottery from Kamárais, in Crete :

“The vessels and fragments of pottery published in the accompanying plates were found by peasants in the neighbourhood of the Cretan village of Kamárais, which lies in one of the principal valleys opening on to the Plain of Gortyna (the Messarà) from the south side of Mount Ida (Psiloríti). The exact find-spot is said to be a cave in the side of the ravine, of a kind which is not uncommon in the island, and of which the most famous example hitherto is the cave of Zeus, on the north-eastern slope of the same mountain, which yielded some years ago the magnificent series of early bronzes and other remains, published in the *Museo Italiano* (II. 689, &c.), by MM. Orsi and Halbherr, and further described by Dr. Fabricius in *Ath. Mitth.*\* The antiquities from Kamárais, like those from the cave of Zeus, are now in the museum of the *Sýllogos* at Heráklio (Candia), and it is to the kindness of the president of that body, M. Chatzidhákis, that I owe not only the permission to study and publish this interesting find, but also all the information which is forthcoming with regard to the circumstances of the discovery, and no little personal assistance in the work of sorting and photographing.

So far as I know, no European visitor had reached the site itself, when I saw the fragments in Heráklio. I had intended to explore it, and the seaward part of the Messarà below it, in the spring of last year, and hoped to be able to give a more complete account of the matter. But as circumstances prevent the execution of this plan for the present, it seems better not to delay any longer the publication of what is known already, in view of the very peculiar character of the find, and of its apparent importance as evidence for the early history of the island. Mr. A. J. Evans tells me that he ascended the Kamárais valley this spring, but was prevented by the snow from visiting the cave.† The coloured plates are executed from water-colour drawings. The tints are necessarily rather brighter than those of the originals, but are matched as nearly as the difference of material will permit. The occasional errors of perspective are explained by the fact that the outlines were in all cases traced with a *camera lucida* at short distance, so as to make the original drawings, with one or two exceptions, as nearly full size as possible.

\* X. (1885), p. 59 ff.

† I also hear that Signor Taramelli has since explored the cave, and will publish his results shortly.

The clays of which the pots are made vary greatly in quality ; the coarsest is blackish brown or grey in colour, full of small grains of limestone and other foreign matter, and showing a tendency to redden when over-fired ; the finest very closely resemble some varieties of ' Mykenaeen ' clay, but almost all contain occasional grains of the same impurities as are found in the commoner sorts ; and the presence of a practically unbroken series of qualities between these extremes confirms the impression that they are all representative of the same local industry, with the one possible exception, which will be referred to later on.

Nearly all the specimens appear to be covered with a ' slip ' of the same clay more finely levigated ; but this point is much obscured by the surface decoration. Most of the finer clays were thrown upon a wheel ; but some specimens of these, as well as nearly all of the coarser kinds, were built up by hand. This distinction of technique is, perhaps, in some cases due to the shape of the vessels themselves ; but certainly some of the hand-made pots are of quite simple shapes ; in particular, a fragmentary *pyxis* (?) with upright sides, which is one of the roughest of the whole series (Plate iii. 17).

One remarkable and not at all common hand-made variety shows a peculiar treatment of the slip, which has been pitted all over, while moist, with the finger or a blunt instrument, so as to give an irregular surface of intersecting ridges, except on certain bands, which are left smooth, and form the basis of the scheme of the painted ornament. The slip of this variety is dark grey, turned to chocolate-brown by overfiring ; the spots of white paint are laid on quite without regard to the irregularities of the slip, except on the handle, where each of the row of warts is emphasised by a dab of white on its upper side.

The coarsest specimens have the painted ornament laid directly on to the dark slip (Plate ii. 17), and one or two specimens of fine cream-coloured or pinkish clay (Plate i. 4) are treated in the same manner. But by far the majority are wholly covered outside, and in some cases inside as well, with a strong black glaze of varying quality. On the coarse porous clays it sinks into the ware like inky mud, leaving the surface dull ; but on the best specimens of the thin, finely levigated, wheel-thrown clay, it has a lustre like that of the best Hellenic glaze. On intermediate specimens of uneven texture the glaze is lustrous here and dull there, as is occasionally the case also with the *Firnissfarbe* of ordinary Mykenaeen pottery ; and with the ordinary pigment of the painted Bronze-age pottery of Cyprus.

On this blackish varnish the ornamentation is executed in four strongly-contrasted pigments : white, a brilliant orange, a brick-red which is variable in tint, and a dark purple-red





PREHISTORIC POLYCHROME POTTERY FROM KAMÁRAIS, CRETE.

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



which resembles that used on early Hellenic vases, and is very liable to sink into the brownish-black background of the coarser wares. All these colours are dull and powdery, especially the white and the orange, and have often flaked away, leaving only a stain upon the background. The orange, which is the least common, and only occurs upon the finer fabrics, is an iron-ochre; the two reds also seem to be ferruginous. The white occurs alone on several specimens, and has *generally* been laid on before the other colours which overlap it. It is possible to conjecture from this, that, in biological phrase, 'the ontogeny recapitulates the phylogeny'; and that the other colours came into use later than the white, and as accessories to it. In Cyprus a dull black ware with white decoration appears, in the later Bronze Age, along with Mykenaeen importations, and independently a rare, lustrous black-glazed variety, with ornamentation in the brick-red only.

The patterns are derived partly from floral, partly from textile motives. None are wholly naturalistic, though the 'sunflower' design (Plate iv. 26) and the garland of leaves and flowers (Plate ii. 13) show an extraordinary boldness of touch, and no small sense of design. There is no retouching, and no trace of guiding lines or preliminary sketching; every petal, for instance, of the great 'palm-leaf' or 'sunflower' (Plate iv. 27) is executed with a single stroke of the brush. Nothing is so nearly parallel to this style of work as the decoration of the primitive pottery, and fragments of fresco from the settlement below the volcanic layer at Thera;\* though the potters of Thera had a far greater appreciation of the forms of the living plants.†

Exact analogies to the 'basketwork' and 'gourd' motives are more difficult to find, though there is some suggestion of the more geometrical schemes which can be illustrated both from Mykenae and from Cyprus. One fragment (Plate i. 6), a neck of reddish clay with slip of the same material, which has been already referred to as being of a different character from the rest, and apparently not of the same fabric, has, in dark brown lustreless paint, the simple quatrefoil which is characteristic of the white slip 'Schnabelkanne' of the primitive Cyclades, and is common to Syros, Thera, and Amorgos. (Cf. several specimens at Athens, in the Polytechnion, and in the museum of the French Archaeological School.)

Two other representations occur, which though at present

\* See Fouqué, *Santorin et ses éruptions*; Dumont, *Ceramique*, pl. i. ii.; Furtwängler and Löschke, *Mykenische Vasen*, pl. xii.

† Compare also Plate iv. 21 with the Mykenaeen fragments from Knossos. Dümmler, *Ath. Mitth.*, xi. (1885), p. 22.

unique at Kamárais, may be of importance in assigning its proper position to the find. One very rude hand-made bowl, with a dark slip, apparently modelled after a stone prototype, bears upon its side a fish, carelessly executed in white, which is, so far as I know, without exact parallel, the nearest being on an unpublished Cypriote vase of Graeco-Phoenician red-ware in the Ashmolean Museum, but which, being wholly barbarous, is of no stylistic value. But a drawing in red paint, on a well-made neckless vase with good black glaze, is unmistakably the upper half of a human figure, and is executed according to a recognisable convention (Plate ii. 12). Only the circular head, with staring eye and five streaming locks behind, the long neck, the upheaved right shoulder, and the enormous outspread hand remain. The man is in violent motion towards his proper left, and raises his right hand behind him as if to deal a blow. The style of the head is exactly paralleled on a potsherd from the XVth grave of the lower town of Mykenae.\* If the agreement were less striking, or in a less appropriate quarter, it might be dismissed as casual, or, in so childish a performance, as inevitable; but in the instance before us it will probably be admitted that it has its force. The white object behind the man still wants an explanation: it may be a shield hung up by its sling; compare the flexible shield on the 'lion hunt' dagger from Mykenae, and elsewhere.

No other animal forms can be recognised on the pottery from Kamárais; but there is a fragment of a terra-cotta bull's head in the collection, of rather coarse reddish clay, like that of Plate i. 6.

The shapes of the vessels, like their decorations, point especially to a connection with Aegean civilisation, and in particular with that of Thera. The shape of many of the vessels is characteristically Theraean, also is closely parallel, both in shape and scheme of ornament, to the Theraean pot.† Similar forms are found in pottery from Syros, Antiparos, and Amorgos, and in marble from Naxos (unpublished specimens in the Ashmolean Museum).

The general character of the pottery of the Kamárais valley thus points to the conclusion that it represents a probably local and very specially developed industry, most nearly related to that of the primitive inhabitants of Thera, and more remotely to that of the other Cyclades, and of Mykenae. It is worth noting that several vases exactly in this style are ascribed, in the Heráklío Museum, to the early necropolis at Dibáki, near the site

\* Figured 'Εφημερίς. 'Αρχαιολογική. 1888. P. 161, fig. 14.

† Dumont, l.c. pl. i. 5. Rayet and Collignon, fig. 12.



PREHISTORIC POLYCHROME POTTERY FROM KAMÁRAIS, CRETE.

( $\frac{1}{2}$  linear).



of Phaestòs, almost on the coast at the west end of the Messarà, and about four hours south of Kamárais; and that from the same necropolis have been obtained not only rude marble figures like those of Amorgos, but also a number of Mykenaean gems, and rudely engraved trefoil and quatrefoil seals of steatite, and also porcelain scarabs of types which in Egypt are referred to the XIIth dynasty. Note particularly the fine 'Schnabelkanne' with cream-coloured slip and fine red lustreless painting, from Dibáki, now in the museum of Heráklio. The continuation of the pattern across the *bottom* of the vessel has been hitherto regarded as characteristic of the style of the Bronze Age of Cyprus.

It only remains to chronicle the few isolated specimens of this class of pottery which have been found elsewhere, and to form such an estimate as may be possible of its range in time. After what has been said, it will not be surprising to find, in the collection from Tiryns, that the little hand-made one-handled cup, figured by Schliemann,\* and the fragment of similar polychrome fabric † are fairly characteristic specimens of Kamárais pottery. ‡

From the Vth grave at Mykenae comes a fragmentary vase nearly 20 inches (c. 50 cm.) high, of the form *Myk. Vase*n, *Formentafel* 42, § with purple red bands on a dull black scaly slip, the clay of which, so far as can be seen (now that the vase has been restored with plaster), might pass for one of the Cretan varieties. And Prof. Furtwängler showed me lately in the Berlin Museum a fragment, also from Mykenae, of the same fabric. In the VIth grave, the black pot of the form *M.V.* 79, though allied in shape to a type common both at Kamárais and at Thera, || is, however, not at all of the same ware: it is quite differently modelled, and has no white or polychrome ornament. It is much nearer to the fabric of the black tripod vase of the Vth grave (*M.V.* 113) and of that numbered 12 in the collection from Spata. With regard to the VIth grave, however, it should be noted that the dull red paint, which, so far as Mykenae is concerned, is almost confined to it, is not unlike one of the Kamárais colours, e.g. the five large 'schnabelkänne' (*M. Th.* ix. 44), and the two-handled vase (*M. Th.* viii. 43). The only other instance of red paint at Mykenae is on a vase from the Ist grave, figured *M.V.*, pl. xxxvii. no. 382, form 57. ¶

\* *Tiryns*, pl. xxvii. d.

† *Pl.* xxvi. d.

‡ *Cf.* pp. 105-6.

§ *Cf.* a vase from the VIth grave, and Polytechnion No. 2,200.

|| *Cf.* an unpublished vessel from Amorgos, in the Ashmolean Museum.

¶ Red and white on black. *M. Thongefasse*, vi. (IVth grave).

No other specimens of this ware appear to be known from any Greek site ; but among the fragments of 'Ægean' pottery from Kahun, presented by Professor Flinders Petrie to the British Museum,\* a large proportion are quite clearly of the same make ; in particular, a fragment with white spirals on black glaze, and the handle of a rimless globular bowl with black glaze and white transverse lines, every detail of which is as characteristic as it can be ; the red also, on a little scrap with red and white alternating rays, on very thin black-glazed ware, is exactly of the Kamárais tint, while the drawing has the Kamárais touch. The correspondence between Professor Petrie's lithographs and my own may not be very striking, but I was fortunately able to travel direct from Heráklío to London, and so to see the two series of fragments within the same ten days ; and I can only repeat that the two wares are almost identical.

Mr. D. G. Hogarth has kindly made inquiries for me in Egypt with regard to other reported finds of the same character, and tells me that M. Naville has found fragments of a red and black painted ware with white dotted ornament at Khetaneh, four miles south of Fikus ; and others which may be comparable with a 'so-called Cypriote bugelkanne' and terra-cotta coffins, 'probably late' at Tell-el-Yahudieh, near Zagazig. Some specimens of each went to the British Museum, but I have not yet been able to identify them. Messrs. Petrie and Griffith assign the Tell-el-Yahudieh finds to the XIXth dynasty.

Professor Petrie assigns his pottery from Kahun to the time of the XIIth Egyptian dynasty, and at the same time insists that it is not of Egyptian make. It has not yet reappeared in Egyptian rubbish heaps of certainly later date, and there is nothing, meanwhile, in regard to the examples from Mykenae and Tiryns which compels us to regard them as of very late occurrence there. On the other hand, though the closest correspondence is with the pottery of the Cyclades, it would be very unsafe to assume that the manufacture ceased early. In fact, the existing evidence so far points to its continuance over a considerable period. If Professor Petrie's attribution is correct (and there is no valid reason to doubt it), we may consider that the Kamárais pottery began at least as early as 2300 B.C., and that it continued until the later centuries of the second millennium.

And perhaps we may feel ourselves one step nearer to one of the fatherlands of the 'Peoples of the Sea,' who come and go on the threshold of Egyptian history."

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

\* Published in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xi. Pl. xiv. and *Illahun*, Pl. i.



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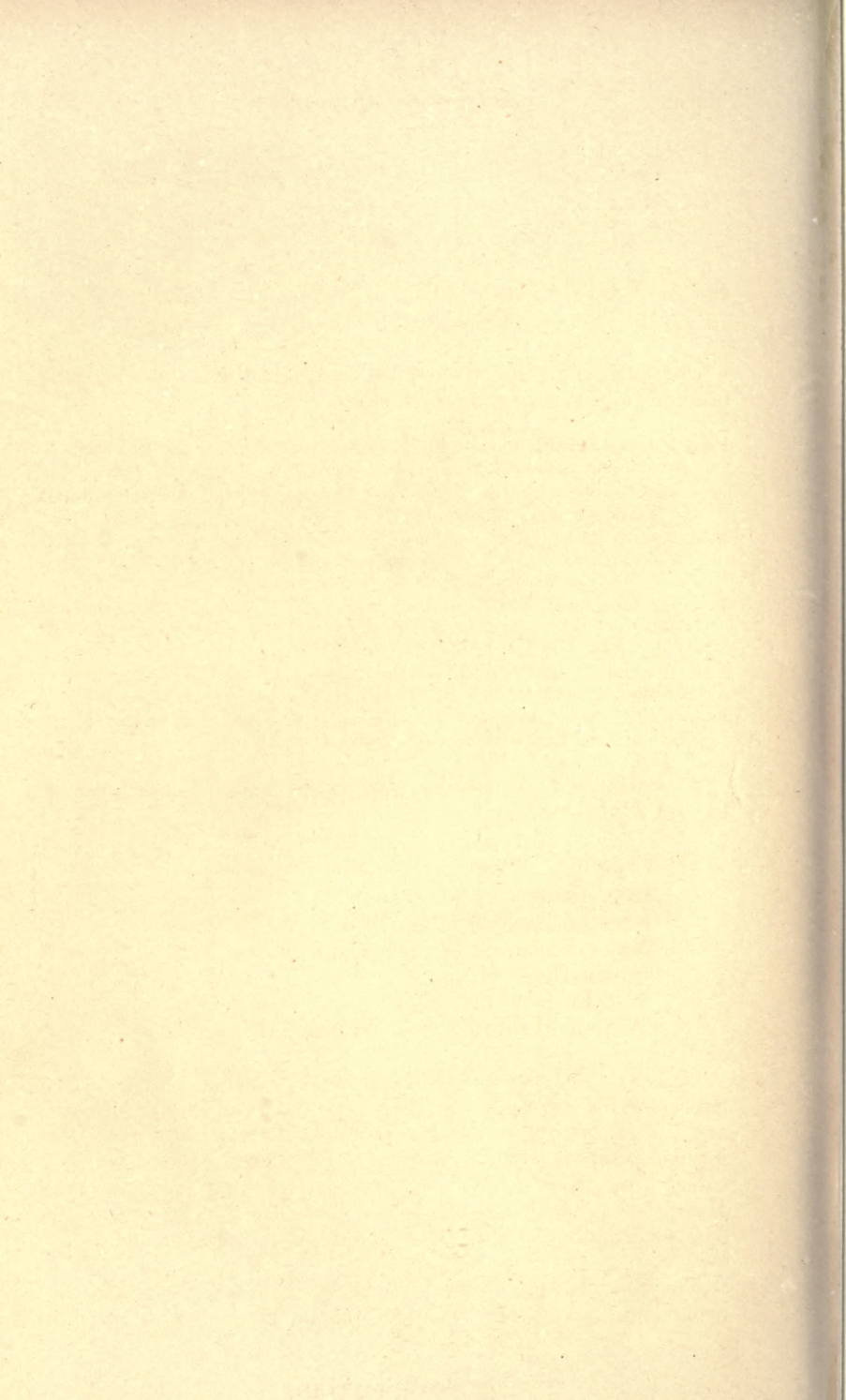


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Thursday, March 21st, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods :—Catalogue of the Collection of Armour and Arms of Edwin J. Brett, Esq. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From the Massachusetts Historical Society :—Tributes to the Memory of Robert C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1894.
- From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Genealogical and Armorial Notes from the Church of Prior's Salford, Co. Warwick. By the Rev. T. P. Wadley, M.A. 8vo. Stratford-on-Avon, 1874.
- From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire. Issued by the Powys-Land Club. Vols. 1 to 27. 8vo. London, 1868-93.
- From the Editor, Rev. R. B. Gardiner, M.A., F.S.A. :—The Registers of Wadham College, Oxford. (Part II.) 1719-1871. 8vo. London, 1895.
- From William Niven, Esq., F.S.A. :—Photographic print of a drawing of the tomb of King Henry the Seventh, Westminster Abbey.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Sir John Evans for his gift to the Library.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

- Rev. James Oliver Bevan, M.A.  
Surgeon-Capt. William Wilfrid Webb, M.B.  
Major Frederick William Town Attree, R.E.  
Edwin Henty, Esq.  
William Gowland, Esq.  
William Howard Aymer Vallance, Esq., M.A.

GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., M.A., V.P., Local Secretary for Surrey, exhibited (1) two Roman bronze brooches and a bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, from Woldingham, Surrey ; (2) a *denarius* of Victorinus, two coins of Constantine, and a farthing token of Charles I., from Worm's Heath, Chelsham ; (3) a bronze brooch, a ring, and eight defaced Roman coins found at Whiteleaf, Warlingham.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, M.A., exhibited a number of ornaments, sickles, and weapons of the Bronze Age, found in

St. Catharine's Valley, at Monkswood, near Bath, on which he read the following notes :

“The series of bronze articles which I have the honour of exhibiting to the Society this evening was found last year (1894) during the excavations for the extension of the Bath waterworks in St. Catharine's Valley, about six miles N.E. of Bath. Though now dry and drained by a small brook which runs at the bottom, it was formerly dammed up at the lower end, and contained a large body of water sufficiently long to form in course of time a lacustrine deposit of peaty marl some 20 feet deep at its lower or eastern end, 307' O.D. The site of this bronze ‘find’ was at the upper end of the valley just below the present small Monkswood reservoir, about 366' O.D., and therefore about 60 feet higher up. The workmen, whilst making a conduit to carry off the water, found the ornaments, &c., some 2 or 3 feet below the surface of the sloping ground in a tufaceous deposit of carbonate of lime (the wash from the neighbouring slope), containing the usual impressions of recent plants, reeds, &c. This was evidently on the margin of the old lake, as the peaty formation did not continue so high up the western slope as this spot. Mr. Charles Gilby, the city engineer, was fortunate enough to secure most of, if not all, the articles. One or two portions, however, he has ascertained were brought into Bath for the purpose of sale, the bright fracture of some of the objects having evidently encouraged the idea that they were gold.

The series consist of the following ornaments and implements :

	Feet.	Inches.
Two twisted torques :		
One perfect with the hook at either end ;		
outside circumference . . . . .	1	7½
The other fractured . . . . .	1	6½
Two portions of a third.		
Two pieces of very thin twisted wire, fractures		
old ; outside circumference . . . . .		9
May this have been a child's torque ?		
Four perfect bracelets :		
One twisted and perfect ; outside circum-		
ference . . . . .		9½
One round . . . . .		9
Two four-sided . . . . .		8¼
Portions of two others, four-sided, fracture		
new of one, circumference respectively .		7 & 5¼

Two portions of a fifth, inner surface smooth, outside five-ribbed, fractures new. Shows much wear.

One piece . . . . .  $2\frac{7}{8}$   
 The other . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{8}$   
 Outside circumference, width . . . . .  $\frac{5}{8}$

Three unsocketed sickles :

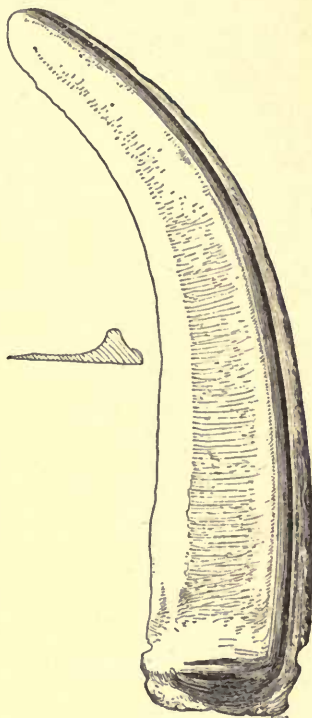
Two large and one small. All three have projections at the end for attachment to a handle, with a rib along the backs for strength; points worn or broken.

Outside circumference of the two larger . . . . .  $6\frac{1}{2}$   
 Inside circumference . . . . .  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
 Greatest breadth at base . . . . .  $1\frac{3}{8}$   
 The smallest of the three, outside circumference . . . . . 4  
 Inside . . . . .  $3\frac{3}{4}$   
 Breadth . . . . . 1

Two ferrules for tipping lower end of spear-shaft; length respectively . . . . . 3 &  $2\frac{3}{4}$

Width of sockets respectively . . . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$

Edge of sockets ornamented with incised lines.

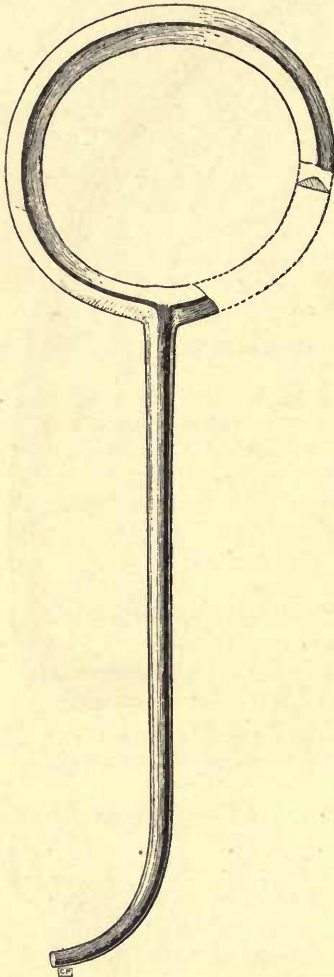


UNSOCKETED SICKLE FOUND AT MONKSWOOD, NEAR BATH. (3.)



BRONZE FERRULE FOUND AT MONKSWOOD, NEAR BATH. (3.)

Lower portion of a spear-head with loops for attachment . . . . .  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Width of socket . . . . .  $\frac{5}{8}$   
 Three knife-blades, three-faced on one side; one found perfect, since broken in middle, with hole for attachment at base; length . . . . . 4  
 Greatest breadth . . . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Another, point broken, but hole perfect; length . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
 Greatest breadth . . . . . 1  
 A third, top perfect, broken at base, fracture old; length . . . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
 A borer, four-sided, but rounded and pointed at one end, tapering at the other for hafting; length . . . . .  $4\frac{1}{4}$   
 A hollow cone, thin, with hole at top; circumference of base . . . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$



BRONZE OBJECT FOUND AT  
MONKSWOOD, NEAR BATH.  
( $\frac{2}{3}$ .)

A circle, triangular in section,  
with a long shaft bent at  
one end attached. Portion  
of the circle missing.

Outside circumference .  $8\frac{1}{8}$

Length of shaft, including  
bend . . . . .  $5\frac{7}{8}$

One perfect circle, four-sided  
angles, worn; circum-  
ference . . . . .  $4\frac{5}{8}$

Shaft broken off, fracture old.

May these have been hairpins?

It may be interesting to note  
in connection with these weapons,  
&c. that at the lower end of the  
valley where the lacustrine deposit  
was deepest, a fine head and  
horns, together with the remains  
of at least two Uri, the extinct  
oxen, were found resting on the  
old land surface of Lower Lias  
Clay. Were they coeval with the  
bronzes, which Sir John Evans  
considers to be of late Bronze  
Age?"

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A.,  
communicated the first part of a  
paper on the Excavations carried  
out at Silchester in 1894.

Mr. Fox's paper, which will  
be printed in *Archaeologia*, was  
illustrated by a large number of  
plans and objects of interest found  
during the excavations.

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

Thursday, March 28th, 1895.

SIR A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 :—Liverpool and Neighbourhood in ye Olden Time. By John Thompson. 4to. Liverpool, 1894.

From Robert Isaac Jones, Esq., through G. R. Fletcher, Esq., F.S.A. :—Y Brython. 1860, 1861, and 1862-3. 3 Vols. 8vo. Tremadoc, 1860-63.

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 23rd, being St. George's Day, at the hour of 2 p.m.

GEORGE E. FOX, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a further paper (Part II.) on excavations on the site of the Roman city at Silchester, Hants, in 1894, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

H. A. GRUEBER, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on a hoard of silver coins found at Silchester in 1894.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., communicated a paper on hoards of silver *denarii* found in Britain.

Both these papers will be printed as Appendices to Mr. Fox's paper in *Archaeologia*.

In illustration of the foregoing papers a large and varied collection of architectural and other antiquities found at Silchester during the past season's excavations was exhibited.

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

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY the 31st day of December following, having examined the underdo find the same to be accurate.

		RECEIPTS.					
1894.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 1st January, 1894					78	17	8
Annual Subscriptions :							
1	at £2 2s, arrears due 1st January, 1892	2	2	0			
3	at £2 2s, ditto 1893	6	6	0			
4	at £3 3s., ditto	12	12	0			
1	at £1 1s., completion at £3 3s. rate for 1893	1	1	0			
186	at £2 2s., due 1st January, 1894	390	12	0			
372	at £3 3s., ditto	1,171	16	0			
3	at £2 2s., paid in advance, due January 1895	6	6	0			
2	at £3 3s., paid in advance, due January 1895	6	6	0			
					1,597	1	0
Admission Fees :							
35	Fellows at £8 8s.	294	0	0			
Sale of Published Works		137	18	2			
Dividend on £10,583 19s. 7d. 3 per cent. Metropolitan Stock		307	5	4			
Stevenson's Bequest :							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other investments received from the Court of Chancery		569	13	11			
Publications of the Society :							
Amount received towards the cost of plate in <i>Archaeologia</i>		4	0	0			
Library Fittings :							
Amount received from the President for cost of Fitting "D" in Council Room		37	0	0			
Sundry Receipts, including amounts for sending weekly notices		0	19	0			

£3,026 15 1

#### STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10,583	19	7			
Bank Stock	2,128	9	6			
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2,725	0	0			
London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2,757	0	0			
North Eastern Railway Consolidated Preferential 4 per cent. Stock	2,761	0	0			
Midland Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Guaranteed Preferential Stock	370	3	8			
				£21,325	12	9



OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1894, to written ACCOUNTS, with the BOOKS and VOUCHERS relating thereto,

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1894.							
Publications of the Society, Printers' and Artists' Charges, and Binding					1,003	5	1
Heraldic Exhibition Expenses					36	17	0
Archæological Investigations					5	2	6
Library :							
Fittings		207	14	0			
Binding		59	2	1			
Catalogues and Library Work		33	18	6			
Books purchased		80	1	8			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies for their Publications		33	3	6			
					413	19	9
House Expenditure :							
Insurance		17	1	3			
Lighting		129	12	7			
Fuel		24	7	6			
Repairs		30	18	6			
Tea at Meetings		18	5	6			
Washing and Sundries		46	16	1			
					267	1	5
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License					41	16	8
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson's Bequest					4	11	8
Pension : C. K. Watson, retiring allowance					350	0	0
Salaries :							
Assistant Secretary		300	0	0			
Clerk		240	0	0			
					540	0	0
Wages :							
Porter		83	9	0			
Porter's wife (as housemaid)		25	0	0			
					108	9	0
Official Expenditure :							
Stationery and Printing		85	1	0			
Postages		27	11	7			
" on Publications		61	14	9			
Sundry Expenses		50	14	5			
					225	1	9
Cash in hand, 31st December, 1894 (Coutts & Co.)					30	10	3
					£3,026	15	1

31st DECEMBER, 1894.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit of Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	8,894	0	0			
Midland Railway 4 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Preference Stock	9,502	17	11			
				£18,396	17	11

After payment of the annuities, now amounting to £600 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the income on the above funds. This is payable after the 10th of April and the 10th of October in every year.

Witness our hands this 15th day of March, 1895.

G. F. BROWNE.

L. MICHAELSEN.

Thursday, April 4th, 1895.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

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

From the Editor :—Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries. Edited by W. J. Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. 1. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Memoranda by Professor Church, F.R.S., concerning the condition of certain of the wall-paintings in the Palace of Westminster. (Presented to Parliament, Feb. 1895.) Folio.

From A. E. Hudd, Esq., F.S.A. :—Caerwent, Monmouthshire. Plan of Roman Remains discovered July, 1893, by R. Milverton Drake. 2 lithograph prints. 4to.

Lord Muncaster was admitted Fellow.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day, Tuesday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers for the ensuing year.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1894 was read. (*See* pages 362, 363.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The Right Rev. Bishop VIRTUE, F.S.A. exhibited an early fourteenth century Psalter, of English work, supposed to have once belonged to the church of Orpington, Kent, upon which he read the following note :

“ The MS. Psalter which I have the honour to exhibit this evening is on several grounds very interesting. It is of English work, and belonged presumably to the church of Orpington in Kent, as the dedication of that church is interpolated in the calendar on November 19th: ‘ Dedicacio ecclesie de Orpynton et de Crayes.’ The hands of two scribes were employed on this little volume, the work of the first being much superior to that of the second. There are nine illuminated capitals, each one bearing some reference to the words of the Psalm it begins.

At the foot of the first page of the Psalter is a curious representation of the beginning and end of David's fight with the Philistine leader. Some of the letters resemble those of the Bury St. Edmund's Psalter exhibited here last year.

There are several interesting notes in the calendar besides that which I have already referred to. There are the obits of Robert Hubberd, Robert Holland, a Richard, whose surname is illegible, John Wardestys, 1360, and Nicholas de Yestels. The beheading of Thomas of Lancaster is likewise recorded on March 22, 1322. The deaths are noted of Pope John XXII., 1334, and Clement V., 1352; and the Coronation of Innocent VI., 3rd January 1352. Mr. Edmund Bishop was kind enough to look through the calendar, and the notes which he has made would no doubt be interesting to many students of liturgy."

Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., exhibited and explained a careful drawing of a section made during last summer across the line of the Roman wall and its accompanying earthworks in Brunstock Park, Cumberland.

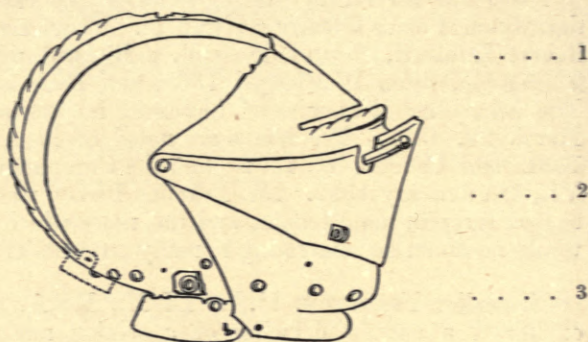
ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a helmet at Hopton Hall, Derbyshire, in the possession of H. Chandos-Pole-Gell, Esq., of which he also exhibited four full-sized drawings :

"Head-pieces may be divided into two classes, namely, helms and helmets. The former class consists of helms for tilting, jousting, or tournaments; the earlier ones being alone used in warfare. The latter class, comprising helmets, is divided into close helmets and open helmets. Close helmets include in their turn bassinets and armets, while open helmets comprise salades, chapels-de-fer, morions, cabassets, and casques. Close helmets are those which, covering the head and face, follow more or less accurately the form of the head itself; neither helms nor open helmets fulfil these particular conditions.

The helmet at Hopton is close, and very thin, like the generality of those of its period. It consists of the head-piece proper, the chapel-de-fer or skull-piece, with a cable-ridged comb, the whole hammered out of one piece of metal. To the skull-piece is fixed by two pivots a vizor in two parts, the upper containing the *occularia*, or 'sights,' and the *mentonnière*, or chin-piece, shaped to the chin and flanged on its lower edge to fit under the articulated plates of the gorget or neck-guard. A single articulation, forming one of the back plates of the gorget, is riveted at its ends only to the lower edge of the skull-piece to allow of play when throwing the head back. On either side of the skull-piece are the ends of the straps, which, passing

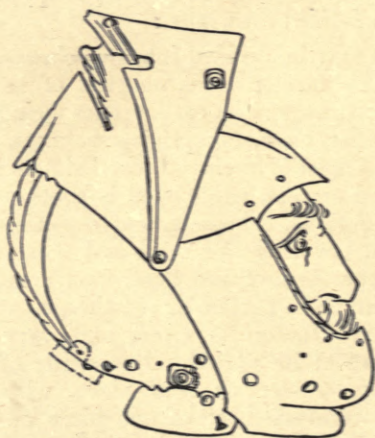
under the chin, were buckled together; thus the helmet was closed.

It is to be observed that up to about 1525 the vizor of a close helmet was in one piece only, covering both the eyes and the



THE HOPTON HALL HELMET CLOSED.

mouth, and working as usual upon side pivots. The difficulty in forging an efficient vizor led from powerful peaked bassinet-vizors to complicated so-called bellows-vizors full of horizontal



HELMET WITH VIZOR UP.

slits and holes, both for sight and breathing, and not less difficult, perhaps, to make than the older ones, all being admirable examples of the armourer's art, but all found by lapse of time not to be convenient in practical use.

The vizor was, therefore, divided into an upper and a lower piece, the one invariably containing the sights and shutting down behind the other, which standing well in front admitted the air that was so much wanted, and completed the protection of the face. The upper portion could be raised by a short iron stem, and the lower by a salient eyelet-hole into which a hook from the chin-piece passed for fastening the lower part of the vizor in position when closed.

Modern poets, writers of fiction, and other persons of imagination have never understood the dividing of the vizor, or realised the disorder in the names of parts of helmets in the latter half of the sixteenth century. There were now three things covering the face. The vizor, (1) upper, and (2) lower



HELMET WITH VIZOR AND CHIN-PIECE UP.

piece, and (3) the chin-piece, wrongly called, with or without the vizor, the beaver.

Reverting for a moment to its origin, the beaver was the attribute of the fifteenth-century *salade*, and protected the lower part of the face if it was a *courte bavière*, and the whole of it if it was a *haute bavière*. Some confusion of terms has been caused by a misconception as to the derivation of the word. It was a convenient interpretation that beaver was derived from the root of the French word to drink, and that the *buveur* raised his beaver for that purpose, such supposititious beaver being distinctly the lower part of the vizor only. But beaver was really derived from the verb *bavier*, to slobber, and the word accords exactly with the position of this defence, for it was the chin-piece of the *salade* which was not complete without it. It

formed no integral part of the head-piece, but was fastened either to the breastplate, or to the gorget, according to the circumstances of its employment. A man could throw up his head and drink when wearing a *courte bavière*, but could not do so in the higher piece.

Shakespeare must have seen many helmets like the Hopton example, for they were in use in his day, and he accommodated his diction to them. But by that time much complication had arisen respecting the use and meaning of terms in armour. And this is a difficulty which is, indeed, inseparable from, and runs through the whole story of armour. Pieces were abandoned, but the names remained, and were applied to things totally different. So it was with the beaver, and this phase has been well elucidated by the Baron de Cosson, the latest authority.\*

For instance, Shakespeare applies the word 'beaver' to the vizor.

When the ghost of 'the majesty of buried Denmark' had appeared for the third time, Hamlet, questioning Marcellus and Bernardo, as to the armour of the shade,

'Then saw you not his face?' †

is answered by Horatio :

'O, yes, my lord ; he wore his beaver up.' ‡

The fifteenth-century beaver proper had passed away, and the word had come to be applied to the vizor, most probably at first only to its lower portion, and under the general misunderstanding as to the derivation of the word. But, continuing the conversation, Hamlet says :

'His beard was grizzled ? No ?' §

To which Horatio responds :

'It was, as I have seen it in his life,  
A sable silver'd.' ||

Thus Shakespeare included in the term beaver the chin-piece also, because the 'perturbed spirit' had exposed the whole of

'A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.'

and the beard also, by throwing up the chin-piece as well as the vizor, just as it could have done if the shadowy head-piece had been a copy of the Hopton helmet. A less perfect poet might

\* *Catalogue of Helmets and Mail, Archaeological Journal, xxxvii. 475.*

† Hamlet, Act I. Sc. II. l. 228.

‡ Hamlet, Act I. Sc. II. l. 229.

§ Hamlet, Act, I. Sc. II. l. 239.

|| Hamlet, Act I. Sc. II. l. 240.

have left the chin-piece alone in its place; it was no part of the vizor, but the deep dramatic situation was intensified and the recognition made more complete by the sight of the 'sable silver'd' beard as well as the 'very pale' face which the raised vizor revealed to the officers of the guard upon the platform before the castle of Elsinore.

Shakespeare did not trouble himself to think that when the vizor and chin-piece were both thrown up the head-piece would be in danger of toppling off behind. He availed himself of the loose employment of arming terms in his day, and setting aside practical difficulties sacrificed accuracy in details to dramatic effect. His great mind was fixed on the intensity of the unwonted scene. The lapse was allowable under the circumstances, and perhaps he took it for granted that the same mysterious agency which caused the shade to appear at all, and even speak, would also account for the behaviour of the helmet being different from those of more substantial creation.

The chin-piece or mentonnière had been introduced in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the fashion of helmets dividing down the chin and back was superseded by side-openings. These formed the chin-piece proper which was pivoted, as in the Hopton helmet, to the crown-piece or chapel.

*Per contra*, when Mowbray says,

‘ Their beavers down,  
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel,’\*

the process had been reversed; the king and Bolingbroke had each shut down his pivoted chin-piece, then followed the two parts of the vizor, the hook was fastened, the strap buckled below the chin, and the whole face was closed in steel, just as it can be in the Hopton helmet, an almost facsimile of which Shakespeare must have had in his mind when he spoke the above words through the mouth of Mowbray. But again the poet, according to the uncertain arming nomenclature of his time, calls the three items the beaver. It is well to understand what conditions Shakespeare intended to depict, and to recognise that he was, as usual, absolutely right in his employment of the military terms in common use in his day.

Similarly the supreme genius of the man was bent in other places to assimilate his expressions with those in ordinary, but not correct use, when he spoke of an entire head-piece as a beaver:

‘ I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,’ †

\* Henry IV. Pt. II. Act IV. Sc. I. l. 121.

† Henry IV. Pt. I. Act IV. Sc. I. l. 104.

and :

‘What, is my beaver easier than it was?’\*

In the usual condition in which helmets have come down to us they are nothing but empty iron shells cast up, as it were, and stranded on the beaches of time. And anyone who puts such an empty helmet upon his head will at once become aware of and surprised at the discomfort caused by the noise and reverberation in his ears. Such was not, of course, the case with helmets in their complete condition, the fact being that one of their most important features was the lining. This has all been removed from the Hopton helmet, with the exception of the rivets and fragments of tapes to which it was attached, and it has, in fact, rarely been preserved in any head-pieces; but from the few examples that have survived intact, or nearly so, we know exactly what the linings were like. They varied in early and heavy and in light helmets, and in the method of fastening them in.

Speaking generally, in heavy helmets two cross straps or bands of leather were first fixed inside, being tied outside the helms by laces passing through slits in the free-ends of the straps and pairs of holes in the helmet. Against these crossed straps rested a cap of leather, linen, or silk, thickly wadded and quilted, and its edges sewn to tapes riveted to the head-piece lower down. It was similarly attached to the straps and followed sufficiently the form of the head-piece. Thus the straps took the major weight, noise was suppressed, and something like a fit obtained. The chin-piece was lined with soft buff leather sewn to bands fixed with rivets, flush outside where necessary for the closing of the vizor over them. These conditions are complied with in the Hopton helmet.

In light head-pieces a cap was partly fastened inside the helmet by coloured silk laces passing through pairs of holes and tied in bows outside, at the back only, to be out of the way in action. The cross straps were dispensed with, the cap and linings elsewhere being sewn in round the edges through rows of small holes. Such details of exterior ties and stitches would be the first items to perish, and, as a matter of fact, the method of fixing the lining of helmets with cross straps and external ties, leaving out of the question the great heavy tilting-helms, had entirely changed soon after the middle of the sixteenth century. From this time forward helmet-linings were only sewn to thick linen tapes or bands which were fixed by a series of rivets with washers and flat heads inside, and rounded ones outside round all the edges of the head-piece or chapel proper,

\* Richard III. Act V. Sc. III. l. 49.



the rivets being counter-sunk and flush outside where necessary for the closing of the vizor or chin-piece over them. All these details the Hopton close helmet shows.

With further regard to it, it is a genuine attribute of the field that has been adapted as part of a funeral achievement. For this purpose it was placed in the hands of a decorator, who treated it after the manner of his trade. He tore out the linings of the chapel and chin-piece, and gave the lower part of the vizor, the part which was never lined, a coat of parchment-size and whitening, stopping up the salient eyelet-hole, into which the vanished hook on the edge of the chin-piece passed. He then gave the piece a coat of gold size and gilded it, just as if he had been preparing and gilding a wooden panel. An armourer would have gilded iron by quite a different process. At this time, then, the helmet was certainly withdrawn from service. The plume-holder at the back has been removed, but its position is shown by rivet-holes for fixing it.

The question only remains, to whom did the helmet belong, and for whose funeral or tomb was it thus prepared?

Anthony Gell, of Hopton, was son of Ralph Gell, who died in 1564, and descended from the ancient family long settled in that place. He was Queen Elizabeth's feodary for Derbyshire, receiver of the honor of Tutbury, reader and beneher of the Inner Temple, and principal of Clement's Inn. Many documents relating to his offices are preserved at Hopton Hall, including law reports from 8 Edward III. (1334) to the time of Elizabeth, the earlier records being imperfect, and all doubtless collected by Anthony Gell. They form but a small part of the mass of documents at Hopton Hall which have been reported upon by the Historical MSS. Commission.

In 15 Elizabeth (1572), Gell was a commissioner with Sir Humphrey Bradborne and others for a muster taken at Wirksworth, May 9th, 'of all persons able for armour within the said wapentage. The return is of able persons for calivers without harnes, able archers without harnes, able persons for pyke, able persons for bills. The township have in readiness one calliver, are charged to have ready other four callivers. Ashburne and Hartington Sooke: these townships have ready four corslets, five callivers, one horse and one sheef of arowes, are charged to have ready other four corslets.' The returns are signed by Humfrey Bradburne and Anthony Gell. On a previous occasion Gell's father, Ralph, had been ordered (1560) to provide an able man with horse and armour for a demi-lance or corslet, to be sent to Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Anthony Gell died in 1583. He was buried in Wirksworth church, and is there commemorated by a monument with ar.

effigy showing him in a legal gown and ruff. He was succeeded at Hopton by his nephew, John, who was created a baronet in 1641, and died in 1671; he was the father of Sir John Gell, the vigorous Parliamentary leader. The helmet must certainly be dated between 1570 and 1590, and must consequently be ascribed to Anthony Gell, who perhaps acquired it in his quasi-military capacity as commissioner of musters. That it was prepared and set up after his death over his tomb there can be little doubt; and although neither a rich nor a rare piece of armour, its interest is considerable on account of the information which its details afford concerning the arrangement of helmets of its time, and the terms applied to their parts; and this interest is enhanced by the illustrations which are also given of the contemporary text of Shakespeare."

C. W. DYMOND, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on the Megalithic Antiquities of Stanton Drew, in the county of Somerset.

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

## ANNIVERSARY,

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,

TUESDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1895.

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Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President, and afterwards Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

JAMES HILTON, Esq., and WILLIAM GEORGE THORPE, Esq., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

The Venerable Samuel Cheetham, D.D, Archdeacon of Rochester.

The Rev. George Arthur Edwin Kempson, M.A.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant-Secretary, laid on the table copies of *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vii. part ii., of *Archaeologia*, vol. liv. part ii., and of *Proceedings*, vol. xv. part iii., being the Society's publications complete up to date.

At 2.30 p.m. the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following address :

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the pleasure of meeting you at one of our anniversaries. We have had a winter of excessive cold, not equalled for the last forty years, followed by an extension of that dreadful plague influenza, and many of us have felt its effects, or have lost through it valued friends and relations.

As regards our Society, if we were to take the usual period as from the 5th of April, 1894, to the same date, 1895, we have passed through these trials with somewhat fewer losses than usual, and they do not include many whom we have been in the habit of seeing at our meetings, and only one whose contributions have appeared in the *Archaeologia*. We have,

however, since that date lost one Fellow who has been intimately connected with our Society and whose services in the cause of archæology have been so considerable that I feel I ought to include him in the notice, though his death has been very recent. I need hardly say I refer to Sir George Scharf.\*

Our losses during the past year have been as follows :

- George Bullen, Esq., C.B. 10 October, 1894.  
 William George Benjamin Bullock-Barker, Esq. 29 January, 1895.  
 † Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. 8 January, 1895.  
 Rev. William Cooke, M.A., Honorary Canon of Chester. 23 November, 1894.  
 † His Honour Judge William Henry Cooke, M.A., Q.C., Recorder of Oxford. 20 October, 1894.  
 † Rev. Henry Deane, B.D. 30 June, 1894.  
 John Parsons Earwaker, Esq., M.A., Local Secretary for Cheshire and North Wales. 30 January, 1895.  
 Robert Fitch, Esq., F.G.S. 4 April, 1895.  
 † Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq. 28 February, 1895.  
 Francis James, Esq. 12 March, 1895.  
 † Rev. John Thomas Jeffcock, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield. 1 January, 1895.  
 William Kelly, Esq., 23 August, 1894.  
 † Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart., M.P. 18 December, 1894.  
 Hyman Montagu, Esq. 18 February, 1895.  
 John Lancaster Gough Mowat, Esq., M.A. 6 August, 1894.  
 Sir Charles Thomas Newton, K.C.B., LL.D., M.A. 28 November, 1894.  
 Alfred Edmund Packe, Esq., M.A., B.C.L.  
 † Edward Frederick Smyth Pigott, Esq. 23 February, 1895.  
 Sir George Scharf, K.C.B. 19 April, 1895.  
 † Alfred White, Esq. 8 March, 1895.

Besides these, three of our Honorary Fellows have been removed by death. These are :

Geheimrath Dr. Heinrich, Ritter von Brunn. 23 July, 1894.

\* It should be stated that in the Address as delivered, though Sir George Scharf's death was mentioned, no detailed account of his work was given, the death having been so recent.

† Fellows who have compounded for their subscriptions.

Commendatore Giovanni Battista De Rossi. 20 September,  
1894.

The Hon. Robert Charles Winthrop. 16 November, 1894.

In addition the following have resigned :

Thomas Morell Blackie, Esq.

Robert Philips Greg, Esq.

England Howlett, Esq.

Sir John Maclean, knt. (since deceased).

John Henry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.I.E.

Captain Edward Arthur White (since deceased).

Since the last Anniversary the following gentlemen have  
been elected :

As a Royal Fellow :

H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha,  
and Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

The others are :

Percy Willoughby Ames, Esq.

Rev. Frederick Arnold, M.A.

Major Frederick William Town Attree, R.E.

Alfred Armitage Bethune-Baker, Esq.

Rev. James Oliver Bevan, M.A.

John Bilson, Esq.

William Douglas Caroë, Esq., M.A.

Nathaniel George Clayton, Esq.

Rev. Carus Vale Collier, B.A.

James Curtis, Esq.

Rev. John Kestell Floyer, B.A.

Hardinge Francis Giffard, Esq.

William Gowland, Esq.

Rev. Edward Greatorex, M.A.

Edwin Henty, Esq.

Rev. George Arthur Edwin Kempson, M.A.

Austin Joseph King, Esq.

Edward Laws, Esq., J.P.

Lieut. Colonel Edward Matthey.

William Morris, Esq., M.A.

John Arthur Ruskin Munro, Esq., M.A.

John Linton Myres, Esq.

Walter Llewellyn Nash, Esq.

Edward John Poynter, Esq., R.A.

William Ravenscroft, Esq.

George Salting, Esq.  
John Edward Smith, Esq.  
General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.  
William Howard Aymer Vallance, Esq., M.A.  
Henry Beauchamp Walters, Esq., M.A.  
Surgeon-Captain William Wilfrid Webb. M.D.

And as Honorary Fellows :

M. Alexandre Bertrand, St. Germain.  
M. Emile Cartailhac, Toulouse.  
M. Henri Schuermans, Liège.

I may, perhaps, state that with the election of M. Henri Schuermans, of Belgium, we have accomplished our desire to have at least one representative of our body in the various countries of Europe.

From this it will be seen that we have lost in all 26 ordinary Fellows, but have elected 31, a gain of 5, but our future additions will have to depend to some extent on the vacancies that may occur, as the limit in our numbers will shortly be reached.

In noting our losses, I ought first to mention Sir EDMUND ANTHONY HARLEY LECHMERE, Bart., M.P., as he was a member of our Council at the time of his death. He was born in 1826, and educated at the Charterhouse and Christchurch, Oxford. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1856, was High Sheriff for Worcestershire in 1862, and M.P. for various boroughs or parts of the county from 1868 till his death, which took place at Pershore, as he was about to address a meeting of his constituents, December 18th, 1894. His loss will be greatly felt in the county, where he devoted much time to public business, and he was instrumental in the formation of the Worcestershire Historical Society, which included in one of the first volumes that it issued a curious subsidy roll for the county of Worcester, from a manuscript in Sir Edmund's possession. He restored and fitted up a quaint old family house at Severn End, not far from his own residence, placing in it furniture of the period of the building, and collecting there various objects which had belonged to his family, especially to the time of his distinguished ancestor Sir Nicholas Lechmere the judge. An interesting account of this house was compiled by the late Mr. Evelyn Philip Shirley, F.S.A., and was the last of his works, as it appeared after his death under the title of *Hanley and the House of Lechmere*. London, 1883. Sir Edmund was elected a Fellow January 18th, 1876. His only exhibition to the Society was, June 7th, 1888, of a number of

specimens of pottery\* found during excavations at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, a spot in which he took great interest as part of the site of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, securing it for the order in England, of which Sir Edmund was at the time of his death chancellor.

Of all the deaths that I have to record, the one which will be most felt by the Society is that of our good old friend SIR GEORGE SCHARF, K.C.B. He was the son of a Bavarian artist of the same name, who settled in London in 1816, and of whose excellent drawings some, given by his son, are in the Society's collection,† and a number, illustrating London topography, are in the British Museum. He was born in 1820, and educated at University College School, in recognition of which he was elected in 1882 a Life Governor of University College. After studying in the schools of the Royal Academy he devoted himself to the profession of an artist, chiefly in drawings of a minute and careful character. In 1849 he accompanied Sir Charles Fellows to the continent, to whose expedition to Lycia he was appointed draughtsman, and many of the drawings he then made are preserved in the British Museum. On his return to England he devoted himself to illustrating books, for which his knowledge of art and archæology was eminently useful. Among these I may mention Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome* in 1847, Milman's *Horace* in 1849, Kugler's *Handbook of Italian and German Painting* in 1851, Layard's various works on *Nineveh*, Smith's *Classical Dictionaries*, Mrs. Speir's *Indian Life*, with extraordinarily minute engravings of the Ajunta paintings, in 1856, and many others. He also gave a number of lectures on art subjects, illustrated by admirable diagrams, which in later years he kindly ceded to me very willingly when he found that I wished to present them to University College for the use of the newly founded Yates professorship of archæology.

In 1857 he became Art Secretary at the well-known Manchester Exhibition, and in the handsome work on the *Art Treasures of the Exhibition*, edited by J. B. Waring, he wrote the important section on sculpture. On the creation of the National Portrait Gallery in 1857, in which our then president, Lord Stanhope, took so leading a part, he was appointed secretary, becoming later on director, keeper, and secretary of the institution, the collections of which may be said to have been entirely made by himself. After this he devoted himself mainly to the study of national portraits, in which he became the recognised authority. Being an honoured guest at most of

\* *Proc. S.A.*, 2d. S. xii. 165.

† *Proc. S.A.*, 2d. S. i. 410.

the great country houses, he had ample opportunities of examining carefully their artistic treasures, and he compiled excellent catalogues of the pictures at Blenheim, Woburn Abbey, and Knowsley.

The puzzling question of the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots naturally attracted his attention, and on this he had been for some years engaged on an exhaustive work, which I trust may still see the light.

A great blow to him was the removal of the national portraits from South Kensington, where no doubt the temporary buildings were in great danger from fire, to their distant place of banishment at Bethnal Green, and his great hope was that he might live to see them installed in the new galleries which by the munificence of Mr. W. H. Alexander have come into the possession of the nation. This, however, has been denied to him. Under the new regulations he received his pension in 1890, but at the urgent request of the trustees of his gallery he remained on as *locum tenens* till the present year, when his increasing infirmities obliged him to resign. He had been made C.B. in 1885, and on his resignation he was promoted by Her Majesty to be a K.C.B., with a gracious message of sympathy with him in his illness. The Treasury, moreover, paid him the graceful compliment of appointing him a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, a distinction which he highly appreciated, though he was not long to enjoy it, as he died on the 19th of this month, and his funeral takes place to-day. He has been succeeded by one of our Fellows, Mr. Lionel Cust, who I trust may be as successful as his predecessor, though he will not have the satisfaction of having created the gallery. I ought to add that in 1885 an excellent portrait of Sir George Scharf was painted by W. W. Ouless, R.A., for subscribers, who presented it to the National Portrait Gallery.

The connection of our good friend with our Society was long and intimate. He was elected February 12th, 1852, and was a member of the Executive Committee from 1861 to 1871, where his artistic knowledge and experience were of great value. He was a member of Council during seven years between the dates 1856 and 1885. We owe to him an excellent catalogue of the pictures in the Society's possession,\* on which he gave, March 24th, 1859, a lecture to a deputation of the Society of Arts held in our rooms.† Special thanks were returned to him for books and drawings on more than one occasion.‡ He contributed no

\* *Proc.* 2d. S. ii. 142, 144, 154.

† *Proc.* iv. 307.

‡ *Proc.* 2d. S. i. 338, 421; iii. 36; iv. 377, 384; vi. 415.



less than seventeen papers to the *Archæologia*.\* The earliest was on the temple at Bath, communicated to us in 1855; the last, on a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, which he read in 1888, but all his memoirs were full of interest, and have done great credit to our publications. His lesser communications to our Proceedings were numerous, as will be seen by the note appended below.† His last visit to the Society was at our Heraldic Exhibition last year, where he came with tottering steps but a clear mind, taking the greatest interest in the display that had been brought together.

It was not however only to our Society that Sir George Scharf made communications. Many others are to be found in the *Archæological Journal*, such as his notes on the windows of King's College Chapel,‡ Queen Elizabeth's procession at Blackfriars,§ Portraits of Devonshire worthies,|| all of them important memoirs. He also wrote for the Arundel Society the text to the Wilton portrait of Richard II.

Sir George Scharf had an extraordinary memory, and a great facility in making sketches of what he saw, whether portraits or other works of art, and his sketch books, no less than 165 in number, which will be preserved at the National Portrait Gallery, will be a store-house of useful information for future times. Aided by a good working library he was most obliging in helping others, and all his friends could rely on his giving them some hint or suggestion which would be useful in their enquiries. I shall feel greatly the loss of a friend of more than forty years. The large gathering that attended his funeral this morning showed how widely he was known and esteemed.

Taking the remainder of the Fellows, respecting whom I have anything to record, in the order of their becoming members of our body, I must next mention Mr. JOSHUA WHITEHEAD

\* The memoirs in the *Archæologia* are : On the sculptures of a temple discovered at Bath, xxxvi. 187-199 ; On a picture in Gloucester Cathedral and other representations of the Last Judgment, xxxvi. 370-391, 457-60 ; On the tapestry in Saint Mary's Hall, Coventry, xxxvi. 438-453 ; Painters contemporaries with Holbein, xxxix. 47-56 ; On portraits at Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Wilton House, xxxix. 245-264, and a note on collars, 264-271 ; On portraits of Arthur Prince of Wales, xxxix. 457-463 ; On Holbein's portraits of the Queens of Henry VIII., xl. 81-88 ; On a portrait of the Duchess of Milan, xl. 106-112 ; On a portrait of Edward Grimston, xl. 471-482 ; On a picture of three children of Philip, King of Castile, xlii. 245-257 ; On a portrait of the Empress Leonora, xliii. 1-10 ; On a votive painting of St. George and the Dragon, xlix. 243-295 ; Portrait of Queen Elizabeth from Boughton House, li. 213-218 ; Elizabethan picture of card-players, li. 347-353 ; Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, li. 470-476 ; see also vol. xiii. 348 ; xlv. 20, 321, 472 ; xlvi. 294.

† *Proc.* iii. 18, 190 ; 2d. S. i. 9, 33, 410 ; ii. 274, 280 ; iii. 28, 53, 174, 354 ; iv. 18, 384, 409 ; vi. 415 ; vii. 49 ; viii. 419 ; xiii. 122.

‡ xii. 356-73, and xiii. 44-61.

§ xxiii. 131-144.

|| xxxi 3-28.

BUTTERWORTH, who was elected March 2nd, 1848. He made in earlier times many communications and exhibitions which are noticed in our *Proceedings*,\* and on February 8, 1851, he exhibited and presented a portion of the Roman pavement found in Gresham Street in 1848. He died January 8, 1895.

His Honour Judge WILLIAM HENRY COOKE, M.A., Q.C., was elected November 25, 1852, and died October 20, 1894. He was born about 1812, and became a student of the Inner Temple in 1834; recorder of Oxford in 1866, and in 1874 a County Court judge. He did not make to us any communications, but he did good antiquarian work in publishing in 1882 a third volume to Duncumb's *History of Herefordshire*.

Mr. HANS CLAUDE HAMILTON was elected May 28, 1857, and was for many years in the Record Office. He communicated in 1853 an account of the origin of the Chapelle de Bourgogne at Antwerp.† In 1866 he was a member of the committee appointed by the Society to examine the MS. Paston Letters, and collate them with Fenn's edition, fully confirming their authenticity; and his report on the fasciculus entrusted to him will be found in the *Archæologia*.‡ Mr. Hamilton died February 28th, 1895.

Mr. ROBERT FITCH, a chemist and druggist at Norwich, where for many years he carried on business in his white apron, known and esteemed by everyone, was an excellent geologist and antiquary, and had a wide circle of friends and correspondents. He was born at Ipswich in 1802. He became F.G.S. in 1844, and the next year one of the original members of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, of which he became honorary Secretary and Treasurer. He was elected a fellow of our Society May 19th, 1859, but he made but few communications.§ Mr. Fitch, with the assistance of his excellent wife, formed a very valuable collection illustrating the geology and archæology of his own district. Among the antiquities the series of flint and stone implements was unusually rich, and he possessed a number of fine rings, seals, etc. mostly found in Norfolk. On its being decided that Norwich Castle should be converted into a museum for the county, Mr. Fitch made a deed of gift of the whole of his collection, together with books, MSS., etc. undertaking himself the

\* *Proc.* i. 267; ii. 126, 130, 215; 2d. S. i. 373; iv. 12.

† *Proc.* iii. 20.

‡ xli. 64, 65.

§ *Proc.* ii. 126; 2d. S. i. 106; v. 224.

expense of the handsome cases and the entire fitting up of what is now termed the Fitch Room. Mr. Fitch in 1867 served the office of Sheriff; in 1858 he had been appointed a Magistrate for the City, and at the time of his death he was the senior Magistrate. He died April 4th of this year.

Mr. ALFRED WHITE was elected May 21st, 1863. He made several communications to our *Proceedings*,\* and felt much interest in ancient London. He was a member of Council in 1887, and died March 8th, 1895, at the age of 84.

The Rev WILLIAM COOKE, M.A., hon. Canon of Chester, was elected May 28th, 1868, and died November 23rd, 1894, at the age of 73. On March 12th, 1868, he exhibited a curious corporas case from Hessel Church, Suffolk, which is described in our *Proceedings*.† On January 20th, 1878, he received the special thanks of the Society for gifts to our library.‡ In addition to theological works Canon Cooke printed in 1877 *Materials for the History of Hessel*, which is in our library.

Mr. JOHN PARSONS EARWAKER, M.A., was elected January 16th, 1873, and made from time to time various exhibitions and communications to our Society.§ Having removed from Cheshire to North Wales he became our Local Secretary there also. Mr. Earwaker was a good topographer, and a very industrious man. He was for a long time editor of the *Transactions of the Chester Archæological Society*. His best-known and most considerable work is the *History of East Cheshire*, in two volumes 4to (1877-1880). He also wrote on the recent discoveries of Roman remains at Chester, published in 1888. At the time of his death he had nearly completed the *History of St. Mary's Parish, Chester*, which I hope will appear. He died at Pensarn, near Abergele, on January 30, 1895, at the early age of 47.

Mr. GEORGE BULLEN, C.B., was an old colleague of my own, and a very useful public servant. He was born in 1816 at Clonakilly, co. Cork, and became an assistant in the department of printed books in the British Museum as far back as 1838, becoming gradually the head of that department in 1875, and retired in 1890, after the unusual length of 52 years' public

\* *Proc.* 2d. S. ii. 352; x. 259; xi. 405.

† *Proc.* 2d. S. iv. 86; xii. 72. See also *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*, iv. 327, where it is figured.

‡ *Proc.* 2d. S. vi. 471.

§ *Proc.* 2d. S. vi. 68; vii. 18, 438; viii. 299; xi. 216; xiii. 182, 204, 254; xiv. 317.

service. He was then made a C.B., being already LL.D. of the University of Glasgow. During Mr. Bullen's long connection with the museum he assisted in the re-arrangement and the vast growth of the national library, due in a great measure to the zeal and energy of Sir Anthony Panizzi. Mr. Bullen was a good compiler of catalogues, and a frequent writer on literary subjects. He was elected a Fellow January 11, 1877, but did not make any communications to the Society. He died October 10, 1894.

By the death of Sir CHARLES THOMAS NEWTON, K.C.B., the antiquarian world has suffered a great loss, though the state of his health for some years past had obliged him to relinquish his archæological pursuits. Sir Charles Newton was born at Bredwardine in Herefordshire in 1816. He was educated at Shrewsbury, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was elected a student. From 1840 to 1852 he was an assistant in the department of antiquities of the British Museum, devoting most of his time to Greek numismatics and antiquities. He did not, however, confine his attention solely to these, and he took a good deal of interest in the Archæological Institute, and especially in the York Meeting, in 1846, of which he was one of the secretaries, and there he read a memoir on the British and Roman remains of Yorkshire, illustrated by a map which was subsequently engraved by the Institute, though I regret to say the memoir itself has not I think been published. In connection with the Salisbury meeting in 1849, he prepared a valuable monograph on the ancient marbles at Wilton, which was printed, and in 1850 he delivered at the Oxford meeting an address on the study of archæology, which was printed in the *Archæological Journal*.\*

Desiring, however, to carry on his studies in the East, and to widen his knowledge of classical art and antiquities in their native land, he quitted the museum in 1852, and accepted the vice-consulship of Mitylene, from which, as a base of operations, he inaugurated a series of most valuable excavations and researches, being greatly assisted therein by the support of the English ambassador at the Porte, Sir Stratford Canning, who exhibited his usual interest in such subjects. His excavations at Cnidus were very important, and he was able to obtain for the British Museum the very curious archaic statues from Branchidæ, and so rescue them from further mutilation. What, however, proved to be his main and most important work was the exploration of the remains of the famous Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, one of the seven wonders of the world. These excavations were continued for many years, and

\* viii. 1-26.

Sir Charles Newton displayed in conducting them his usual energy and skill. Through them the National Museum has obtained sculptures and architectural remains of the highest importance, whether viewed from their antiquarian or artistic aspect. The results are, however, so well known that it is not necessary for me to describe them here. Mr. Newton published in connection with them his great work the *History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidæ*, in two volumes, one of plates in folio, and the text in octavo (1862), which he supplemented in a more popular form by his *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, in two volumes, octavo (1865). The subject of the construction of the famous Mausoleum has lately come before us in some ingenious papers by Mr. Edmund Oldfield, F.S.A., which appear in the part of *Archæologia* just laid on the table.

On leaving the East, Mr. Newton became, in 1869, for about a year our Consul at Rome; but on the retirement of Mr. Hawkins from his long administration of the Department of Antiquities and Coins at the British Museum, it was felt by the Trustees that it would be better to break up this somewhat unwieldy mass into several departments, and Mr. Newton was offered the keepership of the newly-created Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, which he accepted. During his reign the treasures in that department were greatly increased, so as to place this branch of the national collection on a high level. From this he retired in 1885, being succeeded by our Fellow, Mr. A. S. Murray.

In 1880 Mr. Newton was appointed to the Chair of Archæology, founded by Mr. Yates at University College, London, of which he was the first occupant, and where he gave a series of valuable lectures, illustrated with very beautiful diagrams, but his health beginning to give way he resigned the post in 1888, and was succeeded by Mr. R. S. Poole.

The Universities and other learned bodies bestowed on so distinguished a man every mark of honour. He was made a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1875, LL.D. at Cambridge in 1879; he became an honorary fellow of Worcester College in 1874, was a corresponding member of the French Institute, and in June, 1881, an honorary member of the Royal Academy as their "Antiquary," an office which has now fallen on shoulders less able to support its dignity. He was made a C.B. in 1875, and K.C.B. in 1887. One of the great losses that he experienced was that of his accomplished and artistic wife Mary Severn, who died in 1866.

Mr. Newton was elected a Fellow of the Society January 9, 1879; but he had previously made in 1846 a valuable communication, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, on the remarkable

Roman bronzes found at Colchester, then in the collection of Mr. Vint, and now in the Colchester Museum; it is printed, with excellent plates, in *Archaeologia*.\* He also later contributed a short note on inscribed Roman strigils.† In the discussion on Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Troy, in 1874, Mr. Newton took a prominent part, laying before us some remarks of great value, which are printed in our *Proceedings*.‡ He also gave us an excellent paper in May, 1877, on the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ.§

Sir Charles Newton died at Westgate-on-Sea, November 28, 1894. He left behind him a valuable archæological library, of which I am glad to say that a portion has been secured by subscription for the new Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where will also be placed his extensive collection of photographs and casts from the antique.||

Mr. HYMAN MONTAGU became a Fellow January 13, 1887, and made to us from time to time various exhibitions,¶ of which the most important was the vessel of pottery from Frekenham, Suffolk, in which was discovered a hoard of gold coins of the Iceni, of which he also exhibited specimens. This is one of the most important discoveries of British coins, and the vessel has its value from being approximately dated. We shall miss Mr. Montagu's friendly face at our meetings, and his loss will be much felt at the Numismatic Society, of which he was a vice-President. He had communicated a number of excellent papers on English coins, &c. to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and published an important work on "The Copper, Tin, and Bronze Coinage of England," which has passed through two editions (1885, 1893). He was a contributor to our Research Fund, and died February 18, 1895.

Although he had ceased to be a Fellow at the time of his death, Sir JOHN MACLEAN had retired so shortly before, that I feel he ought to be mentioned. He made various communications to our Society,\*\* and would probably have made more, had he not been much occupied with his works on topography and genealogy, of which the most important is his *Parochial and Family History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall*.

\* xxxi. 443-447.

† *Archæologia*, xliii. 258.

‡ *Proc.* 2d. S. vi. 215-225.

§ *Proc.* 2d. S. vii. 236-242.

|| An excellent review of the qualities of Sir Charles Newton by Dr. Jebb, F.S.A., has appeared in the *Journal of the Hellenic Society*.

¶ *Proc.* 2d. S. xi. 360; xii. 83, 421; xiii. 15.

\*\* *Proc.* iii. 244; 2d. S. i. 149; iv. 468, 517; xi. 25, 134; xii. 102, 105, 114.

He was elected December 5th, 1855, and died on the 5th March last.

I feel also bound to mention Dr. JOSEPH BRIGSTOCKE SHEPPARD, as, though not a Fellow, he was one of our Local Secretaries for Kent. Dr. Sheppard made to us from time to time several communications, which are noticed in our *Proceedings*.\* In the last of these he announced the discovery at Canterbury of a large number of early documents, that were occupying him at the time of his death, which took place January 28, 1895.

The Honorary Fellows whom we have lost were all men of unusual distinction.

The Hon. ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP was elected February 10, 1859. He was a member of a distinguished American family, which for six generations has taken a leading part in the history of the country. Born at Boston in 1809, he graduated at Harvard College, was admitted to the Bar, and entered political life, being a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from 1834 to 1840, when he was elected to Congress, of which he was Speaker in 1847. For 30 years he was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which has published very valuable "Collections," which are to be found in our library, where we have also a considerable number of memoirs, addresses, etc., by Mr. Winthrop, extending from 1852 to 1886. He died in his native city on November 16, 1894.

The Commendatore GIOVANNI BATTISTA DE ROSSI was generally looked upon as the most eminent authority on all matters connected with early Christian Archæology. He was born in 1822, was elected an Honorary Fellow March 13, 1862, and died at Castel Gandolfo, in the house that had been lent to him by the Pope, September 20, 1894. He was the author of the important work *Inscriptiones Christianæ Urbis Romæ, Septimo sæculo antiquiores*, of which the first volume appeared in 1861, and he published, and chiefly wrote, the *Bullettino de Archeologia Cristiana*, which commenced in 1863, a most useful work. I may also mention his *Roma sotterranea Cristiana* (1864-77), and *Musaici Cristiani* (1878). He was one of the three members of the Commission for the great Corpus of Latin inscriptions, and a "commandeur" of the French Legion of Honour. The 60th anniversary of his birth was celebrated by archæologists at Rome in 1892.

\* *Proc.* 2d. S. i. 184, 369; iv. 101; vii. 162, 187; xv. 177.

Geheimrath Dr. HEINRICH, Ritter VON BRUNN, professor of archæology at the University of Munich, and Director of the Glyptothek there, was elected May 24, 1873, and died July 23, 1894. Heinrich Brunn was one of the highest authorities on Greek art. Born at Wörlitz in Anhalt in 1822, he went to Rome to study classical antiquities, and there in 1856 replaced Emil Braun as secretary of the Instituto di Corresponzenza Archeologica, which he brought to a high state of efficiency. In 1865 he accepted an invitation to Munich, where he became professor of archæology. His most important works have been *Geschichte der Griechischen Künstler* (Stuttgart, 1853-9), *I rilievi della Urne Etrusche* (Rome, 1870), *Probleme in der Geschichte der Vasenmalerei* (Munich, 1871), and *Beschreibung der Glyptothek König Ludwigs* (Munich, 1879). He was ennobled and made Ritter by the King of Bavaria.

Though it has not always been thought necessary to comment on these occasions on losses sustained by archæology outside our body, there are some names which it would be quite impossible for me to pass over in silence; more particularly those of Sir Henry Layard and Sir Henry Rawlinson, both connected intimately with Assyrian antiquities, and who have died, singularly enough, within a short time of each other.

The Right Hon. Sir AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, G.C.B., was born at Paris in 1817, his father being an Englishman of Huguenot descent, his mother Spanish, and his place of education Italy. These cosmopolitan surroundings naturally inclined him to travels and explorations. He went to the Levant about 1839, and, fired by the novel results of M. Botta's excavations at Khorsabad,\* persuaded Sir Stratford Canning, then ambassador at the Porte, to obtain for him permission to make similar excavations at Nineveh, for which Sir Stratford, always ready in such matters, obtained him the necessary firman, and himself supplied the funds for the excavations. The result was the marvellous collections from Kouyunjik and elsewhere, which have enriched the British Museum so greatly, and have linked together indelibly the names of Layard and Nineveh. His numerous explorations, and the splendid works that illustrate them, are too well known for it to be necessary for me to mention them here.

Mr. Layard became attaché at Constantinople in 1849, and on returning to England, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston, and in 1869

\* See *Archæologia*, xxxii. 168, for a paper by Mr. S. Birch, April, 1846.



Chief Commissioner of Works, and later on envoy to Madrid and ambassador to the Porte. He was made G.C.B. in 1878 in connection with his labours as to the annexation of Cyprus. Sir Henry died in London, July 5, 1894.

It was while Chief Commissioner of Works that he started a scheme for the preservation of Sepulchral Monuments of historic interest, and put himself into communication with our Society in February, 1869. We thereupon appointed a committee to draw up a list of such tombs or monuments existing in our churches, which in their opinion it was desirable to place under the protection of Government.\* The scheme came to nothing, but a very valuable list was compiled, chiefly by the help of Mr. C. S. Perceval, then Director, and it has been printed by Government.

Major-General Sir HENRY CRESWICKE RAWLINSON, Bart., G.C.B., was born in 1810, and joined the army in India in 1837. He was political agent at Candahar, Consul at Bagdad in 1844, and Consul-General in 1851. After being a Director of the old East India Company, he became a Member of Council for India. He was also envoy to Teheran on an important mission, president of the Geographical and other Societies. He was made a C.B. in 1844; K.C.B. in 1856; G.C.B. in 1889, and a baronet in 1891.

His knowledge of Oriental languages and taste for linguistic studies led him to pay attention to the newly-discovered inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria, with regard to which he became soon to be regarded as a first-rate authority. His works on this subject have been very numerous and valuable; he had occupied himself especially with the great cuneiform inscription at Behistun, respecting which he communicated to our Society a memoir, which was printed in the *Archæologia*.† He was a trustee of the British Museum, where his loss will be much felt on the Board. He died March 5, 1895.

Although scarcely of such European fame as the two names I have mentioned, I do not think I ought to pass over my old colleague, Mr. REGINALD STUART POOLE, whose death, after an illness of some duration, occurred February 8, 1895. He was born in London in 1832, and was brought up by his uncle, the Orientalist, Edward Lane, chiefly in Egypt. In 1852 he became an assistant in the department of antiquities on Mr. Newton's departure for Greece. He was promoted in 1866 to be assistant keeper of the new department of coins and medals, and in 1870

\* See *Proc.* 2d. S. iv. 309; v. 313.

† xxxiv. 73.

keeper. During his tenure of office a great number of useful catalogues of various sections of his department were published, several of which are now out of print. This was done by the active co-operation of his excellent staff, but he took a personal interest in them and read the whole of them in proof, contributing himself three of the catalogues. He was made a corresponding member of the French Institute in 1876, and LL.D. of Cambridge in 1883. In conjunction with Miss Edwards he had much to do with the foundation of the Egypt Exploration Fund, and succeeded Sir Charles Newton as Yates Professor of Archaeology at University College in 1888. His health becoming uncertain, he resigned the keepership of coins and medals in 1893, and the Yates Professorship in 1894. No successor has yet been appointed. Mr. Poole being so well versed in Egyptian archaeology had made this a special feature of his lectures, but the creation of the chair of Egyptian archaeology at University College by Miss Edwards, now occupied by Dr. Petrie, seems to render it necessary that a reorganisation of the two chairs should be made, and this has, no doubt, caused the delay. Mr. Poole made to our Society, in 1862, a communication on the method of interpreting Egyptian hieroglyphics, which was printed in the *Archaeologia*.\*

There is one other name which I should like to mention, which is that of my venerable friend Lady CHARLOTTE SCHREIBER.

Lady Charlotte Bertie, daughter of Albemarle, 5th Earl of Lindsey, was born in 1812, and it is remarkable that the joint existences of herself and her father should have extended to 151 years. In 1833 she married Sir John Guest, the owner of the great iron works at Dowlais, Glamorganshire, and being thus connected with South Wales she devoted herself to the Welsh language, and brought out (1838-49) the translation and text of the famous Mabinogion. She married secondly in 1855, Charles Schreiber, Esq., M.P., and died at her old home, Carford Manor, near Wimborne, on January 15th, 1895.

Lady Charlotte, besides her great capabilities for business, was an ardent collector. She made a large collection of English pottery and porcelain, which on Mr. Schreiber's death she presented, in 1884, to the South Kensington Museum, and a catalogue of it was printed. She also made a collection of fans and fan-leaves, not the ordinary ornamented fans with which we are all acquainted, but a series of engraved designs illustrating English and foreign history. These she presented, in 1891, to the British Museum, and a catalogue was published by the Trustees in 1893, drawn up by Mr. Lionel Cust, F.S.A. Her latest interest lay in playing-cards, of which she formed a very large collection.

On the fans she published two large volumes, which are in our library, and she determined to publish a similar work on the playing-cards, but after planning the work her eyes began to fail, and she appealed to me to undertake the completion of the work, which, for so old a friend, I consented to do. The two first volumes have been published, and she presented a copy of them to our library. The third and last volume is in the press, and will I trust be shortly issued. By her will Lady Charlotte has bequeathed to the Museum such of her cards as are required for the national collection, which she did not wish to encumber with useless duplicates, and these, added to the important collection of cards already in the Museum, which was catalogued by Dr. Willshire, will raise the English series to a high level.

In recognition of her services to the history of fans and playing-cards, the two City Companies, the Fan Makers (in 1891) and the Makers of Playing-cards (in 1892), presented her with the honorary freedom of their companies, an unusual compliment for a woman. The Makers of Playing-cards have been good enough to elect me to succeed her.

Lady Charlotte from time to time allowed various objects in her collection to be exhibited at our meetings,\* and she has presented many specimens, as occasion offered, to the British Museum.

Since the last anniversary the Fellows are aware that the Council Room has been fitted up with bookshelves, this operation having been undertaken by the Council under the vote passed by the Society, May 10th, 1894, for an expenditure not exceeding £150. I am happy to state, however, that the work has been very satisfactorily done, and that not more than £128 4s. was actually expended on the fittings. Encouraged by this we employed the same firm to clean and redecorate our Meeting Room, which sadly wanted it, and everyone will, I am sure, consider it money well spent, costing £42 10s.

When the fittings for the Council Room were decided upon it was not known how urgent would be the necessity for this addition to our book space. One of our Fellows, Mr. George Edward Cokayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, had at his chambers in Heralds' College, which he rarely occupies, a great accumulation of books, brought together to aid him in his genealogical researches. Out of these he very generously offered to present to the Society such as would be of use to our library. The task of selection was an arduous one, but happening to be on vacation in July last, I devoted four or five

\* *Proc.* 2nd S. xiii. 99; xiv. 72; also Heraldic Exhibition.

days to the purpose, with the kind help and hospitality of Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, whose rooms are on the same staircase in the College. The result is that the Society has acquired no less than 1,134 volumes, among which are many that we had long desired to possess. They include a number of the smaller works on the topography of England, many genealogical volumes, and a nearly complete set of Chamberlayne's *State of Britain*, the next best set to that in the British Museum. In justice to Mr. Cokayne I ought to say that the power of selection included a number of valuable County Histories and other large works which were already in our library, and which I did not therefore take.

Encouraged by Mr. Cokayne's example, I thought I would look over my own library and see what there was in it that I could spare, my intention being that such of my archaeological books as might be required by the Society should ultimately pass into their possession. The result has been the addition of about 800 volumes to our library, including some works of importance.

As these various gifts have to be added to the volumes, 210 in number, which the Misses Milman presented to the Society out of their father's library, as I mentioned last year, the whole forms a most important addition to our library. The Council has therefore decided not to defer the publication of a supplement to our catalogue to the end of ten years from its issue in 1887, as was intended, but to bring out a supplement at once, as, owing to the extent of these gifts, it has not been possible to record them in our *Proceedings*, so that Fellows cannot know what additional books are at their disposal. This can easily be done, as by an arrangement made with Messrs. Harrison the titles of new acquisitions are set up in type as they arrive, and can therefore be made into a volume without inconvenience or delay. It has been, however, found impossible for the staff of the library to catalogue these numerous works, and additional assistance has had to be obtained, the cost of which will, I am sure, not be grudged by the Fellows.

I fear, however, that the result of all these acquisitions is that we shall have to find still more room for our books, and we shall have, probably at no distant date, to fit up the Tea Room with book-shelves, and to compress, as far as possible, our scanty and not very useful Museum. Sufficient, however, unto the day is the evil thereof.

There is, moreover, one other matter connected with our Library for the results of which no great space will be required, as the acquisition will be gradual and in one class only.

This is the liberal gift of £300 stock by our venerable Fellow

Mr. Hugh Owen, with a desire that only the interest of it should be spent. It has therefore been arranged with him that the Society should buy from time to time books on ceramics, a subject on which Mr. Owen has written so valuable a work as far as Bristol pottery and porcelain is concerned. By this generous gift the Society will be able to render more complete a useful section of the library.

At the last Anniversary I announced that our ancient Register, in which newly elected Fellows sign their names, greatly needed repair, besides being so full that few more signatures could be added. The alterations that I then proposed have been made; the list of Fellows, which stopped in 1849, has been removed to form a separate volume, a good supply of blank leaves has taken its place, and, as the page of royal signatures was nearly full, I have added a second one with an ornamental border. I was able to obtain the signatures of two of our Royal Fellows, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and the Duke of Cambridge, and now that there is room for the well-known signature of our gracious Patron, I hope to see that also inscribed in the volume.

I stated last year that Mr. Brabrook had suggested the revival of our Anniversary Dinner, but that effect could not then be conveniently given to the proposal. This year the Council sent round a circular to the Fellows, which was so fully responded to in the affirmative that, as you are aware, we hope to dine together this day in the hall which the Mercers' Company have been kind enough to place at our disposal. As Easter has come so inconveniently close to our Anniversary, and this is a new departure, I hope that the Fellows will overlook any little inconveniences that may have arisen in making the arrangements.

The next subject to which I should wish to call your attention is our Research Fund, a fund of which the capital is not to be expended, but only the interest, in aid of antiquarian excavations in various parts of the country.

This fund was started in 1889 by our then President, Sir John Evans, with a liberal subscription of £200. Seventy-three of our Fellows have contributed to the fund, which had, at the beginning of this year, attained to the respectable sum of about £1,800.

I have now the great pleasure to announce a still further and most munificent gift from Sir John Evans of £500, which, in its present investment, produces £25 per annum. This sum

Sir John had intended to bequeath to the Society, but, to save trouble and expense, he has decided on presenting it to us at once, much to our advantage.

I think that you will pass an unanimous vote of thanks to Sir John Evans, who has already done so much for the Society.

No account of the subscriptions to this fund seems to have been published, and I therefore asked our Treasurer to have one prepared, which he has done with his usual promptitude, and which I will append to this address.

We seem to have expended the income of the fund in the following excavations:

Silchester, a large operation, chiefly maintained by voluntary contributions, at various times	£105
Hatfield Broadoak Priory, Essex (two grants)	10
Chester Excavations - - (two grants)	20
Hadrian's Wall ( <i>Æsica</i> ) - - - -	20
Titchfield Abbey, Hampshire - - - -	5
Watton Priory, Yorkshire - - - -	5
Iverne's Wrangle, co. Lincoln - - - -	5
	<hr/>
	£170
	<hr/>

I ought perhaps to say that the expenditure seems scarcely in accordance with the amount of the capital, but this is largely owing to many of the subscriptions having been promised by instalments, some of which have been but recently received. We shall now be able to do more.

Sir John Evans had hoped that the fund might reach £3,000, and his new gift seems to render this probable. The whole matter has however somewhat slumbered; we had our own financial difficulties to encounter, and I suspect that many of our Fellows are not aware of the existence of this fund or of its utility.

By contributing to it the subscribers insure a permanent benefit to archæology, as the amounts are not expended on some temporary matter, but treated as capital. The income of the Society is moreover not burthened with grants for purposes of research.

It is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge on the great importance of excavations; that is when they are carefully made, and exactly recorded. The earth conceals the most important records of the past. What should we know of the ancient history of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria if it were not for excavations? Much is doubtless discovered by accident, but

such discoveries are apt to be recorded in a most perfunctory manner, and being generally made by inexperienced persons the evidence which they afford is wrongly read.

The great point is that when excavations are made the results should be clearly set down and published; otherwise it would be better that the mine had remained unopened.

What would have resulted from Mr. Christy and M. Lartet's costly excavations in the caves of Pèrigord if the results had not been stereotyped by the publication of *Reliquie Aquitannice*? What would have been the value of Canon Greenwell's numerous excavations in English barrows if he had not noted with care the exact position of each object, and recorded it in *British Barrows*. The excavations at Silchester would have been fruitless if they had not been conducted under a committee fully alive to the archaeological task that had been confided to them. How much can be gained by careful excavations is shown by General Pitt-Rivers' excellent work in Dorsetshire, which he has so fully recorded in the three handsome volumes that he has published privately and which he gives, with his usual liberality, to libraries and individuals to whom they would be useful. Then there are the very remarkable discoveries at Glastonbury, to which I wish that we could give a helping hand; we have, however, I believe, promised to do this. The excavations there seem likely to throw the same light on the condition of our forefathers, or at any rate predecessors, of Late-Celtic times, that the Swiss Lakes have shown at La Tène and elsewhere.

The advantage of our Society being able to make a grant in aid is that it gives us some right to insist on excavations being properly conducted; and there is also the advantage that we are likely to have at our meetings some account of them.

I hope, therefore, that the Research Fund will find favour among our Fellows, and speedily reach or overpass the hopes of Sir John Evans, the accomplishment of which he has done so much to forward.

This naturally brings me to say a few words about the excavations at Silchester. The results during the past season, as far as the discovery of antiquities is concerned, may not appear as remarkable as in some previous years. The plans, however, of the excavations disclose some interesting features. It would seem that the north-west corner of the town was not occupied by many permanent buildings. Much of the ground was either left clear, or had on it temporary sheds of wood or wattles, which have left no trace. It has been suggested that

this corner may have been appropriated to some industry for which a certain amount of clear space was required, or by sheds which were not actual dwellings. The remains of furnaces seem to point in the same direction, and a good suggestion has been made by Mr. Fox that this spot may have been used for dyeing works, for the vats of which the furnaces would be suitable. The dyed stuffs would require some space to dry, and the dyers would scarcely care to hang up their cloths outside the walls of the town. The *insulæ* which it is hoped to explore this year may be more productive of antiquities. Mr. Price, however, tells me that he is sorely in need of funds.

The excavations are under a Committee not necessarily composed of Fellows of our Society. But inasmuch as our Director is the Treasurer, our Assistant-Secretary is Secretary of the Committee, and has to devote much time to the excavations, plans, etc. and these excavations have had the lion's share of our Research Fund, our connection with the work is very close. We, moreover, provide an annual exhibition of the objects found during the previous season, the best chance of collecting funds; we devote two evenings to the memoirs, which we print, and I consider, therefore, that our connection with the matter is much to the advantage of the excavations, which I for one should be the last to grudge.

In considering the events of the past year, of course within our own circle, I naturally think of our Heraldic Exhibition last summer, which was a decided success. It excited much interest among our Fellows, and was visited by a great number of people not of our Society, including personages of great distinction. It was at first proposed to make this a general exhibition of heraldry, but we soon found that the materials available for the English portion were very considerable, so considerable that they are far from being exhausted. We also discovered that the materials for the foreign section were more numerous than we expected, and we therefore decided, and I think wisely, to restrict the exhibition to English heraldry.

As you are aware, it was greatly wished that the results of the exhibition should be permanently recorded in an illustrated catalogue, which was well subscribed for. The Council, however, decided that it would be expedient that the publication should be issued by the Heraldic Exhibition Committee, and not by the Society, so as to avoid any misunderstanding that might arise under the statutes, and the committee gladly undertook the task. This, however, added somewhat to the difficulties of the work. While anxious to expend as far as possible the whole amount of the subscriptions on the book, it was absolutely necessary not to



exceed that amount. It was therefore incumbent on the committee to get the whole of the catalogue complete in manuscript, no easy work, as owners are willing enough to lend their treasures, but are not always able to supply the requisite information concerning them. The manuscript completed, as I am glad to say it is, a printer had to be decided upon, and the cost of the text carefully estimated, so as to ascertain what margin was left for the illustrations. This complicated process has caused considerable delay, but the work is well in hand, and I hope will appear before the end of the year. The committee has secured the assistance of our excellent Assistant-Secretary to help in editing the work.

I had some hopes that we should have seen our way to an exhibition of foreign heraldry this year, but I greatly doubt if this is expedient. Such exhibitions, to be at all complete, involve a vast amount of correspondence and labour, and however economically managed, no little expense. I doubt, therefore, whether they ought to be annual. Some of our Fellows are good enough to join the committee for the exhibition, and are very useful in hunting up loans and persuading their friends to lend us specimens. They are also very useful in giving their advice and judgment. The labour, however, of arranging, ticketing, and describing the various exhibits falls almost entirely upon the working staff of the Society, and our excellent Secretary Mr. Read, our Assistant-Secretary, and also myself, had a good many hours hard work in connection with our exhibition last year. This labour becomes the more necessary if a permanent record of the exhibition has to be made. I think moreover that the catalogue of our last exhibition should appear before a second of the same character is undertaken.

It has also to be borne in mind that we have an annual exhibition in the results of the discoveries at Silchester during the previous season, which takes no little time, though there the members of the Silchester Committee are able to assist.

An exhibition of Foreign Heraldry is, however, one which I sincerely hope we shall be able to arrange, and in the meanwhile I would ask our Fellows to make a note of anything they happen to see that would be likely to suit such an exhibition. The riches of English collections are unfathomable. For instance, there is probably more Swiss heraldic glass in this country than in any part of Europe out of Switzerland. This would, of course, not help us much, as painted glass is not easy to lend or to exhibit. I regret to say, but only so far as our exhibition is concerned, that Mr. William Mitchell, who had placed at my disposal his unrivalled collection of early German woodcuts, including much heraldry, has now very generously presented

his collection to the British Museum, so that it will no longer be available for our exhibition.

There are a few matters, not precisely connected with ourselves, but very nearly akin, on which I should wish to make a few observations.

The National Gallery has been for many years under the direction of our excellent friend and Fellow Sir F. W. Burton, and during his reign many pictures of great importance have been acquired for the nation. The time had, however come for him to retire, at the end of one of the quinquennial periods for which the director is appointed, in his case the fourth, and he has been succeeded by another of our Fellows, Mr. Edward Poynter, R.A., an accomplished artist, who I trust may be as successful as his predecessor in securing for this country paintings of high merit and excellence.

The removal of the National Portrait Gallery from the temporary buildings at South Kensington to the distant museum at Bethnal Green, was always a grief to me, though it was due to the fear that the treasures in the collection might run a risk of being burnt. I was, therefore, very glad to learn that, through the generosity of Mr. W. H. Alexander, a proper home for the collection was likely to be found. He very liberally offered to build, at his own cost, a gallery, if the Government would provide a site. This they ultimately did, as you are aware, in close proximity to the National Gallery, though Mr. Alexander would have preferred a more independent site, and one not likely to cramp the necessary expansion of the National Gallery, or of the National Portrait Gallery itself.

The building is on the eve of completion, but the architect, Mr. Christian, unfortunately died last February, and with his work not quite terminated. This is also the case, as I have already mentioned, with our old friend, Sir George Scharf, who had presided over the collection from its very commencement, and whose loss we all deplore.

As the formation of a National Portrait Gallery was chiefly due to our late President, Earl Stanhope, who was from the first chairman of the Board of Trustees, we have a right to feel more than ordinary interest in this collection. I therefore hope ere long to hear that the national portraits have returned into our midst from their distant place of banishment, though Sir George Scharf will not see his work of many years accomplished.

A very interesting exhibition of Egyptian antiquities will be

shortly opened at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, mainly due to the exertions of Mr. Henry Wallis. Our Director Mr. Price has taken a warm interest in the matter and is lending some of his numerous Egyptian treasures, as are likewise General Sir Francis Grenfell, F.S.A., and others. The collection will even include specimens from the Berlin Museum, and Professor Erman has been over to give a helping hand. The exhibition will, no doubt, excite much interest, both among antiquaries and the general public.

I announced in 1893 that the Keep of Norwich Castle had been cleared out, and was to be made into a museum for the City of Norwich. This change has now been effected, and it was completed by October last, when their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York visited Norwich and presided on the 23rd of October at a formal opening ceremony.

The architect is Mr. Boardman; and the work was rendered possible by the munificent promise of £5,000 by the late Mr. John Gurney, which after his sudden death was fulfilled by his widow. The museum part was managed by a committee of which Lord Walsingham was chairman.

The Museum contains, besides the Fitch Room, which I have already noticed in mentioning the death of its founder, several rooms with good collections of natural history, fossils, etc. a picture gallery, and various antiquities which were in the former Norwich Museum. The expenditure has been very considerable, as the scheme was extended from time to time, but the city of Norwich may feel proud of possessing a striking and appropriate public museum.

Going further a-field I may remind you that in my address last year I went very fully into the burning question of the Nile dams and the probable destruction of the temples at Philae. I am happy to say that the protests from antiquaries in various countries, including our own action in the matter, have produced an excellent effect, and have tended to modify, if not entirely to avert, the threatened acts of vandalism.

I have received a letter from our Fellow Mr. Somers Clarke, which seems to point to a possible injury to the fine mosque of Sultan Hassan, at Cairo, from injudicious restoration. The building certainly seems to want repair, but the large sums of £25,000 and even £40,000 are spoken of as required for the purpose, and Mr. Somers Clarke hints at subscriptions being asked for in this country, where I hope liberally minded people will turn a deaf ear to the appeal. It is not, however, as far as I can see, a matter on which we can interfere; we find it

difficult enough to save our own buildings from injudicious restoration.

The Egypt Exploration Fund has continued its excavations at the great terrace temple of Queen Hatasu (Hâtshepset) at Thebes, and Monsieur Edouard Naville reports that the entire temple has now been cleared out, producing a very striking effect. It now remains to replace the fallen sculpture and inscriptions and to set the ruins to rights. During the operations indications have been found, as well as sculptures, which seem to show that the barren spot on which the temple is situated was artificially provided with ponds and gardens. M. Naville thinks he has found the tomb of Queen Hatasu, but not her coffin. It is probable that her bitter enemy and nephew, Thothes III., took good care that his predecessor's mummy should not be placed in the tomb which she had prepared at so great a cost.

The excavations made in Cyprus by the Trustees of the British Museum from Miss Turner's bequest have been continued. The cemeteries of Amathus having been sufficiently explored, the excavators have turned their attention to Curium, where General Cesnola's famous treasure of ancient gems and jewels was discovered, though some have doubted the accuracy of the statement. The results have been satisfactory, but nothing has yet arrived in England. The excavations are this year superintended by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., of the British Museum.

There are other subjects to which I might have called your attention; for instance, the excavations which are being made by the Marquess of Bute on the site of the priory of St. Andrews; and the question of the existence of a distinct mode of writing, both in characters and symbols, which appears to have prevailed in Crete and elsewhere during the Mycenaean period, a mode of writing differing from Cuneiform, Egyptian, Phœnician, and its descendant Greek. This has been recently brought forward in a long and ingenious memoir in the *Journal of the Hellenic Society* by our Fellow, Mr. Arthur J. Evans. I doubt, however, whether I should be competent to throw any new light on the discussion, and I think I have already detained you long enough."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE RESEARCH FUND  
UP TO 1894.

	£	s	d.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. (in two years)	200	0	0
Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., P.S.A. (in two years)	100	0	0
Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Treasurer S.A.	100	0	0
Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., F.S.A.	100	0	0
George Lambert, Esq., F.S.A. (in two years)	100	0	0
Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.S.A.	100	0	0
William Minet, Esq., F.S.A.	100	0	0
Right Hon. Earl Percy, F.S.A. (in two years)	100	0	0
Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.S.A.	100	0	0
F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director S.A., (in two years)	100	0	0
† The Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, late P.S.A.	50	0	0
† H. S. Milman, Esq., late Director S.A. (in two years)	50	0	0
Frederick David Mocatta, Esq., F.S.A.	50	0	0
William Ransom, Esq., F.S.A.	50	0	0
John Watney, Esq., F.S.A. (in two years)	50	0	0
Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, F.S.A.	25	0	0
James Hilton, Esq., F.S.A.	25	0	0
Sir Richard Nicholson, F.S.A.	25	0	0
Richard Henry Wood, Esq., F.S.A.	25	0	0
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† J. W. Butterworth, Esq., F.S.A.	10	10	0
R. W. Cochran Patrick, Esq., F.S.A.	10	10	0
Edward Jackson Barron, Esq., F.S.A. (in two years)	10	0	0
G. T. Clark, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
Rev. E. S. Dewick, F.S.A.	10	0	0
William Dashwood Fane, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
C. Drury E. Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L., V.P.S.A.	10	0	0
Alfred Higgins, Esq., F.S.A. (in two years)	10	0	0
Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., F.S.A. (in two years)	10	0	0
F. A. H. Lambert, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
† E. H. Lawrence, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
Charles Longman, Esq., F.S.A. (resigned)	10	0	0
† R. C. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
Andrew White Tuer, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
Henry Vaughan, Esq., F.S.A.	10	0	0
Joseph Whitaker, Esq. F.S.A.	10	0	0
Charles Browne, Esq., F.S.A.	5	5	0
† C. M. Clode, Esq., F.S.A.	5	5	0
Frederick Davis, Esq., F.S.A.	5	5	0

† Since deceased.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Grose Hodge, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	5	0
Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	5	0
Edward A. Bond, Esq., C.B., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. Professor Bonney, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Sir F. W. Burton, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
† Rev. Canon William Cooke, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Rev. J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
John Towne Danson, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
George E. Fox, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
John Frederick France, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
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† Francis James, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
† Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
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Edmund Oldfield, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
John Parker, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Sir Owen Roberts, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
E. C. Robins, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Sir J. Charles Robinson, F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
† Sir George Scharf, K.C.B., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Frederic Seebohm, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
John William Trist, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
C. Knight Watson, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	5	0	0
Richard Cox, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. . . . .	3	3	0
† John Wilkinson, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	3	3	0
Major W. Cooper Cooper, F.S.A. . . . .	3	0	0
James Roger Bramble, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	2	2	0
George F. Warner, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	2	2	0
E. P. Loftus Brock, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	1	1	0
John Linton Palmer, Esq., R.N., F.S.A. . . . .	1	1	0
J. S. Rawle, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	1	1	0
Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	1	1	0
Balance of Antiquities Conservation Fund . . . . .	8	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,808	3	0
	<hr/>		

## SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1895.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., V.P.S.A. (second donation) £500 0 0

Max Rosenheim, Esq., F.S.A. . . . . 5 5 0

† Since deceased.

The following Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D., seconded by C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., 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.

The following Resolution was also proposed by EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM BENHAM, B.D., and carried unanimously :

“That the Society desires to record its especial sense of the great liberality of its Vice-President, Sir John Evans, in presenting to the Society the sum of £500 for the Research Fund.”

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 following list was read from the Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
*President.*

Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer.*

Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director.*

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., *Secretary.*

Edward William Brabrook, Esq.

Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., M.A.

Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Esq., Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,  
M.P.

John Henry Middleton, Esq., Litt.D.

Philip Norman, Esq.

Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Caspar Purdon Clarke, Esq., C.I.E.

Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.

Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A.

Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., D.C.L.

Emanuel Green, Esq.  
 William John Hardy, Esq.  
 John Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq.  
 William Minet, Esq., M.A.  
 John Green Waller, Esq.  
 John Watney, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, May 2nd, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Life of Columbus and the Discovery of Jamaica. By Frank Cundall, F.S.A. 8vo. Kingston, Jamaica, 1894.

From the Author :—Dr. W. Pleyte, Hon. F.S.A. :—Report on the Royal Netherlands Museum of Antiquities. 8vo. Leyden, 1894.

From the Author :—Noget om Guildhornet der fandhes i Aaret 1734. Af R. C. Rasmussen. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1895.

From the Author :—On Cup-markings on Megalithic Monuments due to *echinus lividus*. By William Frazer, Hon. F.S.A.Scot. 8vo. Dublin, 1895.

From the Editor, the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. :—Carmina Vedastina. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Vestry of St. Martin-in-the-Fields :—Catalogue of Books and Documents belonging to the Royal Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Compiled by Thomas Mason. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author, John Ward, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Notes on the Place-names of the district around Derby. 12mo. Derby, 1895.

2. Notes on the Archaeology of Derbyshire. 8vo. Derby, 1895.

From the Camden Society :—The Camden Miscellany. Vol. 9. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Editor, Henry Peet, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the Parish of Horbling, in the County of Lincoln, from 1653 to 1837. 8vo. Liverpool, 1895.

From the Royal Society :—Cartulaire Lyonnais : Documents inédits pour servir à l'Histoire des anciennes Provinces comprises jadis dans le Pagus Major Lugdunensis. Par M. C. Guigue. 2 vols. 4to. Lyons, 1885-93.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President :—

1. Rerum et urbis Amstelodamensium Historia. Anctore J. I. Pontano Fol. Amsterdam, 1611.

2. Viage á Constantinopla en 1784. Fol. Madrid, 1790.

3. Travels in Turkey. By E. Chishull.

4. Médailles du Regne de Louis XV. Folio.



5. *Ceuvres Choiesies du Roi René*. 2 vols (in 1). 4to. Paris, 1839.
6. *Armeria Uboldo*. Scudi. Fol. Milan, 1841.
7. *Sabellici Historia Veneta*. Printed at Venice by Toresanus. Fol. 1487.
8. *L. Annaei Flori rerum Romanarum libri duo priores*. Fol. Berlin, 1704.
9. *L'Art de la Peinture sur Verre et de la Vitrierie*. Par feu M. Le Vieil. Fol. 1774.
10. *Voyages Métallurgiques*. Par feu M. Jars. 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1781.
11. *Antiquities of England and Wales*. By Henry Boswell. Fol. London, 1785.

From J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., F.S.A. :—

Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society :

1. *Hymnus "Te Deum laudamus," secundum usum Sarisburiensem*. 8vo. London, 1892.
2. *The Elements of Plainsong*. Edited by H. B. Briggs. 4to. London, 1895.

An unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Worshipful Company of Mercers for the loan of their Hall for the Anniversary Dinner on St. George's Day.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq, D.C.L., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

FREDERICK ROYSTON FAIRBANK, Esq., M.D., was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. W. K. R. BEDFORD, M.A., by permission of Miss Mackenzie, of Dolphinton, N.B., exhibited a purse or pouch of the middle of the sixteenth century richly embroidered in silver, and a red velvet hawking glove with embroidered cuff, and a handkerchief case, of the seventeenth century.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, reported the discovery on April 8th of a Roman inscribed altar at South Shields, of which he also exhibited a photograph.

The altar was found not far from the site of the Roman station there, and on the supposed line of the Roman road which left the south gate of the camp and proceeded in a south-west direction. The altar is about 2 feet 10 inches high, and has on one side the ewer and on the other the dish, while at the back is a bird. The inscription reads :

DEAE BR[I]  
 GANTIAE  
 SACRVM  
 CONGENN[I]C  
 CVS V.S.L.M.

The stone was found while the ground was being prepared for the erection of a dwelling-house at the corner of Trajan and Baring streets, and the finder, the owner of the land, has presented it to the Public Library Museum at South Shields. The name of the same goddess Brigantia appears on an altar discovered at Birrens about 100 years ago (*C. I. L.* vii. 1062), now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; on a nearly illegible altar at Adel; on two others also probably from the same place; and on one found at Castlesteads, now lost. Congenicus as a Celtic name was previously known from a Narbonne inscription (*C. I. L.* xii. 4883).

EDWARD CONDER, junior, Esq., communicated the following account of the exploration of Lyneham Barrow, Oxon :

“I have the honour of laying before the Society a short account of some excavations recently undertaken at the above tumulus by invitation of Lord Moreton, and at which I assisted in the direction.

The barrow is situated some 30 yards from the Chipping Norton and Burford main road, on the Oxfordshire estate of the Earl of Ducie, at a point about four miles south of the former town.

The barrow is in close proximity to a circular camp shown on the Ordnance Survey map. This camp lies about 350 yards to the north-east, at an elevation of 650 feet above the sea, and 8 feet above the main road. Within a radius of 200 yards to the north of the barrow, and lying between it and the south-west of the camp, may be counted five or six circular mounds, possibly barrows, none of which shows a greater elevation than two feet. In form the tumulus resembles the usual Celtic type, generally termed a long barrow. Its extreme length is 163 feet, greatest width 48 feet, and height about 8 to 9 feet. It lies nearly parallel to the high road N.N.E. by S.S.W.

A peculiar depression occurs about 62 feet from the north-east end, giving the mound the appearance of a twin barrow. Over this low part the dividing wall of two ploughed fields, which surround the tumulus, has been carried.

The following account, based on extracts from my note-book, together with the several diagrams exhibited, will, I trust,

convey the result of the excavations as far as they have been carried :

Monday, 22nd October, 1894, 10 a.m.—On visiting the barrow I found three labourers had commenced operations in the depression on the south-west side of the division wall, at a point near the present centre of the mound. After sinking a trench at right angles to the barrow 4 feet wide, the section thus exposed showed the tumulus to be composed almost entirely of oolitic rubble stones, those near the ground level being of large size, many proving to be what are locally termed ‘rugs,’ measuring, in some instances, as much as 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches by 14 inches thick, and of a most irregular shape. Above these, and forming a complete layer 4 feet thick, were stones of smaller dimensions, which from their more regular form appear to have been roughly quarried from the immediate vicinity.\* Over these was a thin layer of very much smaller stones, probably hand picked from the surface of the land; this layer in its turn was covered with the ordinary soil of the district to the depth of 9 inches.

At 12 noon the remains of a long cist were discovered on a level with the outside ground of the field, at right angles to the barrow, about 6 feet from the division wall. Two stones, one measuring 4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 10 inches, the other 1 foot 9 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, forming a side wall of the original chamber, were found to be intact, as was also the floor, which consisted of three flat irregular-shaped stones. At the north-west end two stones which had formed one end were denuded of the rubble, and were found to be leaning over to the north-east; the remaining walls and cover stones had evidently been removed at a previous period.

On raising the three floor stones a certain amount of animal charcoal was observed, together with a few fragments of bone, a tooth, and some very small fragments of lightly-baked dark-coloured pottery, which, with the exception of one small piece, easily crumbled in the hand. This one exception, a mere fragment, was curiously marked with white lines, probably part of that original ornamentation peculiar to pottery found in British barrows.†

As the excavation proceeded towards the south-east the

\* There are two quarries within 200 yards of the barrow, one still worked for mending the road.

† Attention was called by Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., to this class of ornamentation in June, 1879, when exhibiting two so-called ‘incense’ cups from Aldbourne, Wilts, at a meeting of the Society. See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. viii. 175-179.

remains of a second cist, much smaller than the first, were discovered, some stones of which had fallen in upon the floor stone. This single floor stone was perforated near one end with a round hole 4 inches in diameter. The position of this cist was slightly above the ground level.

Immediately above the cist a few pieces of a human skull and portion of the humerus were found only 9 or 10 inches below the surface, the position being probably the result of a previous disturbance.

Tuesday, 23rd October, 11.30 a.m.—The labourers having advanced some 6 feet further towards the south-west came upon a fairly complete human skeleton, lying N.E. and S.W. This burial was undoubtedly that of a Saxon. The barrow having evidently been opened from the upper surface, a certain quantity of the rough rubble had been thrown out in order to form a trench 7 feet long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, to an uniform depth of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet. At the bottom of this trench was placed a layer of small surface stones and earth 4 inches in thickness, to form the resting place.

Upon this bed was laid the body, extended on the back, the arms close by the sides and the legs together. Close to the right of the skull, with its point towards the body, was found an iron spear-head,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, with the peculiar split in the socket characteristic of the Saxon javelin. At the right of the pelvis, with the point towards the feet, was discovered a knife,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. On removing the bones to the surface, the femur was found to measure  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches and the tibia 14 inches.

After inhumation, the trench had been filled in with surface soil and small stones up to the level of the top of the barrow, thus forming a 'pocket' of very soft material. Guided by this fact, orders were given to one of the labourers to sound the tumulus with a crowbar at intervals of a few feet towards the south-west end.

On a report that the surface soil was 18 inches deep, at a point some 30 feet nearer the end of the mound, a cross-cut trench was at once commenced.

At 4.30 p.m., whilst sinking this trench, the workmen struck upon a skull 3 feet below the surface.

The lateness of the hour prevented further operations that day, and severe weather prevented the excavations being continued for some days. However, on Friday, 26th October, operations were once more resumed in the trench which contained the skull already mentioned. Here it soon became evident that surface soil was not the only material covering the remains, rough rubble stones of considerable size having to be removed

with the soil before the skeleton was disclosed. The position, too, was at variance with the former grave; in this instance the body was lying nearly north and south, the head to the latter point. This direction may have been one of necessity, as I found a very large 'rug stone' lying in the direct straight line from the head parallel to the side of the barrow.

In this, as in the former case, the body had been laid on a bed of soil and small surface stones, placed at the bottom of a trench  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet long by 3 feet wide, immediately on the rough rubble. The body lay on the back at full length, the skull slightly inclined to the left, the arms straight down the sides, and the legs together. Between the left radius and pelvis was found a small knife  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches long.

The body measured *in situ* 5 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On removal to the surface the following measurements were taken of the remains:

Left humerus	$14\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
Left femur	$18\frac{1}{2}$ „
Left tibia	$15\frac{3}{4}$ „

The work of excavation having now been turned back towards that of the earlier part of the week, orders were given to continue in that direction.

Within a very few feet to the north-east of these remains, certain stones, about 4 feet below the crown of the barrow, showed by a peculiar red colour that they had been subjected to fire, and shortly afterwards a flat oval stone measuring 15 inches by 11 inches, lying in a horizontal position, appeared from its colour to have been originally the hearth.

No sign of any cremated bones or charcoal, however, could be discovered, although search was made. Continuing the excavation in this direction for another 3 feet some very fragmentary remains of a third skeleton were discovered close to the surface. This burial had all the appearance of being a very hurried one, and probably of a much more recent period. It was lying on the left side in a shallow roughly-formed trench in the form of the letter L, the head to the north, the feet to the east. Over the right scapula was a flat stone  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, measuring 18 inches by 14 inches, and a similar one, slightly smaller, rested on the remains of the pelvis, the remaining portion simply having been covered over with surface soil some 10 inches in thickness.

Although strict search was made nothing was to be found besides the partially decomposed bones of the skull, vertebræ, left femur, and tibia.

Whilst this portion of the tumulus was undergoing examina-

tion, operations had been commenced at the south-west end, where two trenches were sunk through the mound. In the first trench the end of a huge monolith,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet by 3 feet by 11 inches thick, was found in a horizontal position 2 feet below the surface and lying east and west. The latter end was subsequently found to be touching a certain amount of carefully laid rough quarried stones, which were unearched in the next trench. I am of opinion that formerly this monolith had been in an upright position, and that the rough masonry found in the second trench had possibly been the foundation on which it rested.

I may also here draw attention to the north-east end of the barrow as yet untouched. At a point 16 feet from this end there stands a similar stone 3 feet above ground, and 5 feet 9 inches wide, having fairly flat sides, and of an uniform thickness of about 13 inches. Lord Ducie, on hearing of the discovery of the Saxon spear-head, kindly forwarded me the particulars of two similar ones that were found at the north-east corner of the circular (British) camp already mentioned, when some holes were made for planting trees in November, 1884.

Lord Moreton having decided to thoroughly examine the barrow on the north-east side of the dividing wall, the work of clearing the ground of the thorn bushes and brushwood was commenced on 16th November. This having been done, operations were commenced at the north-east edge close to the wall.

Although the elevation of this portion of the tumulus was considerably less than the longer end, the general construction was much the same. One notable feature found, however, was the existence of a line of large 'rug' stones running north-east and south-west forming a ridge or backbone. Some of these 'rugs' measured as much as 8 feet long by 5 feet wide by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick, mostly reclining on the long edge, a few slightly elevated.\*

At a point 8 feet north of the wall, and 6 feet from the north-east edge, a skull was found on the ground level, resting on two flints, and in close proximity a third flint of very unusual shape was also found, pointing to the fact that the interment was probably of the date of the barrow, *i.e.* British. The body may have been placed simply on the ground, and rubble stones heaped on and around it.

\* From the shafts and trenches sunk in the long end of the barrow many large 'rug' stones were removed, always in the line above mentioned, *i.e.* between the two monoliths.

Continuing the excavation near the wall towards the centre on the line of ridge stones, a quantity of human bones and fragments of at least four skulls were discovered, also on the ground level, roughly massed together, either the result of a primitive burial of the date of the former, or if later, then an opening had been made from above and the bodies carelessly interred without any apparent ceremony. No flints, however, were to be found in conjunction with these remains.

The work of excavation continuing without intermission, the following notes of sundry small 'finds' were taken as they occurred.

At a point some 4 feet north of the skull first found, the remains of a small knife and part of the umbo of a Saxon shield were discovered about 2 feet 9 inches below the surface soil. This was a curious find, as none of the burials here pointed to this period.

Nothing of interest was observed until the line of rug stones or 'backbone' was disturbed, when, at a distance of some 20 feet north of the wall, a great quantity of red-coloured stones proclaimed the situation of the hearth or fire.

Continuing to follow this line of ridge-stones or backbone towards the huge standing stone or monolith at the north-east end, a few small pieces of iron were discovered 2 feet below the surface, which, when pieced together, formed a short sword some 20 inches long. Not far from this point, and *close* to the surface, was found a silver button, perhaps belonging to some visitor of recent years.

On arriving at the standing stone it was soon evident that the greater portion of its bulk was buried in the barrow. After carefully denuding it of the surrounding rubble, and excavating in the soil at the ground level, it was found to be of greater magnitude than was at first thought. It measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, 5 feet 9 inches wide, and is from 13 to 18 inches thick. It had probably been erected before the barrow, 3 feet of its extreme height being below the original surface of the ground, and the barrow in after times rising to a height of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet, leaving some 3 feet standing above the finished tumulus, the elevation of which at this point is much less than the mean altitude.

Close to the north-west side of this stone, and slightly below the ground level, were discovered a skull and the remains of the ulna of a child, portion of the skull lying on the crown like a cup. Close to the skull were found some horse's teeth, together with signs of fire. Close to the north side of the stone were also found some more horse's teeth.

At a point 7 feet from the standing stone on the west side in

a dug-out hole, 9 inches below the ground level, were found some small flints, fragments of bone (human), and some pieces of wood charcoal, with considerable traces of burning.

That there was no indication of the remains of a cist at this part of the barrow was a great disappointment, and the conclusion come to by Lord Moreton and myself was that the principal burial was at the depression where the dividing wall now runs over the barrow. Here it will be remembered the remains of a long cist were found on first commencing the excavations.

If this depression be the result of a previous exploration, then doubtless the cist was rifled on that occasion.

By the kindness of Lord Moreton I have now the pleasure of exhibiting all the articles of interest found during the progression of the work, as well as certain skulls that we considered of importance to those interested in anthropology."

Dr. J. G. GARSON said he must protest against the use of the word Celtic as applied to the barrow. A "long barrow" such as this was much older than any Celtic occupation of Britain. He was of opinion that in the present instance the primary interment had not yet been found, and he would suggest further examination of the barrow by means of a deep and wide longitudinal trench.

The PRESIDENT said he fully concurred with what Dr. Garson had said, and he hoped Lord Ducie and Lord Moreton would proceed with the examination of the barrow, which promised to be one of great interest. The so-called sword was in reality an ingot or bar to be made into swords, and was perhaps of late-Celtic date.

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

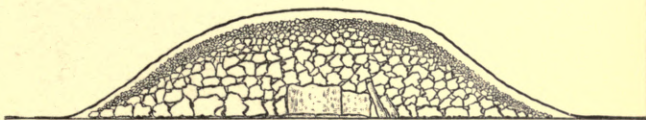
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Thursday, May 9th, 1895.

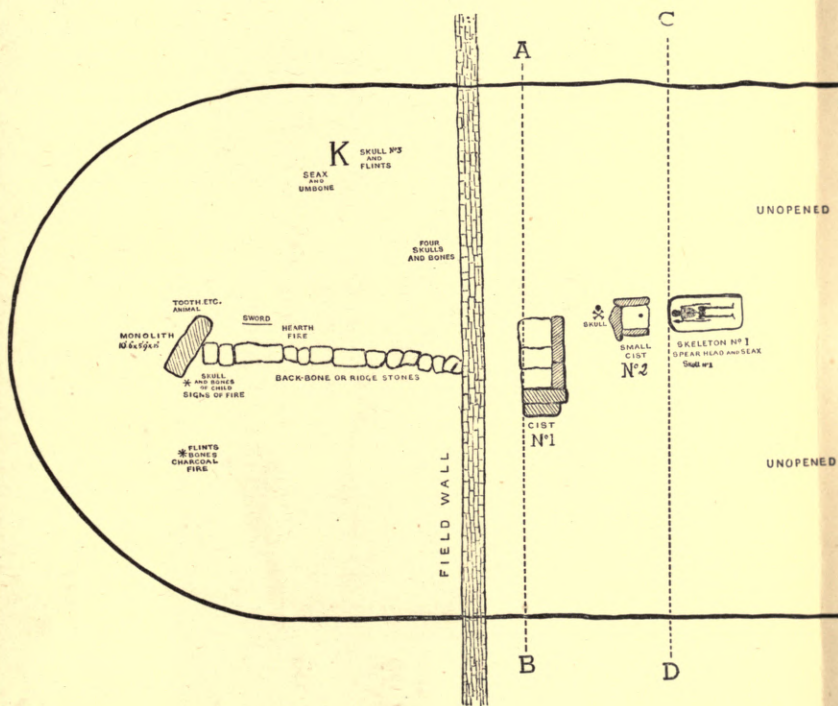
SIR A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

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



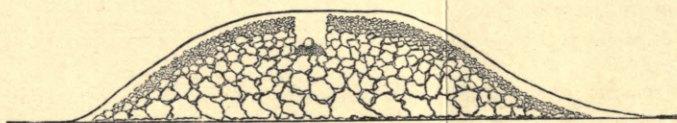


SECTION ON LINE A B SHEWING POSITION OF CIST.

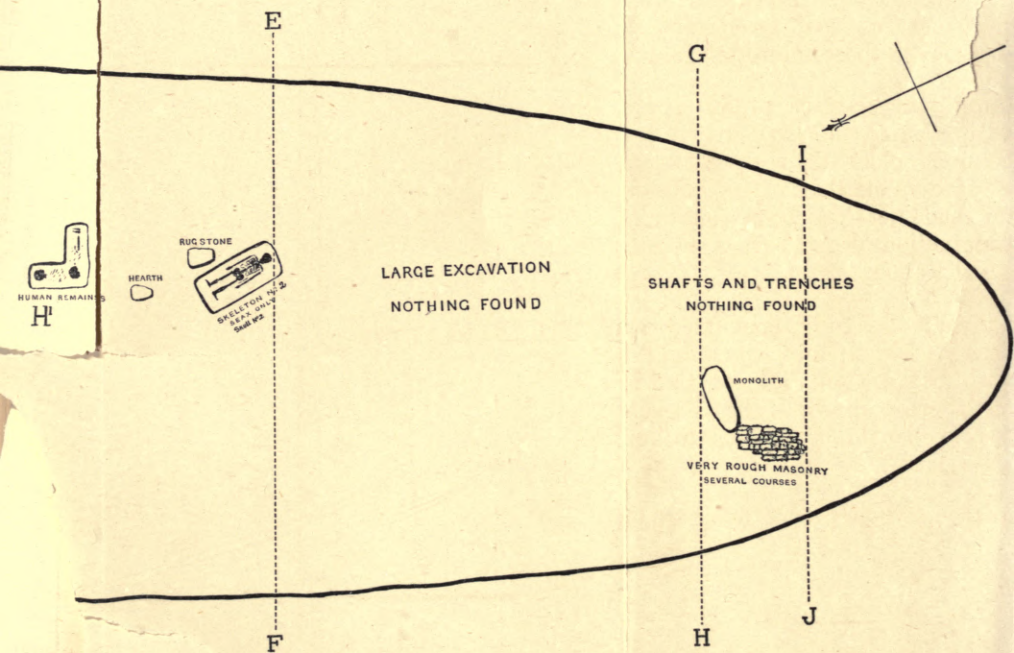


PLAN AND SECTIONS

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SECTION ON LINE C D SHEWING POSITION OF GRAVE.



(AM BARROW, OXFORDSHIRE.

= 16 feet.)

*Edw. Conder, jun., del.*

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. The Book of the Dead. The Papyrus of Ani in the British Museum. The Egyptian Text with interlinear transliteration, etc. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1895.

2. Catalogue of Additions to the MSS. in the British Museum in the years 1888-1893. 8vo. London, 1894.

From the Author :—The Fields of Sowerby, near Halifax, England, and of Flushing, New York. By Osgood Field, F.S.A. Printed for private circulation. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author, Rev. J. I. Whitty, LL.D. :—

1. Who originated the Palestine Exploration Fund? 8vo. Dublin, 1894.

2. Discovery of "Whitty's Wall" at Jerusalem (King Solomon's rampart). With map. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Author :—Mosaïques du Moyen Age et carrelages émaillés de l'abbaye de Moissac. Par M. Jules Momméja. 8vo. Paris, 1894.

From the Author :—On the Armorial Ensigns of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, and of the Five Regius Professors. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1894.

From Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President :—Life in Ancient India. By Mrs. Speir. With Illustrations drawn on wood by George Scharf, Jun., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

The PRESIDENT announced that His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K.G., had signified his assent to have his name enrolled amongst the Royal Fellows of the Society. It was therefore unanimously resolved that His Royal Highness's name be enrolled accordingly.

MONTAGU BROWNE, Esq., Local Secretary for Leicestershire, exhibited a brass egg-shaped box, engraved on the lid with the story of Susanna and the Elders and on the bottom with the story of the Woman taken in Adultery. The central band contains, in panels, the following scenes from the life of Our Blessed Lord: the Nativity, the Baptism, the Journey to Emmaus, the Woman at the Well of Samaria, Christ with two Apostles and another figure kneeling before him.

The box, which is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, and of Dutch seventeenth-century work, is probably, as suggested by Lord Dillon, a pome for carrying live charcoal in winter.

The following letter from Mr. E. R. ROBSON, F.S.A., to the President concerning the present state of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey Church was, by direction of the Council, laid before the Society:

“Palace Chambers,  
9, Bridge Street, Westminster.  
London, S.W.,  
15th March, 1895.

To the President of the Society of Antiquaries.

DEAR SIR,

May I beg to call your attention to the present deplorable condition of the Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey. They are in the charge, but scarcely in the care, of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who have no funds wherewith to keep them in order and preservation.

In the Estimates of the House of Commons, April 8th, 1854, No. 24, there was a proposal to expend £4,700 in order to carry out what could not have failed to be (in the manner of the time) a destructive and deplorable restoration.

A Commission of eminent Antiquaries reported (judiciously) against this expenditure, on the principle that the monuments needed ‘not reparation but preservation,’ and the vote was accordingly shelved.

Dean Stanley states, in his Preface to the *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, that ‘until this decision is formally reversed by the same authority under which it was made, practically nothing can be done.’ While entirely endorsing the action taken 41 years ago, and without any desire to see it reversed, it would appear as though the Report has been treated as if neglect and consequent ruin had been prescribed.

It is beyond dispute that these monuments, of the greatest historical and national value, now need something more than to be merely uncared for. I venture, therefore, to suggest that a small Committee be appointed, under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries, to report on any judicious measures which might contribute to their preservation.

Yours faithfully,  
E. R. ROBSON, F.S.A.”

The following Report from Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., to the Executive Committee, concerning the actual condition of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey Church, was also laid before the Society:

“15, Dean’s Yard,  
Westminster, S.W.,  
27 March, 1895.

To the Executive Committee of the Society of Antiquaries  
of London.

GENTLEMEN,

IN obedience to your instructions I have made a survey of the royal tombs in Westminster Abbey, and I now send you

my report upon them, the most convenient form for which will, I think, be to give a short description of each tomb with some notes as to its present condition, and I will take them in the order of their dates.

#### THE SHRINE OF ST. EDWARD.

This may be reckoned as a royal tomb. There remain the *tumba* or base of the shrine of the thirteenth century, and a wooden structure set up in the reign of Queen Mary to represent the older *feretrum* or shrine proper. The base is of Italian work executed in Purbeck marble, and enriched with glass mosaic. An inscription, most of which is now covered up, but of which copies exist, tells that it is the work of one Peter, a Roman citizen, and it professes to give the date, but the wording is ambiguous. It has generally been understood to give the year 1269, in which year the new shrine of the Confessor was brought into the church, but for several reasons I think that 1279 is the real date of the work.

When the shrine was destroyed by Henry VIII. the base was pulled down to the ground, and the body of the Confessor was buried in a grave on its site. But in 1557, during the short restoration of the abbey, the pieces were gathered together and it was set up again. Some, however, had been lost, and to make the most of what was left it was set up somewhat differently from what it had originally been. The mosaic-work had also suffered a good deal, and it was repaired with patches of plaster, which were gilt and painted to imitate mosaic. At the same time the base was crowned by the wooden structure just mentioned, which though not to be compared with the golden shrine, the place of which it takes, was in itself a handsome and rather costly piece of work, and it is curious as an early example of Italian renaissance design in England. It is probably of foreign workmanship. The body of the Confessor is not in this wooden shrine, but in the base on which it stands.

Since Queen Mary's time the shrine has been little cared for and has suffered much. James II. ordered some repairs to be made, and it is possible that the present position of the coffin may date from that time; and about 25 years since Sir Gilbert Scott, having found a piece of like work, which he believed to have belonged to the shrine, made some alterations in the west end in order to provide a place for it.

It is not certain when the altar attached to the shrine was pulled down, but it was probably during the Puritan usurpation.

As to the present condition of the shrine the marble base is substantially sound. Almost all the mosaic has been picked

out. The plaster patches remain and some of the painting on them. The surface of the marble is decayed in some parts. But there is not any need for repair, and a 'restoration' would be the utter destruction of the ancient work. The alteration of the west end is to be regretted, but it will be better to keep it as it is than to run the risk of further changes by attempting to undo it. It would not be difficult to make a model of the shrine in its complete state, but such an object would be more fit for a museum than for an old church.

It would be well to examine the wooden shrine and fix parts which have come loose. Some seem to have been lost lately.

### THE TOMB OF KING HENRY III.

The tomb of the rebuilder of the church is of the same work as that of the base of the shrine, and almost certainly by the hand of the same Peter. The tomb is known to have been set up in 1281, which confirms the later date I have assigned to the shrine. A Peter was doing the same sort of work on the altar canopy in the church of St. Paul without the Walls at Rome in 1285, and may have been the same man, for we find no more of his work in England after the king's tomb was finished.

The present condition of the tomb is much better than that of the shrine. Much of the mosaic remains in the higher part of the north side, where it is out of reach, and the lower part of the east end, where it is out of sight. There are patches of plaster, some of which are probably ancient repairs, and some recent. Of the sixteen twisted shafts which ornamented the corners six are lost. The slabs of red and green porphyry which were used with the mosaics remain, and the two very large ones at the sides of the upper tomb are broken. It is not unlikely that they were so when they were put in their places. The marble is in reasonably good condition, and what has been said about the 'restoration' of the base of the shrine applies equally to that of the tomb.

The bronze figure of the king and the slab upon which it lies are ten years later than the tomb. The figure with the companion one of Queen Eleanor are perhaps the most precious of all the precious things in the church. They are English work, and the only examples of their date in bronze. The figure of the king is quite perfect, but has lost the sceptres which were held in the hands. The feet have rested against two little lions, which are now lost, and the slab has been prepared for a gabled canopy over the king's head. I am not sure that the canopy was not taken away as an improvement. From the position of the figure it is certainly better without it.

The wooden tester over the tomb is of later date. It seems to have been painted once, but the painting is all gone.

#### QUEEN ELEANOR.

This tomb is of English work, and is delicately wrought in Purbeck marble. It is somewhat decayed, but otherwise in good condition. The effigy is perfect, except for the loss of a few applied ornaments of no consequence. There is a canopy over the head, and it has had shafts running down the sides and pinnacles at the corners, but they are lost. The original form of them is uncertain and their loss is not important. There are lions at the feet of the figure. The contemporary ironwork which guards the north side of the effigy and the later tester over it are in good order.

#### EDWARD I.

The tomb of Edward I. is a perfectly plain cist of Purbeck marble, and is in good order except that the marble is much pitted by the decay of the softer particles in it, and the north side has some marks of injury, which probably date from the opening of the tomb in the eighteenth century.

#### QUEEN PHILIPPA.

This monument is an effigy of white marble upon a tomb of black marble which has had tabernacle work and small figures in white marble round it. The work is probably Flemish or Northern French, and the effigy is the earliest portrait figure in the series. It has lost the right forearm and part of the left hand, and there are a few other breaks, otherwise the figure is in good preservation, though discoloured by age. The canopy of the figure is a good deal broken, and little remains of the tabernacle work round the tomb. Of that little some was recovered by Sir Gilbert Scott and restored to its proper place, and if any more can be found it ought to be brought back. But the introduction of new work is much to be deprecated. In a case like this nothing short of making the whole monument new would satisfy the sort of people who demand "restoration." And if that is to be done it would be better done in some other place.

Some repair may well be done to the tester above the monument.

#### EDWARD III.

The monument of king Edward III. is a bronze effigy upon a Purbeck marble tomb, which is enriched with small bronze statues and enamelled shields. The tomb is of good but rather

shallow design, and is considerably decayed. The north side has lost the small figures and shields. But all except two small shields remain on the south. One of the larger shields was long missing, but was recovered and replaced a few years since. The metal and enamel where they remain are generally in good order.

The effigy is not a very good one. It seems to be intended for a portrait. The figure itself is complete, but the beasts at the feet are gone, as are most of the two sceptres which were held in the hands. The canopy, which was cast in many pieces, has suffered much loss, but most of it remains.

Under the head of the effigy two new cushions were placed about thirty years since. They have taken away the unpleasant appearance which the unsupported head used to present, and it is not to be counted a fault in them that they look as modern as they are.

The tester over this monument differs from the others in being of elaborate architectural design. The effect of it is still good and rich, although it has suffered the loss of some of its most conspicuous features, which seem to have been taken off at some time to produce uniformity because some of them were lost or injured. As it is now it is best that it should continue.

#### RICHARD II. AND HIS QUEEN.

The tomb resembles that of Edward III., but is in much worse condition from the decay of the marble, and it has lost all its metal ornaments.

The portrait effigies are good and are generally in good order, but have lost the arms so far as they were cast separately.

The beasts are gone from the feet, and the canopies are reduced to little more than the central spires and the vaulting beneath them.

The tester above has considerable traces of contemporary painting.

#### HENRY V.

The monument of king Henry V. differs in form from all done before it. The tomb is but a small part of it, the more important architectural features being the chapel above, and the two staircases which lead up to it. The tomb itself is of Purbeck marble, in good condition so far as it remains, but it has lost the imagery which it was designed to receive, and which was probably of gilt metal. Of the effigy there remains only the wooden core which was once covered with silver.

The chapel and staircases are generally in good state, except for the surface decay of the stone, which is greater in some



places than others. The parts about the doors of the stairs were renewed many years since, and more recently a new altar, partly made up of old material, has been set up in the chapel, but otherwise the work is in a genuine state. It is very rich in sculpture. The middle figure from the reredos and a few others, are lost, but a very large number remain, and the quality is good. The excellence of the large figures in the niches outside the staircases is especially to be noted, and it is unfortunate that some of them have suffered so much from the decay of the stone.

#### HENRY VII. AND HIS QUEEN.

This tomb is in perfect order now. About thirty years since it was in some danger from the stones being forced out of place by the rusting of certain ironwork inside, but it was carefully taken down and reset under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott, who wisely did not attempt to replace the few and unimportant parts which were lost. They are the banners and such things, which were once in the hands of the boy angels. For the rest, the monument is in as good a state now as it was when first set up.

The bronze grate which encloses the monument has lost most of the figures from its niches, all the tracery from the panels of the hexagonal corner towers, most of its upper cresting, and some of the engraved inscription. Otherwise it is in good order. There are some remains of the bronze tester which once canopied the chantry altar at the east end of the tomb. Unlike the bronze work hitherto mentioned this grate has never been gilt.

#### QUEENS MARY AND ELIZABETH.

These sisters have one monument, but only the effigy of Elizabeth appears upon it. This effigy is in white marble, and is perfect, except for the loss of a few added accessories and a cut in the forefinger of the left hand. The stem of the sceptre and the cross of the mound are wanting; they were probably of metal, as the collar and pendant jewel, which are gone from the neck, certainly were. The tomb and canopy are almost perfect. There seems to have been a little repair about the corners below, and there are a few unimportant chips in the cornice. A piece of scroll work is gone from one corner of the frame enclosing the upper inscription at the west end, and whereas now only one badge, that of the thistle, remains in the middle of the north side, there was probably once one on each of the four sides. These badges were only heralds' stuff, and to judge from the one that is left were more disfigurements than ornaments to the tomb.

Although most of the kings and queens of England who died in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries lie buried at Westminster, there is, perhaps fortunately, not any royal monument after the Restoration. But three others may be included in the list, viz. the simple tomb let into the wall of the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel, in which were deposited the remains found in the Tower of London in Charles II.'s time, and believed to be those of Edward V. and his brother, the reputed tomb of King Sebert, and that of Mary Queen of Scotland.

The so-called tomb of Sebert is a plain stone coffin with a simply moulded lid of uncertain date, but older than the re-building of the church in the thirteenth century, when the arch under which it stands was prepared to receive it. The lid of the coffin is good, as also is the arch. The coffin is patched with mortar, and there is some appearance of an attempt having been made to break into it. The back of the arch is lined with panelling of the time of Edward IV., which is much decayed.

The monument of the Scottish queen is in a like condition with that of her cousins on the other side of the church, but the effigy has lost some of the fingers, and the lion at the feet the shield which it was intended to hold.

Of the defects noted in this survey of the monuments some are due to time and the corroding effect of the London air, and others to mischief. The former must be accepted as inevitable, and no sure way of stopping it has yet been discovered, most experiments that way having resulted in more harm to the subjects operated upon than would have come upon them for many years if they had been left alone. And before any so called preservative process is allowed to be applied to the tombs at Westminster it ought to be sufficiently tested on things of less value. The folly of trying experiments on the most precious things we have should not need to be pointed out. But it has been done with fatal results, and amongst other places at Westminster itself to the pictures in the Chapter House.

In a church which is visited by hundreds of thousands of strangers every year the greatest vigilance can not prevent an occasional act of mischief, but such have been very rare at Westminster in recent times. And so far back as we have trustworthy drawings of the royal tombs, which is about two hundred years, they have been very much in the same state as they are now. Indeed some are better than they were, from the recovery and replacing of parts which were missing. There can be little doubt that the greater injuries date from the time of ecclesiastical anarchy in the middle of the seventeenth century, and when we remember what the state of the church at Westminster was

then, the wonder is not that so much but that so little harm was done.

The injuries to stone and marble work cannot be repaired. It would no doubt be possible to replace some, though not all, of the missing parts of the bronze work by casting from corresponding parts which remain, but it would be a mistake to do so. Those who really understand the monuments would not value them any the more for the mending, whilst the vulgar craving for 'restoration' would be encouraged, and the contrast between the comparatively complete metal work and the decayed marble would raise a clamour only to be satisfied by the making of everything new, a disaster which it is to be hoped may never come.

In this report I have regarded the tombs chiefly as historical monuments, but they are also works of art, and in both characters they form a collection such as no other country in Europe can equal. The Dean and Chapter guard their charge well, and have more than once before resisted, generally successfully, pressure which has been put upon them to allow mischievous 'restoration.' And it is to be hoped that if in future such pressure be repeated the Society of Antiquaries will support them in their resistance to it with all the influence which it can command.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Yours very faithfully,  
J. T. MICKLETHWAITE."

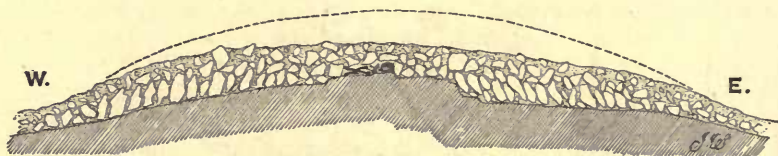
JOHN WARD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of some barrows recently opened in the vicinity of Buxton, Derbyshire :

"During the past year, four barrows in the vicinity of this well-known Derbyshire town were opened, with results of great interest. The two nearest to Buxton, at Grinlow and Thirkel-  
low Frith, were investigated by Mr. Micah Salt of that place and his son, both of whom have rendered great service to local archaeology in their excavations in Deepdale Cave. The other two barrows, Roylow and Brundlow, are in Staffordshire, and were opened by Mr. J. P. Sheldon, of Sheen, in that county, formerly professor of agriculture in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. These gentlemen have given me the honour of editing their notes. I may add that I have personally inspected Grinlow.

The suffix *low* (A.S. *hlæw*, a small hill, heap, or mound), I need hardly say, is very common in this part of the country,

and should always be understood as indicating a barrow, whether any traces remain or not; in fact, it is still used as a common name for such burial-places. In a great number of instances the mound has so far disappeared, that all memory of it has vanished, and its name has been transferred to the site. This is the case with Grinlow. The name is now applied to a hill of irregular shape, about three-quarters of a mile south-west of Buxton, and with an altitude of about 1,440 feet above the sea-level. The barrow upon its summit, however, has by no means disappeared; but its nature was not suspected from the circumstance that it has served as the foundation of a conspicuous castellated structure popularly known as 'Solomon's Temple.' This 'temple' was an ornamental structure, built one severe winter about sixty years ago to afford occupation to the unemployed of Buxton. Being constructed of unmortared rubble, it gradually succumbed to the wind, and became a mere heap of stones, which served as a convenient quarry for materials for the stone fences of the neighbourhood. When, several years ago, all remains of the 'temple' had gone, the contour of the more solid barrow was rendered visible.

In its present condition it is a circular mound of about 60 feet in diameter, with an irregular convex top. Messrs.

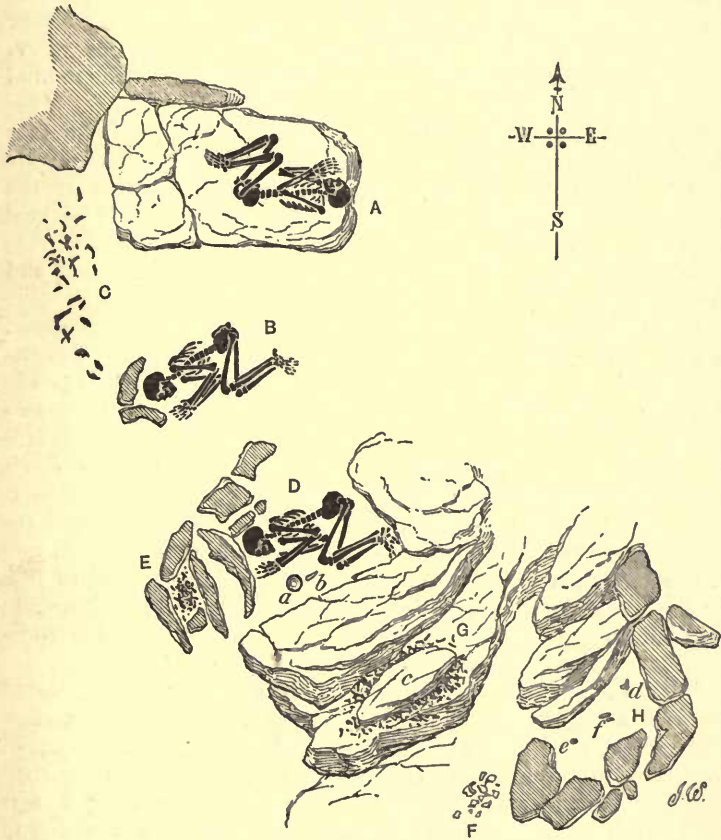


SECTION OF GRINLOW, NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Salt commenced digging on April 25th, 1894, and soon found, as occasionally has been observed before in this district, that a natural elevation of the carboniferous limestone rock had been utilized. The artificial portion of the barrow consisted originally of stone only, but with the lapse of time the interstices had become filled up with earth by natural causes. Instead of being simply thrown together the larger stones exhibited here and there a definite arrangement, being placed on end and leaning towards the centre of the mound, a mode of construction by no means uncommon in the Peak barrows. The accompanying section, taken from a drawing by Mr. William Salt, will make the construction quite clear.

The excavation on this occasion extended from the centre westwards and southwards half way to the margin. The plan (also taken from Mr. W. Salt's notes) explains the arrangement

of the interments in this area better than words. It must not, however, be supposed that the skeletons were as well preserved as they appear to be on this plan; on the contrary, they were so much decayed that their postures were not easily made out. The



PLAN OF GRINLOW, NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE, AS EXCAVATED.

plan is somewhat diagrammatic, illustrating how the corpses lay, but not their fragmentary condition.

The skeleton A was a trifle west of the centre, and being the nearest to that point may perhaps be regarded as the primary interment. It lay in a contracted attitude on its right side, with the head pointing to the east, upon a sloping shelf of rock which terminated eastwards in a step-like fall. With the exception of the lower extremities, which could not be traced, it was complete. The skull hung a trifle over the step, and was the only part

protected, by means of a demi-cist formed of two stones, one on each side, and a third resting upon them. The lower jaw was broken, and one-half lay at the back of the skull, which was full of rats' bones, broken into very short lengths. These presumably belonged to the water-rat, *arvicola amphibia*, whose remains are usually plentiful in these sepulchral cairns. Their broken condition was probably due to polecats or other carnivora, which preyed on these rodents, making the cavities of the mound their lairs.

The skull is typically brachycephalic, of a variety frequently found in Derbyshire and the adjacent parts of Staffordshire. Its well-filled and rugged appearance, the great thickness of the vertex, the bold superciliary ridges, and the large well-formed teeth, all indicate a powerfully built male; while the moderate wear of the teeth, the low position of the mental foramen, and half-obliterated sutures indicate that he died in middle life.

Another skeleton (B) was found a few feet south of the above, at a depth of about 1 foot. It also lay on its right side but the head pointed to the south-west. As before, the skull was the only part protected, but very imperfectly so, merely by two upright stones, as indicated on the plan. With this interment were associated a few pieces of hand-made pottery, a cow's tooth, and some burnt bones, but whether animal or human is not certain. To judge from the fragments the skull must have borne a close likeness to the one just described, belonging, like it, to a powerful and muscular individual, well advanced in life, for the teeth are well worn and the sutures nearly obliterated; the tibia, however, are so slender as to suggest that the individual was a woman.

A little westward (C) of these two interments were scattered decayed and broken human bones intermixed with a vast number of rats' bones. Mr. Salt attributed their scattered condition to these animals; but it is more likely that they belonged to an early interment disturbed when A or B was introduced. Several teeth of deer or sheep and a few pieces of burnt bone (whether animal or human is uncertain) accompanied this interment. The fragments of skull were rather thick, and the teeth moderately worn.

A few feet south of interment B was another skeleton (D), which lay at a depth of about 2 feet, and showed no signs of having been disturbed. It was in a shallow rock-grave, which appeared to have been enlarged artificially for the purpose. Two of its sides (north-east and south-east) were of rock; and to judge from several stones at the western end of the space (indicated in the plan) which were of too extensive a character for a mere protection for the head, the other two sides were of placed

stones, the whole forming a rectangular recess about 2 feet by 3 feet or more. The skeleton lay on its right side, with the head to the south-west. Near the hands (at *a*) was a small hand-made vessel of the usual character found in British interments and of the form known as the 'drinking cup.' It was in an extremely friable condition and fell into many pieces upon removal. The paste was fine and well worked, and the ornamentation produced wholly by the impression of twisted thongs of two thicknesses. The ornamentation has points of resemblance to a food vase found at Hitter Hill.\* Almost in contact with this vessel was a calcined flint scraper,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  inches long (*b*), excellently worked and of elongated horseshoe shape. A flint flake and a horse's tooth were probably also associated with this interment. The skull was too decayed and broken to admit of reconstruction. It was thinner and more delicate than the preceding ones, and compared with that of interment A its occiput was more convex (giving it a slight dolichocephalic character), the mastoid and angular processes and the superciliary ridges less developed, and the sutures more intricate. But it had the same dental prognathism, strong lower jaw, and bold chin.

Immediately at the head of this grave and on the same level was a small four-sided cist (E) about 1 foot long, constructed of four stones and covered with a fifth. It contained the burnt remains of a very young person, probably a child, and the calcined fragment of a flint flake. Was this interment independent of the preceding one or an appendage of it? It is well known that burnt human remains have been frequently found accompanying the unburnt interments of the British period. In this district (Derbyshire and North-Eastern Staffordshire) about sixty instances have been recorded, but it is questionable whether the association was not accidental in many of them. To judge from the more definite, it seems likely that it was the custom to place the burnt bones in the same cist or grave with the unburnt corpse, either simply scattered over its floor or as a heap close by the corpse. On the other hand, encisted cremated remains, which have no connection with unburnt interments, have been frequently found in this district, and are plentiful in localities where the latter are absent, as on Stanton and Hartle Moors, and on the moors towards Sheffield. These considerations tend to prove that this Grinlow cist had no connection with the neighbouring skeleton, representing, in fact, an independent interment.

On December 27, 1894, Mr. Salt and his son resumed their

\* Llewellyn Jewitt, *Grave Mounds and their Contents*, 98.

diggings at this barrow, confining their work to the south-east margin. On this occasion they found at a depth of 10 inches (F) many fragments of hard, coarse, dark red, wheel-formed pottery, which belonged to a vessel having a general resemblance to the ordinary Roman cinerary urn, but less graceful and more jar-like. It had slightly bulging sides, and was about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the base and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the mouth, and of uncertain height. The lip was only slightly recurved. There is no reason to doubt its Roman origin, but it may be doubted whether it contained an interment, for no trace of calcined bone was found amongst the fragments. While digging on this occasion a rude trimmed flint flake of uncertain use, and another of still ruder character, were found in soil which had been thrown up from interment D.

On the following day, the workers continued their trench in a westerly direction, finding the natural surface at a depth of 30 inches. Soon they came to a raised shelf of rock (G) on which was a heap of burnt human bones  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, in quantity about four times that contained in the above-described cist. This deposit appeared to have been covered by a cinerary urn of the usual British ware, for the fragments lay on and about it. This vessel had obviously been crushed by a rough slab of stone 22 inches long and 3 inches thick (c) which had been laid over the interment, but without supports. The fragments of the urn are too fragile and small to admit of reconstruction, but they are sufficiently large to indicate that the vessel was a small cinerary urn of the usual British form, with a plain body and highly decorated rim. The paste is fine. The decoration was produced by the impression of a twisted thong, and takes the form of a series of parallel slanting lines, surmounted by two horizontal lines, and probably these were reproduced at the bottom of the rim.

On the same day, Messrs Salt extended their trench eastwards, and found, about 5 feet from the edge of the barrow, an irregular cist, 3 feet by 2 feet, and 27 inches deep, and constructed of large stones (H on plan). The remarkable point about this cist was that instead of human remains it contained the lower jaw of a dog in a very decayed condition (d), a few teeth of the pig (e), a broken ox tooth, a portion of an unburnt trimmed flint flake, and a whetstone of blue slate (f). The interment of animal remains in cists in pre-Roman British barrows has been observed before; for instance, Mr. Carrington found the skeleton of a young hog in a small cist in a barrow at Swinscoe, in Staffordshire.\* But it is curious that in the

\* Bateman, *Ten Years' Diggings*, 135.



present example objects so small should have been placed in so large a cist. It leads one to suspect that it originally contained human or more complete animal remains, and that they have slowly dissolved. The dog's mandible was in a very decayed condition, too much so for removal, so that only the teeth are now retained. This bone is one of the most compact and durable in a skeleton, and having reached the last stage of decomposition, the other bones may well have disappeared entirely.\*

Thirkel-low Frith is a hill of about the same altitude as Grinlow, three miles south of Buxton. The barrow on its summit, which Messrs. Salt opened on May 8th, 1894, is about 55 feet in diameter, and is constructed of broken limestone thrown together without any apparent order. Very much of the central portion was carted away for the sake of the stone in 1840. By removing more stone from this area, Messrs. Salt soon discovered human bones extremely decayed, but sufficiently perfect, nevertheless, to make it evident that the skeleton lay on its right side in the usual flexed posture, with the head to the east. It appeared to be quite unprotected, lying upon a sloping shelf of rock. The massive mastoid processes of the skull, and the prominent *linea aspera* of the femurs, indicated a powerfully built person.

A little to the north of this interment were the remains of a child, so scattered that it was quite impossible to determine the original posture. Near where the head lay, however, were a small plain blue glass bead, several teeth of the dog, the lower jaw of some animal, and some fragments of coarse hand-made black pottery. These were of ordinary ancient British character, and belonged to a small plain vessel of the 'food vase' form.

On October 2nd Mr. Sheldon opened a barrow of very different type from the foregoing, situated between Sheen, a Staffordshire village about 8 miles south-east of Buxton, and the Brund,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to the west. This barrow is known as Roylow, and is circular, about 100 feet in diameter and 8 feet high in the centre. It was slightly examined by Mr. Thomas Bateman in 1849, and his short notice † of its peculiar construction agrees exactly with the notes of Mr. Sheldon, who, however, has been able to give additional details.

Mr. Sheldon cut a trench down to the natural surface from

\* Upon the same principle, the Roman vase near this cist may also have contained bones which have disappeared. These remains, being near the margin of the barrow, may have been more exposed to the action of the weather than those nearer the centre.

† *Ten Years' Diggings*, 62.

west to east through the more elevated portion of the barrow. Throughout this trench the upper part of the mound was of loamy clay with a few pieces of the local sandstone, none, however, larger than a man's fist. Below this and about a foot from the natural surface there was, at the commencement of the trench, 'a thin stratum of ferruginous earth more or less hardened by the action of fire.' This was also noticed by Mr. Bateman, who described it as 'perfectly solid and hard, like pottery.' It appears to have been continuous throughout the barrow, rising towards the centre. The soil immediately below was dark, and in its turn rested upon several layers of vegetable matter pressed close and flat, and having a subdued primrose-green colour, which faded after a few minutes' exposure into a dull brown like that of silage. Mr. Sheldon found that these layers were sods, at least two in depth, and laid in irregular courses. The plants still retained their form and structure, consisting for the most part of mosses, but there were also grasses, rushes, leaves, sprigs of heather, and one well-defined pod of the common field-vetch. He also detected various insects, two specimens of the common house-fly, two species of beetle, and the common ant. Mr. Bateman had also noticed the 'layers of moss,' and the 'many beetles, some of which were well preserved'; but Mr. Sheldon observed a remarkable feature in the centre of the mound which escaped the older explorer. It consisted of 'layers and vein-like ramifications of some kind of sedimentary matter, the colour of which was a bright blue, which did not fade by contact with the air.' . . . . 'Some of the layers and veins were parallel with the surface, some perpendicular, and yet others in various oblique directions, as if the liquid . . . had found its way in many directions among the clods and left its sediment in the crevices.'

Below all these in the central region Mr. Sheldon found another deposit, apparently unnoticed by Mr. Bateman. It was 'a pasty sort of clay that worked up like putty in the hand, and of a light grey colour,' about 1 foot in thickness. In this stratum were many white nodules, obviously bones in a soft decomposed condition. From the 'curious and unpleasant odour,' which arose from this grey deposit, and from the circumstance that some of it spread on the adjacent grass caused a brilliant green growth (as if nitrate of soda had been applied), Mr. Sheldon inferred that it was permeated with decomposed animal matter; and he concluded that as this layer was of considerable extent 'there must have been many dead buried under the clods.' He admits, however, that he found

nothing to indicate whether these remains of bones were those of animals or human beings.

No cist was found. Mr. Sheldon explained this, and the absence of large stones generally in the mound, by their scarcity in this district, contrasted with that of the limestone region of the Peak. This, I think, is true to some extent. Where large stones are absent we must expect to find the barrows constructed of other materials. But while earthen barrows of the type of Roylow are more common in Staffordshire than in Derbyshire, and in this county are confined to its western borderland, still they are as frequently found in the limestone tracts as in those where large stones are absent. The materials, however, do not constitute the only or even the chief point of difference between this group and the commoner British form of which we may regard Grinlow as a type. In the former group the human remains over which the mound was erected have invariably undergone cremation. They were never placed in urns or cists, but were usually allowed to remain as left by the funeral fire, or, more rarely, collected into a depression in the natural ground. The articles associated with these interments are meagre and poor. Whole vessels are never found; but it is not uncommon to find one or more potsherds which were thrown into the fire as such. Fragments of flint are also frequently present. These scanty interments have frequently eluded the search of the barrow-opener, who in consequence has sometimes regarded the mounds as cenotaphs. The most characteristic feature, however, of these barrows is their peculiar construction. The forty or more which have been described in Western Derbyshire and the adjoining parts of Staffordshire substantially agree in consisting of several materials alternating with one another, as gravel with clay, clays of different colour, etc. It is usual to find the lower stratum baked and mixed with charcoal, and showing signs of having been puddled or tempered. Occasionally the natural surface has been observed also to be baked, and more rarely a layer of stones is found lying upon it as though they had formed a pavement. It seems clear that as a rule the corpse was consumed on the spot, either on the natural surface or on a pavement of stones; that the remains of the pyre were covered up with puddled earth; that a great fire was made upon this layer, and that over all was raised a mound consisting of one or of several materials in alternate layers.

Mr. Sheldon ventures to suggest that Roylow was erected over the slain in some tribal skirmish, and he bases this suggestion on the large number of decayed bones in the grey pasty

earth. But he admits that it is uncertain whether these are animal or human. Moreover, in those barrows of this class in which the interment has been found and described, it appears to have related to a single individual only, so that it is hardly safe to make Roylow an exception without very good reason. As this gentleman hopes to make further examination of this barrow shortly, he will probably make this a point of special investigation.

The following week, Mr. Sheldon opened a larger barrow, known as Brundlow, in the vicinity of Roylow. It was opened by Mr. Carrington in 1851,\* who described it as of earth, and found in it several pieces of flint, two sandstones with cup-shaped cavities, and half-way down a deposit of calcined human bones. Mr. Sheldon's trench (east to west) supplies further particulars. He found that the mound was of two layers, an upper one of earth, four or five feet thick, and a lower of stones (mostly worn and probably derived from the river Manifold in the neighbourhood), thrown together anyhow. Below these stones he found, in a small hole in the natural soil, ashes and calcined human bones; and about a yard or so away, and upon the natural surface, 'fragments of well-preserved bones, hard and dry, and evidently human.' It is difficult to say whether these bones were connected with those of the hole; but it cannot be doubted that the latter represented the primary interment, that over which the mound was erected in the first instance. It is also difficult to know how to regard the high-level bones that Mr. Carrington observed.

It must be apparent to the reader that this barrow has points of divergence from Roylow; yet, on the other hand, it has so many features in common, that we can hardly hesitate to include it in the same class. In several barrows of this class in Derbyshire and Staffordshire there was a nucleus of stones, and in others the cremated remains were found in a cavity in the natural soil.

The antiquity of these barrows is an interesting question. As observed above, their objects of human handiwork are few and characterless; in fact, it is not unusual to find nothing more noteworthy than charcoal and burnt bones. Unfortunately, the potsherds, which should supply a safe clue, have not received much attention; still, in several instances, they have been described as 'wheel-made,' 'hard,' and 'compact,' terms which ill apply to pre-Roman pottery. In one instance, near Blore,† a 'firmly-baked' potsherd and a fragment of Samian ware were found in a barrow, but the exact conditions are vaguely

\* *Ten Years' Diggings*, 177.

† *Ten Years' Diggings*, 186.

put. More explicit was the discovery of 'wheel-formed earthenware' and a Roman coin *with the interment itself* of a barrow of this type.\* These facts, coupled with the absence of characteristic objects of pre- and post-Roman times, supply a strong cumulative evidence in favour of a Romano-British origin for this class of barrow."

J. R. MORTIMER, Esq., communicated a paper on the grouping of barrows and its bearing on the religious beliefs of the ancient Britons.

By the aid of a diagram representing 196 barrows on the Yorkshire wolds, Mr. Mortimer showed that the barrows were usually arranged in groups or series composed of smaller groups, which he thought had been purposely arranged into a definite figure. This figure was not always complete, but Mr. Mortimer suggested that in a large number of cases it bore a striking resemblance to the arrangement of the group of seven stars in that part of the constellation *Ursa major* known as "Charles's Wain."

The same arrangement, the writer thought, he had noticed in the grouping of the barrows on the Wiltshire Downs.

Mr. Mortimer's theory, although ingenious, was condemned by Sir Henry Howorth and others as too improbable to be worthy of serious consideration; a view in which the majority of the Fellows present concurred.

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

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Thursday, May 16th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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, George Wilks, Esq. :

1. The Early History of Hythe. Part I. 4to. London, 1889.
2. Charter of Incorporation of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Hythe. 4to. London, 1891.
3. The Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the parliamentary representation of Hythe. 4to. Folkestone, 1892.

\* Mininglow, *Ten Years' Diggings*, 55.

From the Author, S. A. Green, Esq. :

1. A List of Early American Imprints belonging to the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass., 1895.
2. Samuel Skelton, the first minister of Salem, Massachusetts. 8vo. 1895.

From the Author :—The Rows of Chester. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. 8vo. Chester, 1895.

From the Editor, A. C. Benson, Esq., M.A. :—Genealogy of the Family of Benson. Privately printed. 4to. Eton, 1895.

From George Cheney, Esq., F.S.A. :

Orders of Ceremonial :

1. Consecration of Rev. A. G. Edwards, M.A., as Bishop of St. Asaph, and Rev. J. T. Haycs, M.A., as Bishop of Trinidad. March 25, 1889.
2. Consecration of Rev. H. H. Montgomery, M.A., as Bishop of Tasmania. May 1, 1889.
3. Consecration of Rev. J. Percival, D.D., as Bishop of Hereford. March 25, 1895.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., presented a series of Drawings by himself illustrating forms of the Buff Coat and remarkable examples. These original Drawings were exhibited to the Society on June 2nd, 1892.

The Rev. Edward Greatorex, M.A., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 13th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

The Rev. F. A. H. VINON, F.S.A., by permission of Alfred Pullar, Esq., M.D., exhibited a Venetian bronze bucket of early sixteenth-century date, decorated with coloured embossed enamels round the bowl.

The PRESIDENT said he thought from their style that the enamels must have been an addition in Turkey, although the bucket was Venetian.

Dr. T. GANN, through the President, communicated the following notes on his exploration of two mounds in British Honduras, where he is now resident :

“The most interesting monument in the whole western district of British Honduras is situated on a rising ground about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in a north-west direction from the village of Benque Viejo. The approach to the mound lies through a milpa, or corn plantation, and on first sight it presents a very remarkable appearance.

There is a large artificial mound about 60 feet high, on the

summit of which stands a three-storied stone building. This mound is covered and surrounded by large wild cotton, cedar, and sapodilla trees, through the openings in which the walls of the temple are in places visible. In the early morning, when the surrounding country is clear, a mist hangs around this mountain, and the scene is one of wonderful grandeur and solitude. Surrounding this mound are three others, each about 60 feet in height, built of large pieces of limestone, very steep, and rising to a pointed apex. At the base of each, on that side of them which looks towards the temple, is a monolith in the form of a tombstone, and standing upright in the ground. The largest of these is 12 feet in height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in breadth, and 1 foot in thickness. On it is sculptured in bas-relief a bird resembling an eagle.

This stone has unfortunately been broken off near the ground, so that part of the sculpture, which is already much worn from exposure to the weather, is entirely destroyed.

On excavating beneath that part of the stone which still remains in the ground, and which is supported by an exceedingly solid masonry of limestone and mortar, the flint implements, Nos. 7 and 9 in the accompanying illustration, were discovered. The other two monoliths still stand upright, but are not sculptured.

On excavating in the top of another of these mounds the other flint and obsidian implements shown in the illustration were found; nos. 19 to 24 being of obsidian, the rest of flint.

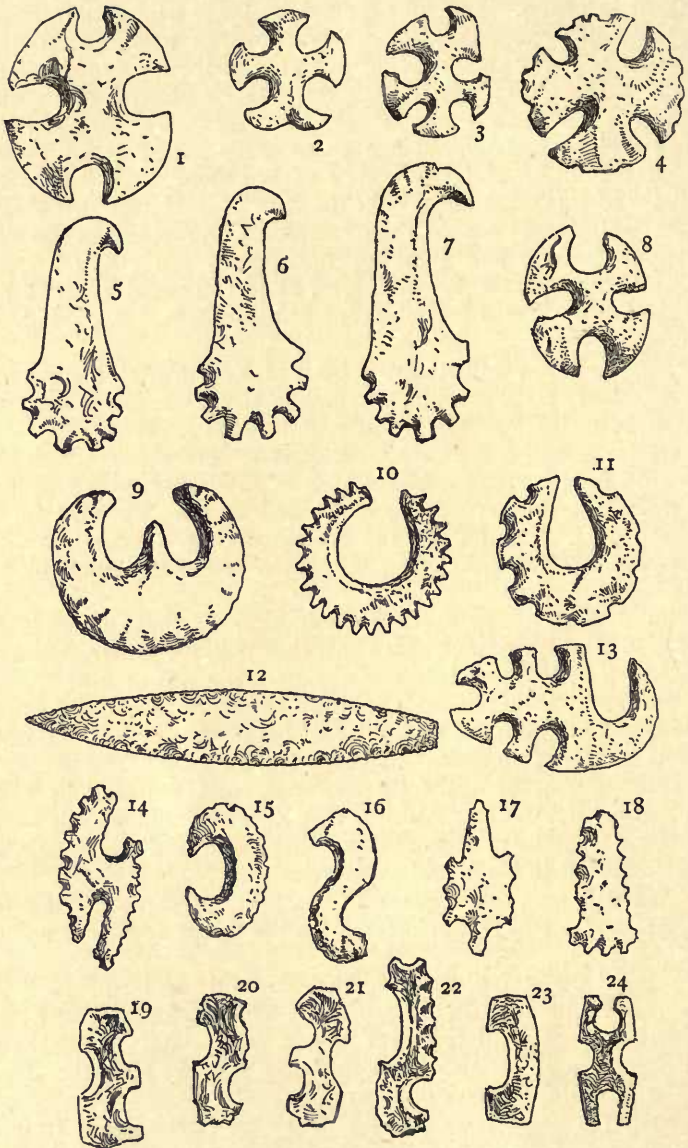
These implements were all within the space of about a square yard, and were buried about 1 foot below the surface. Besides those in the plate about 40 more were found. The whole of the mounds were carefully explored, and excavations made to various depths, but nothing further was found except pieces of broken pottery, some black, some red, and some polished and coloured in black and yellow designs.

Near the sculptured monolith is a piece of stone about 3 feet square and 1 foot in thickness, with the figure of a bird upon it in bas-relief.

Behind the mounds, and hidden in the dense bush, we found another fragment with sculpture and hieroglyphics upon it, and near this were two large oval stones, each about 18 inches by 12 inches, and polished smooth, lying side by side, the use of which it is difficult to conjecture.

Platon is situated on the Old or Belize River about 10 miles to the east of the Cayo. It is a small sugar rancho belonging to Don Felipe Novelo, and one of the most interesting mounds in the colony of British Honduras is found there.

This mound is situated about 200 yards from the river; it is



CHERT AND OBSIDIAN IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN BRITISH HONDURAS.



in the form of a ridge, about 50 yards long, and varying from 2 or 3 to 15 or 20 feet in height.

The base of the ridge is solid limestone, but the upper part is composed of small pieces of limestone and clay.

About the centre of the mound is a circular opening very like a well, about 3 feet in diameter, and built round with loose stones.

The aperture was obstructed by loose earth and débris which had fallen into it. On removing these it was seen that the opening was really cut in the solid rock, and that only the upper part of it had been built round with stones.

On removing the earth which had blocked up the opening we were able to descend, and found ourselves in a small cave with a roughly arched roof cut out in the limestone rock. This cave had been filled up to within a couple of feet of the roof with fine loose earth, and extended for a considerable distance in the long diameter of the mound.

On digging in the earth in this cave, we found the arm and leg bones of a single skeleton. These were all in excellent preservation, much more so, in fact, than the skeletons found outside the mound, probably from the fact that they had been protected from the weather, and not that they were of more recent date. We also found the lower jaw of a gibbon and of another small rodent, but no other bones. There was a large quantity of broken pottery, several obsidian knives, and one small, round, earthen pot entire.

As the atmosphere was close, the mosquitoes very troublesome, and the space so confined that we had to lower a bucket into the cave, and, lying on our stomachs, fill it with earth and then haul it up and empty it, we did not work very long here, removing in all about forty buckets full of earth. Five or six yards from this opening was another exactly similar, but so much blocked up by loose earth and stones, that it was impossible, with the labour at our command, to enter it; but it seems probable that this also communicates with the same cave, and that the ridge had itself been erected round this cave.

On excavating with a machete, at the summit of the mound, toward the extremity nearest to the river, at a depth of about 2 feet we discovered a circular earthen vessel containing bones. This vessel was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot in diameter and 10 inches in depth, and was covered with a coating of lime, closely resembling whitewash.

The bones consisted of the arm and leg bones and ribs of two skeletons, but they were very fragile. In the urn were a conch shell and a small vase containing nineteen beads of light and dark jade and some red stone highly polished, also

a small death's head carved in stone and perforated like the beads, and evidently all forming part of the same necklace.

Beneath this urn were some small pieces of charcoal, which would lead one to think that the body had been partially cremated; but it seems more probable that the arm and leg bones were dug up in making a new grave, and were then placed in the urn and buried again. This would account more satisfactorily for the absence of the skull and vertebræ noticeable here and in the bones found in the cave.

On digging further, an entire skeleton was found; this, from the shape of the pelvis, was evidently a man. It was lying face downwards with the head towards the north, and was buried at a depth of about 2 feet. The arms were placed by the sides, and, judging from the skeleton, the remains were those of a well-developed adult, about 5 feet 10 inches in height.

The skull, which was exceedingly brittle, was unfortunately much damaged in getting it out, the facial bones and base of the skull being entirely lost.

Beneath the lower jaw of this skull were found a small river shell perforated with three holes, a green bead, and two small round bodies about the size and thickness of a sixpence, one made of mother-of-pearl and the other of obsidian, finely polished on one side.

Close to this skeleton was another, lying in a similar position face downwards, and with the head pointing towards the north.

Near it we discovered a small piece of white coral, and a conch shell perforated at the extremity for use as a trumpet. This shows that these people not only had communication with the coast sixty miles away, but also with the surrounding cays and islands where the conch and coral are found. We found in this ridge also numerous masks, for the most part in a fragmentary condition; clay models of what appear to be the heads of an alligator, a tiger, and probably a peccary; models of hands and feet (the latter in some cases sandalled) in a more or less perfect condition, and a pair of ears in red pottery, which had evidently been made separately and never belonged to any head.

There were also numerous pieces of the arms, legs, chest ornaments, and heads of idols, but no complete idol."

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following paper on the Municipal Seals of England and Wales:

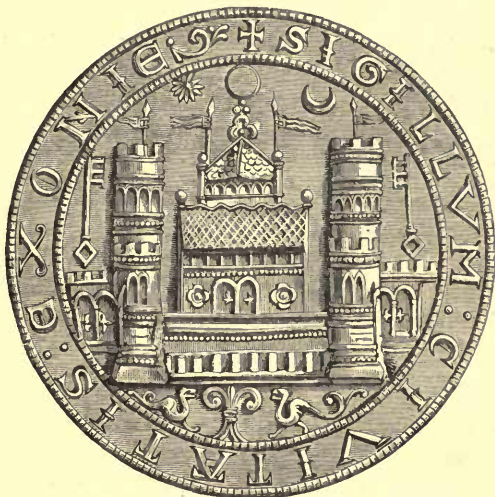
"In 1887 I had the honour of laying before the Society a paper on the Seals of English Bishops,\* which was followed in

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xi. 271-306.

1893 by another paper on the Seals of Archdeacons.\* On the present occasion I propose to leave the ecclesiastical seals for those of a purely civil character, and to deal with the seals of the cities and corporate towns of England and Wales.

From the very beginning of their corporate existence cities and towns have had a prescriptive right to have and use a common seal, which they may break or change at pleasure.

The actual permission to have and use a seal is not found in charters until a much later date than the incorporation of all the more important towns, and there are very few places of which the records go further back than the fifteenth century.



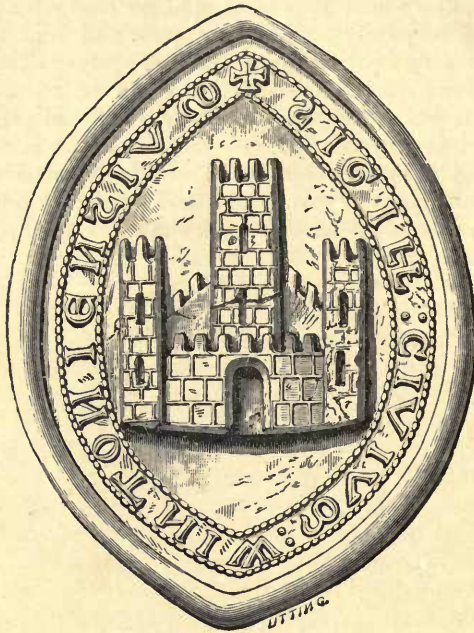
SEAL OF THE CITY OF EXETER.

We know, however, from the donor's name engraved on the matrix, that the Exeter seal is as early as the last quarter of the twelfth century, and as the Taunton seal closely resembles it, and is obviously the work of the same engraver, it cannot be much, if at all, later. The Ipswich seal, moreover, is actually recorded to have been made on the incorporation of the borough in 1200.

Apart, however, from documentary evidence as to their date, we have the seals themselves to tell of their early origin, by their style and workmanship. The Dunwich seal is of like work to that of Ipswich, and dates probably from John's charter of 1199, as does the first common seal of Southampton. The oldest Gloucester and Oxford seals are also, no doubt, those

\* See *ante*, 26-35.

made on their incorporation in 1200, while York, Winchester, Canterbury, Scarborough, and several other places all have, or



SEAL OF THE CITIZENS OF WINCHESTER.



COMMON SEAL OF THE BURGESSES OF SCARBOROUGH.

had, common seals of the opening years of the thirteenth century. The fine and interesting seals of London, Carlisle, and Wells

are a little later in date, and that of Salisbury is probably coeval with the charter establishing the new city in 1227.

Unlike the ecclesiastical seals that I have previously described, which were broken up or otherwise defaced on the death of their owners, a large number of municipal seals have been preserved, through their continuous use from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries downwards, and so are available for examination. The matrices of the common seals are generally of latten or bronze, or of copper-gilt, but in towns that could afford it silver was often used. In the case of mayoral and official seals silver is a common material, while a few are actually of gold. Lead seals also exist, and many recent ones are cut in steel. A few are engraved on ivory, or agate, or carnelian.

In form the common seals are almost invariably round, but the Dunwich seal is square. A few towns, *e.g.* Chichester, Winchester, Reading, Burford, Wilton, and Liverpool have pointed oval seals, a form which I have before shown to be by no means confined to ecclesiastical seals, as some would have it, but to be even used by queens and other ladies. A few small and mayoral seals are oval in form.

In the more important boroughs the seal was composed of two dies or matrices, known respectively as the seal and counterseal. They are almost always of the same size,\* although their devices vary, and to ensure their fitting exactly over each other on both sides of the wax, they are usually furnished with two, three, or four projecting loops through which pegs were passed to steady the seal. These pegs are generally fixed at one end into the loops on the counterseal, and the seal can then slide freely up and down them. The object of the counterseal was no doubt to prevent improper or fraudulent removal of an appended seal to another document. When the wax was impressed only on the front the back could easily be cut away with a warm knife, but with a thin seal impressed on both sides such an operation was much more difficult.

I do not remember to have met with any municipal seal which required several matrices to make an impression, like the well-known Southwick Priory seal.

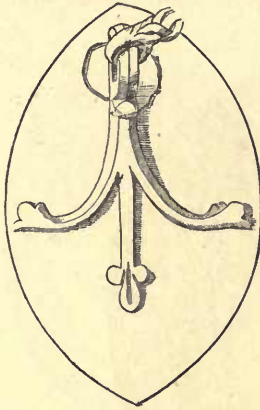
\* The Winchester seal is a notable exception.



COMMON SEAL OF THE BURGESSES OF BURFORD.

Where the seal is single it usually, if of large size, has a handle or loop at the back; but in the smaller seals the back is worked into a conical form, usually with six sides, and terminating in a triple loop for a chain or cord for suspension. In the Hythe seal the back is engraved in panels with rude figures of a unicorn and a crowned dragon or some such reptile, but usually the back is plain. Sometimes, however, an attempt at ornamentation is made round the loop, as in the Burford seal and the Exeter example exhibited.

In the case of the double seals, both halves are flat discs that can be squeezed in a press, their superposition, as I have already stated, being ensured by vertical rods passing through loops on the matrices.



BACK OF THE BURFORD SEAL, SHOWING LOOP FOR SUSPENSION.

A large number of the lesser and official seals, especially those of later date, are fixed in handles of wood or ivory.

Owing to the comparatively unhampered choice of subject, the devices of municipal seals vary considerably, and it is by no means easy to suggest a classification according to type or subject. In the scheme for the arrangement of the Way Collection, finally drawn up by the late Mr. Charles Spencer Perceval,\* the municipal seals are classified in six sections, as follows :

- A. Castles, or representation of a town—without, or with, heraldry.
- B. Ships.
- c. Saints—without, or with, heraldry or architectural accessories.
- D. Heraldry alone, or forming the principal subject.
- E. Devices compounded of any of the foregoing.
- F. Other devices.

For the present I do not intend to enter upon any discussion as to the merits or demerits of this arrangement, but in treating of the devices I propose to deal first with those seals of earlier date than 1500, and to subdivide them into two groups according to the style of lettering used in the legends or inscriptions, as follows :

1. Seals with Lombardic or Gothic lettering.
2. Seals with inscriptions in black-letter.

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ix. 181.

As I have shown to be the case in the ecclesiastical seals, the former includes all seals from about 1180 to 1340; the latter those from about 1340 to 1500.

In the first group the seals of the maritime towns almost always have for device a single-masted ship of the time, floating on the water. The sail is invariably furled, and the vessel is manned by a variable number of sailors, who are generally occupied in the performance of their duties. The seals of Ipswich, Southampton, Hythe, Portsmouth, and Dover are excellent examples.

The seals of inland towns usually display a building of some



SEAL OF THE BARONS OF LONDON.

kind, or more rarely a representation of the town itself, as in the case of the London seal, which shows the city with a great figure of its patron saint standing in the midst. The building may represent the gildhall, as at Exeter and Worcester, or a castle or tower, isolated or encircled by a wall, as at Canterbury, Winchester, and Rochester, or a gatehouse, as at Warwick and Haverfordwest, or a bridge, as at Bridgwater.

Towards the end of the thirteenth century a shield of arms began to appear as the sole device, as at Carnarvon and Kingston-upon-Thames. The fine seal of Appleby is an unusually early instance; it bears the royal arms of Henry III.

with a large and fruitful apple-tree behind the shield. Rebusés and badges may be found on some other seals, such as the *hart* in the *pool* on the Hartlepool seal, and the elephant and castle of Coventry.

The introduction of arms and badges as accessories to the device renders it possible to approximately date some interesting seals of the end of the thirteenth century. The Warwick seal, for example, bears an embattled gatehouse surmounted by a shield with the arms of the Beauchamp family. It cannot therefore be earlier than 1268, when William de Beauchamp became Earl of Warwick, *jure matris*, in succession to William Mauduit. Three seals that display the arms of Castile and Leon associated



SEAL OF THE COMMONALTY OF THE BOROUGH OF APPELEY.

with those of England must be later than 1254, when Eleanor of Castile became the wife of Edward I., and these seals are probably coeval with the charters granted by that king, to Windsor in 1277 and to Melcombe Regis and Lyme Regis in 1284. The Beaumaris seal has the royal arms and a castle only for Castile, and doubtless dates from the charter of 1295. Another Welsh seal, that of Carnarvon, has the arms of Prince Edward of Carnarvon with an eaglet engraved above. This device is probably taken from the arms of Sir Otho de Grandison, who was constable of Carnarvon Castle in 1291-2.

Seals that during this period actually bear dates are of the very rarest occurrence. A solitary fourteenth century instance



is to be found in the case of the Dover counterseal, which has engraved across the back :

ACIP (*sic*) ANNO DÑI [M CC]CC QVINTO.

Some few seals of the group under notice have figures of saints. The London seal already cited has a figure of St. Paul, that of Salisbury the Blessed Virgin and Child, the Beverley seal St. John of Beverley, and that of Alnwick St. Michael.

Of miscellaneous devices may be instanced the birds on the Chichester, Barnstaple, and East Retford seals, the flowering plant at Chesterfield, the five heads on the pointed-oval Reading



SEAL OF EAST RETFORD.



COMMON SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF  
CHESTERFIELD.

seal, and the Giant Grim with Havelock the Dane and Goldeburgh on the common seal of Grimbsy.

The large counterseals generally bear figures of saints, or subjects connected with the patron saint of the place. Thus at York we have St. Peter, at London St. Thomas of Canterbury, at Coventry St. Michael, at Great Yarmouth St. Nicholas, while the Appleby counterseal has a spirited representation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence, that of Canterbury the murder of St. Thomas, that of Rochester the martyrdom of St. Andrew, and at Dover St. Martin sharing his cloak with the beggar. In some of the maritime towns, when the seal bears a ship, the counterseal has a castle or other architectural composition, and *vice versa*. The seals of Ipswich, Bristol, and Winchelsea are excellent cases in point.

The marginal inscriptions on these early seals generally begin with a cross, and are always written in Latin. The many

variations will be found practically to belong to one or other of these three formulæ:

The seal or common seal (SIGILLVM or SIGILLVM COMVNÆ)

(1) of . . . . . (or the city or town of . . . . . )

(2) of the commonalty of . . . . . (or of the town or borough of . . . . . )

(3) of the citizens of . . . . . (or burgesses of . . . . . )

Some of the deviations from these formulæ are interesting.



SEAL OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

The Gloucester seal for instance is inscribed as that "of the burgesses of the gild-merchant" (BVRGENSIUM DE GILDA MÆRCATORVM), and the Oxford one as "the seal of all the citizens of the city" (+ SIGILL' COMVNÆ OMNIUM CIVIVM CIVITATIS OXENÆFORDIÆ). The London seal is SIGILLVM : BARONVM : LONDONIARVM, and the same formula occurs on the seals of the Cinque Ports and their dependencies. The legend on the East Retford seal has the unusual beginning: \* ISTVT : SIGILLV̄ DE : ÆSTÆ RÆTTFVRTHÆ. The Canterbury seal is also inscribed: + : ISTVD : ÆST : SIGILLVM, etc.

The legends on the counterseals are sometimes identical with those on the seals, as in the case of Norwich, but more generally they refer to the device. Thus the London counterseal has a prominent figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury sitting in the midst of a group of the citizens, with a representation of the city below. The legend is a prayer of the city :

ME : QVAM : TE : PEPERI NE : CÆSSA : THOMA : TVERI

(Cease not, O Thomas, to guard me who brought thee forth).

The Canterbury counterseal bears a representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas, with the legend :



COUNTERSEAL OF THE BARONS OF LONDON.

ICTIBVS : IRMENS[IS] : THOMAS : QVI : CORRUIT : CENS[IS] :  
TVTOR AB OFFENS[IS] : VRBIS : SIT : CARTVRIENS[IS].

The Appleby counterseal has a realistic picture of St. Laurence being roasted on a gridiron, with the explanatory inscription :

+HIQ IACET : LAVRENCIVS : IN GRATICVLA POSITVS.

Further examples are afforded by the counterseals of Tenter-

den, Winchelsea, Sandwich, Yarmouth, and Hastings. In the case of Faversham a shield of the royal arms is circumscribed:

\* RÆGIS : VT : ARMA : RÆGO  
LIBERA . PORTVS . ÆGO .

while at Haverfordwest a representation of a gatehouse is encircled by a prayer for the reader:

+ O : LÆCTOR : SALVÆ CÆLI : PATIANT : TIBI : VALVÆ.



COUNTERSEAL OF THE COMMONALTY OF THE BOROUGH OF APPELBY

A matrix, which seems to be the counterseal of an unknown or lost Stamford seal, is in the Society's possession. It bears a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child under a canopy on a diapered ground, with a small praying figure in base, and the legend:

STAVNFORD . BVRGENSIS . VIRGO . FVNDVNT . TIBI .  
PRÆCIS .

Occasionally the connection between the legend and the device is not at first sight apparent, as in the Wells seals. Here a great tree with birds in and about it, and a spring of water gushing from beneath the trunk, is accompanied by the legend:

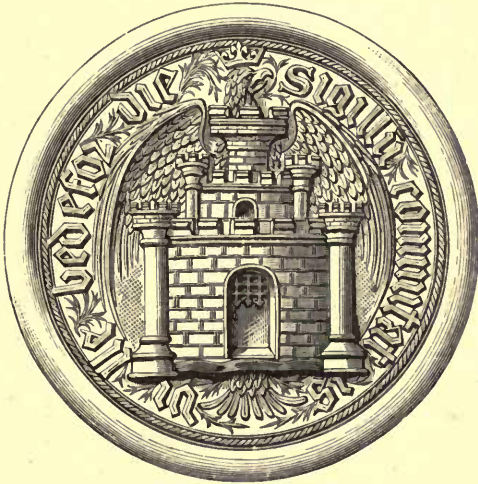
+ ANDRÆA : FAMVLOS : MORÆ : TVRÆ : TVOS.

Locally, of course, the bubbling springs at the east end of the cathedral church of St. Andrew were familiar enough.

The splendid Dover counterseal, in place of a legend, has a ring of lions of England.

The seals of the second group, those from about 1340 to 1500, are fewer in number than those of the first group, but many of them are quite as fine as works of art.

Their smaller number is to be accounted for by the fact that during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries most towns already had seals, and new ones were engraved either for newly incorporated towns, such as Queenborough, Walsall, or Ludlow, or to replace old seals which had been lost or injured.



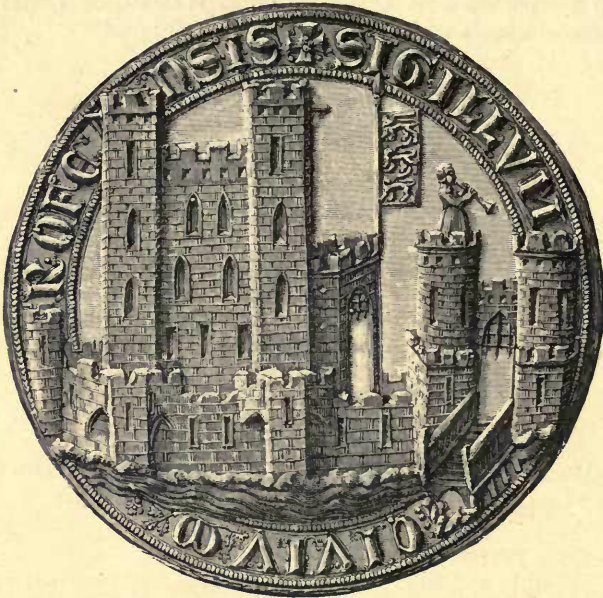
SEAL OF THE COMMONALTY OF THE TOWN OF BEDFORD.

Some of these later seals also commemorate the granting of a new and important charter, or were necessitated by an alteration in the style of the town through a change in its constitution. The beautiful double seal of Norwich, for instance, was clearly made on the granting of the new charter of Henry IV. on January 28th, 1403-4, when a mayor and two sheriffs were substituted for the four bailiffs who had previously governed the city, and the even finer seal of Colchester appears to date from 1461, when a new charter of enlarged privileges was given by Edward IV.

The devices of the second group of seals, as before, may be divided into series.

Only a few seals, such as those of Tenby, Rye, and Tenterden, bear ships, but the mainsail is now shown set instead of furled, as in the earlier examples, and later on advantage is taken of its large surface to convert it into a 'sail of arms' by charging it with the arms of the town. Rye, Tenterden, Hull, and some other places have seals bearing ships thus adorned.

Castles, towers, gateways, and other architectural compositions continue to occur, as on seals of Bedford, Queenborough, Norwich, etc. while the grand Shrewsbury seal, made in 1425,



SEAL OF THE CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER.

bears a curious conventional representation of the town. The Colchester counterseal affords another interesting picture of a mediæval town. The noble Rochester seal, one of the most beautiful examples we have, though properly belonging from its date and lettering to the first group, may here be noticed for the realistic view which it bears of the existing keep and out-works of the castle. Curious views of mediæval bridges may be seen on the Bideford and Totnes seals.

Figures of saints are now almost as rarely found as ships, but on the later seals, and when they are used on counterseals, they are generally associated with a more or less elaborate

architectural composition, as on the Wenlock and Colchester seals.

Heraldry, which is only seldom found on the earlier seals, now takes a more important place, and a shield of arms sometimes constitutes the entire device. Crowned shields of the royal arms are thus used on the Walsall and Bridport seals, and shields of the town arms at Lewes, Ludlow, Droitwich, and many other places. Badges and rebuses are also so used. The Coventry elephant and castle, the *deer* on the Derby seal, the *bridge* over the *Cam* at Cambridge, and the *conger* eels and *tun* on the Congleton seal are examples.



COMMON SEAL OF THE TOWN OF DERBY.

The legends on seals of this group are given in black-letter instead of Lombardic characters. Otherwise they present no differences from those on the earlier seals, and follow the same formulæ. The Corfe Castle seal, like those of London and the Cinque Ports, is that of the mayor and 'barons' of the town. The fine Shrewsbury seal is unique for its time in that the legend concludes with the date of its making :

+ **Sigillū + commune · libertatis · ville + Salopesburie +  
factū + año + gre + m + cccc + rrb.**

For some reason not easy to explain, the fashion of making the seals double almost completely went out after the beginning of the fourteenth century, and very few seals now have counterseals. Examples at Norwich, Rye, and Tenterden have a figure of the patron saint, in the two last cases with precatory legend, and two others display an architectural composition. One of these, the Colchester counterseal, bears, as I have said above, a representation of the town, flanked by two small lions. This is encircled by the, to me, utterly pointless legend borrowed from the gospel of St. Luke (x. 38):

**Intrabit : ihc : in : quoddam : castellum : et : mulier :  
quedam : excepit : illum.**

This is not made any clearer by the device on the obverse, which has St. Helen hugging the Cross, whereas the legend refers to Martha.

Before passing on the seals of the second division, that is of later date than 1500, a few words may be said as to the mayoral and other official seals used down to that time. These, whether of the bailiffs or the mayors, closely correspond in shape and device to the common seals, the only obvious difference being their smaller size, which varies from about 1 inch to 2½ inches, whereas the diameters of the common seals extend up to 4 inches. The legends also of necessity vary, the principal formulæ being

**Sigillum balliborum De . . . . .**

or,

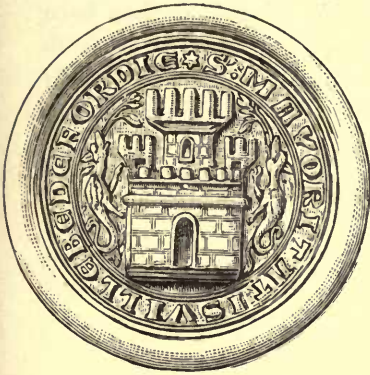
**Sigillum (or Sigillum officij or secretum) majoris,  
or maioratus, or maioritatis ville De . . . . .**

The seals of the second division are sharply divided from those earlier than 1500 by having the inscriptions in Roman characters. In other respects, save of course design and workmanship, they exhibit no marked deviation from the types already described, though greater prominence is now given to heraldic devices. A greater number of oval seals also prevail. The legends continue to follow the old formulæ, and to be written as before in Latin, but a few seals made under the Commonwealth (*e.g.* Lincoln in 1655-6, and Salisbury in 1658) have the inscription in English.

I have before enumerated certain reasons, *viz.* the incorporation of new boroughs, the wearing out, loss, or disuse of old seals, and the alteration of style through change in the constitution of a town, for the making of seals of later date than the fifteenth century. But there is yet another reason, and an even stronger one, the introduction in the seventeenth century of wafers instead of wax whereon to impress the seal. This unfortunate change in the manner of sealing is accountable for the loss of many fine seals, the bold and deeply cut engraving being found liable to get filled up with wafer and paper and so to yield only blurred impressions. The old matrices were therefore in many cases set aside or broken up to make new seals with shallower engraving, not so liable to be choked by the wafers. The still more recent invention of stamping machines has been equally fatal, not only to the older seals, but to many handsome ones of the seventeenth century made for sealing with wafers. These in their turn have become useless, and as we all know, unfortunately too well, disuse is but a step towards eventual loss or destruction.

I may here point out that a large number, both of the seals for impressing wafers and the embossing stamps that have





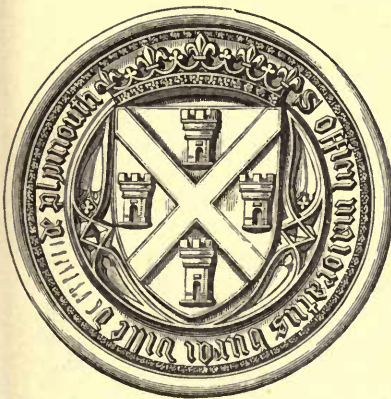
SEAL OF THE MAYORALTY OF THE TOWN OF BEDFORD.



SEAL OF THE MAYORALTY OF LONDON.



SEAL OF OFFICE OF THE MAYORALTY OF TOTNES.



SEAL OF OFFICE OF THE MAYORALTY OF THE BOROUGH-TOWN OF PLYMOUTH.



SEAL OF OFFICE OF THE BAILIFFS OF THE LIBERTY OF THE TOWN OF BRIDGENORTH.

succeeded them, are copied from the old seals which they have superseded, sometimes even to the dates engraved thereon. The copy is in some cases a good one, in others feeble or bad, and in others a much reduced version of a fine original.

I have already referred to the more extended use of heraldry on later seals. This is especially noticeable during the second half of the sixteenth century, and may be accounted for by the number of towns that then received formal grants of arms. The desire to display the newly acquired armorial bearings is not so much seen on the common seals, but many of the smaller official seals owe their origin to it. At Bristol, however, it was thought worth while in 1569 to cut a new common



SEAL OF THE MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1381.

seal and counterseal of large size, apparently all for the sake of the then newly granted supporters and crest.

Not a few of the smaller seals thus acquired were the gift of individuals, whose names and the date are often engraved on the matrix or handle. We are thus enabled to arrange many seals in chronological sequence. In this we are aided by another fashion that came in during the reign of Elizabeth, the inclusion of the date of engraving in the legend on the face of the seal. The Gloucester common seal of 1564 is an early instance of this practice.

The possibility of dating a seal from the issue of a charter or change in constitution of a town has already been mentioned. There is, however, one other source of evidence as to date, the

record of the making or altering of a seal in the corporation minute books or accounts. To find this is a work of some labour, often involving a vast amount of research, but the result may be of very great interest. The discovery, for instance, by Mr. Riley\* of the account of the breaking up of the old seal of the mayoralty of London and the adoption of a new seal of more "honourable aspect," besides dating an existing seal, has set at rest for ever the old controversy as to whether the city arms contain, besides St. George's cross, the sword of St. Paul, or Sir William Walworth's dagger wherewith he slew Wat Tyler. The record in question is dated 17th April, 1381, two months before Tyler's insurrection, and is therefore conclusive evidence in favour of St. Paul's sword. The seal in question, of silver, is still preserved, though sorely worn from constant use. From the same source is derived another curious entry, this time concerning the common seal of the city of London. It is dated 1st August, 1376, and records that in the presence of the mayor, the recorder, ten aldermen, and an immense number of the commonalty assembled for certain reasons in the Guildhall, there was added, by common consent, to the seal of the city in their presence "quoddam signum vocatum Molet et stat seu imprimitur in una parva porta existente in eodem sigillo subtus pedes ymaginis Sancti Pauli." † For what cause the mullet was added I am unable to say, but it is plainly visible on the seal in question, which is still in use. Several other seals have come under my notice which have had similar additions made to the matrix. The thirteenth-century common seal of Faversham has a Tudor rose engraved above the ship, probably out of compliment to Henry VIII., who granted a new charter in 1546, and the fourteenth-century mayoralty seal of Southampton has received a similar addition. In the fine thirteenth-century common seal of Beverley a large shield *à bouche* has been engraved on each side of the seated figure of St. John of Beverley, the dexter charged with an eagle displayed, the sinister with the arms of the province of York (the cross and pall) impaling those of Savage, for Thomas Savage, archbishop from 1501 to 1507.

Some other notices of alterations to seals may be of interest. I have already referred to the representation of the martyrdom of St. Thomas on the counterseal of Canterbury. This can only be seen on early impressions, for those now made from the same matrix show a very different aspect, the result of somewhat drastic treatment. The whole of the scene of

\* Henry Thomas Riley, *Memorials of London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries* (London, 1868), 447.

† *Letter-Book H. f. xxxix b.*

the martyrdom has been cut away and replaced by a poor shield of the city arms, to accommodate which the canopy has also been mutilated. The whole of the invocation of St. Thomas that formed the legend has been cut out, though some traces of it may be detected, and in its place appears a roll moulding with transverse bands. In other respects, including the figures of kings in niches at the sides, and the bust of our Lord in base, the original seal remains unaltered. The following entry in the city accounts for 1541-2 gives the date and cost of the alteration :

Paid to William Oldfield, Belfounder, for puttyng out of Thomas Bekket in the comen seale, and gravyng agayn of the same. ij. s. viij. d.

In the Letter-Book of the City of London, under date 28th September, 1539, is the record of a more effectual 'puttyng out of Thomas Bekket' from the common seal than was done at Canterbury :

And for asmuche as the coën Seale of this Cytie ys made w<sup>th</sup> the Image of Thom<sup>s</sup> Bekett late Arche bysshop of Canterburye and all suche Images ought by the Kyngē hyghnes p<sup>l</sup>amation \* to be altered ch<sup>a</sup>unged and abolysshed w<sup>i</sup>n all his domynions. Wherefore now it is enacted [and] establysshed that the said Coën Seale shalbe altered & ch<sup>a</sup>unged and the armes of this Cytie to be made in the place of the seid Thom<sup>s</sup> bekett on the one syde and on the other syde the Image of saint Powle as hath bein accustomed. And all wrytyngē herafter to be ensealed w<sup>t</sup> the newe coën Seale shalbe good & effectuall in the lawe any use custome or usagē to the contrary herof notw<sup>t</sup>standing. And all other wrytyngē afore this tyme ensealed w<sup>t</sup> the said old coën seale shall remayne in as full strength & vertue as thei were at any tyme afore the making of this Acte. †

In compliance with this order the beautiful counterseal, after being in use for over three centuries, was broken up, and its silver probably used to make a new matrix. This, which is still in use, along with the still more venerable obverse, bears for device simply the city arms with helm, mantling, and crest, and the legend :

· LONDINI · DEFENDE · TVOS · DEVS · OPTIME · CIVIS.

One other altered seal may be noticed, that of the city of Norwich. In this case the objections no doubt of some pious

\* Of November 16th, 1538.

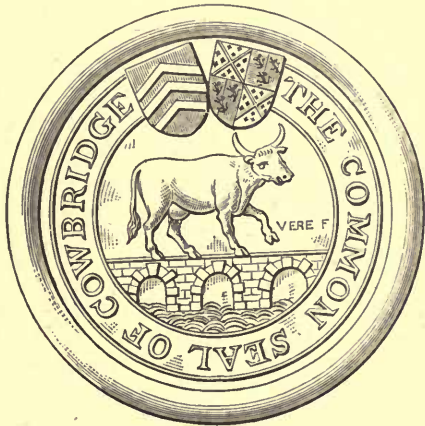
† *Letter-Book* P. f. 197.

Protestants have caused to be cut out of the centre of the counterseal the image of the Holy Trinity it originally bore, and the substitution for it of the name IM | MA | NV | EL engraved in a panel with the date 1573 below.

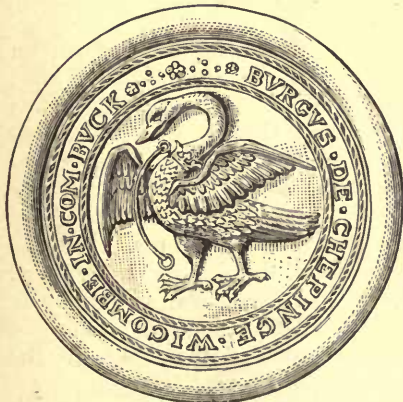
An entry of the making of the 1564 Gloucester seal, in the chamberlain's accounts for 1564-5, is of interest as giving the engraver, the material, and the cost of a seal now destroyed :

Also in money paid to Albert Willins the Goldsmith for the making of a newe Coemen seale in silver for the said Citie.  $ii\text{ }^{\text{li}}\text{ }iii\text{ }^{\text{d}}$

Of the seals of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries very little need be said, except that they well illustrate



COMMON SEAL OF COWBRIDGE.



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF HIGH WYCOMBE.



SEAL OF THE TOWN OF CAMELFORD.

the gradual decadence of the art of seal engraving, an art that may be said to have received its final death-blow when the 'sealing' of documents was effected by means of an embossing press. The devices of these recent seals, when not slavishly copied from earlier ones, are usually heraldic, and they also serve admirably to show the degradation to which the once beautiful science and art of heraldry has fallen.

Of the more modern seals of towns incorporated since 1835 it is unnecessary to speak.

It will, I think, be admitted that the municipal seals, from



COMMON SEAL OF THE CITY OF DURHAM. (Copied from an older one).

their great variety and extensive range of date, form an especially interesting class, and one well worthy of study.

I have not, however, on that account alone selected them as the subject of this paper, but partly that I may disburden myself of a large number of impressions from my own collection. These impressions began to be accumulated by the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, and have been largely increased by myself for the purposes of a work on the Corporation Insignia of England and Wales, now happily on the point of issue. Our impressions and casts have therefore now served their purpose, and I trust the Society will do me the honour of accepting a large number that are not represented in the Society's own fine collection of municipal seals."

In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper a number of matrices of

seals were exhibited by the town clerks of Exeter, Dover, and Hythe.

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

A special vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Hope for his gift of nearly 300 impressions and casts as an addition to the Society's collection of municipal seals.

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Thursday, May 30th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President:—

1. *Le Navigazioni et Viaggi nella Turchia*, di Nicolo de Nicolai del Delfinato. (Translated from French into Italian by Francesco Flori da Lilla). 4to. Antwerp, 1576.
2. *La Devise du Roy justifiée*. Par le P. Menestrier, de la Compagnie de Jesus. 4to. Paris, 1679.

From the Author:—*The Art of casting Bronze in Japan*. By W. Gowland, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author, J. Tavenor Perry, Esq.:—*Bye-Way History, or Short Studies of Out-of-the-way Places*. No 1. Bletchingly. 8vo. London, 1895.

From the Editor, Edwin Freshfield, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer:—

1. *The Account Book of the parish of St. Christopher Le Stocks*, in the city of London, 1662-1685. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1895.
2. *Wills, Leases, and Memoranda in the book of Records of the parish of St. Christopher Le Stocks*, in the city of London. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1895.

From the Author:—*Sketches in Canterbury*, by A. B. Bamford. 4to. Romford, 1894.

From the Croatian Archacological Society:—*Staro-Hrvatska Prosvjeta*. (Edited by Frano Radić). Vol I. part i. 8vo. Knin (Dalmatia), 1895.

Notice was again given of a Ballot for the election of Fellows on Thursday, June 13th, and a list of candidates to be balloted for was read.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Northumberland, reported the discovery, about a month ago, of a tombstone of the Roman period at Corbridge, Northumberland, while making trenches for the foundations of a house. The slab was originally 3 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 6 inches thick, but has unfortunately been broken into several pieces, and so damaged that only a few letters are now decipherable.

It has been given to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne by Mr. T. H. Robinson of Corbridge, and is now in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle.

WALTER MONEY, Esq., F.S.A., communicated, in a letter to the Secretary, the following note on a Roman inscription at Shirburn Castle, Oxon :

“I recently paid a visit to Shirburn Castle, Oxon, and noticed in a recess on the principal staircase a marble pedestal, perhaps a Romano-British, or part of a Roman sepulchral memorial, inscribed :

MANIBUS  
L. PUPI. POTITI.  
VIX ANNI XVI.  
PVPIA AMPLIATA  
MATER.

The Countess of Macclesfield informs me she has never been able to ascertain the place of its discovery, and that when she came to Shirburn more than fifty years ago she found it standing on a pedestal in the garden. Thinking it a pity it should be exposed to the chances of weather and accident, the Countess had it brought into the house and placed where I saw it.

As I believe the existence of this relic has not hitherto been brought to public notice, I shall be glad if you will mention the circumstance to the Society of Antiquaries, and meanwhile I will endeavour to learn something further with regard to the source whence it was derived, and whether it was really found in Britain.”

Mr. HAVERFIELD also communicated the following note upon the stone :

“The inscription at Shirburn Castle, of which copies and a drawing have been sent me by Mr. Money, reads as follows: (*dis*) *Manibus L. Pupi Potiti, vixit anni(s) xvi: Pupia Ampliata mater (sc. fecit.)* I cannot find any printed record of it, and its owners do not know its origin, but its general character shows plainly that it belongs to Italy, and indeed to Rome, where some twenty to thirty thousand similar inscriptions have been found. Many of these, some forgeries, others genuine,



were brought to England by rich Englishmen making the grand tour, or otherwise collecting antiquities, a hundred to a hundred and fifty years ago, and the Shirburn stone probably thus found its way here. It has hardly any historical or archaeological value, and is not really worth printing by itself."

JOHN LOWE, Esq., M.D., communicated the following note on a stone cross at Loen, Nord Fjord, Norway :

"The occurrence of an early Christian cross in so remote a district of Norway as the Loen Sund is unusual, and it may therefore be permissible to place on record the few notes made during a visit to that locality in 1888.

The cross is said to have been placed originally at the east end of the roof of the nave of the church. When this was restored, about forty years ago, the cross, or rather the upper half of it, for it was broken in the removal, was placed in its present position, being built into the wall of the churchyard, close beside the lych-gate.

At some little distance from this, I found the lower half of the shaft also built into the wall. A careful measurement showed that the stone in its original form was fully 10 feet in length.

In form it very closely resembles some of the Iona crosses. The ends of the cross are cut square and the angles hollowed out, and there is a circular hole through the centre.

There is no appearance of any runic inscription. The only trace of anything like sculpture is a figure resembling a serpent on the lower part of the shaft. This is a good deal weathered, and it is therefore impossible to say whether it is due to carving or to weathering of the stone. It would, however, be a very remarkable thing for the stone to take this distinctly serpentine form in weathering.

The stone itself is a very compact mica-schist with numerous coarse garnets embedded over the surface. Whether it is of native origin I am unable to say; for though there were no rocks of this kind observed in my somewhat hurried journey through the district, there seems to be no reason why they should be absent from the metamorphic series which prevails in the neighbourhood.

Having regard to the probabilities of the case, however, it seems reasonable to suppose that a rare and isolated stone such as this is more likely to have been brought over from Scotland than to have been produced on the spot."

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following report on the proposed works at Philæ :

“It will interest the Fellows of the Society to be made acquainted with the present state of affairs touching the proposed Nile Reservoir and the temples at Philae.

I cannot do better than quote an official announcement which was made last year (published in the *Times* of Nov. 19, 1894) and give a few comments on it. To us the important part of the announcement is as follows :

‘The Ministry, recognising the respect due to the reasons advanced, has endeavoured to reconcile the material interests of the country with those of science by submitting a modified scheme which has received the approval of the Government. This modified scheme consists in the construction of a dam at Assouan having its crest at the reduced level of 106 metres, that is to say, 8 metres, or 26 feet lower than that at first proposed.

This will retain water sufficient for Middle or Lower Egypt, but not for both. It entails the submersion of only a portion of Philae Island, containing the smaller monuments which could be protected by special works to be planned in accordance with the wishes of the learned societies, and it leaves the other numerous Nubian monuments untouched.

In order to minimise still further any possible loss to science from the construction of such a vast reservoir, topographical surveys will be made this winter in order to fix the true bearings of the Nubian monuments and preliminary plans will be executed of all sites.’

It is evident that the public works department of the Egyptian Government has been quite desirous to listen to all sides of the case, and, in the person of their Under-Secretary, Mr. W. E. Garstin, C.M.G., this desire to do all that is possible for the cause of archaeology, art, and science, has been worthy of our most hearty acknowledgment.

You will have observed that reference is made to ‘special works to be planned in accordance with the wishes of the learned societies,’ and it is upon these things that I must give the best information I have, as I had the honour to be one of the Commission which was invited by the Egyptian Government to visit the Island of Philae in February of this year and to represent the Society of Antiquaries.

The scheme of the great reservoir as at first proposed submerged the whole of the Island of Philae with everything upon it. Very little more than the upper part of the Pylons would have appeared above high-water level. Not only was the Island of Philae absolutely submerged, but all the lower levels of the surrounding islands and mainland, many parts of which are yet unexplored, and certainly must contain historical remains of deep interest. And not only so. The whole valley

south of Philae, as far as Korosko, was to be inundated, with very many monuments of which we know, and many others of which we have only a surmise. This matter has been made so public that I need not do more than refer to it.

The floor of the Island of Philae rises towards the middle, and on the highest part stands the temple of Isis. The modified scheme for the reservoir leaves this temple quite above the highest level of the water. The rest of the island (always excepting a pile of granite boulders at the south-east end) will be more or less submerged, some parts but a few inches, other parts as much as 6 or 7 feet.

A series of marks were placed on the walls showing the height to which the water would rise at the reduced level of 106 metres, and the members of the Commission were then invited to inspect the island to observe the modifications that had been made, and more particularly to suggest in what way special works of protection or fortification of the monuments could be effected.

The island consists of granite boulders and rock, which, to a lower level than will in future be the case, have been annually submerged and have annually immerged for thousands of years without harm. There is no fear for the rock. The rocky island is almost surrounded by quay walls of sandstone. The temples, colonnades, etc. which are of the same stone, stand on the rock and not on made earth filled in behind the quay walls.

Although the granite does not suffer, the question of vital importance to us is, will the sandstone of which the buildings are composed suffer by standing in and out of the water?

To answer this we may observe the state of the quay walls, which have been in and out of the water for the last two thousand years. They are in admirable preservation. The stone is not disintegrated. The reason why the sandstone in the temples at Luxor and Karnak has suffered so terribly is that the water enters the temple areas by infiltration only, and passing up through the earth brings with it the salt, which impregnates and destroys the stone. The Nile water itself, even when, as at high Nile, it is charged with deposit, does not hurt the stone.

Unfortunately there is on the Island of Philae a great amount of unburnt brick, partly in mere heaps, and partly in the form of walls. The water will seriously affect all this, and unless special precautions are taken the masses of earth, for such the disintegrated bricks will become, will swell with the rising water and probably cause movement in some of the structures. These masses need to be dealt with and the buildings fortified. The Egyptian government is fortunately awake to this fact.

Before any works whatever of fortification are undertaken, the most accurate survey of the island with everything on it is to be made. It is most unfortunately the case, and the proceeding is as unscientific as it is unfortunate, that archaeological explorers are in the habit of interesting themselves in the works only of a particular period or race. In Egypt the long historical chain of Coptic antiquity is almost ignored. Pages and pages of evidence have been and are being destroyed by unsympathetic explorers. Very much of the brickwork at Philae is Coptic, but I have every reason to believe that instead of being treated as rubbish it will meet with the same degree of careful examination as will other things. But we have to face the fact that under the influence of the water this brickwork will gradually disappear.

The fortification of the stone work presents but few difficulties. One of the first points is, that whatever is done, the beauty of the group as seen from the surrounding river-banks should be little if at all affected; for Philae is not only a place of high archaeological interest, but of most unusual and singular beauty. It appeals to the artist perhaps even more than to the antiquary. The works of fortification would lie almost, if not entirely, behind the quay walls and below the level of the floor of the island; and concrete will take the place of loose stones and of disintegrated bricks. Indeed, were there no unfortunate necessity for undertaking the work of consolidation just now, it is a work which I think in parts should not in any case have been long delayed.

We may believe then that (1) immersion will not disintegrate the stone, and (2) that fortifications will not mar the beauty of the island.

We must unfortunately face the fact that on the island itself some picturesqueness will be lost by the disintegration of the brick walls, but on the other hand, if the island were subjected to such a 'deblayment' as Luxor and Kom Ombo have undergone, every scrap of the picturesque charm would equally have disappeared.

An alternative method of dealing with the rising waters has been suggested, namely, to surround the whole by a water-tight wall. To do this would not only be a work of very great cost, but it is very doubtful whether it would long remain water-tight, as the granite on which it must stand is seamed with deep fissures, through which the water would ultimately percolate, and then the monuments would possibly be subject to water in its worst form, namely, by infiltration. Of course such a work would absolutely ruin the island and its surroundings as a thing of beauty. The general feeling of the Com-

mission was that such a scheme was as undesirable as it was extravagantly expensive.

With regard to the mud which is suspended in the Nile water and which it deposits so freely we have less to fear from this than I had at first supposed. At Luxor the deposit within the temple (not less than 10 centimetres or 4 inches in one year) is a most serious matter. The slime left as the waters retire, slime which is presently converted into mud and then cracks all over under the baking of the sun, is a hideous floor to the buildings and difficult to remove. This slime is, however, deposited at the time of full Nile, when the waters at Philae will be no higher than they have hitherto been. Not until the Nile has begun to subside and when it contains much less sediment will the waters be impounded. Consequently, although there certainly will be a deposit, the amount will be very much less than were the island to be submerged at high Nile.

Lastly, the importance of leaving the temple of Isis above all possibility of submersion, as by the levels shown to the Commission we are assured it will be, is very great. Most of the temple retains its roof, and that a roofed building should stand even for a week in water, drying, as it must do, but very slowly as the water subsides, would have very possibly involved a chance of disintegration of the stonework.

I should conclude by saying that already the preliminary work for making the archaeological survey of the valley of the Nubian Nile is in hand. Under the circumstances of a not very prosperous budget the Egyptian Government is acting with great liberality in this matter, and deserves our sincere thanks."

Mr. SOMERS CLARKE also read the following notes on the present state of the Parthenon :

"Public attention has of late been called to the dangerous state in which the Parthenon is said to stand. I have within the last month had several opportunities of examining the building, and have thought it may be of interest to the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries to receive a short statement of its condition.

I regret to say that it is not easy to overestimate the danger. The necessity of doing something is fully realised, and I understand the following movements have been made up to this time; but I have not this information from official sources. A Commission was formed a short time since to examine the building. In this France was properly represented, and also Germany,

but England, as might be expected, was left out in the cold, thanks to the entire want of recognition given to the English School at Athens by our Government. The suggestions made by this Commission have been submitted by the Greek Government to the opinion of Herr Durm. His report is finished, but has for a very long time past been in the hands of the translators, and is consequently inaccessible and not made public. When we are to have it my informant at Athens did not know.

I cannot therefore say more on this head, but will speak of the temple itself.

The danger which we have to fear is from earthquake shocks, which have of late been somewhat frequent. Some types of structure can stand a considerable amount of shock without very material injury; such structures, for example, as have heavy masses of wall, especially at the angles, and with openings spanned by arches. The arches may be deformed by the shock, but being more or less elastic they will not of necessity break. The Parthenon is not of this type. The most important part of the structure that survives to us is purely trabeated, consisting of massive marble pillars which carry marble beams or architraves, and these beams are themselves heavily weighted. By this system of construction the architraves are unfortunately placed under conditions which are not altogether favourable to the material of which they are made. The blocks, consequent on the superincumbent weight of the cornices, etc. are in a state of tension, but so hard, close, and splendid a material is the Pentelic marble of which they are made, and so carefully does each block seem to have been selected, that the evidences of yielding to the tension are hardly apparent. Nevertheless, where the structure has been subjected to rude shocks, then the architraves have begun to give way, and many of those that remain need but a moderate impulse to break in half and fall to the ground.

The Parthenon stands east and west. The west front, notwithstanding the bombardment it has undergone, is better preserved than the east. It not only retains all its columns, but also the architrave, cornice, the wall filling of the pediment, and the cornice stones at either angle of the start of the pediment. The fall of either of these angles would be a loss, the magnitude of which cannot be estimated. Sadly ruined and broken as the temple is, its value as the crowning member of the Acropolis group is wonderfully retained, and the retention of its outline and general effect is chiefly due to the fact that the angles of the front still stand.

From the method of construction adopted very great weight is thrown on the angle columns of the peristyle, and now that the building is in ruins this weight has a tendency to move in an outward direction.

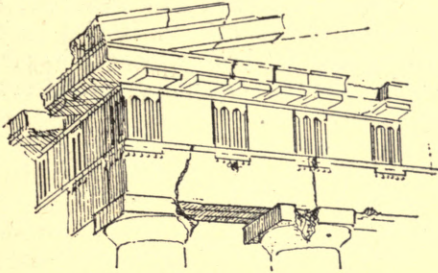


Fig. 1. N.W. ANGLE OF WEST FRONT.

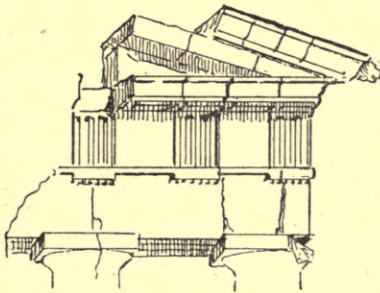


Fig. 2. N.E. ANGLE OF EAST FRONT.

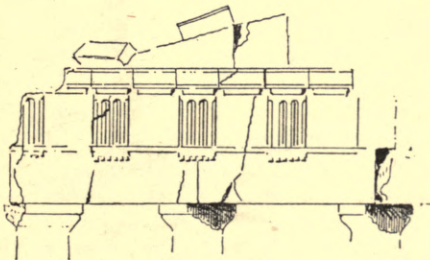


Fig. 3. S.E. ANGLE OF EAST FRONT.

The abaci of the capitals have lost their angles; the architraves above them are cracked through; the angle triglyphs, huge solid and weighty blocks, stand out on the shaken ends of the architraves, and hanging forward into space above the triglyphs are the vast angle slabs of the cornice.





mounted by the triglyph blocks (B), between which stand intermediate blocks (C) that were hidden by the metopes. A continuous wall (E) shows behind, and the blocks B, C, and E carry the cornice D.

The outer stone of the architrave is set forward so that its outside face overhangs the solid of the column, but is well supported by the capital.

In three cases the outer parts of these capitals are quite broken away (see Fig. 6), and the outside stone of the architrave rests on but a few inches of what is left.

I believe, from examination, that these stones are kept in their places a very little by the wrought-iron cramps with which all the blocks in the building are connected, and almost entirely by the mere weight of the stones above and around.

It would weary you were I to ask you to accompany me all round the building, noting each of the dangerous places. It is sufficient to say that very much of the peristyle is in more or less danger, and that the other parts of the structure within are in as bad a state.

The foundations and the workmanship throughout are magnificent. Even yet the marble has yielded but little to the finger of time. Were it only the further passage of time we had to consider, I think that a very few works of repair and of tying together would secure the temple for many centuries to come. But the terrible shocks the structure has received, the greatest having been from within outward, have caused innumerable dislocations small and large. A very slight shock of earthquake, taking some particular line of development, might act in a way we cannot foresee, and leave us a ruin even more sad than that we now behold.

This is not the place nor the time for me to make any suggestions as to the means which should be made use of to tie the structure together in such a way that it might withstand considerable shocks, and indeed we have yet to see the official report. One thing is evident. With a well-thought-out system of metal rods and ties most of those parts of the temple which cry out for immediate help could be secured. It is, too, of great importance that the weather should be prevented from penetrating, as it now does, into the heart of the walls. This could be done without any defacement.

It has been said that the marble has, as yet, yielded wonderfully little to the passage of time, but there is reason to think that after its long life in the temple of more than 2,000 years it is now beginning to go rather quickly. Casts taken at the beginning of the century show that pieces of sculpture, still in position, were then in a far better state than they are now.

This means considerable decay in the last ninety years. It seems not improbable that very much of the marble may be suffering in the same way, but the change is less apparent in great masses than it is in sculpture.

One thing is certain, if change is going on, as is probable, in the great masonry of the temple, a serious danger has to be guarded against, which is best illustrated by the sketches. A stone of the architrave, supported as it is at the end only, is in tension at its lower edge and is in compression above. Stones and marbles will stand compressive strains when they yield quickly to tension. In Egypt, where there are far more stone beams in position than I suppose anywhere else in the world, the yielding to tension can be easily observed. The lower edges of the beam shell off, then the middle goes, then the stone cracks through the middle, and if there be solid abutments a sort of arch is formed, the abutments yield a little in time, and down comes the beam. This must be the history of the architraves of the Parthenon unless the building be well secured and tied together.

It is clearly obvious that anything whatever in the way of 'restoration' must be absolutely avoided.

Finally, to those into whose hands the work is entrusted, I may venture to say the proudest moment should be when, their labours finished, the cultivated world shall say, 'I cannot see what you have done.'

The accompanying illustrations are lent by the courtesy of the proprietors of *The Builder*."

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

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Thursday, June 13th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.R.S., President :—

1. Andrea Strobl. Dans Geistliche-Teutsche Karten-Spil. 4to. Sulzbach, 1691.
2. Jacobi Philippi Tomasini, Episcopi Aemoniensis, Elogia virorum literis et sapientia illustrium. 4to. Padua, 1644.

3. Annals of S. Paul's Cathedral. By H. H. Milman, D.D., late Dean of St. Paul's. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1869.

From the Author :—A Pedigree of the Descendants of John Waugh, D.D. By Henry Wagner, F.S.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1895.

From the Transcriber, Wynford B. Grimaldi, Esq. :—A Collection of the Inscriptions to be found in the church and churchyard of High Haldon. 8vo. 1895.

From Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., V.P.S.A. :—Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire. Vol. 28, parts 1-3. 8vo. London, 1894-5.

From the Author :—The Tribal System in Wales. By Frederic Seebohm, LL.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1895.

From H.M. India Office :—Annual Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Folio. Lucknow.

From the Director of the Science and Art Museum, Dublin :—Catalogue of Irish Coins in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. Part II. Anglo-Irish. By G. Coffey, B.A., M.R.I.A. 8vo. Dublin, 1895.

The PRESIDENT referred in suitable terms to the great loss which the Society had sustained by the sad death of Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, Vice-President.

It was accordingly proposed by the Director, seconded by R. R. Holmes, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the following Resolution be adopted:

“The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries have heard with deep regret of the loss which they, as well as all those who are interested in Archaeology, have sustained by the death of their respected Vice-President, Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, and desire to express to his family their deep sympathy with them in their bereavement.”

The PRESIDENT read to the meeting a Memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury which had been sent to the Council by Mr. George Macmillan, Honorary Secretary to the British School of Archaeology at Athens, asking for an annual grant of £500 to the funds of the School.

As the Council had decided that the Memorial should be submitted to the Society it was proposed from the Chair and seconded by J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq., and carried unanimously:

“That the President be authorised to sign on behalf of the Society the Memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury with respect to the granting of Government support to the British School at Athens, as has been done for the schools of their own countries by other European Governments.”

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

The PRESIDENT exhibited and presented twenty-two volumes of photographs of objects in the British Museum, published at the expense of Mr. Charles Harrison, by Messrs. Mansell, representing the following classes of antiquities :

- i. Prehistoric, Ethnographical, and Christy Collection (1-4).
- ii. Egyptian Antiquities (5-7)
- iii. Assyrian Antiquities (8-13).
- iv. Grecian Antiquities (14-18).
- v. Etruscan and Roman Antiquities (19-21).
- vi. Antiquities of Britain, etc. (22).

HENRY A. RYE, Esq., exhibited (through the Assistant Secretary) and presented sixty-two casts of great seals of Scotland, ranging from David I. to Victoria, which are not represented in the Society's collection.

Special thanks were accorded to the President and to Mr. Rye for these exhibitions and donations.

HENRY VAUGHAN, Esq., exhibited two photographs of the Parthenon, taken in 1852, showing its then state as compared with the present.

Thanks were returned to Mr. Vaughan for his exhibition.

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 :

- John Rhys, Esq., M.A., Principal of Jesus College and Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford.  
 Charles Dawson, Esq.  
 Thomas Foster Shattock, Esq.  
 Percy Goddard Stone, Esq.  
 Algernon Graves, Esq.  
 Hartwell Delagarde Grissell, Esq., M.A.  
 William John Birkbeck, Esq., M.A.  
 The Very Rev. William Richard Wood Stephens, M.A., Dean of Winchester.  
 Montague Spencer Giuseppe, Esq.  
 The Rev. Rupert Hugh Morris, D.D., Honorary Canon of St. David's.

William Henry Weldon, Esq., Norroy King of Arms.  
 Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.  
 Charles Lynam, Esq.  
 Robert Penrice Lee Booker, Esq., M.A.

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Thursday, June 20th, 1895.

Sir A. WOLLASTON FRANKS, K.C.B., Litt.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 Sir Walter Besant, Knt., M.A., F.S.A., on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund :—Quarterly Statement of the Fund, 15 numbers to complete the Society's set. 8vo. London, 1876-1895.
- From the Director, Dr. Giacomo Tropea :—*Rivista di Storia Antica e scienze affini*. Anno I. Fascicolo I. 8vo. Messina, 1895.
- From Whitworth Wallis, Esq., F.S.A. :—*City of Birmingham. Illustrated Handbook to the Industrial Art Collections*. Compiled by Whitworth Wallis, F.S.A., and A. B. Chamberlain. 8vo. Birmingham, 1895.
- From the Author :—*Corinium Museum. A Guide to the Museum of Roman Remains at Cirencester*. By A. H. Church, M.A., F.R.S. 8th edition. 8vo. Cirencester, 1894.
- From the Author :—*A List of Commencement Days at Harvard College, 1642-1700*. By Dr. S. A. Green. 8vo. Boston, 1895.
- From the Compiler, Algernon Graves, Esq., F.S.A. :—*A Dictionary of Artists who have exhibited works in the principal London Exhibitions from 1760 to 1893*. 4to. London, 1895.
- From the Author, Professor T. M'K. Hughes, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—
1. On the recent Discovery of two Ancient Ditches and objects of Medieval Date between Hobson Street and Sidney Street, Cambridge. 8vo. Cambridge, 1892.
  2. On some Ancient Ditches and Medieval Remains found in the course of recent excavations near the Pitt Press. 8vo. Cambridge, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows :

Percy Goddard Stone, Esq.  
 Montague Spencer Giuseppi, Esq.  
 Frank Cundall, Esq.  
 Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.  
 William John Birkbeck, Esq., M.A.  
 Algernon Graves, Esq.  
 Robert Penrice Lee Booker, Esq., M.A.

Chancellor FERGUSON, LL.M., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated the following report :

“ Reports of mine, as local secretary for Cumberland, on the fire in “ The Old Messhouse ” at Carlisle Castle, were laid before this Society on February 20th and March 6th, 1890.\* In those reports I mentioned that I had requested the Secretary of State for War to move to a better and accessible position the tablet formerly on the great Elizabethan barracks, which were pulled down about the year 1824. The tablet was then placed on the inner side of the wall of the inner ward, fronting the Captain’s Tower, or inner gatehouse, a very good and conspicuous position. About fifteen or twenty years ago militia stores were built immediately in front of the tablet, which thus became inaccessible except to persons of attenuated girth. The Secretary of State acceded to my request, and asked me to select a new position for the tablet.† I accordingly selected a position on a portion of the front wall of the Elizabethan barracks, which had not been taken down in 1824. The removal was effected in 1892.

The tablet bears the royal arms, surmounted by an imperial crown ; on the dexter side is the letter E, and on the sinister R. The following inscription is beneath the arms :

Dieu et mon Droit

1577

Sumptib<sup>o</sup> hoc fecit ppis op<sup>o</sup> Elizabetha  
Regina occiduas dñs Scroop dū regit oras.‡

My attention has been recently called by Lord Meath to the fact that the prolonged frosts of last winter have seriously affected the tablet, and that pieces of the stone have scaled off. As yet no injury is done to the lettering, but the scaling is encroaching dangerously near to the figures 1577. I am writing to the Secretary of State for War to ask that the tablet may be protected by glass or placed under shelter, and I hope this Society will back up my application by a letter to the Secretary.” §

It was resolved, on the motion of Sir John Evans, V.P., that the question of the future position of the tablet be referred to the Executive Committee.

\* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiii. 83, 98.

† *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv. 37, 43.

‡ See Jefferson’s *History of Carlisle*, 112.

§ Chancellor Ferguson has since reported that an official from the Royal Engineer Office at Preston had been sent to report upon the tablet, and had called at his house ; the Chancellor, however, was then in London.

Professor T. M'KENNY HUGHES, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited and read a paper upon a set of waxed tablets recently found with other objects in Cambridge.

Professor Hughes's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, read a paper on further explorations on High Down, Sussex,\* and exhibited, by permission of Edwin Henty, Esq., F.S.A., a large number of glass vessels and other objects discovered.

Professor VICTOR HORSLEY exhibited and communicated a note on a skeleton found in the same excavations.

Mr. Read's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

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

The ordinary meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, November 21st.

\* See *ante*, page 21, and *Archaeologia*, liv. 369-382.

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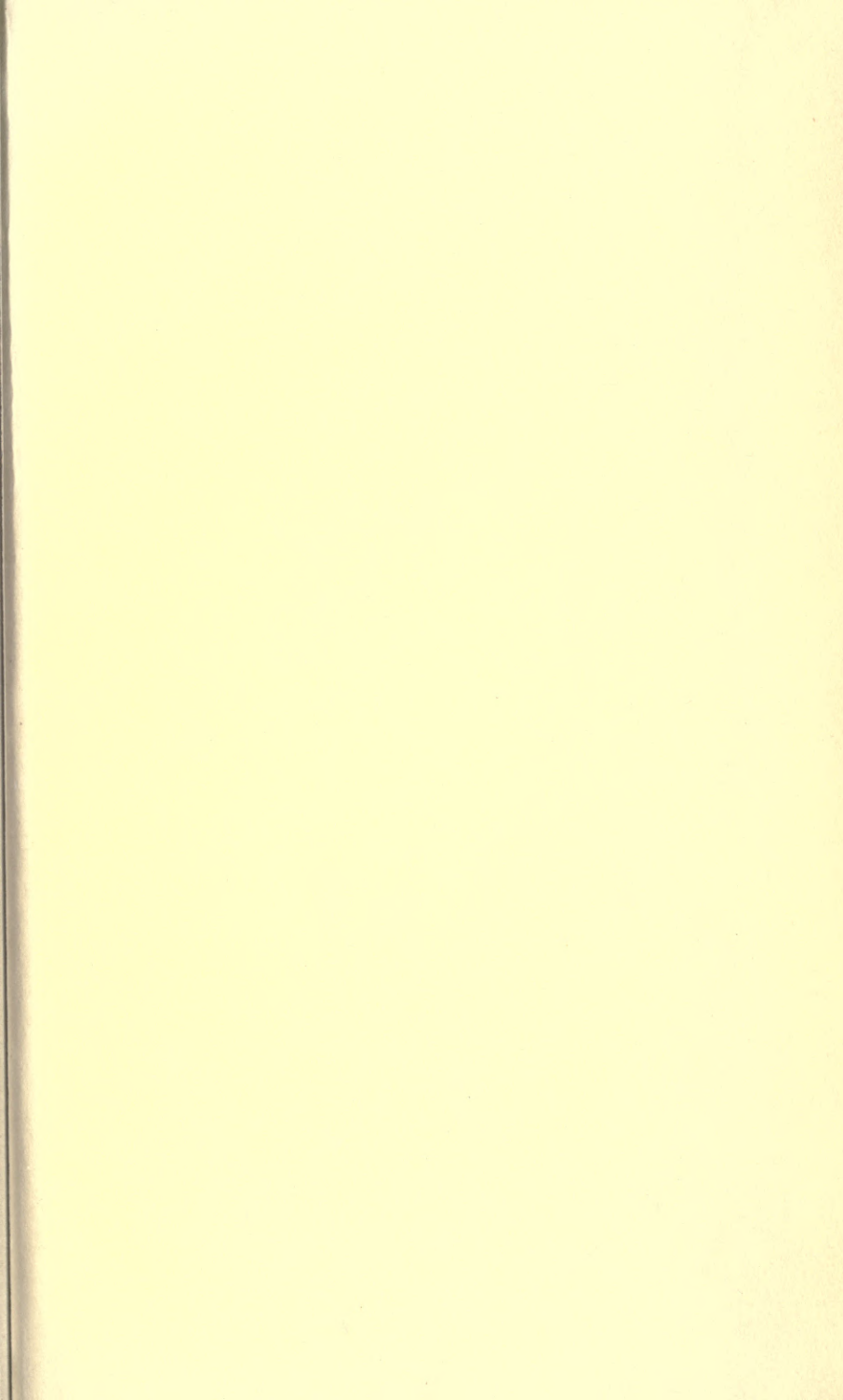
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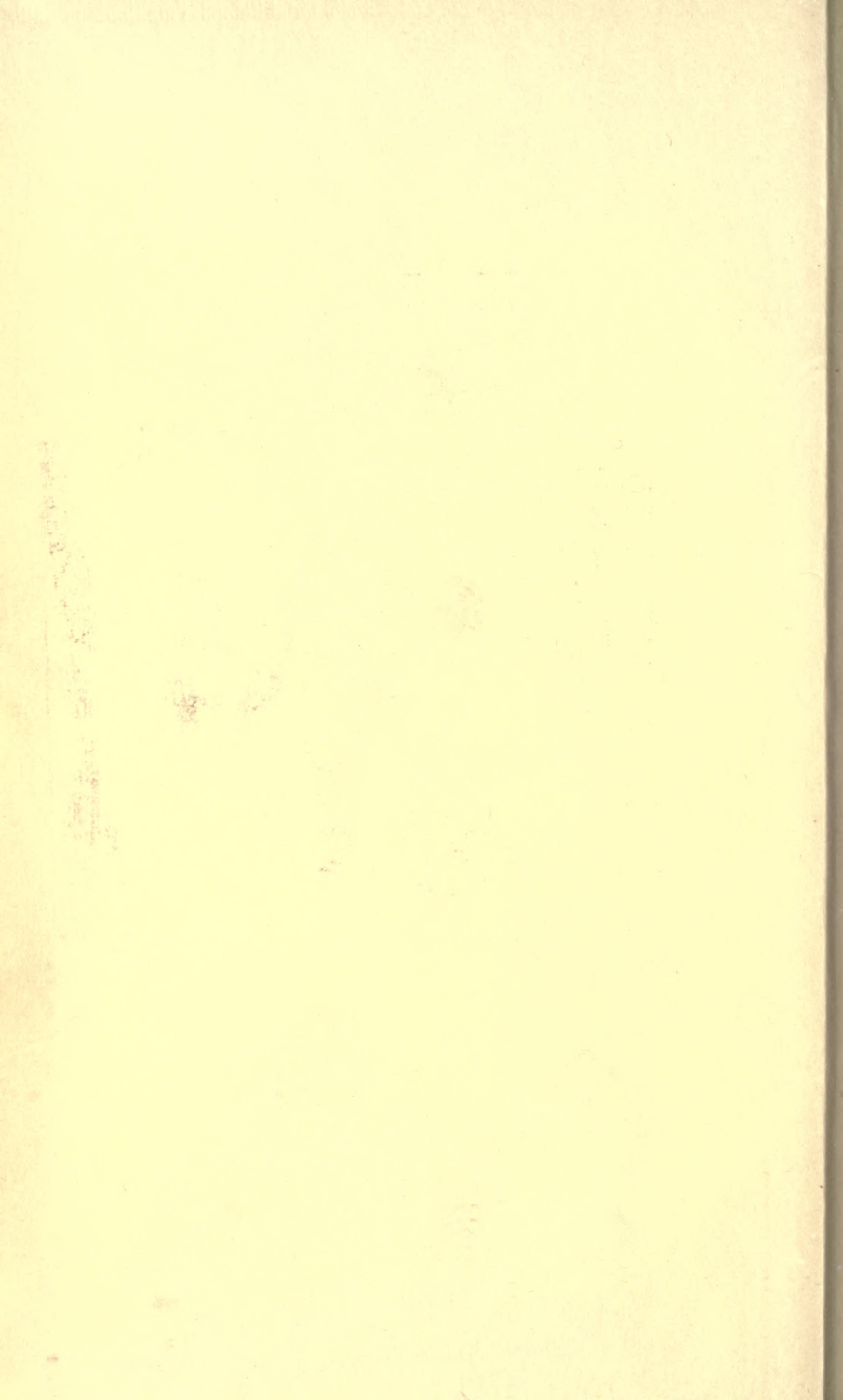
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