

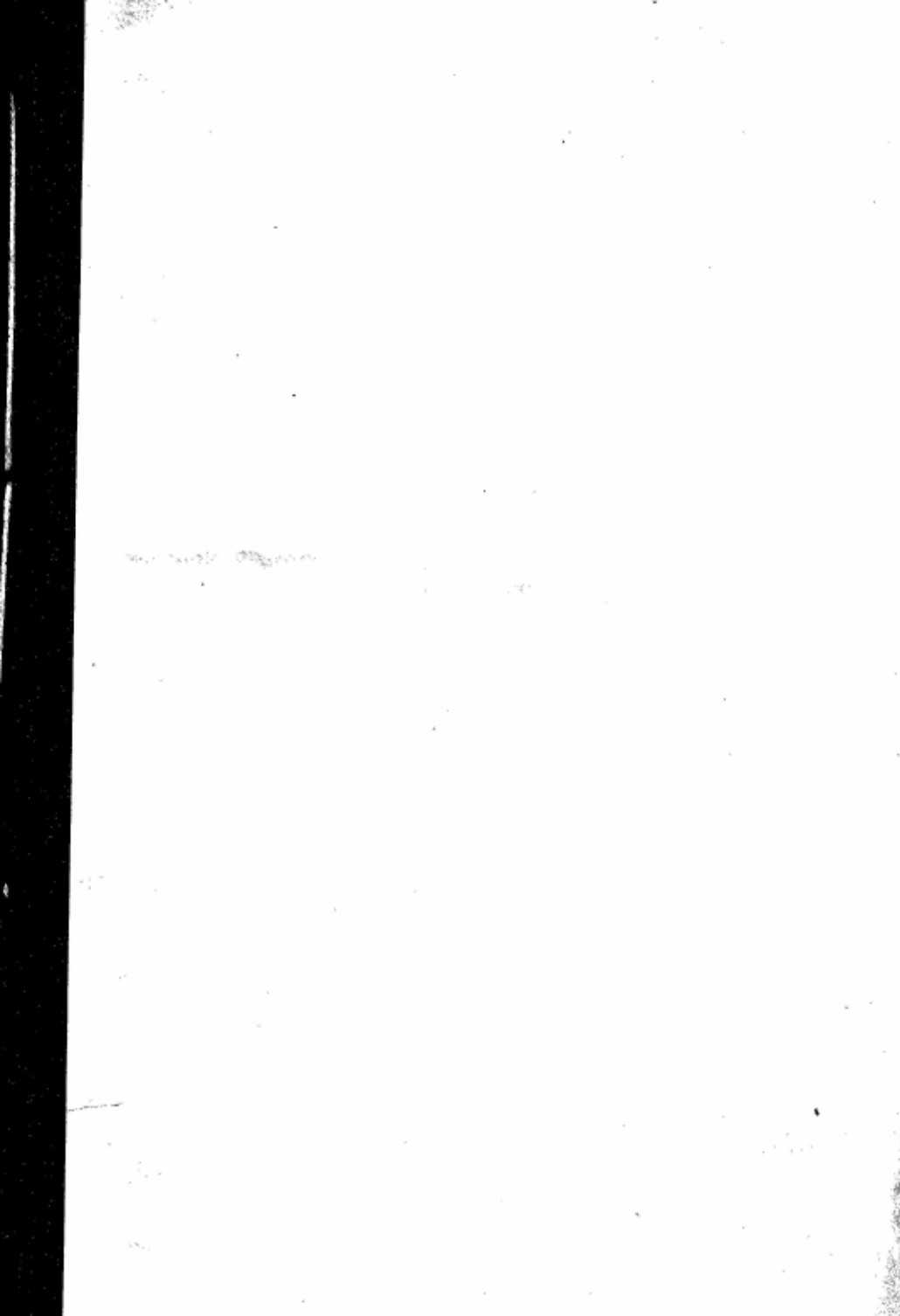
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* For this and the thirteen following illustrations the Society is indebted to the kind liberality of Lord Braybrooke.

† This, and also the three following illustrations, have been very kindly presented to the Institute by Dr. Ormerod, the author of the Memoirs to which they relate.

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Six wood-cuts from *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Vol. XI. View of Paxhill, to face p. 79; the Old Church, Hurstpierpoint, to face p. 85.

* For this illustration the Institute is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Lee, of Caerleon, by whom the plate here given has been etched for this Journal.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 119. The *ampullæ* here noticed as found in a tumulus at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, are by accident described erroneously as now preserved in Lord Braybrooke's Museum at Audley End.

Page 125. A fragment of another recumbent statue of a sea deity, probably representing Neptune, with the usual attribute of the trident, is now to be seen in the court-yard at Wallington House, Northumberland, the residence of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.; it was found at Carraw, on the Roman Wall, between the stations of *Cilurnum* and *Procolitia*. This figure is carved in stone very rudely, and it is figured in the *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. i. p. 204, 4to series.

Page 165. See further notices of weights, and of the regulations in regard to marking them, in a Memoir by Mr. Brewer, *Journal of the Archæological Association*, vol. viii. p. 309.

Page 172. A detailed account of the monastery upon Bardsey Island is given by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. ii. p. 53.

Page 184. See further particulars relating to bronze tripod vessels, such as are here described, *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. v. new series, p. 110.

Page 252, line 6, for "of," read "and of."

The Archaeological Journal.

MARCH, 1860.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF BRITAIN UNDER
THE ROMANS.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AND SEPULCHRAL REMAINS AT LINCOLN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. EDWARD TROLLOPE, M.A., F.S.A., AND ARTHUR
TROLLOPE, Esq., Local Secretary of the Institute at Lincoln.

IN the vicinity of an important Colonial city, such as the Roman LINDUM, the antiquary might be prepared to expect frequent discoveries of memorials of a sepulchral character. In a locality, however, which has undergone so many changes, and has been occupied during so long a period by a large and active population, we might have sought in vain for any remarkable evidences of the funeral usages of a remote age. The occasional notices of sepulchral antiquities, found in and around Lincoln, as recorded by the antiquaries of the last century, and the careful observations of more recent times, have placed before us a considerable amount of information respecting the various modes of interment practised by the Roman colonists, and also of the character of their sepulchral memorials.

It is worthy of remark, that almost every mode of burial in use among the Romans is illustrated by discoveries which have occurred at various times at Lincoln. Here the ashes of the dead, carefully collected from the funeral pile, have been frequently found, sometimes enclosed in large glass bottles or other vessels, but more commonly in earthen vases, varying considerably in their dimensions, of grey, red, or

cream-coloured ware. The cinerary vases of glass, it may be observed, have been usually found deposited in fictile *amphoræ* or in stone cists.

Here also the remains of the more wealthy Romans have been occasionally exposed to view, originally deposited with reverential care in stone sarcophagi, or in extremely thick wooden coffins, as indicated by the discovery of the great iron cramps and nails six or seven inches long, which had originally served to fasten the massive planks together;¹ here also bodies have been found deposited in ranges apparently without coffins, but often accompanied by small earthen vases clearly of Roman ware, and serving to indicate the age and nation to which these interments must be assigned.

The approaches to *Lindum Colonia* from the north-east and south were bordered by cemeteries or detached family tombs, during its occupation by the Romans, and in these the bodies of the dead, when interred without cremation, were usually laid in a north and south direction, at a depth of only two feet below the surface or sometimes even less.

These burial-grounds probably presented nearly the same appearance as those of modern times, abounding as they did with slabs placed upright in the ground, and inscribed with the name, occupation, age, province, or birth-place, of the deceased, to which was occasionally added the name of the mourning relative, or of the heir, by whom such stones were erected. Among these, a few monuments of an architectural character displayed, possibly, some stately forms usually resembling diminutive temples, while a low mound, or a simple rude stone, alone marked the grave of the humble dead.

Near the Newport Arch, as it is now termed, formerly the northern gateway of *Lindum*, a remarkable glass vessel was found in the latter part of the last century. This vase, capable of holding two quarts, had no doubt been used as an *ossuarium*, or cinerary urn; it was first preserved in Dr. Primrose's collection, and afterwards in that of Mr. Martin Folkes.² Probably also from the same spot were

¹ See an account of tombs formed of large slabs of stone, enclosing deposits in thick wooden coffins, found in 1731, in the quarries about a mile east of the Cathedral. Camden's Brit., edit. Gough,

vol. ii. p. 375.

² Camden's Brit., edit. Gough, 1807, vol. ii. p. 375. See notices of glass vessels of this description in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 253.

obtained the two large and very perfect glass bottles now preserved in the Cathedral library, and here figured (see woodcuts, fig. 1); these originally, it is believed, contained burnt bones. Many small fragments of Roman

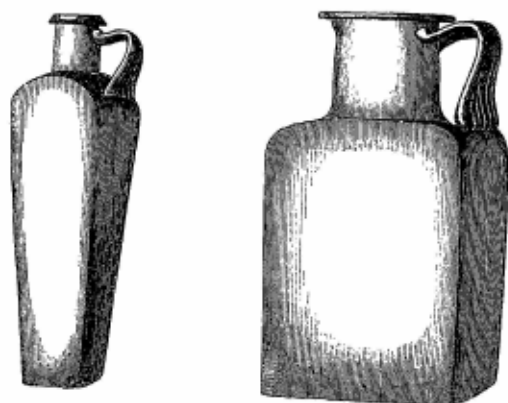


Fig. 1. Sepulchral Glass Vessels, in the Cathedral Library at Lincoln.
Height, about 10 inches.

glass, probably portions of other cinerary vases, were brought to light in 1855, in excavations for a sewer outside the Newport Arch, on the immediate edge of the Ermine Street; and in Rasen Lane, a little more to the north, a skeleton of a female was found about the same time, having nine bronze bracelets on one of the arm-bones (see woodcuts, fig. 2), besides portions of three bracelets of bone, and a necklace of small deep sapphire-coloured glass beads, all undoubtedly of Roman workmanship.³ Other skeletons, accompanied by nails of large size and traces of decayed wood, were found in levelling the ground for a new cemetery attached to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Peter's in Eastgate, lying to the north of Lincoln, and further discoveries have occurred at different points on the borders of the great Roman road issuing from the north gate of *Lindum*, and terminating at Winteringham on the Humber.



Fig. 2.

³ See the account of this discovery, given by Mr. Arthur Trollope in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 85.

I will now proceed to enumerate the inscriptions furnished by this northern quarter. In 1785, when a close was levelled, on the south or inner side of the northern city-wall about 10 ft. from it, and a little to the west of the Newport Arch, a sepulchral slab was found about 4 ft. below the surface, which is now preserved in the Cathedral cloisters, near the stairs leading to the library. (See woodcuts, fig. 3.) No urn or remains were found near it. It is of freestone, 5 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 7 in. thick. On a panel, within a raised border, it bears the following inscription:—

D · M
FL · HELIVS · NATI
ONE · GRECVS · VI
XIT · ANNOS · XXXX
FL · INGENVA · CO
NIVGI · POSVIT ·

which may be thus interpreted:—To the divine shades.—Flavius Helius, a Greek by nation, lived forty years. The free-born Flavia erected this stone to her husband. The name Helius, as Gough has observed in his additions to Camden, is of common occurrence in inscriptions given by Gruter, and generally on sepulchral monuments. The expression *natione Grecus* is found only once in that collection.⁴

There are two other Roman sepulchral slabs in the cloisters, which were also probably found in the same locality as the last. One of these, in a bad state of preservation, represents a young man, or a genius, holding a cornucopia; the other is a portion of a freestone *cippus*, 1 ft. 10 in. wide, sculptured in remembrance of a young female, who is represented with a necklace, apparently of ribbed beads, fitting tightly around her neck; her hair appears to be carefully arranged and divided over the head. These details are still discernible, although the features have been partially defaced. (See woodcuts, fig. 4.) Mr. Roach Smith gives an account of this sculpture, which is figured in his *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. v. pl. xv.

The Rev. Mr. Sympson, one of the Vicars-choral, collected some observations on the age of the gates and walls of *Lindum*, which have been given among Gough's additions to Camden's *Britannia*. He mentions "an inscription upon a votive tablet lately found in the wall," alluding apparently to the north-west wall, and offers the following reading:—

⁴ Camden's *Brit.*, edit. Gough, 1806, figured in plate 12. See the citation vol. ii. p. 392, where this tablet is from Gruter there given.



Fig. 4. Sculptured fragment preserved in the Cloisters.



Fig. 3. Found near the Northern Gate; now preserved in the Cloisters.

Roman Sepulchral Remains found at Lincoln.

M L AETII
F MAX CT (sic)
M I

i.e., Marcus Baëlius Aëtii filius Maximo et Maximo Jovi. This stone Mr. Sympson supposed to have been inscribed to the Emperor Maximus, who stimulated some soldiers of Aëtius to revenge their general's death by the murder of Valentinian III., A.D. 454. It had not been ascertained in what position the tablet was found in the wall.⁵

Two, or possibly three, Roman roads branched off from the eastern side of *Lindum*, and accordingly we find that at various times numerous sepulchral vestiges of the Roman occupants have been discovered in that direction, extending from the limits of the old city wall to a distance of nearly a mile. Stukeley supposed that the Foss-way here diverged from the Ermine Street: "The Foss and Hermen-Street (he observes) entered the city at Stanbow, or the Stoney arch; there they parted: the Hermen-Street went directly up the hill, and so full north through Newport; the Foss, according to its natural direction, ascended it obliquely on the eastern side without the ancient city, and so proceeded to the sea-coast north-east."⁶ If this conjecture be correct, we may conclude that two sepulchral memorials found in 1830, in forming the foundations of houses in the new road opposite the City Gaol, originally were placed on the side of the supposed continuation of the Foss-way towards the coast.⁷ On one of these slabs, being the upper portion of a tablet (measuring 4 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, 7 in. thick), rather roughly wrought, and now preserved in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institution at Lincoln, the following inscription appears in a recessed panel. (See woodcuts, fig. 5.)

L · SEMPRONI · FLA
VINI · MILITIS · LEG · VIII
Q^{UA}LAVD I SEVERI
AER VII ANNOR XXX
ISPANICA LERIA
CIV MA

This inscription was found, in 1830, in the foundation of

⁵ Camden's *Britannia*, by Gough. Edit. 1806, vol. ii. p. 264.

⁶ *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter v. p. 90.

⁷ Higden, as Dr. Guest observes in his *Memoir on the Four Roman Ways*, says that the Foss-way ended at Lincoln. See *Arch. Journal*, vol. xiv. pp. 101, 106. A

prolongation of the line appears however to have been traced, and it is indicated in the Map of Roman Roads in Britain, by the Rev. T. Leman, *Introd. to Beauties of England and Wales*, p. 133, and in the *Map of Ancient Britain in the Monumenta Historica*.



Fig. 5. Found in 1830 opposite the City Gaol.



Fig. 6. Found in 1830 on the East side of Lincoln, and now at Canwick Hall.



the eastern wall of the lower part of the Roman town, and in excavations made during the building of a house for Mr. J. S. Padley, by whom the discovery was first made known, and the tablet figured, in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1842.⁸ In the collection of Inscriptions in the Monumenta Historica the reading is given as above,⁹ and also in Henzen's valuable Supplement to the Series of Inscriptions published by Orellius.¹ The following reading *in extenso* may be proposed:—*Lucii Sempronii Flavini militis legionis IX. Q[?] Alaudæ Julii [or Junii] Severi aerum VII. annorum XXX. Hispanica Leria civis [or civitate] maximi exempli.*—This however presents several points of difficulty. Henzen offers the following observations,—"Legionem credo esse nonam Hispanicam, amisso cognomine; in litteris vero sequentibus latere *sub cura* (vel simile aliquid) *CLAUDI SEVERI*;" and he proposes to read in the last line,—*MAximi exempli*? The letters—*ALAVD*, which, in the Inscriptions edited by Mr. Newton in the Monumenta Historica, it is proposed to read *Alaudæ*, seem very questionable. The first character in the third line may be the centurial mark, to which it bears resemblance, and the true reading may be—*Claudii Severi*, the name of the commander of the company in which the deceased served. The name *Alauda*, the lark, had been given by Julius Cæsar, as Suetonius informs us, to a legion recruited in Transalpine parts;² it occurs in several inscriptions as a name of the fifth legion, but is not found in connection with the ninth, which was styled *Hispanica* or *Macedonica*. Mr. Newton suggests that the name *Severus* may be referred to one of the proprætors in Britain, either Julius Severus, in the reign of Commodus, or Junius Severus, in that of Hadrian. In the fifth line Henzen seems to recognise *Leria* as a city of the province

⁸ Gent. Mag., vol. xviii. N. S., p. 350. A singular bronze lamp found with the inscription is there also figured; it is now in the Museum of the Mechanics' Institution at Lincoln.

⁹ Excerpta ex Inscriptionibus de Britannia, p. cxii., No. 53 a.

¹ Orellius, Inscript. Lat. select. amplissima collectio, vol. iii., Collectionis Orellianæ Supplementa, &c., ed. G. Henzen; Turici, 1856, 8vo. p. 337, No. 6676.

² Suetonius, I. c. 24. The epithet *Alauda*, to which Mr. Padley first sug-

gested that allusion might be made in this inscription, has been referred to the crest on the helmets of the soldiers, similar to that on the head of a lark, or to the use of a crest in the form of a bird. Cicero uses the term to designate the soldiers themselves—"accedunt *Alaudæ* ceterique veterani."—Philos. 13, c. 2. See Facciolati, under the word *Alauda*; the commentary on Suetonius by Pittæus, &c. Compare also inscriptions given by Orellius and Henzen, as above, Nos. 773, 3522, 6675, and 6945.

of Spain called *Tarraconensis*, which however is not found in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Roman Geography. The following reading has been proposed, with considerable probability,—*Ispani Galeria* (viz. *tribu*).

Lucius Sempronius Flavinus, whose memorial we have thus endeavoured, however imperfectly, to illustrate, a Spaniard, of the *Galeria tribus*, or possibly a native of the city Leria, appears to have died at the age of thirty, after seven years of service. The phrase *cera* for *stipendia*, comparatively unusual, may be found in inscriptions given by Orellius and other writers. It occurs likewise in another inscription at Lincoln. (See fig. 11.) The ninth legion, it may be remarked, came to Britain with Claudius, A.D. 43. Almost annihilated in Boadicea's insurrection, it was recruited from Germany, but suffered again severely from the Caledonians in the campaign of Agricola, and it does not occur subsequently in history. It has even been conjectured that it was incorporated with the sixth legion; mention, however, of the ninth is found in an inscription at York and on legionary tiles at that place assigned to a later period than the time of Agricola.³

The second sepulchral slab, found in 1830 on the east side of the lower Roman town, near the supposed continuation of the Foss-way, came into the possession of the late Colonel Sibthorp, by whom it was exhibited in the Local Museum during the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Lincoln in 1848.⁴ It is now preserved at the seat of Major Sibthorp, Canwick Hall, near Lincoln. This tablet, of which the upper portion had been broken off, was brought to light on the premises of the late Alderman Colton, opposite the City Gaol. The inscription is cut in bolder style than on that last described, but the letters are irregular in size. Leaves, possibly of ivy, are introduced in unusual number.⁵ (See woodcuts, fig. 6.) The slab in its present imperfect state measures

³ Horsley, Brit. Rom. p. 80, Yorkshire Inscriptions, Nos. 8, 9; Wellbeloved's *Eboracum*, pp. 34, 113, 118. Tiles occur at York stamped—LEG · IX · HIS. or HISP. and LEG · IX · VIC. On a coin of Carausius the ninth legion is styled *Legio Gemina*, a title given to a mixed legion, and this fact has been adduced in support of the supposed incorporation of the ninth with the sixth legion.

⁴ Catalogue of the Museum, p. xxviii.

It is there erroneously stated, according to a note received at the time of the meeting, that this tablet had been found on the side of the river Witham, towards Saxelby. Compare the Catalogue of the Museum of the Mechanics' Institution at Lincoln, p. 92.

⁵ The leaves thus used between words, &c. in Roman inscriptions have been sometimes regarded as allusive to immortality. They frequently occur, how-

3 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 7 in. ; the inscription is distinctly legible, and may be thus given *in extenso*.—*Diis Manibus Claudiae Crisidi. Vixit annos lxxxx. Heredes ponendum curaverunt.*—To the divine shades of Claudia Crisis. She lived ninety years.⁶ Her heirs have placed (this stone).

A little to the north east of the Pottergate many cinerary urns have been discovered. On both sides of the Horncastle road leading from Lincoln towards the east, there existed numerous Roman tombs, and some of the tumuli remained until the close of the last century ; in more recent times also, where the soil of this locality has been occasionally disturbed, coffins, skeletons, and cinerary vases have come to light, originally deposited at the side of the way leading, as supposed, to the Roman stronghold of *Banovallum*.⁷ Captain Pownall gives the following account of a discovery of this character near Lincoln, in the days of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding.⁸

"On Friday the 14th of May, 1731, some labourers digging for stone at a quarry in a field about half a mile east from our Cathedral, discovered an ancient sepulchre : what first appeared were two stones, about a foot and a half or two feet beneath the surface of the earth, laid one at the end of the other, about four feet broad, and five long a-piece. These two covered the sepulchre, which was made of four stones set edgeways ; the length of the two side-stones being 9 feet 2 inches, the depth 3 feet 1 inch, the width of the end stones the same. These stones are rough, as if they had been raised out of some neighbouring quarries, and are placed together in the earth without any mortar ; the ends of the tomb pointing north and by west, and south and by east, as near as I can guess. In the north end of it lay a skull of a common size, but of extraordinary thickness, the teeth all gone, and some pieces of the thigh-bones, the rest all consumed. There lay scattered in the sepulchre many

ever, upon legionary stones, and other inscriptions not sepulchral. See numerous remarkable examples of their use in early Christian inscriptions, given by Le Blant, *Inscriptions Chrétiennes de la Gaule*, tome I. Provinces Gallieanes, Paris, 1856.

⁶ It may deserve remark, that rarely has a memorial of the Roman times in Britain occurred commemorating any

person of so advanced an age. A slab at Wigton records the death of *Tancorix mulier*, at the age of sixty.

⁷ The station *Banovallum* of the Geographer of Ravenna has been placed by Stukeley at Horncastle, Lincolnshire, where numerous Roman remains have been found.

⁸ The valuable MS. Collections of this Society are still preserved at Spalding

iron nails or spikes, quite rotten with rust, some I measured full six inches long, and as thick as my little finger; at the end they are broken, which argues them to have been much longer than they are now, and the corpse to have been encased in some sort of a chest of extraordinary strength and thickness, of which however there are no remains. About the middle of the sepulchre, but towards the west side of it, lay an urn of fine red clay, broken, having a sort of scroll running round it. It was five inches deep, and might have held a quart. Near a yard south from this sepulchre, and about the same depth under the surface, lay an heap of ashes, black, and of a strong smell." The next day they found another sepulchre of the same form, and pointing the same way, but the cover was of one stone, and not so long as the other; portions of a skeleton were in it.

In 1739 another stone coffin was found in the same locality; it contained a yellow earthenware bottle and several vases filled with bones.⁹

A similar discovery was made there in the autumn of 1790, as described in the *Archæologia* by Mr. Pownall. A rudely shaped cylindrical cist of stone was found, about 5 inches deep, and about 9 inches in diameter, with a roughly fashioned stone cover, and containing an urn filled with ashes and fragments of burnt bones; another stone cist of the same kind, rectangular and without a cover, was also then brought to light.¹ About the same time a square glass vase, precisely similar to that figured above (see p. 3), and several earthen urns were disinterred in this eastern Roman cemetery: they are described in the *Archæologia* in a letter from Dr. Gordon to Mr. Pownall, wherein mention is also made of a subterranean chamber or cavity, about 20 feet by 16, that had been disclosed in a stone quarry hard by, bearing evident marks of fire on its walls; and on its floor, amidst a layer of black ashes, were two skeletons and a stone cist.² This glass vase and several vessels of Roman ware, of rather unusual forms, are figured in the

and a portion was exhibited in the Museum of the Institute at the Lincoln Meeting. The notice above given occurs in the *Diary*, p. 165. See also Stukeley, *Iter v.* p. 91 note.

⁹ *Reliquiæ Galenæ*, p. 184, pl. iv.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 345. The

cist and urn are figured in plate 33. A cylindrical cist of stone, more carefully worked, found at Harpenden, Herts, is figured in this *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 251. It contained vases of glass and Roman ware.

² Vol. x. p. 348, plate 33.

Archæologia. The glass vessel had one handle, and is precisely similar in form and dimensions to that before described, found near the Newport Gate, and formerly in Mr. Folkes' possession. It does not appear to have been satisfactorily ascertained in what precise position the vase now preserved in the Library at Lincoln Cathedral was discovered, but probably it is the same relic which was described by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, in his letter above cited, dated March, 1791.

In February, 1795, further discoveries of a similar nature occurred near the quarry to the east of Lincoln, where the remains before described had been found. They are described by the Rev. John Carter in the *Archæologia*.³ A skeleton was first disinterred, placed east and west, with an urn of Roman ware at the right side, and on the left a square glass vase, in which was a metal spoon; at the head and feet were small vases. Near this interment lay two skeletons, placed north and south; and about three feet distant was found a large globular *amphora*, 18 inches in diameter, the neck and handles having been broken off, and an aperture thus formed sufficiently large to admit a cinerary urn, which was found deposited within it. Similar globular vessels, in some instances enclosing cinerary vases of glass, have been repeatedly found in other parts of England, and are described in this Journal.⁴ Another skeleton, supposed to be that of a female, placed east and west, was accompanied by a fictile one-handled vessel, with a four-sided vase of glass similar in form to those already described, and holding four quarts. In another vessel were pieces of pitch. It deserves observation that the interments found at various times in this locality, with the exceptions above stated, were placed north and south. There is still to be seen in the Cathedral Library a globular *amphora*, measuring 16 inches in diameter, and 28 inches in height; also other objects of Roman ware, a specimen of Samian with the potter's mark DONATVS · F., and various other antiquities.

Among the graves of this locality, in addition to coins of Hadrian, Fausta, &c., a few armillæ, fibulæ, and other Roman ornaments and relics have occasionally been found; Stukeley states that he saw several coins found here by Mr. Pownall with a skeleton.⁵

³ Vol. xi. p. 108, plates 13, 14.

⁴ Arch. Journ. Vol. ii. p. 255.

⁵ Iter v. p. 91.

Of late, the depository of Roman funereal remains occupying the site of Mr. Dudding's premises, adjoining the Nettleham road, has yielded a rich harvest of cinerary vases, accompanied by a great variety of other objects in earthenware, consisting of bottles, cups, or bowls, also a few fragments of coloured glass,—one portion like agate, another, transparent blue flecked with opaque white, and a third, bright green.⁶ Here also enameled fibulæ, buckles, hair-pins, armillæ, rings, bells, styli, &c., have been disinterred with coins of Tiberius, Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Domitian, Antoninus Pius, Septimius Severus, Julia Mæsa, Valerianus, Victorinus, Claudius Gothicus, Constantius, Constantinus, Constans, and Magnentius. Of the cinerary urns, two specimens in possession of Mr. Dudding are here figured (figs. 7, 8) ;

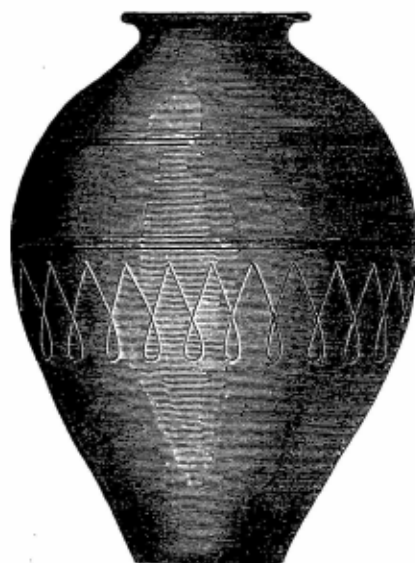


Fig. 7. Height, 13 in.

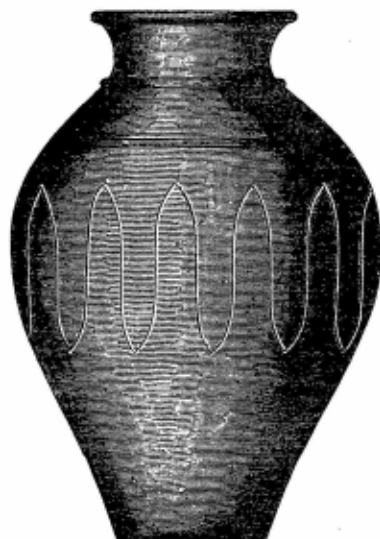


Fig. 8. Height, 12 in.

Sepulchral Urns found at Lincoln.

both of these are of dark grey pottery, very slightly scored ; one is 13 inches high, the other 12. Both of them were filled with fragments of burnt bones.

Let us now re-enter the ancient *Lindum* by the East Gate, passing over the site of the eastern Roman gateway, unfortunately demolished during the last century, and, when

⁶ This discovery has been related in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 100.

we reach the centre of that once strongly walled and entrenched city, where its four ways met, let us turn down Southgate, and, passing over the site of another Roman gateway now destroyed, descend the steep hill through the midst of the lower Roman city, thence pursuing our way under the mediæval gateway at its southern extremity, issue out upon the old Ermine Street in search of further Roman sepulchral vestiges.

The old paved Roman way now lies two or three feet below the present road, but we are assured of its existence through the evidence offered by any occasional cuttings connected with various requirements of present times. But deep as it now lies beneath the surface, it formerly rose considerably above the level of the Witham valley, over which it was carried by the Romans; so that, although rows of houses now line the present road at a level with it, we must dig deeply below their foundations before we can discover how their sites were occupied in the time of the Romans. We shall then find that these modern buildings of the living are built upon the resting-places of multitudes of the Roman dead.

Stukeley, describing the addition southward to the Roman *Lindum*, observes: "In this last part of the city, on both sides the Roman road, were many funeral monuments of the Romans; some of which they now dig up, and doubtless much more when they first built upon this ground. I saw a pit, where they found a stone with an inscription this summer: through age and the workmen's tools it was defaced, only small remains of D.M. and VIX. ANN. XXX., such letters as showed its intent, with carvings of palm trees, and other things: this is behind the house where the lord Hussey was beheaded for rebellion in the time of Henry VIII."⁷ The defaced inscription seen by Stukeley, and found during the summer of 1722, when he visited Lincoln, is noticed likewise by Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, published in 1732. He observes: "I saw the stone when I was there myself, but was surprised to find it so much wasted since it was exposed to the weather. There is yet a visible stroke or two of a letter remaining, from whence it appears that the letters of the inscription have been of a prodigious size. This stone was found in a field behind the house where

⁷ Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter v. p. 91.

the Lord Hussey was beheaded." ⁸ That building, situated on the east side of the High Street, has been popularly called John of Gaunt's Stables, being nearly opposite that known as John of Gaunt's House, but it is probably identical with "the fair guildhall 'longing to St. Ann's Church," mentioned by Leland, and it is known at the present time as St. Mary's Guild. The inscription in question may possibly have been identical with the slab engraved in the *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, and described in a letter from Maurice Johnson to Roger Gale, dated May, 1737, in which it is said to have been found under the old Town-house by workmen digging for sand, eight feet below the surface; traces of five lines of an inscription were to be seen upon it.⁹ It appears to have resembled the tomb of Sempronius Flavinus (see woodcuts, fig. 5); and the palm trees spoken of were possibly only some of those divisional ornaments so often placed between words by Roman sculptors, like the ivy leaves on the memorial to Claudia Crisis. (See woodcuts, fig. 6.)

In the same locality, doubtless, near the great street leading towards the south, the sepulchral slab was discovered, which may still be seen built into the Norman tower of the church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, on the right hand side of the western doorway, and facing the street. I have been unable to ascertain at what period that memorial was disinterred; it may have been brought to light and placed in its present position in mediæval times. The upper part of the tablet, which is of pedimental form, bears a Christian inscription in five lines, in characters of early forms, commencing with MARIE; the symbol of the cross is seen in Maurice Johnson's copy. Stukeley noticed this inscription on his visit to Lincoln in 1722; he gives a copy of the Roman portion, remarking that "there is another obscure inscription upon the upper part of the stone, but has been added since, and is Christian." Horsley gives the Roman inscription only, with the following observation: "Lincolnshire affords no inscriptions except at Lincoln itself, and only one original is now remaining there which has any legible letters."¹ Of the

⁸ *Britannia Romana*, p. 319.

⁹ *Bibliotheca Topog. Brit.* vol. iii. p. 70, plate 3, fig. 13. The slab had a pediment, on which was a cinquefoil inscribed in a circle; a small ornament like a palm-tree appears beneath, with some other object. A considerable number of letters

were then visible (1737) in the three upper lines, and this can scarcely have been the same stone described by Horsley in 1722.

¹ *Britannia Romana*, p. 319, *Lincolnshire Inscriptions*, No. i. plate 68.

addition in the pediment Gough gave a representation, but no satisfactory explanation has, as I believe, been offered of



Fig. 9. Inscribed Roman Tablet in the Tower of St. Mary's-le-Wigford Church, Lincoln.

this inscription, which is now very indistinct. The Roman inscription, having been somewhat protected from the weather through its being worked within a recessed panel, is in better preservation, but the skill of the antiquary is sorely tried in the attempt to decypher either of these memorials.² The Roman memorial has been thus read :—

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINA (or NOMINII) SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONII ET CARISS
IMAE CONTVGIS
EIVS ET QVINTI F.

The slab is broken off just below the last line, and the

² *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter v. p. 91, second edition. Compare the engraving of this stone, *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, Biblioth.

Topog. vol. iii. pl. 3, fig. 12, p. 70; *British Topography*, i. p. 520.

inscription may be imperfect.³ Mr. Ward proposed to read, *CARISS' VANIE CONIVGIS*, and he conjectured that the deceased had been a citizen of the capital city of the *Senones* in Gaul, which is called *Senoni*, as he states, by Eutropius.⁴

I may here also notice the discovery of a mutilated tablet in the Roman wall of the southern part of the city, near its

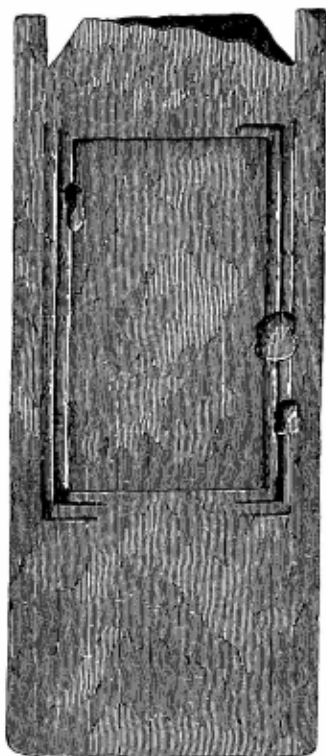


Fig. 10. Found in the South Wall, Lincoln.

south-west angle, and below the part known as the Parks. The inscription is wholly effaced. The slab measures 5 feet 8 inches, by 2 feet 4 inches. It appears to have been formed with a pediment at top, now broken away. This stone is here figured, as it differs in some respects from the other sepulchral tablets found at Lincoln. (See woodcuts, fig. 10.)

In Monson Street, on the East side of the High Street on the south of the city, and adjacent to the church of St. Peter at Gowts and the buildings before mentioned connected with the memory of John of Gaunt, numerous Roman remains have been brought to light. Here were discovered, a few years ago, six or seven skeletons, lying side by side, in a north and south direction, each having a small Roman earthenware vase deposited near the right side. Here, also, in 1856,

were found the fragments of a beautiful little Samian vase, part of which had been apparently subjected to the fire of the funeral pile, whilst the remainder still retained its bright and polished surface. This specimen of Samian ware with ornaments in relief is figured at the close of this memoir, as it appeared in its perfect state.

Under a house occupied by Mr. Smith in this locality, a tessellated pavement was found, in part still preserved,

³ Camden's *Britannia*, edit. Gough, 1806, vol. ii. p. 374; plate vii. at p. 342.

⁴ Horsley, *Brit. Rom.*, as above.

which, as I conceive, may have been connected with a tomb of more than usual pretension, such as may be seen in the street of tombs at Pompeii. From the antipathy the Romans felt to living near the graves of the dead, I can scarcely believe that any ordinary Roman habitation would have been built in the midst of a roadside cemetery, and I am therefore inclined to think that this pavement may have formed an ornamental portion of the tomb of some wealthy Roman. The centre is destroyed; eight rays proceeded from it, forming a star-like figure; around this is a circular guilloche border of dark grey and two shades of red and white tessellæ placed within a square, the angles of which are filled in with shaded heart-shaped figures.⁵

In the course of operations in Monson Street, above mentioned, at a spot which appeared to have been a cemetery in Roman times, further discoveries took place in 1849. There was then brought to light the remarkable memorial now preserved at the British Museum, having been presented to the National Collection by Mr. Arthur Trollope in 1853.⁶ It was found broken in pieces, intentionally as he supposed, and had been thrown into a cavity in the soil, where it lay with other Roman remains at a depth of about 2 feet below the original sandy surface of the Witham valley, as existing probably in times of Roman occupation, and 7 feet below the present surface. This interesting tablet measures 5 feet 1 inch, by 2 feet 3 inches (see woodcuts, fig. 11). It records, as Mr. Franks observes, Julius Valerius Pudens, son of Julius, of the Claudian Tribe, and a native of Savia, a city in Spain; he appears to have been a soldier of the second legion, and of the century of Dossennus Proculus, and to have lived thirty years, two of them as a pensioner.⁷ On the pediment over the inscription a trident is seen between two dolphins. On a sepulchral slab found at Ebchester, two dolphins are

⁵ See the Handbook of Excursions made by the Lincoln Archæol. Soc. in May, 1857; by the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A., Sleaford, W. Fawcett, 8vo., 1857, p. 39. Some other interesting remains of tessellated work have been brought to light at Lincoln, among which the most remarkable is the floor, still to be seen in the Cloister Court of the Cathedral. This mosaic pavement, of elaborate design, was found in 1793, and it is figured by Fowler in his Series of

Roman Pavements.

⁶ See Mr. Franks' Account of the Additions to the National Antiquities in the British Museum, Arch. Journal, vol. xi. p. 25. This inscription had been exhibited in the Temporary Museum at the Meeting of the Institute in Lincoln in 1848, and it is noticed in the Catalogue, Lincoln Volume, p. xxviii.

⁷ For inscriptions of a similar form see Steiner, Codex Inscr. Rheni, Nos. 315 and 432.

likewise introduced ;⁸ they occur more frequently on Roman memorials in foreign parts. Beneath, a remarkable symbol appears, probably the *ascia*, frequently found on tombs in France and other continental countries, with the formula—*sub ascia dedicatus*, or—*ab ascia fecit*, of which so many learned interpretations have been given. The results are brought together in the preliminary remarks by Dr. Comarmond, which accompany his work on Roman Epigraphy as illustrated in the Museum at Lyons.⁹ The *ascia* may probably be regarded as allusive either to digging the grave, or fashioning the memorial stone. We are not aware that it has been noticed on any other sepulchral slab in this country.¹ The following reading of the inscription may be suggested.—Julius (or Titus) Valerius, Julii (or Titi) filius, Claudia (*tribu*) Pudens, Savia,² miles legionis II. Augustæ (or adjutricis) piæ, fidelis, centuriæ Dossenni Proculi, annorum xxx. ærum II. de sua pecunia hoc sibi fecit (or hic situs est).

Three portions of another inscribed slab were found in Monson Street at the same time as that last described. They lay at a depth of about 5 feet, and the memorial had evidently been intentionally broken, as stated by Mr. Arthur Trollope, who carefully watched the progress of the excavations. He has given the following reading of the letters, scarcely to be decyphered, upon these fragments, which are now in the garden of his residence at the north-east angle of the upper Roman city :—

GETA · D · PIV · . . .
ONTI · PROCV
LI · E · LICINIVS · F · C
AESARIV · C · A
NNORVM · XX
. . . . LINDII

This memorial measures in its present broken state 24 inches at the widest part, 29 inches in height, and the thickness of the slab is 8 inches.

In April, 1859, two portions of another broken sepulchral stone were brought to light in Monson Street, at about the same depth as the last. Their dimensions when united are

⁸ Horsley, Brit. Rom., Durham Incriptions, No. iv. p. 287.

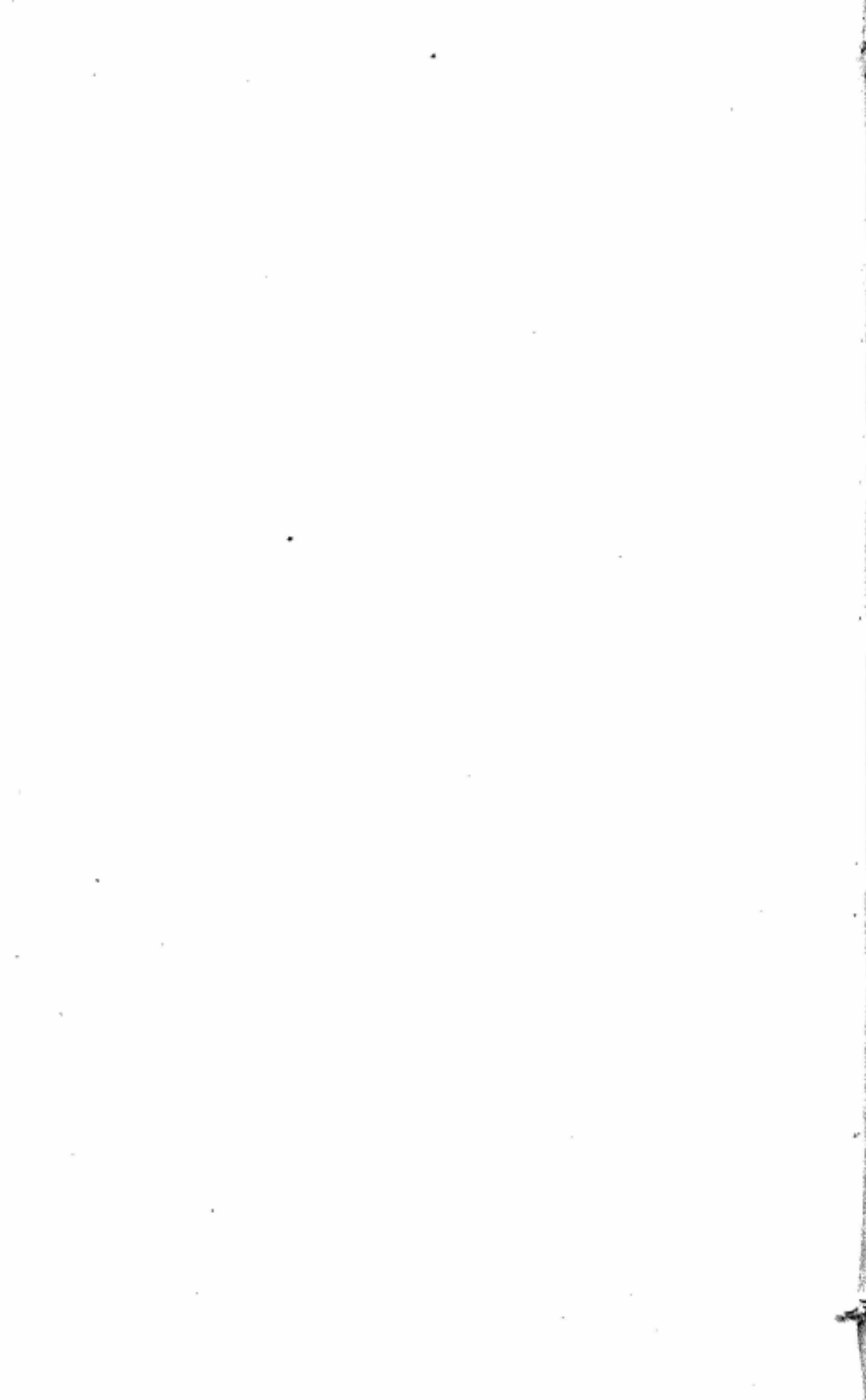
⁹ Description du Musée Lapidaire de la Ville de Lyon; par le Dr. Comarmond; Lyon, 1846—54, 4to. p. xxii. The various opinions on the *Ascia* may there be found.

¹ An object somewhat similar is found on Roman altars, such as that figured by Horsley, Brit. Rom., Cumberland, No. lxviii. but probably representing a sacrificial axe.

² A town in Hispania Tarraconensis. Compare Gruter, no. dclvij. 10.



Fig. 11. Inscribed Slab found in Monson Street, Lincoln; now preserved in the British Museum.



32 inches in height, by 18 inches wide, and 8 inches thick. They were found in excavations for Mr. Seely's biscuit factory. The remains of the inscription have been thus read :—

. AELIVS.
 . . . VS . M . AVRE
 . . . VM . ILIB
 . . . CINO.
 . . . XXV.
 . . . ENIVS . VE
 . . . EX . LEG . XIII.
 . . . H E . TEST . P.

The fourteenth legion was one of those brought to Britain by Claudius, and it quitted the country, A.D. 70. The concluding formula, which may be thus explained—*Hic ex testamento positus* (?)—appears to show that this, as well as all the inscriptions already described, was of a sepulchral character. Many other fragments of inscriptions have been discovered in the same locality: the whole of that district south of Lincoln, known as Wigford, east of the High Street, appears to have been a great cemetery in Roman times.

During the early part of the last year, two inscriptions were found, which are among the most interesting relics of Roman occupation at Lincoln brought to light in recent times. The accompanying woodcuts have been prepared with great care from photographs supplied by Mr. Arthur Trollope, who stated the following particulars in regard to the discovery. The first (woodcuts, fig. 12) was brought to light at the west end of the city, in trenching a piece of land belonging to Mr. Cooper; it lay about 2 feet from the surface; the dimensions are about 24 inches by 30 inches. The inscription, which is perfect, may be thus read,—

DIIS . MANIB
 C . IVLI GAL
 CALEN . F LVC
 VET EX . LEG . VI
 VIC . PF NASEMF

In the second line the last letters appear to be *CAL*, or more probably *GAL*, for *Galeria tribu*, a name of a tribe occurring in an inscription found at Caerleon, and now in the British Museum. The person here commemorated, may have been Caius Julius, of the Galerian tribe, son of Calenus, a native of Lucca (?), and a veteran of the sixth legion, styled *victrix*, *pia*, *fidelis* (?). The concluding letters are inaccurately formed, and their import is obscure. *Nepos a*

suo bene merenti fecit, has been proposed, but we confess our inability to offer any satisfactory explanation. The sixth legion, however, it must be observed, was styled *firma* and *ferrata*, which may suggest the more correct reading; it is doubtful whether it was ever styled *pia, fidelis*.

The second inscribed stone was found in February, 1859, built into the foundations of the wall of the lower Roman town which extended nearly to the river. It commemorates two females, and their busts are sculptured in high relief on the upper part of the stone. The features are defaced, but the hair, eyes, and the drapery are in fair preservation; part of the inscription on one side had been rubbed down or tooled off in ancient times, and that side is much broken. (see woodcuts, fig. 13). The inscriptions, in parallel columns beneath the busts, may be thus read,—

D . M .
VOLVSI . A .
FAVSTINA .
C . LIND . V .
ANN . XXVI .
M . I . D . XXVI .
AVR . SENE
CIO . DEC . OB .
MERITA . C . P .

D . M .
CL . CATIOLA .
VIXIT . A . . .
N . LX
.

Diis Manibus. Volusia³ Faustina Colonie Lindi (or Lindensis?) vixit annis xxvi. mense i. diebus xxvi. Aurelius Senecio decurio ob merita conjugii posuit.—Diis Manibus. Claudia Catiola vixit annis lx.³—We look in vain for any indication of the connection which may have subsisted between the aged Claudia Catiola, deceased at the age of 60 or upwards, and the more youthful Volusia, whose sepulchral portraiture was here sculptured in such immediate juxtaposition. The latter, deceased at the earlier age of 26, and to whose good qualities this remembrance was inscribed by her husband the *decurio*, may very probably have been the daughter of Catiola. No mention, so far as we are aware, had previously occurred of the *Lindum Colonia*, indicated as it has been supposed in this family memorial, with which we close these notices of relics of Roman Epigraphy brought to light at Lincoln. It is well worthy of remark that no altar, no historical or military record, has been here

³ Volusia is a name of frequent occurrence. See Gruter and other writers on Roman Epigraphy. The name Catiola occurs in inscriptions given by Gruter,

dexlviii. 3, and deccxxiv. 5. Senecio, and also Senicio, is often found both as a *cognomen* and an *agnomen* in Roman inscriptions.

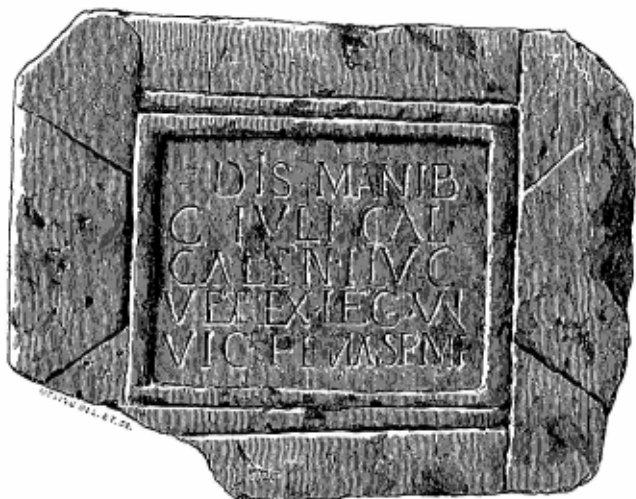


Fig. 12. Found in 1850 on the West side of Lincoln.



Fig. 13. Found in 1850 in the foundations of the Wall of the Lower Roman Town.

Roman Sepulchral Antiquities found at Lincoln.



discovered. A small tablet, much defaced, with the usual representation of the *Deæ Matres* seated under an arcade is in the British Museum; it was presented by Mr. Joseph Moore in 1856, and was found about 1840 built into a wall in the lower part of the city. The inscribed vestiges however of Roman occupation in Lincoln, interesting as they are, present additions only to the class of sepulchral remains.



Fig. 14. Vessel of Samian Ware, found in Monson Street, Lincoln. See p. 16, diam. 6½ in.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Rev. E. Trollope in presenting to the Institute the greater part of the illustrations in the foregoing Memoir.

NOTE ON THE ROMAN ROAD THROUGH LINCOLN; BY THE LATE MR. PHILIP N. BROCKEDON.

The Ermine Street, passing through Lincoln towards the Humber, runs in a straight line almost due north, and it appears to have taken the line of the present main street. In the autumn of 1847, when a sewer was constructed for the station of the Great Northern Railway, the works being carried under the High Street, a good opportunity occurred for examining the structure of the Roman road. The depth to which the excavation was carried was about 9 ft. below the present surface. The upper portion of 4 ft. consisted of the paving of the street with a substratum of rubbish, below which lay a regular road paved with blocks of stone, about 6 in. thick, and 5 or 6 in. square. Under this pavement was a mass of concrete, 2½ ft. thick, so hard that much labour was required in breaking through it. Beneath lay a bed of gravel, &c., about 1 ft. thick, and under this was found what seemed to be another ancient road, having exactly the appearance, as the surface was partly laid bare, of a well-worn Macadamised road, the stones broken small, and with traces of ruts. This way could be traced for a width of about 4 ft., occupying nearly the centre of the present street, and it lay also under the centre of the Roman road, which had been found four feet above it. Its thickness was 8 or 9 in.; it rested on a bed of peaty matter containing drift wood and a few bones of cattle; some beds of sand and clay appeared about 1½ ft. below it. No relics or pottery were found in these excavations.

ON AN HERALDIC WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE NAVE OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

By CHARLES WINSTON AND WESTON STYLEMAN WALFORD.

THE Nave of York Cathedral contains the most perfect, and perhaps the most extensive, remains of painted glass of the early part of the fourteenth century, of which this country can boast. All the windows of the aisles (except two), the great west window of the nave, and all the clear-story windows (except two) retain their original glazing, but little mutilated, and as yet, fortunately, not "restored."

We learn from documents, that the foundation of the Nave was begun on the south side, towards the East, in April, 1291, and that an altar, dedicated to St. Edmund, was erected on the south side of the nave in 1326; which might lead us to seek the earliest glazing in those windows of the south aisle which are nearest the transept. Want of leisure has prevented us from undertaking the complete examination of more than one window, namely, that which is the subject of this memoir, the first window reckoning from the east in the north aisle of the nave. But such an examination of the heraldry in the other windows of the nave¹ as we have been enabled to make, appears to justify a confident opinion that the earliest glazing is that contained in the window about to be described, and, judging only by the style of execution, in the window which is next to it and known as the Bell-founders' window.² In point of style, the

¹ The arms and heraldic devices in the original glazing, which remain in these windows, will be noticed in some detail at the end of this communication.

² The Fabric Rolls of York Cathedral, lately published by the Surtees Society, do not commence till 1360, long after the date of these windows. The great west window was probably not erected until a few years after the date of the contract for it in 1338. The two windows

to which in 1338 about one-fifth of the sum given by Archbishop Melton for the west window was applied, were probably in the clear-story. Unfortunately the two missing clear-story windows are the one on each side which is nearest the great west window, the very windows, in short, to which we might naturally infer that the money in question was appropriated.

resemblance which all the aisle windows bear to one another is so close as to lead to the belief that there is but little difference in date between them; a belief corroborated by the evidence supplied by such of the existing heraldry as is coeval with the original glazing of the windows. Some of the clear-story windows may be of the same date as the latest windows of the aisles; some a little later than these; but they all appear to be earlier than the great west window, which is manifestly the latest of the series.

The painted window taken for our subject may be shortly described as a white pattern window enriched with coloured pictures and ornaments; a kind of window common to the whole Decorated period of glass painting, and extensively employed in these very aisles and clear-stories.³ The general ground of its lower lights is of white glass, ornamented with interlacing bands and tendril-like scrollages of leaf-work painted in outline. This is crossed by two rows of rectangular panels, on each of which is represented a canopy enshrining a group of figures. The tracery lights are filled with figures and ornaments. Owing to these parts of the design being richly coloured, the window in general effect is as if it was composed of six alternate horizontal stripes of white and coloured glass, its tracery head forming one of the coloured stripes; although it is true that the transition from the one to the other is a good deal modified by the rich tint of the glass composing the white stripe, as well as by the continuation across it of the coloured borders to the lights, and by the insertion, in the white intervals, of coloured panels containing shields of arms. The uniformity of the arrangement is somewhat broken by the introduction, at the base of the centre light, of a coloured panel, on which is an

³ Each aisle of the nave is furnished with seven side windows and an east window, of three lights each. In the nave is the great west window of eight lights; and in the clear-story are eight windows on each side, of five lights apiece, the two supernumerary windows being over the western aisles of the transepts. Only the first six from the east of the side windows of each aisle retain the original glazing. Of these all in the north aisle, and the four easternmost ones in the south are similar in general design to the subject of this memoir. So are also, in principle, such

of the clear-story windows as retain their glass. Of the two remaining side windows of the south aisle one is a Jesse, the other has three large figures and canopies, and once had a small subject beneath each. The west windows of the aisles have each three canopies with figures, and originally had a small subject under the centre one only. The great west window has three tiers of canopies resting on one another, and a strip of ornamental glass at the bottom, in its lower lights. The tracery lights of all are variously filled with ornaments, heraldry, or figures.

effigy of the donor of the window. The subjects of the other pictures are taken from the Legend of St. Catharine.

In order to facilitate a more detailed description of the design recourse has been had to the Diagram, to which the following numbers refer :—

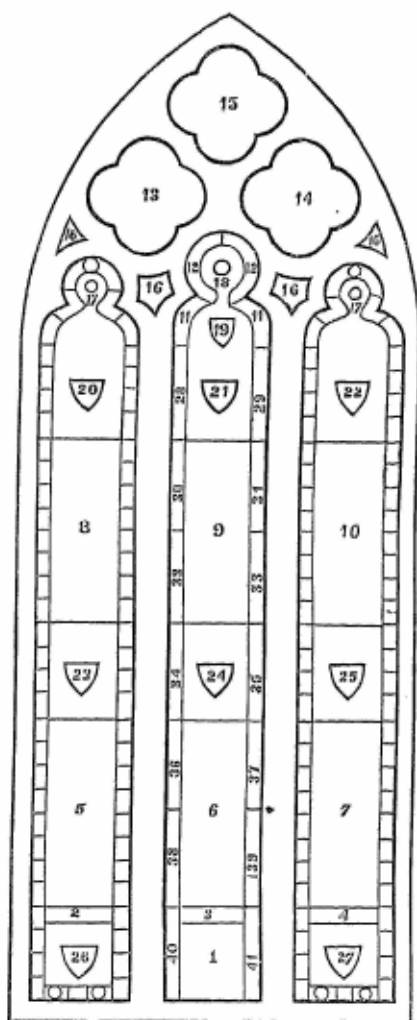
No. 1. On this panel is represented a canopy having a red ground to the niche, under which is the kneeling figure of an ecclesiastic with tonsured head, and habited in a blue cope and hood, an aumuce, the white fur of which is seen about the neck, white surplice, purple under dress, and purple shoes.

Nos. 2, 3, 4. That figure is unquestionably referred to in an inscription in Lombardic capitals, yellow on a black ground, which in a mutilated state crosses the window in the direction of Nos. 2, 3, and 4. The letters which remain in No. 2 are—PUR : M—RE : PIERE :—in No. 3.—DENE : KE : CESTE : F—in No. 4.—RE : FIST : FE—; which in all probability may be thus read, restoring the missing letters in the blank spaces from which the lettering &c., have been removed, PRIEZ : PUR : MAISTRE : PIERE : DE : DENE : KE : CESTE : FENESTRE : FIST : FERE : ⁴

No. 5. On this panel is represented the first of the series of subjects from the Legend of St. Catharine. It appears to be St. Catharine pleading for the faith before the emperor Maximin. A young nimbed female stands before a regal person seated on a throne, who, from his angry countenance and gloved uplifted hand, seems to be yielding to the evil suggestions of the devil perched on his shoulder. The canopy or shrine under which the group is placed is of an ordinary type. The niche arch is ornamented with segmental foliations, the niche ground is red, and the ground of the panel on which the canopy spires repose is coloured blue. The canopy itself is chiefly yellow, but some white

⁴ This inscription had been overlooked until a few years ago, when Mr. Niblet, a member of the Institute, being in the Cathedral, availed himself of a scaffolding that had been erected at this window, to examine the glass; and finding some letters he made a copy of them, which he showed to one of the writers of this memoir; who, after a few conjectural corrections, discovered that it contained the name of the donor. His colleague made the same discovery on a

careful examination of the glass itself with a telescope, and succeeded in reading the remains of the inscription, which were found to coincide exactly with the copy as corrected; a strong corroboration of its accuracy. "Dene" seems to occur again in a very mutilated inscription about half-way down one of the lower lights of the third window from the west in the north clear-story of the nave. It may, however, be the last syllable of a longer name.



Heraldic Window in the Nave, York Cathedral.

(Diagram showing the arrangement of the design.)



and bits of other colours are introduced. The figures have flesh-coloured faces, and coloured glass predominates in their dresses.

No. 6. The subject of this panel seems to be St. Catharine's contention with the Philosophers sent by Maximin to confute her. Two male figures in civil costume, one wearing the cap usually appropriated to theological doctors (the head of the other being lost) appear as if they were rebuking a young nimbed female who is standing with them. The ground of the canopy niche is blue, and that of the spire is red.

No. 7. The subject of this panel is in a very mutilated state. But on examining the remains, and comparing them with the inaccurate engraving of this window given by Drake in 1736,⁵ it would seem to be the execution of the Philosophers by Maximin's orders, in revenge for having allowed themselves to be converted to the faith by St. Catharine's arguments. On the west side of the picture are two pairs of feet, as if originally belonging to two standing figures, most likely the two executioners. There is on this side also one figure, standing, perfect to the waist; and near it, but not exactly above it, the head and shoulders of another figure, with a ferocious countenance, and having flowing hair confined with a band. This figure holds in its left hand the two wrists, having hands attached, of another figure now wanting, and from the sway of the body there can be little doubt that the principal figure was originally in the act of beheading the figure now wanting (and which we may conclude was one of the philosophers), though its right arm has been lost or removed. There is moreover an indication of a sword blade over the head of the principal figure, in the position it would occupy if upraised to strike a blow. At the east corner of the picture is a kneeling figure perfect, its hands raised in supplication, and with terror depicted in its countenance, representing, as we may suppose, the other philosopher. All the figures are in civil costume. The ground of the canopy niche is red, and that of the spire is blue.

No. 8. The subject of this panel is the imprisonment of St. Catharine, during which, according to the legend, she was attended by angels, and visited by Maximin's empress and his minister Porphyry, both of whom she converted

⁵ See Drake's History of York, p. 527.

to the faith. St. Catharine is represented standing, her hands joined in prayer, within a small canopy or tabernacle having a blue external roof beneath the niche of the principal shrine. The lower part of her person is concealed by some castellated work. A white chain proceeds as from her neck, under the fibula of her mantle, and is secured at the other end to one of the shafts of the small tabernacle. Immediately over her head, and between it and the niche arch of the small tabernacle, is an angel, having the right hand raised in benediction, and holding in the left a scroll, inscribed *AVE : MARIA*. The letters, which are Lombardic capitals, are white on a black ground. The convert Porphyry, placed on the west side of the small tabernacle, is kneeling, with hands joined in prayer, and adoring the saint. His head is flesh-coloured, the hair, which is combed into a large roll on each side of the face, is stained yellow;⁶ and he is habited in a purple robe furnished with a hood. Some white is shown, as of an under dress. The shoes are blue. On the opposite side is a crowned female, kneeling and adoring the saint with hands joined in prayer. The ground of the niche of the small tabernacle is blue, that of the principal canopy is red, and that of the spire is green.

No. 9. The subject of this panel is the miraculous deliverance of St. Catharine from the punishment of the wheel. The principal figure is standing, with hands joined in prayer, between two wheels. The head of the figure is an insertion: it belongs to the Perpendicular period. Two executioners lie disabled on the ground on the east side of the saint, and two soldiers in yellow mail on the other side. Above are two angels with swords, striking the wheels and rescuing the saint. The ground of the canopy niche is blue, that of the spire is red powdered with yellow wavy stars.

No. 10. The subject of this panel is the beheading of St. Catharine. An executioner is represented beheading a female. The head of the saint is an insertion; it belongs to

⁶ The yellow stain appears to be more or less used in all the windows of the aisles. This window affords the earliest example of its use that we are at present acquainted with. The staining property of silver as applicable to glass painting is said to have been discovered by the accidental dropping of a silver button into a vessel containing melted glass. It is probable that the discovery of the

property long preceded its practical application. For the silvered tesserae used in the Mosaics at St. Mark's, Venice, and also at St. Sophia, Constantinople, occasionally exhibit a change from white to yellow of the transparent glass with which the silver is overlaid, occasioned by its contact with the metal whilst exposed to heat.

the Decorated period. Above are two angels raising up a napkin arranged in the form of a festoon. The little figure it originally supported has been lost. This may be an allusion either to the carrying of the saint's soul to paradise, or, according to the legend, to the transportation of her body to Mount Sinai. The ground of the canopy niche is red, and that of the spire is red also, but this clearly is an insertion, though of glass coeval with the window. In all probability it was taken out of one of the aisle windows, which, as before mentioned, have been deprived of their glazing.

Nos. 11, 11. (in the border of the centre light). Each of these spaces is occupied by an angel under a canopy, tossing a thurible; these, as well as the next two subjects, are probably allusive to St. Catharine's burial by angels, according to the legend.

Nos. 12, 12. Each of these spaces is occupied by an angel under a canopy, playing on a harp.

Nos. 13, 14.—The subjects of these tracery lights seem also allusive to St. Catharine's burial. In both lights are two figures, those in No. 13 proceeding in an eastward, those in No. 14 in a westward direction. The foremost figure in each case is nimbed, and clad in a mantle, long under dress, and shoes. That in No. 14 is tossing a thurible; its head, which belongs to the Perpendicular period, is an insertion. Neither of the rearmost figures is nimbed; each carries a taper, one coloured green, the other pink. The figure in No. 14 is in a white surplice with a jewelled band about half way down the skirt. The other appears to be in a light brown dress; it is possible that the dress was white like the other, but is discoloured by age. The ground of each light is red, ornamented with a white scrollage bearing maple leaves, and the border of the light is green with white quatrefoils.

No. 15. The subject of this light seems to be the reception of St. Catharine's soul into heaven. In the upper part are the remains of a figure of Christ. The body of the figure is an insertion. The left hand clasps a book, the right is open with the fingers extended. Below are two angels clad in white, kneeling, and raising up a napkin in the form of a festoon. The place of the little figure it probably once supported is occupied with fragments which, seen from below, are unintelligible. All parts of the interior of the light are

much mutilated. The head of one of the angels belongs to the Perpendicular period, and is an insertion; the head of the other is original, and the hair is stained yellow. The ground of the light is blue; its border is red with white quatrefoils.

Nos. 16, 16, 16, 16. These remaining four tracery lights are filled merely with coloured and white glass.

No. 17, 17. Each of these little circles in the heads of the two outer lower lights contains a crowned head nimbed; possibly for St. Edmund, and the Confessor.

No. 18. In this circle is a purple bird, resembling a hawk, on a blue ground: probably the device of the donor, and intended for the Danish raven, in allusion to his name.⁷

No. 19. is a shield, bearing *gu.* 2 keys saltier wise *or*, *St. Peter*, the patron of the Cathedral.

No. 20. is a shield on a cinque-foiled panel having a red ground and yellow beaded border, bearing *or* a double-headed eagle displayed *sab.* armed *gu.*, *the Emperor*.

No. 21. is a shield on a cinque-foiled panel like the last, but having a green ground, bearing *gu.* three lions passant guardant in pale *or*, *England*.

No. 22. is a shield on a red cinque-foil, bearing *az.* semy of lys *or*, *France*.

No. 23. is a shield on a green cinque-foil, bearing paly of six *or* and *gu.*, *Provence* or *Arragon*.

No. 24. is a shield on a red cinque-foil, bearing *or* an eagle displayed *sab.* armed *gu.*, *King of the Romans*.

No. 25. is a shield on a green cinque-foil, bearing quarterly 1 and 4 *gu.* a castle *or*, 2 and 3 *arg.* a lion rampant purpure, *Castile and Leon*.

No. 26. is a shield on a green cinque-foil, bearing *arg.* a cross potent between seven cross crozlets *or*, *Jerusalem*.

No. 27. is a shield on a green cinque-foil, bearing *gu.* an escarbuncle *or*, *Navarre*.

No. 28. (in the border of the centre light). Under a small canopy the niche ground of which is green, is represented a knight, in white banded mail, ornamented with the

⁷ In the English of that period Danes and Danish may be found spelt respectively Deneis and Denez (after the Anglo-Sax. *Dene*, Danes). According to these orthographies Danes' raven and Danish raven would differ only in one letter from Dene's raven. Some families named

Deane have borne ravens, which have been occasionally converted into crows or choughs; the Denmans have a raven for their crest; and analogously several families named Dennis (variously spelt) have borne *Danish* axes.

yellow stain, wearing a coiffe de mailles, and having a spear, belted sword, rowelled spurs, and long surcote displaying *gu.* a cross *arg.*

No. 29. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a knight in yellow banded mail, without a spear, but in other respects like the last, on whose surcote is displayed *arg.* a cross *gu.*

No. 30. Under a similar canopy, with red niche ground, is a crowned figure in white and yellow-stained mail, without a spear, on whose surcote is displayed *az.* semy of lys *or*, *France*.

No. 31. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a crowned figure drawn like the last, whose surcote displays *gu.* 3 lions passant guardant in pale *or*, *England*.

No. 32. Under a similar canopy, with red niche ground, is a crowned female figure clad in a green under dress, and a mantle, the latter being *az.* semy of lys *or*, *France*.

No. 33. Under a similar canopy is a crowned female figure, whose mantle bears *gu.* 3 lions passant guardant in pale *or*, *England*.

No. 34. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a knight in white and yellow-stained mail, with a spear, and long surcote on which is displayed *gu.* 3 lions passant guardant in pale *or* a label *az.*, *Heir apparent of England*. The lions in this instance look eastwards, but no one conversant with early heraldry will attach any importance to this anomaly.

No. 35. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a knight clad in banded mail; he is in the act of raising his bacinet from his coiffe de mailles with one hand, the other holds a spear. On his surcote is displayed *or* 3 chevrons *gu.*, *Clare*.

No. 36. Under a similar canopy, with red niche ground, is a knight in the act of raising the vizor of his bacinet, on his surcote is displayed checky *or* and *az.*, *Warenne*.

No. 37. Under a similar canopy, having the niche ground green, is part of a knight, from the belt downwards, the rest of the figure having been destroyed. The part of the surcote which remains displays *gu.* semy of cross crosslets *or*. The coat according to Drake's engraving is *gu.* a fess between 6 cross crosslets *or*, *Beauchamp*.

No. 38. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground,

is a knight armed like the rest in mail and with coiffe de mailles, &c. The part of the surcote above the belt displays *gu.* 3 water budgets *arg.*, *Ros.* The white belt hangs down in front, concealing the charge, if any, on the lower half of the surcote.

No. 39. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a knight, armed like the rest. His surcote, which is much mutilated, displays *gu.* a lion rampant *arg.*, *Mowbray.*

No. 40. Under a similar canopy, with green niche ground, is a knight whose surcote displays checky *or* and *az.* a fess *gu.*, *Clifford.*

No. 41. Under a similar canopy is a knight whose surcote displays *or* a lion rampant *az.*, *Percy.*

The two other lights are bordered with the following devices, a yellow lion rampant on a red ground, and a white eagle displayed, having its beak and claws stained yellow, on a green ground. These devices are placed alternately, so that the eagle is at the very top, and the lion in the middle of the bottom of each light. The lions and eagles on the western sides of the lights look towards the east; those on the eastern sides of the lights look towards the west.

Of Master Peter de Dene, whose name appears in the above mentioned inscription, so little is generally known, that we may perhaps be excused for inserting a sketch of his life; especially as it will materially assist us in ascertaining the date of this window, and in appropriating, more precisely than we otherwise could, the various coats of arms which it displays. He was a "Doctor utriusque juris;" and it was probably with reference to this academical degree that the term "Magister" was usually applied to him; though that was, we conceive, more commonly, as well as more properly, used to designate those who had graduated in Arts. He was also a canon or prebendary of the cathedral churches of York, London, and Wells, and of the collegiate churches of Southwell and Wimbourne Minster.* Of his birth, parentage, or early history we have no particulars. If, as seems most probable, his family was of little or no consideration, he must have had great abilities or very influential friends to enable him to acquire so much preferment. From some events in his life there is reason to believe that he was born about 1260; hardly much before

* See his Will, *Scriptores decem*, col. 2037.

that year, for we shall see he was living in 1332, and then evidently not a very old man, or at least not very infirm. The earliest mention of him that has been discovered is in 1295, when he was summoned with the justices and others to assist at a parliament to be held at Westminster.⁹ In 1297 he appears to have been one of the council of Prince Edward, in which he was associated with several bishops, earls, barons, and others, among whom was William de Grenefeud (or, according to modern orthography, Greenfield), canon of York ;¹ no doubt the future chancellor and archbishop of that name. He is not the only canon there mentioned, and we may reasonably assume that had Peter de Dene been then a canon, he would have been so designated. The Prince, afterwards Edward II., was at that time about thirteen years of age. We next meet with Peter de Dene in 1300, when the abbot and convent of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, granted him a pension of 10*l.* a year,² a substantial annuity at that period. Though he could not then have been much more than forty years of age, if so old, the purpose and conditions of the grant show him to have been a person of acknowledged learning, ability, and influence ; for he engaged to be faithful all his life to the abbot and convent, and to undertake their causes and business within the kingdom of England when they came to his knowledge, and especially all disputes between them and the archbishop, prior, and archdeacon of Canterbury ; with whom, being their neighbours, differences, we may presume, not unfrequently arose. In 1302 he and also William de Greenfield were summoned, as two of the King's Clerks, to appear before the Chancellor, Langton, to advise on some arduous affairs of the King.³ We find him in 1304 claiming to be a canon of London, and complaining that his vote had not been allowed on the election of Ralph de Baldock to that see : in the course of the dispute he appealed to the Pope, but we learn from a bull of Clement V. that he did not prosecute the appeal to a decision.⁴

He was summoned with the justices and others to assist at various Parliaments held in the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 33rd years of Edward I., and also to attend the parliament

⁹ Parl. Writs I. p. 29.

¹ *Ib.* p. 62.

² Thorn's Chron. Scriptores decem,

col. 1979.

³ Parl. Writs I. p. 110.

⁴ Rymer I. p. 980.

to be held at Carlisle, to advise the King preparatory to his intended expedition into Scotland, which was frustrated by his death.⁵ That parliament assembled on the 30th of May, 1307; at which time Peter de Dene appears to have been domiciled at York, as domestic chaplain and chancellor to the Archbishop, and a canon of the cathedral. For on the 31st of January in that year Archbishop Greenfield, who appears to have become one of his patrons, desired the dean and chapter to admit "*Magistrum Petrum de Dene clericum domesticum commensalem et cancellarium nostrum Eboracensis ecclesie canonicum*" to the next vacant dignity in the cathedral.⁶ How long he had held those offices, or afterwards continued to hold them, does not appear; but his connection with York commenced, in all probability, under Greenfield, who was appointed to the archbishopric in December, 1304. Though styled "*canonicum*," he has not been found actually filling any particular stall at York so early as 1307. In Le Neve's *Fasti* by Hardy he is mentioned as prebendary of Gevendale in 1312; but this has been found to be an error.⁷ Though we have good reason to believe he held the prebend of Grindall at a later period, the time of his appointment to that stall does not appear. It was filled by another person in August, 1308, and therefore he must have succeeded to it after that date. He is not called canon in the inscription on the window, yet the kneeling figure, which, no doubt, was intended to represent him, is in a habit closely resembling that of a canon. On the 4th of August, 1308, the archbishop allowed Peter de Dene, canon of York and rector of Elneley (probably Emly, near Huddersfield), to choose a confessor; and on the 30th of October, 1309, he received permission to let his living of Elneley to farm, and to be non-resident for three years. The following day his term of non-residence was extended to seven years. On the 11th of April, 1309, the Archbishop made him his vicar-general during his absence

⁵ Parl. Writs I. pp. 83, 91, 113, 138, 182.

⁶ Greenfield's Register.

⁷ We learn from the Rev. James Raine, to whose kindness we are indebted for such of the particulars relating to Peter de Dene as have been derived from Archbishop Greenfield's Register, that William de Pickering, who had held this prebend,

died on the 7th of April, 1312, and was succeeded by John de Sandall in April, 1313, under a Papal provision; and that there was some dispute about the appointment, and Peter de Dene was one of those commissioned to inquire into it; which would hardly have been the case, had Peter himself claimed the prebend in question.

from the diocese. On the 19th of October, 1311, Master Peter de Dene, rector of Elneley, had again the Archbishop's permission to choose a confessor; and on the same day a commission was issued, authorising William de Pickering, the dean of York, and John de Nassington, senior canon, to inquire, how it happened that he held two livings, the rectory of Elneley and the living of Emelden in the diocese of Durham (perhaps Embledon in Northumberland). On the 24th of September, 1312, he is again called canon of York, and appointed vicar-general of the Archbishop.⁸

Though he had become thus intimately connected with the cathedral church of York, he had not separated himself from the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury. We learn from the chronicler of that house, that in the same year (1312) he had certain spiritual benefits conferred on him in return for the temporal benefits and services that he had rendered to the abbot and convent. He had been, it appears, a constant defender of them, and in time of need had given them 200 marcs; besides this he had erected, at his own expense, certain buildings on the north side of the chapel of the infirmary, which bore his name. Induced by these services and benefactions, the abbot and convent granted that three monks should pray daily at three different altars for him, and for the souls of his parents, relatives, and benefactors, and for his own soul after his death; and also that an anniversary for himself and his parents should be celebrated on St. Margaret's day during his life, and, after his decease, on the day of his death.⁹ No names being mentioned, we learn nothing from this transaction as to who were his parents or benefactors; as the souls of the former were to be prayed for, we may assume they were then dead.

He was again vicar-general of the Archbishop during his absence in June, 1313;¹ and in the same year he is styled canon of York and vicar-general of the Archbishop in a return made the 30th of July to a mandate, directing an inquiry as to the goods of the Knights Hospitalers.² In 1316 he was one of eleven "Magistri" that were desired by the King to assist with their counsel the Bishops of Norwich and Ely and the Earl of Pembroke, who were about to

⁸ Greenfield's Register.

⁹ Thorn's Chron. Scriptores decem, col. 2012.

¹ Greenfield's Register.

² Kellaw's Register, Durham.

proceed on an embassy to the Pope.³ It related probably to the affairs of the King with the Scots, since, in the ensuing year, the Pope attempted to negotiate a peace between the two kingdoms, which the Scots, apparently with reason, considered much to their disadvantage.

Peter de Dene resigned his living of Elneley in February, 1317-18, which was then valued at seventymarcs per annum,⁴ a good income at that time. He had been summoned to assist at various Parliaments held in the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th years of Edward II.⁵ A change now came over his fortune. We find that on the 2nd of June, 1322, John Gifford, by reason of a provision made for him by the Pope, was admitted to the stall of Grindall, which was then vacant "per ingressum religionis Magistri Petri de Dene et professionem ejus."⁶ Master Peter was then probably about sixty-two years of age; and this withdrawal from active life might be supposed to have been in order to spend the evening of his days in the peaceful retirement of a cloister. But it was, in fact, the commencement of troubles which saddened the remainder of his life.

³ Rymer II. p. 305.

⁴ Greenfield's Register.

Parl. Writs, vol. ii. part i. pp. 138,

153, 174, 176, 179, 183, 198, 216, 220, 236, 246.

⁶ Greenfield's Register.

(To be continued.)

THE PRECEPTORY OF THE HOSPITALERS AT CHIBBURN,
NORTHUMBERLAND; WITH SOME NOTICES OF TEMPLE
THORNTON IN THE SAME COUNTY.

By WILLIAM WOODMAN, F.S.A., Newcastle, Town Clerk of Morpeth.

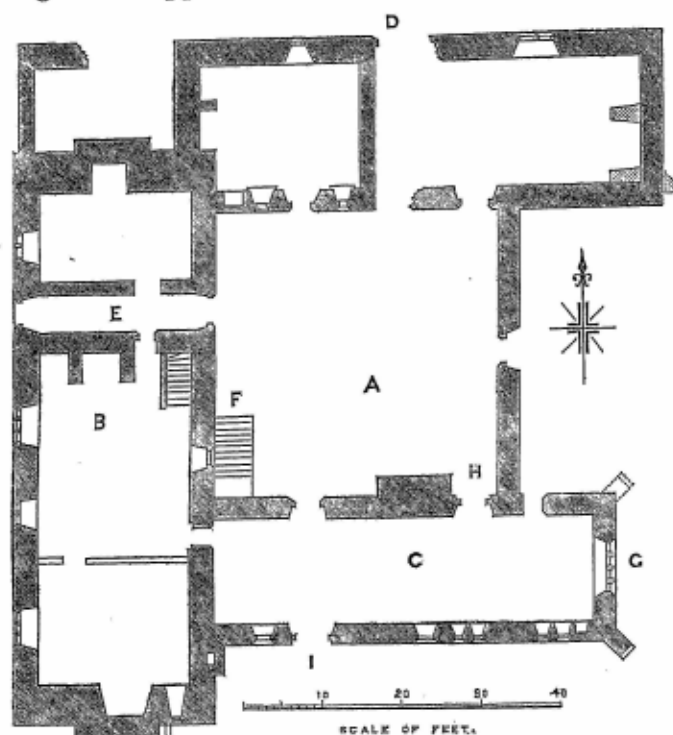
ALMOST in the centre of the crescent formed by Druridge Bay on the coast of Northumberland, upon flat ground about half a mile from the sea, stands a partly ruinous structure evidently of some antiquity. This was once a Preceptory of the Knights of St. John. The buildings now remaining are curious, as affording an example probably of the oldest house in Northumberland, as distinguished from a pele-tower or a castle; and they have not been injured by modern alterations or attempts at restoration.¹

The building has been defended by a moat, enclosing an area of about 100 yards in diameter; the walls are of stone, and the roof had been originally covered with freestone slates. The buildings, as will be seen in the accompanying ground-plan, formed a parallelogram, having a courtyard (A) in the middle; on the west side is the dwelling-house (B); the chapel (C) occupies the entire south side, and various offices have been on the north and east. The principal entrance was by an arched gateway (D) into the court on the north side. The dwelling house (B) is of two stories, and has been divided into three apartments on each floor. On the ground floor is a passage (E) with a low

¹ A short account of this interesting building has been given in Mr. J. H. Parker's *Domestic Architecture in England*, vol. ii., *Fourteenth Century*, p. 197, with a ground-plan of the buildings and a view of the chapel. The author, whose authority in subjects of this nature few will fail to recognise, speaks of the Preceptory of Chibburn as "now existing almost as it was left by the brethren," and from the mouldings, &c., he concludes that the buildings, which were reported in 1838 to be in bad condition, were rebuilt at the end of the fourteenth century. A somewhat different opinion

has, however, been advanced in a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, whilst the Memoir given above was in the press. It is alleged that great part of the buildings are later than the Reformation, and that the curious arrangement of the upper chamber in the chapel, noticed by Mr. Parker, and described in the account here given, is altogether a secondary adaptation, in no manner connected with the original arrangements of the chapel. This communication will probably appear in the *Archæologia Æliana*.

arched doorway, and there are four mullioned windows, two of three lights and the others of two lights each; the stairs leading to the upper floor are constructed of solid blocks of



Ground Plan of the Preceptory of the Hospitalers at Chibburn.

wood; the ceiling of the ground floor is formed merely by the oak joists and boards of the floors of the apartments above, both joists and boards having a reed run along their angles, and the under surface of the boards was planed smooth, and left without any plaster. The windows of the upper floor opening towards the west are now flush with the wall, being of comparatively modern construction, but originally they appear to have rested on corbels projecting about twelve inches, and this arrangement may have served, it is supposed, for some purpose of defence.²

There is also access to this floor by stone stairs (F) from the court. In each apartment is a spacious fireplace

² Mr. Parker alludes to this feature, observing that the corbels were possibly introduced for the purpose of attacking

assailants who were beneath. This is however questionable.

deeply recessed, having the lintel formed of a very large stone, with a relieving arch above. In one of the upper chambers an old partition remains, consisting of oak planks set in grooves at the top and bottom. The edges of the planks are reeded on the face; they measure about five inches broad and three inches thick, and are placed four inches apart, the intervening spaces being filled up with clay and straw.

The southern or external wall of the chapel (c) had probably undergone many alterations before it ceased to be used as a place of worship. The external details are shown in the accompanying sketch of the elevation. At the east end (g), which some have supposed more modern than the rest, is a pointed window of four lights (see section of jamb,

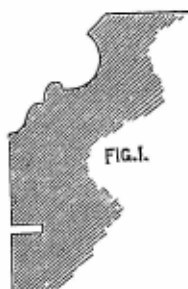


Fig. 1. Jamb of East Window.



Fig. 2. String-course, South side of the Chapel.

fig. 1); on the south side were two large square-headed windows, possibly more modern than the western part of the building; and at about mid-height there is a string-course (see section, fig. 2), which rose over the large windows and fell at the doorway. There have apparently been two



Fig. 3. Jamb of Chapel Door.

entrances, one on the north side (H) by a pointed arch with mouldings (see section of door jamb, fig. 3), and the other

on the south (1), a plain pointed doorway with a dripstone. On each side of the latter door there is an ogee window widely splayed and square-headed in the inside; above and

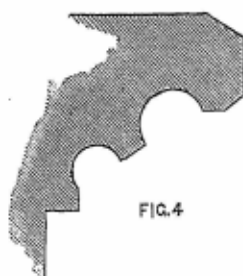


FIG. 4

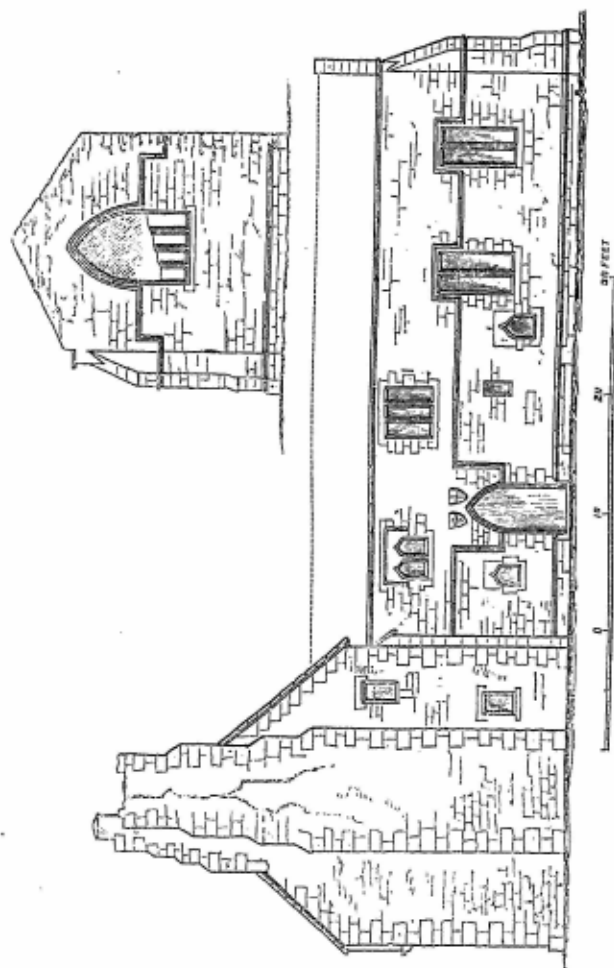
a little to the west of the doorway is a double ogee window with dripstone above; a cornice ran along beneath the roof. (See section, fig. 4). Immediately over the arch of the south doorway there are two escutcheons; the charges are nearly obliterated, but traces of a cross patée, doubtless for the Knights of St. John, may be seen on one, and a quarterly coat on the other. It is not improbable that

this may have been the coat of Widdrington, an ancient family in the neighbourhood. In Willement's Roll, *temp.* Richard II., we find "Monsr. Gerrard de Wythryngton" bearing quarterly argent and gules a bendlet sable. Considering the perished state of the escutcheon the bendlet may very likely have disappeared. The east end (g) has an oblique buttress at the S.E. angle, and possibly a similar buttress may have existed at its other angle. In the chapel a peculiarity deserves notice; there is a floor nearly on a level with of that the upper rooms and communicating with them; the upper chamber so formed had a fireplace in a massive chimney which is built from the ground, projecting on the outside near the entrance door (H).³ The floor does not extend to the east window, but about two-thirds of the entire length from the west end. This chamber probably opened at the east end into the chapel, and was doubtless used by the principal inmates of the house at the time of divine service. Another example of such an arrangement may be noticed in the chapel in Warkworth Castle. The piscina remains in the S.E. angle;⁴ human bones have been occasionally found, and a grave-slab with a cross flory now forms the threshold of the door leading from the courtyard into a stable. This slab is of

³ It is remarkable that there is no fireplace on the ground floor, but a recess or closet is cut out of the solid base of the chimney within the room, apparently in recent times. There is no flue.

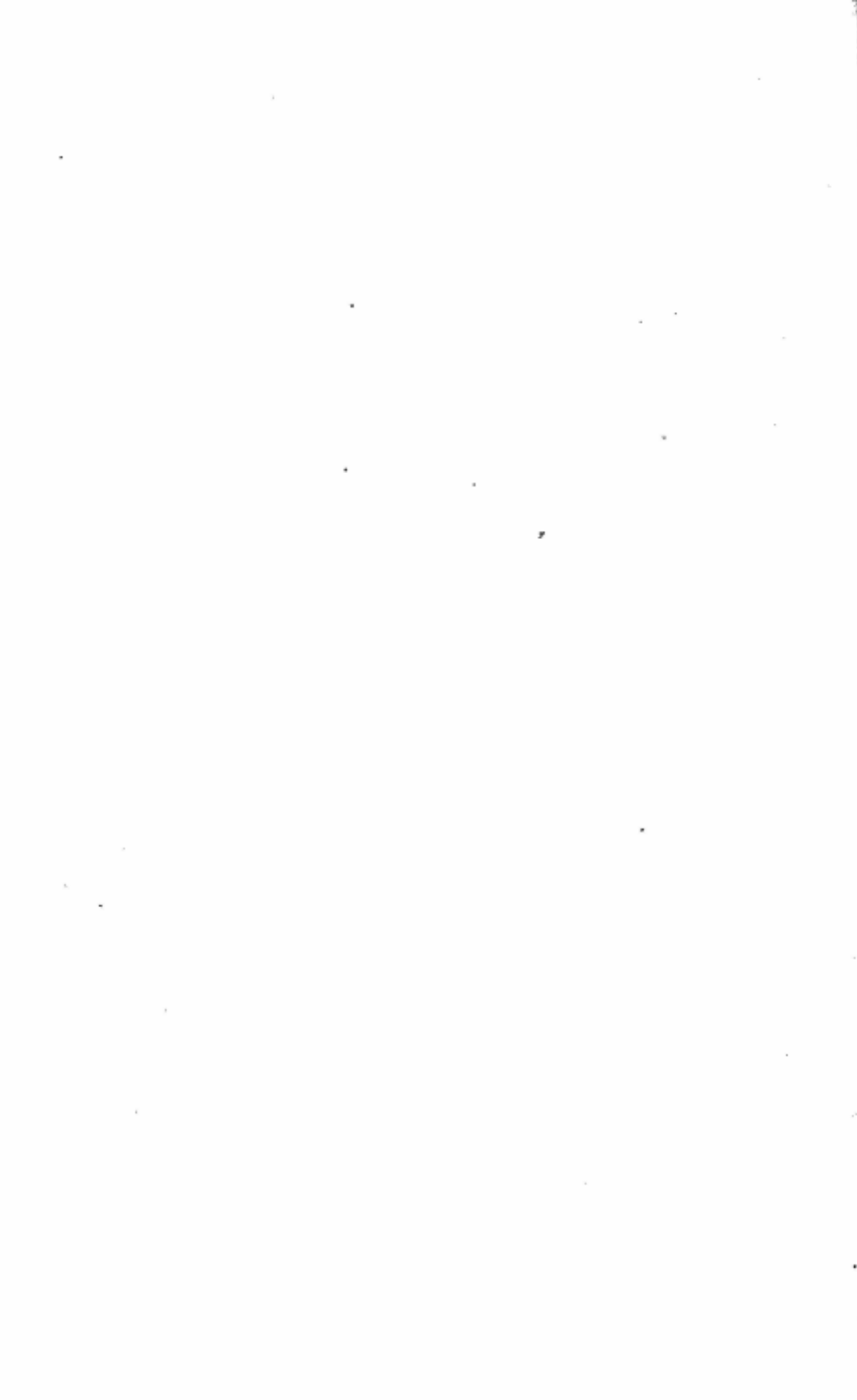
⁴ There remains in the chapel a corbel or truss rudely carved in oak, which may have been intended to represent the

mitred head of a bishop, or possibly an angel, with a fillet round the forehead ornamented in front with a cross. Of the roof, now wholly fallen, a few strong oak rafters remained in 1853, supporting thatch. The original roof may have been of higher pitch.



Preceptory of the Hospitallers at Chibburn, Northumberland.

Elevations of the South and East sides of the Chapel. The Cornices and Mouldings appear to be of Transition-decorated character. The string-course and larger windows are here restored.



greater width at the head than at the foot ; the head of the cross carved upon it is pierced in the centre with a large curvilinear lozenge. In one of the windows the upper portion of a stone coffin may be seen, placed in a cavity in the wall.

Such being the character of the ancient remains still existing at Chibburn, curiosity is excited to learn some details of their history. No evidence has been found to show at what period or by whom the establishment was originally founded, possibly by the Fitzwilliams, the tenants *in capite* under the crown, or by the Widdringtons, who held under them in the twelfth century. The defaced escutcheon, before noticed, existing over the principal doorway into the chapel, might indeed give some colour to the supposition that the family last named were the founders.

The earliest mention of the house of Chibburn which has been discovered is contained in the Return made to the following mandate to inquire into the goods of the Hospitalers, in the year 1313, and preserved in the Register of Bishop Kellaw, at Durham. It was issued in pursuance of letters from the Nuncio, Arnaldo, Cardinal of St. Prisca, sent by Clement V. to reconcile Edward II. to the barons, and persuade him to grant the Templars' lands to the knights of St. John : to this the Return of the Bishop is subjoined.

AD INQUIRENDUM DE BONIS HOSPITALARIORUM.

Petrus de Dene, canonicus Eboracensis, venerabilis patris domini Willielmi, Dei gratia Eboracensis Archiepiscopi, Anglie Primatis, ipso extra suam agente diocesim vicarius generalis, et Johannes de Nassington officialis curie Eboracensis ejusdem ecclesie canonicus, venerabili in Christo patri domino Ricardo, Dei gratia Dunelmensi Episcopo, salutem cum reverencia et honore debitam tanto patri.

Mandatum dicti venerabilis patris Archiepiscopi Eboracensis recepimus in hec verba ; Willielmus, permissione divina Eboracensis Archiepiscopus, Anglie Primas, dilectis filiis Magistris Petro de Dene, nobis extra nostram diocesim agentibus vicario nostro generali, et Johanni de Nassington officiali nostro Eboracensi, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Literam quamdam venerabilis patris, domini Arnaldi, Dei gratia titulorum (?) Sancte Prisce presbiteri Cardinalis, una cum quibusdam aliis suis literis, recepimus, tenorem qui sequitur continentem ; si temporalitas Hospitalarium civitatum diocesios et provincie vestre in prestatione decime cujusque reperiat apud vos, officiales vestros, vel eorum officiales estimata et taxata, quod diligenter ex causa volumus per vos perquiri eam ; vel, si non reperiat, valorem et existimacionem communem reddituum et proventuum ipsius temporalitatis singillatim, prout Prior generalis et singuli preceptores habent et tenent in singulis civitatibus diocesios (et ?) vestre provincie, per vos, alium, vel alios, informacione, prout vobis videbitur, caucius et secrete

facienda, nobis per latorem presencium vel alium, quam cicius poteritis, transmittatis. Datum London, ij. Kalendis Julii. Super contentis igitur in litera domini Cardinalis predicta inquiratis, absque more dispendio, cum omni qua poteritis diligentia, veritatem certificantes nos indilate super hiis que inveneritis in premissis per vestras clausas literas harum seriem continentes. Valete. Datum apud Walmesford, vj. Nonis Julii, Anno gratie M^o. ccc^o. xij^o. Quocirca reverende paternitati vestre, cum ea reverencia qua decet, auctoritate nobis in hac parte demandata injungimus et mandamus, quatenus dictum mandatum, juxta vim, formam, et effectum ejusdem per vestras civitatem et diocesim secrecius et caucius quo poteritis executioni celeri demandetis; et quod feceritis et inveneritis in premissis nos, quamcicius commode poteritis, reddatis plenius certiores per vestras clausas literas harum seriem continentes. Datum apud Eboracum, sub sigillo officialitatis curie Eboracensis quo ambo utimur in hac parte, Nonis Julii, Anno gratie M^o. ccc^o. tercio decimo.

Nos igitur, de bonis temporalibus predictorum Hospitalariorum inquiri diligentius et caucius quo potuimus facientes, per remissa nobis certificatoria invenimus, quod dicti Hospitalarii habent in Archidiaconatu Northumbrie domum de Chipburn; que cum minutis ad eam pertinentibus ad decem libras annis communibus estimatur. Conservet vos altissimus et semper dirigat in honorem. Datum apud Stoketon, xxx. die Julii.

At this time, when the Hospitalers had not acquired the lands of the Templars, it appears by the foregoing document that Chibburn belonged to the Knights of St. John, therefore it must have been originally granted to them.

We occasionally find a Preceptor of Chibburn appearing as a witness to some ancient deed.⁵ A recent discovery at Malta has thrown light upon the history of this place. A few years since alterations were making at the house of the Knights of St. John in that island, and on removing some plaster a place of deposit in the wall was found containing a considerable number of documents relating to the order. Among these was a volume thus entitled—"Extenta terrarum et tenementorum Hospitalis sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia, facta per Phillippum de Thame, ejusdem Hospitalis in Anglia Priorem, anno domini millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo octavo." The volume is bound in parchment, and on the cover, in the handwriting of the sixteenth century, is inscribed,—*"Liber in quo per minutum exprimuntur reditus Prioratus Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani in Anglia*

⁵ In the Treasury at Durham is preserved a grant to the monks of Holy Island by Robert Grosthetta formerly Master and keeper of the House of the hospital of St. John at Chibburn. It is witnessed by Brother John de Crauinne, the Preceptor of Chibburn, Alan and

Robert, clerks, of the same place, and others. The smaller houses of the Hospitalers were usually denominated Commanderies, and their heads Commanders, but they used the designation Preceptories and Preceptors in like manner as the knights of the Temple.

et omnium ipsius Comendarum, secundum valorem currentem anno 1338, eodemque modo exprimuntur aliqua bona ordinis Templariorum que ordini Sancti Johannis Hierosolimitani post extinctionem dicti ordinis Templariorum fuerunt adjudicata. Qui liber confectus ex ordinatione fratris Phillippi Thame tunc temporis ipsius Prioratus Anglie Prioris."

The Rev. Lambert B. Larking, during a visit to Malta in 1839, copied this record, and kindly sent me an extract of so much of it as relates to Chibburn. In this remarkable document, being the Report of the Prior to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova, we have a survey prepared by the Hospitalers themselves, in all probability that the Grand Master of the Order might have a complete account of their lands recently acquired, as well as those they had previously possessed. The entire record has subsequently been printed by the Camden Society, under the editorial care of Mr. Larking, with a most valuable historical introduction by the late Mr. Kemble.⁶

From this account we learn that in 1338 three of the Hospitalers resided at Chibburn, viz., brother John de Bilton the Preceptor, brother John Dacombe the Chaplain, and brother Simon Dengayne. It must not be supposed, however, that these were the sole occupants of the Preceptory, as they would have a numerous train of servants. The gross income amounted to 23*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and was derived from various sources. The manor-house (*manerium*) was ruinous, but the herbage was worth 6*s.*; 190 acres of land, at 4*d.* per acre, were worth 63*s.* 4*d.*; 8 acres of meadow, at 2*s.* per acre, 16*s.* The rents of assise in times of peace amounted to 20 marks, or 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but at that time on account of the war with the Scots 110*s.* could scarce be collected. The annual collection (*fraria*)⁷ made in the churches *ad voluntatem*, by reason of the war yielded only 12½ marks and not more, because the bailiwick (*bajulia*) was in the march of Scotland. The profits of the courts were 10*s.* per annum. The pasture of cows and sheep of two years old (*bidentes*)

⁶ The Knights Hospitalers in England: edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking. Printed for the Camden Society. 1857. The portion relating to the "Bajulia de Chiburn," will be found at pp. 52, 53.

⁷ See Mr. Kemble's explanation of this item of income, called also *Confraria*, or

Collecta, Introduction to the Hospitalers in England, pub. Camden Soc., p. xxx. It was a voluntary contribution, collected from the neighbourhood, in the various churches, originally levied, probably, by virtue of some papal bull for a particular purpose.

was worth 40s.; and lastly for rents (*firmis*) and mills 66s. 8d. a year was received.

Of this income the expenses (*reprise*) of the house, namely, for the Preceptor, two brothers, with others of the household, and for those who came there for hospitality, were, for bread for a year 25 quarters, at 3s. per quarter, 75s.; malt for ale, 28 quarters, at 2s. per quarter, 56s.; for expenses of the kitchen, as for flesh, fish, and other things, 1s. 6d. per week, 78s.; for robes, mantles, and other necessities for the Preceptor and one of his brethren (*confratris sui*), 3l. 9s. 4d.⁸ The stipend of the Chaplain⁹ was 15s. per annum. The chamberlain (*camerarius*) had 10s. a year; the head stableman (*palefridarius*) 5s. a year, and a helper (*pagettus*) 3s.; the salary of the laundress was 12d.; a certain seneschal or steward had 6s. 8d. a year (*defendendo negotia domus*), and a clerk for collecting the *confraria*, 13s. 4d. In addition to these payments, William de Wyrkelee, a pensioner, received 20s. a year for his life, according to a deed of the chapter. All the expenses and payments amounted to 17l. 13s. 4d., and a balance of 6l. 6s. 8d. remained to be paid to the treasurer for defraying the common charges (*pro oneribus supportandis*), and no more, because the land was destroyed and often plundered in consequence of the war with Scotland.

From this we learn the great injury sustained by the wars with Scotland, which will readily be believed when it is considered that the date of the survey is in the reign of Edward III. after the battle of Hallidon hill, and before the battle of Neville's cross.¹

We learn from this account that the gross income of the

⁸ The Preceptor and brethren had a yearly allowance for dress, and this appears invariable throughout the Preceptories. It consisted of 1l. for a robe, 6s. 8d. for a mantle, 8s. for other necessities; amounting in all to 1l. 14s. 8d. The allowance at Chibburn was, therefore, for two persons only.

⁹ At Thornton the Chaplain, who had no board ("non ad mensam") had 62s. a year. The statute 39 Edw. c. 8, enacts that if any secular man in the realm pay any more than five marks to any priest yearly in money or in other things to the value, or if he shall pay to such priest retained to abide at his table above two marks, 1l. 6s. 8d., for his gown and other necessities (his table to be accom-

ted 40s.), he shall pay to the king fully as much as he paid to the priest.

¹ Ten years after this the Nova Taxatio represented nearly all the rectories in Northumberland as worthless, being wasted and wholly destroyed. In 1322 the clergy of Durham appealed to the pope against their being taxed according to the old taxation, because, as their proctor represented, the fruits ecclesiastical of the said diocese were so greatly reduced, as well by the hostile incursions, burnings, plunderings, and devastations of the Scots, as by contributions for the common advantage, which were so notorious and manifest as to need no verification.

Preceptory in 1338 was 23*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Those who have not been accustomed to consider the changes in the value of money during the last five centuries will be at first disposed to look upon its possessions as contemptible. But the real importance of the Preceptory and the value of property and labour in Northumberland at that period may be advantageously illustrated by an almost contemporaneous record. It must be remembered that the account which we have cited was prepared by the brethren themselves, and presents but a brief report. In the accounts of the Hospitalers' lands, taken by Prior Philip de Thame in 1338, already cited, we have a return of the house at Temple Thornton, in Northumberland, which had formerly belonged to the Templars, and was then in the possession of the Hospitalers; its revenues amounted only to 16*l.* 5*s.* By the report, however, of the Sheriff of Northumberland, to whom the custody of the Templars' lands appears to have been entrusted, subsequently to their being seized into the king's hands in January, 1308, the income and expenditure of Temple Thornton are shown to have been very considerable. The Sheriff's *compotus*, preserved among the Templars' Rolls, and extending from November, 1308, to March, 1309, not only enables us to appreciate the importance and revenues of that establishment, and the extensive nature of its agricultural operations, but affords much curious and minute information regarding the internal management of the house, and also as to the rate of wages, the prices of provisions, and the husbandry in Northumberland at the commencement of the fourteenth century. This document has not been published, and as it places before us a remarkable illustration of the economy and general condition of establishments such as that at Chibburn, to which this memoir specially relates, it has been thought of sufficient interest to justify our placing before our readers the following detailed abstract of its contents.

It appears in these accounts of the Sheriff, Guychard Charon, that, besides rents of assise in Thornton and many other places in Northumberland and Durham, the rents of mills and breweries, the receipts for days' works due from tenants in summer and autumn, which appear to have been farmed out in lieu of being rendered on their own lands, he had received divers sums of money for the rent of a dove-house, the proceeds from the sale of turves, and

from hens and eggs received as rents of assize ; also for wheat, rye, meslin, barley, barley and oats mixed, and oats, hastily sold for fear of a raid by the Scots ; also for cattle, sheep, goats, and swine sold ; for geese, hides, sheepskins, and wool. The sum total of receipts is 94*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* As regards the prices of different kinds of live stock here enumerated, it appears that 3 oxen sold for 12*s.* ; 3 cows, 3 calves, and 6 barren cows sold for 76*s.* 8*d.* ; 3 bullocks sold for 27*s.*, and a bull for 10*s.* ; 232 sheep of different kinds sold for 11*l.* 13*s.*, averaging 1*s.* per head ; 88 lambs sold for 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being 3½*d.* per head ; 8 goats sold for 6*s.* 8*d.* ; and 21 swine for 28*s.* For 71 hens was received 5*s.* 8*d.* ; 580 eggs produced 2*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of 20 for a penny ; and 6 geese sold for 1*s.* 6*d.* 184 fleeces, weighing 17 stone 1 lb., produced 4*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of 5*s.* per stone. The Scots were not the only occasion of losses, since we find that a murrain must have been very prevalent ; 6 oxen, 170 sheep of different kinds, and 3 pigs appear to have died *in morina*, an expression which is remarkable, as being frequently used without *mortuus* or any equivalent word. Occasionally it is *de morina*. The familiar use of so elliptical a phrase may suggest how very frequent such epidemics must have been among cattle.²

We shall find the expenditure not less interesting than the receipts. The Sheriff accounts for wheat for sowing bought at 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter, and oats at 2*s.* 6*d.* ; for rye and meslin for livery to the household at 6*s.* 8*d.* per quarter ; also for oats bought for meal for porridge for the servants, for oats bought in the sheaf for oxen (*boves*) and cows, and for oats bought for provender for the oxen (*affri*) in sowing time. He also accounts for ploughs and harrows ; for digging turves to burn in winter ; for ointment for the sheep ; for wages of a man taking care of lambs in the early part of the year at a halfpenny per day ; and for washing and shearing sheep. The rates of wages appear to have been as follows. For weeding 37 acres of wheat and 10½ acres of oats, one halfpenny per acre ; for mowing, making, and carrying 21 acres of hay 13*s.* 1*d.* ; for reaping, gathering, and binding 37 acres of wheat and 101½ acres of oats, at 7*d.* per acre for the wheat,

² The term occurred in the inventory of effects of Roger de Mortimer, at Wigmore Castle, Herefordshire, printed in

this Journal, vol. xv. p. 360, where two peacocks even appear to have died *in morina*.

and 6*d.* for the oats ; for the wages of a man overlooking the reapers, for 30 days, at 2*d.* per day ; for the wages of six ploughmen, one cowherd, one shepherd, and a man keeping house and making porridge, for the whole year, 40*s.* ; for the wages of a swineherd for sixteen weeks 12*d.* ; and for the wages of two men harrowing in seed time for 31 days, as well in winter as in Lent, 5*s.* 2*d.* For two bushels of salt bought for the porridge of the servants a payment was made of 10*d.* ; for threshing and winnowing 21 quarters of wheat, rye and meslin, 8 quarters of barley, and 44 quarters of oats, 8*s.* 6*d.* ; and for the wages of a man having charge of the Manor during the time of the account, at three halfpence per day, 39*s.* 4½*d.* The total expenses, including costs incurred in respect of the custody of three Templars, and carrying them to York, amounted to 56*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*³

It may be remarked that the account is kept in a very business-like manner, as, in addition to the receipts and expenses, we find a stock account showing how stock had been disposed of, and what remained. The remarkable difference in the productive return in 1308 as compared with the account in 1338 published by Mr. Larking, amounting only to 16*l.* 5*s.*, would seem to show how very variable were prices, owing doubtless to the unsettled state of the Northern Borders ; and, when it is considered that the extent of the Preceptory of Thornton was one-third less than that of Chibburn, the gross income of which was stated at 23*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* at that period, we may possibly form a more correct notion of the value of Chibburn, at that earlier time.

Great as is the apparent difference between the prices of produce and the rate of wages at the period of the account and in our own times, one cannot but be struck with the similarity of the proportion of the different kinds of produce to each other then and now. We also find that the course of agriculture in an age esteemed rude was not materially different from that at present pursued. The land was ploughed and harrowed, the corn was sown at autumn and spring, it was weeded and bound in sheaves, the hay was harvested, and the sheep were salved to protect them from the cold and wet of winter, washed and shorn, just as at this day. The servants appear to have been fed almost entirely

³ The original of this *compotus* has never been published, and it will be given hereafter, with some additional

notices relating to the possessions of the Hospitalers, &c. in Northumberland.

upon bread and oatmeal, they consumed neither beef nor mutton.

We find little more of Chibburn until the Dissolution. The possessions of the Hospitalers were surrendered to the Crown in 1540, and from the Ministers' Accounts in the Augmentation Office we learn that in 1550 the manor of Chibburn was worth 4*l.* per annum, besides the stipend of the chaplain performing divine service there.⁴ The value was much less than it had been 200 years earlier, but it must be observed that in the terrier of 1338 all the lands attached to Chibburn were included, while in the Ministers' Accounts the value of Chibburn is set out separately, and other possessions are named in the Ministers' Accounts which were probably held by the Preceptor of Chibburn. There are lands at Ulgham, at North Seaton, Newbiggen, Ellington, Felton, Chevington, and Morwick. In 1553 the manor of Chibburn, described as parcel of the possessions of the preceptory of Mount St. John, in Yorkshire, was granted to Sir John Widdrington and Cuthbert Musgrave.⁵ In 1593, Hector Widdrington, the natural son of Sir John Widdrington, and described as one of the constables of horsemen of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by his will left all his corn at Chibburn to two of his servants, and he must have had a residence there, as in the inventory of his goods we find, besides a long list of chattels, armour, furniture and clothes at Berwick, the following household effects at Chibburn,—“Imprimis, one Flanders chist; Item, in the same chist, iiij. table clothes, &c. Item, one basin and ewer, and iij. pewter dishes, v. saucers; syx porringers, and three broken candlesticks; Item, one quishinge of arras worke, and two pec.' of nedell worke for quishings; Item, one cros-bowe and a racke.”⁶ The total value of these effects at Chibburn was 4*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

⁴ Ministers' Accounts, 4 and 5 Edward VI. amongst the Records of the late Court of Augmentations, now at the Rolls Office. Chibburn and Temple Thornton, it deserves observation, here occur under the head of “*Percella possessionum nuper preceptor' Montis Sancti Johannis Baptiste in comitatu Eboracum.*” This connection with the Preceptory of Mount St. John, in Yorkshire, founded by Algernon Percy in the reign of Henry L., may probably explain the omission of any mention of Chibburn in

the Valor Ecclesiasticus, under Northumberland, but various sums from rents, &c., in that county occur in that record under Yorkshire. See the “*Comanderia Montis Sancti Johannis,*” Valor Eccl., vol. v. p. 94.

⁵ Originalia Roll, 7 Edw. VI. part 2, in the Public Records Office at the Rolls.

⁶ This will is preserved in the Consistory Court of Durham, and is dated 28th April, 1593. The testator sets his mark only, in lieu of a signature. The goods at Berwick were valued at 53*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

Before two centuries had passed, the manor of Chibburn was again the property of the Crown by the attainder of William, the fourth Lord Widdrington, for rebellion in 1715. In the survey for the Crown in 1717, the only trace of the former owners is that two fields are called St. John's Flatt meadow and St. John's pasture. The Widdrington estates were sold to the York Building Company, and, on the wreck of that body, they were purchased by Sir George Warren, Bart. In a survey made for him in 1768, it is said,—“The mansion house at Lower Chibburn is the remains of a religious house; the walls and timber are extraordinary good, but the slate is much out of repair; it has never been pointed nor any of the rooms ceiled; the slate ought to be taken off, dressed over, and what it falls short made up with new. The tenants make themselves conveniences for stables, &c., out of what were formerly a chapel and parlours.”

A century has not passed away since the date of the last survey, and several persons descendants of the occupants at that period now reside upon the lands, yet tradition has failed to preserve the least remembrance of the purpose to which the buildings were originally devoted, so much so indeed that the late Mr. Hodgson, the learned historian of Northumberland, doubted whether they had ever been connected with any religious establishment.⁷

The manor of Chibburn is now the property of Lord Vernon, and it were much to be desired that the interesting character of the remains which have been described should be brought under his notice, and that he might be induced to preserve one of the most curious relics of domestic architecture of its class now existing in the North of England.

On a future occasion it is proposed to give, as a sequel to the foregoing account, some of the documents, hitherto unpublished, with such further notices as may be brought to light, relating to the possessions of the Hospitalers and the Templars in Northumberland.

⁷ History of Northumberland, Part II. vol. ii. p. 246. Hodgson thus notices briefly the ancient buildings at Low Chibburn, frequently, as he states, a residence of the dowager ladies, or of junior branches of the Widdrington family. “The old mansion house of Low Chibburn has been defended by a moat and barmkin;

it is a massive old-fashioned stone building, with a chimney like a huge buttress projecting from the South gable. I see no ground to believe that the building now occupied as a barn here was ever a chapel belonging to the established Church, either in Papal times or since the Reformation, as some have supposed.”

NOTE ON THE ANCIENT PLAN OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. GALL, IN THE NINTH CENTURY.

COMMUNICATED BY DR. FERDINAND KELLER,
President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zürich; Corresponding Member of the Institute.

IN a former volume of the Archæological Journal the very curious ground-plan of the ancient conventual buildings at St. Gall, in the Swiss canton of that name, was reproduced from the facsimile of the original drawing there preserved, and first published by myself in 1844.¹ The copy on a reduced scale given in the Journal is accompanied by a dissertation from the pen of Professor Willis, of the University of Cambridge, whose investigations have thrown the most important light upon the history of Mediæval Architecture, and more particularly upon the disposition and constructive details of Cathedral and Conventual Establishments.

The learned Professor, in his observations on the various arrangements, indicated in that remarkable illustration of the household economy and internal management of an extensive monastery at so early a period as the ninth century, has pointed out in the plan of St. Gall near the bakehouse and brewhouse, and other offices, three buildings standing side by side, in one of which is indicated the *pistrinum* for drying grain ("*locus ad torrendas annonas*") ; in another, two hand-mills, "*mola*" ; in the third appear two large mortars, "*pilæ*," of the form here figured (see woodcut). A few remarks upon these last may not be without interest.



An appliance of some description for crushing or husking grain, especially barley and oats, must have been employed in every house in the Middle Ages, from a very early period. It is possible that the chief food of the lower orders consisted of certain kinds of potage, furmity, or pap, called in German "*Mus*."² In the monastery of St. Gall, it may deserve remark that the use of food of this description was

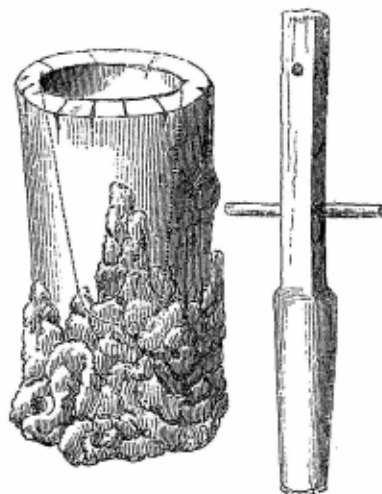
¹ Archæol. Journal, vol. v. p. 85.

² Compare Wachter, "*Mus, puls, cibus ex farina, &c.—massa rei decoctas in similitudinem pulvis.*"

very prevalent, since in the earlier times of its establishment the monk Kero, in his Vocabulary, renders the Latin *cibi* by the German word *Mus*, and *cænare* is translated *abend-müssen*, namely to sup on pap.

The use of mortars, however, for crushing grain was doubtless superseded through the construction of water-mills and other mechanical contrivances in towns and populous districts, where flour might be obtained, and where the improvements in baking bread were by degrees introduced. Handmills of the Middle Age period were to be found, until recent times, in Switzerland, for instance, at the Castle Valeria, near Sion in the Valais, and they were doubtless at one period in very general use.

The only ancient mortar, or *pila*, which I have seen of the same description as that indicated, as I apprehend, in the plan of the Monastery of St. Gall, was not long since existing at Betlis, near Wesen, on the lake of Wallenstatt. I found the relic at a house near the waterfall, in that little village, picturesquely situated on a projecting rock at the western extremity of the lake, and at the foot of an almost perpendicular cliff. The inhabitants of Betlis are poor; they are cut off from communication with the rest of the world; a few vines are there cultivated, and barley or oats,

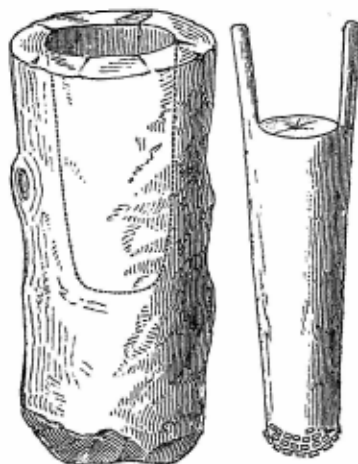


reduced to a kind of "Mus" or pap, was their chief food previously to the introduction of potatoes.

The ancient mortar, which I have mentioned, had possibly not been used for many years; it consisted of part of the trunk of an oak, about three feet in height, with a pestle formed of a single piece of the same wood, and thickly set with nails at its lower extremity. Several centuries, as it seemed to me, may have elapsed, since these rude appliances of domestic economy among a simple pastoral race had been fashioned. The handle of the pestle is perforated for a cross-bar, and so contrived that it might be adjusted to suit persons of different station, the bar being placed through the upper or the lower hole in the handle, as most convenient.

I doubt not that in the more remote and mountainous districts of England, or in the Highlands of Scotland, mortars for husking or pounding barley and oats, similar possibly to that which I have described, may still be found.

There was formerly in the village of Betlis a second specimen of this kind of mortar, which I noticed in 1834, and sketched in my note-book; it was at that time much decayed, and it has probably long since perished. It measured about 3 feet in height. (See woodcut.) The pestle was formed



with two ears, serving as handles, not inconveniently adapted for the intended uses of such rude appliances of a primitive age. No other example of the *pila* has come under my observation.

Original Documents.

SAFE CONDUCT GRANTED BY JAMES III., KING OF SCOTS, TO THE EARL OF WARWICK AND OTHERS.

THE following Document was brought to light among the miscellaneous muniments in possession of the Mayor and Corporation of the city of Carlisle, which through their permission were liberally laid open to inspection, on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Institute in that city. It purports to be a Safe-conduct from James III., King of Scots, to the Earl of Warwick and other persons for fifteen days, and is dated at Dumfries, 17 June, 1462, under the king's Great Seal; whereas it has in fact appended to it only the seal of the city of Carlisle. It is thus indorsed—"A Safe conduct made by the kinge of Scotteland to certaine Barles fled into Scotland, anno 1462." This indorsement, which is in a much later hand than the document itself, must be an error, as at that time the Earl of Warwick and the other persons mentioned in it could not have fled into Scotland, for the Yorkist party to which they belonged was then dominant, and they were in favor with Edward IV., who had recently acquired the crown. William Earl of Kent was an uncle, and John Lord Montague, a brother of the Earl of Warwick, and the others were well-known partisans of the house of York.

The Safe-conduct was in all probability granted for the protection of some embassy. We learn from the Annals of William of Worcester that in the month of April, 1462, the Earl of Warwick and others went as ambassadors to Dumfries to meet the Queen of Scots, as it was reported, on the subject of a proposed marriage between her and Edward IV.¹ We learn also from one of the Paston Letters, which should seem to have been written in the latter part of July in the same year, that the Earls of Warwick and Essex, Lord Wenlock, the Bishop of Durham, and others were about to go on an embassy into Scotland.² It is not improbable that the negotiation as to the marriage was continuing from April to July in the above mentioned year. No embassy corresponding with the date of the document preserved at Carlisle is found recorded in Rymer's *Fœdera* or the *Rotuli Scotiæ*; nor has mention of it been found elsewhere.

It will be remembered that after the fatal battle of Towton, in March 1461, Henry VI. and his Queen had taken refuge in Scotland, where they were favourably received by the Queen Regent, James himself being at

¹ "Eodem mense [Aprilis] dominus Warrwici cum aliis ambassiatoribus adivit Donfrys in Scotia, ubi obviavit Regine Scotie, ut dicebatur, pro maritagio habendo inter Edwardum Regem Angliæ et ipsam." *Wilhelmi Wyrester Annales rerum Angl.*, printed in Hearne's *Liber Niger*, vol. ii. p. 492, second edit.

² The passage occurs in a letter, without date, from Thomas Playter to John Paston, sen. :—"Please your maistership wote that Christofer Hanson is ded

and beryed, and as for exec' or testament he mad non. As for tydynge the Erles of Warr', of Essex, lord Wenlok, Bysshop of Dereh'm and other go in to Scotland of Inbassat. And as for the sege of Kaley we here no more ther of," &c. *Paston Letters*, vol. iv. p. 124, orig. ed't. In another letter, vol. i. p. 270, Playter informs John Paston that Christopher died on Saturday next before St. Margaret's day (July 17) in the second year of Edward IV. In the same letter the

that time a child of about nine years old. It was a great object with Edward IV. to undermine their influence at the Scottish court, and to alienate the Queen of Scots from their cause. He had also conceived the project of the conquest of Scotland. It appears that shortly after his accession Edward entered into a treaty with John Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, Donald Balagh, and John de Isle, son and heir apparent of Donald, and James Earl of Douglas, who was then in England, (to all of whom he had agreed to allow pensions) for the conquest of Scotland with their assistance.³ This treaty is dated at London on February 13, 1462, having been entered into with envoys from the Lord of the Isles, and it was ratified by Edward IV. on March 17 following.⁴ By the terms of this treaty the Lord of the Isles, Donald Balagh, and his son were to ratify it before July 1, in the same year. It seems highly probable that the object of the mission of the Earl of Warwick and others named in the Safe-conduct was either to obtain that ratification, or, if that had taken place, to make arrangements with the Lord of the Isles, Donald Balagh and his son, in furtherance of the object of that treaty; and that the affair of the marriage proposed with the Queen of Scots was a pretext that might render the real object of the embassy unsuspected. It may have been thought expedient that the Earl of Warwick should have with him an armed force sufficient to secure him against any surprise; and hence the retinue of 300 that were to accompany him, apparently to do honour to an embassy to the Queen.

The singularity of a Safe-conduct purporting to be under the Great Seal of Scotland, but having only the seal of an English city appended, has appeared to entitle it to notice. It can hardly be regarded as the original Safe-conduct, since it is difficult to suppose that a document purporting to be so sealed should have, under any circumstances, another totally different seal instead of the Great Seal of Scotland; and it can hardly be supposed that the city seal of Carlisle should have been at Dumfries. Under these circumstances, more especially as the handwriting appears to be rather of an English than a Scottish character, we are disposed to conclude that the document must be regarded as a copy of the Safe-conduct under the Great Seal of Scotland, authenticated by the city seal of Carlisle, although there is no statement to that effect upon it. If such were the case, in all probability it was originally accompanied by another document explanatory of the circumstance.

We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Robertson of the General Register House, Edinburgh, for the information that no trace of any safe-conduct "*sub magno sigillo*," granted to the Earl of Warwick at the period in question, is to be found in the Great Seal Register; which, as he remarks, is to be accounted for by the well-known irregularity with which the Register was kept at that time.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, universis et singulis ad quorum noticias presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod suscepimus in

following mention occurs of an embassy to the Queen of Scots—"Item please you wete of other tytyngs, these Lords in your other letter with Lord Hastyngs and other ben to Karlisle to resseve in the Qwen of Scotts, and upon this appoyntement Erle Douglas is comaunded to come thens, and as a sorwefull and a sore

rebuked man lyth in the Abbey of Seynt Albons." This letter, as appears from internal evidence, must have been written at least some months later.

³ Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. xi. pp. 484—487.

⁴ The treaty will be found also in the *Rotuli Scotie*, vol. ii. pp. 405, 407.

salvum et securum conductum nostrum, ac in proteccionem, tuicionem, et defencionem nostras speciales, Ricardum Comitem Warwic, Willelmum Comitem Kent, Reverendum in Christo Patrem Laurencium Episcopum Dunolmensem, Johannem Dominum Muntagu, Radulphum Baronem de Graystoke, Willelmum Dominum de Hastynges, Johannem Dominum Wenloke, Robertum Dominum Ogle, Thomam Dominum Lunley, Johannem Langstrothyr militem,⁵ magistrum Willelmum Withame,⁶ et Thomam Colte,⁷ Anglicos, infra regnum nostrum, conjunctum seu divisim, cum tricenis personis vel infra in sua comitiva, eciam Anglicis, ubi eis melius placuerit, durante presenti salvo conductu nostro, cum suis equis, harnesiis, rebus, bulgeis, kasketis, ferdellis, literis, scripturis clausis et apertis, focalibus, auro, argento, monetato et non monetato, armaturis et apparatibus guerre defensivis et invasivis quibuscumque, ac suis rebus et bonis, salvo et secure, veniendo, ibidem morando, et ad partes proprias, ejuscumque status, gradus, preeminencie, aut sexus vel condicionis existant, conjunctum seu divisim, cum suis rebus et bonis, ut premissum est, redeundo, absque impedimento vel perturbacione ligiorum nostrorum quorumcumque. Quare vobis precipimus et mandamus qualiter dictas personas infra regnum nostrum, ut premissum est, veniendo, ibidem morando, et ad partes proprias redeundo, manuteneatis, protegatis, et defendatis, non inferendo eis aut eorum alicui in eorum personis, rebus, aut bonis, seu quantum in vobis est ab aliis inferri permittendo, malum, molestiam, injuriam, violenciam, impedimentum, dampnum aliquod seu gravamen, sub omni pena que competere poterit in hac parte. Et, si quid eis vel eorum alicui forisfactum sive injuriatum fuerit, id eis et eorum cuilibet debite corrigi et reformari faciatis indilate. Si autem infra tempus duracionis presentis salvi conductus nostri contingerit aliquem vel aliquos personarum predictarum, ejuscumque status existat seu existant, corporis gravitate detineri, volumus quod presens salvus conductus noster servetur integer et illesus ad mensem postquam de hujusmodi infirmitate convalescerit seu convalescerint, ut infra illum mensem ad partes proprias et securitates redire poterit seu poterint. Nolumus autem presentem salvum conductum nostrum delicto alicujus personarum predictarum infringi, set quod delinquens si quis fuerit juxta quantitatem delicti (*sic*) prout justum fuerit puniatur. Presentibus pro quindecim diebus immediate sequentibus datam earundem in suo robore duraturis. Datum sub magno sigillo nostro apud Drumfres (*sic*), decimoseptimo die mensis Junii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo secundo, et regni nostri secundo.

An impression of the seal of the city of Carlisle is appended on a parchment label; the impression is on red wax. Obverse,—The Virgin seated, holding the infant Saviour on her knee, a lily in her right hand. Inscription,—*s. COMMVNIS : CIVIVM : KARLIOLENSIS*. On an inner circle,—*AVE MARIA : GRACIA PLENA*. Reverse,—a plain cross with a sex-foiled flower at the intersection, between four sex-foils. Inscription—*s. COMMVNIS : CIVIVM : KARLIOLENSIS*. The form is circular; diameter 3 inches.

ALBERT WAY.

⁵ John Langstrother, Proceptor of Balsall (Warwickshire), occurs in 1 Edw. IV. as one of the visitors of the Houses of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Rymer, vol. xi. p. 477.

⁶ Probably William Witham, Prebendary of Lincoln, who became Archdeacon

of Leicester in 1458, and Dean of Wells, 1469; he died there in 1472. Le Neve, edit. Hardy.

⁷ Thomas Colt occurs in the *Kalendar of the Exchequer*, in 2 Edw. IV. vol. iii. p. 2. He was "unus camerariorum de Scaccario."

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

DECEMBER 2, 1859.

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

IN opening the proceedings of another session, Mr. Morgan observed that, in compliance with a wish frequently expressed, it had been arranged by the Central Committee that the Monthly London Meetings should, in future, commence in December, and terminate in July, inclusive. He hoped that the members of the Institute, scattered throughout the country, would maintain with continued activity and willing co-operation the constant communication of such archæological discoveries and facts as might from time to time fall under their observation. With the cordial expression of his best wishes for the future, he (Mr. Morgan) could not refrain from offering his congratulation on the successful meeting which had taken place at Carlisle, and regretted that his public duties had prevented his taking part on that occasion. In looking forward, however, to the coming year, and to the proposed meeting of the Institute at Gloucester, Mr. Morgan felt much gratification in laying before the meeting the friendly encouragement received anew from the municipal authorities of that city, in a communication recently received from the Town Clerk, placing at the disposal of the Institute the Council Chamber with all accommodations which the Mayor and Corporation could offer, accompanied by the hearty assurance of co-operation in furtherance of the objects of the Society.

Mr. HILLARY DAVIES, of Shrewsbury, sent a tracing from his recent survey of the remains discovered at *Uriconium*. A special vote of thanks was unanimously carried for this obliging present; this plan, the most accurate ichnography of the buildings which have been brought to light, has, with the kind sanction of Dr. Henry Johnson and the Excavations' Committee, been engraved in illustration of Mr. Scarth's Report in the last volume of this Journal.¹

Mr. John Clark, Steward of the Featherstone Castle Estates in Northumberland, communicated the following account of an ancient wooden coffin, found with others in a meadow adjoining the South Tyne, near Featherstone Castle, the residence of John Hope Wallace, Esq.

"In the summer of 1857 I happened to see the letters of the late Colonel Coulson, of Blenkinsopp, and the late Mr. William Hutton, in the *Archæologia Æliana*,² giving accounts of wooden coffins discovered in

¹ Arch. Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266. In this Plan will be found the remains traced out subsequently to the publication of the Plan accompanying Mr. T.

Wright's useful "Guide to the Ruins," which may be obtained from the Publisher, Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury.

² *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. ii. p. 177.

Greensil Haugh, near Weyden Eals, in 1824. My curiosity being excited, I was desirous to try further explorations, and on making inquiries I found that two of the men employed in 1824 were still living, and could point out the exact spot where the discovery was made, and that numerous relics of the same description were there still to be found. After two days' search we were rewarded by finding an entire coffin. It lay scarcely four feet below the surface, the first 2 feet being a stratum of firm decomposed moss, upon pure river sand, resting on rough gravel. The moss was dry, but the sand and gravel were full of water. The interments lay S.E. and N.W., the head to the S.E. On taking off the lid I found the cist full of water, in which at the S.E. end I found many of the teeth in good preservation. Although much worn, some of the front teeth were beautifully white, but unfortunately the skull was entirely decayed. There were other bones, but almost all were much decomposed; the only entire one being the leg bone, from the knee to the ankle, which measured 16 inches in length. The coffin is the trunk of an oak, cleft and hollowed out; it did not appear to have been a root-length, as the stumps of two or three branches which seem to have been cut off when the cist was made are of small dimensions; from the absence of all white wood, and the rough guttered appearance of its surface, the tree must have been exposed in a dead state to the weather, some time before being fashioned into a coffin; probably it may have been a fallen tree, not one cut for the purpose. Had the sapwood been left on and rotted off after it was deposited, black mould must have surrounded it. Instead of this, the pure sharp granules of sand were lying close to the bole, and lodged in every little inequality. It had been split by wedges two inches broad, their impression being still discernible; the cleavage is rough and irregular owing to the knots and twisted grain of the wood. The scooping out does not appear to have been performed with any instrument like an adze; it had been cut with a hatchet into sections and then split out, leaving the concentric layers of wood unbroken. The instrument used appears to have been a sort of narrow hatchet, not a chisel and mallet, as in striking the workman had several times missed his stroke, and left its distinct indentation. The tool was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, round in the edge, and probably very sharp, as it had sunk deeply in at one stroke without much bruising or displacement. The coffin measures six feet inside, one foot wide at the head, thirteen inches at the shoulder, ten at the feet, and about the same in depth. The thickness of the sides averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and there are nine inches of solid wood at the head and feet. The lid was firmly secured at the head and feet by oak pins neatly rounded. The holes for the pins are seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and appear to have been bored with a wimble. The holes are roughly rounded at both ends, but the instrument used for this purpose must have been straight in the edge, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. It may deserve mention that the depth of the coffin appears to have been found too contracted for the feet, and two holes have been gouged out for the great toes.

"In one of our trials we found two large birch trees which were soft and spongy, but not disorganised, with the bark firmly adhering to the trunks. The bark of the birch appears almost indestructible, and it was remarkable to see its silvery appearance after such a lengthened interment among the silt. We also found part of an oak about fifteen feet long, which appeared to have been hollowed out like a canoe. But it was too imperfect to form

any decided opinion. There was another very perfect coffin lying close beside the one we lifted. The only circumstance worth notice in the situation where these ancient vestiges lay is that what is now a beautiful holm, sheltered from the northern and eastern blasts by a surrounding bank of wood, appears from the features of the surface and the nature of the soil and subsoil to have been formerly a lake. The river, even now but an imperfect outlet to the pent up waters in the valley, must at one time when forcing its way through the converging banks at the low end of the Haugh have overflowed the vale; and as there appears to have been a sort of island about the middle of it, this secluded spot might have been selected as the naturally moated stronghold or safe retreat for some tribe, possibly with a place of worship among the woods and waters; and, when lands and freedom were wrested from those hardy aborigines by the ambitious Romans, it seems no improbable conjecture also that they should here have taken shelter, where nothing now remains to mark the site of their sylvan settlement or sacred fane, with the exception of the remarkable interments which have been brought to light. The ancient veneration towards the deities or genii of the woods and lakes seems not unworthy of consideration, in reference to the position which has been described as selected for this curious Northumbrian cemetery.

"The meadow where the coffins were found is on the north bank of the South Tyne, about a mile north-east of Featherstone Castle. Surtees, in his clever literary fraud on Sir Walter Scott, selected this spot as the scene of the conflict between Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh and the Riddleys and Thirlwells, and he has drawn from a fertile imagination a vivid picture of the olden times. It is moreover curious that he has given the Haugh an appropriate name,—The Deadman's Shaw.³ The Maiden Way is within a mile west of the Haugh, and the Piet Yett, a small farm house close by the roadside, is the only name which appears to suggest any tradition associated with times of remote antiquity, or with the vestiges of an aboriginal settlement in this locality."

Mr. W. S. GREAVES offered some remarks on the peculiar class of early interments described in Mr. Clark's interesting communication. He referred especially to the very curious cist of oak preserved with its contents and an entire skeleton in the Museum at Scarborough. A detailed narrative of this discovery which occurred at Gristhorpe, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was published with engravings by Mr. Williamson, curator of the Scarborough Museum, and Mr. Greaves had the kindness to bring a copy of his Memoir for the inspection of the Society. Several other examples of a like mode of sepulture, which may have prevailed in sylvan districts, have occurred in East Yorkshire, and are described by Mr. Thomas Wright, *Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1857, p. 114. At Selby not less than thirteen interments were found, in trunks of trees similar to that at Scarborough; in this instance Mr. Wright is disposed to attribute the remains to the Anglo-Saxon age, and he regards the earlier coffins of this class as of the Romano-British period. Mr. Wylie, in a valuable Memoir in the *Archæologia*, has described similar tree-coffins found in the graves of the Alemanni in Suabia, and he observes that they are doubtless the *nothi*, to which allusion is made by early writers. Mr. Wylie suggests that it is well worthy of attention how frequently the

³ *Marmion*, and see notes in App.

vicinity of water has been selected for the sites of Teutonic burial-places.⁴ A like preference may probably be traced in regard to those of Celtic or other tribes, and the remark is interesting in connection with Mr. Clark's description of the spot in which the Northumbrian sepulchres were found.

Mr. JAMES YATES communicated a short account, received by him from the Rev. D. Gillett, Rector of Geldeston, Suffolk, regarding the discovery of a celt formed of fine compact chert, which he sent for examination. It had been found in 1845 by James Barber, a gardener in the adjacent parish of Stockton, Norfolk, who stated that it lay in brick earth at a depth of two feet, a circumstance which had caused it to be regarded with more than usual interest. Independently however of the remarkable fact of its deposit at a considerable depth in such a stratum, received in connection with recent observations on the discoveries of weapons and relics of flint in drift beds and positions, under such conditions that the artificial character of these objects had even been called in question, Mr. Yates pointed out that this celt, a specimen of most perfect workmanship and skilful finish, bears close resemblance to those which occur in Scandinavia. One extremity is very regularly curved, the smaller end is square; one of the sides also is rounded, the other presents a narrow flat edge. The length is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the greatest breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Mr. JOHN EMMET, at the suggestion of Lord Londesborough, communicated the following account of the examination of a Yorkshire tumulus, during the spring of 1859.

"This tumulus was a conical hill of large size, in the estate of R. Hadfield, Esq., on Thorp Moor, distant about a mile from Walton, about a similar distance from Thorp Arch, and two miles from Wetherby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It stands at the top of a field full of inequalities, occupying a somewhat commanding position, from which there is a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country, and the high road from Walton to Wetherby cuts through the extreme outer part of it, as the hedge, dividing the road from the field, passed directly over the middle of the mound. In making the road, the excavators left the mound, not so much probably from a notion of its antiquity, as from a wish to spare themselves the trouble of displacing so large a mass. With the exception of the trifling removal of a few cartloads of earth, the tumulus remained, half in the road and half in the field, from time immemorial covered with brushwood and trees, and forming a retreat for rabbits to the annoyance of the tenant. A desire to put an end to the destroyers of the crops, and also to turn the useless hill into serviceable land, induced the farmer to bring the pickaxe and spade into requisition and demolish the mound. Mr. J. R. Carroll had often visited it with me, and sometimes we believed, but sometimes doubted, its ancient character. After excavations had proceeded for a day or two, our doubts were removed. The following are my memoranda.

"The tumulus consisted of a cairn, formed of a large mass of stones (about fifty cartloads) of all sizes, from that of a nut to boulders of great weight, and measuring two feet across. Some of the largest stones were

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. pp. 130, 141: pl. xiii. See also on tree-coffins the Abbé Cochet's "*Tombeau de Childeric*," pp. 44, 47. Stukeley describes such an interment near Wormleighton, War-

wickshire; coins of Constantine lay with the bones. *Itin. Cur.* ii. p. 21. According to Giraldus, a *quercus cavata* served as the tomb of King Arthur, found at Glastonbury. *Speculum Eccl.*

at the outside of the cairn, as if to keep the lesser ones together, but many were in the interior. They were mostly cobble stones, but mixed up with pieces both of limestone and flagstone, piled up into a heap, about eight yards in diameter, and five feet high. The base of the cairn was laid upon an area of natural soil and gravel, and is not sunk below it, and the apex of the pile, instead of being pointed, presented a concave or basin-like form.



Section of a tumulus on Thorp Moor, Yorkshire.

"On a large stone, at the bottom of this cavity, were discovered remains of bones, very fragmentary, and they had evidently been subjected to cremation, as they were cracked and partially charred. The whole deposit was carefully collected, but, altogether, it was only a large handful. We looked in vain for flint or other remains; near the bones, however, about nine inches apart, we found an oxidised fragment of some ornament or coin of bronze, about the size of a shilling, but too much corroded to allow its character to be ascertained.

"We had cleared away half the tumulus; the stones having been removed, we examined the area of its base, and a few pieces of charcoal, mixed with black earth, were found; they were near the circumference of the tumulus, some yards distant from the centre. In the débris a small chipping of white flint was turned up. If an arrow head at all, it is an extremely rude one.⁵ It is an inch long, rather curved, and finished very obtusely. Still it might answer the purpose of a rude arrow-head or it might be one discarded during its formation. Several other pieces of flint appeared, but they are devoid of any artificial character, and are such as may be picked out of the magnesian-limestone soil of the district.

"Immediately under the base of the cairn, and almost central, the pickaxe struck upon something soft, and on clearing away the adjacent soil, we uncovered a mixture of calcined bones, charcoal, and red earth, showing unmistakeable signs of fire. Some of the stones and soil seemed hard burnt and caked together. We noticed the situation and extent of the deposit; a cavity seemed to have been hollowed out, nine inches to a foot deep, and eighteen inches diameter, and the deposit placed within it. The bones were not scattered about over a larger space than that described, and cremation, one would suppose, could not have taken place on that spot, the space is so limited. No pottery was discovered, nor a single relic of any description, except the fragment of bronze at the summit of the cairn; portions of charcoal without bones appeared in several places on the area of the base.

⁵ It is very similar to the flint flakes found in an urn in a tumulus in Lincoln-

shire by Mr. Trollope, figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 348.

"Thus, the bones having been burnt almost to ashes, and placed in the tumulus-pit, the cairn was raised over them; a few bones and the bronze relic being placed at the top, and then the whole was covered with a thick layer of soil, rising three feet over the top of the cavity which has been described, thus making the central height of the tumulus about seven or eight feet, the diameter twenty-four yards, and the circumference seventy-two yards.

"Close to this hill is a corresponding hollow in the field, from whence the soil seems to have been removed for covering the cairn. At the distance of three miles are two other tumuli; one of them a very large and high mound. At the same distance, in another direction (at Compton), we discovered a Roman Villa with fine pavements two or three years ago; and about two miles from this tumulus, is the Roman ford and the road to *Isturium*. The celebrated Cowthorpe Oak, the finest in England, and once probably a part of Knarborough forest, is not far off. These particulars may help us in the consideration of the tumulus. Some have supposed it to be British, of the earliest stone, or probably the bronze, period. There is no doubt it was the work of the Celtic inhabitants of our island. The paucity of relics may be an argument for the remote age of the barrow, no trace of civilisation being observable, except the bronze. Is the bronze to be accounted Roman, or is a more remote period indicated? The tumulus is interesting, as being the only one which has been opened, so far as I know, in the neighbourhood, for such objects are rare in the West, although frequent in the East Riding. The two tumuli at North Deighton, above referred to, may or may not be contemporaneous, but their proximity is a fact worth recording. I remember visiting the smaller of the two some time since, and I noticed several bones which had been turned out by the rabbits.

"What zest a popular legend would give to this dry description, like the tale of the fairies at Willey How? I have enquired if anybody had a story connected with this hill, but I can hear of none; strange to say, however, a dweller in the locality says he would not pass along the road that leads near the tumulus, at the dead of night, on any account!"

LORD LONDESBOROUGH, having inspected the bronze fragment noticed in Mr. Emmet's relation, expressed the opinion that it is of Roman date, but that its presence does not render the supposition less probable that the interment may be Celtic. The deficiency of any distinctive vestiges accompanying such interments renders their classification extremely difficult, whilst some archaeologists are disposed to assign them to the interval between the Romans and the Saxons, a period of great obscurity, more especially in the examination of the so-called British remains in remote districts of the country.

Mr. JOHN CROSBY, jun., of Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, communicated an account of several sculptured stones recently found, vestiges of Roman occupation at that place, supposed to be *Broconaca*. He kindly sent photographs of these remains, among which is a tablet representing a mounted warrior trampling upon a prostrate foe; the design is spirited: examples of this type of memorial have been found at *Cilurnum* on the Roman Wall, at Watermore and at Gloucester, and also at Mayence and other Roman sites on the Continent. The interesting discoveries at Kirkby Thore will be noticed hereafter.

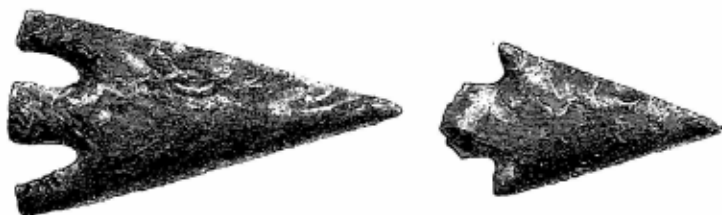
Dr. FERDINAND KELLER, President of the Society of Antiquaries at

Zürich, sent some notices in illustration of the curious plan of the Monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, in the ninth century, published by him, and reproduced in this Journal, vol. iv. p. 85. They related to a part of the establishment adjacent to the brewhouse and bakehouse, and appropriated to the *pilæ*, or mortars, of which Dr. Keller communicated examples.

Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH called attention to the fabrication of matrices of seals; he observed that on several occasions seals of jet or dark-coloured shale, undoubtedly forgeries, had been brought under the notice of the Society, but recently fictitious seals formed apparently of hone-stone had been brought into the market to deceive the unwary collector. One of these, a supposed seal of Lady Jane Grey as Queen, Mr. Bernhard Smith brought at a previous meeting; it has been described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 196. The authenticity of that seal had been strongly suspected; a fresh example, closely resembling it in workmanship, and fabricated of the like material, had recently come under his observation in a shop in Knightsbridge. An impression of this seal was exhibited; it is of lozenge form, engraved with an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, ensigned with a crown, and it bears the initials of Mary Queen of Scots, with the date 1545, being the year of her marriage with Darnley. Mr. Franks observed that he possessed a seal of the same material, with the name of King John; he considered these objects to be undoubtedly fictitious, and it is highly desirable that the existence of such forgeries should be made generally known to antiquaries.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.—Two arrow-heads of flint, one of them found about 1800, on Lanchester Common, co. Durham, and in the parish of Satley. It was presented to the Society by Mr. Woodhouse, of Scotswood, who stated that after paring and ploughing up



Flint Arrow-heads, found in co. Durham and Northumberland.

part of the common, now called Woodburn Farm, the arrow-head was found on the surface, washed clean by the rains. It is of black flint, barbed, with a short tang between the barbs, a variety of form which appears to be comparatively rare. (See woodcut). The second, of light-coloured flint and much smaller in size, is also barbed, with a tang prolonged considerably beyond the barbs; it was found in the Kielder Burn, North Tyne.*

* See Mr. Dunoyer's Classification of arrow-heads, in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 283. This specimen found in the Kielder Burn, and presented to the Newcastle Society by Dr. Charlton, bears

resemblance to fig. 5. Compare the various types found in Ireland, figured in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. Wilde, pp. 19-22.

These are very good examples of a class of objects not commonly found in the Border counties.

By Mr. BRACKSTONE.—Seven fragments of Samian ware with ornaments in relief; they were found in digging foundations for houses in Rack Street, Exeter, in August, 1859. Many Roman relics of this description have been disinterred from time to time in that city, and some good specimens of Samian are described and figured in Captain Shortt's *Sylva Antiqua Iscana*, p. 110, plates 7 to 10, and also in his *Collectanea Curiosa*.—A singular piece of ancient pottery, found at a considerable depth in Guinea Street, Exeter; and a portion of a vase of greenish-coloured glazed ware with scored ornaments, found in Queen Street.

By Mr. WARDELL, Town Clerk of Leeds.—Photographs of three panels of carved oak, which had formed parts of the front of a chest found at Meanwood near Leeds, and now in Mr. Wardell's possession. The central panel represents a talbot courant, possibly the crest or device of the family to whom the chest may have belonged. On one side was a panel displaying the sun, surrounded by a border thus inscribed, in black letter,—God saue the son that is so bryght;—on the panel on the other side appeared the moon, a crescent; with a bearded face in profile between the horns of the crescent—God that is the king of might saue the moone.—The date appears to be early in the sixteenth century. These photographs were kindly taken by Messrs. Huggon and Briggs of Leeds, for the purpose of presentation to the Institute.

By Mr. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Sketches of a *salade* which had been suspended for time immemorial in the chancel of the Abbey Church at Hexham, doubtless originally placed over the tomb of some person of note there interred. It had been traditionally associated with Sir J. Fenwick, slain at Marston Moor in 1644, but it is of a much earlier period, and Mr. Fairless suggested that it might have been part of the funeral achievement of Sir Robert Ogle, son of Robert Ogle of Ogle, and Elena, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Bertram, lord of Bothall. He was buried in 1410 at the back of a shrine or oratory in the south aisle of the choir, removed during the recent "restorations." A slab only now is left to mark the spot, with an inscription on a brass plate, and an escutcheon of the arms of Ogle (a fesse between three crescents) and those of Bertram (an orle), quarterly. The inscription, in black letter, is as follows *in extenso*.—*Hic iacet Robertus Ogle filius Elene Bertram filie Roberti Bertram Militis qui obiit in vigilia omnium sanctorum Anno domini m.cccc°.x°. ejus anime propicietur deus, amen.*—The head-piece at Hexham is however of rather later date, being the *salade* with a moveable vizor much in fashion about 1450 and throughout the reign of Edward IV. It precisely resembles that figured in Skelton's *Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory*, vol. ii. pl. 74, fig. 5. The vizor however is wanting, a fragment only now remaining, and in the centre of the ridge passing over the crown of the head there is a perforation doubtless for the purpose of affixing a crest or plume.⁹ Mr. Fairless stated that at the east end of the shrine or oratory in the south aisle of the choir, where Sir Robert Ogle was buried, there

⁹ This kind of head-piece continued in very general use in Europe through the later part of the fifteenth century. Compare one figured by Hefner, pl. 45, under that period. There is a fracture on the

left side of the *salade* at Hexham, and a skull was formerly shown as that of Sir J. Fenwick, broken in the same place. See the *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, Northumberland.

was an ancient painting representing Our Lord, with the Virgin and Infant on his right, and St. John on his left: it was a curious work with elaborate gilded ornament: after the contracting carpenter had sawn the shrine in pieces he claimed and carried off the painting to his house, and Mr. Fairless had in vain used all arguments with the churchwardens to effect the restoration of the relic.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An interesting fragment of metal-work, chased out for enamel, and representing a female figure, date about the fifteenth century: the enamel had entirely scaled off. It was found in the Thame.—A brass signet ring, engraved with the initials F. T.—Also a patron, or box to hold cartridges; date the sixteenth century.

By Mr. BOORE.—A bottle of Chinese porcelain of rich turquoise colour, with ornaments in low relief, and bearing the mark of the period of the Ming dynasty from 1465—1487. A fine metal vase of Chinese work, ornamented with enamel, a specimen of the *champlevé* process; date the sixteenth century.—A remarkable example of Majolica, with a figure of Leda.—Also a remarkable oriental weapon, the sword of Tippoo-Sahib. The hilt is of jade, inlaid with diamonds, rubies and emeralds; the damascened blade bears inscriptions in gold, signifying that it was the private sword of Tipu Sultan, and that whoever wields it, Victory should attend him. The maker's name, Asád Allah of Ispahan, is cited by Chardin as that of a famous armourer in the reign of Shah Abbas the Great. It bears also certain mystical words, and allusions to the peculiar tenets of the Sheá sect, to which Tippoo was strongly attached, as appears by his seal, by inscriptions on MSS. and other documents formerly in his possession.

By Mr. PHILLIPS.—A collection of reliquaries, rings, and other mediæval ornaments, and a remarkable riband-onyx of unusual dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.—Also a matrix, a casting in brass from a seal of James II. for the Duchy of Lancaster. It was purchased at Florence, and it was supposed that it might have belonged to Prince Charles Edward, who resided there during the latter part of his life. It appears to have been cast from an impression, in which the legend was slightly imperfect.

By Mr. G. BISH WEBB.—A diminutive compass used in the East Indies to indicate the direction of Mecca. It was taken from the corpse of a Sepoy in the Engine House at Lucknow, March 14, 1858, by Mr. F. Shortt, Assistant-Surgeon H.M. 20th Regiment; and it was described by him as a "*Kiùbbila-nummâr*, that which points to the *Kebîla* or Holy Stone at Mecca. The magnetic needle is placed transversely across the expanded wings and body of a little bird, so that its head always points towards the West. These objects are regarded as charms, and are obtained with difficulty."

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. READY.—Casts in gutta-percha from very fine impressions of the beautiful seal of Aymer de Valence; also of the curious seal and counter-seal of Tenby, the seal of Cardigan, and of a seal and countersal of James I., thus designated in the legend,—*Sigillum judiciale pro comitatibus Carmarthen, Cardigan et Pembrock*. The impression is appended to a document dated 5 Jac. I. and is in remarkably perfect preservation. These, with many other recent acquisitions in Wales, may be obtained from Mr. Ready, High Street, Lowestoft.

JANUARY 6, 1860.

The Rev. CHARLES W. BINGHAM, M.A., in the Chair.

The Rev. EDMUND VENABLES communicated an account of the discovery of a Roman villa in the grounds of the Vicarage at Carisbrooke, in April last, with a detailed account of the excavations, which he had received from Mr. Spickernell of Freshwater, under whose direction they had been carried out. The discovery had been regarded with peculiar interest as having brought to light the first remains of a Roman building in the Isle of Wight; and some antiquaries had previously been inclined even to call in question the Roman occupation of the island. A handsome tessellated floor has been uncovered, of which a coloured representation was kindly sent by Mr. John Brion, in illustration of the notices by Mr. Venables. It will accompany the full description of these interesting remains in the forthcoming work on the Antiquities of the Isle of Wight, by Mr. Ernest Williams and Mr. Brion; a ground-plan of the remains of the Villa will also be given.¹ Mr. Spickernell stated that the entire site had been exposed to view, including eight or nine chambers; his latest explorations had brought to light some of the arrangements of the furnace by which one of these apartments had been heated.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE gave the following account of some ancient remains in Lincolnshire:—

"I send for inspection some singular objects lately found in a tumulus in the parish of Hale Magna, Lincolnshire, because they afford a little further evidence of the existence and use of those somewhat curious relics, termed hand-bricks, in a new locality. In one of the Hale Magna glebe fields which had always been a grass-close until within the last seven or eight years, there existed a mound $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, and about 20 ft. in diameter. The present Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. F. Sugden, thinking it was only an ordinary modern deposit, ordered it to be levelled and spread over the surrounding field, when it was found that the whole consisted of burnt matter, and that this extended to a depth two feet below the surface. Amongst the ashes a considerable number of small bricks were found, of various shapes and colours, but mostly of a cuneiform character. Of these I send specimens. The first is a yellow brick, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. at the base, tapering towards the other extremity, and when perfect, it appears to have been 5 inches long. Another, more flat in form, is of a dingy purple hue, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide; the third is pale red, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at its broad end, and the fourth is yellow, and has all the appearance of being what has been designated a hand-brick. Below the whole pile of burnt matter, was found the jaw-bone of a deer, as I believe, and some other bones. The bricks were scattered amongst the burnt soil, so that no evidence could be obtained of their arrangement, to indicate their original application in connection with the mound around them; and the only clue as to the race by whom they may have been made, is supplied by the top of a bottle, apparently of Roman pottery, found in the field in which

¹ A concise Exposition of the Geology, Antiquities, and Topography of the Isle of Wight, by Ernest P. Williams, and

John Brion. Subscribers' names are requested to be sent to Mr. Brion, Newport, Isle of Wight.

the mound is situated, and not far from it. Probably the mound had previously been disturbed, and the original funereal deposit had been removed or destroyed, and I can only conjecture that the bricks may have been moulded so as to construct a rude kind of dome, or protecting covering, over the urn or remains of the deceased, and that the mound of ashes was heaped up above it. In connection with the jaw-bone found here, I would mention that a similar bone was found by me in opening a large tumulus last year, in the parish of Kirmond in Lincolnshire, and I send this for comparison. That tumulus, which is commonly called 'Bully-hill,' is 12 ft. high, and 78 ft. in diameter; it is situated on the edge of an old Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor, and two miles to the north of Ludford, a Roman station. After digging through 2 ft. of loam soil, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of a stiffer quality mixed with chalk, some fragments of Roman pottery were thrown up; then the bones of the animal, the jaw of which I have sent, and shortly afterwards four human skulls arranged carefully on a layer of thigh and other bones, and, a little apart, lay a perfect skeleton. Beneath these a great quantity of ashes and charcoal appeared, mixed with ordinary soil, and here some fragments of unbaked British pottery were found. Finally the natural surface was reached, upon which a floor or layer of pounded chalk had been spread before the ashes were placed upon it. No excavation had been made below the natural level, as the chalk had clearly not been disturbed beneath this mound, which had been piled together upon the original earthy layer or surface mould usually covering the Wold hills of Lincolnshire."



Hand-brick, found at Ingoldmells.
Length, 4 inches.

The brick lately found at Hale Magna resembles this in form and dimensions, but it is rather more regularly shaped, and the impressions of the fingers are less distinct. The rude wedge-shaped clumps found with it

One of the clumps of baked clay exhibited by Mr. Trollope bears close resemblance to the singular objects found on the coast of Lincolnshire, near Ingoldmells, at Wainfleet, at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, at Upchurch, and in some other places. They have been found by Mr. Lukis extensively dispersed in the Channel Islands, mostly with pottery, and occasionally with Roman remains, and in one instance with flint arrow-heads, Celtic pottery, &c., in a cromlech in Guernsey.² It is remarkable that the specimens found in Lincolnshire for the most part appear to have been formed by clenching the *left* hand, as is well shown by one presented to the Institute by Mr. Nicholson in 1850. The woodcut given at that time is here repeated, in the hope of drawing forth some further information.

² See the account of Mr. Lukis's investigations in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 175. Mr. Pishy Thompson in his *History of Boston*, p. 609, describes balls of burnt

clay found in great numbers on Wrangle Common, Lincolnshire, moulded in the hand by compressing the fingers, and similar to some found at Ingoldmells.

appear adapted to the supposed purposes of constructing a small bee-hive protection over the funereal deposit, in a locality where stone could not be obtained for the purpose.

A Memoir by Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., was then read, being an Introductory treatise on the History and Classification of Finger-Rings.

At the previous meeting the following query had been received, requesting information regarding certain remarkable cavities in the chalk at Chadwell in Essex, a short distance from the northern shore of the Thames. "In Hangman's Wood, about a mile north-east of Grays, are numerous holes, many now nearly filled up, but some so deep that a dog had to be drawn out as out of a well. These are called Daneholes, and are reported to have been made by the Danes, and to have been the means of a subterraneous communication with Tilbury, a few miles off. Can any one throw any light on this subject?" The pits in question appear to be the same which were described by Camden, who gave representations of two, from drawings which he had from a person who descended into them. They appear, according to the notion thus obscurely conveyed, to have been cylindrical shafts opening into curiously shaped chambers, which Camden supposed might have been made by the Britons in digging chalk for manure, or by the Saxons as granaries, &c.³

The anonymous query above mentioned having led to the investigation of the subject, inquiries were forthwith made in the locality. A communication had been received from one of the secretaries of the Essex Archaeological Society, Mr. H. W. King, stating that his attention had for some years been directed to these remarkable pits, and that he had repeatedly sought means to make scientific examination of them, which he hoped would be carried into effect during the next summer. He had, however, received information from Mr. Meeson, the proprietor of the extensive chalk-works at Chadwell, that persons had frequently descended into the pits, as it occasionally happens from their being situated in a wood, that fox-hounds fall into them. Mr. Meeson is disposed to regard these shafts as made solely for the purpose of procuring chalk, at some remote period, but that they are not of that great antiquity commonly assigned to them, Mr. King observed, that probably they may not be earlier than the Middle Ages, when great quantities of clunch appear to have been used in the churches of Essex, especially in that locality. It is hoped that this curious subject will be successfully investigated, and the results recorded in the Transactions of the Essex Society. It is stated that in some parts of Buckinghamshire chalk is procured, not from open quarries, by which a considerable extent of surface is lost for the purposes of agriculture, but from large subterraneous cavities, such as are found near Grays, accessible by deep cylindrical shafts.

Mr. EDWARD RICHARDSON stated that having seen in the papers a notice of the discovery of an effigy in Aston Church, near Birmingham, to which apparently a portion of actual armour was attached, he considered it desirable to ascertain the real facts. He had communicated with a zealous member of the Institute resident in the neighbourhood, and through him

³ Camden's Brit. edit. Gough, vol. 11, p. 119, pl. iv. See also the account of similar pits in Kent, vol. i. p. 313. In the additions by Gough, vol. ii. p. 130, it is said that Dr. Derham measured three

of the largest pits in Essex, in the parish of Chadwell, near the road to Stifford; they varied from 50 to 80 feet in depth. See also Morant's Essex, vol. i. p. 229.

with the Rev. G. Peake, Vicar of Aston: the inquiry having been met with great courtesy, Mr. Richardson had now the pleasure of placing before the Society a representation of the effigy, for which they were indebted to Mr. Alan E. Everitt, Secretary of the Society of Arts at Birmingham, who with great kindness had made a careful drawing on the spot. The effigy, as it appeared, had been found in October last, under the flooring of the pew in which the font is placed. Mr. Richardson considered its date to be about the time of Henry VI., and it deserves observation that no mention of any such monument is made by Dugdale in his History of Warwickshire. The portion of armour, however, found placed on the lower part of the face of the effigy, closely fitting it, and which some persons had conjectured might be real armour adjusted as an accessory to the sculpture, is evidently part of a head-piece of a much later period. Mr. Richardson remarked that he had noticed rivets, on one of the effigies in the Temple Church, by which he supposed that portions of metal might have originally been attached to the stone.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND.—Some ancient mining-implements found during the last year in clearing old workings at the Snow Brook mines, Plinlimmon, Montgomeryshire, and presented to His Grace by Sir Hugh Williams, Bart. These ancient lead workings, as stated by Captain Reynolds, Manager of the Mines, have been supposed to be of Roman date. The operations may however have been continued in Mediæval times. The objects sent by his grace's kindness for examination consisted of an iron pick-axe, with its haft of oak in good preservation, found in the bottom of the old workings, about 60 feet from the surface; a ponderous ball of stone, diameter about 5 inches, probably used in crushing or pounding the ore, and found in the same old workings at a depth of about 50 feet; also a portion of a stag's horn fashioned so as to be suited for the handle of some implement, such as a perforated maul or hammer-head of stone. Some interesting notices of ancient mines and mining implements in North Wales by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., will be found in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 68, where stone mauls used either for crushing ore, or for driving wedges in splitting the rock, relics of bronze, deer horns, &c., are described, found in the copper mines at Llandudno, and in the Amlwch Paris mine in Anglesea. Pennant mentions heavy pick-axes and other implements found in the old mines. See his Tour in Wales in 1773, vol. i. p. 52. An interesting representation of miners working with picks is to be seen in painted glass of the close of the thirteenth century, at Fribourg Cathedral, in windows given by various trade-corporations, among which the miners' occur. See Hefner, 1st Division, plate 20.

By the Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE.—A parchment MS. roll, with writing on both sides. On one side (*recto*) is a satirical poem in Norman French, composed probably to be sung in the halls of the barons soon after the disturbances in London in 1263. Unfortunately it is only a fragment, insufficient to determine the precise occasion on which the poem was written. Several nobles are here found together who afterwards took different sides,

such as the Earl Warenne, Sir John Giffard, Sir John d'Ayville, Sir Peter de Montfort, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leyburn, and several others, but the chief commendation is bestowed on Simon de Montfort. This curious fragment has been edited by Mr. T. Wright in the *Collection of Political Songs*, published by the Camden Society, p. 59. On the *verso* is part of an interlocutory poem in English, written in a hand of the beginning of the fourteenth century, as described by Sir Frederick Madden, by whom it has been printed in the *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, vol. i. p. 145. He observes that it is perhaps one of the earliest specimens remaining of this species of dramatic composition, and the dialectical peculiarities throughout are very remarkable. If complete, the tale, which it would probably prove to be, is to be sought in the east, whence it found its way into the *Gesta Romanorum* and other mediæval writings. Another and contemporary English version is the tale of Dame Sirith, printed in the *British Bibliographer*.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A.—Three shallow enameled basins (*gemelliones*) of the work of Limoges in the twelfth century. The first has a small spout under the rim, the design is in six-foiled compartments with a seated female figure in each, and a knight kneels before one of the figures. The second, with quatre-foiled compartments, displays dancers and musicians, and escutcheons of the arms of Courtenay and Lusignan. On the third appears a mounted knight, with an escutcheon charged with three crescents, also eight circular compartments with the arms of Burgundy, Courtenay, Dreux, and the following coat, *Or a cross moline gules a bend vert*. These basins appear to have been used in pairs, possibly for washing the hands after meals. See De Laborde, *Notice of Enamels in the Louvre*; Glossary, under *Bacins*. The fine examples exhibited were formerly at Rome, in the Museum at the Collegio Romano.

By Sir THOMAS R. GAGE, Bart.—An exquisite folding devotional tablet of silver gilt, with fourteen subjects painted in enamel, in the style designated translucent on relief. The subjects are, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Flagellation, Our Lord bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Taking down from the Cross, the Descent to Hades, the Resurrection, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the Virgin. Within one of the leaves are seen St. Anne and the Virgin, St. Catherine, and St. Margaret. The dimensions, when entirely opened, are 5½ inches, by 3 inches. Sir Thomas stated that this beautiful tablet was purchased in Portugal by his father. Mr. Franks considers it to be of French art, date about 1350. A smaller folding tablet with enamels in similar style and mounted in silver gilt, was in the Arundel Collection, and afterwards in the Duchess of Portland's Museum; it is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii. p. 332.

By the Rev. J. F. RUSSELL.—Three sculptures in ivory. The moiety of a small devotional folding tablet, date about 1300, representing the Crucifixion.—A devotional folding tablet, with subjects from the History of Our Lord, date about 1320. The introduction of the English rose and some other features might lead to the supposition that this sculpture was executed in England. It was in the late Mr. Pugin's collection.—A very remarkable group, representing the three Marys; date about 1400. Another group from the same composition, part of an altar-piece possibly, or *rétable*, is in Mr. Rohde Hawkins' collection. This last represents St. Peter cutting off the ear of Malchus.

Mrs. ALEXANDER KERR presented to the Institute nine photographs of mediæval plate, ivories, and choice art-examples in continental collections, including subjects of exquisite workmanship and taste.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Representations of an *enseigne* or pilgrim's badge (*signaculum*) of lead, in form of an *ampulla* or small bottle, with a loop or ear at each side, by which such objects were attached to the hat or the dress. It is here figured from sketches by M. Felix Devigne, of Ghent



Leaden ampulla, found in the Netherlands.
Original size.

author of the valuable work on Costume, entitled "*Vade-Mecum du Peintre*." The original badge is in the collection of the Abbé Frechon at Arras. On one side appears an escutcheon of the symbols of Our Lord's Passion ensigned with a crown, over which is the monogram IHS. On the other appears "*Notre Dame de Boulogne*," the Virgin in a ship, holding a rose, and with a lighted candle at each end of the ship. The Virgin of Boulogne-sur-Mer was an object of great veneration, especially by mariners; another pilgrim's sign with her image may be seen in Mr. Roach Smith's *Collectanea*, vol. i, pl. 33.⁴ The pilgrim in *Piers Plowman* wore "an hundred of ampullas" affixed to his hat as signs of his travels to many distant shrines; the *ampulla*, originally perhaps obtained only at Rheims, was the form in which these curious tokens were distributed at Canterbury and several other places. Examples of the "pilgrim's pouch" have been noticed in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 400, vol. xiii. p. 132.⁵

By Mr. J. G. WALLER.—A rubbing of a curious miniature Sepulchra Brass, in the private chapel of the Superior of the Béguinage at Bruges. It is a plate, measuring 17 in. by 10½ in., representing a young female in a flowing robe and mantle, with a kerchief over her head, and a *barbe*

⁴ The "*Histoire de N. Dame de Boulogne*" was published by Antoine Leroy, and has gone through many editions. The boat in which the Virgin is placed is sometimes accompanied by two angels.

⁵ See also Gardner's *Dunwich*, pl. 8, p. 66; Mr. Roach Smith's *Coll. Ant.*, vol. ii. p. 47; and his *Memoir in Journ.*

Brit. Archæol. Assoc. vol. i. p. 200; Mr John Gough Nichols's *Pilgrimages to Walsingham and Canterbury*, p. 70, and the various *ampullas* found in the Seine at Paris, figured by M. Forgeais in his "*Notice sur des plombs historiques*," Paris 1858, p. 80.

covering her chin. Over her left arm hangs a *sachet*, possibly an *ailmonière*, or the forel enclosing some devotional book. A scroll proceeding from her united hands is thus inscribed,—*Mater · Jhesu · ora · pro · nobis*—; around the margin is the following inscription,—*+ HIER · LEGHET · JONOVRAWE · GRIELE · VAN · RWESCUERE · F · IAS · DIE · STAERF · INT · IAER · CCCC · X · VP · DEN XIX · DACH · IN · MEYE*. The figure measures only $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. This memorial is figured in the *Annales de la Société d'Emulation de Bruges*, 1852; it is there observed that the omission of the *M.* in the date, and the comparatively unskilful execution of the word after *STAERF* (died), appear to indicate that the latter portion of the legend was engraved by a second hand. The trailing vine in the field of the engraving is conjectured to be allusive to the *Wyngaert* (vineyard), a name anciently used to designate the *Béguinage*, but the writer states that it must remain doubtful whether *Griele Van Ruwescuere* was a sister of that establishment. He supposes that this memorial, and an incised slab with two figures in costume of an earlier period, in the centre of which the plate is affixed, may have been removed to the oratory of the Mother Superior from an adjoining church rebuilt in the sixteenth century. In this interesting little plate peculiar details will be recognised, familiar to the English collector of Sepulchral Brasses, as shown in examples in this country at Lynn, St. Albans, Newark, &c., considered to be of Flemish workmanship. It has been figured in the last volume of this Journal, p. 394, through the kindness of Mr. Weale of Bruges, in whose forthcoming work on the Brasses and Slabs of Northern Europe and France it will be found more fully noticed.⁶

MEDIAEVAL SEALS.—By Mr. CHARLES SPENCE:—impression from the matrix of the seal of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Walsoken, Norfolk, in possession of Mr. Cocks, at Hatfield Broad Oak. The seal, of pointed-oval form, bears a representation of the Trinity under a canopy of shrine work; below is an escutcheon charged with a chalice, within which is placed a paten. The legend, in black letter, is as follows,—*Sigillum · hospitalis · sante · trinitatis : de · Walsokyn*. This house is not mentioned in the *Monasticon*; *Blomefield* gives some account of it in the *History of Norfolk*, vol. ix. p. 129, and of the remarkable indulgences granted by several Popes to the fraternity; he describes also a seal of the Hospital, but wholly different from that exhibited.

FEBRUARY 3, 1860.

The LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE communicated the satisfactory progress effected, as he confidently hoped, with respect to the question of Treasure-trove in Ireland. He had addressed a Memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject, and a favourable reply had recently been received, accompanied by a statement from the Queen's Remembrancer in Scotland, Mr. Henderson, regarding the recent concessions made in that country, and the course of proceeding now authorised there by the Government. Lord Talbot had moreover been requested to obtain the opinion of the Royal

⁶ This valuable series of engraved memorials existing on the Continent will range with Messrs. Waller's English

Sepulchral Brasses. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. W. H. Weale, 15, Denmark Grove, Barnsbury, London.

Irish Academy as to the advisability of following the same course in Ireland. The matter had been laid before the Council of the Academy, by whom the plan had been cordially approved; and Lord Talbot entertained the hope that a speedy adjustment of the question might now be hopefully anticipated, by the extension of favourable concessions on the part of the Crown to the whole of the United Kingdom, as had already been so satisfactorily obtained in Scotland.⁷

The Rev. W. J. COPPARD, of Plympton, Devon, referring to the numerous so-called Druidical remains in Dartmoor, and their interest as compared with similar monuments in Cumberland and Westmoreland, which the members of the Institute had recently had the opportunity of examining, stated the necessity of exerting some conservative influence to rescue from mischievous injuries even these rude memorials in such remote districts. "The last time" (Mr. Coppard observed) "I had an opportunity of indulging in a ramble among these interesting remains on the Moor, I had the satisfaction of saving a good example of an avenue or parallelithon from utter destruction. It was at Trowlesworthy, near Shaugh. A party of navvies were employed in cutting a small ditch for a water-course. The wild tract around is pastured by sheep, &c., so that it became necessary to make little footways, hardly to be called bridges, for the cattle as well as the shepherds. To save the trouble of getting materials at a very trifling distance, the men were carrying off some of the stones from the avenue which was near at hand, and had blasted some of them with gunpowder. Fortunately the work of destruction had only just begun; I took upon myself to stop this mischievous proceeding, and hastened to my friend Admiral Woolcombe, the owner of the property. He thanked me for what I had done, and immediately despatched peremptory orders to prevent any similar damage in future."

Lord BRAYBROOKE then gave a very interesting relation of the results of his recent excavations at Chesterford, describing numerous antiquities which he had kindly brought for examination, with drawings by the skilful pencil of Mr. Youngman, of Walden. A full account of these discoveries will be given hereafter.

A memoir on Posy Rings was then read, by Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A. It has been printed in this Journal, vol. xvi., p. 307.

Mr. F. T. DOLLMAN offered some observations on Domestic Architecture in Scotland, in explanation of a large series of interesting drawings which he exhibited on this occasion. He pointed out the leading features of design and execution in which the examples of Mediæval Architecture in Scotland differ, as contrasted with those in our own country. Mr. Dollman noticed the peculiarities regarding the prevalent form of the arch at various periods; the pointed arch is unknown among the architectural monuments of North Britain, whilst the circular-headed arch was retained almost to the latest times, and great difficulty has thus arisen in fixing with precision the dates of certain buildings. The four-centred arch is nowhere found. Some of the features of detail, the buttresses, &c., in Scottish architecture may seem deficient in delicacy of design, but all these features are found well suited to the requirements of the climate. Among the numerous interesting buildings illustrated by the drawings exhibited, which have

⁷ See the account of the course now authorised by the Treasury in Scotland, in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 196.

been prepared for his work on Domestic Architecture, in course of publication,⁸ Mr Dollman specially directed attention to the varied and beautiful features of the palace and church at Linlithgow. In the latter a singular feature deserves notice. It is a window of the class usually designated low-side windows, in a very unusual position, at the west end of the south aisle.

Mr. G. V. Du NOYER sent an account of certain sepulchral memorials in Ireland, accompanied by careful drawings of the most remarkable examples. They consisted of incised cross-slabs and tomb-stones, which he described as Anglo-Norman. 1. The tomb of Robert de Sardelowe, in the graveyard of the Black Abbey or house of Dominican Friars at Kilkenny. It bears a cross, of which the limbs and extremities of the shaft are trefoiled; on one side of the shaft is the following inscription lengthways,—✠ MESTER : ROBERD : DE : SARDELOVE : GIT : ICI : DEV : DE : SA ALME : EIT : MERCI : PAT' N'R. This is the memorial probably of Robert de Serdeli or Schardelowe, as the name is written variously, canon of the cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, about 1245—50. The family were anciently settled in Norfolk. This cross-slab is figured in Mr. Prim's memoir on the discovery of ancient tombs at the Dominican Abbey, in the Transactions of the Kilkenny Society, vol. i. p. 455.—2. A cross-slab, found in Prior Street, Kilkenny, inscribed ✠ HIC IACET VALTERVS CLVHY or CLVAX, and figured in Mr. Prim's memoir, p. 457; he assigns its date to the latter part of the thirteenth century. There appears to be a mark of contraction over the c in the name, which possibly has not hitherto been correctly read.—3. A cross-slab in the churchyard of Fethard, co. Wexford, thus inscribed upon the chamfered edge—✠ THOMAS DE ANGAYNE GIST ICI DEV DE SA ALME EIT MERCI AMEN. Date, the close of the thirteenth century. The late Mr. Kemble, as Mr. Du Noyer stated, informed him that a brother of the Order of the Hospitalers so named, had, as he believed, come over to Ireland about that period to make a visitation of certain establishments of the Order, and he conjectured that this might be his memorial.—4. A very singular slab, with a very rich cross flory, and above, as if issuing behind the head of the cross, are two busts, a male and a female head in relief, sculptured in a recessed space under a kind of irregular canopy. It was found in the graveyard of the old church at Bannow, co. Wexford, and is inaccurately figured, Trans. Kilkenny Soc., vol. 1., p. 194. At the sides of the shaft of the cross is the following inscription in black letter,—Hic iacet ioanes colfer qui obiit anno d'ni . . . ccc . . . anna siggin que obiit . . . quoru' a'iabus propicietur . . . amen. The name Culfer is still very common in Wexford; Siggin is no longer found in that county, the last of the name having died about fifty years since, but it occurs in other parts of Ireland, and also the local name Sigginstown, &c. Another memorial, similar in the introduction of the busts of the deceased above the cross, was found at Trim, co. Meath, and is noticed in this Journal, vol. ii., p. 91, where is also figured a memorial at Bredon, Worcestershire, which presents the like feature in its design.⁹ Mr. Du Noyer assigns the date of the tomb of John Colfer to the close of the fourteenth century. Spaces were left blank, and the dates of deaths never inserted.—5. A slab of dark-coloured slate at Jerpoint Abbey, the figure represented by incised lines; the head in low relievo, sculptured

⁸ Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture in Great Britain; by F. T. Dollman and J. R. Jobbins; London, Masters: in numbers each containing four plates.

⁹ See also some cross-slabs, &c., in which the head or bust of the deceased appears over the cross. Cutts' Manual of Sepulchral Slabs, pl. 31, 67, 69.

out of the thickness of the slab, and not projecting above its surface. Mr. Du Noyer assigns the date to the close of the thirteenth century. It will be seen that immediately over the head there is a square cavity (see woodcut) in which, as he conjectured, might have been affixed a brass plate, or some accessory to the staff in the right hand of the effigy, such as a gonfanon or small banner. This is, however, improbable; it is difficult to explain the intention of this receptacle, in which a relic, or some object connected with the deceased, may have been placed. The cists cut out of the rock near St. Patrick's Chapel, at Heysham, Lancashire, appear to present a feature in some degree analogous; we there find, at the head of coffin-shaped cavities, of which some are fashioned according to me-



Incised Slab of Slate at Jerpoint Abbey, co. Kilkenny.
Length, 6 ft.; width at the head, 2 ft. 7 in.

diaeval usage to fit the head and shoulders, small rectangular depositories, of which the intention has not been explained. The costume of the effigy here figured is curious; the tight tunic or *cote-hardie* of the times of Edward II. and Edward III. was frequently buttoned down the front, as shown, among many examples, in the miniature bronze figure of William of Hatfield, on the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey. On this slab at Jerpoint, however, two rows of buttons appear, and a singular little

garment, resembling a short smock-frock, reaching only to the girdle, which, according to the fashion of the period, encircles the hips, not the waist. The tight hose and long pointed toe are familiar features of the costume of the period; and some kind of hood is doubtless here represented, possibly dropped on the neck, and forming a roll like a collar, but the details of the head and its covering are not very intelligible. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the object held in the right hand is defaced. The costume being wholly secular, although scarcely to be designated military, this object, which at first sight is somewhat cruciform in appearance, is probably a spear provided with a cross-bar, like the *mora* of the Roman *venabulum*, or hunting spear. Two good examples of such spears, but of an earlier period, are figured in the catalogue of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum, p. 103; another, found at Nottingham, is figured in this Journal, vol. viii., p. 425. The spear, with one or more short transverse bars at the head, appears frequently in illuminations of the Anglo-Saxon and later times, and many examples will be found in Mr. Hewitt's Arms and Armour in Europe. Compare Hefner, Div. I. pl. 33. We have not found instances of such a weapon, probably used in the chase, at the period to which the curious memorial at Jerpoint Abbey may be referred.

A short report of recent results of the excavations at *Urioconium* was received from Dr. Henry Johnson. The Roman street marked *MM*, in Mr. Hillary Davies's plan (engraved for this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266) has been traced for about 300 feet, to the extreme limits of the ground which, with the Duke of Cleveland's sanction, has been placed under the control of the Excavations' Committee. The street runs parallel to the building *L*, which appears to have formed the exterior face of the mass of buildings of which the hypocausts were a part, and in which it is supposed that an extensive establishment of baths, public and private, existed. The small chamber *II*, in which there were numerous hollow flue-tiles arranged along the wall, has been cleared; it was, as it is believed, a *calidarium*. On the east side excavations have also been carried out, and the furnace where the fire was made for heating the hypocaust has been shown. The hypocausts *E*, *F*, &c., have been more fully cleared, and are now well shown. In the space between *G* and *H* another hypocaust has been opened, in which part of the *suspensura* has been preserved, being formed of a layer of concrete, about 10 inches thick, supported by pillars still *in situ*. On the north face of this part of the buildings, fronting the "Old Wall," tessellated work has been found, forming a decorative pattern on the vertical surface of the wall, in like manner as in another part of these buildings; a mode of decoration which does not appear to have been found elsewhere in this country. It is noticed in Mr. Wright's Guide to the Ruins, p. 84. Dr. Johnson gave a brief notice of some other details, and of numerous coins, *volsellæ*, and various ornaments; also of the iron tire of a wheel which had been found, with the iron work of the nave, in a fair state of preservation. The tire measures nearly 3 feet in diameter, and is unusually narrow. Dr. Johnson stated that a second donation of fifty guineas had been received from Mr. Botfield, in furtherance of these interesting explorations.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HUGH MCKIE, of Carlisle:—A drawing of an inscription found during the previous month at Carlisle, in excavations for the new Journal

office, English Street. It is the lower portion of a plain tablet, upon which, in a slightly recessed panel, the following words may be read :—

..... LVCA
PRAEF ALAE AVGVSTAE
PETRIANAE TGRQ M C R
D D

This fragment is of considerable interest, as the learned historian of the Roman Wall, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, remarked, on account of the mention of the *ala Petriana*, which appears to have been stationed at Petriana, on the line of the Roman Wall. "The first notice of this *ala*" (Dr. Bruce observed) "is in the *tabula honestae missionis*, found near Stannington, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1761, and known as the Rivingling rescript. (See Camden's Brit. ed. Gough, vol. i. p. 263.) It is dated in the 8th *Tribunatus* of Hadrian, A.D. 124. The troops mentioned in it were under Platorius Nepos, of whom many traces occur on the Roman Wall. Again, in the *Notitia*, we find, next after the 1st cohort of Dacians at Amboglanna,—'Præfectus *alæ Petriane* Petrianis.' As Cambeck Fort, now Walton House, is the first Station that we know to the west of Amboglanna, this has been generally supposed to be the *Petriana* of the *Notitia*. No inscriptions, however, mentioning the *ala Petriana*, have there been found. The only inscription known to Horsley, mentioning this *ala*, was one seen by Camden at Old Penrith, but which was lost before Horsley's time. He gives it thus, *in extenso*,—Gaduno Ulpus Trajanus emeritus *alæ Petrianæ* Martius faciendum procuravit. (Brit. Rom. p. 273.) No other inscription mentioning this body was discovered until the curious cutting on the limestone quarry at Bankhead near Lanercost, found last year,—

I · BRVTVS
DEC AL PET.

which may be thus read—J. Brutus decurio *alæ Petrianæ*. The clearness and correct form of the letters in the inscription newly found at Carlisle, are remarkable. There are no ligatures. On these accounts we may assign it to an early date.

"There are some other points well deserving of notice. In no inscription previously known had this *ala* been denominated *Augusta*, *torquata*, or *milliaria*, or been said to consist of Roman citizens. I would venture a conjecture that after the date of this inscription the *ala* diminished in numbers, and that the new recruits were not all Roman citizens. The station at Walton House is a small one. Mr. Maclauchlan, in the Survey of the Wall, gives it as containing 2½ acres. This is too small for a *milliary ala*.

"This, it is believed, is the first time that the epithet *torquata* has been found upon an inscription in this country. Orellius gives only one instance (No. 516), at Attidium in Umbria, and it is singular that it relates to the same *ala Petriana*, but there denominated—MILLIAR · C · R · BIS TORQVATAE. Fabretti cites an inscription with the name—PRAEF · ALAE · MOESICAE · FELICIS · TORQVATAE, the epithet, he observes, being of great rarity. There can be no doubt that it implied a distinction for some act of special valour; and the torque is supposed to have been chiefly used by the natives of Western Europe. The horse soldiers attached to the legions were chiefly auxiliaries, and though this *ala* consisted of Roman citizens, they may have been

Gauls, or of some other tribe among whom the fashion of the torque prevailed." The interesting tablet kindly communicated by Mr. McKie, will be figured in the forthcoming "Corpus Inscriptionum" of the Roman Wall, to be published through the liberality of the Duke of Northumberland.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of Newcastle.—A bronze blade, of comparatively unusual occurrence in the North of England, found in draining at Carham, Northumberland. Its length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A long rivet remains, one of those by which the handle was attached.—A bronze socketed celt, in unusually fine preservation, found at Hesleyside, Northumberland; and another socketed celt, of a type rarely found in the North, resembling that found near Brighton church, and figured in Sussex Arch. Coll., vol. ii., p. 268, fig. 12. An example of this form, found at Bath, is in the Duke of Northumberland's Museum at Alnwick, and specimens have occurred in Jersey and in Normandy, but it is believed that the type is extremely rare in the Northern counties. The celt exhibited was disinterred with Roman remains at Chester-le-Street, Durham.

By the Rev. HUGH JONES, D.D., Rector of Beaumaris.—Three Roman third brass coins, found in an encampment at Llanvihangel-Tin-Sylwy, in Anglesea, called Bwrdd Arthur, in the parish of Llangoed, overlooking Red Wharf Bay. They were picked up by a boy who was rambling over the heights. The fortified works at this spot are curious; the stronghold is surrounded by a kind of rude stockade, formed of small slabs of stone set edgeways on their ends, and now much broken. Two of the coins appeared to be of Carausius, one of them with the reverse SALVS. AVG. They are, however, in a very defaced condition.

By LORD BRAYBROOKE.—A gold ring, found in 1844, at the seat of the late Lord F. Godolphin Osborne, on Gogmagog Hills, near Cambridge, and recently presented to Lord Braybrooke by the Duke of Leeds. The setting is (as supposed) a burnt cornelian, of oblong hexagonal form, engraved with a flower or little branch, surrounded by the legend, MISE VIVAS. The hoop is of irregularly multangular form, six-sided. Weight, 131 grains. The Greek name Misa was that of a mystic being in the Orphic Mysteries, perhaps the same as Cybele; and it here occurs, doubtless, as the *prænomens* of some Roman lady to whom the giver of the ring wished long life. The names Mesa, Messia, Musa, Misella, &c., occur in inscriptions given by Gruter. Several similar examples of inscriptions have been described in Mr. Waterton's Memoir on Posy Rings in this Journal, vol. xvi. pp. 307, 308.—



Roman Gold Ring, found in
Cambridgeshire.



Chinese Gold Ring, found
in Ireland.

A gold ring, stated to have been found in a peat-bog near Lurgan, co. Armagh, in March last. (See woodcuts). The weight is 234 grains. The discovery

in Ireland of this object, undoubtedly of Chinese origin, and apparently of no great antiquity, may be classed with the singular discoveries of seals of Chinese porcelain in that country, of which examples have been noticed in this country. It may also deserve remark, that pieces of the perforated Chinese currency, called *cash*, of sonorous base metal, and of comparatively recent date, have occurred in Ireland on several occasions. One of these is figured by Vallancey, Coll. Hib. iv. p. 32, and in Camden's Brit. edit. Gough, vol. iv. p. 232.

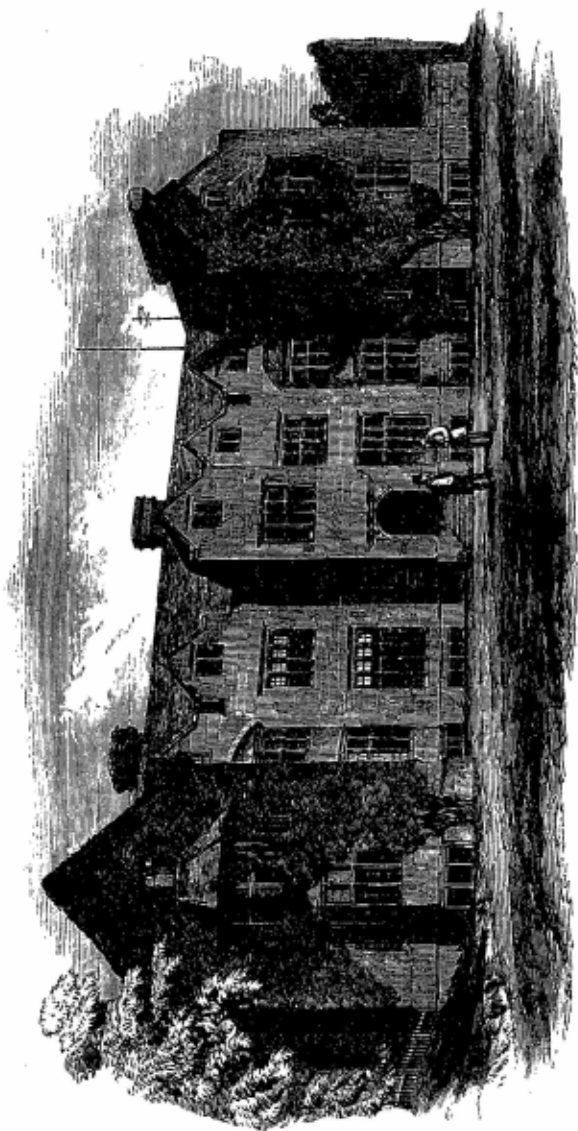
By Mr. C. H. PURDAY.—Drawings of some interesting sculptured relics found at Carlisle Cathedral and at Lanercost Priory, Cumberland. The first is the head of a cross, found in the south clerestory wall of the nave, at Carlisle; it is a fragment of stone, about 4 inches in thickness, and about 2 feet 4 inches square, carved on both sides with a cross patée. The second is a diminutive coffin-slab, with a cross flory in relief, and a pair of shears at the dexter side of the shaft. The chamfered edges of the slab are moulded, and carved with the nailhead ornament. This memorial, which doubtless marked the burial-place of a young girl, measures only 21 inches in length, and was found at Carlisle in the cemetery near the N.W. angle of the north transept, in 1854. Lastly, part of the shaft of a cross, now placed in the crypt at Lanercost. It bears an inscription, now imperfect, part of the stone having been defaced, through its being used as a gravestone. It appears from an entry in the handwriting of Lord William Howard in the Chartulary of Lanercost at Naworth, that this relic was dug up in his time on the green before the church, and that the inscription was then perfect, as follows:—*Anno ab incarnatione MCCXIII. et VII. anno interdicti optinente sedem apo'cam Innocent. III. imperante in Alemania Othon' regnante in Francia Philippo Joh'e in Anglia Will'mo in Scot. facta est hec crux.*—It was subsequently fixed in the wall of a barn near the Priory. The length of the fragment is 4 feet 7 inches. It has been figured by Lysons, Hist. of Cumb. p. ccij.

By Mr. R. PHILLIPS.—Several specimens of mediæval and cinquecento jewelry; also a stirrup of pure Mexican silver, a relic of the luxurious display of the Spanish cavaliers in South America.

MEDIÆVAL SEALS.—By Mr. W. F. VERNON.—An impression of the Privy Seal (*sigillum secretum*) of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, taken among the plunder of his camp after the fatal battle of Granson in 1476. The matrix, of solid gold, undoubtedly the most elaborate and remarkable example of the period now existing, is preserved in the Public Library in Lucerne, having been part of the spoils allotted to that canton after the memorable conflict with the Burgundian army. This admirable example of sphragistic art has been figured, on a reduced scale, in the *Trésor de Numismatique; Sceaux des Grands Feudataires*, pl. xvii. fig. 2, where the Duke's Great Seal is also given. The silver seal of Anthony, Bastard of Burgundy, brother of Charles the Bold, which had likewise been preserved from the spoils of Granson, has been figured in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 347, from the original matrix in the Public Library at Zürich.

By Mr. C. SPENCE.—An impression from a matrix in possession of Mr. Cocks, Hatfield Broad-Oak, Essex, being the seal of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Walsoken, Norfolk. The device is the usual representation of the Trinity, under a canopy of tabernacle-work, and beneath is an escutcheon charged with a chalice, and a disc, probably the paten, placed within it. The inscription around the seal, which is of pointed-oval

form, is as follows (in black letter)—Sigillū : hospital' : Sante : trinitat' : de : Walsokn. Date, early in the fifteenth century. Blomefield has collected many particulars relating to this hospital, and the extraordinary indulgences granted by several popes to its benefactors. Hist. Norf. vol. ix. p. 129. See also Taylor's Index Monast. p. 61. The common seal of the brethren and sisters there given is wholly different to that now noticed.



Faxhill, near Landfield, Sussex.

From a photograph by Sir T. Mayon Wilson, Bart.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, RELATING TO THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society, vol. xi. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1859.

WE have here an agreeable proof of the continued activity of a Society which has made itself an enduring name, and taken a very prominent place among associations of its kind. Without further remark we will proceed to call the attention of our readers to the contents of the volume, premising only our due acknowledgments and thanks to the Committee of the Sussex Archaeological Society, for having, as on former occasions, allowed us the use of the woodcuts which illustrate our notice of this addition to their series of annual publications.

"Paxhill and its neighbourhood ; with extracts from the Manuscripts of the Wilson family," is the title of a contribution by Mr. Blencowe. Paxhill is the name of a house in the parish of Lindfield, about two miles north-east of the Hayward's Heath station. It was built near the end of the reign of Elizabeth, and was the residence of the Board family, whose descendants by the female line are the present proprietors. It ranks among several good examples of the domestic architecture of that period in the county. Of one of them, Danny, we gave, by permission of the Sussex Archaeological Society, a print in our last volume ; and we are now enabled by the like favor to place before our readers one of Paxhill, from a photograph by Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart. Though this house is smaller than Danny and some of the others, the difference in size is in some measure compensated for by its situation and aspect. Unlike most of the contemporary houses in the county, it occupies an elevated site and fronts towards the west. "Such," observes Mr. Blencowe, "it is well known, is not generally the case with our houses of that age : most of them lie immediately under the Downs, and look to the north and east. Shelter was, of course, in some degree, their object ; but there was a prevalent notion in those days, and long afterwards, that the south wind brought sickness on its soft wings, and that the north and east winds were the harbingers of health, which probably had much more to do with it. Tusser, in his *Five Hundred points of Good Husbandry*, says,

'The south, as unkind, draweth sickness too near ;
The north, as a friend, maketh all again clear.'

"Hentzner, a German, who visited England in those days, speaking of Oxford, observes, 'Its site is wholesome, being situated in a plain, encompassed with hills, and shaded with woods, so as to be sheltered from the sickly south on the one hand, and from the blustering west ; but open

to the east, that blows serene weather, and to the north, that preventer of corruption.' This idea prevailed at least a century later. In a work published in 1655, called *'Health's Improvement'*, written by that ever-famous Thomas Moffat, doctor in physic, this passage occurs: 'Consider how any house or city is situated; for the air is qualified accordingly. If they be placed south-east, south, and south-west, and be hindered from all northern blasts, by opposition of hills, they have neither sweet water nor wholesome air.' We will not follow the doctor through his list of diseases incident to these respective winds, but merely mention 'catarrhs in adults, and convulsions in children, as amongst the most prevalent.'" The paper is illustrated also by engravings of some other houses of about the same period in that neighbourhood, namely, Holmesdale in Fletching from a photograph by Sir Thomas M. Wilson; Chaloners in Lindfield from a drawing by Miss Wilkinson; and another old timber house in the same place. Chaloners, of



Chaloners in Lindfield, Sussex.

From a drawing by Miss Wilkinson.

which we avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us of giving a print, derived its name from a family settled at Lindfield in the fifteenth century; it may probably be referred to the time of James I. On the chimney-piece in one of the rooms are the arms of that family, *az.* a chevron *arg.* between 3 mascles *or.* At a later period the Chaloners became possessed of the mansion of Kenwards in Lindfield, as well as that of Broadhurst in Horsted Keynes, and of Stantons and Chapel Hayes in Chiltington, all in Sussex. Holmesdale, though now reduced to a farm-house, was in its best days the residence of an ancestor of Sir Thomas M. Wilson. By the aid of papers in that gentleman's possession, Mr. Blencowe has given us further memoirs of this branch of the Wilson family, from the time when John Wilson, a lawyer, son of another John Wilson, of Tockwith near York,

first settled in Sussex, to the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of whom some memoirs were published in vol. ix. of the Sussex Archaeological Collections. These earlier notices of the family are by no means devoid of interest, and serve to illustrate the manners and social usages of those times. The first settler in this southern county had to establish his pretensions to gentility against the disparaging allegations of some persons of inferior condition, whose dishonest practices he had stopped. We learn too how the manor of Eastbourne, which became the favorite residence of his successor, was enhanced by the wrecks off Beachy Head, and by the large number of wheatears taken there, these birds being then esteemed so great a delicacy that a few of them were an acceptable present to a king, and not without their effect in securing a favorable place in the royal memory. The kidnapping of a younger son of a baronet and sending him as a slave to Jamaica in 1695 is hardly less note-worthy than the appointment of a remote Yorkshire cousin, though a layman, to the Deanry of Durham.

From Mr. Blencowe also, jointly with Mr. Lower, we have some extracts from the Diary of a village Pepys, who flourished as a general shopkeeper at East Hothly about a century ago. Recent as this is, the worthy tradesman presents an interesting view of the state of manners and intelligence in a retired part of the country at that time. In many respects it bears a remarkable resemblance to that of the previous century in a better condition of life, and forms a curious link between the seventeenth century and the present. The influence, however, due to the occasional residence of a distinguished nobleman and statesman in the same village, is not to be overlooked in estimating the social condition at that time of such persons as the diarist and his country neighbours.

Mr. Martin, who has for many years resided at Pulborough and taken great interest in the Roman way which passed through the site of that village, has given the results of his observations and inquiries in regard to it, under the title of "Some Recollections of a part of the 'Stane Street Causeway' in its passage through West Sussex." He has treated of it chiefly from Bignor Hill to the northern confines of the county, being the part best known to him. When briefly noticing its course through the woods between Halmaker and Bignor Hill, he mentions tumuli there likely, he says, to be yet undisturbed; and he suggests that they may contain interments like the very remarkable stone sarcophagus, in which were glass, pottery, and a pair of sandals, discovered some years ago at Avisford. He "had the good fortune to see the sarcophagus figured in Dallaway's *History*, with all its contents, a few days after the discovery. Every thing was then fresh, and in excellent order. The sandals were unbroken, and the leather so little decayed, as to admit of being handled. The cyst (in the Chichester Museum), now so much mutilated, had a coffer-like lid, being counter sunk, like the lid of a common band-box, to the depth of two or three inches." He considers that the four lamps, one of which stood on a bracket at each corner of the sarcophagus, were left burning when it was closed. The stone of which the sarcophagus was formed came, he thinks, from the escarpment of the sandstone overlooking the Weald, probably from Pulborough, where, he says, quarries worked by the Romans are still in existence. With regard to the Stane Street way, he proceeds: "Emerging from the entanglements of the woods, and arriving at the top of the Downs, the 'way' is to be found apparently almost as perfect as when turned out of the hands of the workmen. The turf has sufficed to

preserve it from the wear of wind and weather; and the outlines or profile of the work serve, most probably, as a type of all similar constructions under similar circumstances. Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, has been so obliging as to furnish the writer with the draft of a section of it, as it appears on the crest of Bignor Hill. The 'way' measures here about forty feet from side to side, bounded on each side by shallow ditches. Within these ditches there are three distinct platforms, the central one rising into a sharp vallum, on which it does not appear possible that more than two or three men could march abreast.¹ This crest or vallum rises about ten feet above the surface of the surrounding country, the lateral platforms not so much as half the height. . . . This arrangement ceases at the top of the Down, and the whole is bevelled off northward, and the greater part of the escarpment is passed over by a formed road of little or no elevation. But the triple elevation with a central vallum is resumed near the bottom of the hill, as the 'way' takes off eastward toward West Burton, is continued for about half a mile through the coppice, and then ceases again at the bottom of the hill as it enters the ploughed grounds." A woodcut of the section referred to illustrates the text. Mr. Hawkins, as we learn from a note, inclined to the opinion that the elevated ridge served for a line of scouts marching in single file. About one-third down the declivity of the Downs the road divides into two, or rather the main way sends off a branch that points directly to the Roman pavement at Bignor, and disappears where the turf of the Downs ceases. The main line proceeds eastward to the ploughed fields about half-way between Bignor and West Burton, and then turns suddenly northward. It is traced through ploughed fields, and places where it would hardly be otherwise observable, by the reddish tint of the flint gravel used in its construction. In a coppice called the Grevatts it appears in the shape of a slightly elevated causeway. When Mr. Hawkins had some draining executed there some years ago, in a springy part of the slope, a wooden culvert was discovered, obviously put down to drain that part of the road when it was originally made, and to form a conduit of pure water. Mr. Hawkins lately had it dug up, and furnished Mr. Martin with the following description of it. "The cover is lost, or rotted away, and does not appear to have been secured by nails; the planks of the sides measure 16 feet in length, 11 inches in width, and 4 in thickness, and they were set 8 inches apart. The under side on which these planks rested was less perfect, and remains imbedded in the blue clay, the subsoil of the place. The plank of the sides is like bog oak, a state of preservation which it owes to the boggy nature of the soil, common to the line of the escarpment, of which the Grevatts form a part." In a note the plank is said to have been in "that semi-carbonised state we observe in canoes and other nautical vessels found in swamps in various parts of the kingdom, and in the oak-trees imbedded in the silt of the levels of this county." A description by Mr. Hawkins is also given of the rude kind of small platform on which the water passing through the culvert was discharged, and which consisted of flat boulders, pieces of sandstone, and chalk. It is supposed to have been a drinking place, as the lower part of a small vase was found on the edge of it. Illustrative prints accompany both descriptions. "Rudely shaped tools, hammers, mallets, and one of spear-head shape, to be used as a trowel or a wedge, broken tiles and

¹ "Perhaps, with accoutrements, two only."

drain-pipes, were also discovered here." At a distance of about 300 or 400 yards were traces of the existence of a pottery or brick-yard. The way is then followed through Watersfield (where a considerable number of Roman coins were found about forty years ago) and Coldwaltham to the camp at Hardham; in which, although much has been said of it, "there is but little to engage the interest or regale the imagination of the antiquary. It is one of three earthworks which seem to have entered into the original plan of the Roman engineers, at equal distances between Bignor and Ockley—*hospitia*, *mansiones*, or *castra aestiva*—resting-places for travellers, or more properly, if it was maintained as a military way only, temporary barracks for soldiers on the march." The greater part of this earth-work is still entire; it measures 360 feet along the crest of the vallum, and contains an area of about an acre and a half. The railway cutting lately carried across it has verified the previous supposition, that it never contained any masonry, but it led to the finding of broken tiles and other evidences of human occupation. This Stane Street way passed through it. Before the cutting was made the ground was pretty well known to have been disturbed and rifled of any valuable contents it might have had. Much broken pottery has been found, some of which is figured in a plate illustrating this communication, and also a small urn or vase, of which we are happy to be able to give the woodcut.² Its dimensions are not stated. These vessels were



filled with black earth containing ashes, but all appeared to have been deprived of their contents. With these Mr. Martin obtained a brass fibula, which had probably been gilt, a flint arrow-head or two, and three coins (third brass) of the third or fourth century. About thirty years ago, in digging for the foundation of a mill-house near this spot, other pottery was found, which contained bones. Having reached an extensive bed of gravel it is impossible to determine exactly the direction of the way to Pulborough. Some vicinal ways are supposed to have existed, one of which passed by Wiggonholt, a neighbourhood remarkable for Roman remains. At Redford, near to that village, though in the parish of Storrington, a

² The characters scored upon this vessel, probably numerals, deserve notice. We are not aware that any *graffiti* of a similar description have hitherto been noticed, but they occur on Roman vessels recently found at Chesterford by Lord Braybrooke, and brought by him

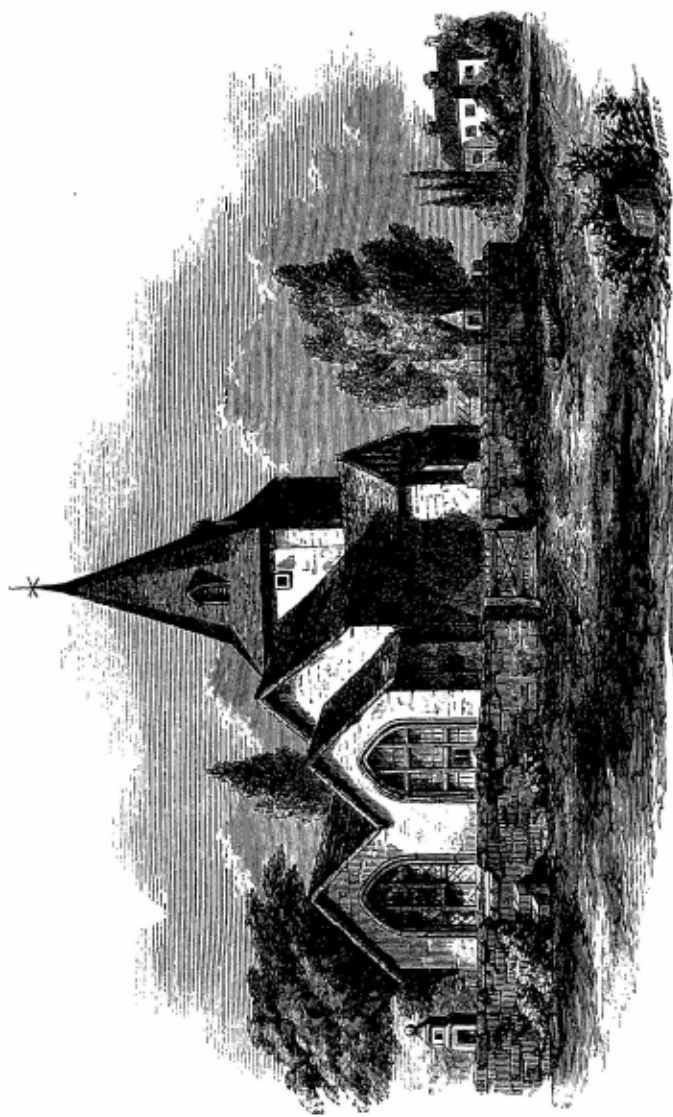
under the notice of our Society. In these, as on the urn figured above, the long irregularly traced S may be seen; the marks possibly indicated the liquid contents, the *sextarius*, or the *semicongius*, or the portions of those measures which these vases contained.

mass of small coins, 1800 in number, all of them brass, was discovered in 1855, loosely adhering by their own rust, and ranged in the manner of *rouleaux*, as if they had been packed in a box which had rotted away. They were in a bank near the surface by a spring that supplied a cottage with water. Some account of them was published in vol. viii. of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, p. 277. A short distance from the present road leading from Wiggentholt to Pulborough, near a farm called Holm Street, is the remarkable object briefly described in Cartwright's *Rape of Arundel*, p. 257, and considered to be the foundation of a mausoleum. Mr. Martin assisted at the discovery of it. The wall, which is nearly circular, and in all probability was once completely so, measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and the area is about 40 feet in diameter. Of this he has given a woodcut, as better adapted to convey a correct idea of it than any description. Within the area have been found, according to Mr. Martin, some pieces of Italian tufa that may have formed part of a vaulted roof. About a furlong to the westward the remains of Roman habitations were discovered a few years ago; and at about the same distance northward is Broomers Hill, where the four pigs of lead, mentioned in vol. xvi. of this *Journal*, p. 26, were found.³ To the north of Broomers Hill, about half a mile, is Borough Farm, near which foundations of extensive buildings have been traced, and some fragments of a tessellated pavement and coloured stucco met with; and at Nutbourne, about a quarter of a mile eastward of the supposed ruins of a mausoleum, some fragments of a Roman building have been discovered. Leaving Pulborough, the main way seems to have taken the exact line of the present road from that place by Billinghamurst to Slinfold, as it is shown on the Ordnance Map; on which also are laid down most of the places above mentioned in describing the direction of the Stane Street way. A map prepared from that survey accompanies Mr. Martin's communication.

The Stane Street way, of which a very interesting portion has been here satisfactorily investigated by Mr. Martin, may be ranked among the most striking of the vestiges of Roman communication towards *Londinium*. It has been noticed by Camden, Aubrey, and other writers, and is the subject of a memoir by Mr. Bray, the Historian of Surrey, in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 96; but it appears still to claim more minute investigation by some experienced archæologist. From the point north-east of Pulborough, where Mr. Martin's survey terminates, the causeway proceeds for upwards of 10 miles in a remarkably straight course; it still forms the main line of communication, and its excellent firm condition seems to indicate the care with which the original sub-strata had been laid. This track is suddenly lost when it approaches the boundary of Sussex, to the west of Warnham, but it is seen anew in adjacent parts of Surrey, and its undeviating line is strikingly marked until it wholly disappears about a mile south of the headland occupied by the fine entrenchment of Antiebury. It would be here inappropriate to describe its further progress; but we cannot refrain from stating a curious fact, which may, we hope, stimulate local observers to complete the investigation of this ancient causeway, so ably commenced by Mr. Martin. A few years since a considerable portion of

³ We may here notice a slight error of the press in Mr. Martin's Memoir, in which the account of these pigs in the *Gentleman's Magazine* is cited as accompanied by the initials J. T., dating from

Greys. The signature should be J. I., the communication was made, we believe, by the late Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and previously Rector of Rotherfield-Greys, Oxfordshire.



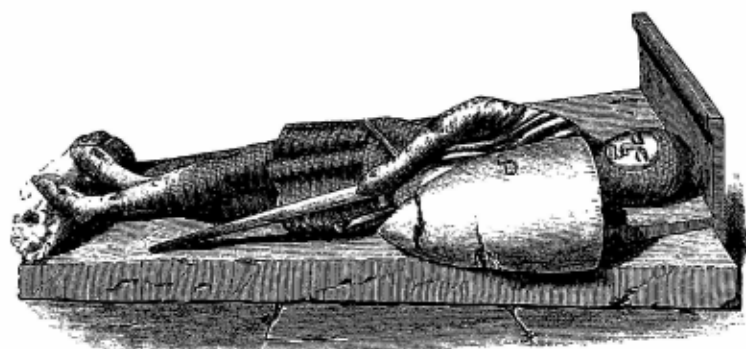
The Old Church, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, destroyed about 1845.

From a drawing in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Borer.

the line, where it passes through lands long under the plough to the east of Anstiebury, was satisfactorily tracked out by a sagacious antiquary resident in the neighbourhood. He noticed that in certain parts of the arable fields, in a direction north-east by south-west, a faint trail of white flints was perceptible about 20 yards in breadth, well known, however, to the cottager and the sportsman, who might require a fragment to strike a light in a district of the greensand formation, where no flint is elsewhere to be found. The singular clue thus presented led to the complete re-establishment of the lost line of the Stane Street, where it traverses the cultivated flanks of Leith Hill in the direction of Dorking. Occasionally lost in coppices, the course was with singular perseverance and acute observation followed up, perceptible only in the scattered fragments of chalk flints, spread over ridge and furrow, and presenting, so to speak, a sort of *via lactea*, when no other evidence of the presence of Roman enterprise could be recovered. Local tradition, it may here be observed, alleges in regard to the Stane Street way, still for a considerable distance, as already stated, a road of great solidity and much frequented, that the old Romans made it by forming a line of labourers who passed from hand to hand baskets of flints from the chalk formation of Sussex, and by division of labour expedited the construction of this remarkable military way. A curious question might obviously arise, whether the operation commenced from its southern extremity on the coast, or from *Londinium* and *Noviomagus*, or simultaneously from both extremities. The Downs of Surrey would supply material as freely as the chalk hills of Sussex, and the skill of the geologist would probably now be baffled in the attempt to determine a question not devoid of interest to the antiquary.

Mr. W. S. Ellis has contributed a memoir, chiefly genealogical, intitled "Descent of the manor of Hurst-pierpoint, and of its Lords;" in which we have a sketch of the ancient family of Pierpoint, from whom the place derived the distinctive addition to its original name, Hurst, and also a pedigree showing a supposed connection between this family and that of Warenne. The genealogies of several other families that have been landowners in Hurst-pierpoint are more or less noticed. Mr. Ellis must not be surprised, if his occasional speculations in the course of these genealogical disquisitions should dispose such of his readers as are at all critical to undervalue other portions of his memoir. Similarity in the names and arms of English and Norman families may, we think, be accounted for without assuming that high antiquity for the use of armorial bearings which he supposes. The ecclesiastical history of the parish is briefly introduced. We could have wished for more on the subject of the old church, which was taken down about 16 years ago. We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us to reproduce a print of it. What has become of the monuments that were in it is not mentioned. There were existing in Sir William Burrell's time (1777) two sepulchral knightly effigies, representing, in all probability, two of the Pierpoints; one of which should seem to have been removed from the church upwards of 30 years ago. According to Mr. Ellis and the authorities quoted by him, the old church consisted of a nave, south aisle, small north transept, and two chancels, that ranging with the south aisle being called the Danny chancel: at the west end was a tower with a shingled spire, the form of which will be seen in the print. The roof (of the church internally we presume) was "curiously ornamented with various devices, carved in wood, of lions, eagles, fleurs-de-lis, keys,

arrow-heads, portcullises, true-lovers' knots, crowns, circular arches, compasses, cinquefoils, and the arms of the Pierpoint family." Some of these devices seem as late as the fifteenth century. Under an arch in the Danny chancel was an effigy, of which is given a woodcut, that we avail



Effigy of the Thirteenth Century.

Formerly in the Danny Chancel in Hurespierpoint Church, Sussex.

ourselves of the permission given us to repeat ; but we think there must be some mistake in the representation, since the figure appears to be of the thirteenth century, in hood, hauberk, and chauses of mail, yet with a surcote down to the waist only. A woodcut of another effigy, which was in the same chancel, also illustrates the memoir. This is the effigy which was removed from the old church several years before it was taken down. The woodcut of it was probably executed from one of Grimm's drawings. It appears to have been of the latter part of the fourteenth century or the beginning of the fifteenth. It lay on an altar tomb, on the sides of which had been shields of arms. The charges, having been executed in colours only, had in Sir William Burrell's time so far disappeared that little beside a lion rampant on one of the shields could be made out. This was the principal charge in the coat of the Pierpoints. The helmet, on which the head of the effigy rested, also bore a lion for the crest. This effigy had lost its arms and a considerable portion of its legs, and, judging from the woodcut, much of the detail had been worn away. The present church was built about sixteen years ago, after designs that were furnished by Sir Charles Barry.

We are glad to see that Mr. Blauw, though he has withdrawn from the editorship of these Collections, is among the contributors to the present volume. He has furnished a paper intitled "The Defence of Sussex and the south coast of England from Invasion, considered by Queen Elizabeth's Privy Councillors A.D. 1596." It appears that in 1798, when there was reason to expect a descent on the southern coast, the Government was led to inquire into the measures of defence taken both before and after the Armada ; and various extracts from the archives of the state were directed to be made and reported to Henry Dundas, then the confidential colleague of Pitt. These were printed for the use of members of the Government only, and the volume issued with an injunction that it should not be left open to common inspection. It was intitled "Report on the Arrangements

which were made for the internal Defence of these Kingdoms, when Spain, by its Armada, projected the invasion and conquest of England; and application of the wise proceedings of our ancestors to the present crisis of public safety." A copy is in the Grenville Library, and of this Mr. Blauw has availed himself, all the motives for reserve having long ago ceased. The immediate occasion of the consultation in 1596 was, that in the autumn of that year, being eight years after the failure of the Armada, a large Spanish fleet had arrived at Corunna, or the Groyne, as it was often called, and there were rumours of more ships being expected to join them. The presence of so numerous a fleet of a hostile power at a point so convenient for the invasion of this country led to the assembling of the Privy Council of Elizabeth. The day of their meeting is not stated, but according to Mr. Blauw it was probably on or shortly after the 13th of November. The Earl of Essex, who was then in the zenith of his favour at court and with the people, seems to have opened the matter, and propounded eleven queries as to what was the probable destination of the fleet, and, if an invasion or incursion were intended, what were the places most likely to be attacked, how they should be defended, and how the enemy, if a landing were effected, should be resisted. On those queries Essex delivered his opinion, and was followed by Lord Burleigh, Lord Willoughby, Lord Burrough, Lord North, Sir William Knollys, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir George Carew. They had had the experience of 1588 to assist them, and the modes of defence and course of strategy proposed can hardly be read without interest at the present day, great as are the changes which the means and system of attack and defence have undergone.

The Rev. Edward Turner has communicated an account of the Priory of Pynham or de Calceot, with some notices of the Priors of Tortington, Hardham, and Leveminster. These were all alien priories: the first mentioned was a house of Augustine Canons, situate by the long causeway which formed the eastern approach to the bridge over the Arun at Arundel. It was extra-parochial, but locally in the parish of Lyminster. A small portion only of the building remains: it now forms a cottage, a view of which is one of the illustrations of the communication. This priory owed its origin to Queen Adeliza. Her husband, Henry I., having seized the castle and Rape of Arundel on the defection of Hugh de Montgomerie, settled them on her as part of her dower. She survived him and married William de Albini; and they made the castle their principal residence. One object in founding this religious house was, that prayers might be frequently said for the soul of Henry I. It was one of those priories which were suppressed at the instance of Wolsey, that he might apply their revenues towards the foundation of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. His intention in this respect as regards Pynham was frustrated by his falling into disgrace with his royal master, who took the lands into his own hands. For some years they continued vested in the crown, but in 1607 they were granted to Anthony Browne Viscount Montague. Yet somehow the earlier muniments found their way to Oxford. Mr. Turner having learned from Tanner's *Notitia* that in his day they were in the Ashmolean Museum, to which they had been bequeathed by Anthony a Wood, sought for them there, and found about thirty deeds, more or less perfect and legible, in a small box, with other monastic documents. From those deeds principally this more particular notice of the Priory than had before been published has been prepared. We avail ourselves of the opportunity with which we are favoured

to reproduce the print of the common seal, which was taken from an engraving contained in a Book of Seals in the possession of Mr. Bellingham



Common Seal of the Priory of Pynham or de Calceste near Arundel.

of Brighton. The matrix, formerly in Dr. Rawlinson's collection, is in the Bodleian. Of Tortington and Leveminster or Lyminster priories there are very brief notices; but of Hardham, formerly written Heryngham, we have rather more particulars, with two views of the interior and one of the exterior of what is supposed to have been the chapel; but whether the building was really the chapel seems to us questionable. There is, however, some obscurity in the letter-press description of the remains that makes us suspend our judgment on the subject. The architecture appears to be of the lancet period, and worthy of a more critical examination.

From the Rev. G. M. Cooper we have a notice of certain Plea Rolls of the time of Edward II., relating to the abbey of Bayham. They appear to be parts of the pleadings in three actions at law, brought by the Abbot for trespasses *vi et armis*. We apprehend that, like many of those having recourse to records of courts of law who are not lawyers, Mr. Cooper may have been misled by what was the formal part of the proceedings. It is not improbable that most of the violence from which he has drawn inferences so much to the detriment of the characters of the defendants existed only in the imagination of the pleader, and was alleged merely to justify the form of action as one of trespass *vi et armis*, though there was less of fiction in such proceedings at that time than at a later period. In general there was as little truth in the degree of violence alleged, as there was in the amount of damage stated to have been suffered: both were left to be ascertained by the evidence. The smallest degree of force with which a trespass was committed was represented as an outrageous act, perpetrated

with some such murderous weapons as swords, staves, and knives. As the Abbot appears to have failed in all the actions, it is most likely that he was on each occasion in the wrong.

Mr. Figg has contributed a List of Sussex Tradesmen's Tokens, which comprises a few that had escaped the researches not only of Snelling, but also of Mr. Boyne, whose recent work on the subject of Tradesmen's Tokens is the most comprehensive that has been published. As at the period when they were most prevalent they were issued by the principal tradesmen of almost every village, it is hardly to be expected that a complete list of those of any one county can be obtained.

Some Notes and Queries conclude a volume which is not unworthy to take its place with the preceding publications of this spirited Society, to whom we wish a continuance of their well-deserved prosperity.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF THE TOWER ARMORIES. By JOHN HEWITT, &c., &c. London: Printed for H.M.'s Stationery Office. 1859. Royal 8vo.

In an early volume of this Journal we took occasion to notice the useful Hand-book prepared by Mr. Hewitt, entitled, "The Tower, its History, Armories, and Antiquities," and published by authority of the Board of Ordnance in 1847.¹ Since that time no slight advance has been made, not only in augmenting the National Collection, of which the volume before us presents a well-elaborated inventory, or in combining the curious relics found at the Tower in scientific and instructive classification, but still more in our general acquaintance with all the details of ancient Armour and Arms. To this increased knowledge of a subject, regarded with interest by a large class of archaeologists, the author of the little volume under consideration is justly entitled to be regarded as a principal contributor. We formerly invited attention to the first instalment of his detailed treatise on "Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe," in which the subject was brought to the end of the thirteenth century,² and we now anxiously anticipate the appearance, too long deferred, of the continuation, comprising the period from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century.

The "Official Catalogue" commences with pertinent observations on the true appreciation of such collections, no longer viewed as "curiosities," but as the auxiliary test of historical truth, as illustrative of ancient manners, as repositories of ingenious mechanical inventions, and as displaying artistic decoration in its progress through a long series of years. It is well remarked, that the fertility of invention shown by the armourers of the Middle Ages is deserving of attentive consideration. As the chief business of existence was warfare, the first distinction personal prowess, so the art of the armourer became the paramount art of life. "And it is not (Mr. Hewitt observes) alone as a record of bygone contrivances that we should regard the works of the ancient weaponers. In those rusty chronicles may often be found the type of some powerful mechanism which, under modern skill and with modern appliances, brings both fame

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. iv. p. 366.

² *Ibid.*, vol. xiii. p. 107. The second volume of Mr. Hewitt's highly useful

work is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. J. H. & J. Parker, Oxford and London.

and wealth to the thoughtful investigator. How many have passed in contempt or pointed out in derision those old relics on our Tower walls, those *revolvers* and *breechloaders* which, within these few years, have so wonderfully increased the power of the soldier and extended the operations of an army."

We must refer our readers to Mr. Hewitt's Introduction for an interesting sketch of the first formation of armouries of a decorative or historical character; an early instance being that described by Brantome, in his *Life of Marshal Strozzi*, who died in 1558. The celebrated Ambras Collection was formed about 1560. Fynes Moryson expatiates on the horse armoury of the Elector of Saxony, in 1591, whilst Hentzner, not many years later, records his visit to the Tower of London among the most interesting incidents of his journey to England. The first collection in England, however, which might bear any comparison with the earlier continental armouries, before noticed, was formed at Greenwich; it suffered much in the civil wars, as we learn in the curious Survey by the Commissioners in 1660, printed in this Journal, vol iv. p. 350. Of the armouries now existing in various European cities, some general notices are given in Mr. Hewitt's preface.

The extensive collections preserved in the White Tower, and here for the first time catalogued, have been divided into classes and subordinate groups, in accordance with a plan proposed by Captain Caffin, Director of Stores, and approved by the Secretary of State for War. Thus, under Hand Fire-Arms, we have the sub-headings of Matchlocks, Wheel-locks, Flint-locks, &c. To each group has been given an arrangement in chronological order. The collection comprises, at the present time, upwards of 5,400 specimens. The series commences with antique armour and weapons, including also those of stone and bronze, found in Britain and other countries, and Anglo-Saxon relics. To these, which may be regarded by some visitors as comparatively of little interest, succeed, in nineteen classes, suits of armour, portions of armour, such as helmets, shields, &c., horse-armour, followed by a long and curious category of weapons of every description, and from all parts of the globe; also cannon and certain other objects connected with the use of artillery in early times. We recall with gratification how frequently our Society has enjoyed, through the kindness of our friend Mr. Hewitt, and the courtesy of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, most liberal facilities for examination of many rare appliances of warfare, which have been exhibited at our Annual and London Meetings.

It must not be supposed that the work for which we are now indebted to Mr. Hewitt comprises only a meagre enumeration, available only for the information of the casual visitor of the Armoury. It will be found to convey much valuable information; conclusions and facts critically sought out; the history as well as the uses or construction of every object has been investigated with careful research, and in certain instances, for example in the account of English cannon, we find an able summary of some obscure and very interesting subjects of investigation.

EMBLEMS OF SAINTS: by which they are distinguished in Works of Art. In Two Parts. By F. C. HUSENBETH, D.D., V.G., Provost of Northampton. Second Edition, much extended and improved. London: Longman & Co. 1860. 12mo.

TEN years have elapsed since the appearance of the first edition of the Manual, to which we would invite attention in its amplified and greatly improved form. Such a volume of reference, to which those engaged in the investigation of the History of Art, or in the various pursuits of Archaeology and Ecclesiology, must continually have recourse with pleasure and instruction, cannot fail to be welcomed among numerous publications of recent times, which have contributed to give precision to the labours of the antiquary and to facilitate his inquiries.

The object of this useful little volume is sufficiently set forth by its title; of the scheme of arrangement, and of the additions now introduced by the learned author, a brief notice may not be unacceptable. That the student of art or the traveller may consult this compilation with the greatest advantage, it has been divided into two distinct sections. In the first, under the name of the Saint, with the age in which he lived, the emblem or various emblems are given, with which he is represented in painting, sculpture, or engraving. To each emblem are generally appended references to examples in works of art, or to the authority upon which it has been appropriated. Numerous interesting vestiges of art will here be found cited, those more especially existing in the eastern district of our own country, for instance, on the richly painted rood-screens, painted glass, sculptures on fonts, &c., of which so remarkable a series may still be found in the churches of Norfolk and Suffolk. With these, however, more especially interesting to ourselves, many examples will be found, collected from treasures of mediæval art on the continent, and from the productions of the great masters of the Italian and other schools.

In the second part we find the emblems, in alphabetical arrangement, with indications of the Saints whom they designate; and in this, obviously the portion of the work which will be most extensively serviceable, examples are frequently introduced of various modes of representing Saints by remarkable incidents in their legends. Lists of Patrons of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and also of Patrons of Countries and Cities, are appended; the tourist or the antiquary will frequently have recourse to these indications, which may often serve to throw light upon local history. In the edition before us, Dr. Husenbeth has added a very useful *Conspectus* of calendars, the want of which has frequently been felt. In this part of his Manual we find, in parallel columns with the Roman calendar, the old English calendar of Sarum use, another of a later period, the Scottish, French, Spanish, German, and Greek calendars. Lastly, he has supplied for the first time a short Armory of "Sacred Heraldry," the bearings assigned, chiefly in the fifteenth century, to certain holy personages, and which, being occasionally found accompanying their representations in works of art, may serve for their identification. We are not aware that any similar list, or indeed any notice of such appropriation of heraldic bearings to certain Saints, had previously been published either in our own country or on the continent.

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers how much has been done in recent times to illustrate innumerable Hagiotypic conventionalities by which not many years ago the student of art was continually perplexed. The explanation of traditions, so familiar to the *maestri* of the fifteenth or the sixteenth century, was essential to the intelligent appreciation of their productions, and indeed to the appreciation of mediæval design in general. In Western Europe no venerable rule of Iconographic proprieties has been recognised, as among artists of the Byzantine School, such as appears in the remarkable Treatise of Denys the Monk of Fourna, discovered by Didron on Mount Athos, in his Journey with Paul Durand in 1839.³ The learned Molanus, in his treatise "*de Historia SS. Imaginum et Picturatum*," collected in the last century many valuable notices explanatory of productions of Middle Age art in Europe; his labours are well known to those who have devoted attention to the subject. The more recent publications in our own country by the lamented Mrs. Jameson will always be consulted with satisfaction; and we may here recommend to the notice of our readers the "*Dictionnaire Iconographique*" by Guénebauld, part of the great collection of French manuals published by the Abbé Migne, in which a *Répertoire* of attributes of Saints will be found, alphabetically arranged, and analogous to the second division of the interesting volume by Dr. Husenbeth.⁴ In Germany lists of attributes have been given, in the useful Manual entitled "*Christliche Kunstsymbolik und Ikonographie*," Francfort, 1839; in "*Die Attribute der Heiligen*," Hanover, 1843; and in "*Die Heiligenbilder*," &c., by Dr. Heinrich Alt, Berlin, 1845. A brief enumeration of a similar nature may be found in the Treatise by the Abbé Crosnier, first put forth by M. de Caumont, in his "*Bulletin Monumental*," and published separately in 1848. The student of Mediæval Art will, however, in vain seek any more comprehensive and accurately detailed companion at home or abroad than the valuable manual for which we are indebted to the Very Rev. Provost of Northampton.

Archæological Intelligence.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kent Archæological Society will be held at Dover, on August 1 and 2. All persons who may desire to co-operate with the Society should address the Rev. Lambert L. Larking, Hon. Sec., Ryarsh Rectory, Maidstone. The Society has accepted an invitation to an Archæological Congress at Dunkerque, and arrangements will be made to visit that place on August 16.

The Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society has been fixed for August 9, at Hurstmonceaux.

The Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society will take place at Bangor, about the middle of August.

³ Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne, Grecque et Latine, traduit du MS. Byzantin, le Guide de la Peinture, par le Dr. Paul Durand. Paris: 1845.

⁴ Dictionnaire Iconographique des figures, légendes, et actes de Saints, tant de l'ancienne que de la nouvelle loi, et Ré-

pertoire Alphabétique des Attributs qui sont donnés aux Saints par les Artistes, &c. Par L. J. Guénebauld. Paris: 1850. One large Volume, 8vo. The same author has compiled a Dictionnaire Iconographique des Monuments de l'Antiquité Chrétienne et du Moyen âge, &c.

The Archaeological Journal.

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THE ETHNOLOGY OF CHESHIRE, TRACED CHIEFLY IN THE LOCAL NAMES.¹

By THE REV. JOHN EARLE, M.A., late Anglo-Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford.

ARCHÆOLOGY seems to aim at enlarging and improving our historical acquirements by the discovery of new facts and the illustration of old. Her province may be said to comprehend all the extant traces and vestiges of the works of past generations of men. Many portions of this field have been minutely examined and described, but there is still, at least, one region lying in considerable obscurity. There are in Local Names many sources of information which have not yet been drawn forth into the light—many hints as to the race which originally assigned the name, or of the people which supervened and modified that name, or of the tenure of the soil, or of the course of occupation, where lie older and where are the later settlements—these, and many other particulars, quite germane to the pursuit of the archæologist, may be gathered from attention to Local Names.

Men have left their impress upon many kinds of material—upon stone, metal, bone, glass—they have expressed their ideas in many mechanical forms of pottery, of buildings, of encampments. All these are more or less intelligible, in proportion as we have a text to interpret them. We soon learn all that can be learnt from a Roman fibula, and we are soon lost in fruitless dreams if we seek to penetrate into the idea represented by a Druidic stone-circle. These things

¹ Communicated to the Section of Antiquities, at the Annual Meeting of the Institute, held in Chester, July, 1857.

are speechless—and as such are incapable of adding anything to our knowledge of history, however tempting to the imagination as a region fit to be occupied by speculation.

But an ancient fragment of speech is, at once, an archæological relic, and an accompanying text. It tells its own tale, at least in the cases where we have the key to its translation. It may long remain unknown, like the Rosetta stone, but there it is, awaiting the interpreter. Usher told Evelyn that the most fruitful of all studies would ultimately prove to be the study of language. Without taking this remark too rigidly, we can easily see that the praise of philology has been continually on the increase since Usher's day, though it was only lately that it began to yield any historical fruits.

The old antiquarians² felt that a store of history lay couched in names, as is plainly seen by the painful attempts they made to extract it. Their aim was good, but their artillery weak. The progress of philology has improved the means at our command, and invites us to renew the attempt with better hopes of success. Only it must not be supposed, that the principles of philology may be mastered and applied forthwith, without the probation of an apprenticeship. Skill is always requisite for the safe application of scientific principles, and skill can be gained only by practice. If our own day has seen an unprecedented advance in philology, it has not yet witnessed the final extinction of wild and crude etymological speculations.

When the duly trained philological eye traverses the map of any district, it can read at a glance the traces thereon left, and assign each name to the race which gave it birth. The theme of this paper is to apply this process to the county of Cheshire.

It will be perceived, that we are not entering upon a philological, but on an antiquarian inquiry. We seek the marks of ancient races, in the spirit of archæology, for the benefit of ethnology and history. But, as archæology is the handmaid of history; so is philology—in one of her functions—the handmaid of archæology. With the apparatus provided by philology, we set out on our antiquarian pursuit.

² See *Abp. Parker's Pref. to Asser*:—
“... studioso voluptas erit, scire omnium civitatum urbium montium sylva-

rum fluminum et viarum nomina, et hæc universa unde deriventur, et quo quidque quasi è fonte profluxerit, intelligere.”

And, first of all, let us notice the traces of the Romans. Not that these came first in the order of time: some of the British names are certainly older, and probably many are so. But it is by the Roman occupation that British history receives its earliest light; moreover, the Roman period is definite, and well marked on the table of time, while the British is less so. The British is like a vague external element, which forthwith fills the space that other bodies have left. They advance, and it retires; they impart impressions, it receives them. A man must be an adherent of the laws of Molmetius, to begin any section of British history with the ancient Britons. The first page of our record is for ever occupied by the Romans. If any prior facts are visible, it is by Roman history that they are brought to light.

Of Roman traces on the map of Cheshire may be quoted the following; which, though they have little of the Latin element in their composition, are yet monuments of the Roman occupation of the district.

"Stamford Bridge," near Tarvin, "Stretton," "Walton," are all vestiges of a line of Roman road. There is the stone-paved ford of the river; the town on the old *via strata*, or *street*; and, thirdly, the town by the wall or embankment.

But the leading Roman feature is its capital city, and the names whereby that city has been designated at different times and by different peoples. In our own day it is CHESTER, a softened modern form of the Saxon CEASTER, as this again was an alteration from the Latin CASTRUM. And not the Saxons only, but the Cambrians also have taken this as the basis of their name for this city. The Welsh at the present day call it CAER-LEON-AR-DWFR-DWY (Castrum Legionum ad Devam), or, *καρ' ἐξοχῆν*, CAER (*i. e.* Castrum); and so, doubtless, did the Cambrians of "Cumber-land," once a larger designation than it is at present.

Upon the Saxon-Latin name of CHESTER, one or two variations have been played. It was sometimes known as LEGA-CEASTER, which is, like the Welsh CAER-LEON, the same as CASTRUM LEGIONUM. This name of LEGA-CEASTER has been sometimes confounded with the Saxon name of Leicester (Ligora-Ceaster). Another variation, given by Camden,³ but I know not whether it ever had circulation, is

³ Britannia, p. 458, edit. 1607. "Majores nostri Legen-cester dixerunt, a castris legionis, et nos contractius West-Chester ab occidentali situ."

WEST CHESTER. He supposes the name originated "from its western situation,"—the Chester or stronghold *in the west*. But if, as I think, the cause of this name be traceable in a passage of the Saxon Chronicles, a different account must be given of its meaning.

In the Parker MS., at the close of the Annal 894, we read that the Norsk invaders "marched day and night, till they reached a *waste fortress* in Wirrall, called Legaceaster. The Saxon army could not overtake them, before they were within and had possession of the fortress." The words answering to the Italics are, "on anre westre ceastre"—and this must be the source of the name WEST-CHESTER. We gather from it an historical particular in the history of Chester, that this city was for a time (comparatively or entirely) deserted. Not merely does the above epithet imply this, but the whole current of the narrative agrees with it. The enemy experienced no check on arriving at this ancient Roman fortress; they were not kept at bay even time enough for the Saxons to come up, who were in hot pursuit at their heels; they are no sooner on the spot than they are within, and sustain a siege from the Saxons.

But, though these names of Chester, Lega-Ceaster, West-Chester, Caer-Leon, seem to rest upon Latin antecedents in the form of *Castrum Legionum*, or *Civitas Legionum*; yet it does not appear that the place was ever known to the Romans themselves by this name. These names are, in fact, but Latin renderings of the British and Saxon forms. It is true, the Saxon CEASTER had been derived from CASTRUM or CASTRA, but not from either of these words as the *name* of this city or that, but in its general character. This is so well known, that it would be idle to cite the long list of English cities which end in -caster, or -cester, or -ceter, or -chester. It is no truer of Chester than of many others, that—

"Cestria de castris nomen quasi Castria sumpsit."

For many other places are called "Chester," only they happen to have besides a distinguishing prefix. Winchester, for example, is found actually spoken of as "Chester," in the tenth century, in the following passage:—

964. Her dræfde Eadgar cyng ða preostas on CEASTRE of Ealdan mynstre and of Niwan mynstre. . . .

i. e. 964. This year King Edgar expelled the (secular)

priests at [Win]Chester out of the Old Minster and out of the New Minster.

This quotation is from a southern Chronicle, and in the eyes of Southrons, at that date, Winchester was the *κατ' ἐξοχήν* "Chester." If, however, we turn to a northern historian, we find the city of York rejoicing in the same unqualified appellation.

685. Syððan feng Johannes to Caestre biscop dome, forðan Bosa biscop wæs forðfaren, ða wæs Wilferd his preost syððan gchalgod Cæastre to biscope i.e., 685. Then John succeeded to the Bishopric of Chester (i.e. York), because Bishop Bosa was dead, &c.

There are moreover scattered over the kingdom many instances of the name of Caistor, Castor, &c., of places more or less obscure, but whose name is etymologically identical with that of the city of CHESTER. In short, this name is of Roman metal, but of Saxon coinage and of Saxon assignment. And it is observable that so ancient a city should have got a new name in times so comparatively recent. This phenomenon agrees well with the circumstance that it appears to have lain waste for a long space after the Roman evacuation.⁴ Its name and former celebrity had alike expired from living tradition, and the place was designated only by its present character, "a fortress" (Ceaster), or, "a deserted fortress" (West-Chester), or, "a military fortress" (Legaceaster), of which the *Castrum* and *Civitas Legionum* was a mediæval Latin translation. The true old Roman name had been DIVA (Antoninus), and COLONIA DIVANA (on a coin of Septimius Geta), and it was while these names were buried in forgetfulness, after the Roman evacuation, and during the presumed desertion of DIVA, that the modern name took its rise.

I am informed by Mr. Albert Way that there is in Chester a "Pepper Street." This odd name, which is of rather frequent occurrence, has not, as far as I know, ever been conclusively explained, but yet it is attended with a suspicion of Roman neighbourhood. Such a notion may be correct and yet not militate against what has

⁴ Unless it should appear more probable that its desolation was due to the early Danish incursions. Apropos of Carlisle, we read in Florence, A.D. 1092: "Hæc enim civitas, ut illis in partibus

aliis nonnullis, a Danis paganis ante annos diruta, et usque ad id tempus mansit deserta." But the loss of the old name seems to me decisive for the view taken in the text.

been advanced concerning the desert interval of Chester. Many names are due to Roman vestiges, which yet sprung up after a long break in the thread of Roman tradition.

There is a "Pepper Street" near Stretton, which sounds like a Roman connection. Yet it is not upon the line of Roman road, or otherwise apparently connected with Roman antiquities. Others occur near Tatton Park, near Lymm, and near Macclesfield.

Passing from the Roman to the Barbarian vestiges which meet the eye, we find the following list of very obvious British examples:—

DEE; this river-name appears twice in Scotland, viz., in Aberdeenshire and Kircudbrightshire. This is enough to fix its Celtic nature. It was Latinised "Deva," and is called in modern Welsh, "Dwfr-Dwy," *i.e.*, the water of Deva.

DANE (=Daven), another British river-name, whose earlier form is preserved in the names of places on its banks, Davenport and Davenham. It also recurs in Scotland, in the river "Devon" in Perthshire. Possibly the similarity between it and the county-name "Devon" is more than accidental. If Dumnonia was originally in British "Dyf-nant" = *deep-ravine*, *deep-glen'd*, the compound would suit the county and the river with equal appropriateness.

WEVER, a third river-name, explained by Wilbraham, as "Gwy-fawr," = *large-stream*. This "Gwy" is the name which we call "Wye" in South-Wales; and "Wey" in Hampshire and Dorsetshire, upon which are situated Wey-bridge, and Wey-mouth.

WIRRAL, (A.S., WIR-heal). The first part only of this name is British, the second is Saxon, being the same word as the "heel" of the foot, *calx*. The name means "Wir-promontory or -peninsula." The first syllable remains untranslated, but is doubtless Celtic, as are so many obscure first elements of names whose termination is well understood; *e.g.*—*Salis-bury*, *Ciren-cester*, *Glou-cester*, *Wor-cester*, *Win-chester*, *Lich-field*, *Lin-corn*, *Man-chester*, &c.

WALLASEY, LISCARD, POOLE, all three in Wirral. *Wallasey* looks much like "the lake of the Welsh or British." *Liscard* and *Poole*, whatever their derivation, are well known as familiar sounds in connection with British localities; *e.g.* *Liskeard* in Cornwall, while the name of *Poole* occurs in Wilts, Dorset, Devon, and Scotland. Probably it is the

Welsh "Pwll," whence we have borrowed our common word "pool"—a standing water. Compare, in Wales, Pont-y-Pwll, Pwllheli: "The Pill," a deep part of the Avon below Bristol, and Pilton in Somersetshire.

INCE is in Domesday "Inise." It is identical with the Welsh "Ynys," and means "an Island." The situation of Ince will at once be seen to justify this. In Scotch names this word has taken the orthography "Inch," e.g., "Inch Keith," i.e., "Keith Island."

TRAFFORD is spelt in Domesday "TREFORD." It may possibly be Tref-fordd; in the sense of Town-road, highway to the town; but it is much to be doubted whether the usage of the British dialect would bear out this compound.

NANTWICH.⁵ Here we seem plainly to have a British first syllable in "Nant"—a valley, a glen. But the second part passes so universally for a Saxon word, and I have so little to say to the contrary, however strongly I may suspect that the word is all British, that it seems more regular to defer speaking of "wich" till we come to the Teutonic element.

HALTON. Here we have probably a hybrid, made up of the British *Halen*—salt, and the Saxon *ton*, a town or village. We know that there was a salt-work here, by the presence of the magic "Wich" in the Domesday account of HELETUNE which we identify with this place. "In Wich i. dom' wasta." The old form "Heletune" seems more remote from the required orthography than the present form Halton. But as the neighbourhood of the other places in the Hundred of Tunendune points to Halton as the representative of Heletune, the orthography need hardly stop our conclusions. It must be recollected in dealing with the spelling in Domesday, that the Norman record bears throughout those marks of inaccuracy which are always found where foreigners are spelling local names.

MERE, though so familiar to our English ears, must be regarded as a British word, identical with their "môr"—*mare* = the sea. We find, Delamere (*olim* Mara), Merton, Marbury, Hanmer, Bagmere Lake; which by association carries us northwards to Westmorland and Cumberland. But we also find—

⁵ "Nantwich—a very old town, full of houses, built with brick noggen."—*Sir C. J. Napier's Life*, in October 11, 1839.

CUMBERMERE, in the South,
COMBERBACH, near Great Badworth,
CUMBERLAND, near Forest Chapel,

have the British *-mere*, and the Englisc *-bach-land*, attached to the genitive plural CUMBRA = *of the Cymry*, the well-known native designation of the present Welsh.

WALGHERTON (WALCRETUNE, Domesday), in the South East; and

WILKESLEY, preserve the Englisc name for the Britons—"Walgher," is "Walhra;" and "Wilkes," is probably "Wealhes;" being genitives plural and singular respectively of Wealh = *Welshman, foreigner*.

The Danish traces appear very circumscribed. We meet with none that are very obvious, except in the low and maritime hundred of Wirrall. And there we find a respectable list: Whitby, Frankby, Kirby, Irby, Greasby, Pennesby, Denhall. So it seems as if the Danes were confined to this part, and never penetrated into the heart of Cheshire. Apparently, when the Lady Æthelflæd in 914, fortified Eadesbyrig in Delamere Forest, and Rumcofa⁶ (Runcorn), in the following year, it was more for security against the Stræcdwalas than against the Danes, or merely perhaps to secure the general peace of the country. Eadweard's progress in fortifying Thelwæl (Thelwall), and Mameceaster (Manchester), in 923, must be considered as in continuation of Æthelflæd's policy, whether it had a foreign or a domestic meaning.

The paucity of Danish names is compensated by the abundance of Anglian designations; for such are the early English names in Cheshire. They are not Saxon, but Anglian. This county was part of the Anglian kingdom of Mercia, and first came under the Saxon dominion in the person of Eadweard mentioned above.

A ready illustration of this offers itself in the presence of the word "low" in the sense of an eminence or rising ground. These are discovered in all parts of Anglian-England, from North Berwick Law⁷ off the Scotch coast, to Thurlow in Suffolk, or Winslow and Warlow (Bucks).

⁶ = roomy coffer, or box, or cavern. Cf. landcofa, a cavern.—*Psalm* lx. 6.

⁷ This term runs up as far as the Tay. In East Lothian there is, besides North Berwick Law, another called Traprain

Law. In Fife there are Largo Law, Norries Law, and Kelly Law. This agrees well with the Northern limits of the Angle race.

But in this county of Cheshire they seem to be particularly at home. I have culled the following list from the Map :—

Seven Lows . . .	in . . .	Delamere Forest.
Twemlow . . .	near . . .	Sandbach.
Swanlow . . .	„ . . .	Middlewich.
Oulton Lowe . . .	„ . . .	Wettenhall.
Sandlow . . .	„ . . .	Church Hulme.
Drakelow . . .	„ . . .	Davenham.
Hankilow . . .	„ . . .	Audlem.
Bandilow . . .	„ . . .	„
Wilmslow . . .	„ . . .	Knutsford.
Alcumlow . . .	„ . . .	Cogleton.
Mutlow . . .	„ . . .	„
Stanlaw . . .	„ . . .	„

This last is on the estuary of the Mersey, where John Lacy, Constable of Chester, founded a monastery in 1172, which was afterwards removed because of inundations to Whalley in Lancashire. The Stanlow, or *stony-rise*, proved too *low* in the modern acceptation of the word. For, odd as it may seem, this “low,” which meant an eminence in its substantial signification, is no other than the “low” which means the very opposite in its adjectival development. At least I see no other account that can be given for our modern representative of “humilis.” This derivation is in strict analogy with the history of the modern adverb “down.” There is no question that this and the substantive a “down,”—high-common, are the same word. Going down-hill was expressed in classic Saxon by the preposition and substantive “of dune,” *i. e.*, off the down. “Of dune,” became “adown,” and curtly, “down,” as now in use.

But when we speak of the formatives which are prevalent in the local names of Cheshire, there is one which has a claim to be dwelt upon more than any other. It is the terminative “wick,” or “wich.”

Not indeed that this form is numerically the most conspicuous. We cannot muster as many “wicks” as “lows.” But from the coincidence between this name and the chief salt-works, it has been brought into peculiar prominence ; and it has been supposed that there was something in “wich” expressive as well as indicative of salt. But no such a connection (radically) can be made out. This was observed long ago by Pennant. He says, in his “Tour from Chester to London,” p. 24,—“Notwithstanding the word (wych)

does not appear to have anything to do with salt, yet it is always applied to places where salt is found ; as Droitwich, Nantwich, &c., and the houses in which it is made are called wych houses." He also observes that Nantwich was formerly called Wych. And this seems true, for Nantwich does not appear to be in Domesday.

Of these forms, we find Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, Dirtwich (obscure name on the south margin of the county) : and of wicks, there is Shotwick, a royal castle commanding the Frith ; Smethwick, near Congleton ; and Moor Kekewick, in the north-west.

This terminative is found so widely scattered, and in situations so various, that it is difficult to fix upon a sense to which they will all subscribe. There is Sandwich, Dulwich, Harwich, Woolwich, Ipswich, Norwich ; and Warwick, Wickham, Alnwick, Berwick, besides a host of obscure places. I do not discover it in Germany, unless Braunschweig is an example, which we call Brunswick. But in Holland there are instances, Kattwick, Bardwick ; and also in Denmark. Johnson's Gazetteer gives seven small places in France called "Vic," and several "Vicq." But it is in Sweden that they are most frequent, and there they are considered to mark an inlet of water running up into a cove. And this is one of the meanings given by Dufresne, whose explanations of this word it is interesting to notice, if only as a proof how he was puzzled to decide on its leading signification.

Wic, *lucus* ; unde Germanis *wicgreve* = forestarius.

Wic, *fluminis ostium* Saxonibus significare docet Rhenanus, vel *stationem securam*, ut Hadrianus Junius, vel denique *Castellum*.

Wicha, *silva*, ut videtur, idem quod *wic*.

Such is Dufresne's information, drawn plainly from continental sources. It seems hard to reduce these widely diverse senses to one common idea, but it would not be difficult to justify them from examples. There are still woods and copses in England known as "wicks ;" the sense "*fluminis ostium*" is perhaps the most adaptable to the Scandinavian "Wyk" and "Vik," as also to some of our own, *e. g.* Sandwich. The "*statio secur*," or, in English, "harbour," would be quite as well for the places ; but this is only a variation of the idea expressed in *creek*, *inlet*, *fluminis ostium*. From this idea of "harbour, shelter, refuge, &c.,"

springs the sense of "*Castellum*, camp, village, hamlet:" in which series of senses the word figures in Saxon literature. Passages are too numerous to be quoted. In military history, "they encamped," is "wicodon;" and when they quit the camp, it is "of wicum"—*à castris*. In Wright's *Vocabularies*, p. 94, the Latin "*Castellum*" is thus Englished:—"wic vel lutel-port," *i. e.* *Castellum* means a "wick," or a little town (fortified). Now the "wic," or "lutel-port" was a group of houses fenced round with a slight attempt at Roman camp-work, *i. e.*, with a ditch and mound stockaded a-top.

It is plain that the idea of a fenced or fortified place, a place of security, is the prevalent idea of "wic" in Saxon literature. Now we have textual proof that the salt-works in Cheshire generally were fenced places of this kind, and had an internal law of their own. In Domesday, under War-mundestrov Hundred, there is the following explicit note:—

"Omnes istæ salinæ et communes et dominicæ cingebantur ex unâ parte quodam flumine et quodam fossato ex aliâ parte. Qui infra hanc metam forisfecisset, poterat emendare per ii. solidos aut per xxx. bulliones salis. Excepto homicidio vel furto de quo ad mortem judicabatur latro."

Here seems to be the solution of the Cheshire "wichs." The saltworks were all of them fenced and secured like a "wic" of those days, and within them dwelt the salt-making community, with customs and privileges of their own as to fineable offences, but amenable to the law of the land as concerned capital crimes. We cannot wonder that a distinction so practical should have tended to swell the significance of the word "wic," and to ensure its perpetuity. Durably as this word is stamped on the map of north-western Europe, and wide as its vogue must once have been, it is no longer current. After the Conquest its military sense was forgotten, and it retained only the sense of "residence." In Layamon (about A. D. 1200) *wikien*, to dwell, abide; and *wickeninge*, or *wickinge*, a dwelling: whereas *wician* had meant "to encamp;" *wician*, *wicode*, *gewicod*. This seems like a faint and expiring use of the word, and so it proved to be. And it may seem astonishing that the word is found in the Gothic Gospels in a sense very near to this seemingly late and degenerate use. It translates *κῶμη*. Cf. Diefenbach v. *Veih*s. But this interesting word will not be appreciated

unless a high antiquity and an immense area be attributed to it. It is the Greek *δαίκος*, Latin *vicus*, on the one hand ; and the Celtic, *gwie* (Gaelic, *fich*), on the other : and there is no appearance of priority on either side. It has doubtless gone through its ramifications in many different scenes, and it would be futile to attempt a serial connection of all its extant meanings.

It is generally assumed that these terminations "wick," "wych," &c., are Saxon. They may be so ; but there is no impossibility in their being British, and Nantwich (as above hinted) may possibly be a perfect piece of British. In Florence of Worcester, Anno 635, we read of Dorchester as "*civitatem Dorcice*," which may be a compound of *Dwr* and *gwie*, of which the corresponding Saxon is *Ea-ton*.

But we now pass to another great source of information concerning local names, Domesday Book. Through the little knowledge which the surveyors had of the English language, these names are now involved in greater obscurity than they would have been if they had been taken down correctly.

In Domesday this county is divided into the following twelve hundreds :

	Partially identifiable with the present
ATISCROS	?
BOCHELAV	E. half of Hundred of Bucklow.
CESTRE	? Chester.
DUDESTAN	Hundred of Broxton.
EXESTAN	?
HAMESTAN	Parts of the Hundreds of Macclesfield and Northwich.
MILDESTVIC	Hundred of Northwich.
RISEDONE	S. half of Eddisbury Hundred.
ROELAV	N. half of Eddisbury Hundred.
TUNENDUNE	W. half of Bucklow Hundred.
WARMUNDESTROY	Hundred of Wirrall.
WILAVESTON	Hundred of Nantwich.

The places mentioned within each of these Hundreds may perhaps be for the most part recognisable by persons familiar with the localities, but there are many which are not easy for a stranger to identify through mere reference to the modern map. Enough, however, may be made out to throw some light on the formation of the old Hundreds. Since that time the Hundreds have been geographically recast, and the old local agglomerations have been obliterated. Were these agglomerations originally spontaneous,

or were they parts of a systematic division? Even if the latter could be supposed, the division must have been made in such a manner as to be liable to alterations. The irregularity of their form seems to testify to this. The assertion of Ingulph and Malmesbury that Alfred instituted the Hundreds, might possibly be brought to a test by a closer examination of Domesday.

The following lists of names occurring in Domesday Book under the several Hundreds, will enable the local enquirer to determine for himself how far the above observation is of any significance. Supposed identifications stand in a separate column opposite the Domesday form of the name. Here and there an extract which seemed to contain matter of note has been inserted in the lists.

The Hundred of ATISCROS (unidentified) :—

Wepre.
 Leche . . . ? Leek, in Stafford-
 shire.
 Haordine.
 Radintone.
 Brochetune.
 Ulfemiltone.
 Latbroc.
 Bachelie.
 Coleselt.
 Merlestone.
 Claventone.
 Edritone.
 Dodestone.
 Estone.

Castreton.
 Sutone.
 Roelend.

Ibi T. R. E. jacebat Englefield.
 Modo habent in dominio $\frac{1}{2}$ castelli
 quod Roelent vocatur . . . et $\frac{1}{2}$ mine-
 riæ ferri, ubicunque in hoc Manerio
 inventa fuerit : et $\frac{1}{2}$ Aquæ de Cloit :
 et $\frac{1}{2}$ villæ que vocatur Bren. Ad
 hoc Manerium Roelent, jacent hæ
 Bereuichæ ; Dissaren, Bodugan,
 Chiluen, Mainneal.

Biscopestrev.

The Hundred of BOCHELAY (Bucklow Hundred) :—

Wareburgstane. Warburton.
 Mulintune.
 Cvnetesford. . . Knutsford.
 Stabelei . . . Tabley(?Stablach).
 Pevre . . . Peover.
 Tatvne . . . Tatton Park.
 Doneham.
 Bogedone. . . Bowdon.
 Mera . . . Mere.
 Rodestorne.
 Wareford . . Warford.
 Cepmundewiche.
 Senelestvne.
 Alretune . . Ollerton.

Motburlege . . Mobberley.
 Lege . . .
 Wimundisham . Wincham.

Ibi una acra siluæ et aira accipi-
 tris, et una domus in Wich. et j.
 bordarius. Valebat X. solidos.
 Wasta fuit et sic inventa.

Hale . . . Hale.
 Ascelie.
 Lime . . . Lymm.
 Norwordin .
 Sundreland.

The Hundred of CESTRE (? Chester) :—

Newentone	? Newton.
Lee	? Over Leigh Hall.
Brvge	? Handbridge.

The Hundred of DUDESTAN (? Doddleston, on the verge of the Hundred.)

Ferentone . . Farndon.
 Terve.
 Cavelea.
 Hunditone.
 Boestone . . ? Broxton Hall.
 Etone.
 Lai Lea Hall.
 Cotintone . . Coddington.
 Rusitone.
 Opetone.
 Bodvrde.
 Alretone.
 Ovre.
 Estham.
 Beddesfield.
 Burwardestone.
 Hurdingberie.
 Depenbech.
 Tillestone . . . Tilston.
 Cristetone . . Christleton.
 Lai.
 Torentune (Gislebertus de Venables
 tenet de Hugone comite).
 Ecclestone . . . Eccleston.
 Alburgham.
 Calmundelai . Cholmondley Hall.
 Eghe.
 Hentone.

Lavorechedone . Larkton.
 Dochintone.
 Celelea.
 Brosse.
 Ovreton.
 Cuntitone.
 Socheliche . . Shocklach.
 Tusigeham.
 Bichelei . . . Bickley.
 Bicretone.
 Burwardeslei . Burwardsley.
 Crevhalle.
 Tidulstane.
 Tatenale . . . Tattenhall.
 Colburne . . . Golbourn Bridge.
 Clvtone . . . Clutton.
 Caldecote . . . Caldecote.

T. R. E. fuit wasta, tamen redde-
 bat ii. solidos; modo xv. solidos.

Pulford . . . Pulford.
 Ferentone.
 Stapleford.
 Wavretone . . Waverton.
 Etone Eaton.
 Hanlei Handley.
 Colborne.

The Hundred of EXESTAN or EXTAN (unidentified) :—

Eitune.
 Odeslei.
 Pulford.
 Alentvne.
 Eitune.
 Sutone.
 Hope.
 Erpestoch.
 Gretford.

Osbearn habet molinum annonam
 suæ curiæ molentem . . . De hac
 terrâ hujus Manerii jacuit i. hida
 T. R. E. in ecclesiâ S. Cedde : di-
 midium in Chespuic et dimidium in
 Radenoure. Hoc testatur comitatus,
 sed nescit quomodo ecclesia per-
 diderit.

The Hundred of HAMESTAN :—

Edylvintune.
Govesvrde . . Gawsworth.
Mervtne . . . Marton.
Hvngrewenitvne.
Celeford . . . Chelford.
Hameteberie.
Copestor . . . ? Capesthorn.
Hofinchel . . . ? Wincle.
Tengestuisie.
Holisvrde.
Warnet.
Croeneche . . Cranage.
Bretberie.

Aldredelie . . Nether Alderley,
Ardley Hall.
Boselega . . . Bosley.
Meretone (Wasta fuit semper i.
bereuuiich).
Cerdingham.
Svmreford . . Sumerford.
Bramale . . . ? Bramhall.
Nordberie.
Botelege.
Cedde.
Motre.

The Hundred of MILDESTVIC (Middlewich) :—

Eleacier.
Sanbec . . . Sandbach.
Clive.
Sutone . . . Sutton.
Wibaldelai . . Wimboldsley.
Wevre . . . Wever Hall.
Aculvestune.
Survelec.
Wice.
Moletune . . Moulton.
Wanetune.
Devencham.
Botestoch . . Bostock.
Aldelime.
Eteshale.
Manessele . . Church Minshall.
Maneshale . . ? Id.
Sprostune.
Lece.
Lavtne . . . Leighton.
Bevelei . . . Byley Hall.
Gostrel.
Brvge.
Cogeltone . . ? Congleton.
Nevbold.
Bretone.

Cinbretvne.
Deneport . . Davenport Hall.
Witvne.
Nevtone.
Crostvne.
Hoiloch . . . Wheelock.
Tadetvne.
Lege.
Rode . . . ? Red Hall.

In eodem Mildestvic Hd. erat
tercium Wich quod vocatur Norwich :
et erat ad firmam pro viij. libris.
Ipsæ leges et consuetudines erant
ibi quæ erant in aliis Wichis ; et
rex et comes partiebantur reddi-
tiones.

Omnes teini qui in isto Wich
habebant salinas, per totum annum
non dabant in die veneris bulliones
salis.

Then follows the toll paid by
those who fetcht salt.

	If of same shire.	Of other shire.
Carrus cum ij. bobus, ij. denarios	iii. denar.	
de summa caballi, j. minutam	i. „	

Homo manens in ipso hundredo si carro ducebat sal ad vendendum per
eundem comitatum, de unoquoque carro dabat i. denarium, quotquot vicibus
oneraret eum. Si equo portabat sal ad vendendum, ad festum Martini
dabat i. denarium. Cætera omnia in his Wichis sunt similia.

The Hundred of Risetone or Risedon (? Rushton Hall) :—

Sudtone.
Burtone . . . Burton.
Redeclive.
Etingehalle.
Buistane . . . Beeston (Camp.)
Boleberie . . . ? Bunbury.
Tevretone.
Spuretone . . . ? Spurstow.
Pevretone.
Estone.

Pichetone.
Winfletone.
Bero.
Warhelle . . . Wardle.
Cocle.
Torpelei . . . Tarporley.
Watenhale . . . Wettenhall.
Clotone . . . Clotton.
Altetone . . . ? Oulton.

The Hundred of Roelav (? Ruloe near Waverham) :—

Inise Ince.
Midestune.
Wivreham . . . Waverham.

In Wich fuerunt vij. salinæ huic Manerio pertinentes. Una ex his modo reddit sal aulæ: aliæ sunt wastæ. De alio Hundredo j. virga terræ Entrebus dicta huic Manerio pertinet et wasta est.

Kenardeslie.

Doneham . . . Dunham.
Eltone.
Troford . . . Trafford.
Menlie . . . Manley.
Helesbe.
Frotesham . . . Frodsham.
Aldredelie.
Done.
Edesberie . . . [Eddisbury.]
Herford . . . Hartford.
Wenitone.
Chingieslie . . . Kingsley.

The Hundred of TVNENDVNE :—

Clistune.

Ibi i. virga terræ et $\frac{1}{2}$ geldat.
Terra est i. carucæ. Wasta fuit et est. Silua ibi i. leuua long. et $\frac{1}{2}$ lat.
TRE valebat iiii. solidos.

Sibroce.
Heletvne . . . Halton.

In Wich i. domus wasta.

Westone . . . Weston.
Nortvne . . . Norton.
Enelelei.
Dvntvne . . . ? Dutton.

Lege.

Estone . . . Aston.
Budewrde . . . Budworth.
Witelei . . . Whitley.
Cocheshalle . . . Cogs Hall.
Epletvne . . . Appleton.
Grophenhale . . . Groppenhall.
Bertintune . . . Bartington.

Unus serviens comitis tenet unam terram in hoc Hundredo Tenendune. Hec terra nunquam fuit hidata. Ibi habet i. carucatam cum i. bovario. Valet iiii. solidos.

The Hundred of WARMUNDESTROY :—

Wimeberie.
 Crev . . . Crewe.
 Pontone.
 Calvintone.
 Actone . . . Acton.
 Estune.
 Wilavestune.
 Wareneberie . Wrenbury.
 Cerletune.
 Merberie . . Marbury.
 Norberie.
 Wireswelle . . Wirswall.
 Westone.
 Steple.
 Wistetestune.
 Brumhala . . Bromhall.
 Tereth.
 Cerlere.
 Bedelei . . . Baddiley.
 Stanley . . . ? Stoneley Green,
 near Acton.
 Copehale . . . Coppenhall.
 Estone . . . Aston.
 Chelmundestone Cholmondeston.
 Potitone.

Walcretune . . Walgherton.
 Santune.
 Burtune.

Ibi Siluua $\frac{1}{2}$ leuam long. et tantundem lat. et iij. haiae et aira Accipitris. Valebat x. solidos.

Haretone.
 Wistanestune . Wistaston.
 Berchesford.
 Berdeltune.
 Werblestune.
 Bertemelev . . Barthomley.
 Essetune.
 Wivelesde.
 Titesle.
 Blachenhale . Blakenhall.

Ibi Haia et aira Accipitris.

T R E erat in WARMUNDESTROY
 Hd unum Wich, in quo erat puteus ad sal faciendum, et ibi erant viij salinae inter regem et comitem Eduuinum . . .

Omnes istae salinae et communes et dominicae, &c. (as above, p. 103).

The Hundred of WILAVESTON (Willaston) :—

Wivevtene . . Wervin.
 Crostone.
 Wisdelea.
 Sudtone . . . The Suttons.
 Salhare.
 Sotowiche . . Shotwick.
 Nestone . . . Neston.
 Rabie . . . Raby.
 Trosford.
 Traford.
 Edelave.
 Macclesfeld . . Macclesfield.
 Optone . . . Upton.
 Stanci . . . Stauney.
 Entrebus.
 Butelege . . . Betley.
 Molintone . . Mollington.
 Lestone.
 Bernestone.
 Blachehol.
 Pontone.
 Gravesberie.
 Stortone . . . Storeton.

Torintone.
 Gaiton . . . Gayton.
 Eswelle . . . Haswell.
 Turstanetone . Thurstaston.
 Calders . . . ? Caldey.
 Melas . . . Meols.
 Walea . . . ? Wallasey.
 Haregrave . . Hargrave.
 Hotone . . . Hooton.
 Cocheshalle . . Coghull, near
 Wervin.
 Levetesham . . ? Ledsham.
 Prestune.
 Wivrevene . . (? = Wivevrene
 above.)
 Pol . . . Poole.
 Salhale.
 Landechene . . Landican.
 Twigvelle . . . ? Thingwall.
 Chenoterie.
 Capeles.
 Sumreford.

Whatever may be determined as to the local grouping of these places, there can be no doubt about the race that generated them. On their geographical relations the investigator may find himself baffled, especially if his only guide be the modern map; but on the philological question there is hardly room for error. They are emphatically Anglo-Saxon. A more precise enquiry would probably bring out the result that they are Anglian and not Saxon, but these are minutiae, into which we do not enter. What strikes the eye is, the utter absence of Danish forms, and the deep obscurity which overlays the British elements that may be there. The terminations are, with scarcely an exception, unequivocally Anglo-Saxon. They are the well-known,—

-berie	-bury = fenced-work.		'grove,' sometimes 'quarry.'
-burne	-bourn = brook (e.g. Sherbourn).	-hala or -hale ^s	-hill or -hall = col-lis.
-cote	-cot. cottage.	or -halle or -ale . . .	
-delie	-dell (e.g. Aldredelie = Alderdell, now corruptly Alderley.)	-ham	-ham = home.
-ei	-ey = island.	-land	-land.
-feld	-field (i.e. unenclosed).	-lave or lev . .	-low = hill.
-ford	German, -furt, e.g. Erfurt.	-lega or -lege, or lei	-lea.
-grave	-grave; = sometimes	-stane	-stone.
		-tone or -tune .	-ton.
		-torne	-thorn.
		-vrde	-worth.
		-wiche	-wick or -wich.

And if the forefront of the name bears the unmistakeable Anglo-Saxon stamp, the stock or basement (with which the name begins), is generally of the same extraction.

This member is usually formed, either of,—

1. An Anglo-Saxon proper name (masculine) in the genitive case, as in "Wilaveston," which would be in correct book-Saxon, "Wiglafes-tun," i.e., the town of Wiglaf.

"Warmundes-trov" is the tree of Warmund.

Wistanes-tune is the town of Wistan, i.e., Wigstan.

Aculfes-tune is the town of Aculf, probably Ecgwulf.

Wimundisham is the home of Wigmund.

Burwardes-lei is the lea of Burgward.

^s This may be counted one of the prevalent terminations of this county: e.g. Tattenhall, Wetenhall, Bidenhall-Hall near Sandbach, Coppenhall, Gropenhall, Cogshall, Bromhall, Blackenhall

near Audlem, Darnhall, Marthall, Henhall near Nantwich, Rushall-Hall near Tattenhall, Iddenshall near Tarporley, Bramhall, Henshall-Hall.

Many other places of this name-form are based upon less familiar personal appellations, but are just as certainly of this class, as may be known from the presence of the the genitival *s*—before the termination, e.g., Merlestone, Senelestone, Tillestone, Tidulstane, Wistetstone, Govesurde, Copestor, &c.

2. An Anglo-Saxon feminine proper name, as Warburgstane, the stone of Warburg, (here the *s* might mislead any one who did not know that Warburg, being a feminine name, is incapable of a genitive in *s*), Motburlege, the lea of Motburg (or? the *burg* where met the *scir-mot*).

3. A Saxon animal-name, as in Haregrave, Haretone, Ulfemiltone, Hunditone, Bocstone.

4. The name of a tree or other plant, as from the—

Alder ;—Aldredelie, Alretune.

Ash ;—Essentune, Ascelie.

Beech ;—Bichelei.

Birch ;—Berchesford.

Oak ;—Actune.

Fern ;—Ferentone.

These details may suffice to illustrate the general Anglo-Saxon character of the names taken out of Domesday Book. We can hardly err in concluding from them that this county had received no great intermixture of foreign blood for centuries before the Conquest, and that the Teutonic element had quite lived down the British, which was the prior tenant of the soil, and which though living on alongside of the dominant race, was always in a state of obscurity and nullity, if not of dependence.

When we consider the interval of time, and the incorrectness which can often be proved against the surveyors, it is matter of wonder that the names are so largely identifiable at the present day. Often the name is still found to denote a village or a parish, but in several cases where it has lost hold on the community it is perpetuated in the name of the Manor House. The continuity with which the upper class of society has sustained itself from the Conquest downwards, while it has given stability to our central institutions, has also given permanence to local designations. And often in running over the map for names to identify with those in Domesday, the *εὐρηκα* has been elicited by some old manor, or the village which retains the name has been found to

share that name with the house of the Squire hard by. A few examples of this are,—Weever Hall, near Middlewich; Lea Hall, near Aldford; Davenport Hall, near Sandbach; Byley Hall, near Middlewich; and Tatton Park, in Bochelav Hundred.

And not only the names of residences, but names of families that reside, or may be presumed at some time to have resided in those houses, may be pressed into the illustration of our subject. Such well-known family names as Acton, Alderley, Antrobus, Bramhall, Bunbury, (*e.g.*, Sir Joshua Reynolds, his Master Bunbury), Caldecote, Cholmondeley, Crewe, Delamere, Dutton, Eaton, Elton, Hargave, Hulme, Ince, Kingsley, Manley, Merton, Moberley, Romilly, Sutton, Twemlow, Walton, Warburton, Wilbraham—all these may be derived from residences in Cheshire. Some of them, it is true, are rather generic, and may easily be found beyond this county—others are so strongly characteristic that none other than a Cheshire origin can be supposed.

But of the names of the twelve Hundreds, one only is found among the seven Hundreds that now divide the county. The present Hundreds are Wirrall, Bucklow, Macclesfield, Northwich, Nantwich, Eddisbury, Broxton. The only name that can be identified with any on the Domesday list, is that of Bucklow, "Bochelav."

Before we pass from this subject of Domesday, there are one or two curious particulars touching the City of Chester that deserve to be extracted. We read that Chester "*reddebat x. mark arg.*," that is, paid ten marks of silver as its taxes, and of this revenue two-thirds went to the king, and one-third to the Earl of Chester (*Comes*).

As to the shipping dues, we read:—"iii. denarios de unoquoque Lesth habebant rex et comes," the king and earl had 4 pence for each Lesth. Whether this word means the whole or some subdivision of the cargo, the word is plainly the Saxon *hlæst*, a load, in German, *Last*. If they imported "*martrinas pelles*," *i.e.*, ermines, and did not declare them on the demand of the king's officer, the fine was 40*s.* The fine for false measures was 4*s.* And their method of protecting the poor from the dangers of worthless beer, though well known to many readers, yet deserves to be recalled to the notice of our generation. "*Similiter malam cerevisiam faciens aut in cathedra ponebatur stercoris, aut iiij. solidos*

dabat præposito.”⁹ Were it not for the unworthy alternative, this formidable *cathedra* would command our admiration and regret.

The borders of the county may now claim a brief attention. I do not know whether any changes are known to have taken place in the boundaries at any part, but along the southern half from S.E. to S.W., there are occasional names which suggest an old border-line. Along the south may be found the following significant expressions. “Grindley Brook” and “Grindley Green,” *i.e.* the boundary brook, connected with German *Grenze*—a boundary, and also with that much discussed name of “Grendel,” the Gnome in the *Beowulf*.

“Cheshire Fields,” which must have been so called with reference to other fields, not far off, yet *out* of Cheshire.

“Inglesey Brook” is one of those compounds so frequent in our island, in which an obsolete description is interpreted by a newer word. Ingles-ey Brook=Angles’-stream-brook. The old “ey,” or classically “ea,” had ceased to be understood. This looks like a name, descriptive of a boundary between Angles and some cognate population: could it be a “Saxon” colony? In the first half of the tenth century, the south-western counties having now almost admitted their complement of the West Saxon emigration, the whole of Mercia was added to the Wessex dominion, and opened to Saxon enterprise.

“Dane brook”—probably not connected with the Danes—but the old British river-name, touched upon above.

“The Mere,” exactly on the line of boundary where it is crossed by the road from Audlem to Norton. (“Mere” is common in these parts in the more familiar sense of “lake” or “pool,” in which sense it is sometimes curiously duplicated; *e.g.* Combermere Mere, Hanmer Mere, the first “mere” having become so much absorbed into and enclitic upon its base, that its descriptiveness escaped notice, and it had to be re-edited.) But this “Mere” is quoted under the probability of its being a different word, the Saxon “gemæro,” “mare,” “mer”—boundary. Very common in the *Codex Diplomaticus*.

On the S.W. the line of division between the English and

⁹ In regard to the cucking-stool, the ancient engine of punishment for fraudulent brewers, who are usually spoken of as

females, see Mr. Way’s notes on the words Cuckstoke and Kukstole, *Promptorium Parvulorum*, pp. 107, 281.

Welsh names is clear and sharply defined, indicating a long-established line of demarcation.

To touch a moment, before I close, on the more recent names exhibited by the map of Cheshire. These are specially frequent in the uplands about Macclesfield, showing that to a comparatively late date they were still open. Now of all the names that belong to the Early English period, that is, the new English language which sprung up out of the trampled roots of the old Saxon, and some sprinklings of foreign seed, the language of Gower, Chaucer, Wiclif—of all the names that belong here, none has been more talked of than “Cold Harbour.” The Rev. W. Monkhouse, Vicar of Goldington, has reviewed the whole subject, in a paper which he read to the Bedfordshire Archæological Society in 1856.¹⁰ He comes to the conclusion that they were outlying sheds and hovels in which the sheep were penned when grazing at a distance from the homestead, in the days when there were wolves. He compares the Swiss *chalet*. I see no objection to this explanation, except that it is hardly comprehensive enough. The “*hereberwe*” of that day, the French “*auberge*” of the present day, is a lodging-place. The “harbinger” was the *courier* who went forward to provide such (cf. *um Herberge bitten*, &c.; often in Grimm’s Tales).

Such a “harbour” should properly be a *home*, and have a hearth, which was continually *warm*. The domestic fire-side was always held in early times, when men dwelt sparse, as the symbol of home, and the smoke was a beacon for the wanderer. How dear this feeling was, may be seen in such expressions as “*pro aris et focis*”—and in the obnoxious *hearth-tax*. In very open parts of the country, where the distance from one habitation to another was more than a day’s journey, there were hovels set up for travellers to pass the night in. Such may yet be met with on Exmoor. An empty shed, the door on the latch, and a rude notice on the wall—“When you go, latch the door.”

Such places of entertainment, where the reception was *not* a warm one, I should suppose have a right to be included with the sheep-cotes in the explanation of the term Cold

¹⁰ Reports and Papers read at the meetings of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln, Bedford, and Worcester, during the year 1856, p. 28. The various

opinions on this *voxata questio* may be found in the memoirs cited in this Journal, vol. xv. p. 293.

Harbour. Also cattle-houses of whatever sort, reared on out-of-the-way lone places, for shelter of beast and man during the months of the summer pasturage. And if it be true, as has been asserted, that the term Cold Harbour seems to attach itself to the neighbourhood of Roman remains (whence some have been led far away from the simple meaning to think of *Calidus* and warm baths, &c.), it is not difficult to imagine that old Roman ruins may often have been used for the purposes described; and have, therefore, obtained the name of Cold harbours. An older term, with much the same sense, was Caldecote; this is pure English, whereas in the former compound, the second word is Norman-French. There is a Caldecote on the Dee. As a little further illustration of the use of the word "harbour," we have a "Windy Harbour" near Alderley, and another near Winkle.

Coming down a stage lower in history we may notice some "Intacks." There is, on the extreme east of the county, "Knife Intack," and, in Delamere Forest, "Jenions Intack." This signifies the "intaking," or taking in hand, soil which had never been tilled before, and may belong to the date of the extensive enclosures under Queen Elizabeth. In Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary v. Tack, we read that "a lease is called a *Tack*, a legal term in Scotland, where a farmer is called a Tacksman." And, on Dartmoor, new enclosures made in our own day are commonly called "Newtakes."

More such words of the Early English period might be found, especially in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield; but I will only particularise one, for its union of a simple and unambitious sense with melodious sound, viz., Thorneycroft Hall.

Akin to the subject of this paper would be a notice of the peculiarities of the Cheshire Dialect. But there is not space now for its adequate treatment. One observation must, however, not be omitted. It has a likeness to the East Anglian Dialect, spoken in Norfolk and Suffolk. This has been noticed by Wilbraham in his Glossary, and he uses it merely as a proof that all provincialisms are specimens of old and obsolete language, left here and there surviving. This is far too general. The similarity is really to be explained by the common Anglian parentage of Cheshire and East Anglia, and their comparative immunity from the Danish scourge.

I have thus slightly run through the Local Names and the Provincial Dialect of this county. These are the antiquities of language, or the forms of language which are most capable of ministering to the pursuit of Archæology. If these outlines were graven with the firmer hand of one who wrote with local knowledge, and if the details were adequately filled in, there might result a picture worthy of being called historical. The present must be accounted as only an essay, the value of which must depend not so much upon the degree of its accuracy, as on the utility and workableness of the method which is here indicated. To have waited until I could be sure of accuracy, would have been to forego the pleasure of ever submitting it to the notice of fellow-archæologists.

ACCOUNT OF RECENT DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS
AT GREAT CHESTERFORD, ESSEX.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Numerous interesting vestiges of the ancient occupants of the Roman Station at Great Chesterford have lately been brought to light, to which I have great pleasure in calling the attention of the Institute. The field of curious investigations in which so many valuable relics of Roman times have been discovered, in the course of excavations systematically carried out on the site of ICIANI for some years past under my direction, appears to be almost inexhaustible; the following observations may prove acceptable as a sequel to the notices which from time to time I have communicated to the Society.

The first results of the explorations which I have caused to be made during the last winter were comparatively unproductive. In the month of November my workmen came upon an extensive cemetery situated to the north of the Station, and about 200 yards distant from its limits. Here, in the course of excavations prosecuted during six weeks, not less than seventy interments were discovered; and at first I entertained the hope that having been a burial-place at a late period, when cremation was discontinued among the Romans, I might find that it had possibly been used also in early Anglo-Saxon times.¹ This expectation however was not realised. Some fragments of Roman pottery, third

¹ In this instance the interments were undoubtedly those of Roman occupants, probably of the lower orders of the community, and it may deserve consideration whether the practice of cremation was extended to individuals of the more humble or servile classes. In a locality, however, which may have been occupied successively by inhabitants of various races, and differing in their usages, vestiges either of a pre-Roman

or a post-Roman character might reasonably be expected. Among my latest acquisitions may here be noticed an interesting urn of early British fashion, with the usual chevrons scored ornament covering its upper margin. It was found near Roman remains in digging gravel at a short distance from the station, and measures about 13 inches in height, diameter 11 inches.

brass coins, bone pins, &c., were the only relics by which the interments were accompanied.

In the course of January, a remarkable sepulchral deposit was disinterred by some labourers employed in digging gravel on the north side of the Station, and at about 200 yards outside the line of the ancient walls which once surrounded the site known as the Borough Field. Of some of the most interesting relics thus brought to light, and now preserved in my Museum at Audley End, I have much satisfaction in placing before the readers of this Journal the faithful representations by which this account is illustrated.² The most valuable object among the remains thus brought to light, and of which no example had previously occurred in the course of my researches, is an *ampulla* of transparent greenish-coloured glass, in remarkably perfect preservation. (See woodcuts.) The smaller Roman vessels of this description have commonly been designated lachrymatories, but they may more correctly be described as *unguentaria*, having most probably been used as receptacles for perfumes, or possibly for some other usual accompaniment of the funeral deposit.³ The specimen here figured measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter at the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom. It seems to have been formed by being blown in a mould, as indicated by a slightly impressed circle on the under side of the base. It will be remembered that among glass vases and remarkable sepulchral relics found by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode in the *bustum* within one of the greater barrows at Bartlow, Essex, opened in 1835, a long-necked glass vessel occurred almost precisely resembling this in form and dimensions; it appeared to have been closed with a bituminous substance, portions of which remained on its neck. It is figured in Mr. Rokewode's Memoir in the *Archæologia*.⁴ A similar *ampulla olearia* was also found in the barrow opened at Bartlow in 1840; the interior, in this instance, was stained with the dregs of some liquid.⁵ In

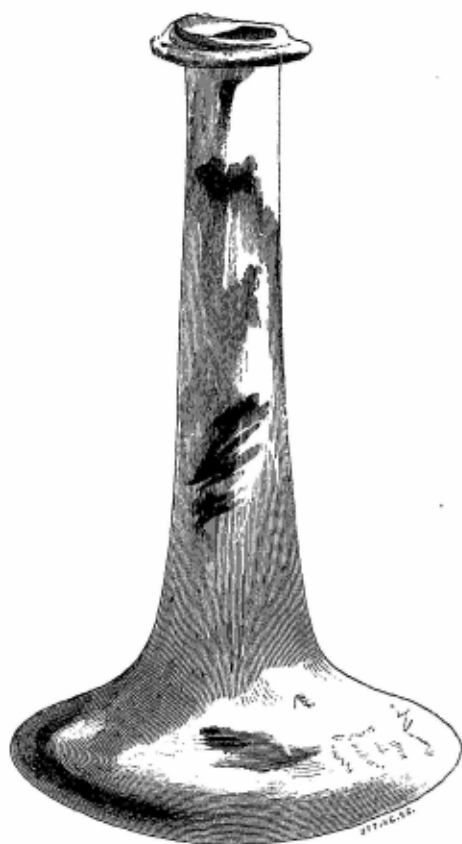
² With the principal Roman relics found, as above described, and brought for exhibition at the meeting of the Institute in London, on March 2, a beautiful series of coloured drawings, by the accurate pencil of Mr. Youngman of Saffron Walden, were displayed, illustrative of the vases, &c., of which the originals could not be conveniently

removed from Audley End for the inspection of the Society.

³ See Sir William Gell's observations on oils and perfumes preserved in such *ampullæ*.—*Pompeiana*, vol. i. p. 111.

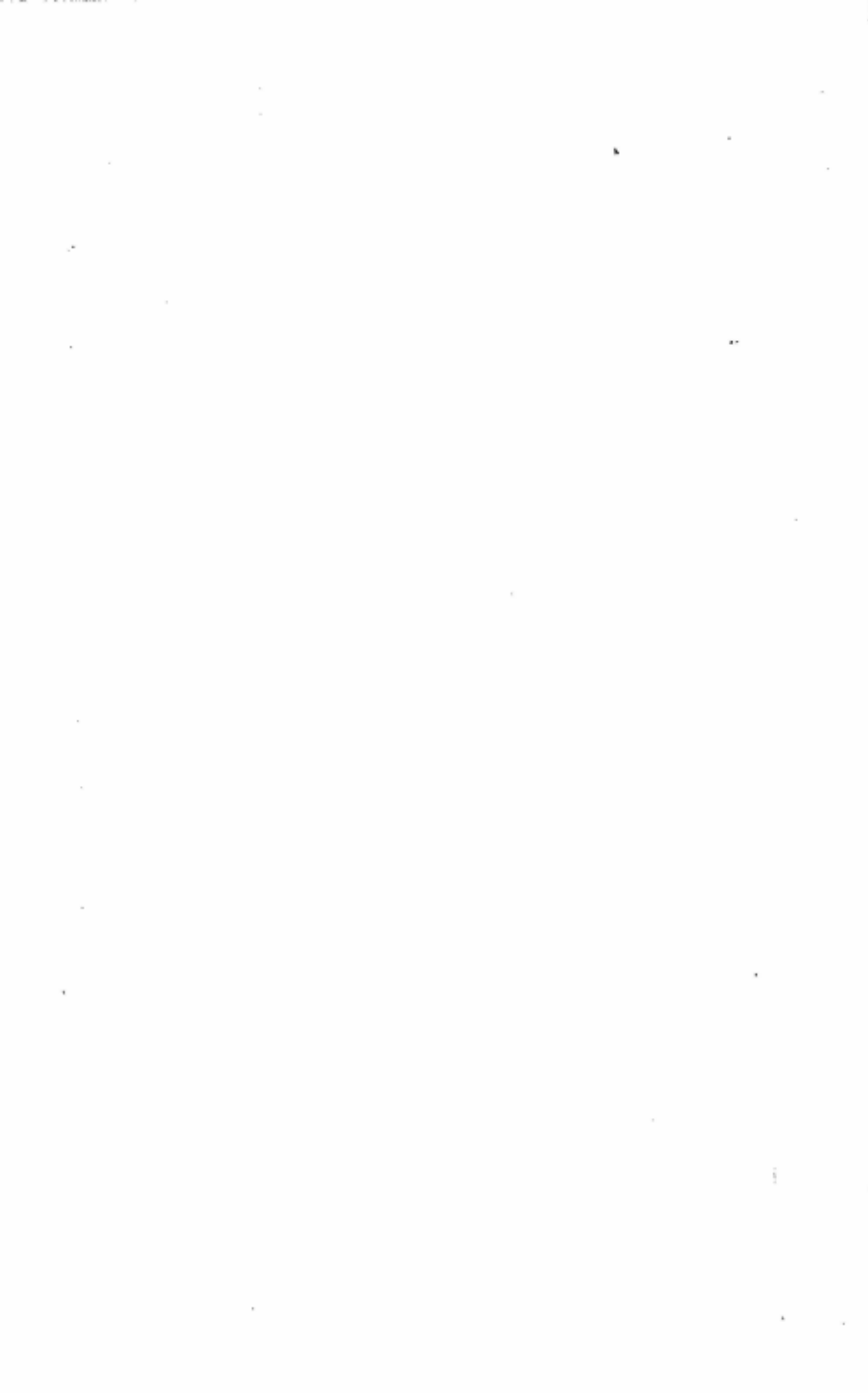
⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 304, pl. 33, fig. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. xxix. p. 4.



Ampulla of Glass, found with an Interment near the Station.

Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Diameter at the base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



1845 a discovery of Roman sepulchral remains occurred near the station at Colchester, as described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, consisting of a large fictile *diota*, in which were deposited a cinerary urn, two lamps, a number of iron nails, and a vessel of pale green glass, of the same form as those already described as found in Essex.⁶ Another, disinterred at Newbury, is figured in the same Journal, 1860, p. 34.

Examples might doubtless be cited of the occurrence of this accessory to the sepulchral deposit in Roman times, in other parts of England; a specimen of precisely similar type has been recently found at Newark near Gloucester, in a leaden coffin of the Roman period, of which a description has been published by the Rev. S. Lysons.⁷ I am also indebted to my friend, Sir John Boileau, Bart., for a drawing of a bottle of the same form found at Pompeii, and now in his collection at Ketteringham Park, Norfolk.⁸

It is scarcely requisite to observe that glass vessels of the Roman age are comparatively of great rarity in this country, having been imported, doubtless, from foreign parts, whilst their fragile nature has necessarily precluded the possibility of their frequent preservation, to the present time, in such perfect condition as the remarkable example found by the gravel-diggers at Chesterford. I may here advert to the remarkable discovery of five *ampullæ oleariæ* which occurred about 1816, in levelling a mound called Metal Hill, at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire. These are now in my Museum; they were found deposited in a square leaden coffin, accompanied by a bronze armlet, a bone pin, and a small brass coin of Cunobeline. Metal Hill appeared to be a natural eminence, not a barrow. None of these little vessels, however, precisely resemble in form that recently added to my collection.

Another object found with the interment at Chesterford, and here figured, is a fictile lamp, of pale brick-red coloured terra-cotta, in perfect preservation: it measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the diameter, at the widest part, is $2\frac{1}{4}$

⁶ Journal Archaeol. Assoc. vol. i. p. 239.

⁷ The Romans in Gloucestershire, p. 47. London, Hamilton, Adams and Co, 8vo. A map is given showing the vestiges of the Roman age in and near Gloucester, including the recent discoveries at Newark.

⁸ This type does not occur among the glass vessels figured by Montfaucon, tom. iii. pl. 79, p. 146. A somewhat similar *ampulla* is figured in the Rev. E. Trollope's Illustrations of Ancient Art from Pompeii, &c., pl. 36, fig. 9. It is, however, of smaller size, and longer in the neck, than the example above cited.

inches. (See woodcut.) The opening above is somewhat remarkably large, but it does not appear that it was closed



Roman Lamp of Red Ware, found at Chesterford.

by a cover. Fictile lamps are of comparatively rare occurrence with Roman remains in this country, but other examples are preserved in my Museum at Audley End.

The deposit was accompanied also by several vessels of Samian and other wares; of the former may be noticed a small plain cup (diameter $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. depth 2 in.), bearing the impress of the potter, the mark—PAVLLI. M.—which had previously occurred at Chesterford, but in that example the two letters—LL—resemble in form the minuscule Greek Lambda.⁹ Also a *patera* of red ware without ornament in relief, bearing the stamp—VACIRO—which had not previously come under my observation; this specimen of Samian measures $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ in height. Two other *pateræ* were found, one of them impressed with the mark—PAVLI. MA., and the other, which measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and 4 inches in height, is decorated around the rim with a very remarkable ornament in high relief (see



woodcut), apparently applied to the surface of the dish in thick paste or slip, whilst the clay was still moist. The resemblance of this ornament to the mediæval fleur-de-lys

⁹ Mr. Roach Smith gives—PAVLIVS. F. and PAVLIANI. M.—Illustrations of Roman London, p. 105.
—PAVLLI. M.—PAVLLI. M.—PAVLLVS. F.

is well deserving of notice, and I am not aware that any precisely similar type of decoration has hitherto been noticed; the nearest approach to it is shown on an unique *mortarium* in Mr. Huxtable's collection.¹

The following vases were also found;—a small urn of coarse grey ware, diameter 3 inches, height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; two bottles of white ware, each being formed with one handle, and measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height; and a large *olla* of dingy-grey ware, measuring 9 inches in height, 8 inches in diameter, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the mouth.

I may remark in regard to the discovery, the details of which I have described, that, in the course of my excavations at Chesterford, I have examined two Roman cemeteries in close proximity to the spot where the deposit in question was lately brought to light, and several interments had come under my observation in that locality. Among them must be specially mentioned that of a corpse accompanied by not less than 200 large brass coins, found in 1847, deposited in a bronze *trulla* pierced to serve as a strainer. These coins are of Caligula, Claudius, Vespasian, and other Emperors, Sabina, Faustina, sen., and Faustina, jun., that of most recent date being a coin of Commodus, (A.D. 180—192). This remarkable discovery, which has been noticed in my "Sepulchra Exposita," occurred during the construction of the Newmarket Branch Railway now disused.²

Having described the various Roman relics by which my Museum has been enriched, from the deposit thus disinterred during the operations of the gravel-diggers to the north of the Station, I will now proceed to relate certain discoveries recently made at Chesterford by my own workmen, within sight of the spot where the interment above noticed was found. In a former volume of this Journal I gave an account of the examination, under my direction, of not less than forty-five of the mysterious deep circular shafts, such as have occurred near other Roman sites, namely, at Ewell in Surrey, in London, Winchester, Richborough, Lincoln, &c. They have been designated "rubbish-pits" by some antiquaries, whilst others have sought to trace in these singular

¹ Figured in Mr. Roach Smith's Memoir on the Red Glazed Pottery of the Romans, *Journal Archaeol. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 18.

² See *Sepulchra Exposita*, by the

Hon. R. C. Neville, 1848, 8vo. (privately printed), p. 95. The bronze *trulla* is also figured in this Journal, vol. v. p. 235.

depositories the *favissæ* formed near temples in ancient times, according to Varro, or the *puticuli*, thus described by Urbicus, a writer of the fourth century,—“sunt in suburbanis loca publica, in opum destinata funeribus, quæ loca *culinas* appellant.” My workmen have recently met with several shafts of a similar nature to those which I have before described in the Borough Field at Chesterford.³ Of three of these depositories the following account may be interesting to those who investigate the *arcana* of the Roman period in Britain.

The first of these shafts measured only 10 feet in depth ; it contained few remains of Roman pottery. At the bottom of the pit, however, was found a perfect *patera* or large dish of lustrous black ware of unusually good quality.

The second shaft measured also 10 feet in depth ; it produced a considerable quantity of fictile fragments ; some of these having been reunited, I have obtained a *patera* of plain Samian ware, the potter's mark defaced ; an *operculum*, or cover of an urn, of coarse red ware, an object comparatively of rare occurrence ; and two portions of a Samian bowl, with ornaments in relief of very good character, and bearing the potter's mark.

In the third of these singular depositories, measuring 15 feet in depth, and 5 feet in diameter, an unusual abundance of broken pottery was found, accompanied by several *fictilia* in a perfect state. This shaft was remarkable not only on account of the large quantity of remains of that nature which it contained, but for the multiplicity of objects deposited. In none of these receptacles have I found so large a variety of Roman ware, consisting of broken *amphoræ*, *cylices*, *diotæ*, *mortaria*, *ollæ*, *pateræ*, *pocula*, &c. ; of these vessels many were entire, or were easily capable of being restored in their perfect forms. Among these I may especially mention portions of two large bowls of Samian ware, with ornaments in relief of very spirited design and good execution. On one of these bowls are represented, in circular compartments, deer with large spreading antlers resembling those of the moose-deer ; between each circle appear two figures running at full speed, one of them being apparently a naked winged genius, the other is shooting with a bow,⁴ the ends of which

³ Archaeol. Journal, vol. xii. pp. 109, 126.

⁴ Compare the bow, of remarkably small proportions, in the hand of the

figure known as Rob of Risingham.—Horsley, Brit. Rom. Northumberland, No. xciv. See also this Journal, vo xiii. p. 312.

are singularly recurved. It may deserve comparison with the bows, similar in this peculiarity regarding their extremities, borne both by Apollo and Diana on the remarkable silver *lanx* found at Corbridge, and now in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland. A gilt cast in plaster from that unique example of Roman plate, taken probably about the time of its discovery near the banks of the Tyne in 1735, exists at Audley End. There are traces of the potter's impress upon the bowl last described; it cannot, however, now be deciphered. The other example of Samian, with designs in relieve, is likewise ornamented with circular compartments, in each of which is a figure seated on a kind of throne, and holding a lyre. In each of the intervals between these circles is introduced a naked female figure leaning on a short column, with a little floating drapery. There is also a third figure resembling an athlete. Upon the fragments of this example of Samian ware there are two potter's marks, a circumstance not undeserving of notice, the letters being in both instances incuse and inverted. One of these marks, placed in a perpendicular direction, although fractured, may probably be read MARTIALIS, a name found repeatedly on examples of Samian ware in England; the second, placed near the lower margin of the ornamented part of the bowl, bears the letters R E P.

It has been suggested, with much probability, that where more than one mark thus occurs, as occasionally found upon highly decorated Samian, one of them may indicate the name or mark of the maker of the vase, the other that of the decorator or the workman of superior class by whom the designs in relieve were supplied.

With the fragments of fictilia above noticed was found a plain dish of Samian ware, impressed, not very distinctly, with the stamp DONATVS, (or possibly DONATV-M), a name which occurs in Mr. Roach Smith's list of marks found in London; it has been found, also, elsewhere in this country. Another Samian *patera*, with ivy-leaf ornaments in relief around the margin, bears an impress hitherto undecyphered. There was also here disinterred an urn of pale red ware, of very unusual form, and having a small flat knob or button at its base, so that it could not stand erect upon a flat surface, and must have been placed upon a stand, or a flat fictile ring, such as was found with it, with a perforation to receive the

excrecence, the purpose of which has not been ascertained. This vessel, unique as it is believed in this country, may have been used for warming liquids, and have been supported by a tripod, possibly, or *foculus*, under which embers might be placed. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and the diameter of the mouth is 3 inches. Upon the neck are coarsely traced with a point, apparently whilst the clay was in a moist state, the characters—*vs*—(see woodcut), probably indicating the liquid contents of the vessel. With the fictilia above described were also found a dish of black or dark grey ware, of unusually large dimensions, measuring 13 inches in diameter, and another of rather smaller size, with rudely scored ornament inside; these vessels resemble in form the modern stand used for a flower-pot. There were also portions of plain Samian vessels, with the marks—*JUSTI. MA.—C(APITO)LINVS. (?)—MAXIMA.* and part of the handle of a large *amphora* of white ware, bearing the



impress here figured (original size).⁵ It is remarkable, on account of the letters being incuse, instead of in relief, as usually found on the stamped handles of *amphoræ*, &c.; they may have been produced in this instance by one of the bronze stamps, the intention of which has been the subject of much discussion. Altogether ten vases of various forms have been reconstructed from the fragments brought to light in this prolific shaft. The bronze handle of a key was found, terminating in an ornament formed of three scrolls or loops, similar to that of a perfect key formerly found in my excavations at Chesterford. The most remarkable relic, however, here exhumed remains to be noticed; this is a *lar*, or bronze statuette of a river-god leaning upon an urn, from which flows a stream of water. Although it has suffered much from oxidation, which has rendered the surface carious and irregular, possibly through the action, as it has been

⁵ Mr. Roach Smith gives—*MVN (?)* on an *amphora* found in London.—*Illustrations of Roman London*, p. 88.
MELISSAE—and *MELISSÆ*—among marks



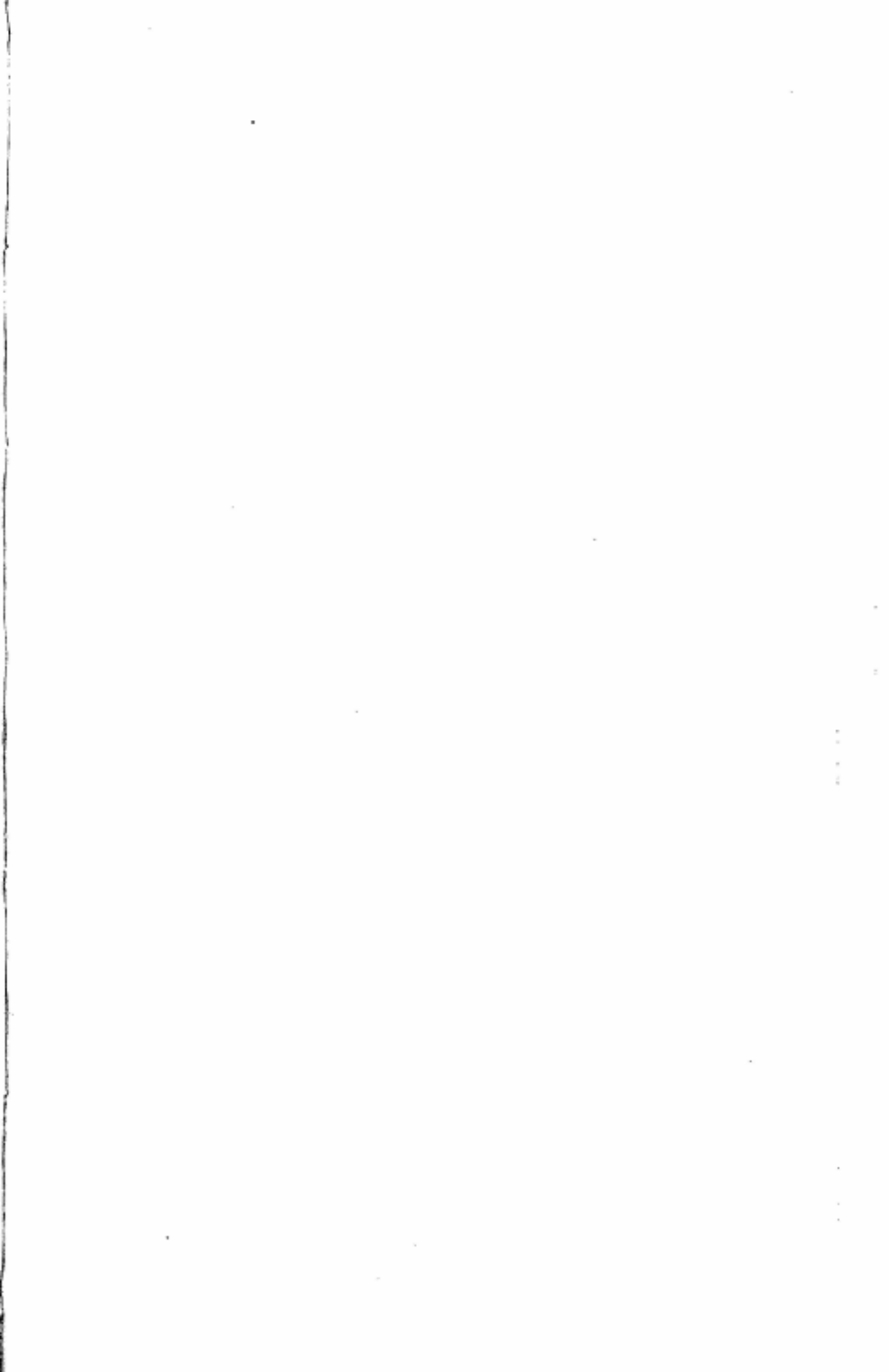
Vase of pale red ware, a dicta or lagena.

Height $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



Ring of Terracotta, found with the Vase, and possibly intended to serve as a stand for it.

Diameter 3 inches.





Bronze Figure of a River-God.

Height, nearly 4 inches.

supposed, of fire, this little figure has considerable artistic merit, and even in its damaged condition surpasses in character of design any object of its class which has come under my observation in previous researches. (See wood-cut.) A small cylindrical pedestal of bronze was found with it, upon which it had originally been fixed, but the solder had become disunited. The statuette measures $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; the height of the pedestal is $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and its diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. A bronze pin, resembling a probe, found at the same time, may also deserve notice. Roman *lares* in a recumbent attitude appear to be of rare occurrence. Caylus gives a bronze recumbent figure of Mercury, and one of Venus or a nymph (Recueil, t. iii. pl. 43). The only representation of a river-god found in England is, I believe, the stone statue at *Cilurnum*, figured in Bruce's Roman Wall, p. 147.

It is difficult to suppose that the shafts in which so varied an assemblage of objects had been deposited, evidently with some care, and including objects of so much interest and in perfect condition, should have been merely, as some antiquaries have conjectured, rubbish-holes, or depositories like *favissæ*, into which worthless refuse was thrown.

Before I conclude these observations, I may take occasion to mention certain other relics obtained from shafts in immediate proximity to those already noticed. Among these are two circular pieces of lead, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in thickness, perforated in the centre; they may have served as weights; also a pin of jet, of fine quality, and well polished; the head is cut in facets; in its present state this pin measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, but part has been broken off. I may, moreover, notice a broken Samian bowl, with figures of men, lions, and other animals, and marked with two potters' stamps, namely (CI)NTVSMVS · F · which had previously occurred at Chesterford, and ALBVCI, in letters of much larger size than the former; this mark is in relief, placed horizontally among the figures. Several interesting specimens of other kinds of ware have also been added to my collections, including an example of the peculiar kind of pottery sprinkled with fine *spiculæ*, almost resembling gold dust; some remarkably worked fragments of Castor wares with hunting subjects, stags, greyhounds, &c., in high relief, embossed in slip; other portions with ornaments in colour, &c.; a vase of dark-coloured ware, of unusual form (see cut), also two *amphoræ*, broken into numerous

fragments, now skillfully adjusted together; the forms of these vases are of considerable elegance, and they have been admirably reproduced by the pencil of Mr. Youngman of Saffron Walden. One of them measures 24 inches in height, the other, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.¹⁴ (See woodcuts.) On the upper part of one of these are faintly traced characters which have been thus decyphered—PISI MIMI, (?) possibly indicating, as in a former instance, the capacity of the jar, or the nature of its contents, which may have been some kind of wine prepared with pitch,—*vinum picatum*, or made from grapes which had a natural flavour of pitch, as mentioned by Pliny and Martial. Pliny describes also an oil made from pitch,—*oleum pissinum*, and another oil, obtained from pulse,—*pisinum*, was used by the Romans. The ancient scorings of the description here noticed, occasionally occurring upon Roman urns, appear well deserving of attention; they may serve to show the extent to which certain foreign luxuries of the table were imported into this country in Roman times. I am not aware, however, that any similar *graffiti*, if the term may be admissible, have hitherto been described in this country, with the exception of that upon a little urn found in Sussex, and figured in a previous page of this volume.¹⁵

My museum has lately been enriched during the last winter by some other curious specimens of Roman glass, besides the *ampulla* already described; these have been found in the same locality, in digging gravel on the north side of the station. They are unfortunately in very fragmentary condition, but the restoration of their forms has been effected, and some of the specimens recently obtained are here figured. (See woodcuts.) One of these is a tall four-sided bottle with one handle; it measures 8 inches in height. At the bottom are the letters in relief—A. P., probably the initials of the maker, within a circle, and produced by the mould in which these ancient vessels of glass were for the most part blown. The Abbé Cochet has given a considerable number of types of glass vessels found in the north of France,¹⁶ and he notices several of the marks of the ancient *vitriarii*; relics of this description are comparatively rare in

¹⁴ An amphora almost identical in form and dimensions is preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, in the collection of antiquities chiefly formed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. It was found at Sheffield.

¹⁵ See p. 81, and *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.*

vol. xi. p. 138. It is to be regretted that a relic of the same period found at Chesterford, and likewise bearing scored markings, is no longer to be found, namely, a tile with an incised inscription, given in Gough's Edit. of Camden, vol. ii., p. 141.

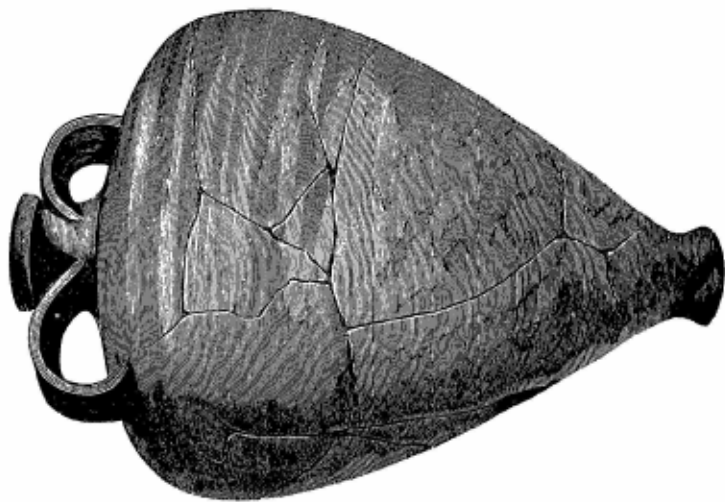
¹⁶ *Normandie Souterraine*.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES FOUND AT GREAT CHESTERFORD.



Wine-vessel, diota or oncos, of white ware.

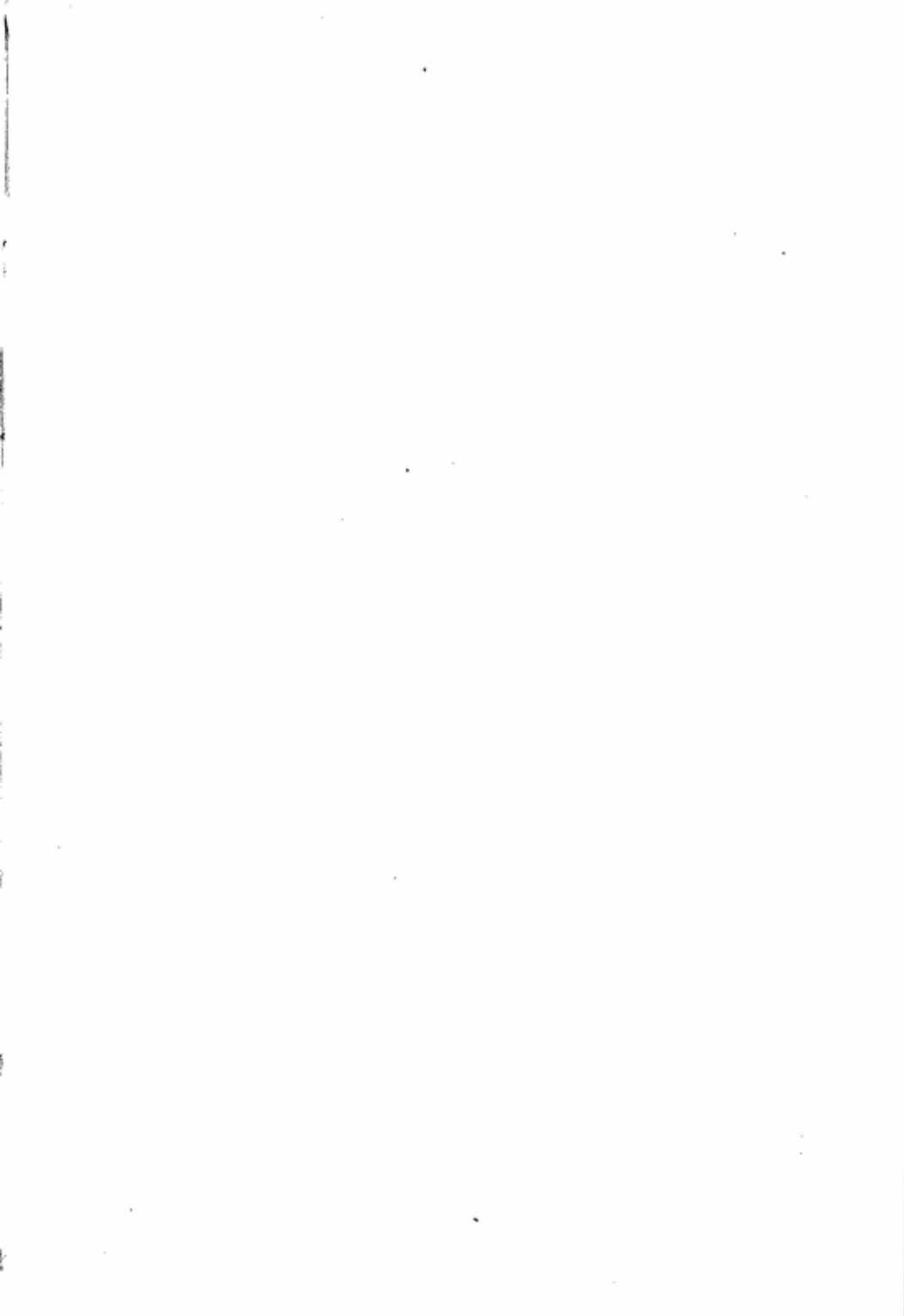
Height 17½ inches.



Wine-vessel, diota or lagena, of white ware.

Height 24 inches.







Vase of dark-coloured ware. Height 7 inches.



Glass Vase, bearing the maker's initials A.P. moulded in relief, height 8 inches
and a broken saucer, or catinum.

this country, and even in fractured condition they are in no slight degree deserving of notice. The vessel which I have described was found in the Borough Field, Chesterford, in April last, and also two other relics of the like material, a *patina* or saucer, measuring in its imperfect state 6 inches in diameter (see woodcut), and a bowl with a recurved lip, resembling certain vessels of the Anglo-Saxon period, to which it may possibly belong. My museum has likewise been enriched by an example of unusual type, but in very fractured state: it measured, when perfect, about 6 inches in height, diameter $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it is of very thin pellucid glass. Two vessels of glass, similar in form, but each furnished with a flat reeded handle, which does not appear in the specimen found at Chesterford, were discovered by Mr. Gage Rokewode in 1832, in one of the Roman sepulchres at Bartlow.¹⁷ Lastly, may be mentioned the remains of a four-sided glass vase, with one handle, measuring about 6 inches in height, of a type which occurred there, and has been noticed elsewhere also with Roman remains.

In concluding this brief statement of recent results of explorations at the remarkable Roman site, where so large an assemblage of interesting relics have from time to time been disinterred, I may mention the acquisition of two valuable coins lately added to my cabinet. One of these, found in a garden in the village of Chesterford, is an example in remarkable preservation of the rare type of Cunobeline, bearing on the reverse a helmeted head to left, with the legend—CVNOBIL. Reverse, a boar; in the exergue—TASC·FIL. A similar coin in imperfect condition, found at Chesterford, previously existed in my collection. The second, recently obtained, is in less desirable preservation; it presents the head of Cunobeline, apparently without the helmet; on the reverse is a horse galloping; the legend is the same as that which occurs on the coin before described. The rarity of such numismatic relics, and also their historical importance, now more truly appreciated by the archæologist, has induced me to place on record the acquisition of these highly interesting coins of the sovereign of the Iceni.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge, with much gratification, the kind liberality of Lord Braybrooke in presenting to the Institute the illustrations which accompany the foregoing memoir.

¹⁷ *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. p. 7, pl. iii.

THE COURT-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO, SOMERSETSHIRE.

BY EDWARD WILLIAM GODWIN, ARCHITECT.

THIS interesting example of the domestic architecture of the middle ages is situated at the foot of Naish Hill, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Portishead, in the county of Somerset. Its pleasing situation, the small church close by upon a high bank amongst luxuriant foliage, the distance from the village and from all modern associations, and the picturesque seclusion of the spot give a singular charm to the manor-house of Clapton.¹

The plan of the old building, as nearly as I can determine, appears to have consisted of a parallelogram running east and west, with a tower attached to the north side. The tower, a considerable portion of the north front, the east wall, and some remains of the south wall, together with the buttery doors, are of a date anterior to the Reformation. There are some outhouses and an entrance gate of later character, but very plain and scarcely worthy of notice.

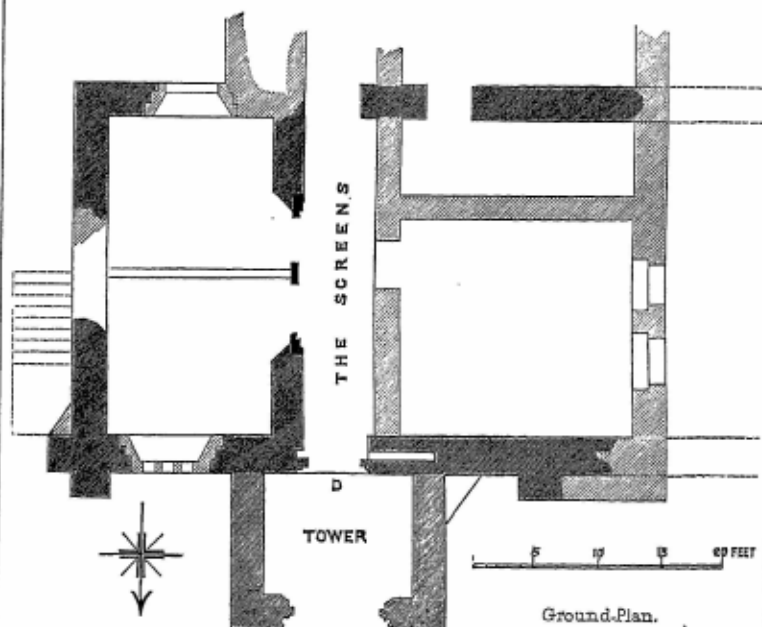
A great part of the walls of the main building, the inner doorway of the tower, the two buttresses at the north-east angle, and another buttress west of the tower, which has been partially built up in a modern chimney-breast, are of fourteenth century work. The roof is comparatively modern, but the corbels and summer-stones of the coping at the east end indicate the original direction and pitch, and also fix the termination of the house eastward. There is, however, a portion of a rough arch in this wall, a blocked up doorway, a corbel, and a singularly placed moulding on the south side of the buttress, which point to the existence of further works, possibly of wood, now destroyed. The blocked up doorway and the moulding appear to have reference to an exterior flight of stairs: and the absence of buttresses at the south-east angle seems to indicate a junction with some

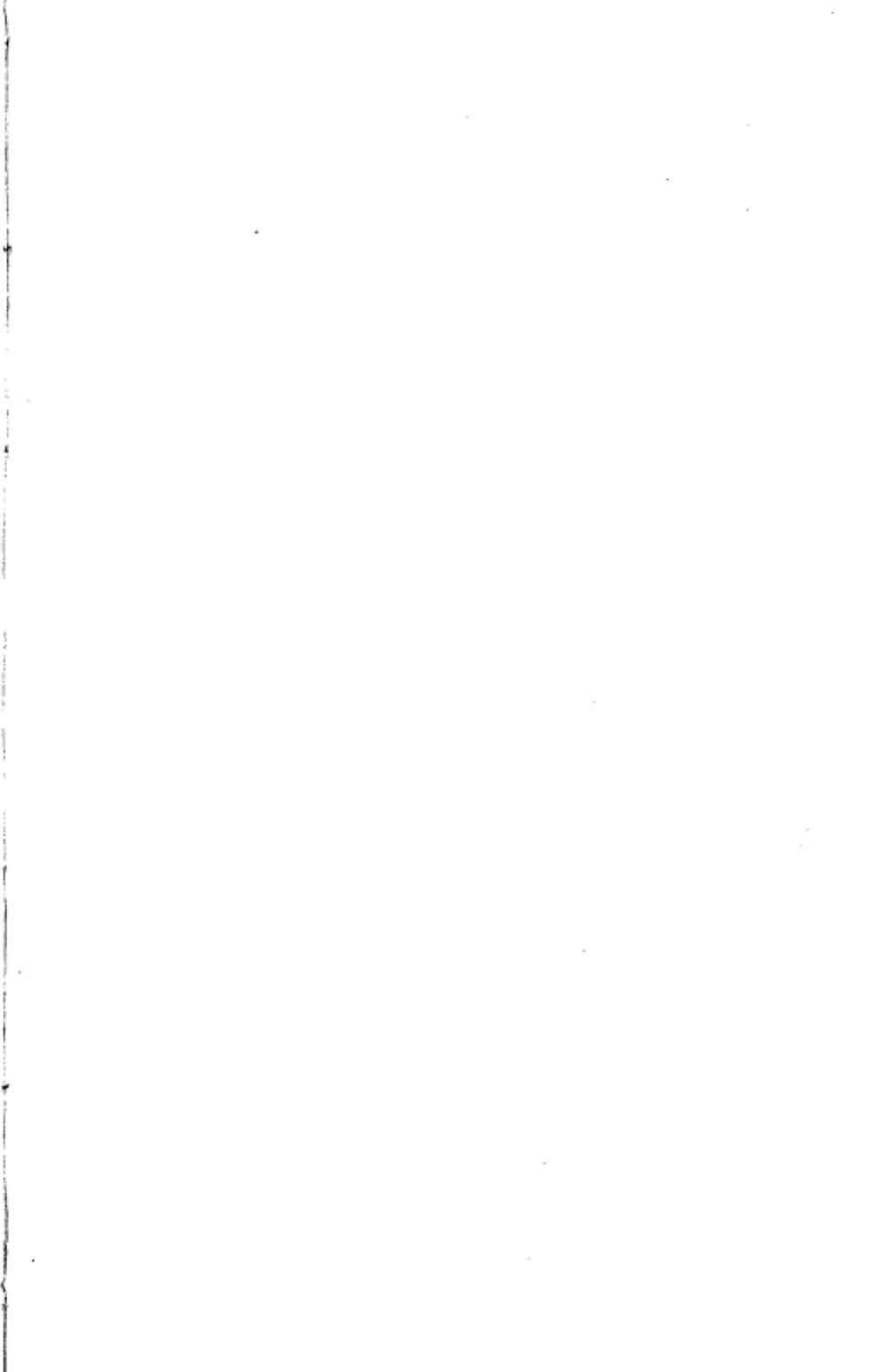
¹ A short notice of the architectural features of this interesting structure is given by Mr. Parker, in his *Domestic Architecture in England*, Part ii., p. 337.

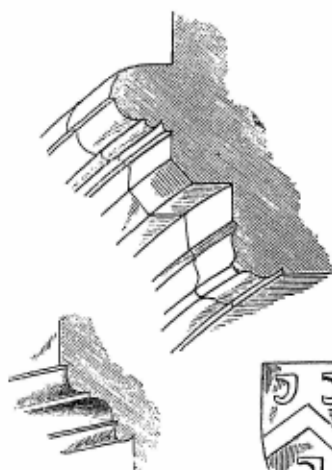
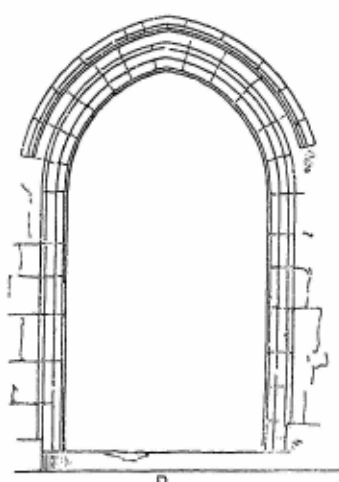
THE COURT-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO, SOMERSET.



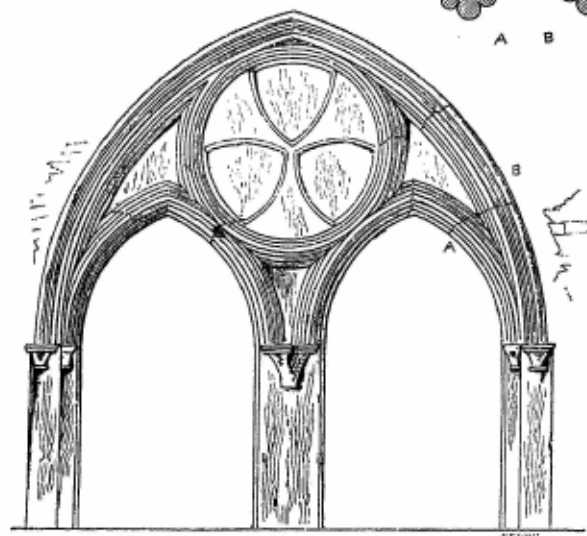
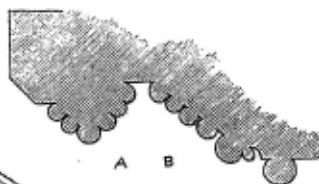
North-East View of the Tower.







Door from the Tower; section of its hoodmould: section of corbel, East end:
and an escutcheon of the Arms of Arthur.



Double Doorway of oak, between the Screens and the Buttery.

other building, probably the kitchen, which may also have been constructed of wood. The buttresses are of two stages, with bold sloping base moldings, which continue along the wall. There are no windows in any part of the house earlier than the fifteenth century. Indeed there is only one even of this date in the main building. It was inserted probably when the tower was added (*circa* 1440), but whether in the position it now occupies eastward of the tower is very doubtful. The construction is somewhat singular, and, from the unmeaning and unfinished manner in which it projects, induces the opinion that it originally formed part of an oriel window and probably in another part of the house.

The inner doorway of the tower is of the same date as the walls and buttresses before described, and with them forms the remnant of the manor-house as rebuilt in the fourteenth century (*circa* 1310). The mouldings are continuous, and it has a very bold hoodmould consisting of the roll and bead; the terminations, if there were any, have been destroyed. Passing through this doorway we enter the screens or passage which divided the hall from the buttery and sewery. Of the screen itself, the minstrels' gallery, or the principal hall, which extended westward, nothing remains beyond the small fragment of wall shown on the plan. But on the east side of the passage there is preserved a feature of very great interest, namely, a double doorway entirely constructed of oak, and which must have belonged to a house of an earlier date than any portion of that in which it is now found.² The accompanying woodcuts will sufficiently explain its form and details, which are purely Early English, and belong quite to the commencement of the thirteenth century (*circa* 1210).

The tower, as before mentioned, is of one date, *circa* 1440; it consists of three stories. The lower one forms an entrance porch, and has a lofty and well proportioned doorway with

² This interesting feature has been thus noticed by Mr. Parker, in describing the solid wall at the lower end of the hall: "in the middle a wide pointed arch is pierced; this is filled with a wooden screen of the exact form of a two-light window, with a circle in the head filled with three spherical triangles, forming a perfect window with geome-

trical tracery of the time of Edw. II.; the two lower lights being rather wide and standing on the ground, form doorways; the whole of this work is richly moulded, and all cut out of oak; it is probably the most remarkable piece of early wooden domestic screen-work in existence."—*Domestic Architecture*, Part ii. p. 333.

hoodmould termination of male heads, one mitred, the other turbaned. The second story or first floor is entered from a passage above the sewery and buttery, through a small four-centred doorway. It is lighted by two square-headed windows, each of two lights, looking north and east; in the west wall is a plain square fire-place, and close by its side a small four-centred doorway communicates with a turret staircase, which on the exterior is picturesquely corbeled out from the angle. The third story is lighted by two windows of the same character as those below, but the lights are trefoiled instead of cinquefoiled. From the turret an ogee-headed doorway opens to a V roof, which has been substituted for the original lead-flat. The flue of the fire-place in the second story terminates in one of the battlements. There are five or six grotesque gurgoyles to the cornice, and over the principal doorway is a small cinquefoiled panel enclosing an escutcheon charged with the arms of the Arthur family, a chevron between three lance rests, impaling those of Berkeley, a chevron between ten crosses pattée.³ Over the east window of the second story the arms of Arthur again occur in a cinquefoiled panel. The base moulding of the tower is simply chamfered, and has a very weak effect by the side of the bold earth-table of the earlier building.

Incised Stone in the Jamb of one of the Turret Doors.

Some account of the descent of the manor of Clapton-in-Gordano is given by Collinson, in his History of Somersetshire. He considers it to have been the Clotune of Domesday, which was held by Herluin of the Bishop of Coutance, and had been held by Algar in the time of Edward the Confessor.⁴ It was subsequently held of the honour of Gloucester by a family named de Clapton, from the place of their residence. To Arthur de Clapton, who possessed lands there 25 Hen. I., succeeded Nigel Fitz-Arthur, in the reign of Stephen; his successors took the name of Arthur, and bore for their arms *gu. a chevron arg. between three clarions*

³ Collinson, Hist. of Somerset, vol. iii. p. 179, observes that from these arms it seems probable that Richard Arthur, who married Alice, daughter of James Lord Berkeley, in the time of Henry VI., may have erected this portion of the

fabric.

⁴ Domesday Book, vol. i., f. 88, a. A place called Claptone occurs also in that record, f. 97, b, held of Turstin Fitz Ralph by Radulfus, and in the time of the Confessor by Alnodus.

or horsemen's rests *or*, in allusion, probably, as Collinson conjectures, to the arms of Robert, Earl of Gloucester. He gives some further account of the family, until the manor passed by marriage to the Winter family of Dyrham, Gloucestershire, about the commencement of the seventeenth century.⁵

⁵ Collinson, History of Somerset, vol. iii. p. 177.

ON AN HERALDIC WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF THE
NAVE OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

(Continued from page 84.)

AFTER the execution of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, which quickly followed his defeat at Boroughbridge in 1322, the power of the Despensers became predominant. Severe measures were forthwith adopted against such of his adherents as had not either fallen in battle or been made prisoners; and Peter de Dene, who was believed to have been one, found himself in great jeopardy. His connection with the Lancastrian party does not previously appear. His uninterrupted success would seem to justify us in assuming, that till this reverse his conduct had been generally approved of by the king and his friends. The fact of his having been appointed one of the advisers of the ambassadors, sent to Rome by the king in 1316, rather tends to show he was not then a Lancastrian. For though the Bishop of Norwich, John Salmon, and the Earl of Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, two of those ambassadors, had been also two of the commissioners forced upon Edward in 1310 by the Lancastrians, for the better regulation of the affairs of his kingdom and household; yet this bishop was, in 1312, placed at the head of a commission, consisting of the king's friends, to correct the ordinances which had been made by the former commissioners, and he was chancellor in 1320. And as regards the Earl of Pembroke, though he had joined the Earl of Lancaster against Gavaston, the murder of the latter by the order, or at least with the approval, of the Earls of Lancaster, Hereford, and Warwick in 1312, after Pembroke, to whom he had surrendered, had engaged to spare his life, not only made this earl lukewarm in their cause, but seems to have led to his eventually abandoning their party. The other ambassador, John Hotham, had been recently raised to the see of Ely. Little is known of his

previous political attachments. He had been one of the King's chaplains and chancellor of the exchequer, and been sent by Edward on a mission to Ireland; but as he was Chancellor of England from 1318 to 1320, at which time Lancaster was influential, we may assume he was not regarded by that earl as an adversary. From the rigour of the persecution against Peter de Dene it seems probable, that he had by some means given great offence to the king's party. The chronicler of St. Augustine's, however, says it was without his fault; and speaks of the enemies of Peter as noble and powerful, but does not give any of their names. They were intent not only on his capture and imprisonment and the depriving him of his property, but even sought his life; a degree of enmity which may warrant a suspicion that some tergiversation was imputed to him. In this state of things, unable to resist his adversaries, he had recourse to the monastery which he had so faithfully served and liberally benefited; and he there took on himself the habit of a monk in 1322. His position, however, was still such that he was able to make terms with the abbot and convent on his admission: he neither took all the usual vows nor gave up all his property. He was to retain some houses (*domos*) that he had built within the monastery, and his secular attendants, and also certain personal property to be disposed of as he thought fit, and the use of some silver plate as long as he lived. He was not bound to attend with the other monks in the church, chapter, refectory, dormitory, cloister, or elsewhere, either for divine service or for any other purpose; but was to be allowed to remain with his attendants in his own chamber day and night, and give himself to prayer, contemplation, study, and other becoming (*honestis*) occupations as he might be disposed.¹ For several years he conducted himself very creditably and satisfactorily. He taught canon law to the monks and others, gave counsel to the abbot and seniors in the house, conducted their most private and difficult affairs, and was allowed a reasonable time to walk about both within and without the walls of the monastery. At length, growing weary of this kind of

¹ Thorn's Chron. Script. decem., coll. 2036—8, 2055. In consequence of the qualified profession which he made, it is said "*de tertia professionem emisit.*"

Tertiarii were those attached to religious houses who took only some of the vows, and were not strictly monks. See Du Cange, *Tertiarius*.

existence, and having no longer any apprehension from his enemies without, he was desirous of returning to secular life. He mentioned this again and again to the abbot and convent; but they deferred the consideration of the matter, and would not consent to his departure. They were probably the more unwilling to offend him, or that he should leave them, because, on being admitted, he had made his will and bequeathed to them several highly esteemed and valuable books on canon law, and also the greater part of his money and plate. Frustrated in his endeavours to obtain permission to depart, he meditated means of escape. At that time the rector of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, was one John de Bourne. The outer wall of the abbey, if it did not then actually adjoin his churchyard, was separated from it only by a narrow way. He had a brother, George de Bourne, who possessed a house at Bishopsbourne, about four miles from Canterbury. With these two brothers the discontented monk concerted a plan for his escape, and was to pay them 10*l.* for their assistance. On the day of St. Lucia (December 13), 1330, John, the rector of St. Martin's, came by invitation to dine with the infirmarer of the abbey; and during dinner he rose from table, and, pretending some business required his attention, he went to the chamber of Peter de Dene, and had a long conversation with him. In the evening at supper Peter mentioned to his attendant, that he had celebrated mass that day, but should not on the morrow; and therefore desired that he might not be disturbed in his morning's sleep; for he was accustomed, notwithstanding the easy terms on which he was admitted, to rise at midnight to perform the offices usual at that hour. His servant, after waiting some time, retired to rest in another chamber, leaving a boy with his master, and the door unlocked. Before midnight, having thrown off his monk's habit, he withdrew accompanied by the boy. They took with them six dishes and six saucers (*salsaria*), probably part of the silver, the use of which when he entered he had stipulated to retain; and passing through his own cellar to a gate which led to the garden of the cellarer, the lock of which they had broken, they found their way to the abbey-wall opposite St. Martin's Church. There they made a preconcerted signal to notify their arrival, by throwing over a stone; and the rector, and his brother, and two other

persons who had brought three horses to the spot, came and placed two ladders against the abbey-wall; and two of them ascending the wall seated themselves on it, and, having drawn up one of the ladders, let it down on the other side into the garden. Peter and the boy having got over the wall, the former was placed on horseback, and conducted through Bromden² to George de Bourne's house. On the flight of the monk being discovered, there was a great commotion in the monastery, and inquiries were made in all directions for the fugitive. At length it became known that he was concealed at Bishopsbourne. The house was watched all night, and on searching it the next day he was found carefully rolled up in a bundle of canvas. He was brought back to St. Augustine's, and confined in the infirmary. The chronicler proceeds to relate in detail how he was treated, and the consequences of this flagrant breach of discipline. Peter de Dene contended that his qualified vows did not oblige him to remain in the monastery, and he appealed to the Pope. A bull in his favour was in due time produced, the genuineness of which was questioned by the abbot and convent.³ The result is not clearly given; but it should seem that he eventually submitted to the abbot, and probably died in the monastery. We have seen that his stall at York was not filled up till 1332, when the proceedings respecting him were drawing to a close. That he should have been allowed to retain it at all, after he had entered the monastery, is remarkable. On one occasion he is represented as saying, that "if he were young and able bodied (*corpore potens*) he would willingly go to the Court of Rome" to complain of the conduct of the Prior of Christ Church and others, who had interposed on his behalf. The particulars of his flight and concealment do not imply any great age or infirmity of body, but are consistent with the supposition that he was not more than seventy years of age, if he were really so old.

There can be no doubt, we think, that this Master Peter de Dene is the person mentioned in the inscription remaining in the window above described; indeed, no other person of the name has been found to whom it can with any pro-

² Probably a close or piece of land also called Bromedowne, lying nearly behind St. Martin's Church. See Hasted, vol. iv. p. 443. The object in crossing

that was most likely to avoid detection.

³ Thorn's Chron. Scriptores decem., coll. 2055—2066.

bability be referred. Let us, then, consider the window with a view to ascertain the period of the donor's life, to which the glass may be most reasonably ascribed. The heraldry, the figures, and the style and execution are the elements that are most available for this purpose. The probable date inferable from the style and execution has already been stated. In heraldry displayed on escutcheons and surcotes the window is remarkably rich; and, what is very unusual in glass of that age, not a single coat is wholly missing.

First of the escutcheons of arms; they are chiefly those of sovereigns, yet clearly several of them were not contemporaries with the donor; for at no time to which the execution of the glass can be reasonably attributed were there living an Emperor of Germany, a King of the Romans, a King of Jerusalem, and a Count of Provence or King of Aragon, whom it is at all likely Peter de Dene intended to compliment. The escutcheons seem rather to have had a genealogical object, and to have indicated some of the most distinguished alliances and connections of the reigning sovereign of England. Reckoning from the west, in the first light, are the arms of the Emperor, Provence or Aragon, and Jerusalem; in the second those of England, and most probably the King of the Romans; and in the third those of France, Castile and Leon, and Navarre. This remarkably early example of the double-headed eagle may be referred to Frederic II., who married Isabella, the sister of Henry III., and aunt, consequently, of Edward I.; Provence (for this, rather than Aragon, the coat paly of six *or* and *gu.*⁴ may, we think, be safely assumed to be) to Queen Eleanor of Provence, daughter of Count Raymond and mother of Edward I.; and Jerusalem to Guy and Almeric de Lusignan, successively Kings of Jerusalem, whose nephew, Hugh le Brun, Count of La Marche, was the stepfather of King Henry III. The single-headed eagle, associated with that with two heads at this early period, (a curious and interesting fact on which we shall have more to say presently), may be attributed to Richard, King of the Romans, the brother of

⁴ Though these arms are generally *or* four pallets *gu.*, they sometimes occur paly *or* and *gu.*, as in Mr. Stacey Grimaldi's Roll, Collectanea Topog., vol. ii. p. 320,

and also in a Roll of the thirteenth century in the Harleian Collection, No. 6589.

Henry III., and uncle, consequently, of Edward I. France may have been placed there in compliment to Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, and second queen of Edward I., whom he married in September, 1299; Castile and Leon in memory of his former queen, Eleanor of Castile; and Navarre as an additional compliment to Queen Margaret, whose brother, Philip the Fair, had become King of Navarre by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of Henry I. of Navarre, in 1284, the year before his accession to the throne of France. These alliances, though of little value for ascertaining the date of the glass, accord in several respects better with Edward I. than with his son Edward II.; for, if France and Navarre, and Castile and Leon would suit equally well with the latter, whose queen Isabella was daughter of Philip the Fair, and his mother Eleanor of Castile, the Emperor, Provence, Jerusalem, and the King of the Romans would be removed one generation further from the English sovereign than upon the throne.

It has been mentioned that both of the outer lights in this window are bordered with the following devices alternately, viz., a yellow lion rampant on a red ground, and a white eagle displayed on a green ground. The lions and eagles on the western sides look to the east, and those on the eastern sides to the west; but variations of this sort in heraldic figures were at that time deemed of no importance. It is not possible to speak positively as to the significance of these devices. They are most likely of heraldic origin. The lions may have referred to Edmund FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, who bore *gu.* a lion ramp. *or.* As to the eagles there is greater difficulty; for no one is known to have borne *vert* an eagle or several eagles displayed *arg.*, who is at all likely to have been complimented in this window. Gavaston bore *vert* three or six eagles displayed *or.*; and had these eagles been yellow, we should certainly have thought them referable to him. The heraldic tinctures were in such borders not unfrequently changed, most probably for artistic effects in colour. There is an example of this in the border of the first window, reckoning from the east, in the south aisle, where we find white castles on a red ground, intended, no doubt, for Castile, which was *gu.* a castle, *or.* We are, therefore, disposed to regard these eagles, though they are white, as having been complimentary to Gavaston; especially as

his arms were in one of the clearstory windows, and as in the borders of the west windows of both aisles the eagles are yellow. Those borders consist of castles and eagles displayed, one above the other, both yellow, not on a ground, but separated by pieces of glass *per pale* red and green, the tinctures of the respective shields of Castile and Gavaston. It will be remembered Gavaston was killed in 1312. As the favourite of Prince Edward he was most likely known to Peter de Dene, when the latter was of that prince's Council. Owing to his evil influence over the prince, he was banished by Edward I. in 1307; but Edward II. immediately on his accession, which occurred about three months after, recalled him, created him Earl of Cornwall, and married him to his own niece, one of the daughters of his sister Joan of Acre by her first husband, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Had this window been executed after those events, and the royal favourite been complimented in it at all, we think it would not have been in this obscure manner.

Let us now examine the arms on the surcotes of the figures in the border of the middle light, and see what evidence they will furnish. It will be best to take these figures in pairs as they stand opposite each other. The two uppermost appear to be knights in mail with long surcotes, on which are respectively *gu.* a cross *arg.* and *arg.* a cross *gu.* But that he has no nimb, the latter might be supposed to be St. George; the other is also without a nimb. We find in the printed Roll t. Edward II. these arms borne by two knights respectively; the former by Sir Henry de Cobham the uncle, and the latter by Sir Michael de Herteclawe. In the printed Roll t. Henry III. the former are ascribed to Peter de Savoy, and the latter to Robert de Vere. Peter de Savoy was an uncle of Queen Eleanor of Provence, the mother of Edward I.; but, seeing the figures which follow, there is no good reason why he or any of the knights by whom these arms were borne should have been represented above the kings and queens of France and England. These crosses, it will be remembered, are those which were respectively borne by the Hospitalers and Templars; and these two figures may have been intended not for individuals, but as representatives of those two leading military orders. Figures of two knights with similar arms on their cyclases and shields formerly existed in one of the windows of

Bristol Cathedral of about the same period, and were probably meant to represent those two orders. The next two figures in this border are kings; one with France on his surcote, and the other with England. The next two are queens; one with France on her dress, and the other with England: it is remarkable that neither bears any other arms than her husband's. The next two are knights, one bearing on his surcote England with a label *az.*, the arms at that time of the eldest son of the King of England, and the other Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The next two are also knights, one bearing Warrene, Earl of Surrey, and the other the remains of the coat of Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The next are also knights, one bearing Ros of Hamlake, and the other Mowbray. The last two are also knights, one bearing Clifford, and the other Percy. The last four knights were also barons. All these figures appear to represent full-grown persons, without any intentional differences of age, and, with the exception of the first two, may we think be assumed to have been meant for portraitures of persons living, or but recently deceased, when the window was designed. If so, the coat of England with a label *az.* shows there was then an heir apparent to the throne of England old enough to bear arms, and to be represented as *an adult knight*; and this must have been either Edward II. or Edward III. in the lifetime of his father. There are several reasons for believing that it could not have been the latter. He was not born till November 1312, and therefore in 1322, when the Earl of Lancaster was put to death, and Peter de Dene took refuge in St. Augustine's, that prince was only ten years of age. If this glass were executed after the donor had attached himself to the Lancastrian party, it was most likely after 1316, and we should in all probability have had in it the arms of the Earl of Lancaster and other leaders of that party; whereas, although the arms of Warwick, who died in that year, are there, those of Lancaster and Hereford are not; yet these two earls were respectively the first cousin and brother-in-law of Edward II. If it be supposed that the object of the donor was to propitiate the king on some occasion when the royal authority was triumphant over the Lancastrians, we would ask, why then have we the arms of Warwick, to whom Gavaston's death was principally due, and not those of Despencer, the then all powerful favourite?

Why, too, those of the Earl of Gloucester, who was killed in 1314, and not those of the young princes, Thomas of Brotherton and Edmund of Woodstock, the brothers of Edward II., the younger of whom was eleven years older than their nephew Prince Edward? The last of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, fell at Bannockburn. He was so young, not having been born till 1291, that his arms could hardly have been placed in this window, except as those of a prince of the blood royal, having been a grandson of Edward I.; and therefore he was not likely to have been thus commemorated after his death. The long surcotes and the rest of the costume of the figures also claim rather an earlier date than the time when Prince Edward, afterwards Edward III. might be expected to have been represented as an adult knight. If, moreover, the two uppermost figures are a Hospitaller and a Templar, it is improbable that the latter would have been placed in this window after the order of the Templars had fallen into disgrace, and been actually abolished in 1312. The earlier in the reign of Edward II. this glass is supposed to have been executed, the less probable is it that the coat of England with a label *az.* should be that of his son Prince Edward; and it is difficult to believe the window could have been presented after the donor became a monk in 1322. It is surely far more probable that the heir apparent to the throne was Prince Edward, afterwards Edward II., though then it must be referred to the very end of his father's reign; for it cannot be so early as 1296, when the previous Clare, Earl of Gloucester, died, and when we have no reason to suppose Peter de Dene was in any way connected with the cathedral of York. Indeed, his interest in this cathedral appears to have been due to the patronage of Archbishop Greenfield, and did not therefore commence before 1305, that prelate having been appointed to the see in December, 1304. The young Earl of Gloucester was only sixteen years of age when Edward I. died; and John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, who should also seem to have been represented in consequence of his connexion with the royal family, did not marry the king's niece till 1306. At that time Peter de Dene was about forty-six years of age: his career had been successful; and his benefactions in money and buildings to the monastery of St. Augustine, Canterbury, show

that for some time previous to 1312, he had not lacked either the means or the disposition to be munificent.

In 1306 or the following year the figures in the border of the middle light might have represented the following persons, viz.: A Hospitaller and a Templar; Edward I. and Philip the Fair; Margaret, Queen of England, and Joan of Navarre, Queen of France, who died in 1304, or the Queen-Dowager of France, Mary of Brabant, the mother of Margaret, Queen of England; Prince Edward and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, and Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; Sir William de Ros of Hamlake and Sir John de Mowbray; Sir Robert de Clifford and Sir Henry Percy. Of these Warwick, Ros, Mowbray, Clifford, and Percy had distinguished themselves in the war with the Scots. Peter de Dene may have made their acquaintance in the north, even if he had not done so at some of the numerous parliaments which he had attended, or he may have been indebted to them for advancement or other favours; as their figures were most probably placed in this window from either friendship or gratitude. We may add, that Clifford fell at Bannockburn (1314), Percy died in 1315, and Warwick in 1316, all leaving heirs under age; and though these noblemen may have been so commemorated after their deaths, it is more likely that this should have been done while they were living.

On a careful review of all the preceding facts and observations, we think the conclusion which they warrant is, that the glass of this window was executed certainly in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and most probably in 1306, or in 1307 before the accession of Edward II.

It remains that we should add a few words on the occurrence in this window of an eagle with two heads, and another with one head only, both *sa.* on a field *or.* We do not think that any difference of opinion as to their application can affect the conclusion at which we have arrived respecting the date of the glass, and we hope to show good ground for believing them to have been meant for the arms of an Emperor of Germany and a King of the Romans; though it is generally supposed that this application of these two heraldic forms of the eagle is not older than the beginning of the fifteenth century, and that the two-headed eagle was

not used by the Western Emperors till Wenceslaus (1378—1400). German writers, as Gudenus and Oetter,⁵ state positively that an eagle with two heads occurred on some of the seals of the Emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus, but do not specify them. It is not to be found on any of their seals engraved by Vredius, nor have we met with a representation or description of such a seal. According to Oetter, this device was in use long before it appeared on any seal, and it originated in the junction of the eagle of the kingdom of Germany with that of the empire, in the manner called by heralds *dimidiation*. Among the arguments to prove that it was the ensign or banner of the empire in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, he has quoted passages from writers of those times, where the plural, *aquilæ*, is supposed to have been applied to it. One instance is from a letter of our Queen Eleanor, in 1193, to Pope Celestine, invoking his influence for the liberation of her son, King Richard,⁶ where she says, “Christi crux antecellit Cæsaris aquilas;” but this may admit of a different interpretation. Whatever may have been the origin of the device, an eagle with two heads is found on two gold coins of Louis of Bavaria, as emperor, whose accession was in 1314; and there is no reason to think this was the first use of it, though no earlier example has come down to our times. Two seals of his sons, William and Albert, are engraved by Vredius, which have their arms on an eagle with two heads, in accordance with an occasional practice of the sons of emperors showing their connection with the empire by placing their arms on an eagle. Coins or medals (*numi*) of the Empresses Elizabeth and Katherine, the wives of Albert I. and Henry VII., are said to have on them the double-headed eagle,⁷ but of these we have seen no example. The earliest instance that we have discovered of the two-headed eagle being attributed to the Emperor, and the eagle with one head to the King of the Romans, is in a MS. in the Harleian collection,⁸ which purports to be a copy of a Roll of Arms to Henry III. The original unfortunately is lost. The occasion of its compilation it is not easy to conjecture. The MS. comprises foreign and English coats, and begins, “L’Empereur de Almaine d’or

⁵ Oetter, *Wappenbelustigung*, 1. stück, s. 117, and, as there cited, Gudenii *Sylloge*, var. diplom. pag. 19. The work of Zyllesius also referred to I have not been

able to meet with.

⁶ Rymer, vol. i. p. 58.

⁷ Heineccius de *Sigillis*, p. 113.

⁸ No. 6589, towards the end.

ung egle espany ove deux testes sable ;" next comes the Emperor of Constantinople ; and then "Le Roy de Almaine⁹ d'or un egle displaye sable ; Le Roy d'Engleterre gules a trois leopards d'or ; Le Roy de France d'azure seme de (a lys is here sketched) or." The copyist has probably modernised some of the spelling according to the usage of his day. The arms of England, it will be observed, are the same that were borne before those of France were quartered with them in 1339 or 1340 ; and those of France are what were borne before the fleurs de lys were reduced to three by Charles VI. As the copy of this roll contains as many foreign as English coats, it is hardly practicable to verify the whole ; but we may mention, as indications of an early date, that while we have remarked in it nothing which requires it to be referred to a period later than the thirteenth century, the arms of the Count of Hainault are "cheveronnee de or et de sable," the ancient coat which was discontinued before 1300 ; the arms of the Earl of Warwick are "eschekere d'or et d'azure un cheveron d'ermin," the old coat of Newburgh, the last earl of which family died 1242 ; those of the Earl of Pembroke are "party d'or et vert un leon rampant gulez," the arms of Marshall, the last earl of which family died in 1245 ; those of the Earl of Albemarle are "gules un crois patee de veire," last borne probably by the earl who died in 1259 ; and those of the Earl of Winchester are "gules poudre a faux losengez d'or," for those of De Quincy, the last earl of which family died in 1264. The coat of Geoffrey de Segrave is "sable a trois garbes d'argent," which we learn from the Siege of Carlaverock had been abandoned for a lion by the father of the Nicholas Segrave there mentioned. Several of the English names are the same that are in the Roll t. Henry III., published by Sir Harris Nicolas, and probably the Roll under consideration is not much later than that. There is a very inaccurate copy of it, evidently from another exemplar, printed in Leland's Collectanea, ii. p. 610.¹

⁹ It may be needless to mention that the King of Germany and the King of the Romans were the same person. In like manner the Emperor of Germany was styled Emperor of the Romans.

¹ It is not improbable that in the original Roll the arms were drawn and coloured, and that they have been

blazoned later by different persons. We must not fail to notice that in the Roll t. Edward III., published in Collectanea Topog., vol. ii. p. 320, an eagle is attributed to the Emperor without any mention of its having two heads, showing that in this country the notions on the subject were by no means uniform.

The Roll above described is not the only other early instance of the two-headed eagle for Germany found here. Among the various pavement tiles in this country which are usually ascribed with considerable probability to about 1300, occurs an eagle displayed, generally with one head, but occasionally with two heads. These tiles have been referred with good reason to Richard, King of the Romans, who died in 1272; he was the brother of Henry III. and father of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who succeeded him in that earldom, and died in 1300. Both Richard and his son were lords of the manor of Woodpery, Oxfordshire, and a tile of that period, having on it an eagle displayed with one head, was found on the site of the old church there, associated with another bearing a lion rampant, a device also referable to him, it having been borne *gu.* crowned *or* on a field *arg.* within a bordure *sab.* bezanty, both by him and his son as earls of Cornwall. In Oxford Cathedral were tiles of corresponding date bearing respectively an eagle displayed with two heads, a lion rampant, and the arms of England; and at Dureford Abbey, Sussex, and at Warblington Church, Hants, were an eagle displayed with two heads, and a similar two-headed eagle having on its breast an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant, intended doubtless for the arms of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, who bore the above-mentioned coat, a lion rampant crowned within a bordure bezanty, upon an eagle displayed, as appears by his seal engraved by Sandford, to show his descent from a King of the Romans. The omission of the crown and bordure is by no means conclusive against the arms on this tile having been intended for his; since in heraldry on tiles such omissions are not unfrequent, especially when, as in this case, the whole design is on a single tile about five inches square. Richard, though crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, was never Emperor, for, as wrote Martinus Polonus in the thirteenth century of Conrad I., "inter imperatores non numeratur, quia non imperavit in Italia;" but as both these eagles were known in England about 1300, and regarded as devices having some relation to the kingdom or empire of Germany, and the appropriation of that with two heads to the Emperor, and that with one only to the King of the Romans, had certainly not become general even in Germany, it is not surprising that sometimes one and sometimes the other should have been used

here for the eagle of the King of the Romans by the manufacturers of tiles, whose heraldry was never very exact. There have also been discovered in distant parts of the country certain weights, externally of brass, marked with a double-headed eagle and either the arms of England without the quartering of France, or a lion rampant.² These have been referred, and apparently with considerable reason, to the time of Henry III., and the eagle attributed to Richard, King of the Romans.

So much has been written on the origin and antiquity of the two-headed or double eagle, especially in Germany, that our limits will not admit of our even referring to the principal publications in which the subject is discussed.³ But we have not found it noticed that some of the earliest, if not the earliest, well-authenticated examples of such an eagle are on Saracenic coins, viz., a coin of Emad-ed-din Zengi, a ruler of Aleppo, A.D. 1184-5; a coin of Es-salah Mahmud, Ortokite prince of Caifa, A.D. 1216-7; and another coin of the same prince as ruler of Amid, A.D. 1218. The dates are given on the coins themselves in the years of the Hegira. These numismatic evidences are in the British Museum, and for the reference to them we are indebted to Mr. W. S. W. Vaux. An instance of a two-headed eagle is said to have been found on the shield of a soldier among the sculptures upon the column of Antoninus, but it rests on authority that requires confirmation. It is not to be supposed such a solitary and almost unobserved example should have led to the adoption of a like form of eagle by the Emperor of Germany. Those coins seem to render it not improbable that the form was derived from the east in one of the Crusades; but the subject is involved in a mystery which does not seem likely to be ever dispelled.

NOTE. At the beginning of the preceding Memoir the heraldry in the other windows of the nave was mentioned as justifying a confident opinion, that the window above described is the earliest of those which are heraldic in

² See *Archæologia*, vol. xxv. pl. lxiv.; *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 203.

³ One of the most curious is Oetter's *Wappenbelustigung*, Augsburg, 1761, 1. stück, in which the origin and history of the double-headed eagle, or, as he would have it, the double eagle of the

empire, and the distinction between the empire and the kingdom of Germany, which in his opinion led to the union of two eagles, are very fully investigated, and the opinions of numerous writers on these subjects are quoted and discussed.

that part of the Cathedral. It may not, therefore, be considered irrelevant to our subject, or without interest to our readers, if we subjoin a brief notice of the arms and heraldic devices in early glazing that remain in all the windows of the aisles and clearstory of the nave. Some of the heraldry was found difficult to be made out from below, even with a telescope; of this a close inspection alone would have enabled us to speak positively. Drake has a plate (opposite p. 535), probably from some herald's notes, that purports to give all the arms which in 1641 were remaining in these and the other windows of the Cathedral, but does not state the particular windows in which they were found. While several seem to have disappeared, others are unaccountably omitted; a few perhaps may be incorrectly engraved. For the convenience of reference, we will take the windows in order from east to west.

Of the windows in the north aisle, which are all of three lights each, the first has been fully described above. The second has no heraldry. The third has the middle light bordered alternately with three lions of England on a red ground, and semy of yellow fleurs de lys on a blue ground, for England and France; and in the tracery, at two places, is a yellow castle on a red ground, for Castile. The fourth has each of the two side lights bordered alternately with a white lion rampant on a red ground, for Mowbray, and three red chevrons on a yellow ground, for Clare; the middle light is bordered alternately with three lions of England on a red ground, and three yellow crowns on a blue ground, probably for St. Edmund. The fifth has no heraldry. The sixth has the middle light bordered with yellow fleurs de lys on a ground per pale red and blue; and on a shield in each of the side lights at the top is *gu.* two swords in saltire, the hilts upwards, for St. Paul; the tracery has in two places a yellow fleur de lys on a red ground. The seventh has no painted glass.

Of the windows in the south aisle, which all consist also of three lights each, the first has each of the two side lights bordered alternately with yellow covered cups on a green ground, and white castles on a red ground, probably for Galicia and Castile; in the east side light at the top is a shield with England a label *arg.*, Thomas of Brotherton, a younger son of Edward I., born in 1300; in the middle light at the top another shield with *vert* a cross *gu.*, which is false heraldry, probably due to a repair with old glass, having been originally St. George; in the west side light at the top another shield with *gu.* three lions passant guardant in pale *arg.*, no doubt for England, the lions *arg.* being probably due to an omission of the yellow stain, or to a repair; unless the coat were for Giffard, whose lions were not guardant. The second has no heraldry. The third has four shields of arms, viz., at the top of the middle light England a border *arg.*, Edmund of Woodstock, another son of Edward I., born in 1301, and at the bottom *az.* a leopard rampant guardant between several fleurs de lys *arg.*, Holland; in the middle of the east side light barry of 8 *gu.* and *or*, an old coat, but too small for the place, and no doubt an insertion (Drake gives from the chapter house barry of 8, *or* and *gu.*, which he attributes to FitzAlan); and in the middle of the west side light England within a border *az.*; as no such coat is known, we presume the border is a repair with old glass (Drake gives such a coat as existing in 1641). The fourth has five shields of arms, viz., in the middle light at the top England; in the east side light at the top quarterly 1. and 4. *gu.* a castle *or*, and 2. and 3. (clearly a later insertion) *az.* a dolphin

embowed *arg.*, no doubt originally Castile and Leon, and in the middle of the same light *az.* semy of sprigs (leaded in) *arg.* a maunch *gu.* (Drake gives a coat *vair* a maunch *gu.*, which is Mauley), and below is a modern coat; in the west side light at the top France semy, and in the middle of the same light *or* a bend apparently *gu.* (such a coat was borne t. Edward II. by Sir Elys Cotel, but Drake gives, probably instead of this, *or* a bend *sab.*, another Mauley). The fifth has in the tracery two yellow keys in saltire on a red ground, for St. Peter. The sixth and seventh have no heraldry; indeed the latter has no painted glass.

The west window of the north aisle and the west window of the south aisle have each three lights, and exactly the same heraldic devices, namely, the side lights are each bordered alternately with yellow castles and yellow eagles displayed, separated by a ground per pale green and red, most likely for Castile and Gavaston; of the tracery lights two are bordered in like manner, another has, instead of the castles and eagles, yellow crowns, probably for St. Edmund, and another has a lion of England on a red ground. The great west window of the nave, which is of eight lights, has one of the middle lights bordered with yellow crowns, the other with lions of England. The contract for glazing this window was in 1338.

The clearstory windows are eight on each side, and have five lights each. The heraldry in them consists exclusively of shields of arms. For convenience of reference these windows will be taken also in their order from east to west, and the lights numbered from the spectator's left.

Of the windows on the north side of the clearstory the first has 1. possibly *sab.* a lion rampant *arg.*, Verdon, but the field is obscure; 2. England; 3. blank; 4. Warenne; 5. *az.* three chevronels braced *or* a chief *gu.*, FitzHugh. The second has 1. Valence; 2. England; 3. blank; 4. *or* a cross, probably *sab.*, Vesey; 5. *arg.* a canton *gu.*, an old coat of Clare, which became part of the label of Lionel Duke of Clarence a few years later. The third has 1. England within a bordure of France, John of Eltham, son of Edward II., born 1315 and died 1336; 2. *gu.* a lion rampant *arg.*, Mowbray; 3. England; 4. *gu.* a cross moline *erm.*, Beke, Bishop of Durham (Drake ascribes it to Paganel); 5. blank. The fourth has 1. per cross *gu.* and *vair* a bend *or*, Constable; 2. England; 3. blank; 4. *gu.* three water-bougets *arg.*, Ros; 5. *or* a fess between two chevronels *gu.*, FitzWalter. The fifth has 1. blank; 2. Warenne; 3. England; 4. and 5. blank. The sixth has 1. per cross *or* and *gu.* on a bend *sab.* three escallops *arg.*, Eure (Sir John was sheriff of Yorkshire 1309, 1310); 2. *az.* a chief indented *or*, Saunders or FitzRanulph; 3. England; 4. *gu.* a saltire *arg.*, Neville; 5. *gu.* a lion rampant *or*, FitzAlan (we observed no billets, but Drake gives the field *gu.* billey *or*, and attributes the coat to Bulmer). The seventh has 1. blank; 2. *gu.* three escallops *arg.*, Dacre; 3. England; 4. and 5. broken. The eighth has no painted glass.

Of the windows on the south side of the clearstory the first has 1. *arg.* a maunch *sab.*, Hastings (Sir Ralph was Governor of York Castle in 1337, and Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1337—8); 2. *or* a fess dancetty *sab.*, Vavasour; 3. *arg.* six bars (or three bars gemelles) *gu.* on a canton *sab.* a cross patonce *or*, Etton; 4. *az.* three crowns *or*, St. Edmund; 5. *or* a cross patonce *sab.*, a modern copy of an old coat, Sampson (Sir John was Mayor of York 1299 and 1300). The second has 1. *or* a fess dancetty *sab.* (modern), Vavasour; 2. Clare; 3. *or* a lion rampant *az.*, Percy; 4. England (modern); 5. *or* a bend *sab.*, Sir Peter Mauley. The third has 1. *or* a bend *sab.* as

last mentioned; 2. England; 3. *or* on a bend *sab.* three dolphins *arg.*; Sir John Mauley; 4. *or* on a bend *sab.* three eagles displayed *arg.*; Sir Robert Mauley; 5. modern coat. The fourth has 1, 2, 3, and 4 too mutilated to be made out; 5. England: it seems probable from Drake's plate that in this window were the arms of Gavaston. The fifth has 1. chequy *or* and *az.* a fess *gu.*, Clifford; 2. apparently *or* a fess *gu.* between six torteaux (but possibly the coat given by Drake as *or* two bars *gu.* in chief three torteaux, Wake); 3. England; 4. as 2 (unless it be the coat given by Drake as *or* a fess *gu.* in chief three torteaux, Colville); 5. broken. The sixth has 1. *az.* a cross patonce *or*, Warde (Sir Simon was Sheriff of Yorkshire 1316—21; but possibly the coat which is given by Drake as *sab.* a cross patonce *or*, Lascells); 2. *arg.* a bend between six martlets *gu.*, Furnival (possibly the same which Drake has given as *arg.* a bend *sab.* between six martlets of the last, Tempest); 3. England; 4. broken; 5. apparently per fess *or* and *gu.* in chief two fleurs de lys and in base two or more counterchanged (but this probably is the same which is given by Drake as *or* on a fess between three fleurs de lys *gu.* two others of the field, Deyville). The seventh has 1. *az.* a fess between three fleurs de lys *or*, Hoke (Sir William was Sheriff of Yorkshire 1305—7); 2. a modern coat; 3. England; 4. *az.* three crescents *or*, Ryther; 5. broken. The eighth has no painted glass. In one of these windows on the south side of the clearstory, but we cannot now say which, is the following coat much mutilated: *or* on a fess between two chevrons *gu.* three mullets *arg.*, Sir Walter Tyes, who died s. p. in 1324.

We have blazoned the preceding coats as they appeared by the aid of a telescope. It will be observed that in several instances they differ from those given by Drake which there is reason to think were intended for the same. The variances may perhaps be accounted for sometimes by repairs with old glass since 1641, and sometimes by a difference of opinion as to the colour of the glass, which in many places appears very dirty. In two cases he has given *sab.* where we have noted *gu.*; which may be due to the charges having been of red glass covered with enamel brown to make it opaque, and the enamel having partially come off so as to make the glass now appear a dirty red. The instance in which he has given the field *sab.* where we have it *az.* may perhaps be due to a similar cause. These, however, are questions which a close and careful examination of the glass could alone satisfactorily determine.

We must not leave this subject without mentioning, that some of the glass in the tracery of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th windows on the north side of the clearstory, and in four of those on the south side, is very old, probably of the twelfth century; a portion of it is engraved in Browne's York Cathedral, pl. cxiii. It may have formed part of the glazing of the windows of the nave which existed previously to the erection of the present.

Original Documents.

LEASE OF A PIECE OF PASTURE TO HALTEMPRICE PRIORY, YORKSHIRE, DATED MAY 13, 2 EDW. IV. 1462.

COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE WENTWORTH, Esq.

WE are indebted to the kindness of Mr. George Wentworth for the following document, found by him among the family evidences at Woolley Park, near Wakefield. It is a lease to the Prior and convent of Hautenpryce, now written Haltemprice, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by William Roudliff, the king's Auditor in the Duchy of York, and John Woderove, the king's Receiver in the same, of a pasture called Wythes in the demesne of Cottingham. The site of the Priory, of which no remains exist, is in low ground near Hull, between the wolds and the Humber, from which it is about four miles distant. It was founded by Thomas de Wake about 1321; he originally began to build the monastery in his manor of Cottingham, but it was shortly after removed to a spot in the neighbourhood called Newton, known also as "de Alta Prisa," or Haltemprice. As to the Priory and its possessions information may be found in the collections by Tanner, Burton, and Dugdale.¹

The pasture in question is described as called Wythes, possibly from withy or willow trees growing in the low lands of that district, which is drained by numerous artificial channels or dikes; it abutted on the "Sawtyng" towards the east, and the "Thorndike" towards the west. In the charter of the founder, as printed in the new edition of the *Monasticon*, he granted to the Canons, among other possessions, "*quadraginta acras prati, tresdecim acras scituatas in le Sggelmyre, et tresdecim scitas in le Salt-yng, quinque scitas in Salt-yng, et alias divisas bene cognititas.*"²

Mr. Wentworth has pointed out that William Roudliff, the king's auditor, one of the parties to this lease, was a person of some note in the East Riding, and resident at Woolley; the descent of the family is given by Mr. Hunter.³ An effigy of him, as we learn from Dugdale and Dodsworth, was formerly to be seen in the east window of Woolley Church, with that of of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Hamerton of Wrigglesworth in Craven. The former represented him kneeling, in armour, with a tabard of his arms impaling those of Hamerton, as described by Dodsworth, whose account is cited by the learned historian of South Yorkshire before mentioned. Of the inscriptions formerly to be seen under these figures, Mr. Wentworth has furnished the following copies: "*Orate pro anima Joh'is Woderove de Wolvelay armigeri, quondam preceptoris (sic) domini regis Edward III. dominiorum suorum de Wakefield, Conisburgh, et Hattefeld;*

¹ Tanner's *Notitia*, Yorkshire, xlix.; Burton's *Monast. Ebor.* p. 313; Dugdale's *Monast. ed.* Caley, vol. vi. p. 519.

² *Mon. Ang.* vol. vi. p. 521. *Ing*, in north country dialect, according to Brockett, signifies a pasture, and often occurs in names of places, but it is "now chiefly applied to low moist ground, or such as is subject to occasional overflows." The proximity of the Priory

to the great tidal waters of the Humber suggests the notion that the pasture above mentioned may have been of the nature of salt marsh. There is a place called Salts House, east of Hull, at some distance from the river; we find Salt-marsh on the water's edge near Howden, and Salt-haugh Grange, near Patrington.

³ Hunter's *History of South Yorkshire*, vol. ii. p. 389.

cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.—Orate pro anima Elizabethæ uxoris suæ quondam filiæ Laurentii Hamerton de Wrigglesworth in Craven armigeri ; cujus animæ propitiatur Deus." The deed is as follows :—

Hec indentura, facta apud Cottengham, terciodecimo die mensis Maii, anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti secundo, testatur quod Willelmus Roucliff Auditor domini Regis Ducatus sui Eboracensis in comitatu Eboracensi, et Johannes Woderove Receptor domini Regis Ducatus sui predicti in comitatu predicto, tradiderunt et ex parte dicti domini Regis dimiserunt Roberto ⁴ Priori domus sive prioratus beate Marie et Sancte crucis de Hautenpryco et ejusdem loci conventui, quandam pasturam vocatam Wythes infra dominium de Cottengham predict', buttantem super le Sawting versus orientem, et le Thorndyke versus occidentem, habendam et tenendam prefatis Priori et conventui et successoribus suis, a festo purificationis beate Marie Virginis proxime futuro post datam presencium usque finem termini decem annorum ex tunc proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum, reddendo inde predicto domino Regi, heredibus, sive assignatis suis, decem marcas sterlingorum per annum ad terminos ibidem usuales, per equales porciones. Et predicti Prior et conventus et successores sui⁵ pasturam predictam bene et sufficienter ad et domini Regis reparabunt, sustentabunt, et manutenebunt durante termino predicto. Et, si predicta firma a retro sit in parte vel in toto per unum mensem post aliquem terminum ibidem usualement [non soluta?], quod tunc bene licebit prefato domino Regi, heredibus, et assignatis suis in pasturam predictam distringere, distractionemque [ibidem captam?] fugare, abducere, et penes se retinere, quousque de predicta firma et arreragiis suis, si que fuerint, plenarie satisfacti fuerint et persoluti. Et, si predicta firma a retro sit in parte vel in toto per sex septimanas post aliquem terminum ibidem usualement non soluta, et sufficiens districtio in eadem pastura pro firma predicta invenire [sic] non poterit, quod tunc bene licebit prefato domino Regi, heredibus, et assignatis suis in pastura predicta reintrare, [et eam ut de priore?] statu suo retinere, hac dimissione non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium huic parti istarum indenturarum penes Robertum priorem et conventum domus predictæ Willelmus Roucliff et Johannes Woderove sigilla sua apposuerunt, ac alteri parti harum indenturarum penes prefatum dominum Regem remanentem predicti Prior et conventus sigillum domus Capitulo [pleno?] apposuerunt. Datum die et anno predictis.

(L. S.)

A seal of red wax, now wholly lost, was appended on a parchment label.⁶

⁴ The name of the Prior is very indistinct in both places where it occurs in the document, but the initial letter is undoubtedly R. According to the list given in the *Monasticon*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. p. 519, Robert Holme became prior in 1457, the next name occurring in the list being that of William Marshall, who succeeded in 1471.

⁵ The parchment is here torn. The sense seems to require some words expressing—from time to time.

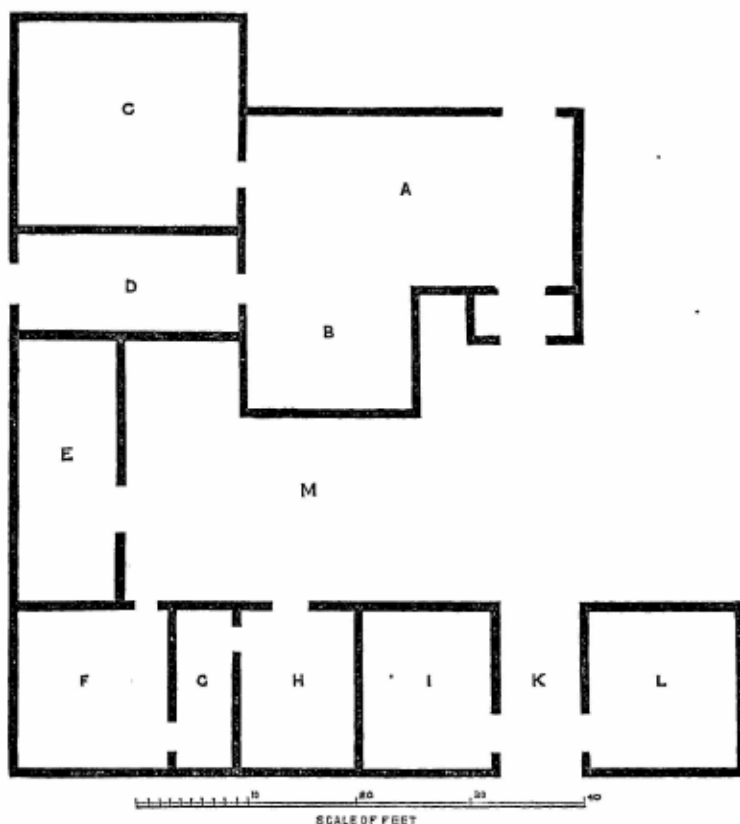
⁶ No seal of Haltemprice had come

under the observation of the editors of the *Monasticon*. See ed. Caley, vol. vi. p. 519. It is not improbable, however, that the fine matrices, prepared for the convent first established by Lord Wake at Cottengham about 1321, and bearing the figures and arms of the founder and his wife, continued in use subsequently to the removal of the house, about 1324, to Newton or de Alta Prisa. These remarkable seals are figured in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. i. pl. iv. See also Gough's *Brit. Top.*, vol. ii. p. 472.

INVENTORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL EFFECTS,
FARM-STOCK, &c., OF ROBERT BINGHAM OF BINGHAM'S
MELCOMBE, DORSET; DATED 4TH ELIZABETH, A.D. 1561.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. C. W. BINGHAM, M.A.

My acquaintance with documents similar in character to that now brought under the notice of the Institute is not extensive, and I am not aware that there is anything very remarkable in the following Inventory. Many of higher interest have doubtless been brought to light; many more must be lying hid in muniment-chests throughout the country. It has, however, occurred to me, that it may not often be possible to identify, as in this



- GROUND FLOOR.
- A Hall.
 - B Oriel.
 - C Parlour.
 - D Passage to Hall.
 - E Buttery, &c.
 - F Kitchen.
 - G Bake-House.
 - H Brew-House.

- I Dairy?
- K Gate-house.
- L Larder.
- M Court-yard.

UPPER FLOOR.
Chamber over Parlour.
Middle Chamber (over the
Buttery E).

UPPER FLOOR—(continued).
Inner Chamber (over the
Kitchen F).
Oriel Chamber (over B).
West Chamber (over I).
Chamber over gate.
Chamber over Larder (L).

case with tolerable accuracy, the precise arrangement of the houses to which such inventories may refer. After 300 years, the various rooms to which this document relates are still *in statu quo*, and, although deformed by a few additions and modernisations in the course of the last century, they are easily to be identified. I have thought it desirable to give a sketch of the ground-plan of the original house, as I presume it to have stood in 1561, which, I conceive, was not many years after the date of its erection.

Though of moderate size, the house was not without some pretension; the Oriel, figured in Nash's *Mansions of the Olden Time*, is rather richly ornamented, and the owner, if not occupying a place among the very highest gentry of the county in wealth and position, was closely connected with them by descent and marriage. Under such circumstances, after making every allowance both for the difference in the value of money and in the state of the arts, it is impossible not to be struck with the extraordinary inexpensiveness and simplicity of the furniture. The Hall, which appears to have been the chief if not the only sitting-room of the family, contained, it will be seen, no further accommodation for them than a table, two forms, and a chair; and the parlour, which was also the state bed room, was provided with three stools only, in addition to a similar catalogue of articles. The sum total of household furniture stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Hall	1	17	8
Oriel	0	15	6
Parlour	5	6	4
Bed-room, above	4	11	8
Oriel Chamber	1	8	0
Inner Chamber	2	16	0
Middle Chamber	0	3	0
Gate-house Chambers: 1	1	0	6
2	0	13	4
3	1	0	0
Buttery	1	19	2
Napery	6	5	4
Kitchen	5	2	0
Brewhouse, Bakehouse, and Dairy	4	1	8

£37 0 2

Adding to this for—

Agricultural implements	5	3	4
Cattle at Melcombe	40	6	8
Sheep at ditto	47	6	8
Wool	40	0	0
Sheep at Woolcombe (a small out- lying farm)	50	0	0

£219 16 10

we arrive at something under 220*l.* for the total amount of goods and chattels of a respectable and perfectly solvent squire in the days of Queen Elizabeth. There is an error of 4*d.* in the addition of the original document, for which I am not responsible.

C. W. B.

THE Inventory of all the goodes, cattalles, debtes, plate, jewelles, and redy money, whiche lately were and dyd apperteyne to Robarte Bingham of Melcombe Bingham in the countye of Dorset, esquier, deceased, taken and made the iiij.th day of Decembre, in the iiij.th yeare of the reigne of our soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God quene of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, defender of the fayth, &c., and prised by Hughe Keete, William Chyles, Edmund Hayes, and John Michell, ensueth.

IN THE HALLE [see Ground-plan A].

Inprimis one foldinge borde and one plancke tablebourde .	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item one carpett clothe for the same tablebourde, price .	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item one joyned cubbourde and implements not prised .	
Item fyve cussions, price	ij. ^s
Item twoo fourmes, price	xij. ^d
Item the hangings of greene say	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item one payre of awndirons	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item one chayre	xvj. ^d
Summa xxxvij. ^s viij. ^d	

IN THE ORYALLE [B].

Inprimis one sware (<i>sic</i>) tablebourd	x. ^s
Item ij. fourmes, price	ij. ^s
Item one payre of aundyrans	iiij. ^s
Item in the entry one fourme	vj. ^d
Summa xv. ^s vj. ^d	

IN THE PARLER [c].

Inprimis one joyned table	
Item one carpett clothe of dornix for the same table . .	xv. ^s
Item ij. joyned fourmes, price	xij. ^d
Item iiij. stooles and one chair	xx. ^d
Item one cubbourd, price	x. ^s
Item one standinge bedde, price	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item curtaynes and hanginges of saye to the same . .	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item one bedde of downe withe bolster and ij. pyllowes } and blankettes and coverlettes to the same . }	xl. ^s
Item one flockebedde	ij. ^s
Item iiij. cussions of sylke, price	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item syxe other cussions	x. ^s
Summa v. ^{li} vj. ^s iiij. ^d	

IN THE CHAMBRE OVER THE PARLER.

Inprimis twoo fetherbeddes with bolsters, pyllowes, and } coverlettes to the same }	iiij. ^{li} vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item twoo chayres	xij. ^d
Item one presse, price	ij. ^s
Item v. payre of harnes	xvj. ^s
Item ij. bylles, and one tucke	ij. ^s viij. ^d
Item ij. bowes and one shefe of arrowes, price . . .	iiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Summa iiij. ^{li} xj. ^s viij. ^d	

IN THE ORYALLE CHAMBRE [over B].

Inprimis one standing beddewythe a fether bedde, bolster,	}	xxvj. ^s viij. ^d .
and coverlette of howshold makinge, price		
Item rownde tablebourde, price	}	xvj. ^d
Item one chayre, price		
Summa xxvij. ^s		

IN THE INNER CHAMBRE [over F].

Inprimis the hanginges of say	}	v. ^s
Item one standing bedde, with tester and curtaynes to		
the same of say	}	L. ^s
Item ij. fetherbeddes and a flocke bedde to the same,		
and a bolster, price	}	xij. ^d
Item one foldinge bourde, price		
Summa lvj. ^s		

IN THE MYDDLE CHAMBRE [over E].

Inprimis the hanginges of the same chambre, of stayned	}	ij. ^s
clothe, price		
Item one cubborde and a cheir (<i>sic</i>)	}	xij. ^d
Summa iij. ^s		

IN THE YATEHOWSE CHAMBRE OVER THE LARDER [K].

Inprimis one standinge bedde with a fetherbedde, bolster	}	xx. ^s
and coverlett of home makinge, price		
Item one fourme, the price	}	vj. ^d
Summa xx. ^s vj. ^d		

IN THE CHAMBRE OVER THE YATE HOWSE.

Inprimis a trussing bedde with a fether bedde and bolster	}	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item a coverlett of home making		
Summa pre. xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d		

IN THE WESTE CHAMBRE OF THE YATE HOWSE.

Inprimis a standinge bedde with a fether bedde and bolster	}	xx. ^s
Item a coverlet of home making		
Summa xx. ^s		

IN THE BUTTRYE [E].

Inprimis one cubbourde	}	v. ^s
Item ij. basons and ewres of tynne.		
Item one hande bason	}	xij. ^d
Item ij. payre of tynne candlestickes, price		
Item three payre of candelstyckes of latten, price	}	v. ^s
Item viij. hoggesheddes		
Item vij. barrells	}	iiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item xij. tynnen trenchers		
Item twoo flaggens	}	vj. ^d
Item twoo standerds		
		xij. ^d

Item one bynne to putt bredd in	xij. ^d
Item vj. plates for fructe	ij. ^s
Item cuppes, trenchers, and bottelles	ij. ^s
Summa xxxix. ^s ij. ^d	

NAPERY.

Inprimis xx. pair of sheetes	iiij. ^{li} vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item ij. bourde clothes of diaper	x. ^s
Item iiij. dyaper towelles	x. ^s
Item xij. diaper naptkinges (<i>sic</i>).	vj. ^s viij. ^d
Item xij. other napkyns	ij. ^s
Item one other fyne towell	ij. ^s
Item x. playne bourde clothes	xx. ^s
Item viij. pyllowetyes	viij. ^s
Item ij. dosen other napkins and ij. other towelles nothing worth	nihil.
Summa vj. ^{li} v. ^s iiij. ^d	

IN THE KYTCHEN. [F].

Inprimis v. brasen pottes	xxx. ^s
Item iiij. skyllettes, price	iiij. ^s
Item iiij. cawdrons	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item one chaffer	xij. ^d
Item one chafinge dysshe and twoo brandyshe	ij. ^s
Item twoo dryppinge pannes	ij. ^s
Item ij. freyenge pannes	viij. ^d
Item iiij. ^{or} greate broches and one small	v. ^s
Item twoo reckes	vij. ^s viij. ^d
Item one barre of yron	xij. ^d
Item iiij. hanginges for pottes	ij. ^s
Item iiij. payr of cottrelles	xij. ^d
Item a gredyrone	viij. ^d
Item a brasen mortar and pestell	ij. ^s
Item iiij. dosen of platters	xv. ^s
Item iiij. dosen of podengers	viij. ^s
Item ij. dosen of sawcers	ij. ^s
Item xij. tynnen porredge disshes	iiij. ^s
Item a marble mortar stoone	viij. ^d
Summa v. ^{li} ij. ^s	

IN THE BREWINGE HOWSE, BACKEHOWSE, AND DAYRYE.

Inprimis a furnes of brasse	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item a messhinge vate and ij. kyves	xiiij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item ij. yotinge stones	x. ^s
Item ij. kneadinge tubbes, with a bultinge wytche, price	ij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item iiij. ^{or} brasse pannes	xxx. ^s
Item ij. siltinge trowes	x. ^s
Item ij. other tubbes	xij. ^d
Item one greate vate	viij. ^d
Summa iiij. ^{li} xx. ^d	

NECESSARYS APPERTINGE (*sic*) TO HUSBANDRY.

Inprimis two waynes furnished	liij. ^s iiij. ^d
Item viij. yron chaynes, with yookes, staples, and crookes } apperteyning to systene oxen	xx. ^s
Item iiij. creythes (?) and one dragge	x. ^s
Item iiij. ^{or} axes, iiij. ^{or} boryars, twoo sawes, iiij. ^{or} weddges, } iiij. mattookes, and a pykes, twoo yron barres, with } other ymplementes appertayning to husbandry	xx. ^s
Summa v. ^{li} iiij. ^s iiij. ^d	

ROTHER CATTELL OF ALL SORTES, HORSES AND MARES AT MELCOMBE.

Inprimis of plough oxen xvj.	xvj. ^{li}
Item iiij. ^{or} fate oxen	v. ^{li} ij. ^s viij. ^d
Item xiiij. mylche kyne and one bull, price	x. ^{li}
Item xj. yearlinges of one yeare	xl. ^s
Item xvj. hogges and swyne	xl. ^s
Item iiij. mares and ij. geldinges	v. ^{li}
Summa xl. ^{li} vj. ^s viij. ^d	

SHEEPSE AT MELCOMBE.

Inprimis cccc. ewys	xl. ^{li}
Item lix. chilver hogges	v. ^{li}
Item twentie rammes	xlvj. ^s viij. ^d
Summa xlvij. ^{li} vj. ^s viij. ^d	

FLEES WOLLE AT MELCOMBE.

Inprimis xl. waightes	xl. ^{li}
Summa precii xl. ^{li}	

SHEEPSE AT WOLLCOMBE.

Inprimis cccc. lxxv.	} L. ^{li}
Item xvij. rammes	
Item xij. other sheepe	
Summa precii L. ^{li}	

Summa totalis ij.^c xix^{li} xvij.^s ij.^d

Concordat cum Registro.

ED. FLORENCE, Registrarius.

Endorsed :—

Inventory of y^e household goodes and stock at Over Melcomb and Bingham on y^e death of Robert Bingham, Esq., A^o. iiij^o. Elizabethæ.

NOTES.

A few observations upon certain terms of comparatively uncommon occurrence, which the reader will not fail to notice in the foregoing Inventory, may prove acceptable. The greater part of these terms are to be found in the Unton Inventories, which have been edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols for the Berkshire Ashmolean Society. We may refer to the Glossarial Index accompanying those documents, which are of a period not long subsequent to the date of the Inventory here printed, for much curious information regarding household effects, furniture, &c., in the sixteenth century.

In documents of this description we are not unfrequently reminded of the activity of maritime and commercial enterprise, through which even from an early period the produce and manufactures of foreign lands were introduced into England. Flanders was long a great emporium whence our merchants derived many of the luxuries and even of the necessities of daily life. The table in the parlour at Bingham's Melcombe was covered, as the reader may have noticed, with a "carpett clothe of dornix," a tissue so called from the place of its manufacture, namely, Tournai, *Tornacum*,—in Flemish, Dornick. Hangings and carpets of a similar description were made in Norfolk about 1557, when an act was passed regarding making of "dornecks and coverlets at Norwich."

In the chamber over the parlour, among bedding and furniture, we find the few muniments of war in possession of the Squire of Melcombe; they consisted of five pair of harness, or body-armour, namely backs and breasts, frequently described by the term, a "pair of plates"; two bills, a tuck, or rapier ("Etoe, a rapier or Tuck," Cotgrave); two bows and a sheaf of arrows. Randle Holme, in his curious *Academy of Armory*, b. iii. p. 91, makes distinction between the tuck and the rapier, the latter having, as he observes, a blade with two edges, whereas the tuck had a four-square blade; but we find, in an Inventory of arms in the Royal Arsenal taken on the accession of Edward VI., in the custody of Hans Hunter, armourer at Westminster,— "two three-edged tookees with vellet skaberdes." This weapon, of Spanish origin, served only, as Cotgrave states, for foining, stabbing, or giving "the stoccado."

Among the articles of "Napery" occur eight "pillowetyes," namely pillowcases: the term is not found in the Unton Inventories, in which these appliances of domestic comfort are designated "pillow beares," and occur in pairs. The word here used is derived from the French. "Une taye d'oreiller" is interpreted by Cotgrave as a "pillowbeer"; *Tuic* is still used in French with the like signification.

Among the culinary appliances it may suffice to observe that two "brandyshe" were probably some description of apparatus for heating, raised upon trivets. In a list of kitchen utensils in a vocabulary of the fifteenth century in the British Museum (Roy. MS. 17, c. xvii), *Tripes* is rendered "Branderthe—Burnderthe," the word is written in various MSS. of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*—"Branlet—Brandeled—Branlede," &c. "Reekes" were doubtless racks upon which spits, or other objects of culinary use, might be adjusted. Ray has given us, among his South country words, "a Cottrell, *Cornu. Decoush*.—a Trammel to hang the Pot on over the Fire;" the term is still in use.

In the Brewhouse we find two "keeves," a term explained by Ray as used in Devonshire to designate "a Fat wherein they work their beer up before they tun it." Barnes, in his Glossary appended to Poems in the Dorset Dialect, observes that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Cyf*, a vat; and the verb to keeve or kive, to put the wort into the vat to work, is still used in Dorsetshire. The keeve appears to be the same word as the "Gyle tubbe" or "Yelfate" in the Unton Inventories. We are unable to suggest what may have been the use of "yotinge stones" in brewing. To yote (Ang.-Sax. *Geotan, fundere*) signifies properly to melt, to pour forth as molten metal, &c., and may here imply some object connected with seething or other household uses. A "bultinge wytehe" is a box into which meal was sifted, still known as a bolting hutch; and "Siltunge trowes," a term which we have failed in the endeavour to trace in archaic or provincial expressions, may have been troughs used in straining liquids; a milk-strainer is termed in the North a siling-dish, and silt commonly signifies sediment.

The list of implements appertaining to husbandry contains a term which has not been satisfactorily explained, namely "broyars," possibly mauls or mallets, such as may have been used for braying or stamping clods of earth (*Fr. broyeur*). Such implements were called in the fifteenth century "clottynge mallets."

Horned beasts, it may be observed, are still designated in Dorset, and in other parts of England, Rother Cattle; as likewise in stat. 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 19, mention is made of "Rother beastes, as oxen, steres, routes, kyeen, heifers and calves." Piers Ploughman describes the husbandman driving his team of "four rotheren." Ewes of one year old are now called in Dorset "chilver hogges," as in the foregoing Inventory compiled in the days of Elizabeth. The origin of the term does not appear to have been explained by any writer on Provincial Dialect.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 2, 1860.

The Lord BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

LORD BRAYBROOKE gave a further account of the progress of his investigations, subsequently to the discoveries described in the Memoir which he had read at the previous meeting (printed in this volume, p. 117). During the previous month he had examined several deep shafts, of which so remarkable a number had been discovered in the course of his excavations at Chesterford. In these receptacles had lately been disinterred urns and fictile Roman vessels of various forms, for the most part broken, but occasionally in a perfect state, apparently also deposited with care, and for some purpose hitherto unascertained. Two large *diotæ*, of which Lord Braybrooke exhibited drawings by Mr. Youngman, were among the most remarkable examples; their forms had been skilfully reproduced by readjusting the numerous fractured portions. In one of the shafts he had found also a needle of bronze, a finger-ring, and other ornamental relics. The shafts, one of them measuring 20 feet in depth, had been dug with care through the stratum of gravel adjacent to the Station; and Lord Braybrooke stated that he had now examined at various times not less than forty of these mysterious depositories. Several curious glass vessels had also been found by the gravel-diggers, beyond the limit of the Borough Field, differing in their forms from any which had hitherto come under his notice. Mr. Youngman's beautiful drawings gave a correct notion of these interesting Roman relics. Lord Braybrooke described also a singular little structure which had occupied his attention during the previous month, and now completely excavated; it is a chamber measuring 15 feet by 10 feet, and 10 feet in depth; the walls are formed of coarse rubble work, carefully plastered and decorated with colouring in fresco; this chamber must have been constructed at a considerable depth below the floor of the buildings, with which probably it had been connected; of these, however, the foundations had been removed, the field where the discovery occurred having long been under the plough. No aperture for light was found, but at one corner there was a small doorway; the mural decorations in colour appeared to indicate that this chamber had been destined for some less homely uses than those of a cellar or other domestic depository. In the light mould, with which it was filled up, were found bones of animals in abundance, broken vessels, a few decayed Roman brass coins, bone-pins, not less than sixteen in number, some of them being fashioned with care and of good workmanship, also shells of oysters, cockles, and mussels, in profusion, perfectly preserved, appearing almost like recent shells.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., observed that he had formerly seen Roman buildings brought to light at the Station *Venta Icenorum*,—Caistor near Norwich, presenting considerable analogies with that described by the noble chairman.

The Rev. Dr. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A., gave a short notice of another inscribed stone, found at Carlisle in excavations for the new offices of the Carlisle Journal, in English Street, subsequently to the discovery of the interesting inscription communicated by Mr. McKie, at the previous meeting (see p. 73, in this volume). Unfortunately a moiety only of the slab had been brought to light; it measures 33 inches in length, 15 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in thickness. When entire it had been apparently a square tablet, the lower side of which was cut out in circular form, like a small arch. It may have been placed over a statue, the head of which occupied this circular space. Around the margin is a moulding of ornamental character. The portion of the inscription now remaining may be read as follows:—

DEI · HERC
 VICTI · COI
 TIBVS · PRO · S
 COMMILITON
 BARBARORV
 OB VIRTU
 P · SEXTANTIV
 TAT · TRAIA

The letters are occasionally combined, or tied, but are here printed separately. This inscription (Dr. Bruce remarked) is difficult to interpret, as a portion of each line is lost; it is also peculiar in several respects. The following reading may be conjecturally proposed:—"Dei Herculis invicti comitis numini et Dis Penatibus pro salute commilitonum barbarorum, ob virtutem, Publius Sextantius." Of the concluding letters no satisfactory explanation has been proposed; it cannot be supposed that the Emperor Trajan is here referred to, none of his usual titles being given. The name Trajanus was by no means common; the epithet *Trajana* was sometimes applied to the second Legion, but there appears no ground for the conjecture that this inscription may have been connected with that Legion. The tablet was probably placed in a temple of Hercules, who among other titles had those of *Invictus* and *Conservator*, traces of which appear in the inscription. It will be figured in the forthcoming *Corpus Inscriptionum Valli*, under the editorial care of Dr. Bruce, and it were much to be desired that the other portion of so remarkable a monument might be discovered.

Mr. McKIE sent drawings of this interesting tablet, and of a small sculpture found near the same spot, representing a soldier (?) holding a palm branch in one hand, and pouring a libation with the other upon a diminutive altar; the figure measures 10 inches in height; also drawings of a fictile lamp, and of a singular little cup of Roman ware lately found in English Street, Carlisle.

Two communications were received, through Mr. C. S. Greaves, from Mr. FRANK CALVERT, whose interesting researches in the Troad had previously been brought before the Society through his kindness. One of the Memoirs now read related to a bronze weight in form of a lion couchant, found in January last, on the site of the Hellespontic Abydos; the other

was descriptive of the site of the ancient *Coloniæ* in the Troad, and of Mr. Calvert's recent excavations in that locality.

A short notice of the recent excavations of a Roman villa in the parish of North Wraxall, Wilts, was received through Mr. POULETT SCROPE, M.P., under whose direction the examination of these remains had been carried out.

A field at the north-western extremity of the parish had long been known as the site of buildings of the Roman period. It bears the name of the "Coffin ground," from the circumstance of a sarcophagus having been dug up containing a skeleton at full length. A space of about three acres on the northern side of this field is strewn with fragments of stone and tile, black, blue, and red pottery, and traces of buildings of the Roman era. In the course of last autumn the farm, which is the property of Lord Methuen, passed into the hands of a new tenant, who, finding the stones in the way of his plough, employed labourers to remove them, and thus brought to light the walls of several small rooms.

Mr. Poulett Scrope, who had watched the discovery with interest, communicated with Lord Methuen, and was requested by him to direct further excavations to be made. Four men were set to work, in the beginning of December, and they speedily cleared the foundation walls of one entire building, measuring about 130 feet by 36, and containing more than sixteen rooms, passages, or courts; they also traced out other walls extending over the area of 2 or 3 acres already mentioned. Parts of these were probably remains of other houses; some seem to have been enclosures of yards or gardens. The principal building was, as has been supposed, the *villa* of a person of some importance. The length of the building greatly exceeds its breadth. It stretches nearly north and south; the southern extremity is occupied by a series of five or six small chambers communicating by doorways, and all having floors over hypocausts. Four of these rooms have semi-circular recesses at one end, one of them being occupied by a stone bath, the front of which is unfortunately broken. The floors were entire when discovered, at a depth of 3 or 4 feet below the surface, but owing to the influence of the weather, and to mischievous visitors, it has been impossible to preserve them. They were formed of concrete 8 inches thick, supporting a floor of stone slabs, neatly jointed, or of terrass, and spread over broad slabs of sandstone, which rested upon pillars about 3 feet in height, composed of square tiles bedded in mortar. Considerable interest attaches to this group of rooms, since their arrangement corresponds with that usually adopted in Roman *thermæ*. There is a small inner room adjoining the furnace, which was no doubt the *laconicum* or inner sweating bath; from this a door-way communicates with a small heated apartment, the *caldarium* probably; next to this is the bath-room proper, having the *loutron* or stone-bath at the end; then what was no doubt the *tepidarium*, a cooler apartment, though over a hypocaust, and this opens into a larger room, corresponding to the *frigidarium* or cooling room, having only one quarter of its area supplied with warm flues, and to which access was by a corridor, the *exedra*. This disposition of the several rooms was intended to allow persons taking the baths to approach and to leave the most heated chamber through successive gradations of temperature, as is still practised in the East. The internal parts of the hypocaust retained a coating of soot of burnt wood, and a recess on one side of the furnace was filled to the depth of more than a foot with charcoal dust.

Besides the pillars of tile supporting the floors, many hollow flue-pipes were found in the hypocausts; some upright and ranged along the walls, some lying on the floor, many broken. These conveyed the hot air through the floors to heat the rooms above. They were from 1 to 2 feet in length, and from 6 to 8 inches in width, scored externally in varied patterns, and had one or two square openings on their sides to admit the heated air. At the opposite or northern extremity of this range of buildings are three or four chambers communicating with each other, and which, from the superior character of their masonry, may be presumed to have formed the living or sleeping rooms of the master of the house. None of these rooms have hypocausts, nor were their floors entire; but the occurrence of numerous *tessellæ* in the rubbish seemed to show that they once possessed mosaic pavements. The walls generally are well-built of ranged courses of the stone of the country, partly dressed with the axe or chisel. The quoins are as well squared and built as in the best modern masonry. In parts of the foundation walls extending over the larger area, massive squared stones were found, appearing to have been the bases of pillars or heavy stone door-posts.

The buildings had been covered with stone roofing-tiles, not of the forest-marble, which might have been quarried in the neighbourhood, where it has been in use for many centuries, but of the reddish-grey sandstone of the coal measures, which must have been brought from the Bristol coal-field, many miles distant. These tiles are all of an elongated hexagonal form, neatly cut, showing the nail-holes, and, in many cases the nails by which they were fastened to the timber roof. Numerous objects were found in the excavations, mostly in a fragmentary state—such as pottery, dark brown, black, or blue, Upchurch and Castor wares, with portions of Samian, in some instances having ornaments in relief—fragments of glass vessels, some very thin, other pieces thick and flat, as if used for window glass. In a recess in one of the northern rooms, only eleven inches wide, but three feet deep, were found entire, a glass funnel with a handle and a *mortarium*, granulated on its inner surface with coarse quartz sand. In one of the chambers—that which has been called the *tepidarium*—three entire urns of black ware were found resting against the wall, each having a cover, conveying the impression that they had contained a portion of the last meal prepared by the inhabitants of the house before its final desertion. Among other ancient relics, were iron cramps, a large iron key with complicated wards, several iron chisels, a spear head, two *styli*, one of iron, the other of bronze, a bronze fibula, of which the pin retains its elasticity, two bracelets, two bronze spoons, beads, bone pins, and fifteen bronze coins; one of these is a large brass of Trajan, the rest are small brass coins of Constantine, Constantius, Valens, &c. It may be remarked that every object hitherto found bears a Roman character, from which it is to be presumed that these buildings were destroyed towards the close of the occupation of the district by the Romans, and that the site was not subsequently occupied by any later inhabitants. Probably it was soon overgrown with wood, of which it was only cleared about thirty years since, when the plough for the first time passed over the ruins. Hence their comparative preservation. There are, however, indications of the temporary habitation of portions of the buildings after their first spoliation and partial destruction, such as the walling-up of doorways by inferior masonry, &c. Many parts of the walls have been broken up, probably in recent times, either

because they impeded the plough, or for the purpose of using the materials in building enclosure walls and a neighbouring barn; squared and faced stones of Roman work may be recognised in these situations. Among the rubbish within and about the buildings, occur a great number of bones—mostly of swine, sheep, oxen, deer, &c., but some of them human. Deers' antlers and wild boars' tusks were noticed—some of the former had been fashioned into rude implements; oyster-shells also abounded. The internal walls had been lined with stucco and painted in fresco. The patterns are rude stripes of different colours, sometimes crossed diamond-wise, with a flower in the centre or attached to each stripe. No inscription has been met with.

On the hill towards Castle Combe, was found some years ago a stone slab, having the figure of a hunter spearing a stag sculptured on it, together with a hoard of some hundreds of brass coins, chiefly of the lower Roman Empire. On the continuation of the same hill towards Castle Combe, several spots show vestiges of Roman occupation, as is the case on other points of the range of heights traversed by the ancient Foss Way from Bath to Cirencester, which passes through both the parishes of Castle Combe and North Wraxall.

A detailed account of the Villa, with a ground plan and other illustrations, will be given by Mr. Poulett Scrope in the Transactions of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society.

A memoir by the Rev. JAMES SIMPSON, Vicar of Shap, Westmorland, was then read, describing the excavations of the remains of Shap Abbey, lately carried out by the Earl of Lonsdale, owner of the site, who had entrusted the direction of the work to Mr. Simpson. A careful ground-plan of the vestiges of the conventual church and adjacent buildings was submitted to the meeting, with drawings of sepulchral memorials, decorative tiles, and other relics discovered. Mr. Simpson gave a gratifying statement of the interest which the noble proprietor had taken in the investigation, and also in the future preservation of these remains. Lord Lonsdale had, moreover, directed researches to be made at the Roman station at Moresby, where various ancient relics had already been brought to light, and conveyed to the museum lately appropriated at Lowther Castle for antiquities found upon his estates.

Mr. GEORGE WENTWORTH, of Woolley Park, Yorkshire, communicated two ancient deeds preserved among the evidences of his family. The earliest in date may probably be assigned to the commencement of the thirteenth century; although much defaced, and in parts illegible, it appears to be a grant of land by John son of (Robert?) de Beruch, to Philip chaplain of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, his heirs and assigns, in which mention is made of a place called "Neythenges," as the word has been read, and supposed to be Notton near Wakefield. The writing is, however, extremely indistinct, and the name may be "Fleythinges." The grant is witnessed by "domino Roberto de Beruche, domino Radulfo de Amerville (?) tunc rectore ecclesie de Dorton"¹ Roberto de Turribus, Johanne de la Roche, Hugone de Alfrichesrode, Ada de Beruche, Ricardo filio Ade, Ricardo filio Susanne, Ada de Pichel, et aliis." There is no

¹ Dorton, near Barnsley. Mr. Hunter mentions Ralph de Danelville as rector of Dorton in 1235. A township in that

parish is called Barugh or Bargh, doubtless the name which in the deed is written Barucha.

seal. It may deserve notice that, in the "Hospitallers in England," edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. L. Larking, under the "Bajulia de Neuland" in Yorkshire, Notton is not mentioned, but certain lands appear as lying in "Hoton," a place which the editor seems to have been unable to identify. This in all probability should be Notton. In a court of the preceptory of Newland held at Woolley, 7 Hen. VIII., one Richard Wodrove was admitted tenant of a messuage and lands in Notton. We are indebted to Mr. Wentworth's kindness for transcripts of Court Rolls and of other documents from which it appears that the Knights of St. John had lands in Notton.

The second deed is an indenture, dated 15 June, 2 Rich. III. (1485), between William abbot of "Gervalle" and the convent, of the one part, and Henry Watt of the other part, by which the former demised to the latter lands and tenements in the vill of Kenerdley Hunton (Lancashire), in his occupation, to hold to him, with common of pasture in the marsh called "le Gattes," for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 3s. 8½d., with powers of distress for the said rent in case it should be in arrear; and with power of re-entry in case the said rent should be in arrear for half a year, or the lessee should fail to repair the houses and closes belonging to the said tenements, or to make and clean the ditches, ways, and lanes ("fossatas, vias, seu venellas"), or in case the lessee should be elected one of the bailiffs and collectors of the said convent in the said vill, and should refuse to take on himself the office, or, having undertaken the office, should not duly collect the rents of the tenants, or, having collected them, should not pay them over to the convent or their receiver, or if he should not fulfil any other duties of such office of bailiff or receiver, or if he should refuse to observe any ordinances made by the said monastery, or if, to infringe such ordinances, "*potenciam seu manutenenciam aliquam forinsecam induxerit*," or if he should sublet to any tenant living in the vill for more than three years, "*seu aliquibus forinsicis (sic) extra dictam villam commorantibus*;" with a proviso for the lessee or his assigns to sublet to any tenants living in the vill, or to bequeath to any husband² to hold so long as he continued in the vill, the license of the monastery having been previously obtained, so that any sublease should be entered on the steward's roll within a quarter of a year.

We have noticed these conditions as being somewhat remarkable, and showing the very special manner in which monastic property was let, at the period.

A proposition made by Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., and seconded by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., was unanimously approved, that certain special subjects should be announced for illustration at the ensuing monthly Meetings in the present Session, and that the assistance of members and friends of the Institute should be requested, in order to carry out this object with full effect. The following subjects were then selected;—for April, Stone weapons and implements, with particular reference to those recently found in the drift beds of the Tertiary strata;—for May, Ancient Jewelry, and metal-work of artistic character;—for June, Ancient Plate;—for July, Miniature Portraits, especially such as are of historical interest.

² This of course applied only to a female becoming an assign.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By Mr. HUGH MCKIE, of Carlisle.—A drawing of a bronze palstave, in very perfect preservation, lately found at Aspatria, Cumberland. It has the stop-ridge, and has no loop at the side; in type it bears resemblance to examples found in Ireland.

By the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.—A perforated disc or weight of lead, rudely ornamented with diagonal lines, pellets, &c. Diameter, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It was found in a field near Minster Acres, in West Dale, Durham, the seat of G. Silvertop, Esq., and it was presented to the Newcastle Society by Mr. J. P. Dolphin. A similar object, found in the grounds of Blackwell Hall near Darlington, and there preserved, is figured in Mr. Hylton Longstaffe's History of Darlington, p. 374.

By the HON. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—Several remarkable mediæval weapons; a set of hunting knives, with heraldic ornaments and apparently of the time of the Emperor Maximilian; and a dagger, with beautifully chased hilt, scabbard, mountings, and chape, representing battle scenes; the introduction of the Maltese cross among the ornaments has led to the supposition that this fine weapon may have belonged to one of the knights of St. John.—Also a casket of steel, elaborately wrought; an iron hand and arm, purchased at Florence, ingeniously constructed so as to supply the loss of a limb; a pair of thumbikins found at Chichester; and a pair of iron gauntlets, implements of torture or coercion, described as having been found in Chester Castle, in 1836. They are formed like mittens, with separate receptacles for the thumbs only, and were tightly affixed by screws at the wrist, depriving the victim of all freedom of movement. It has been supposed that these iron mittens may have occasionally been employed in a heated state, as a mode of torture; or that they served in the cruel process of suspension by the wrists, as described in Lingard's History of England, in a note appended to the reign of Elizabeth. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith for calling attention to this passage, in which the following description occurs among the kinds of torture employed in the Tower:—"iron gauntlets, which can be contracted by the aid of a screw; they served to compress the wrists, and to suspend the prisoner in the air from two distant points of a beam. He was placed on three pieces of wood, piled one on the other, which, when his hands had been made fast, were successively withdrawn from under his feet." Dr. Lingard, citing Bartoli, gives a painful description by Gerard, one of the sufferers subjected to this torture. Jardine, in his work on the use of Torture in the Criminal Law of England, mentions only the manacles, with which Mr. Bernhard Smith supposes that he may have confounded the gauntlets above noticed.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A brass weight, one of a pair obtained at Cambridge, in 1856, from a dealer in old metal. It measures 6 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the thickness is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.; and it weighs nearly 6 lbs. 15 oz., or half a stone. It is probably a standard weight,—*pondus Regis*. On the obverse there is an escutcheon in considerable relief, upon which are engraved the royal arms, France and England quarterly; the initial H ensigned with a crown is stamped three times upon the margin, as here represented. The reverse bears no ornament; a slight circular cavity appears on that side, formed by means of the lathe, probably for the purpose of taking away such a quantity of metal as might suffice to adjust the weight




with precision. The design of the heraldry appears to indicate the latter part of the fifteenth century as the date of this weight, which may have been one of those provided in accordance with Stat. 8 Hen. VI., by which every city, borough, and town was enjoined to have a common balance and common weights sealed; but only cities and market towns were required to have common balances, weights, and measures, by Stat. 2 Hen. VII.; by this latter statute, weights were to be marked by the chief officers of places and sealed. The stone of wool, according to that statute, was 14 pounds; in some places, by custom, it was less, as 12½ pounds, and in Gloucestershire 15 pounds. The shield-shaped fashion of the weight exhibited was probably adopted to suit the armorial escutcheon conspicuously displayed upon it; through the perforation, shown in the accompanying woodcut, a leather strap may have passed, for more convenient handling or suspension of the weight. It has been conjectured, probably from a certain resemblance in form to a stirrup-iron, that weights of this description may have been intended for convenient transport on horseback to fairs, &c., by the *tronator*, or official whose duty it was to weigh wool, and receive the custom or toll termed *tronage*. Such standard weights may also have



been used by inspectors of weights and measures in their perambulations. Four brass weights of this description have lately been purchased for the British Museum, two of them being apparently of the reign of Queen Anne, the others of the reign of George I. On the former appear the royal arms with supporters, and over them the initials A—R; the surrounding border is stamped in several places with a crowned A, a dagger erect, probably the mark of the city of London, the initial A not crowned, and flagons, doubtless the brass founder's mark. Each of these two weights, of the same dimensions as those obtained at Cambridge, but slightly different in form, weighs 6½ lbs. On the other pair are seen the arms of George I., the bearing of Hanover being introduced in the fourth quarter; the escutcheon

is accompanied by the initials G—R.; the stamps are G crowned, the initial A, the dagger, and the flagon.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNN, M.P.—A gold ring, found on the site of the Cistercian abbey of Kymmer, or Vanner, near Dolgelly, Merionethshire; it had been partially enameled.—A flat ring-brooch of silver, found near the same place and inscribed  IHESVS NAZARE.—Also a box made of the wood of the Royal Oak; the letter B occurs upon it, possibly for Boscobel, or the initial of the name of a former owner, who may have been, as supposed, Thomas Bulkeley, the loyal partisan of Charles I., by whom he was created Viscount Bulkeley, in 1643.

By the Rev. JAMES BRCK.—A steel key of elaborate workmanship; it bears the initials and devices of Henry II. king of France, and of Diana of Poitiers, with the date 1547.

By Mr. R. H. BRACKSTONE.—A curious stave-tankard, a convivial relic of the sixteenth century, formed of fourteen staves of box-wood, the fifteenth, which is of oak, being the handle. It is bound with brass hoops; height, 5 in., diameter at bottom, 4 in., at the top, 3 in. It was obtained at a sale of effects at an old farm-house, called Raddon Hall, near Exeter; the exterior is ornamented with foliage, stags and other animals, and rural scenery. It is probably of about the same date as the "sapling-tankard," preserved at Worden Hall, Lancashire, and figured in this Journal, vol. viii. p. 427.

By Mr. R. PHILLIPS.—Two highly valuable illustrated works, one of them being a series of photographs of Greek and Roman sculpture, with descriptive letter-press by Henri d'Escamps; the other consisting of lithographs of the fine antique works in terra-cotta in the Campana Collection ("Antiche opere in Plastica, &c., dal Marchese G. P. Campana; Roma, 1851.")

By Dr. KENDRICK, M.D.—Impression from the matrix used as the seal of Greatham Hospital, co. Durham, founded in 1272 by Robert, Bishop of Durham, as we learn from Surtees, Hist. Durham, vol. iii. pp. 134, 389. It continued to be governed by the founder's charter until the reign of James I., when a new charter was granted and the charity was limited to thirteen poor brethren, for whom suitable dwellings have in recent years been erected. The seal had been used from time immemorial as that of the Hospital; it is of pointed-oval form, date the earlier part of the fifteenth century, and it is, in fact, the official seal of Stephen Payn, Almoner to Henry V., appointed to that office in 1414. He is represented holding an unwieldy alms-dish in form of a ship upon small wheels, the *nef*, destined as it is stated to hold the napkin and salt of its owner, and in which probably broken meat was placed for distribution to the poor. Mr. Hudson Turner has given some curious notices of the usage in this Journal, vol. ii. p. 265, accompanied by a representation of an attendant carrying away the *nef* from a banquet given by Richard II. On the forecastle of the ship borne by Stephen Payn is seen an escutcheon charged with a cross, doubtless that of St. George; on the stern gallery is an escutcheon with the arms of France and England quarterly. On the bracket or truss upon which the Almoner stands may be read his name, in black letter,—Steph's Payn. The figure is placed under a canopy, over which is an escutcheon of the arms attributed to Edward the Confessor. The legend is as follows,—*Sigillum · Officii · elemosinarii · regis · henrici · quinti · anglie*. Allan, in his Collections, and Hutchinson, in his

History of Durham, vol. iii. p. 103, have engraved this seal, long used by the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of Greatham, but which appears to have no connection with that institution.³ No notice has been found of any seal contemporary with its foundation in the thirteenth century. In 1793, however, a brass matrix of much later date was found in possession of a brazier at Durham. In dimensions and form it resembles that above described; the design is wholly different, it presents a rudely executed half figure of the Virgin and Infant Saviour; angels appear with censers, and beneath is a mitred ecclesiastic kneeling, probably the founder; under his knees is seen an escallop shell. The legend, unskilfully engraved, is as follows,—*Sigillu' HOSF' b'te mari'e de greth'm fon' anno d'ni 1501*. The date is in Arabic numerals, and is possibly that of the execution of the seal, the design of which may have been suggested by that of an earlier matrix. This seal has been figured in Fox's Catalogue of the Allan Museum at Newcastle, p. 195.

In regard to the singular representation of the royal Almoner upon the seal exhibited, it is not without interest to trace to the *nef* or receptacle for alms the origin of the device now displayed upon the seal of the lord High Almoner to the queen, namely, a three-masted ship in full sail. An impression of the seal of a royal Almoner, in the sixteenth century, is among the valuable recent acquisitions obtained by Mr. Ready in the College Treasuries at Cambridge. The device on that seal is likewise a ship.

April 13, 1860.

Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES TUCKER reported the satisfactory arrangements made during a recent visit to Gloucester, preliminary to the Annual Meeting of the Institute.

A memoir by Mr. E. W. GODWIN was read, describing the ancient Court-house at Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset (printed in this volume, p. 138).

A dissertation was read on episcopal rings by Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F.S.A., with observations on their ancient form and use from very early times, the ceremonies with which the ring was conferred upon bishops, its mystical signification, and also on investiture by the ring and pastoral staff. Mr. Waterton exhibited a number of beautiful examples of this class of rings from his own collection.

Mr. J. T. CHRISTOPHER gave an account of a magnificent sepulchral brass, with life-size effigies of two Bishops of Lübeck, of which he presented to the Institute a photograph, most successfully produced on a large scale by Mr. Bedford. This remarkable memorial exists in a chapel in the cathedral at Lübeck, and it commemorates two prelates of that see, Burchard von Serken, who died in 1317, and John von Mul, who died in 1350. The design is of the richest character, resembling that of several brasses in this country usually considered to be of Flemish workmanship; for instance, that of Alan Fleming, at Newark, Abbot Delamere, at St. Albans, the fine brasses at Lynn, &c. The entire memorial measures 12 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. The two bishops appear in full pontificals of the most sumptuous

³ See also Dugdale's *Monast.*, ed. Caley, vol. vi. p. 689.

character, and surrounded by tabernacle-work of exceedingly elaborate design, with numerous figures of patriarchs and prophets, apostles, saints, and other sacred subjects. In the shrine-work over the figures are to be seen angels conveying the departed souls to heaven, accompanied by other angels playing on musical instruments, or swinging censers. Under the feet of the effigies, which rest upon grotesque monsters, there is a band curiously engraved with subjects from the legends of St. Nicholas of Myra and other saints. The entire field behind the figures is richly diapered in six-foiled compartments, inclosing grotesques, butterflies, &c., and very similar to the designs upon the brass above mentioned at St. Albans. An inscription in bold lettering runs round the margin, with the Evangelistic symbols at the four angles. Lübeck, Mr. Christopher observed, is remarkably rich in fine examples of metal-work, fonts, statues, tombs, &c. The sumptuous memorial of the two bishops has been figured by Milde in his "*Denkmaler bildender Kunst in Lübeck*," with several reproductions of small portions of the design, figures, and ornaments, apparently printed by some process of transfer from the original plate. In the accompanying letter-press by Dr. Ernst Deeke, a curious list will be found of the master artificers and artists of Lübeck in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This catalogue comprises masons, architects, artificers engaged in the production of tiles and of painted glass, founders, goldsmiths, painters, and sculptors of images, a seal-engraver (*sigillifex*), and a female skilled in working in silks.

Mr. NESBITT observed that in the magnificent memorial of the Bishops of Lübeck, of which he had formerly exhibited a rubbing at one of the meetings of the Institute, as noticed in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 294, the peculiarity deserves attention, that however gorgeously elaborate in design, no attempt at portraiture can be traced in the faces of the effigies. In other brasses, which he had at various times brought under the notice of the Institute, and which exist in the North of Europe, the features are characterised by a strong individuality of expression. The same remark applies to the sepulchral brasses in this country, considered to be of Flemish origin, and in which the heads are singularly devoid of expression. He stated his reasons for believing that the brass at Lübeck had been engraved in Flanders; the plate is affixed to a large slab of dark grey marble, identified as a material obtained in that country. Mr. Nesbitt cited also the remarkable evidence of the will of a citizen of Lübeck, containing the special direction that a Flemish brass should be placed over his grave.

Mr. ALBERT WAY gave a brief notice of some additional particulars regarding the Gothic crowns of Guarrazar, previously described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 253. He stated the opinions regarding them lately published by the accomplished French antiquary, Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, in his "*Description du Trésor de Guarrazar*," a beautifully illustrated work, of which, by the kindness of Mr. Franks, a copy was submitted to the meeting.

Mr. C. ELPHINSTONE DALRYMPLE, in bringing before the Institute a series of the photographs of historical portraits, selected from the large collection formed under Mr. Dalrymple's direction, at the Meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, in September, 1859, offered some observations on the character and extent of that exhibition. The idea of combining with the great gathering of *savans* in North Britain a series of Scottish

antiquities and historical portraiture had been suggested by the success which had attended the formation of a temporary museum during the meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh in 1856. The proposition had been very favourably received by many noblemen and distinguished possessors of authentic Scottish portraits, and the collection arranged at Aberdeen under Mr. Dalrymple's direction had been regarded with marked satisfaction. In compliance with a wish expressed by H. R. H. the Prince Consort, when viewing the Exhibition, the committee of management, having obtained the permission of the owners, had published the series of forty-eight photographs now exhibited. They have been most successfully executed by Mr. G. Wilson of Aberdeen, and may be obtained either singly or in sets from Messrs. Hay and Lyall, in that city, or from Messrs. Blackwood, in London or Edinburgh.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

A considerable collection of antiquities of stone, weapons, implements, and objects of unknown use. Among the remarkable types brought together on this occasion were the following examples :—

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—Implements of flint found at Hoxne, Suffolk. They present two varieties of form; that which has recently been distinguished by the term *langue de chat*, as resembling the tongue of a cat; these are mostly of more careful workmanship, as compared with the others found in the same locality; they are of more equal thickness, smaller size, and of less pointed form: the second type is acutely pointed at one extremity, the other end is thick and obtusely massive, very ill adapted for the adjustment of these objects to a haft, so as to serve the purpose either of weapons or of tools for any mechanical purposes.—Also a fragment of bone of the *Elephas primigenius* found at the same place. A highly finished and beautifully formed arrow-head of yellow flint from the same deposit, being a specimen of very uncommon occurrence. The discovery of flint weapons of peculiar fashion at Hoxne was first noticed by Mr. Frere in 1797, and related by him in the *Archæologia*, vol. xiii. p. 204, where two well characterised examples are figured. It is there stated that they lay in great numbers at the depth of about twelve feet, in a stratified soil, which was dug into for the purpose of raising clay for bricks. The strata were as follows :—1. vegetable earth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 2. clay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 3. sand mixed with shells and other marine substances, 1 foot; 4. a gravelly stratum, in which the flints are found generally about five or six in a square yard, 2 feet. In the same stratum were frequently found fragments of wood, and in the superincumbent sand bones of extraordinary size were stated to have been discovered, one of which was presented to Sir Ashton Lever. These may very probably have been remains of the *Elephas*, usually accompanying the flint relics discovered in the drift. Mr. Chester sent also a finely polished celt of dark horn-coloured flint found at Lound, Suffolk, a specimen of rare type, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and only 2 inches in breadth at the cutting edge; stone weapons from Farndish and Oxburgh Fen; flat coarsely-shaped disks of flint, of unknown use, from Malton and Pickering; and an ovoid stone object from Dunluce, Ireland, with cavities slightly formed on two sides, as if the first process in working a perforation to receive a handle. These are

the *Tilhugger-steen* of the northern antiquaries, who consider them to have been used between the finger and thumb in chipping flints or stone. See Mr. Wilde's Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 94.

By Mr. A. W. FRANKS.—A cast from a flint implement in the British Museum, formerly in the Sloane Collection; it is stated to have been found in Gray's Inn Lane with an elephant's tooth. It is similar in form to those above noticed found at Hoxne.—Also a cast from a relic of similar character formed of chert, and found in Babylonia by the late Mr. Loftus. It is now preserved in the British Museum.

By Mr. R. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F.G.S.—Specimens of the remarkable flint implements discovered in the valley of the Somme near Amiens, and closely resembling those found at Hoxne.

By the LORD BRAYBROOKE.—A remarkable spear-shaped weapon of flint, found at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, length $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth in the widest part $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; an object nearly similar, but having a short tang at one end, is in Mr. Huxtable's collection, length, 9 inches: it was found in Yorkshire, and is figured in the Transactions of the Brit. Arch. Assoc. Gloucester Congress, p. 99.—Another spear-head of flint, of a different type, flat and thin, very skilfully worked; found at Hare-Park, Cambridge; it is leaf-shaped, and has a notch on each of its edges, at about mid-length, probably for attachment to the haft.—A perforated hammer-head or maul, found at Malton, Yorkshire; a large celt, of the more ordinary form, not perforated, found at Swaffham, and a small celt of green stone, which claims special notice as having been found with Roman remains at Ickleton, in the building which has been designated a Temple, or a *Basilica*, and is described in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 17.—A singular triangular relic of white flint, possibly an arrow-head, the edges curved and rudely chipped to a cutting edge.—A stone pestle, found with a Roman urn about a mile south of Audley End, 1857; it measures $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Other specimens are noticed in the Museum Catalogue, Chichester Meeting of the Institute, p. 63. These implements may have been used for triturating grain.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A collection of celts and hammer-heads of various types, chiefly found in the Fens; a fragment of flint, apparently the core, or central portion remaining after the long flakes so often found with early remains and sepulchral deposits had been chipped off in forming rude knives, arrow-heads, &c.; also an oval water-worn pebble, with an obliquely formed groove on each flat surface, resembling fig. 56, in Wilde's Catal. Mus. Roy. Irish Acad. p. 75.—A flat, leaf-shaped spear-head of horn-coloured flint, worked with great skill, and truly symmetrical; it was found at a depth of sixteen feet in cutting through the Jackdaw Hill, during the works for the Birmingham Railway. Length 7 inches, greatest breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

By Dr. THURNAM, M.D.—Flint flakes and irregularly formed disks; a flat rounded arrow-head (?) formed with a kind of tang, as if for insertion in a shaft; it was found in a chambered long barrow at West Kennet, Wilts; also other objects of stone found in Wiltshire and in Yorkshire.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A curious and instructive collection of weapons and instruments of stone; celts, arrow-heads, mauls, and hammer-heads, &c., found in various localities, and exemplifying some of the principal varieties in type occurring in the British Islands. Among them is a rare object (see woodcuts), found at Pentrefoelas, Denbighshire,

possibly intended to have been used as a flaying knife. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. This curious relic is carefully polished; it has been described in a former volume of this Journal, but appears well deserving of further notice as compared with the unique bronze object of analogous character, found at Ploncour, Brittany, and figured in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. vi. third series, p. 138. There can be little doubt that the implement of metal was intended for uses for which that of stone had served, in like manner as bronze celts of the simplest forms may be regarded as reproductions of the stone axe-heads of an earlier period.

By Mr. SHELLEY, of Red Hill, Surrey.—A selected series of flint flakes of various forms and dimensions, also a leaf-shaped arrow-head, part of a very large collection formed during the last ten or twelve years in the neighbourhood of Red Hill, in spots remote from the chalk strata of the Surrey Downs, and where flint does not occur. A large portion of Mr. Shelley's extensive collection was obtained on the west side of the railway embankment at the Red Hill station, during the erection of houses by the Cottage Improvement Society in 1857. They are unquestionably artificial chippings, varying in length from about 5 inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; some of them are sharp-pointed, suitable for being fashioned into arrow-heads, whilst others may have been intended to be used as cutting implements. Precisely similar flakes have been found in many places where their artificial character is undeniable, although it may be very difficult to ascertain with precision the period of their being made, or the purpose for which they may have been intended. It is indeed very probable that they are the waste chippings thrown aside in the formation of certain flint weapons, &c., at a very remote period; and, with a very few exceptions, the numerous specimens collected by Mr. Shelley show no indication of having been subsequently worked upon, after being struck off from the nucleus of silex. At the same time, the supposition appears reasonable that they may have been brought to the spot in question, during some time of ancient warfare, with the purpose of being fashioned into arrow-points, for which such fragments might readily be adapted. Among many instances of similar flakes of flint in this country, may be cited specimens found in the caves near Torquay, and figured in the *Cavern Researches* by the late Rev. J. MacEnery, lately published by Mr. Cockrem, Torquay. In Ireland, where flint is very rarely found, flakes of a similar description occur in abundance, and also the nuclei from which they had been scaled off by the stroke of some tool, probably of stone. See Mr. Wilde's observations, *Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 7.—Mr. Shelley exhibited also a muller or pounding-stone, used possibly in husking or bruising grain: it was found near Red Hill, and is of a fine grained sandstone, resembling that found near Worth on the borders of Surrey and Sussex. It resembles in form a diminutive cheese; two sides are smooth and perfectly flat; the diameter is about 3 inches. Precisely similar objects have been found in Northumberland and in other parts of England.

By Mr. ALBERT WAY.—Two stone axe-heads of uncommon forms found in Mead Vale, near Reigate.—A stone celt found in Ireland, described in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 124.—A small collection of stone implements, mauls, pounding-stones or corn-crushers, flint flakes, whorls for the distaff, &c., obtained from the silt on the northern margin of the Lake of Constance, where remains of the dwellings of the early Helvetians constructed upon piles have been discovered. These remarkable vestiges have been fully

described by Dr. Ferdinand Keller in the Transactions of the Antiquaries of Zürich.

By Mr. JOHN EVANS.—Stone celts of various forms from Woodbridge, Spalding, Dunwich, and Eastbourne; also Irish examples from Ballycastle and Lisburn; a specimen from the Shetland Isles; stone weapons from New Zealand and Canada, exhibited for the purpose of comparison; arrow-heads of flint found in Ireland; and a flint flake, possibly a knife, from Reach Fen.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—A fine Irish celt of the type figured in Wilde's Catalogue Mus. Roy. Irish Acad. p. 41, fig. 37. It has been noticed in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 124.

By Mr. ROBERT H. BRACKSTONE.—A remarkable celt of green stone found in the co. Westmeath, formed with two notches on one of its edges, apparently to receive the fingers and give a firmer hold when used in the hand. Length, 8 inches (see woodcut). Also a thin lozenge-shaped object of horn-coloured flint found near Armagh, very skilfully worked; the edges are well squared and sharp; one side is much flatter than the other. See woodcut, original size. No other relic of precisely similar description has hitherto been noticed.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M.P.—A grant of confraternity, bearing date 1464, from the abbot and convent of Bardsey or Enlli, to Meurych Vychan of Nanney, and Angharat his wife, ancestors of the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart. The site of the monastery is upon Bardsey Island, *Insula sancta Sanctorum*, once held in great veneration; it is at the western extremity of Caernarvonshire. This document, which the Very Rev. Dr. Rock stated to be of a class rarely noticed, is as follows:—

"Robertus Dei paciencia Abbas Monasterii Sanctorum de Enlly, et ejusdem loci conventus, karissimis nobis in Christo Meurych Vychan et Angharat consorti ejus salutem, et post presentis vite cursum gaudiis adjungi spirituum beatorum. Immensam devocionem quam ob Dei reverenciam ad nostrum habetis monasterium, sincere caritatis affectu, considerantes ac pie acceptantes, cupientes que vobis vices reddi salutare, vos igitur, proles, vestrique parentes, ad universa et singula nostri conventus suffragia tenore presentium in vita pariter et in morte recipimus, plenam vobis participacionem omnium bonorum spiritualium concedendo que per nos et successores nostros operari dignabitur clemencia salvatoris; insuper adjicientes vobis de gratia speciali, ut cum venerit obitus vestri una cum representatione presentium in nostro locali capitulo nunciatus fuerit, ut fiat pro vobis idem quod pro nobis confratribus fieri consuevit. Datum in domo nostra Capitulari sexto die Januarii, sub nostro sigillo communi, Anno Domini millesimo cccc^{imo} lxiij^{to}."

This curious little document has been preserved among the valuable Hengwrt MSS., in possession of the Vaughan family, and bequeathed to Mr. Wynne by the late Sir Robert Vaughan. Sir John Wynn, in his History of the Gwydir family, mentions Robert Meredith, Abbot of Bardsey, who may have been the person named in this grant; he does not occur in the notices of the Abbey and its possessions, Dugdale's Monast. new edit. vol. iv. p. 659. Pennant, who gives a view of the Island, in his Tour in Wales, vol. ii. p. 196, mentions an Abbot of Bardsey named Robert, a lineal descendant from Owen Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. Mr. Wynne stated that persons who died within reach of the Island, the resting-



Unique Celt, found in Ireland. In Mr. Brackstone's Collection.

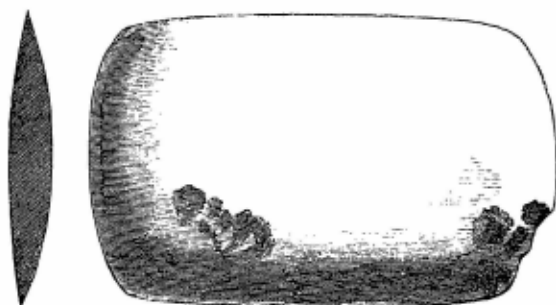
Length 8 inches.



Lozenge-shaped object of Flint, found near Armagh.

Mr. Brackstone's
Collection.

Orig. size.



Implement of Flint, found in Denbighshire. In Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith's Collection.

Length, nearly 4 inches.




place of 20,000 saints, were formerly taken there for burial, if the relatives could afford the expense of conveyance. At the fine old church of Llanaber, on the coast of Merionethshire near Barmouth, until its recent "restoration" one of the bays was walled off, and entered by a rude square-headed trefoil arch, the space enclosed having been used, according to tradition, for the purpose of keeping any corpse which through unfavourable weather could not be transported across the bay to Holy Emlly. It may deserve notice that, in the grant above given, the names of Meurych and his wife are written by a second hand in different ink, with partial interlineation, the space left for their insertion having proved insufficient. As, however, the date is in the same writing as the rest of the document, it may be supposed that a number of blank grants of confraternity had been prepared and sealed in Chapter on the Feast of Epiphany, and that they were subsequently filled up as occasion occurred.

By Mr. L. C. BAILEY.—A most valuable MS. Journal of the first voyage from this country to Japan, being the eighth voyage to the East Indies, under the command of Capt. John Saris of London, commenced April 18, 1611, and finished September 27, 1614. Purchas has given a short account of this voyage. The minute relation of negotiations with Japan, and of a treaty of that time concluded with the Emperor, is well deserving of publication. This curious contemporary record of the spirited enterprise of Capt. Saris has recently been obtained for the Topographical Office connected with the War Department.

By Mr. BLAAUW.—A beautiful oriental talisman, being an oval onyx of five layers, black and white, set in silver, probably as the fastening of an armlet. It was described as having belonged to Wagid Ali, the youth proclaimed King of Oude by the rebels, and it was found attached to the Begum's watch on a table in her bed-room in the palace at Lucknow, March, 1858. On one side is an inscription very finely engraved in the compartments of a peculiar figure, which may possibly be of mystic signification. We are indebted to Mr. Thomas for the information that this gem is a talisman with Arabic writing; the central compartment contains the name, Raubā Ang or Anag, daughter of Alwahāt, with the date 1061 of the Hegirah, or 1650 of our era. The surrounding spaces are filled with invocations after the ordinary forms.

By Mr. ROBERT FERGUSON.—A gold ring lately obtained at Carlisle, ornamented with the symbols of the signs of the zodiac in relief around the hoop. Weight, 166 grs. Another gold ring of similar character, in possession of Mr. G. R. Corner, was also exhibited, and it was stated by that gentleman that such rings are commonly worn by the native chiefs or persons of note on the Gold Coast, in Western Africa, where they are considered *fetish*, sacred or powerful for good or evil. They are made by native artificers, who are very skilful in goldsmiths' work, and produce beautiful ornaments in filagree, similar to Maltese and Genoese work. The zodiacal rings are believed to have been in use among the natives of Western Africa from an early period. The question arises, whence did these rude tribes derive the knowledge of astronomical symbols? They may have received them from Egypt or Arabia, by means of the caravans traversing the Desert. The origin, however, of the symbols used to designate the signs of the zodiac is involved in great obscurity. Some of them, as Aries, Taurus, &c., are evidently conventional representations bearing a certain resemblance to those animals; whilst that which

indicates Capricorn has been explained to be composed of Greek letters, initials of the word *τράγος*, a goat.

MEDÆVAL SEALS.—By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A brass matrix of circular form purchased at Kells in Ireland in 1859. It measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter; the device is a sinister hand under a flaming star of six rays; four branches or flowers are introduced in the field. The legend is as follows:— POSVI · DEVM · ADIVTOREM · MEVM. Its date may be assigned to the sixteenth century; it is probably the counterseal of some town in Ireland, or of an official seal.

By Mr. READY.—Facsimiles in gutta-percha, being part of the extensive and valuable acquisitions lately obtained, through the liberal permission of the authorities, in the Treasuries of King's, St. Peter's, St. John's, Trinity, and Christ's Colleges, Cambridge. Among them is a perfect impression, obverse and reverse, of the remarkable seal of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, with the record in the legend on its reverse, that it was made in the tenth year of the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion (1199).—Also a seal of singular beauty, being that of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., very imperfectly engraved by Sandford (it displays her arms and supporters); some fine seals of the Nevile family; and the seal of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.⁴

May 4, 1860.

The Lord BRAYBROOKE, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The attention of the Society was again called to the remarkable discoveries of objects of flint, undoubtedly produced by the hand of man, in the drift deposits of the tertiary strata both in this country and in Picardy. In addition to the specimens from France contributed by Mr. R. Godwin-Austen, F.G.S., at the previous meeting, Sir Charles Lyell, at the request of Sir John Boileau and Mr. James Yates, had most kindly consented to bring the subject more fully under the notice of the Institute, and he brought, on the present occasion, a valuable series from his collection of examples from the localities in England and on the continent where the curious discoveries in question have occurred.

In regard to the specimens entrusted to him for exhibition by the kindness of Mr. Godwin-Austen, Mr. Albert Way read the following particulars stated by that distinguished geologist.

“It may be desirable to give a short account of the position and geological conditions indicated by the deposits, which, near Amiens and Abbeville, have been found to contain the works of man. A wonderful assemblage of these objects is preserved in the collection of M. Boucher de Perthes at Abbeville, described and figured in his ‘*Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*,’ of which the first portion was printed in 1847.

“The subject has recently been investigated by Mr. Prestwich, a well-known geologist, and this gentleman having intimated his intention to revisit the localities referred to in his communications to the Royal Society, I gladly accepted his proposition that I should accompany him. The

⁴ Impressions of any of the numerous examples lately found by Mr. Ready

at Cambridge may be obtained by application to him, High-street, Lowestoft.

general interest which attaches to the discovery and its recent confirmation is very great; it is perhaps the most important which the geologist has ever made in connection with the antiquity of the human race.

"I visited all the localities indicated by M. de Perthes, with the exception of St. Riquier. I will commence my account of the deposit in which the objects are found, with that of the vicinity of Amiens, and which, so far as my observations went, is the most interesting, the conditions there indicated being most clear and explicit.

"St. Acheul is a small *bourg* near Amiens, on the road to Roye, on the left bank of the valley of the Somme. The whole of this part of France belongs to the 'white chalk' formation; but at an elevation of about 110 feet above the level of the Somme are numerous large, open pits, in an accumulation which everywhere presents the following order of succession:—

a. Vegetable mould.	ft.	in.
b. Brick earth	3	6
c. Sandy brick earth	7	0
d. Gravel band, with angular flints	10	0
e. Lower sandy brick earth, <i>sable de fondeur</i>	12	6
f. Marly sand, containing shells	13	0
g. Clear fine sand, containing shells	17	0
h. White gravel with seams of sand, and shells.		

"This series consists of two distinct divisions, differing in colour, and in origin or mode of accumulation. The beds from a. to e., or the 'brick-earth' series, are dark reddish brown, and are due, though at some remote period, to rain-fall accumulation. A well-marked line separates the above from the series e. to g., which consists of white and pale yellow marly sand, passing down into clear running sands, containing seams of fine gravel. Lower down, the accumulation becomes a thick mass of gravel with occasional layers of sand.

"The conditions under which this lower part of the series was accumulated are obvious. The beds present evidences of successive accumulation throughout; the sandy beds exhibit cross-bedding, the accumulation of drifting sand; the moving body of water was down the valley, and, to judge from the size of some of the blocks of tertiary sandstone which occur in the gravel beds, the moving power must occasionally have been very great. Shells occur abundantly in the lower series, in the marly beds and fine sands; these, with a few land snails, belong to the genera *Paludina*, *Planorbis*, *Luccinea*, *Lymnæa*, *Ancylus*, &c.—it is a fluviatile assemblage.

"The place in the series in which the flint spear-heads, or celts, or whatever else they may be, are found, is invariably in the lower or river-bed series; we obtained as many as thirty specimens from the workmen, but one of our party, Mr. Wykeham Flower, after working perseveringly in the lower white gravel beds, exposed in a vertical section of one of the pits, was so fortunate as to find two. I was an eye-witness of the discovery. The depth at which the largest of these specimens was found, was between 11 and 12 feet from the surface, but the upper layer of brick-earth had there been removed.

"The teeth and tusks of the *Elephas primigenius*, or the hairy elephant, are found in the same fluviatile series.

"Without entering into speculations as to the geological age of this

accumulation, there is a curious fact in regard to it which serves to mark its great relative historical antiquity. The place, St. Acheul, is near the capital of the great Belgic tribe of the Ambiani. Roman coins occur in the upper surface-soil, and numerous stone cists, containing bones of man, have been buried in the upper brick-earth; these are frequently exposed in the process of quarrying; they never have been sunk lower than the brick-earth series. As, since the Gallo-Roman period, the upper or 'brick-earth' series has not been materially increased, it is referable to an earlier time, and thus supplies an ante-date, from which to throw back the period at which the races who manufactured the flint implements had occupation of the district.

"At Menchecourt, near Abbeville, the order of succession and the mode of accumulation are precisely what has been above described, as to St. Acheul, and the flint implements occur in the corresponding part of the series."

A cordial acknowledgment of thanks having been voted to Mr. Godwin-Austen, for bringing before the Society these remarkable vestiges of very remote antiquity, the noble chairman invited Sir Charles Lyell to favour the meeting with some observations in reference to the collection of similar relics which he had kindly consented to bring for their gratification.

SIR CHARLES LYTELL, in directing attention to the varieties of flint relics from the drift deposits in England and France, which he had selected as characteristic of the forms, in great measure similar in both countries, concurred generally in the statement given by Mr. Godwin-Austen in regard to the strata and nature of the deposit in the valley of the Somme. With the rude implements fashioned by the hands of men were found at St. Acheul flints more or less rolled by the agency of water, and, in arriving at this part of the strata, bones of elephants were frequently disinterred, as likewise it would appear in other localities where the flint implements occur, as at Hoxne, in Suffolk. To the great question, Sir Charles observed, what may be the age which we should assign to these flint relics, we can only attempt to seek an answer relatively; the subject demands most careful consideration in connection with other local conditions in the valley of the Somme, for example, the peat formation in which Roman antiquities occur; here also trees of large growth are found imbedded, accompanied by remains of animals differing from those now to be found near the course of that river. Sir Charles described this district of France as a chalk country, resembling the neighbourhood of Salisbury. It had been suggested that by upheavings and depression of the strata, in like manner as had occurred, it is believed, in Sweden, the anomalous appearances might be explained without supposing that any great catastrophe had taken place; but it is certain that a very long period must have elapsed since the extraordinary deposits under consideration took place. With regard to the varieties of type occurring in the implements of flint, Sir George Grey had lately informed him (Sir C. Lyell) that the implements of largest dimensions resembled those used by the Papuans in the eastern Archipelago for digging up roots; some of the other examples exhibited might possibly have served as spear heads or as hatchets, a purpose for which those to which the term *langues de chats* had lately been applied seemed in some degree adapted, and these last are very similar to certain implements used by the aborigines of Australia. It had been said (Sir Charles remarked) that the occurrence of these objects thus stratified, as has

been described, and in so remarkably uninjured a condition, is very extraordinary. Many of the specimens disinterred at Ilxne are in the same perfect state, but others, obtained by Sir Charles, might well, as he observed, have travelled along the bed of a river, so much are they fractured. In the valley of the Ohio, implements and manufactured objects of stone occur in great abundance; if a river should undermine a cliff, and the flints or other objects thence brought down were carried into its bed, it may be concluded that they would become stratified as had been observed in the valley of the Somme. The subject is still replete with perplexities, not less to the antiquary than the geologist; it presents a ground of common interest upon which the researches of both may advantageously be combined, in the endeavour to elucidate a question of singular scientific and ethnographic importance in its bearing upon the periods and the races of the unwritten history of man. Some further particulars regarding this highly interesting subject of inquiry will be found at p. 187, in this volume.

Mr. JAMES YATES, in proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Lyell, in which the meeting heartily concurred, offered a few observations relating to the natural cleavage of rocks, as indicating the principle upon which stone weapons and implements may have been formed.

Mr. YATES then read the following account of the Decennial representation of the Passion and Resurrection of Christ, performed at Ober-Ammergau in Upper Bavaria.

"The vale of the Ammer, a river falling into the Isar below Munich, is divided into two parts by a lake, which is called the Ammer-See. The upper part, or Ober-Ammergau, is inhabited by an industrious population, whose pursuits are usually agricultural, but who employ the winter months, when the country is entirely covered with ice and snow, in making tasteful ornaments of wood and ivory. These are taken for sale in considerable quantities to Holland, and are exported from thence to England under the name of Dutch toys.

"We are informed that in the year 1633 this beautiful valley was invaded by a dreadful pestilence, and that the *Commune*, in order to avert it, made a solemn vow to represent every tenth year the history of the Passion of the Saviour, in token of their gratitude, and for their instruction and edification. It is stated, that this representation was regarded as a wholesome method of impressing deeply on all future generations of the Ammerthal the sufferings and death of the Redeemer, and of awakening in them holy and virtuous resolutions. The history adds, that after the utterance of the vow the sick recovered. There was not another death in the valley, although eighty-four had died in the preceding three weeks. Hence the performance was enacted for the first time in the year 1634, that is, in the year immediately after that of the pestilence.

"In the year 1820 the managers made arrangements to improve both the music and the text of the performance, and especially to exhibit the prophetic types of the Old Testament in their connection with the antitypes of the New.

"I happened to be at Munich with a family party in the summer of 1840, and, being informed by some Bavarian friends of the intended representation on Sunday, July 26th, I resolved to make this one of the objects of our journey. We accordingly took our departure for Partenkirch, the ancient and romantically situated *Partenum*. On July 26th, at four in the

morning, we set off across the mountains. The scenery was remarkably grand and beautiful as the sun rose; and, having dismounted from our carriage to ascend the highest part of our road, we were joined by numbers of peasants and others, all going on the same expedition. On arriving at the village we found all in a bustle; peasants assembling, in holiday attire, from great distances. We obtained tickets and went to the theatre, which being open to the sky was wet with the rain of the preceding day. As the day advanced, not only was it dried, but it was difficult to bear the sun beating on our heads. The performance began at eight o'clock, and concluded at five, with an interval of an hour at noon.

"The arrangements of the theatre were in general exactly the same with those of an ancient Roman theatre.

"We sat with our faces towards the north, and with the sun at our backs. All was open to the sky, except some rows of raised benches at the outside, chiefly appropriated to females. Their occupants were shielded from the sun and the weather, but they could not hear and see so well as those who were nearer the stage.

"The orchestra for the instrumental music was immediately before the spectators, and on a lower level, as in English theatres. Every portion of the representation was accompanied by instrumental music, and those who know how much musical taste is cultivated by all classes in Germany will not require any assurance that the pieces were not only appropriate, but tasteful and impressive.

"The stage was immediately behind the orchestra and was divided into two parts by that construction, which I shall call the scene. The larger portion was in front of the scene, and may therefore be called the proscenium, according to the ancient usage; the smaller portion was a recess in the middle of the scene.

"I shall now describe the scene, premising that there was not a single moveable scene, like those in modern theatres. The scene was a painted wooden structure, representing on one side the house of Caiaphas, and on the other the palace of Pontius Pilate. Each was divided into two stories, the same arrangement as in the Greek theatre, by a balcony, and had a door below and a window above, so that Caiaphas always came on the stage and retired through his own door; Pontius Pilate doing the same on his side, or appearing on the balcony over the door, when he wished to address the people. Immediately to the right and left of these two habitations were open gateways, used by the other performers to come upon the stage or to retire from it, and beyond these gateways wings extended with doors for the chorus.

"The recess, already mentioned, was in the middle of the scene, and consequently between the house of Caiaphas and the palace of Pontius Pilate. A curtain was made to rise and fall in front of it, and this curtain was the only moveable part of the scene.

"The performance, commencing with the triumphal entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and concluding with his ascension into heaven, was divided into sixteen parts, each having a threefold arrangement, for which three sets of performers were provided, namely, the chorus, the *tableaux vivans*, or 'Lebende Bilder,' as they are called in Germany, and the actors.

"The chorus consisted of ten persons of different ages, with their leader, whom I shall call the *choragus*, because he performed the same part as the *choragus*, or leader of the chorus, in the ancient Greek theatre. He and

his ten followers wore white fancy dresses, with feathers in their caps. As soon as they had taken their places on the stage, five on each side, and the oldest and tallest next the *choragus*, who stood in the centre, they sang partly in recitative, a piece of poetry composed for the occasion, and accompanied by the band in the orchestra. After this the *choragus* stepped forward to set forth the type from the Old Testament, and its explanation in the evangelical narrative.

"The curtain was then drawn up and the type was shown. From among the sixteen types I will mention as examples the following:—Joseph's brethren agreeing to destroy him, answered to the high priests and scribes taking counsel to put Jesus to death;—the descent of manna in the wilderness and the arrival of the spies with bunches of grapes, foreshadowed the bread and wine of the Last Supper. These and all other types were represented by living persons in appropriate attitudes and costume, but quite motionless, so as to resemble a large painting filling the recess. After two or three minutes the curtain fell, and the chorus retired, five marching off in file on one side, and five with the *choragus* on the other.

"The actors then came on the stage to perform their part in the evangelical history. In doing this they followed the exact words of the four evangelists. All was in German. Indeed throughout the whole performance not a word was said or sung in any other language. The parts of the three Marys were performed by women; all the other actors, if I rightly remember, were men or boys. The dress of the mother of Jesus reminded me of the pictures by Sassoferrato, or other Italian masters. The dresses of the male performers were exceedingly various and often grotesque, and they appeared to me to have been made in imitation of the old German paintings. At least they did not aim at any resemblance either to classical or oriental costume.

"From among the sixteen acts I will only specify that of the Crucifixion, which was of course the most deeply interesting, and was regarded by all with the most solemn emotion. The curtain being drawn down, we heard the noise of the hammer driving in the nails, soon after which the curtain was elevated, and the crucifix shown, the same actor still performing his part.

"The conclusion of the whole performance, referring to the Resurrection and Ascension, was a perfect contrast to the preceding part, the words and the music being expressive of the highest thankfulness and joy.

"I should have hesitated to submit to the Archaeological Institute this narrative, had I not remembered that the same representation, which, though of a much higher cast, belongs to the class of mediæval miracle-plays such as formerly were represented in our country, was about to be repeated this summer. I felt persuaded that some of our members, whose summer excursions led them among the mountains of Southern Bavaria, might be inclined to witness the performance at Ober-Ammergau. I therefore wrote to Mr. Greiff, secretary of the Historical Society at Augsburg, one of our correspondents, and I received a polite answer, containing the desired information. He sent me an advertisement to the following effect, that the performance of the Passion at Ober-Ammergau, the last and only popular religious play on a great scale which has been kept up in Germany to the present time, will, after an interval of ten years, be repeated this year. The following fourteen days have been fixed for the representation:

May 28 ; June 4, 16, 24 ; July 2, 8, 15, 25 ; August 6, 12, 19, 26 ; September 9 and 16. Mr. Greiff mentions that a work had lately appeared entitled—'Das Passions-spiel zu Ober-Ammergau, von Ludewig Clarus,' 2nd edit., Munich, 1860."

The Rev. JAMES GRAVES, Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, communicated two early documents, one relating to property in Ireland, the other to land in Codnore, Derbyshire ; of which the following are abstracts.

1. Deed dated at the Castle of Hamlake, 2 May, 40 Edw. III. (1366), whereby Thomas de Roos lord of Hamlake appointed Robert de Euere, Robert de Thorpe, and John del More, his attorneys to deliver seisin of a fourth part of the manor of Inchecoigne with the appurtenances, with the advowson of a fourth part of the church of Yoghille in Ireland, to his esquire William de Hampsterley, his heirs and assigns. Appended by a parchment label is a circular seal of red wax, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, on which, in a panel formed of a lozenge and quatrefoil, is a shield charged with three water-bougets, the arms of de Roos of Hamlake. The field is cross-hatched diagonally, and the ground of the panel is powdered with florets ; of the legend only the letters—one—(Thome) remain.

2. Deed dated at Codnore, 20 Feb., 37 Hen. VI. (1459), whereby Henry lord de Gray (dominus de Gray) released to John Broke and Joan his wife, and the heirs of them issuing, a messuage and a bovate of land with the appurtenances in Codnore, which the said John and Joan lately had of the gift of Henry lord de Gray his father. And if it should happen that John and Joan should die without heirs between them lawfully begotten, then the messuage and bovate should remain to the lord de Gray and his heirs. Witnessed by—"Ricardo Malore Constabulario de Castello de Codnore, Johanne Fouglaire rectore de Henore, Willielmo Lace de eadem, et aliis multis." Appended by a parchment label is a circular seal of red wax, about an inch in diameter, bordered by a twisted rush protecting the wax ; the device is a chaplet of leaves, with tasselled cords at the extremities untied and passing through a ducal coronet. Within the circle formed by the chaplet are two little branches pointing downwards. In the list of badges, *z.* Edw. IV., given by Mr. Planché from a MS. in the Herald's College, occurs that of "Lord Grey de Codnor,—a tress passant through a crown of gold ; within the compass of the tress a grey (or badger) silver." Pursuivant of Arms, p. 184. Heanor, of which mention occurs in the enumeration of witnesses, is a parish in Derbyshire, now a vicarage, in which Codnor is a Perpetual Curacy.

Mr. JOSEPH BURTT read a very interesting account of discoveries recently made at Westminster Abbey, near the entrance to the Chapter House, and of a considerable mass of documents, including many of historical importance, brought to light in a small depository adjoining the chamber of the Pyx. By the kind permission of the Dean of Westminster various documents, skipets or receptacles for documents, seals, and miscellaneous relics there found were brought for examination.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

Announcement having been made, in pursuance of arrangements at a previous meeting, for a special exhibition of examples of jewelry and the

tasteful productions of mediæval goldsmiths, to be displayed for the gratification of the Society on this occasion, numerous examples were liberally contributed, among which were the following:—

By the EARL AMHERST.—A remarkable gold cup, of rude workmanship, with a representation of a human face hammered out on one of its sides; this curious relic had belonged, as it is believed, to Montezuma, Emperor of Mexico, at the time of the Spanish invasion under Cortes, in 1519. It was purchased by Edward, Earl of Orford, whilst stationed in the harbour of Cadiz with the British fleet under his command. The weight is 5 oz. 12 dwts. An account of this cup is given by Robertson, *Hist. of America*, note 53.

By Mr. C. J. LONGCROFT.—A gold torc-ring, of size suited for the finger. It was discovered at the ancient encampment called Tunorbury, in Hayling Island, Hampshire; it was imbedded in the crown of a turnip, and was found in that singular position by a boy whilst cutting up food for sheep.

By Mrs. STACKHOUSE ACTON.—A sceptre, part of the official insignia of Garter king-at-arms. The handle is of silver, $28\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the head is of gold, four sided, measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in breadth, on two of its sides, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on the other two. Each of the broader faces of this head are enameled with the cross of St. George, impaling the royal arms, quarterly France and England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland and Ireland in the second and third. On each of the other two sides of the rectangular head appears the cross of St. George, surrounded by a garter. The head is ensigned with an arched crown, and ornamented with gold balls at the angles. A small escutcheon which occurs stamped upon this sceptre is charged with the initial C, enclosing an I. The sceptre may have belonged to Sir Henry St. George, Garter during a short period in the reign of Charles I., having been many years in great favour with that sovereign. See Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, p. 234.

By Mr. DURLACHER.—A massive gold signet ring, found in 1789 in ploughing at Towton, near Tadcaster, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. According to another account it was turned up by the plough near Sherburn, a village about four miles south of Towton. It was supposed to be a relic of the memorable battle of Towton Field, March 29, 1461, between the force collected by Queen Margaret, and the army of Edward IV. commanded by the Earl of Warwick. That sanguinary conflict ended in the signal victory of the Yorkists; 36,000 men were slain, of whom 28,000 were Lancastrians. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and six barons fell on that fatal day, with many more of the nobility of England. The bezel of the ring is round, and is engraved with a lion statant gardant, with this posy above—*Now ys thus*.—The weight of the ring is 1 oz. 4 dwts. 9 grs. The crest of the Percy family being a lion statant, it had been conjectured that this ring might have belonged to the Earl of Northumberland, and Whitaker, adopting that suggestion, imagined that the motto, *Now ys thus*, might bear allusion to the times, "this age is as fierce as a lion." See Thoresby's *Leeds*, p. 157, and the notices communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time the discovery occurred in 1789, vol. lix. part ii. pp. 618, 638. The careful researches of Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, however, of which the results are so well set forth in his memoir on "The Old Heraldry of the Percies," in the *Archæologia*

Æliana, vol. iv. p. 157, have elicited no evidence of the use by the Earl of Northumberland of such a posy as occurs upon the ring. This interesting relic has been added to the treasures in Lord Braybrooke's *Dactylitheca*.

By Sir PHILIP de MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P.—A gold enameled George, worn by Prince James Frederick Edward, called the Chevalier de St. George. It subsequently was in the keeping of his younger son, Henry, Cardinal York, and came into the possession of the late Col. Egerton. The figure of St. George is surrounded by the garter, oval in form, enameled pale blue, with the motto inscribed on both sides. This ornament is probably of Italian workmanship; the little figure is skilfully executed.—Also a black silk riband by which the George was attached, when worn by Cardinal York. A certificate in Italian, dated July 10, 1816, accompanied these Stuart relics, being the declaration of the Avvocato Vincenzo Lupi, officially engaged at the sale of the Cardinal's personal effects, stating that the George had been among them, and had been actually worn by his Eminence.

By Lord BRAYBROOKE.—Several curious finger-rings, recently acquired for his *Dactylitheca*; among which may be specially mentioned a gold ring, set with an intaglio of paste. (See woodcut.) It was found in excavations in Scotch Street, Carlisle. The impress of the setting, which seems to be an imitation of an onyx, is probably *Latitia Autumni*, a favourite Roman device, and which appears on an intaglio of red jasper found with Roman remains at Bartlow investigated by Lord Braybrooke in 1852.—A diminutive gold ring, lately found in excavations in English Street, Carlisle, near the spot where the inscriptions communicated to the Institute by Mr. McKie were brought to light. (See pp. 73, 159, in this volume.) This little ring, weighing only 29 grains, has an oval head engraved with a branch, resembling that of the palm, accompanied by the letters —AMA ME.—A gold Roman ring, engraved with two



diminutive heads, respectant, with the letters—IMP.—It was found, as stated, at Colchester, and was obtained at the dispersion of the collection formed by Mr. Eagle of Lakenheath. The heads, as it is supposed, represent Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who were adopted by Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138; or, according to another explanation, they may portray Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa.—A brass ring, originally gilt, engraved with a merchant's mark of unusually elaborate character; the hoop is chased with foliage and flowers, the field being enameled black. Within the hoop is engraved the posy in black letter—Yleke yn hope,—probably signifying alike, or united, in hope. Chaucer uses the word—yliche—ylike—(Ang.-Sax. Gelic.) Date, about 1450. This fine example was recently found at Gloucester.

By MR. WHINCOPP.—Six beautiful gold rings: 1. A posy-ring of the fifteenth century, found at Norwich; on the head, which is formed with three grooved facets, are represented the Virgin and Infant Saviour, St. Christopher, and St. Mary Magdalene; the hoop is wreathed, with *marguerites*, which were originally enameled, and pearled ornaments; within the hoop is inscribed, in black letter,—honnour. et. ioye.—2. Another ring, of the same period and design, found at Dallinghoe, Suffolk; the figures

upon its head are, the Virgin in her youth, St. Anne, and St. Mary Magdalene; within the hoop is inscribed in black letter,—*por. bon. amour*. 3. A ring of large size, set with a spotted turquoise, *en cabochon*; the bezel opens on a hinge, and within is a small dial and mariner's compass; the needle is lost, the dial is engraved with Arabic numerals; this ring is probably Italian, date about 1580. 4. A signet ring; the head is oval and engraved with a lion rampant, not upon an escutcheon; it bears a stamp with the letter-mark H., possibly for the year 1585. 5. Another signet ring, with an octagonal bezel engraved with a pelican; date about 1600. 6. A massive gold ring, of uncertain date, chased with three rows of scales round the hoop, like a serpent; the bezel set with a gem, apparently modern, in a quatrefoiled collet. It was described as found in Kent. It bears much resemblance in style of workmanship to the gold ring found near Friar's Carse, Dumfriesshire, in 1791, figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., pl. xi., fig. 7.

By MISS FFARRINGTON.—A gold ring, found on the Field of the Alma, mounted with a gold mohur rupee of Akbar the Great, bearing the date 897 of the Hegira, corresponding with 1579 of our era. The coin is of rectangular form, measuring about seven-eighths of an inch in each direction, and bearing inscriptions on both of its sides; it is affixed to a rudely-fashioned hoop, like the head or bezel of an ordinary ring.

By MRS. OGLE.—A gold ring, stated to have been given by Mary Queen of Scots to one of her attendants, and presented by the last of the family the present possessor. The bezel is heart-shaped, with two emeralds set amidst pearls, and ensigned with a crown of emeralds and pearls.

By MRS. BACON.—A gold ring, found at Carisbrooke Castle, under the window of the chamber in which the Princess Elizabeth, younger daughter of Charles I. was imprisoned, and where she died Sept. 8, 1650. The ring was purchased by the present possessor from the labourer by whom it was dug up. Some interesting particulars relating to the Princess, her illness and interment at Newport, are given, *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xi., pp. 271, 275.

By MR. R. PHILLIPS.—A gold ring, set with lozenge-shaped and triangular pieces of onyx, black with a white stripe on each, producing a very singular effect; it was found at St. John's Wood, and is supposed to have belonged to one of the Knights of St. John.—Also a gold Hebrew betrothal ring; and a collection of antique gems set as rings.—Three very beautiful gold rosaries of pearls; Spanish work.—A small devotional folding tablet, of wood, ornamented with brilliants and enamels, and enclosing a delicately sculptured figure of the Virgin; it was intended to be worn as a pendant ornament.—Two enameled watch-cases, and a German watch, the case *piqué* with gold in high relief.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—An Italian ring of gold, chased, and set with an emerald; it was formerly in the possession of the Durazzo family at Genoa; date, early in the sixteenth century.—An antique cameo, mounted as a ring; the subject is a head of Socrates, in profile, with butterfly's wings attached at the sides of the brows, a curious addition to the numerous varieties of talismanic gems bearing the head of Socrates, given by Chifflet. One of them with the head and wings of a swan is figured by the latter; see also *Gorlœus, Dactyliotheca*, part ii. No. 307.

By MRS. CAMPBELL.—A large Scottish brooch, of silver, being a broad flat ring engraved and ornamented with niello. It is an example of the

brooches which may have been made as late as the seventeenth century, and in which the character of an earlier period is retained.

By MISS STREET.—A chatelaine, the pendant ornaments set with mother-of-pearl, mounted in ormolu; a good example of French work; also another chatelaine of English *repoussé* work; date about 1760.

By MISS MARION STREET.—A silver cross formed of rock crystal, in a setting margined with black enamel, and attached to a Royalist medallion, bearing the portrait of Charles I.—A beautiful gold necklace, with pendants and earrings of early Maltese filagree, set with pearls. Date, seventeenth century.

By the REV. J. BECK.—Cinquecento Italian betrothal ring, set with a ruby, and enameled; the lower part of the hoop formed with a *fede*; betrothal or gimmel rings, one formed of nine hoops interlaced, one of four, and one of three; when adjusted, they form hands conjoined; two exchange betrothal rings, from Naples, date sixteenth century; and twelve gold English rings, inscribed with posies. Also a necklace and pendant, of gold, enameled and set with jewels, date, early sixteenth century; a gold pendant, set with pearls, Italian cinquecento work; handle of a dagger, of walrus ivory, curiously carved, early Scandinavian work; and a "Pilgrim Stone," with a subject on one side in bas relief; a French gold watch, ornamented with an enameled portrait of Madame du Barry, to whom it is supposed to have been presented by Louis XV., about 1770. Over the portrait is a royal crown, set with "jargoons." A selection of steel keys, of elaborate workmanship, good examples of metal work at various periods; an English alphabet or letter padlock, formed with five moveable rings, on each of which are engraved the letters of the alphabet; date, 1594. It can only be opened by discovering the word to which these rings are set. This example of padlocks of this description was found near Worthing, Sussex, on the door of a barn. A German puzzle padlock, of earlier date than the last.

By MR. C. TOWNSEND HALSTED.—A collection of ancient keys, of elaborate workmanship.

By MR. ROLLS.—A small jeweled pendant reliquary.

By MR. G. SAMUEL.—Several beautiful objects of rock crystal, with enameled mountings; also a spoon of rock crystal, with engraved ornament, and enclosed in the original case of stamped leather. It had belonged, as stated, to Henry VIII.

By MR. FAIRLESS, of Hexham.—Drawing of a tripod brass vessel, with handle and small spout; found in draining, near the road passing the Linnells, by Lady-Cross Bank, on the south-east of Hexham. It measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, about 18 inches in circumference, diameter of the mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it contains exactly 3 pints, and weighs 6 lbs. Around the belly of the vessel is the following inscription, in richly foliated capital letters, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in height,—+ BENE SEIT KI BEN BEIT.—signifying *Beni soit qui bien boit*.—A blessing be on him who drinks well. The date may be 1250-1300. This vessel probably had a cover attached by a hinge, and it appears by the inscription that it was intended for use in social convivialities, doubtless for some warm potation, the mediæval prototype of "Toddy." Tripod vessels of this description have frequently been found in Northumberland and in Scotland; they have occurred occasionally on Roman sites, as noticed by Dr. Bruce in his History of the Roman Wall, p. 434, pl. xvi. See also Dr. Wilson's Prehistoric Annals,

p. 278. Several inscribed brass vessels of other forms have been described, such as the tripod *situla* at Piercefield, Monmouthshire, inscribed—PRIES PVR LALME G. GLANVILLE. (*Archæologia*, vol. x. p. 472); the richly decorated hunting-pot, belonging to the late Col. Greville Howard, (*Archæologia*, vol. xiv. p. 278); and the mortar of St. Mary's Abbey, York, cast by William de Touthorp in 1308, and now preserved in the Museum at York. (Catalogue of the Antiquities, p. 86.) It is probable that many vessels of this description were imported from Flanders and from the North of France. Dinan had a celebrity for works in metal termed in the Middle Ages *Dinanderie*, from the place of their manufacture. A tripod ewer, inscribed—VENEZ LAYER, and similar to that found near Hexham, but without a spout, is figured in this Journal, vol. xiii. p. 74. A curious brass ewer, or *guttur-nium*, found in Roxburghshire, and preserved in the Museum of the Tweed-side Antiquarian Society at Kelso, is remarkable as bearing a bilingual inscription, in French and (as supposed) Flemish,—prendes leau (*prenez l'eau*)—and—neemt water—take the water; an invitation equivalent to that inscribed upon the tripod ewer last mentioned. The inscription upon the vessel at Kelso is engraved around the mouth, in characters of the fifteenth century. This example is cylindrical, without feet, and measures nearly 7 inches in height. See the Illustrated Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited in the Museum at the Meeting of the Institute in Edinburgh, p. 65.

By MR. READY.—Facsimile of an impression of the seal of Brisete Priory, near Bildeston, Suffolk, a cell to Nobiliac Priory in the Duchy of Berry. It was suppressed with the Alien Priors, 2 Hen. V., and the possessions were granted by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge. The seal is appended to a document in the Treasury of that College; no impression of the seal of Brisete was known to the editors of the *Monasticon*. See Caley's edit., vol. vi. p. 173.—Also a seal of one of the Talbot family, appended to a grant without date to Brisete Priory.

MEDIEVAL SEALS.—By CAPTAIN EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—Impression from a brass matrix of oval form, found in co. Cork, and now in Mr. Hoare's collection. This seal bears an escutcheon of the following arms,—between four leaves slipped a saltire charged in nombril point with a flaming heart transfix'd obliquely by an arrow. The shield is ensigned with a hat similar to a Cardinal's, but having pendant cords with six tassels only, as used by a Bishop or *Monsignore*. The legend is as follows,—F. M. E. K. A. NOT. APOST. The Very Rev. Dr. Husenbeth considers it to have been the seal of some bishop who was a Notary Apostolic; and Kilmore, which is united to Ardagh, being the only Irish see of which the name in Latin begins with K., he conjectures that the initials may signify the name of the prelate (Francisci Martini for instance) Episcopi Kilmorensis Ardachadensis. The bearing resembles that of the French family Ruffin la Biguerne.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1859.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1858	36	1	7
Annual Subscriptions, including Arrears	560	7	0
Receipts for Sale of Works published by the Institute	79	5	0
Entrance Fees	17	17	0
Life Compositions	21	0	0
Donations	4	14	6
Net Balance, Carlsbad Meeting, including Donations in aid of Local expenses	238	1	7
Amount advanced by the Secretary for Petty Cash to the end of the Year 1859	5	10	2
	£893	16	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
House Expenses:			
House Rent (3 quarters)	120	0	0
Secretary's Salary	150	0	0
Stationery, and Purchase of Books for the Library	6	17	3
	276	10	3
Publication Account:			
Printing Archaeological Journal	410	0	0
Drawing and Engraving	46	5	0
Lithography	20	12	0
	475	17	0
Petty Cash Disbursements:			
Housekeeper's wages and disbursements	24	8	8
Attendant's ditto	19	10	0
Postage of Journal	13	12	4
Delivery of ditto in Town, and messages	6	0	6
Insurance	3	0	0
Sundries, including carriage of objects exhibited at the Meetings, postage of Letters, &c.	29	4	1
	100	10	2
Balance at Coutts' Bank, December 31, 1859	40	12	5
	£898	16	10

Audited, and found correct, May 11, 1860.

(Signed) F. L. BARNWELL.
TALBOT BURY. } Auditors.

The above Abstract was submitted to the General Meeting, and unanimously approved.

(Signed) OCTAVIUS MORGAN,
Vice President.

Notices of Publications.

ADDRESS by the Right Hon. the LORD WROTTESELEY, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at the Meeting in Oxford, June, 1860.

IN a former volume the Connexion between Archæology and Geology was set forth by an accomplished friend to our Society, now no more, with that ability to be expected in one conversant alike with antiquarian relics and with the physical changes to which the earth has been subjected. Among important facts adduced since the publication of Dr. Mantell's Memoir in this Journal (vol. vii. p. 327), none is more deeply interesting to the archæologist and the historian than the traces of man's remote existence, found in diluvial deposits in our own country and in France. At one of our late meetings we had occasion to appreciate the value of the discoveries in Picardy, placed before us by Sir C. Lyell; we are indebted anew to the kindness of that eminent geologist for calling our attention to the excellent statement of the conditions under which those discoveries occurred, as set forth in Lord Wrottesley's recent Address to the British Association at Oxford. Through the courtesy of their noble President we have been favoured with a copy of that discourse; and our readers must appreciate the following summary of a subject, the elucidation of which may well claim the combined energies of archæologists and the votaries of science.

"The bearing of some recent geological discoveries on the great question of the high antiquity of man was brought before your notice at your last Meeting at Aberdeen by Sir C. Lyell, in his opening address to the Geological Section. Since that time many French and English naturalists have visited the valley of the Somme in Picardy, and confirmed the opinion originally published by M. Boucher de Perthes in 1847, and afterwards confirmed by Mr. Prestwich, Sir C. Lyell, and other geologists from personal examination of that region. It appears that the position of the rude flint implements, which are unequivocally of human workmanship, is such, at Abbeville and Amiens, as to show that they are as ancient as a great mass of gravel which fills the lower parts of the valley between those two cities, extending above and below them. This gravel is an ancient fluvial alluvium by no means confined to the lower depressions (where extensive and deep peat-mosses now exist), but is sometimes also seen covering the slopes of the boundary hills of chalk at elevations of 80 or 100 feet above the level of the Somme. Changes therefore in the physical geography of the country, comprising both the filling up with sediment and drift and the partial re-excavation of the valley, have happened since old river-beds were at some former period the receptacles of the worked flints. The number of these last, already computed at about 1400 in an area of fourteen miles in length and half a mile in breadth, has afforded to a succession of visitors abundant opportunities of verifying the true geological position of the implements. The old alluvium, whether at higher or lower levels, consists not only of the coarse gravel with worked flints above mentioned, but also of superimposed beds of sand and loam, in which are many freshwater and land shells, for the most part entire, and of species now living in the

same part of France. With the shells are found bones of the Mammoth and an extinct Rhinoceros, *R. tichorhinus*, an extinct species of deer, and fossil remains of the horse, ox, and other animals. These are met with in the overlying beds, and sometimes also in the gravel where the implements occur. At Menchecourt, in the suburbs of Abbeville, a nearly entire skeleton of the Siberian rhinoceros is said to have been taken out about forty years ago, a fact affording an answer to the question often raised, as to whether the bones of the extinct mammalia could have been washed out of an older alluvium into a newer one, and so re-deposited and mingled with the relics of human workmanship. Far-fetched as was this hypothesis, I am informed that it would not, if granted, have seriously shaken the proof of the high antiquity of the human productions, for that proof is independent of organic evidence or fossil remains, and is based on physical data. As was stated to us last year by Sir C. Lyell, we should still have to allow time for great denudation of the chalk, and the removal from place to place, and the spreading out over the length and breadth of a large valley of heaps of chalk flints in beds from 10 to 15 feet in thickness, covered by loams and sands of equal thickness, these last often tranquilly deposited, all of which operations would require the supposition of a great lapse of time. That the mammalian fauna preserved under such circumstances should be found to diverge from the type now established in the same region, is consistent with experience; but the fact of a foreign and extinct fauna was not needed to indicate the great age of the gravel containing the worked flints. Another independent proof of the age of the same gravel and its associated fossiliferous loam is derived from the large deposits of peat above alluded to in the valley of the Somme, which contain not only monuments of the Roman, but also those of an older Stone Period, usually called Celtic. Bones also of the bear, of the species still inhabiting the Pyrenees, and of the beaver, and many large stumps of trees, not yet well examined by botanists, are found in the same peat, the oldest portion of which belongs to times far beyond those of tradition; yet distinguished geologists are of opinion that the growth of all the vegetable matter, and even the original scooping out of the hollows containing it, are events long posterior in date to the gravel with flint implements, nay, posterior even to the formation of the uppermost of the layers of loam with freshwater shells overlying the gravel."

The best exemplification of the remarkable facts revealed in the diluvian deposits is presented, as we believe, in the valley of the Somme, but localities in this country and on the continent claim careful investigation. We may refer for further information on this subject to observations communicated by Mr. Prestwich to the Royal Society in March, 1859: to the notice '*Des silex taillés*,' by M. Pictet, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, Archives, t. vi. p. 353, and to several memoirs there cited.

A detailed account of recent discoveries at Wroxeter, and of the history of Roman occupation in the neighbourhood of *Urioconium*, has been announced by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. Subscribers' names are received by Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury.

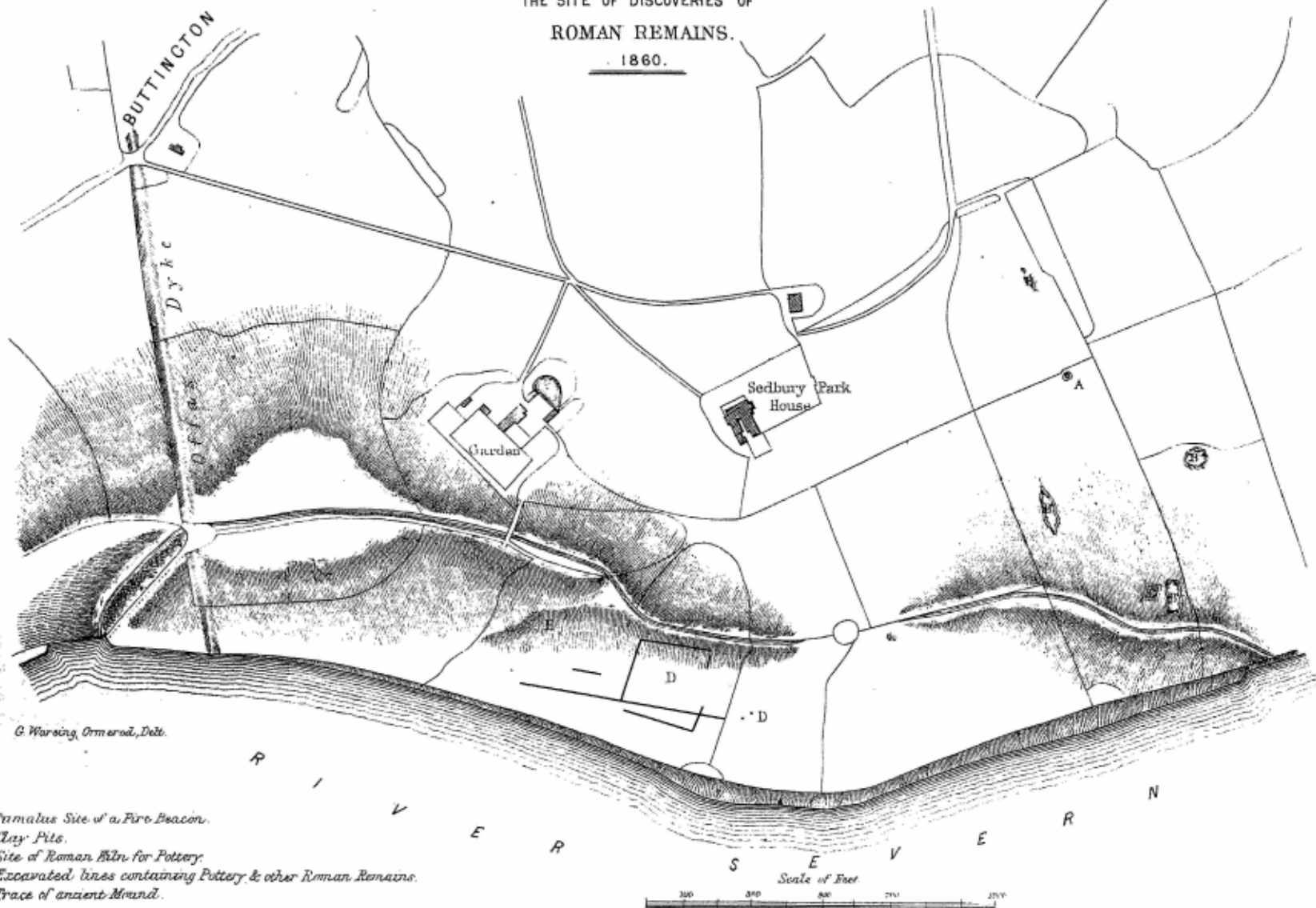
The first number of a quarterly publication destined especially for the illustration of the antiquities of Derbyshire, has been commenced by Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A., to whom subscribers' names may be addressed at Derby.

PLAN OF A ROMAN POSITION IN SEDBURY

Within the
PARISH of TIDENHAM,

THE SITE OF DISCOVERIES OF
ROMAN REMAINS.

1860.



- A *Primæval Site of a Fire Beacon.*
- B *Clay Pits.*
- C *Site of Roman Kiln for Pottery.*
- D *Excavated bins containing Pottery & other Roman Remains.*
- E *Trace of ancient Mound.*

The Archaeological Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1860.

OBSERVATIONS ON DISCOVERIES OF ROMAN REMAINS IN SEDBURY, WITHIN THE PARISH OF TIDENHAM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, AND ON THE SUPPOSED SITE OF A ROMAN MILITARY POSITION THERE, NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SEVERN AND WYE.¹

By GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.

THE object of the present memoir is to identify the precise locality of a military position on the right bank of the æstuary of the Severn, where Roman remains have lately been discovered in great abundance, which is surrounded by lines of British and Roman communications, and is near to all the supposed ancient passages of the Severn. The object is limited, at present, to preserving a notice of this recent discovery and of the characteristics of the locality.

The exact site is marked in the map which accompanies these observations, and also in a plan drawn with reference to other objects of antiquity, and contained in vol. xxix. of the *Archæologia*, pl. ii. p. 16. It lies between the tumulus there indicated, which has been a fire-beacon, and the Sedbury cliffs; but it is necessary, first, to notice the geological character of the ground, since the selection of it for military purposes would turn on the facilities for defence given by these peculiarities.

The cliffs, which form the barrier between this high platform and the Severn, rise to the height of nearly 200 feet above its low water mark, and consist of new red sand-

¹ Communicated to the Section of Antiquities at the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, July 21, 1860.

stone overlaid with lias covered by transported red marle and gravel. These beds are nearly horizontal, and being almost unbroken by faults in the part described, the lias clays formed a natural reservoir, and impounded the water previous to that recent drainage which led to the discovery of the remains described in the present memoir. A few years ago, the adjoining fields, on the northerly side, were almost impassable after heavy rains, and in earlier days must have formed an absolute marsh, affording a defence on the land side, as the lofty precipices would give defence towards the æstuary. The oblong parallelogram, thus defended, would be divided from this former marsh by two small brooks which run towards N.E. and S.E., or nearly so, to deep dingles at those extremities, and would complete the defence of an elevated platform of about twenty-six acres.

It is not intended to claim for the military position, thus described, any identity with a Roman station in its more peculiar sense, namely, that of the Itinerary of Antonine; neither does the writer vary, on account of these later discoveries, from what he has already written respecting the ancient communications with Venta Silurum from the left bank of the Severn,² which have been admitted by Mr. Octavius Morgan in his excellent memoir on that celebrated fortress.³ It is due, however, to any antiquary who may respect the authority of Richard of Cirencester, to state, that the distances of the newly discovered position, in Sedbury, from Aust on the left bank of the Severn, where some have been disposed to place Richard's *Sabrina*, and from Caerwent on the right bank, exactly tally with those in the well-known passage in the "Diaphragmata," relating to *Sabrina*, *Trajectus Statio*, and *Venta Silurum*. There can be no doubt that this position in Sedbury would protect the vicinal line from Aust to Blestium or Monmouth, and that the intersection of this with the vicinal road from Glevum to Venta would give easy communication with the last-named station, which, under difficulties of passage, might be an alternative occasionally desirable. The line given by Richard,

² Memoir on the British and Roman Roads communicating with Caerwent; Transactions at the Meeting of the Institute at Bristol in 1851, p. 40.

³ Excavations within the walls of Caerwent in 1855. By Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi. p. 418.

according to Bertram, mentions SABRINA, from which, "*by traject*," you enter into Britannia Secunda, and into the STATIO TRAJECTUS, III. miles, and thence to VENTA SILURUM VIII. miles.⁴ It is proper to note this striking coincidence, more striking as the position in Sedbury has been hitherto totally unknown, and to leave the matter for further discovery and consideration.

We may now turn to the Roman or Britannico-Roman lines of communication which environ this position on every side, but without dwelling on the passages of the Severn towards Caerwent, to the south of Aust. These would be,—

1. The before-mentioned vicinal line from Aust, continued on the right bank of the Severn through Beachley and Sedbury towards Blestium or Monmouth.

2. Another line from Glevum towards Venta Silurum, intersecting the last, and grazing Sedbury on the north west, respecting which much additional information has lately been collected.

3. Two other lines, tending towards Caerwent, being in continuation of a very ancient passage from the left bank of the Severn, coincident with Gale's "Traject or ferry over Severn" from "Oldbury." This was first clearly identified by Seyer,⁵ and it is still used as an occasional passage from Oldbury to two several inlets or "pills" with gravel landing places at each end of the Sedbury cliffs. Lines of ancient ways can be clearly traced, through the woodlands of Sedbury, from these landing places to points of junction with the two vicinal Roman roads last mentioned, and they complete the circuit of roads around it.

We now come to the recently discovered Roman remains and to the site of them, surrounded by these various lines of early communications. It could not be supposed that a conspicuous site, thus girt with communications, commanding a view of the greater elevations from Bromsgrove to the Quantock Hills, of the Ostorian camps on the Cotswold range in front, and of a vale rich in the Roman settlements indicated in Lysons's Woodchester Map, and of every possible traject of the Severn æstuary, would be left unoccupied by

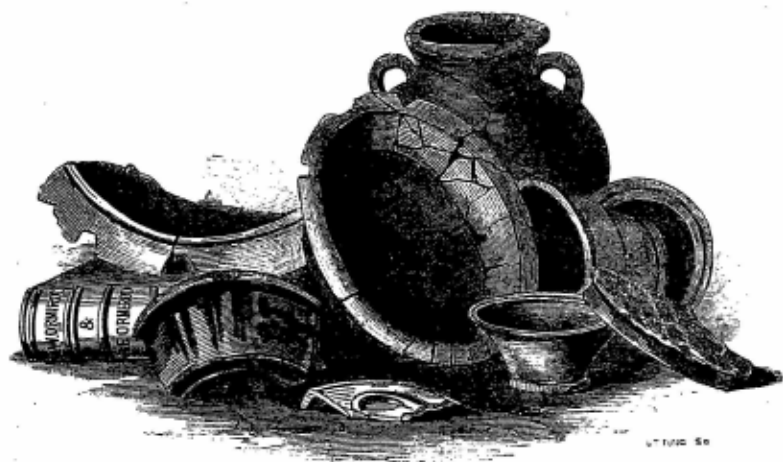
⁴ Iter. xi.—"Ab Aquis, &c. . . . Ad Sabrinam, VI. unde trajectu intras in Britanniam Secundam et Stationem Trajectum, m.p. III. Venta Silurum VIII."

—Ricardus Corinensis, lib. i. cap. vii. in Bertram's *Tres Scriptores*, p. 39.

⁵ *Memoirs of Bristol*, vol. i. p. 78.

the neighbouring garrisons. It was therefore no surprise, a few years ago, to discover the remains of a kiln, between the tumulus or beacon before-mentioned and the Sedbury cliffs, with its dilapidated walls and fractured grinding stones, and very numerous fragments of Roman pottery lying near the general surface, or in the excavated claypits marked in the plan which is given in illustration of the present memoir. But it was reserved for the last autumn to make fresh discoveries.

On opening drains to the depth of four feet, in the grounds near the cliffs, to the south of the tumulus before-mentioned, Roman pottery was discovered in each successive cutting, in the lines marked on the plan, at the points where the draining excavations crossed the *deeper* ancient lines. The pottery, hitherto found in these later excavations, includes some cinerary urns, one of which resembles a Cirencester vase, which has been published; but the greater part consists of *amphoræ*, *lagenæ*, *ollæ*, and *mortaria*, of ordinary



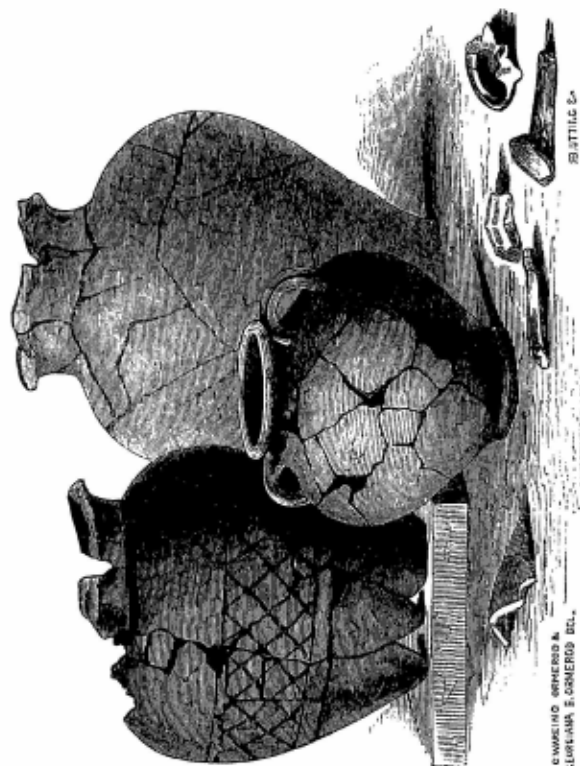
Roman Pottery, discovered at Sedbury.
Outside Diameter of central basin 9½ inches.

Roman ware, more or less fractured, and also Samian with stamps of the makers.⁶ There are also remains of lead, of vases repaired with lead, coal, cinders of coal and of wood, and

⁶ The following names occur,—DOCCIVS
'P'—noticed elsewhere, as in plates of
Lydney remains, Gloucestershire; also in

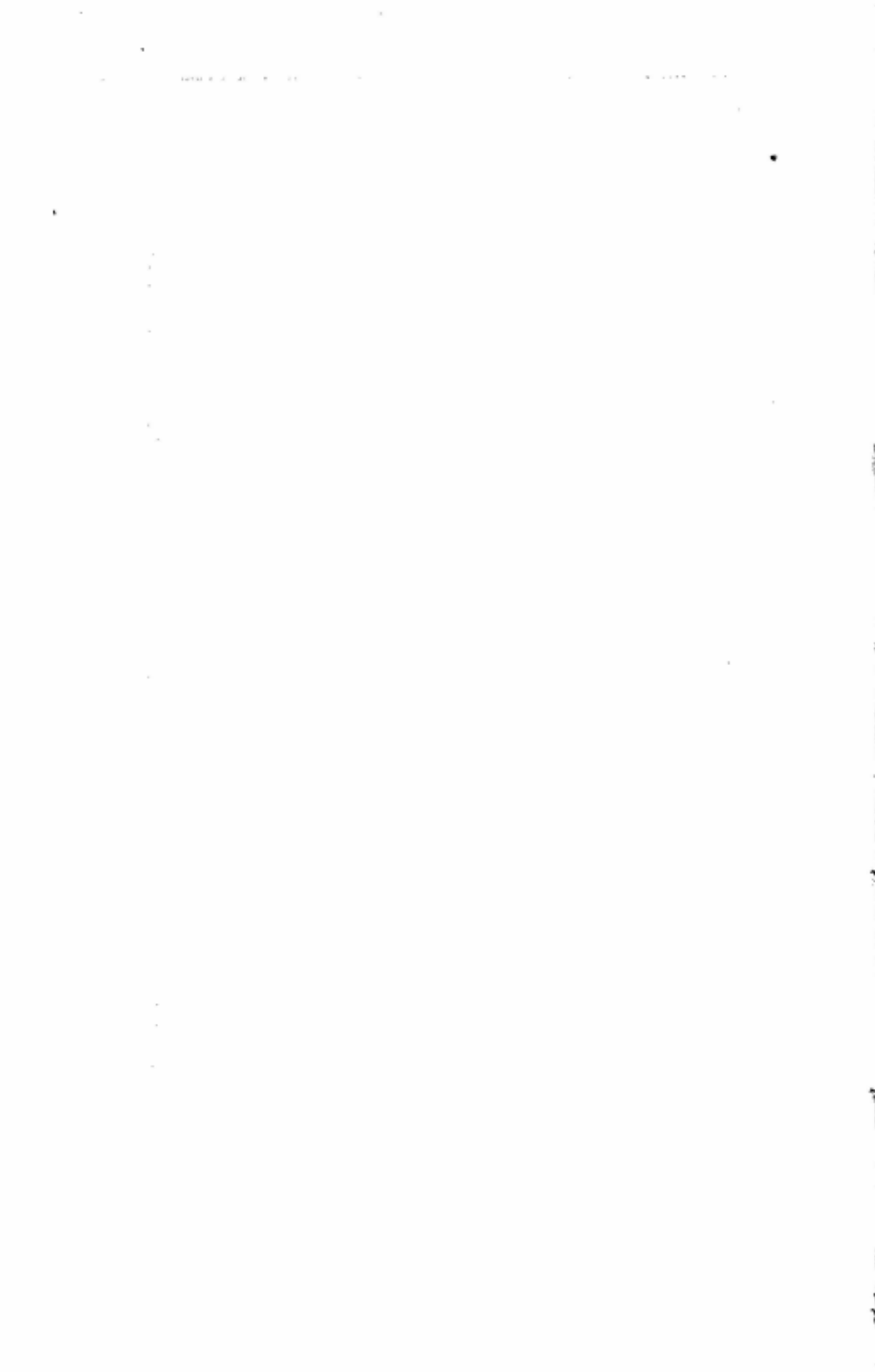
London, given in Mr. Roach Smith's
list of marks in his Roman London,
p. 102;—M·INNA probably inverted, as

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN SEDBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



Urns of Red and Grey Roman Ware, found in 1859, on the supposed site of a Military position, near the confluence of the Severn and the Wye.

Height of the largest Urn, about 11½ inches. Height of the two-handled Urn, 7 inches.



glass. One square, defined by excavated lines seventy yards in length on each side, and exhibiting choicer remains in its excavations, seems to have been an inclosure set apart for superior occupants. With these remains were found very numerous bones, of which, those of cows, calves, and sheep, are identified, many of them bearing marks of the knife and of the action of fire.

Various tiles have been found, according exactly with those at Caerwent in patterns, curves, and indentations; but as no mortared foundations have been discovered, it is conjectured that the soldiers occupying the position, either occasionally guarding the beacon and the look-out over the passages, or using it, as is highly probable, for the purposes of *Castra Æstiva* connected with Caerwent and its *Legio Augusta Secunda*, had tents only. Such temporary occupation for the purpose of summer camps is well explained in Whitaker's *Manchester*, Book I. chap. VI.

It may be desirable to recapitulate that the defences of the area are the cliffs towards the Severn, a morass formerly existing on the land side, and steep slopes at each end. On the summit at the southerly end are remains of a mound which may either have been an ancient territorial limit, or relics of an earlier military work. The northerly slope has been made much steeper by artificial escarpments.

Examination may possibly be resumed hereafter, the late shallow diggings having been limited to the requirements of agricultural improvements, but the results may be one step towards commencing investigations on the Silurian side of the æstuary of the Severn, in extension of those which Mr. Baker so successfully completed among the opposite outposts of BRITANNIA PRIMA.

NN are reversed in the impression, and to be read—ANNI·M·—or, according to Mr. Roach Smith's List, ANVNI·M·—;

and—DEGNOMI—Mr. Roach Smith gives —DECI·M· and —DECVMINI·M·— as occurring in London.

ON THE PROBABLE IDENTITY OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE
CHAPELRY OF ST. BRIAVEL'S, RECOGNISED AS LIDNEIA
PARVA IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY, WITH THE LEDENEI
OF THE SAXON HUNDRED OF LEDENEI, NAMED IN THE
DOMESDAY AS THE PROPERTY OF WILLIAM FITZ BADERON.

By GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S.

I. It has been generally supposed that the Vill, which, for many centuries, has borne a name derived from that of the adjacent CASTLE of ST. BRIAVEL, was passed over in silence in the Domesday Survey, and Rudder and Bigland aver such omission in direct terms. It certainly does not appear under its present designation of St. Briavel's, the origin of which name has not been ascertained, but which has first occurred to the writer of this memoir in the Fine Roll of 31 Hen I.,¹ where "Milo de Glocestria" accounts, among other things, for disbursements connected with the services of one knight, serjeants, a porter, and the watch at the CASTELLUM DE SANCTO BRIAVEL.

II. With respect to the transference of this name from the Castle to the Parochial Chapel, *the same* occurs as that of the Patron Saint of the Chapel before 1166, in a Decree of that Bishop of Worcester, who consecrated it, as after-mentioned. But it is important to notice that this appellation of "*Capella S. Briaveli*" struggled with that of "*de Lidneia Parva*," which is preserved in a somewhat later episcopal award of the Bishop of Hereford, the district from which the Church claimed tithe being also denominated in the same document, "*Dominium de Lidneia Parva*."

III. It is believed by the writer that the original name of the Chapelry was *Lidney*, and that it is surveyed in Domesday under the name of LEDENEI in Ledenei Hundred.² Two other places of similar name occur in the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire. One is LEDENE³ in Botlewes

¹ Page 76.

² Fo. 167, col. 1.

³ Fo. 165, b. col. 1.

Hundred, referred by Rudder to Upleadon, and foreign to the present discussion. The other is LINDENEE, in Bliteslau Hundred,⁴ which has been universally admitted to relate to Lydney on the Severn, the only place in Gloucestershire now bearing that name.

IV. Of these two villis or lordships, the Ledenei of Ledenei Hundred and the Lindenee of Bliteslau Hundred have both been considered by Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, and Bigland to have been comprehended within the present Lydney, and to have been identical with manors therein, severally known as Warwick's, and Shrewsbury's, from the titles of former owners.

V. This is inconsistent with Domesday. Shrewsbury's seems to have been only an ancient subinfeudation, and the district comprehended within the present Lydney is on the *Severn side* of the Gloucestershire peninsula, whereas the Ledenei, with which it is proposed to identify St. Briavel's, the former Lidneia Parva, was a tenure *in capite*, and is distinctly stated in Domesday to have had rights of fishery in the *Wye*.

VI. As a part of the evidence will turn on an award made by the Bishop of Worcester, between the monks of Lire, patrons of the mother-church of Lydney on Severn, claiming tithe for their new chapel of St. Briavel within Lidneia Parva, and the monks of Saumur, previously possessing it by ancient usage, it may be better to premise that no church is named in Domesday within the greater or present Lydney. This last named Lydney was included in the "Terra Regis," having been forfeited by Roger de Breteuil, son of William Fitz Osberne the Norman grantee. It does not appear whether this mother-church was founded or otherwise by either of these Barons, or, after forfeiture, by the Crown; but it was certainly confirmed to Lire Abbey by Henry II.,⁵ between 1154, the date of his accession, and 1173, the date assigned by Dugdale to the death of William Earl of Gloucester, one of the witnesses of this confirmation.⁶ It further appears from an obit-book of Hereford,⁷ that the Church of Lydney was given to Hereford Cathedral by Robert Abbot of Lire and Canon of Hereford; and the time

⁴ Fo. 164, col. 1.

⁵ Dugdale's Mon. Ang. (Ellis), vol. vi. p. 1092.

⁶ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 536.

⁷ Appended to the Hist. of Hereford, 1717, p. 20.

of this seventeenth abbot is fixed between 1269 and 1271 by the list of Abbots in Du Monstier's *Neustria Pia*.⁸ Lire, therefore, would have the patronage of the mother-church, to which the patronage of St. Briavel's or of Lidney Parva (as the Chapel was then variously denominated) was appended, up to 1269, and a document cited hereafter will prove its possession of this patronage before 1166.

VII. The next point relates to the foundation of the Chapel, and to the Decree of the Bishop of Hereford, who consecrated it, and declared it to be a Chapel of the Mother-Church of Lydney. This decree is given in the *Monasticon* from the original Register of Lire Abbey,⁹ and contains a statement by R . . . , Bishop of Hereford, that it was recognised at the time of *his* Dedication of the Chapel of St. Briavel, that it was a dependency of the Church of Lydney, and that both belonged to the Abbey of Lire. This dependency on the mother-church has continued to the present century, but the argument has, hitherto, only proved the early use of the name of St. Briavel's.

VIII. The Episcopal Award,¹ which follows this Decree, will prove the date of this dedication to have been before 1166, and will show that this Chapel and its district retained a more ancient name of *Lidneia Parva*, although St. Briavel had been named in the preceding decree, as being the Patron Saint. It will, also, prove the previous interest of the monks of Saumur in this *Lidneia Parva*, which monks had been grantees of much ecclesiastical patronage and other property in the neighbourhood, from the direct representatives of William Fitz Baderon, the Norman Lord of the *Ledenei* in *Ledenei Hundred*.

IX. The award cited was made by R . . . , Bishop of Worcester, in a controversy "*diu agitata*," between the monks of Saumur and that of Lire, respecting the two several Chapels of Hualdsfeld and *Lidneia Parva*, and directs, that the monks of Lire (patrons of St. Briavel's at this time, as already proved) shall henceforward have two garbs, "*de decimâ Domini de Parva Lideneia quas Monachi Salmurenses solent antiquitus habere.*"

X. The date of this award would be between 1164 and 1166, for the following reasons: *William*, Abbot of Lire,

⁸ Page 537.

⁹ Vol. vi. p. 1094.

¹ *Monasticon, ibid.*

agrees to this composition on behalf of his House, and as appears from the list given by Du Monstier,² would be William, tenth abbot, who died in 1166, and who was the *only Abbot William* contemporary with any Bishop of Worcester whose initial was R. This Bishop R . . would be Roger, son of Robert Earl of Gloucester, consecrated Bishop by Becket in 1164, and the Dedication of the Chapel of St. Briavel's (previously and subsequently Lydney Parva) would be between these dates ; and this will give a close approximation to the date of the foundation.

XI. It is submitted that this collective evidence will show,

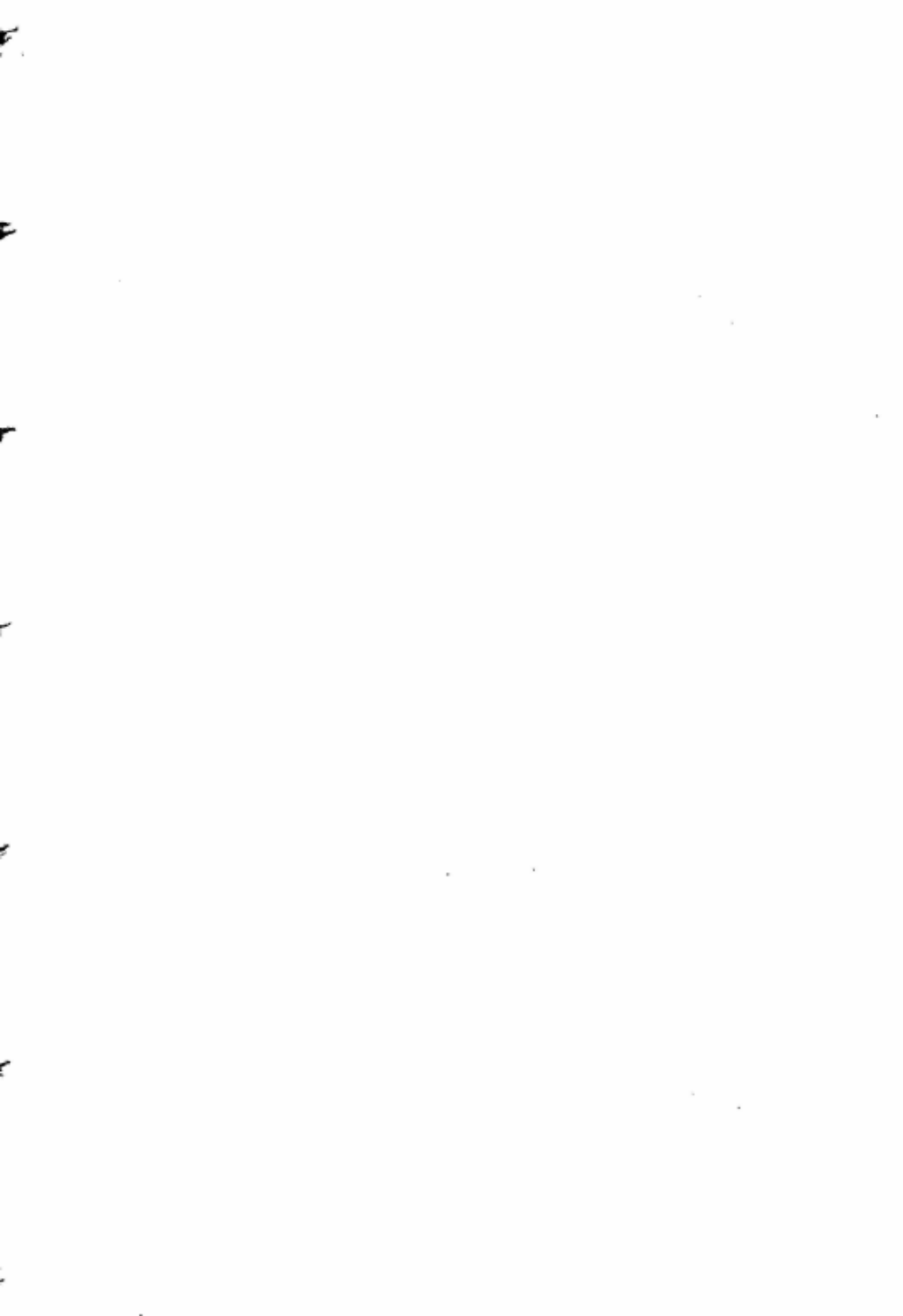
1. That the Domesday description of Ledenei in Ledenei Hundred, is not reconcileable to any part of the Domesday Lindenee in Bliteslau Hundred, or Lydney on *Severn*, the Norman Ledenei being on the *Wye*, and having rights of fishery therein.
2. That the chapel named *Capella Sancti Briavelli*, with reference to the Patron Saint, in the Decree of the consecrating Bishop, is named between 1164 and 1166 in a later Episcopal Award, as the Chapel of "*Lideneia Parva*," and that the locality from which it drew tithes, which had been anciently ("antiquitus") drawn by the monks of Saumur, was "*Dominium de Lideneia Parva*."
3. That a long agitated controversy between these monastic houses, had led to an award, in which the monks of Saumur, in Anjou, are stated (as before mentioned) to have rights, "antiquitus," in this "*Dominium de Parva Lideneia*," those monks being known to have been the grantees of various properties in this neighbourhood connected with Monmouth Priory, from the direct representatives of that William Fitz-Baderon, in whose Norman grants the Ledenei of Ledenei Hundred is included in the Domesday Survey.

XII. It is submitted that these points would render the position of St. Briavel's, *proved* to be coincident with the *Lidneia Parva* of the twelfth century, totally irreconcilable with any part of the present *Lydney on Severn*, the *Lindenee* of the *Terra Regis* in Domesday ; and that they identify it, as far as such remote identification can be expected to be recovered, with Fitz-Baderon's *Ledenei in Ledenei Hundred*, on the *Wye*, as the later *Lidneia Parva*.

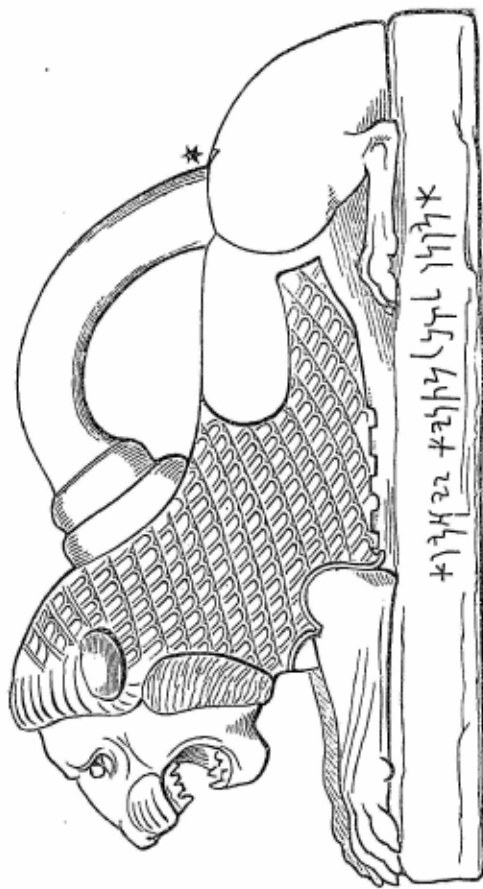
XIII. In another point, the date of 1164—66 will be found to be clearly proved as that of the Episcopal Award, somewhat later than the Decree which follows the consecration of the Chapel of St. Briavel, and this may be useful to the architectural antiquary in considering the style of the south side of the nave and of carvings in other parts very similar to those of corresponding date at Malmesbury.

The general arrangement and form of the clerestory windows, the arches and ornamental capitals of the above-mentioned south side of the nave, which has every appearance of being a fragment of the original building, will be gathered from the annexed representation drawn from measurement in 1844.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the kind liberality of the author in presenting the map and illustrations by which this and the preceding memoir are accompanied.



* 134 22 + 276 4 (576 44) 3 *



Bronze Lion-weight, in possession of Frank Calvert, Esq.; found January, 1890, on the site of the ancient Abydos.
Weight 48 lbs. 9 oz.; length of the Lion, 13 inches.

ON A BRONZE WEIGHT FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE
HELLESPONTIC ABYDOS.

By FRANK CALVERT.

EARLY in the month of January in the present year, a Turkish peasant, whilst tilling his field on the site of the ancient Abydos, a city of Mysia on the Hellespont,¹ turned up with his plough a bronze lion, and he brought it to me for sale. As it was evidently an object worthy of attention and preservation, I immediately purchased it.

The annexed representation of this curious relic gives a lateral view, on a reduced scale, looking towards the left, and it shows an inscription on the base, of which a fac-simile, of the same size as the original, is also given. A letter or monogram is also to be noticed on the back of the lion at one extremity of the handle (at * in the woodcut). Of this character a fac-simile is given, as seen in a vertical view of this remarkable object.

The lion is recumbent on a flat base $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, a handle springing from between the shoulders rises in an arch abutting on the haunches. The base is $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, and $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide; the front part being square, and the back rounded off to suit the shape of the hinder quarters of the lion. The lion itself is 13 inches in length; the extreme width being $5\frac{4}{8}$ inches; thus leaving a margin of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch all round. The middle toe of each fore-foot slightly overlaps the base. The execution is extremely bold, and the weight appears to have been a well finished work of art. Behind the mane there is a coating in diagonals, covering the shoulders, part of the back, and the ribs, at first sight resembling net-work, or the conventional mode sometimes

¹ Abydos stood at the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite to Sestus. The modern village *Aidos* or *Avido* has

been pointed out as marking its site. See Dr. Smith's Dict. of Greek and Roman Geography, under *Abydos*.

used in representing armour of mail: it is low in relief. In numerous places, all over the figure, appear patches of oxidized bronze, bearing the imprint of a coarse textile fabric, in which it was probably enveloped when buried. The under surface of the base has been covered with a supplementary sheet of metal, apparently welded on after the casting, in order to make up for deficiency of weight. Through the corrosion it has undergone whilst buried in the ground, a part of this plate of bronze has exfoliated, and is deficient to the extent of about one or two pounds weight, showing the solid metal underneath. The total weight is 68 lbs. 9 ounces—or 825 ounces.

This bronze lion corresponds so nearly with the description given by Mr. Layard, in his work on Nineveh, of a series of weights discovered by him at Nimroud,² in all details except the handle (the handles in his being apparently rings), that I am convinced mine must likewise be a "Lion weight." The inscription likewise bears a strong resemblance to the inscriptions copied by Mr. Layard from the Assyrian Lion weights, which are now in the British Museum; but I can discover no marks or characters upon the sides of my weight, nor has it any other inscription on the base or on the Lion itself, with the exception of that already noticed. The only mark, a letter or monogram (see wood-cut), is that which appears on the back of the lion, at the spot where the handle meets it. The weight of mine exceeds any that I have found mentioned by Mr. Layard by 28 lbs., and may possibly represent 50 minæ.



Its discovery on the site of the ancient Abydos, and the Semitic character of the inscription, carry us back to a very remote period, and may perhaps serve to throw some additional light on the ancient history of this part of the world.

FRANK CALVERT.

DARDANELLES, 17th January, 1860.

² Nineveh and Babylon, p. 601 (Murray, 1853), where the inscriptions are figured. Compare the engravings of these weights in the First Series of the Monu-

ments of Nineveh, pl. 96. See also a valuable Memoir by Mr. Norris in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xvi. p. 215.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF GLOUCESTER.¹

By THE REV. CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.A.

ON various occasions when I have addressed the members of the Archæological Institute upon the subject of those national councils that have been held in the cities where our own body has met, the attention has been directed rather to an examination of the particular parliaments that were convened there, and the business they transacted, than to the steps progressively leading to the formation of those important assemblies. In one instance, as at Oxford, the celebrated provisions exacted by the barons from Henry III. in the forty-eighth year of his reign (1264), naturally induced some observations upon the influence which these provisions exercised in preparing the way for a more popular kind of representation than had hitherto existed. But, beyond this, little has been said about the principle and the origin of the early conventions themselves. These assumed different powers at respective periods, and just as the crown, the nobility, and the representatives of the people possessed influence, they were termed *curiæ*, *concilia*, *colloquia*, and parliaments.

The present is a favourable occasion for taking a cursory view of these peculiar phases in our Constitutional history, inasmuch as under these different appellations the collective wisdom of the nation was at various times summoned to deliberate at Gloucester. Moreover, a difficulty that has very recently arisen with respect to the virtual jurisdiction of each house of parliament will make the examination of these questions not altogether irrelevant or unworthy of our present consideration, since it appears that in the two last parliaments held at Gloucester disputes arose of an illustrative and not very dissimilar character.

¹ Communicated to the Historical Section, at the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, July, 1860.

By the general class of readers of English history the earlier portions are seldom referred to after their first perusal, in consequence of many of the events recorded before the Conquest being either vaguely described, or, on examination, found so frequently resting on tradition, or doubtful authority. Besides these discouragements to its study, the interest is considerably lessened by the brief, and sometimes by the confused, manner in which transactions are recorded, though in their consequences these transactions exercise an important influence centuries later. In tracing out the origin of a law, or a custom—in searching into a question of right, of privilege, or of liberty—the slightest gleam of light is gratefully viewed. Under the hope of faintly gaining it, we gladly refer even to the obscure testimony of bygone ages, and to those monkish narratives that are perused with so much suspicion and languor. The thoughts, however, become concentrated on some particular fact, and, though the detail is contradictory, and statements of each writer at variance, we endeavour to sift the doubtful assertions of each, and then consign the obsolete authorities to their former neglect.

This is not an unfaithful representation of the manner in which the earliest assembly convened at Gloucester may be freshly investigated, and the circumstances occasioning it once more brought to our recollection. Like many other incidents in English history before the Conquest, the first perusal usually satisfies the curiosity of the reader. The minor facts soon become forgotten.

In taking a glance at what passed in England a few years before the Conquest, it will be perceived that the intimate connection that had existed betwixt the Saxons and the Danes had been severed by the death of Hardicanute, whilst the elevation of Edward the Confessor to the throne had introduced the influence of the Normans in its place. One of the chief actors in the transactions of this particular period was the celebrated Godwin, Earl of Kent. He was a person of ignoble birth, but of undoubted talents. He was acute, persuasive, and unscrupulous. As to these characteristics there will be found little difference of opinion amongst those who have examined his conduct, though it has in other respects been so very oppositely estimated by different writers that it would not be easy to pronounce upon it any

accurate judgment. Even William of Malmesbury, who lived near the period, confessed that he found great difficulties in writing his narrative, from the fact of the mutual dislike and jealousy entertained by the English and the Normans to each other. Therefore it would be useless trouble to sift the conflicting evidence that may be adduced from this and other sources. Nor is it indeed necessary to scrutinise the causes, whether just or otherwise, that placed Earl Godwin under the suspicion of the monarch he had so materially assisted.

Yet notwithstanding the important services he had undoubtedly rendered to the Confessor, by forwarding his title to the throne, and although the King had married his daughter, we find them in constant hostility. On weighing the conduct of each, it is evident that if the Earl was an aspiring, unfaithful leader, bent on the advancement of his own family, and perhaps regardless of the means by which their aggrandisement was effected, Edward, on the other hand, was a man of abject superstition, a feeble ruler, a treacherous friend. True it is that the asceticism of his life won for him the respect of his subjects, and even gained him a place in the calendar of reputed saints, though his heartless robbery and harsh imprisonment of the fair Editha, his queen, show that he had no just claims to this distinction. He was weak and unforgiving, surrounded by sycophants and Norman favourites, and so completely under their influence that on one occasion he perverted in their behalf the justice undoubtedly due to Earl Godwin.

It is owing to this circumstance that the first Witan assembled in 1048 at Gloucester.

The occasion of this assembly being called together arose from an affray that accidentally happened between the English and some Normans who were passing through Kent to their own country. Eustace Earl of Boulogne, father of Godfrey and Baldwin, Kings of Jerusalem, had married Goda, King Edward's daughter, and returning home from a visit to his father-in-law of somewhat doubtful import, a tumult broke out in consequence of the insolent way his followers behaved in demanding provisions and lodgings at Dover. One of the Earl's people was slain, and the Earl being informed of the fact, hastened with his retinue to avenge his fall, when he killed the perpetrator and eighteen others. The citizens flew to arms, and revenged themselves by the death of

twenty-one of the Normans, others being severely wounded, Eustace himself with great difficulty escaping with his life.

He immediately presented his complaints before the King, who as readily received them, since the affray had taken place in Earl Godwin's territory. The Earl of Kent was summoned before the monarch to explain, if not to atone for the assault committed by his people. Acting with more discretion than his royal master, instead of bringing his vassals to justice without hearing their own statement of the affair, he declined to proceed into Kent with an army to punish them, suggesting that only one party had been heard, and no doubt feeling, that his own people had a claim upon him for protection. Moreover, because he saw with displeasure how much the Normans were gaining in influence with the King. They separated; the Earl of Kent paying little attention to what he too confidently imagined would be merely momentary anger. But the Norman influence had more weight with the regal anchorite, than a sense of gratitude or equity. Hence, after the conference broke up, the King commanded the whole nobility of the kingdom to meet him at Gloucester, in order that the matter might be examined by a full assembly of the Witan.²

Earl Godwin and his sons, who knew they were suspected, not deeming it prudent to come unarmed, halted with a strong force at Beverstone, near Tetbury, giving out that they had gathered their army for the purpose of checking the Welsh. But the Welsh coming before them to the Witan accused them of conspiracy, and thus exasperated the whole court against them. Upon carefully examining the narrative of William of Malmesbury, and the account as given in the Saxon chronicle from which he copied its main facts, it does not appear that Earl Godwin and his sons had any real intention of attacking the King, but had taken up arms solely for their own protection. Moreover not deeming it safe to trust themselves in his power, as well as being unwilling to place themselves in open hostility. That their intentions were misrepresented by the Welsh there can be no doubt, the measures they adopted being intentionally directed against their perfidy, and only precautionary as regarded their liege lord. This at last seems to have been under-

² Will. Malmesb. vol. i. p. 338, &c.; Hen. Hunting. l. vi.; Sax. Chris. Sub. 1043.

stood, and the Witan advised either side to abstain from violence, the King giving the peace of God and his own full friendship, as it is averred, to both parties. The royal promise, however, was not very long regarded, as a few months later in the year another Witan was summoned to London, when the Earl Godwin and his sons were banished the kingdom.

There have not been preserved any particulars as to the precise constitution of the assembly whose proceedings have just been noticed. But we may gather from similar meetings some correct idea of the principle on which the Witan was formed, and what were its functions.

The origin of these councils may be clearly traced to those meetings in the open air of which Tacitus has given so vivid a description in his *Germania*. Meetings in which he says the chiefs take counsel together, sitting down in arms, the King, the Prince, or any one, whose eloquence and authority permitted to speak, persuading, rather than commanding his hearers. There was little change from this Teutonic mode of discussion in the reign of Charlemagne, or even at the period when the Confessor summoned the Witan to meet at Gloucester. The same class of people met together, the King, the great ecclesiastics, the nobility, and the chief warriors of the realm, royal servants, and officials. No one below these ranks had a voice in the councils, nor does there appear to be any reason for the admission of inferior orders to the Gemot, when they must have been equally unfitted by want of intelligence and by their condition to take part in its deliberations. It may, therefore, be presumed that it was framed in a way most suitable to an infant state of society, and virtually embodied the germ of what in this day constitutes a Parliament. The Witan, though differing in many respects, virtually discharged several of its functions. It possessed for instance the power of enacting laws; it had a consultative voice, declared war, formed alliances, levied and abolished taxes, as it resisted Danegeld in the reign of the Confessor, elected and deposed kings, as we see this monarch himself, chosen by the influence of Earl Godwin, whilst Sigeberht, King of the West Saxons, was removed by the Witan of Wessex in 755, from the sovereignty.³ It appointed Bishops to vacant sees,

³ Flor. Wigorn, vol. ii. p. 18; Kemble, vol. ii. p. 219.

as Ælfric and Dunstan to Canterbury. It passed judgment upon offenders, as the Witan convened at Gloucester to inquire into the political offences of Earl Godwin, subsequently decreed his banishment with that of his sons.⁴

Such were the powers exercised by the Witena-Gemot, during a period of upwards of 500 years. It existed when Ethelbert, King of Kent, in 596, issued his law, "*cum consilio sapientum*," was in full force in 627,⁵ when Edwin, King of Northumberland, discussed, at York, the reception of Christianity and the relinquishment of Paganism, (the Gemot embracing its doctrines as preached by Paulinus,) and continued up to 1066, when the Witan elected Harold King. It was modified, rather than entirely abrogated, when William I. occupied the throne.

At this time there undoubtedly arose, a manifest change, and very shortly the Conqueror, surrounded by his own countrymen and supporters, naturally listened rather to their counsels than to those of the people he had subdued. There still remained a deliberative body, presided over by the King, but it was formed rather out of the Royal favourites than from persons like the independent leaders who had constituted the Witan. The Anglo-Saxon influence had passed away, and we can no longer with its original force use the name they gave to their public assemblies.

A vast alteration had been made by the transfer of lands from the former possessors to the new comers. Their tenure, too, was entirely changed, so that although in reality the ancient liberties were exercised, they were exercised under considerably restricted conditions, and by a different race. The monarch assumed higher authority than his Saxon predecessors, and in lieu of the meeting of the Witan, henceforward we find him holding what Florence of Worcester more correctly designates a *curia*, or court. This court usually transacted its business on some solemn periods of the year, as at Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, and usually met in the palace or royal residence. Hither resorted a confluence of prelates, barons, justiciars, and the great tenants in capite. In the sixth year of William's reign he held his court at Easter, at Winchester, when

⁴ Bede Hist. Eccles. i. ii. c. 5 & 9.

⁵ Illustrations of these different functions of the Witena-Gemot are given by

Mr. Kemble in his Saxons in England, vol. i., and in various parts of his Codex diplomaticus.

the dispute betwixt Lanfranc and Thomas Archbishop of York, regarding the primacy, was considered. At Whitsuntide following it was decided at Windsor. In the 19th year (1084) he held it at Gloucester. Here he kept his Christmas in great state, wearing his crown. The fact of the Conqueror wearing his crown on these three festivals is always dwelt upon by the author of the *Saxon Chronicle* and other historians as a subject worthy of note. We constantly meet with such a remark as this :—"This year the King held his court at Winchester, at Easter, and wore his crown."⁶ When, however, the *curia* met at Gloucester, in the Christmas of 1084, attended as the Conqueror was by the great men of England, archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, thanes, and knights, we find him occupied with important business affecting both the church and the general state of the country. The court sat for five days, when no doubt that decision was taken which a few days afterwards was carried into effect. As soon as its consultations were ended the archbishop and clergy held a synod for three days more, when the Conqueror's chaplains were appointed to the sees of London, Thetford, and Chester.⁷ And this meeting being over, the King held, says the Saxon chronicler, a great consultation, and spoke very deeply with his Witan concerning this land, how it was held, and what were its tenantry. He then sent his men all over England, into every shire, and caused them to ascertain how many hundred hides of land it contained, what lands the King possessed therein, what cattle there were in the several counties, and how much revenue he ought to receive yearly from each. So very narrowly did he cause the survey to be made, that there was not a single hide or rood of land, nor, adds the writer, it is shameful to relate that which he thought no shame to do, was there an ox or a cow or a pig passed by, that was not set down in the accounts, and then all these writings were brought to him.⁸

We shall scarcely concur in the sentiments of humiliation expressed by the simple chronicler, knowing as we do from the experience of its use that the return then ordered by the Conqueror at Gloucester was in reality that record of Domes-

⁶ Madox Hist. Excheq. vol. i. p. 7.

⁸ Sax. Chron.

⁷ Hoveden.

day, so indescribably valuable. It was by far more complicated and searching than the Inquisition for Ecclesiastical Taxation of tenths by Innocent IV. or that of Pope Nicolas in the reign of Edward I., or that for the quindimes at Colchester in the first year of the 14th century, or that for the ninths in the reign of Edward III. Undoubtedly, the survey decided upon at Gloucester was, like all other enquiries of a fiscal kind, unpopular at the time, but Englishmen of the present day will not scrutinise too closely an enlightened effort to ascertain the revenues of the kingdom, when they find the history of the land they dwell upon described by its means with such remarkable detail and fidelity. They will not share the rude indignation of their forefathers, or misjudge the motives of the Conqueror's policy, when they consider its results. They will rather exult that, after a lapse of very nearly eight hundred years from the Christmas when the Conqueror, sitting enthroned in royal splendour in this city, decreed a national survey, they should still possess, even in the original freshness that bloomed on the vellum when it left the hands of the transcribers, a document that makes them familiar with the early condition of their own country. With a spirit of curiosity—nay, rather with reverent enthusiasm—the real student of history will here strive to make out the ancient divisions, jurisdictions, and franchises of his native soil, learn the various ranks of its former inhabitants, observe the different stages of feudalism and slavery, separate the waste of woodlands and forests from the spots of cultivation and fertility, discern its embryo commerce in its rough workings of the precious metals, identify the sites where the Norman church and castle were first placed, and trace the germ of liberty amongst its scattered tribes and thinly-peopled cities.

In the succeeding reign we read of the King holding his court on two occasions at Gloucester, both of them, after the custom of his father, on Christmas-day. When he came here in Lent, on his first visit in 1093, he lay so seriously ill that it was universally reported he was dead, and, being himself under the conviction that this event would soon happen, he made many resolutions how, if he were spared, he would live for the future—how he would protect the Church and enact righteous laws. But it appears that on his recovery all these religious vows were forgotten. The

lands he had granted to monasteries were resumed, and the promises neglected he had so solemnly sworn. Amongst other acts of bad faith, it may be noticed that upon Malcolm, King of Scotland, remonstrating against the encroachments of William on his territories in Northumberland, Rufus proposed that he should meet him at Gloucester to make an arrangement to settle their disputes, but when the Scottish monarch repaired thither, on the 24th of August, besides demanding that he should perform homage, he denied him an interview, and refused to ratify the conditions he had proposed.⁹ Malcolm, in fact, obtained nothing more than permission to return home uninjured.¹

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle opens the year 1100 with these words:—"This year, at Christmas, King William held his court at Gloucester; and at Easter, in Winchester; and at Pentecost, in Westminster." But what business was transacted at Gloucester is unknown.

We pass on to the next reign, and find Henry I. holding his court here in 1123. The King sent his writs all over England desiring his bishops, abbots, and thanes to attend the meeting of his Witan at Gloucester on Candlemas-day. The first business to which they were commanded to direct their attention was the election of an Archbishop of Canterbury. After conferring amongst themselves whom they should choose, they went to the King and entreated that they might select one of the clergy for the primacy, resolving never again to have an archbishop out of any monastic order. To this Henry willingly consented. The election, however, was not effected without considerable discussion and difficulty, as the prior and monks of Canterbury, besides all the monastic orders, resisted the proceeding for two days. But being at length out-voted, the selection of William of Corboyl, a canon of St. Osyth's, was confirmed by the King and all the bishops. The monks, earls, and almost all the thanes who were there refused however to acknowledge him.

It would seem from this ecclesiastical controversy that the King did not interfere to control the proceedings of the great assembly he had called together, leaving the matter to be settled by a general ecclesiastical council. When this, however, had arrived at a decision, he gave it his approval.

⁹ Sax. Chron. sub anno; Sim. Dunelin. of Scotland, vol. i. p. 23.
218; Hoveden sub anno; Hailes, Annals ¹ Will. Malmesbury.

To the same meeting came a papal legate from the Court of Rome to demand Rome Scot, a yearly tribute of a penny from every family or household. This exaction of Peterpence arose out of a voluntary offering made by King Ina in 680 towards the maintenance of an Anglo-Saxon school in Rome. As it annually grew larger the Pope continued to demand it, till it was prohibited by the Parliament of 40 Edward III., 1366. It however existed till another Act forbade it, in the 25th of Henry VIII. (1533),² having existed upwards of 850 years; so difficult is it to abolish the payment of an obnoxious impost when it has once been established. Before the Legate took his departure from Gloucester he admonished the King for the assent he had given to the issue of the late ecclesiastical proceedings, and told him that a clerk had a right to be placed over monks, but for love of the Bishop of Salisbury, the King refused to cancel his approval. There will be no cause for surprise at the Legate's intrusive objection, when it is known that he himself was abbot of the monastery of St. Jean d'Angely, and would naturally favour his own order.

In the year 1175, Henry II. came to Gloucester, and held a great council of his nobility. William the Lion, King of Scotland, had recently done homage to Henry at York, and now he witnessed the same submission from Rees ap Griffith, Prince of Wales, which was perhaps the most important affair that marked the short sitting of the Curia.³

Passing over the intermediate reigns, as not presenting any circumstance connected with parliaments held at Gloucester, we come to the 18th of Henry III., when upon the Sunday after Ascension-day, June 4, 1234, a Colloquium was summoned. No particular change had as yet been made in the constitution of the King's Court. The great charter of liberties had indeed been both wrested from John, as well as confirmed and amplified in the present reign, and four knights had been specially summoned for a particular purpose in each of them, but as yet there had not arisen any alteration in the power, the judicature, or the formation of the Curia, or King's Court or Council. There is, therefore, no peculiar significancy in the appellation of Colloquium. It is found used on earlier occasions in the reign of Richard I.

² Parl. Hist. vol. i. p. 319.

³ Hody, Hist. Convoc. p. 233.

and implies nothing in itself beyond a convention or assembly.

It will be recollected that when Henry III. ascended the throne, he was a minor of no more than nine years of age, that William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, was appointed Regent, who dying three years afterwards, was succeeded in his important charge by Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, and Hubert de Burgh, the Chief Justiciary. The wisdom and fidelity with which the latter minister performed his duties very soon excited the jealousy and dislike of the barons, and none of them were more active than his infamous colleague in striving to ruin him in the royal favour. He pursued his intrigues and accusations by every art that malice could invent until his purposes were accomplished. By the treacherous designs of the bishop the Justicier was stripped of his numerous manors, dismissed the court, and deserted by all the world, except two prelates and Hugh de Nevile, the Chancellor. He was even deprived of the government of Dover Castle, which he had so nobly defended against Louis IX. of France. His vicissitudes and disgrace are as remarkable, and perhaps were as little deserved as the misfortunes of any one we read of in history. Exhibiting in his conduct neither the imperiousness of Earl Godwin nor the priestly insolence of Becket, untainted by the cupidity of Beaufort, or the rapacity of Despencer, without the corruption of De la Pole, and the arrogance of Wolsey, he unjustly incurred the odium of some of their vices whilst he received their unmerited punishment in his own downfall and imprisonment. Yet his loyal attachment was undoubted, and his sense of mercy in refusing to obey the cruel behest of King John, rather an unusual virtue in the age when he lived, was celebrated, and has since formed a most touching subject in one of Shakspere's plays.⁴

It was for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against this upright and distinguished man, that in 1234 Henry III. summoned his Colloquium at Gloucester. Few of his possessions were restored to him, but his eminent services so far received recognition that he was allowed to live without restraint, or any further dread of the King's displeasure.⁵

⁴ Carte, vol. ii. p. 43.

year according to Roger de Wendover.
Flores, Histor. vol. iv. p. 289.

⁵ He passed his Christmas here this

The next council summoned here in 24 Henry III., 1240, was mainly engaged in a convention betwixt the King and David son of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, which, however, produced so little advantage that Henry invaded the country the following year.⁶

In the reign of Edward I. we find also two assemblies convened at Gloucester, each of which will require a few observations. Since the council of 1240 several important changes had been made in what at this time may with propriety be called a representative system. In proof of which may be mentioned the return of two knights from each county (38 Henry III.) in 1254; the first assembly called a Parliament, adopting a representation by twelve barons (42 Henry III.), in 1258, known as the Provisions of Oxford, the summonses of knights and burgesses (in 49 Henry III.), 1265, with other alterations that paved the way for the more comprehensive proceedings introduced by Edward I.

As those changes have been explained more fully in former contributions laid before the members of the Institute, it would be unnecessary, even if our time permitted, to pass them in review.

We will, therefore, at once consider the object and the business of the parliament Edward I., convened at Gloucester in the sixth year of his reign, 1278. The principle of extending the class of persons summoned to those assemblies had been adopted by his father in the instances just alluded to, but it was not until twenty years later that Edward, by joining the councils of the aristocracy with the intelligence and moral influence of the burgesses, strengthened the links that held society together, thus forming a union that has enabled England more than any other country in the world to keep continually improving its government, its institutions, and its laws. This wise monarch, very shortly after he returned from the Holy Land, directed his attention to correcting abuses in the administration of the criminal law, and for this purpose enacted a statute, known as the Statute of Westminster the First.⁷ In the following year he passed one relating to the office of coroner, and in 1278 turned his attention to the amendment of civil proceedings. When the parliament met here it passed the important Statute of

⁶ Rymer, Foeder. vol. i. p. 136; Carte. vol. ii. p. 72.

⁷ Printed in Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 45.

Gloucester, which is the foundation of the present law of costs, and affects the law of England at this day. It would be usurping too much attention to analyse this celebrated act of parliament. It may be sufficient for the present purpose to say, that it forms the subject of Lord Coke's second Institute, has been examined by Barrington, and very ably commented upon by Russell in his treatise on the *Law of Costs*. Like Edward's three previous statutes, it is written in Norman French. All the rolls of the reign have been fully searched under the hope of gaining some fresh information upon the subject of this parliament, but the labour has not met with a single new illustration. All I am able to add from them to what was previously known, is that Edward I. came to this parliament from Clarendon. The Patent Rolls show, by his attestation of writs, that he was there on the 29th of July, and at Gloucester, according to the Close Rolls, on the 3rd of August, remaining here till the 16th, when he passed by way of Leominster and the intermediate places to Shrewsbury and Rhudland, being his first visit into Wales.

On the second occasion of a Parliament being held at Gloucester (15 Edward I.) in 1287, the object was to make arrangements for punishing the hostile incursions of Rees ap Meredith, Prince of Wales, but beyond this no business of importance was transacted.

A century must now be passed over before there is any notice of another Parliament being held at Gloucester; yet during this century the representative system had become completely determined. Some most important questions of right were settled in the reign of Edward II., as, for example, at York, all matters affecting the estate of the King, as well as of the realm and people, were ordained to be treated of and established in Parliament by the King and by the assent of the nobility and commonalty of the realm. In the reign of Edward III. the personal privileges of the peers were recognised.^s The Commons had gradually established the power of controlling the national expenditure, assessing tallages (6th Edward III.), and declining to grant subsidies for the King's necessities, without consulting those whom they represented. This was in full accordance with the law of the

^s Rep. Dign. Peer, vol. i. pp. 309, 322, 323.

kingdom as now established.⁹ Without expanding the inquiry into the constitutional advancement that had been reached by the close of this reign, it is sufficient to have stated these few important facts, as they will of themselves demonstrate the increased power of the Commons.

The independence, as well as the augmented authority, of this branch of the legislature were completely asserted in the two last Parliaments that remain to be examined.

This is very apparent in the one held at Gloucester in the second year of Richard II. (1378), when we find amongst the petitions¹ one from the Commons requesting the King to inform them in what manner the large sums had been expended during the wars of the late reign. Though the petition was answered in a manner that showed a disapproval of such kind of inquiry—answering, but, at the same time protesting against, the demand—yet the fact itself is very significant. It proves how completely the relative power of the highest and the lowest estates of the realm had become altered. There was, moreover, a difference of opinion betwixt the Lords and the Commons as to the way in which the accustomed wages of members of Parliament ought to be levied, the Peers answering very firmly that they would not depart from their ancient liberty and franchise.² On this occasion, the Commons met in the chapter house in the great cloister in the abbey, at eight in the morning.

The dispute which had thus commenced regarding the privileges and jurisdiction claimed by each house was still further extended in the last Parliament that sat at Gloucester.

When it met here in the 9th of Henry IV., 1407, the Commons besought the King to assign certain lords, whom they named, to commune with them on the business of the meeting, a request that had been made and granted on former occasions, but in addition to this, the Lords now evinced the desire of obtaining peculiar privileges, more particularly striving to control all the pecuniary grants to the Crown. The Lords being assembled in the royal presence, were desired to state what aid they deemed necessary for the public service, and having replied that it would require a tenth and a half from the cities, and a fifteenth and a half

⁹ At this time the Convocation of the Clergy formed no part of the legislative body, except the object of the King was

to obtain an aid from them. *Id.* p. 37.

¹ Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 35, No. 20.

² Rep. Dig. u. Peer, vol. i. p. 336.

from other laymen, besides a subsidy of wool and other duties for two years, the King then sent this message to the Commons. The Commons, however, did not feel disposed on their part so readily to entertain the Lords' proposition; for the King having commanded them to send to himself and the Lords a certain number from their body to hear and report what he should ordain, and the Commons having received the communication they were greatly disturbed, and unanimously declared the proceedings were to the great prejudice and derogation of their liberties. Thus distinctly claiming as the representatives of the people that all grants for aids must originate with their branch of the legislature, and not with the upper house.

Whether this assumption of power was consistent with previous forms, whether it agreed with that clause in *Magna Charta* that decreed that no scutage or aid should be given excepting by the Common Council of the kingdom (the clause was omitted in the two subsequent confirmations),³ whether it was a departure from the provisions established at the Parliament of Oxford in 1258, will now be matter of little consequence as the authority of the Commons, either in making or in sanctioning pecuniary grants was by this transaction henceforward fully established.

This collision between the Lords and the Commons also gave rise to the ordinance that in all future Parliaments the Lords should have full freedom of debate amongst themselves; in an equal way also that the Commons should discuss all matters relating to the realm without disclosing them to the King before they had arrived at a mutual decision, and that that decision should only be made known to the King through the voice of the Speaker.

A recent Report on Privileges⁴ has, after a lapse of four centuries and a half, invested this last Parliament that sat for six weeks at Gloucester with fresh value. It has been appealed to as the chief authority for passing Bills of Supply. Upon its practice have been founded a series of resolutions marked equally by their dignity and independence which have asserted the authority of the House of Commons to

³ *Parl. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 110. Stephens, vol. i. p. 136.

⁴ Report from the Select Committee

on Tax Bills: ordered to be printed 29th June, 1860.

impose and remit taxation. On the occasion referred to the Prime Minister moved the following resolutions :—

1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants, as to the matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them.

2. That, although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting Bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negating the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this House with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies and to provide the ways and means for the service of the year.

3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this House has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes, and to frame Bills of Supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate.

The proceedings of the Parliament itself are fully detailed upon its Rolls. They are not only the most important that occupied the time of the King, the Barons, and the Commons in any assembly that was convened here, but they may be deemed a noble, and it may be hoped not an imperfect and futile, completion of that fabric of constitutional liberty which we have seen progressively rising out of the ruins of absolute monarchy and feudalism. A fabric that has been built by the influence of public opinion—of opinion varying in its shades as much as the tones reflected by a crystal prism—and, like that translucent object, blending the rays of three distinct, and, it may be said, of three symbolical colours, into union and harmony. The very antiquity of this fabric, which renders it so venerable, consecrates it to our protection. Yet like other ancient structures, it ought to be repaired when decayed—extended to meet the increasing wants of the people—adapted to their growing intelligence—and rendered suitable to the improvements of a more enlightened period. Cautious and timely reforms will most effectually promote the best interests of liberty.⁵ It is only

⁵ The classical reader will hardly have forgotten what Cicero wrote on the kin-

by being thus vigilantly watched by the constituencies—guarded by the votes of unfettered members—and by being gradually amended, that it will escape the ruthless hands of tyranny and of violence. Thus protected by those whose duty it is to keep it alike untouched by the influence of corrupting agencies, and from the debasement of servile compliance, it will be continually fostered by the Divine care, and remain secure and stately through succeeding ages.

“Impartial justice from our throne shall shower,
All shall have right, and we our sovereign power.”

dred subject of improving the laws of a country, “Non vides,” says he, in his *De Oratore*, “veteres leges aut ipsa sua

vetustate consensuisse, aut novis legibus esse sublatas.”

NOTICE OF A ROLL OF ARMS BELONGING TO WILKINSON
MATHEWS, Esq., Q.C.

At the monthly meeting of the Institute in July last, Mr. John H. Mathews exhibited a Roll of Arms on vellum belonging to his brother, Wilkinson Mathews, Esq., Q.C., which has been in the possession of their family for many years. It is thus entitled:—"This is the descent of the right honorable Raphe Lord Eure, Baron of Maulton, Lord President to his Ma^{ties} Counsell established in the principalitie and Marches of Wales, who is heire male to the noble and ancyent house of the Lord Clauering, Baron of Werkworth, and from the noble family of Geafry Lord Tyson, Baron of Anwicke and Mawton, who was slayne att the battle of Hastings at the Conquest, and likewise one of the heires males of the Lord Vessey." Though this Roll is of no great age, it presents some features of interest, and it is hoped that a description of a genealogical document of this kind will be acceptable to many of our readers.

It is 8 ft. 11 inches long and 6½ inches wide, and purports to show the descent from Richard de Clavering, father of Roger Lord of Warkworth, who married Alice, daughter of Henry de Essex, Constable to King Henry II., down to the above-mentioned Ralph, who was the third Lord Eure, and died in 1618. He lost his wife, Mary Dawney, whose arms are given, in 1612; a few years previously to which event that part of the Roll was in all probability made out. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althorpe, and widow of George Lord Hunsdon. It does not state the relationship of those in the succession, but leaves us, apparently, to assume that each was the son of the preceding. It should seem to have been continued shortly afterwards, probably for Sir Sampson Eure, a nephew of that Ralph Lord Eure, down to William his son, the fourth Lord; and, as if in anticipation of the Barony passing to collaterals, which after-

wards happened, there are added the arms of Sir Francis Eure, the eldest brother of Ralph, the Lord President, and of the two wives of Sir Francis, and the arms of his four sons and their wives (one excepted), and of a daughter and her husband, the heir male of Sir Francis having been next in succession to the Barony in the event of the failure of issue male of the then William Lord Eure. The shields of arms are thirty-three in number, chiefly Eure impaling the arms of the several wives, and are neatly drawn and coloured. The last coat is a repetition of that of Sir Sampson Eure with quarterings, but without any impalement of his wife's arms; which makes it probable that the quartered coat of "William now Lord Eure," as he is called on the Roll, is a repetition with quarterings of that of William, the fourth Lord, without the impalement, rather than the coat of William, the fifth Lord, who was a bachelor, but could not have succeeded to the Barony till about 1640, and must have died very young.

The Roll has been supposed to have come from the College of Arms. There is, however, no certificate or other indication on it of this having been the fact. It is remarkable that it should state the Barony was created in 1584 in the person of the father of Ralph, the Lord President. Dugdale, apparently on the authority of the original patent then in the possession of George, the seventh Lord, says it was created in the person of the Lord President's great grandfather forty-four years earlier, viz., on the 24th of February, 35 Henry VIII. It is difficult to understand how Ralph, the Lord President, if the Roll were originally made out for him, should have acquiesced in such a statement; for he must have known that his father was not the first Lord Eure. There is reason to think that the patent was never inrolled, or that the roll has been lost; for it is not to be found in the Calendar of Patents kept at the Record Office. It is not known what has become of the original patent; but Dugdale cannot be far wrong, for a royal grant of the 26th January, 36 Henry VIII., is found inrolled, which was made to William Eure, Knight, with the addition of Lord Eure, showing that he was then a Baron. This was a grant of the lordship of Stritton, with divers messuages and lands late belonging to the Abbey of Newminster. In the 30th Henry VIII. there had been a patent appointing him captain of the town and castle

of Berwick-on-Tweed, as William Eure, Knight only. It is also remarkable that this Roll should represent the title as Lord Eure, Baron *de Maulton* in the county of York, while Banks, Nicolas, Surtees, and others give it as of *Witton* or *Wilton* in the county of Durham. Wilton is probably an error of the press, or of some transcriber. A deed in Mr. John H. Mathews' possession, dated the 30th March, 15 Chas. I., also describes it as Eure of Maulton; but this deed may have followed the Roll as an authority. Dugdale gives the title as Evers, without more. At two places in the pedigree where Dugdale speaks of a descent without noticing the generations which intervened, the Roll purports to supply them. One is between John de Eure (son of Hugh) who married Agnes Burton, and Ralph de Eure who married Catherine Atton. Here the Roll gives three Johns in succession: the first is said to have married Margaret — in 14 Edw. III. (1340), the second to have been living in 30 Edw. III. (1356), and the third to have married in 35 Edw. III. (1361), being, doubtless, at least one generation too many. The other is between Ralph who fell at Towton in 1461, and William who married Elizabeth Willoughby. Here the Roll gives a William who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, and a Ralph who married Muriella, daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings of Fenwick.

The William who on the Roll is called "now Lord Eure" should seem to be the same that was before mentioned, and who married the daughter of Sir Andrew Noel. The time of his death is not known. Ralph, his eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, having married a daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, and left an only child, William, who was afterwards Lord Eure and died unmarried. Thereupon Sir William Eure, the only brother of the last named Ralph, succeeded to the Barony. He was a colonel of a regiment in the service of Charles I., and fell at Marston Moor in 1645. Dugdale does not mention any son of him, but other writers say his only son was killed in the same year, if not in the same battle.¹ The Barony then descended to George

¹ In the copy of Dugdale's *Baronage* in the Lincoln's Inn Library, vol. ii. p. 386, is the following note in MS.—"19 June, 1635. Ralph Evers, eldest son of Ld.

Evers, fell out with Mr. Dobscot, his friend, out of his left hand by the wrist, his hand fell to the ground, so left him in the fields, the gentleman recovered,

the eldest son of Horatio, the eldest son of Sir Francis Eure, who was the eldest brother of Ralph, the Lord President; and on the death of George without issue, it descended to his brother Ralph, the last Lord Eure. The summons of this Baron to the coronation of King William and Queen Mary is in Mr. Mathews's possession;² it bears the signature of King William. The last Lord is commonly stated to have died without issue in 1698; but, according to a deed of partition, an old copy of which Mr. J. H. Mathews holds, he did not die till in or about 1707.

Thus terminated, in the reign of Queen Anne, the male line of this ancient family of Eure, which had continued through an uninterrupted male descent nearly from the conquest, and had intermarried with the Mandevilles, Baliols, Bertrams, Attons, FitzHughes, Greystocks, Constables, Hastingses, Willoughbys, Boweses, Dymocks, Dawneys, Noels, and Arundels. From a daughter of the fourth Lord is descended the present Earl of Carlisle, and from a sister of the second Lord, the present Earl of Durham. The arms of Sir John Eure, who was sheriff for Yorkshire in 1309-10, are still to be seen in one of the windows of York Minster; and until lately the arms of another of them, impaling quarterly Greystock and *gu.* three cushions *arg.*, were in one of the windows in the old hall of Lincoln's Inn.³ Ralph, the heir apparent of William, the first Lord Eure, having been killed by the Earl of Arran at Panyerheigh, or, according to Dugdale, at Halydon Rigg, in a foray into Scotland, was buried at Melrose Abbey, where his tomb still exists. His son William, the second Lord, was buried at Ingleby in the county of York; and the first wife of his son Ralph, the Lord President of the Council of Wales, was buried at Ludlow, where the monument to her memory remains: her maiden name was Mary Dawney.

The quartered coat of William Lord Eure, given on the Roll, is, 1, per cross *or* and *gu.* on a bend *sab.* three escallops *arg.*, Eure; 2, barry of six *or* and *az.* on a canton *gu.* a

and his hand buried." This Ralph should seem to have been the brother, not the son of, William Lord Eure, who fell at Marston Moor.

² This was also exhibited.

³ These arms are not mentioned by Dugdale in his *Origines Juridiciales*, among those then in Lincoln's Inn Hall,

and, being impaled; they were most likely brought from some other place and put up there after his time. The *gu.* 3 cushions, *arg.* was an ancient coat of Greystock. Sir Ralph de Eure who married a Greystock was killed at Towton in 1461: the glass appears a century later in date.

cross patonce *arg.*, Atton ; 3, *or* a cross *sab.*, Vescy ; 4, *vert* three lions ramp. *arg.* armed *gu.* crowned collared and chained *or*, Tyson : Crest, two lions' jambs *or* holding an escallop *arg.* ; Supporters, two leopards quarterly, the dexter *or* and *az.*, the sinister *az.* and *or* ; Motto, VINCE MALUM BONO. The quartered coat of Sir Sampson Eure has the same arms with a crescent *or* on another *gu.* over all for a difference.

Dugdale has recorded the principal known incidents in the history of the family down to his time. I will only add, that the Sir Sampson Eure, whose arms close the Roll, was Attorney-General in Wales to Charles I., sat in Parliament for Oxford, and was a great sufferer in the royal cause : whereas his nephew, George Lord Eure, sat in Cromwell's Parliament as member for Yorkshire ; and we learn from Ludlow's Memoirs (vol. ii. p. 596) that he was the only one of the ancient nobility who, in 1658, answered the summons to Cromwell's "Other House," or House of Lords.

The Roll, together with some early deeds relating to the manor of Eseby, near Stokesley, in the county of York, came into Mr. Mathews' family as descendants of Elizabeth, the elder of the two sisters of the last Lord Eure. That manor, which by a deed of partition was allotted to her, is said to have been granted by King John to one of the Eure family, or else to one of the Baliol family, into which, as appears by the Roll, an Eure married. It was the property of Sir John Eure in the reign of Edward I., who granted him a right of free warren there ; and it continued in his descendants until the beginning of the present century.

The name Eure appears to have been derived from Eure in Buckinghamshire, where Hugh, who is named fifth on the Roll, a cadet of the house of Clavering, resided temp. Hen. III., and thence took or acquired the surname De Eure. It has been variously spelt, for besides Eure, we find Evre, Ever, Evere, Evers, Evars, Ivers, Ewer, Ewre, Ewry, Eury, Eurye, Ewrye, and, in the Roll of Arms temp. Edw. II., Oevre (which may be a transcriber's error) ; but the general pronunciation of it is believed to have been Eure ; so at least it has been pronounced by the descendants of the family as far back as memory extends.

There was another MS. Pedigree of the family in the possession of one of Mr. Mathews' ancestors, also a descendant of the last Lord Eure, which was lent many

years ago to a relative, Dr. Kaye, the then Dean of Lincoln, and was never returned. It is highly probable, however, that the Roll above described is the same which is referred to by Thoresby in his *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 16, as having been in the possession of the last Lord Eure, and been used by himself in compiling the pedigree of the Eure family there given. That pedigree, in the senior male line, follows this Roll very closely. It has since been republished with additions in Hutchinson's *History of Durham*, vol. iii. p. 304, and Greaves' *History of Cleveland*, p. 234.

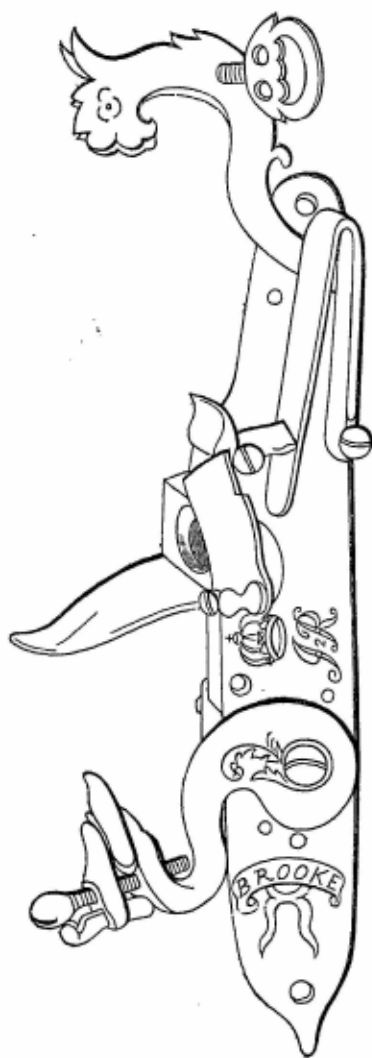
A manuscript copy of this Roll with the arms roughly tricked exists in the Harleian Collection, No. 4198, p. 27; and there is in the same collection, No. 1500, a pedigree of the family extending to collaterals, which was made out by the order of William Lord Eure in 1584, and subscribed "Somerset Marshall to Norroy:" some other notices of the family may be seen in Nos. 805, 1233, and 1529 of that collection. There is also a comprehensive pedigree in the College of Arms, probably the original of that in the Harleian Collection, No. 1500. A considerable correspondence of the first Lord, then Sir William Eure, relating to the affairs of Scotland and the borders, may be seen in the Cottonian Collection under Caligula i. ii. iii. vi. vii. Two letters from him, and also two from the second Lord are printed in Lodge's *Illustrations of British History*, vol. i. pp. 35, 67, 266, 288; and in plate 6 of that publication is a facsimile of the signature of the latter.

W. S. WALFORD.

NOTICE OF THE COMBINED USE OF THE MATCH-LOCK AND
THE FLINT-LOCK, IN THE PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENTS IN
FIRE-ARMS.

BEFORE the invention of the percussion-lock for exploding fire-arms, the modes in use were liable to frequent failures. The match-lock, the wheel-lock, and the flint-lock, each in its turn, was found to disappoint the soldier and the sportsman in their utmost need. The match-cord was extinguished by the wet, the rapid wheel revolved in vain against the over-worn "fire-stone," the blunted flint struck uselessly against the opposing steel. To obviate these failures, the gunmakers adopted various contrivances. The match-lock was combined with the wheel-lock ; so that, should the wheel fail to strike off sparks from the stone, the match-cord might be at hand to supply its place. Other wheel-locks had *two* fire-stones provided, one fixed on each side of the wheel. The fusil also was furnished with two flints, the supplementary one having its scintillating edge turned towards the butt till the time for its employment arrived, when it was brought round to face the steel, while the failing flint was turned back. In our own time, we have seen the union of the flint and percussion actions, arranged for cannon-locks, for musquets and for fowling-pieces.

But the particular combination to which I am desirous to call attention, is that of the match-lock and flint-lock, known to those versed in such matters as the *fusil-mousquet* or *mousquet-fusil*; the invention, we are told, of Marshal Vauban. I had lately the pleasure at a meeting of the Institute in London to exhibit an example of this lock, recently found among the old stores in the Tower. As will be seen by the woodcut here given, the contrivance combines the flint-lock and the match-lock, and the object of this combination was that the match-cord might be employed, should the flint become dull and fail to give sparks. But, as the steel with its pan-cover would stand in the way of the serpentine holding the match, which of necessity was on the farther side of the steel, it was necessary to imagine some



Gun Lock found among the old stores of the Tower of London, showing the combined use of the match-lock and the flintlock as early as the time of James II. 1685-1688.

device by which this difficulty might be overcome. The plan was very ingenious and very simple; the pan-cover was perforated, so that the match-cord, when lowered, might pass at once through the opening to the powder below. And, in order that the burning match might not prematurely ignite the priming, a sliding lid was provided, which, so long as the flint was in office, closed the opening of the pan-cover, and prevented the powder from being reached by the burning cord. This kind of lock, as already noticed, is described by the French as the invention of Vauban. In a work by St. Remy, "*Mémoires d'Artillerie*," published in 1702, we have a description and engravings of the arm—the "*fusil-mousquet ou mousquet-fusil*," as he calls it, "*inventé par Monsieur de Vauban*." Daniel also, in the "*Milice Française*," writes: "*Feu Monsieur de Vauban imagina encore une espèce de fusil-mousquet, ou mousquet-fusil, qui a un chien et une batterie comme les fusils, laquelle batterie se découvre pour recevoir le feu de la mèche qui peut être compassée et mise au chien ou serpentín, placé à l'autre extrémité de la platine pour s'en servir en cas que le chien portant la pierre vint à manquer*" (vol. i. p. 466).

But the Catalogue of the "*Musée de l'Artillerie*" at Paris is more precise. Under no. 1821, we find: "*Fusil-mousquet de Vauban, qui, au mécanisme ordinaire de la platine à batterie, réunit le serpentín pour la mèche. A la bataille de Steinkerque (1692) les Français jetèrent spontanément leurs mousquets pour se servir des fusils pris aux ennemis. Ce fut alors que Vauban imagina son fusil-mousquet, dans laquelle la mèche sert au défaut de la batterie*." We have here something explicit. In 1692, precisely, Vauban originated the mechanism in question. His claim to the invention has hitherto, I believe, remained undisputed; but, from this moment, the priority must be conceded to our own country. Fortunately, no tedious argument is required to determine the question. The simple fact is enough, that the lock before us is of the reign of James II., bearing the royal initials and crown, and affirming the place of manufacture by the English name of Brooke on the lock-plate. The French claim therefore must yield to the English, the inspiration at Steenkerke to the ingenuity of a London gunsmith—Vauban to Brooke.

JOHN HEWITT.

THE ANCIENT IRON TRADE *OF THE FOREST OF DEAN,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.¹

BY THE REV. H. G. NICHOLLS, M.A.,
Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Dean Forest.

THERE are few parts of England more interesting than the portion of Gloucestershire called the Forest of Dean, and certainly, none of its antiquarian or existing characteristics are so important as the past and present features of its iron works. We have indisputable proof of their existence in remote ages, and that the metal they then produced possessed those first-rate qualities which distinguish that here obtained at the present time.

The precise locality in which these iron works occur may be described as situated from twelve to sixteen miles west of Gloucester, indicated by the range of hills extending south of May Hill towards the Severn—not that these hills are confined to a single ridge, for they form a circle upwards of six miles in diameter. Within these elevations, exclusively, the iron mine occurs, hence all the excavations, whether old or new, are confined to them, whilst the after operation of separating the metal from the ore was, and continues to be, carried on at various distances around.

It will be my endeavour first to describe the cavities in the iron-mine lime-stone rocks, which testify to the labours of the early miner ; then to specify the nature and position of the metallic cinders yet found in and about this mining district ; and, lastly, to offer as complete an account as I am able, of the History of the Dean Forest Iron Works from the earliest to the present time.

With regard to the character of the old mine-holes, they either resemble deep and tortuous stone quarries, open to the sky (as at Bream), or spacious caverns, penetrating under-

¹ Communicated at the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, July 23, 1860.

ground for long distances, and of most capricious and uncertain direction and shape. Thus, sometimes, after proceeding a considerable distance—perhaps not more than a yard or more in height or width—they suddenly open out into spacious vaults, fifteen feet across, the site, probably, of some valuable “pochet” or “churn” of ore; and then, again, where the supply was less abundant, narrowing into a width hardly sufficient to admit the human body. Occasionally, the passage divides, and unites again, or abruptly stops, turning off at a sharp angle, or changing its level, where rude steps cut in the rock show the mode by which the old miners ascended or descended, whilst sometimes wooden ladders have been found, semi-carbonised by age.² These excavations abound on every side of the Forest, wherever the iron ore makes its appearance, giving the name of “meand” or mine to such places. Such is the present aspect of these caverns, and a hundred years ago they exhibited the same appearance, for, in 1780 Mr. Wyrall writes as follows:—“There are, deep in the earth, vast caverns scooped out by men’s hands, and large as the isles of churches, and on its surface are extensive labyrinths worked among the rocks, and now long since overgrown with woods; which whosoever traces them must see with astonishment, and incline to think them to have been the work of armies rather than of private labourers. They certainly were the toil of many centuries, and this, perhaps, before they thought of searching in the bowels of the earth for their ore—whither, however, they at length naturally pursued the veins, as they found them to be exhausted near the surface.”

The distinction which Mr. Wyrall makes in the depth of these diggings, and which is plainly exhibited in the shallower workings on that side of the Forest nearest the Severn, as compared with those bordering on the Wye and Herefordshire, seems to indicate a higher antiquity for the former, as being nearer to water communication, and more convenient of access. For, as to the excavations themselves, owing to

² A curious ladder formed of a single slab of oak or chesnut, with six square holes to serve as steps, was found lately in the Westbury Brook mine, the property of the Dowlais Company, and also a wooden shovel. These objects, described as found at a depth of about 100 yards at the junction of ancient (supposed

Roman) workings, and the modern, were exhibited by Mr. John Irving, in the Temporary Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, and they are described in the Catalogue of that collection published by Mr. Lea, Gloucester. The remote antiquity of these relics may appear questionable.

the total absence of relics, coins, &c., none of which have, I believe, ever been found in them, we are only able to infer their date from their dimensions or character, or from the nature of the remains of iron works which derived supplies of ore from them. The astonishing extent of these mine-holes, certainly supports Mr. Wyrrall's remark, that "they were the toil of many centuries." For, although they were extensively excavated during the Middle Ages, some of them, at least, may have existed, as popular tradition suggests, at a much earlier period. An ancient mine-hole on the Great Doward, north of the Forest district, is mentioned by Camden as the spot where a gigantic skeleton was found, the name given to the cave being "King Arthur's Hall." It may also be observed that, in the time of the Rebellion, the terrified inhabitants of the neighbourhood are said to have fled to these subterranean passages for safety, when pursued by the hostile soldiery of either party who frequented these parts.

The fact that these underground workings present no trace of the use of any machinery, either for raising the ore or water, or for their artificial ventilation, or of the employment of gunpowder, or, in short, the evidence of any mechanical skill, affords a further confirmation of their remote origin. But I am enabled to state that the age of the iron mines of the Forest of Dean need not be left altogether to inference. Although their date is not to be found inscribed on their walls, it has been approximately discovered in their debris, for Mr. Wyrrall states, in the MS. descriptive account of his investigations into the subject, that—"coins, fibulæ, and other things known to be in use with that people (*i. e.*, the Romans) have been frequently found in the beds of cinders at certain places. This has occurred particularly at the village of Whitchurch, between Ross and Monmouth, where large stacks of cinders have been found, and some of them so deep in the earth, eight or ten feet under the surface, as to demonstrate without other proof that they must have lain there for a great number of ages. This writer had opportunities of seeing many of these coins and fibulæ, &c., which have been picked up by the workmen in getting the cinders at this place in his time; but especially one coin of Trajan, which he remembers was surprisingly perfect, considering the length of time it must have been in the ground. Another

instance occurs to his recollection of a little image of brass, about four inches long, which was then found in the cinders at the same place, being a very elegant female figure in a dancing attitude, and evidently an antique by the drapery."³

In addition to the above, I may advert to the numerous Roman vestiges on every side of the Forest. At no great distance from Whitchurch we have the site of Ariconium. At Lydney and at Alvington, discoveries of Roman relics have been made. At Lydbrook, on the Coppet Wood Hill, at Perry Grove, and Crabtree Hill, numerous coins of Philip, Gallienus, Victorinus, and of Claudius Gothicus have been brought to light. We possess indisputable testimony from Mr. Lower's researches in the old iron-making parts of Sussex, that the Romans there carried on metallurgical operations at an early period, and we may claim a like antiquity for our Dean Forest workings.⁴

An examination of the cinder heaps that still occur, especially in the precincts of the Forest mines, reveals, beyond doubt the antecedents of the mineral operations of the neighbourhood. In accordance with the extent of the caverns from whence the metallic relics were procured, they are remarkably abundant. At one time (about 200 years ago) they must have been so to a great amount, for although for most of that period they formed nearly the chief supply of the iron furnaces in this district, yet even now they occur almost everywhere. We meet with them in elevated situations, deep in the valleys, in fields, orchards, and gardens, and about the adjoining villages. Their character is peculiar, exhibiting by no means complete fusion, but rather semi-vitrification by roasting, the ore retaining not unfrequently a large measure of its metallic weight and original form. They cannot be mistaken for common cinders, nor do they resemble the slag of the smelting furnace; and I am not aware that anything like them is found elsewhere. Charcoal was the fuel invariably employed, and the large per-centage of metal left in them shows that the process then in use of extracting the iron was very imperfect. What that method

³ See also the interesting essay by Mr. Wright, in the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," relating to the Roman Iron District of the Forest of Dean.

⁴ The History of the Ancient Iron Works of Sussex has been given by Mr. M. A. Lower, in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. II. p. 169.

was it is now difficult to determine. Some kind of blast must have been created by means of the hand or feet, or the fireplace must have been constructed on the plan of our modern wind-furnace. Water power could not have been employed, since in many instances no streams occur near the works.

Such, then, is all that was certainly known, down to the date of the earliest historical circumstance connected with the Dean Forest Iron Works, or the first specific notice of them to be found in existing records.—To this interesting feature of the subject I have now to call attention.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, as we learn from the Domesday Survey, the king was accustomed to demand of the citizens of Gloucester thirty-six *dicres* of iron yearly (each of which comprised ten bars), and a hundred iron rods (*virgas ferreas ductiles*) for nails for the king's ships, wherewith to furnish his fleet with nails. Now, I would ask, from what place did the Gloucester forgermen obtain their iron?—It must have been from the works in the Forest, since there was no other place of supply in the neighbourhood. Indeed, we know that this was so, since Giraldus, in his *Itinerary* through Wales, in 1188, speaks of the noble forest of Dean, which amply supplied Gloucester with iron and venison.⁵ We cannot now particularise what ironworks in the Forest furnished Gloucester; but, in the reign of Henry II., the recently founded Abbey at Flaxley was endowed by that king with a grant of two oaks out of the forest every seven days, for supplying their iron forges with fuel, a fact which gives some notion of the extent of the works.

Upon the Patent Rolls of Henry III. an entry occurs in the year 1237—"De forgiis levandis in Foresta de Deane," and, according to the record of a judicial inquiry held in Gloucester Castle, A.D. 1282, we find that upwards of "72 forgeæ errantes" were at work in the Forest; that the sum which the Crown charged for licensing them was at the rate of 7s. a year, viz. 3s. 6d. for six months, or 1s. 9d. a quarter; that a miner received one penny, or the worth of it in ore for each load of mine brought to any of the king's iron-works; but, if conveyed out of the forest, the penny was paid to the Crown; and that, in those cases where a

⁵ *Itinerary* of Archbishop Baldwin, translated by Sir R. Colt Hoare, vol. i. p. 102.
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forge was farmed, forty-six shillings were charged. I wish that I were able to offer any suggestions as to the construction, form, or capacity of these forges, but as this is beyond my power, I must content myself with inquiring if from the terms—*levandis* and *errantes*—applied to these forges, we are to conclude that they were limited in size, and portable? The question also suggests itself, of what material were they made? It could hardly have been of stone, nor yet of brick, neither wholly at least of iron. These iron furnaces or forges were not confined to the Forest or its precincts. The ancient Book of the Miners of the Forest of Dean informs us, that at Caerleon, Newport, Berkeley, Monmouth, and Trelleck, the manufacture of iron was carried on by smiths, who were connected with smith-holders living in the Forest, and supplying the ore; it is remarkable that at each of those places iron cinders have been found. But whatever may have been the apparatus used, it is obvious from the character of the cinders remaining, that the process of smelting was very imperfectly accomplished, that the fuel was never sufficiently heated to liquify the ore or the rock, and that the measure of success attained depended more upon the great richness of the ore—upwards of 80 or 90 per cent.—than on the skill brought to bear on its reduction into metal.

And here, having brought my subject to the point where an interval occurs between the old method of operating on the Forest iron and the present mode, it may not be out of place to introduce some account of the operatives themselves, the ancestors of the present "Free Miners of the Forest of Dean," who continue in the possession of many of their privileges and customs, and must long have been, as they still are, a very peculiar people. The origin of their liberties has not been clearly ascertained, but they appear to have been granted as a reward for their services at some period in the reigns of the first three Edwards. The worthy poetess of the Forest, Kitty Drew, has expressed the tradition thus—

"I am told that many ages back

A foreign army did our land invade,
And blood and carnage then was all the trade;
They pitched their tents, and then, without delay,
They waited anxious for the coming fray.
But our bold miners underneath did get,
And many tons of powder there did set;

So up they blew the unsuspecting foe,
Their shattered limbs came rattling down below.
Our land thus cleared, our liberty thus saved,
Our noble miners dug the caitiffs' grave.
The King with honour did them so regard,
Made them Free Miners as a just reward,
The Forest Charter to them granted was,
And firm and sure were made the Forest laws."

The book of the miners' laws and privileges, which they call "Dennis," and consider as their Magna Charta, seems to belong to the beginning of the fourteenth century, and it is indeed a curious composition. It specifies, first of all, the franchises of the mine, meaning its liberties or privileges, as not to be trespassed against, and consisting apparently in this, that every man who possessed it might, with the approval of the King's Gaveller, dig for iron ore or coal where he pleased, and have right of way for the carrying of it, although in certain cases, "forbids" to sell might be declared. A third part of the profits of the undertaking belonged to the King, whose gaveller called at the works every Tuesday, "between matins and masse," and received one penny from each miner, the fellowship supplying the Crown forges with twelve charges of ore per week at 12*d.*, or three charges of coal at 1*d.* Timber was allowed for the use of the works above and below ground. Only such persons as had been born and were abiding in the Forest were to "visit" the mines, in working which the distance of a stone's throw was always to be observed, and property in them might be bequeathed. The miners' clothes and light are mentioned, and the standard measure, called "bellis," to the exclusion of carts and waynes. Allusion is made to "the Court of the Wood," at the speech before the Verderers, and to the mine-court, as regulated by the constable, clerk, and gaveller, and the miners' jury of 12, 24, or 48, where all causes relating to the miners were heard. "Three hands," or three witnesses, were required in evidence; the oath was taken with a stick of holly held in the hand, and touching a copy of the Holy Gospels, the witness wearing his miner's cap.

Although, with the change of circumstances, the free miner's exclusive position is qualified, yet even now all the workings are commenced under his auspices, and he continues to receive preliminary possession as follows:—The gaveller goes to the spot selected for the new undertaking with the free miner who

makes the application, and gives him possession with the following ceremonies: the gaveler cuts a stick, and asking the party how many "verns" or partners he has, cuts a notch for every partner and one for the King. A turf is then cut, and the stick forked down by two other sticks, the turf put over it, and the party "galing" the work is then considered to be put in full possession. An heraldic crest upon a helm with lambrequins, &c., part of the accessories of a sepulchral brass, still to be found in the Clearwell chapel at Newland church, Gloucestershire, gives a curious representation of the iron miner equipped for his work.⁶ It represents him as wearing a cap, holding a candle-stick between his teeth,⁷ handling a small pick or mattock with which to loosen, as occasion required, the fine mineral lodged in the cavity within which he worked, or to detach the metallic incrustations lining its sides, bearing a light wooden mine-hod on his back, suspended by a shoulder-strap, and clothed in a jacket, and short breeches tied with thongs below the knee. In this representation the lower extremities below the knees are concealed: numerous marks, however, still visible on the moist beds of some of the old excavations prove that the feet were well protected from being injured by the rough rocks in the workings. Several heads of mattocks, resembling that which the miner is here represented as holding, have also been discovered; and to enable us, as it were, to supply every particular, small oak shovels for collecting the ore and putting it into the hod, have also been found.

But we may now turn to the comparatively modern and most important change introduced into the mode of reducing the metal from the ore, by using larger fire-places, urging the fuel with a strong and continuous blast, and so melting down the whole of the unvolatile contents of the furnace, or making, in short, cast-iron. I believe the inquiry still remains open as to the where and by whom this improvement was brought about. It seems, I think, that no pieces of casting

⁶ A representation of this curious plate is given in the Account of the Forest of Dean, by the Author of this Memoir, London, 1858, p. 217. The date of the Memorial, according to the information of the Rev. H. Haines, is 1450-60. A mutilated figure in armour still exists, apparently of that period.

⁷ This appears to be a stick, to one ex-

tremity of which, either perforated or provided with some other contrivance for the purpose, the candle is fixed. A similar mode of carrying their candles between their teeth is still in use among the miners of the district, as shown from the life, in the frontispiece to the Account of the Forest of Dean (before cited) by the Author of this Memoir.

have been found of an earlier date than Queen Mary I., and of course some years elapsed ere such improvement would be generally introduced. The earliest intimation of any such change in the mode of manufacturing the Forest iron, occurs in the terms of a "bargayne," made by the crown on the 14th of June, 1611, demising "libertye to erect all manner of workes, iron or other, by lande or water, excepting wyer workes, and the same to pull down, remove, and alter att pleasure, with libertye to take myne oare and *synders*, either to be used att the workes or otherwise," &c. By "*synders*" is meant the refuse of the old forges, but which by the new process could be made to yield a profitable per centage of metal, which the former method had failed to extract. In the year following a similar "bargayne" was made with William, Earl of Pembroke, at the enormous rental of 2433*l.* A third and corresponding "bargayne" was agreed to on the 3rd of May, 1615, with Sir Basil Brook, there being reserved in rent forty tons of iron per month, or a total by the year of 4000*l.* In 1621 Messrs. Chaloner and Harris appear to have succeeded to the works under a rent of 2000*l.*; and we may presume that they cast the 610 guns ordered by the crown on behalf of the States General of Holland, in 1629. The spot where they were made was subsequently called Guns Mills.

A curious inventory, dated 1635, of the buildings and machinery referred to in the forenamed "bargaynes" has been preserved, from which it appears that the stone body of the furnace adopted at that period was usually about 22 feet square, the blast being kept up by a water-wheel not less than 22 feet in diameter, acting upon two pairs of bellows measuring 18 feet by 4, and kept in blast for several months together. Such structures existed at Cannope, Park End, Sowdley, and Lydbrook. Besides these there were forges, comprising chafferics and fineries, at Park End, Whitecroft, Bradley, Sowdley, and Lydbrook. Messrs. Harris and Chaloner, &c., as farmers to the crown, held all of them on lease, and made the cannon and shot for the sieges of Bristol, Gloucester, Goodrich, &c. Hence, no doubt, when quietness was at last restored, it was found expedient to demolish these means of warfare. How far the parliamentary mandate of 1650 to that effect was carried out does not appear, but ere the year 1674 a general decay seems to have fallen on the

Forest works ; yet iron-mine continued to be delivered at St. Wonnarth's furnace, Whitchurch, Linton, Bishop's Wood, Longhope, Flaxley, Guns Mills, Blakeney, Lydney, Redbrook, Tintern, Brockweare, Redbrook Passage, Gunpill, and was shipped for Ireland on the Severn. Most of these localities exhibit traces of iron manufacture having been carried on up to the commencement of the last century ; but, at the time here meant, the works on the west and south-west sides of the Forest, as at Newland and Noxon Park, were the principal sources of supply. That the manufactures of this district were then appreciated, the following novel suggestions of Andrew Yarranton, printed in 1677, clearly show. "And first," he says, "I will begin in Monmouthshire, and go through the Forest of Dean, and there take notice what infinite quantities of raw iron is there made, with bar-iron and wire, and consider the infinite number of men, horses, and carriages which are to supply these works, and also digging of iron-stone, providing of cinders, carrying to the works, making it into sows and bars, cutting of wood and converting it into charcoal. If these advantages were not there, it would be little less than a howling wilderness. Moreover, there is yet a most great benefit to the kingdom in general by the sow-iron made of the iron-stone and Roman cinders in the Forest of Dean, for that metal is of a most gentle, pliable, soft nature, easily and quickly to be wrought into manufacture, over what any other iron is, and it is the best in the known world ; and the greatest part of this sow-iron is sent up Severne to the forges into Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Cheshire, and there it's made into bar-iron ; and because of its kind and gentle nature to work, it is now at Sturbridge, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Sedgley, Wasall, and Birmingham, and there bent, wrought, and manufactured into all small commodities, and diffused all England over, and thereby a great trade made of it ; and when manufactured, into most parts of the world. And I can very easily make it appear that in the Forest of Dean and thereabouts, and about the material that comes from thence, there are employed, and have their subsistence therefrom no less than 60,000 persons." This author further writes : "In the Forest of Dean and thereabouts the iron is made at this day of cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans'

time ; they then having only foot blasts to melt the iron stone ; but now, by the force of a great wheel that drives a pair of bellows twenty feet long, all that iron is extracted out of the cinders, which could not be forced from it by the Roman foot blast. And in the Forest of Dean and thereabouts, and as high as Worcester, there are great and infinite quantities of these cinders, some in vast mounts above ground, some under ground, which will supply the iron works some hundreds of years ; and these cinders are they which make the prime and best iron, and with much less charcoal than doth the iron-stone. Let there be one ton of this bar-iron made of Forest iron-stone, and 20*l.* will be given for it."

As to the length of time the works above-named continued in operation, we have no data now to determine. The experienced Mr. Mushet considered that one hundred years was their duration, judging from the quantity of slag found near the site of one of them.

According to a paper examined by Mr. Mushet, and referring to the year 1720 or 1730, the iron-making district of the Forest of Dean then contained 10 blast furnaces, viz. 6 in Gloucestershire, 3 in Herefordshire, and 1 at Tintern, making their total number just equal to that of the then iron-making district of Sussex. In Taylor's Map of Gloucestershire, published in 1777, iron furnaces, forges, or engines are indicated at Bishopswood, Lydbrook, the New Wear, Upper Redbrook, Park End, Bradley, and Flaxley. Yet only a small portion of the mineral was obtained from the Dean Forest mines, if we may judge from the statement made by Mr. Hopkinson, in 1788, before the Parliamentary Commissioners, to the effect that "there is no regular iron mine-work now carried on in the said forest, but there are about twenty-two poor men, who at times when they had no other work-tools, employed themselves in searching for and getting iron mine or ore in the old holes and pits in the said forest, which have been worked out many years." Such a practice is still remembered by some of the aged miners. The chief part of the ore then used came by sea from Whitehaven. This was particularly the case at the Flaxley furnaces, whither also, in the remembrance of persons yet living, the ancient cinders and pickings of the old mine-holes were taken. Mr. Mushet states, that at Tintern the furnace charge for forge pig-iron was generally composed of a mixture of $\frac{7}{8}$ of Lancashire iron

ore, and $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a lean calcareous sparry iron ore from the Forest of Dean, called flax; the average yield of this mixture was 50 per cent. of iron.

The year 1795 marks the important era of the resumption of iron-making in the Forest, with this essential difference as compared with previous modes of operation—namely, that coke obtained from pit-coal was used instead of charcoal. Cinderford was selected as the best site for the furnaces, and it succeeded as to fact, pig-iron of good quality being produced there. As a speculation the effort failed, since twenty tons was the limit of the weekly make. The cokes were brought from Broadmoor in boats by a small canal, the embankment of which may be seen at the present day. The ore was carried down to the furnaces at Cinderford on mules' backs from Edge Hill and other mines. Renewed efforts to realise profits by smelting pig-iron were made by Mr. Mushet in 1820, and again in 1825, but not until 1835 with success; since that date, under Mr. Teague's and Mr. Broad's able supervision, iron has been made at Cinderford of quality and in quantity such as had never been anticipated. At this place there are now four blast furnaces, fed with hot and cold air. At Park End also, in spite of similar early disappointments, results hardly less satisfactory have been secured, and two blast furnaces are constantly at work. At Sowdley, likewise, iron-making is advantageously prosecuted by Messrs. Gibbon, who have two furnaces in blast. So that eight blast furnaces are now at work in the Forest, and are making upwards of 25,000 tons of the best iron annually, much of which is sent to various parts of the kingdom to be mixed with iron produced in other localities, most iron-founders keeping a stock of pig-iron from the Forest for such purpose. Much, too, is used in the neighbourhood itself for the manufacture of wire and tin-plate.

The iron mines of the district exceed fifty in number, and yield every year no less than 100,000 tons of the richest hæmatite ore.

I have thus brought my narrative of these operations down to the present day, from their beginnings in remote antiquity, commencing with very imperfect results (as the state of the old cinders shows), but, nevertheless, carried on perseveringly until better modes were invented by the use of the blast furnace, at one time fed entirely with charcoal, but for the

last sixty years with coke, which has resulted in the growing development of the Dean Forest Iron Works, and the increasing demand for coal, the use of which has tended proportionably to the preservation of the timber. I need hardly add that the good people of this Forest are at this time doing well. They are steadily progressing and becoming more and more acquainted with the appliances, conveniences, and civilisation of life. Let us hope that their progress in moral and religious improvement may be alike conspicuous, and thus further their present and future happiness.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT
WROXETER, THE ROMAN URIOCOINIUM.¹

By the REV. HARRY M. SCARTH, M.A.

SINCE I had the pleasure last year of bringing before the members of the Institute, at the meeting at Carlisle, a statement of the interesting discoveries which had been recently made at Wroxeter, the researches have been continued with much zeal and ability. The difficulties by which the undertaking then appeared to be impeded have, through the liberality of the noble owner of the property, the Duke of Cleveland, been removed, and it now remains that I should detail what has been effected during the past year. I will not enter, on the present occasion, into any lengthened recapitulation; the paper read at Carlisle appeared in this Journal, with an accurate map from the survey by Mr. Hillary Davies, shewing the vestiges laid open, to September of last year.²

It seems now agreed by all who have paid attention to the portions hitherto exposed to view, that the idea which I ventured to put forth at Carlisle last year, that the eastern side of the Forum was then under excavation, is correct, and also that the large rectangular building, of which the Old Wall forms a portion, was a Basilica, the front of which looked into the Forum. Unfortunately the portions of this extensive structure which had been exposed to view, are now covered up, so that the plan is lost when we examine the ground, and can only be supplied in idea. This, however, will not in future be the case with the remains excavated, which are henceforth to remain open to inspection.

The conjecture hazarded in regard to the contiguous buildings, a very small portion of which had then been laid open, has been shown by further excavation not to be so correct.

¹ Communicated to the Section of Antiquities at the Annual Meeting of the

Institute at Gloucester, July, 1860.

² Arch. Journal, vol. xvi. p. 264.

What then appeared to have been a large mansion proves, to all present appearances, to be an extensive establishment of Baths. The northern side of this was formed by the south wall of the Basilica, the west, south, and east sides being occupied by an ambulatory or cloister, which extended eastward beyond the space at present under excavation.³

Within the area of this square, the side of which measures 180 feet (taking the outer wall of the ambulatory) are two courts, having tanks, paved with flat tiles, and five hypocausts with some chambers contiguous; the easternmost of them preserves upon the surface of the wall traces of the flue tiles, which were so closely arranged as to have brought it to a very high temperature. This, therefore, appears to have been the *caldaria*, *sudatorium*, or vapour bath, while the other hypocausts served for chambers heated at different degrees of temperature. On the western side of the first hypocaust there has been laid open a system of flues for heating. These chambers were probably kept at different degrees of heat, and served to prepare the bather for the *sudatorium*. Contiguous to this is a room, the floor of which is covered with small white tessellæ, and it appears to have been a bath.⁴

The chambers between this bath-room and the Old Wall have not been excavated for fear of endangering the stability of the wall. This may be done, however, with care at a future time, and the examination may perhaps bring to light the fact that these chambers, which from the appearances on the face of the Old Wall were certainly vaulted, were not stores, but were rooms connected with the baths, and in this part of the establishment may have been a sweating room, for the proportions and the vaulting correspond to the directions of Vitruvius.

³ It will be remembered that the baths at Pompeii had a portico or *ambulacrum* running round three sides, and that seats were attached to the walls for the slaves who attended their masters. It is hardly necessary to observe that these *ambulacra* are the origin of the cloisters of our cathedrals. In the baths of Caracalla at Rome there is also an *ambulacrum* running round three sides, in the centre of which is the *piscina* for bathing as at Uriconium. I think it may not be a rash conjecture to place the date of the baths at Uriconium at about the same period as those of Caracalla at Rome.

Caracalla was much in Britain, and he may have even directed the work at Uriconium.

⁴ At Pompeii the hot bath occupied the end of the room next to the furnace. It was 4 ft. 4 in. wide, 12 ft. long, and 1 ft. 8 in. deep, and constructed of marble, with only one pipe to introduce water, and was elevated two steps above the floor, while a single step led down into the bath itself, forming a continuous bench round it, for the convenience of the bathers. See *Baths of Pompeii*, vol. i. p. 167.

No buildings have been traced to the eastward of these hypocausts, and it has, therefore, been conjectured that the further space was occupied by gardens contiguous to the baths. The ambulatory, however, appears to have enclosed this space as well as the baths: its course may be traced in the adjoining field, and is very distinct while the crop of grain is ripening. It is interesting to know that in two other instances in this island the Baths and Basilica seem to have been placed contiguous to each other. There are inscriptions preserved, the one found at Lanchester (*Epiacum*) the other at Ribchester (*Coccium*), which commemorate—BALNEUM CUM BASILICA—and—BALNEUM ET BASILICAM. "Both buildings," as Mr. Wright observes, "seem to have participated in the same accidents and to have undergone decay together. We are, therefore, justified in concluding that the two great public buildings, the Baths and Basilica, usually joined each other." Some question may, however, exist, whether we may consider the uses of these buildings at Uriconium as definitively ascertained.

Some uncertainty still hangs over the use of the building which faces into the Forum, and is situated to the south-west, between the ambulatory of the Baths and the Forum, and is marked I. in the plan given in this Journal.⁵ This consists of a square court, with two entries from the west, the one for carriages and the other for foot passengers, and it is surrounded by small chambers. This has been supposed to have been a market, in consequence of the remains found in the chambers,⁶ but I am rather inclined to think it may have been a place where stores were kept for the supply of the baths, such as fuel and other necessities; it may have served also as lodgings for the persons attending on the baths.

A building, situated between this last and the Basilica, is now under excavation, and consists of a room about 30 feet square. Two openings from the Forum lead into it, which, according to Mr. Wright, appear to have had wide folding-doors, or a framework of wood in two compartments. In the centre of this is a piece of masonry. Towards the north and south corners, two small furnaces have lately been found, constructed of clay, with a cavity at the top. The surface of one of these was completely vitrified, and much charcoal strewed around; a low wall has been traced running across

⁵ Arch. Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266.

⁶ Ibid., p. 267.

the room east and west in a line with the furnaces, and also a transverse low wall; upon this was found what Mr. Wright considers a "stone table" for the use of the workmen. A portion of the shaft of a column was found in the middle of this room. Specimens of glass, of good quality, and many fragments of metal, were scattered about the floor; also nearly a dozen hair-pins, two of them much ornamented, and a quantity of Samian ware, of better workmanship than had previously been met with, a portion of a large bronze fibula, also a number of coins and other objects.⁷ One of the vessels of Samian ware was a fine bowl, with figures in high relief representing a stag hunt.

About sixty copper coins, which seemed to have been deposited in an earthen urn, the fragments of which lay near them, were found here.

By reference to the plan it will be seen that the block of buildings here described, including the Basilica, is situated between two streets running parallel, each conducting into the space which is considered to be the Forum. These streets have been examined in several places, and the roadway is found to be composed of small stones from the bed of the river Severn, as described in my former memoir,⁸ and to have a causeway on either side for foot passengers, terminated by a kerb-stone; the width of the road, including the footways, being 18 feet. On crossing the street, which is the southern boundary of this block of buildings now under excavation, other constructions of smaller character have been laid bare. These project further westward, and seem to point out the southern limit of the Forum. A water-course of wrought stone, very well made, little more than a foot deep and a foot wide, has been opened, which runs in front of these houses, and probably followed the line where the Watling Street points towards the Severn and passes out of the Forum. The stones found in this water-course, and which in places block it up, have been supposed to be stepping-stones; they have, however, doubtless fallen in during the demolition of the adjoining buildings, or before the city was wholly deserted.

This is the extent of the excavations up to the present time (July 24), and a more promising field for investigation has

⁷ Journal of Arch. Assoc., June, 1860, p. 162.

⁸ Arch. Journal, vol. xvi. p. 274.

rarely been presented in this island, or one more fraught with interest to every student of the ancient history of his country.

We trust, now that every facility is given for the examination of these remains, that the work may not be impeded through want of funds, and that the zealous antiquaries who have been so indefatigable in prosecuting the researches may be supplied with ample means to carry out the investigation.

This notice of the progress of the excavations would not be complete without an enumeration of certain relics of the ancient occupants brought to light on the site of Uriconium during the past year. Among these may be noticed a cinerary urn, figured in Mr. Wright's Guide to Uriconium (second edition, plate 13, fig. 2); a large spear-head, with a hooked projection attached to the back, like that of a boarding pike (*ibid.*, fig. 1); also the head of a pick or adze, with two prongs (fig. 4).⁹ A portion of a stone column, 1 foot 10 inches in diameter, has been found in the line of the south wall of the ambulatory at the Baths.

The discovery of the remains of a wheel, possibly of a chariot, has been regarded with considerable interest. It has been thus described by Dr. Henry Johnson:—"In the centre of the hoop, as it lay in the ground, we found two smaller rings, one 7 inches and the other 5 inches in diameter. I have no doubt that they formed the nave of the wheel; the outer ring was to give strength, the inner one lined it with iron; traces of wood were found between the two; the axle-tree had been 5 inches in diameter, and worked within the inner ring. The outer iron hoop, or tire, is 3 feet 4 inches in diameter, 1½ inch wide, and it is still so sound that it rings when struck. There are traces of wood inside it, but it cannot be ascertained whether the wheel had fellyes and spokes, or merely a piece of board to fill up the circle. It might serve for a light cart or chariot, but it is less substantial than any of our cart-wheels." Similar hoops of iron have been found, which had probably likewise belonged to wheels.

A small metal box has also been discovered, containing some object which could not be extracted without destroying the box itself. Dr. Henry Johnson, whose exertions in directing the excavations, and also in arranging objects dis-

⁹ See also the plate of Roman implements of iron found at Wroxeter. *Archæo-*

logia Cambrensis, third series, vol. vi. p. 312.

covered and now preserved in the Museum at Shrewsbury have been indefatigable, has succeeded in reuniting the fragments of two fictile vessels which were much broken. One of them is of coarse red earthenware, bearing some resemblance to the ordinary garden-pot, but formed with one small ear or handle; height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, at top, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at the bottom $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The other is a vessel of very peculiar construction. Some *fictilia* of like form, though not precisely similar, occurred, as I have been informed, at Pompeii. There is no example of any vessel of this type in the British Museum, and I have sought in vain for information on the subject from antiquaries most conversant with ancient *fictilia*.

The height is 8 inches, the width about 4 inches: it is closed at the top. The only aperture is a hole about 2 inches from the bottom, and it has had two ears or handles, only one of which remains; when filled with water the liquid would escape very slowly, as in the vessels of beehive shape used at the present time for giving water to poultry, and to which this curious Roman relic bears considerable resemblance. It has been conjectured that it may have been a filtering vessel, or possibly some kind of *clepsydra*.

The fragments of a fine Samian bowl, 10 inches wide by 5 inches deep, have also been reunited; this vessel had apparently been broken and repaired in many places, in Roman times, and it had suffered much from long use, the inner surface being rubbed and injured.

Two painters' palettes (as they are supposed to be) are among the most curious relics hitherto discovered.¹ These are in the Museum at Shrewsbury, and they have been figured in Mr. Wright's second memoir on the discoveries at Wroxeter, in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, accompanied by the following description. They are rectangular tablets of whitish stone, apparently steatite or soap-stone, carefully smoothed, one side being perfectly even, the other beveled off at the edges. One tablet is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. The other has been broken, and only a part is preserved. The upper surface of the broken one is much rubbed in the middle, so as to have

¹ Mr. Roach Smith has given some examples of objects of similar character,

preserved in the Museum at Boulogne, Collect. Ant., vol. i. p. 173.

become concave, and the remains of colour rubbed upon it may be traced. At the back of the perfect specimen is an inscription within a label, minutely written, which has been read thus—*DICINIV MA*—supposed to signify *Dicinivi manu*, which may be the name of the maker, as on pottery, or the name of the artist to whom the palette belonged. I may here also mention that a stilyard in good preservation was lately dug up, and a finger-ring, set with an intaglio of a goat issuing from a nautilus shell.

Having now given an account of recent investigations on the site of the ancient Urioconium, I may not improperly here place on record a discovery made Feb. 8, 1798, but which I believe has never been stated in any published account of Wroxeter. The following notice of the particulars has been preserved in Mr. Parkes' MSS. in the British Museum, which contain drawings of the churches and monasteries of Shropshire :—²

"Between Tern Bridge and the Severn, at Attingham, in a ploughed field, at a little more than plough depth, an enclosure of large stones was come upon, within which were ranged three large glass urns of very elegant workmanship, one large earthen urn, and two small ones of fine red earth. Each of the urns had one handle, and the handles of the glass urns were elegantly ribbed. The glass urns were 12 inches high, by 10 inches in diameter. The large earthen urn was so much broken that its size could not be ascertained. On the handle were the letters—*SPAH*. The small urns were about 9 inches high. Within the glass urns were burnt bones and fine mould, and in each a fine glass lachry-matory ; these had a most beautiful light green tint. Near one of them was part of a jaw-bone, an earthen lamp, and a few Roman coins of the lower empire, of little value. The whole was covered with large flat stones, covered with a quantity of coarse rock-stone." This, as noticed in the MS., was probably the burial-place of some family of Urioconium, or the remains of a villa might possibly be found in the vicinity. The relics are stated to have been preserved at Attingham Hall. The writer, unfortunately, does not state on which side of the River Tern these remains lay, whether on the east or Wroxeter side, or on the west towards Shrews-

² Add. MS., No. 21,011, p. 37.

bury. But they would probably be by the side of the Roman road which led to *Deva* (Chester), and near the point where it crossed the Tern. This is the direction in which the road has been traced, as laid down in maps of Roman Britain; and as we have sepulchral remains marking the line of the other two well-ascertained roads which led through Urioconium, so have we here sepulchral remains marking a line of road, the course of which has hitherto been doubtful, and it is interesting to have found a record of interments along its supposed line. If indeed the spot was on the side towards Shrewsbury, the same side on which Attingham Hall stands, it is not improbable that a villa may have existed near the site of that house; and we may remark how constantly we find the sites of Roman villas represented by modern mansions erected not far distant; Roman bridges also, as well as Roman roads, preceded and determined the position of those now existing. The present bridge over the Tern probably occupies the site of the old Roman bridge.

The remains of the Roman bridge at Urioconium are said to be discernible in the bed of the Severn, when it is low, below the ford a short distance down the stream, and connected with the city wall by a road, which is often come upon in ploughing. This road seems to have passed out of the city on the east, above the spot where a castle was built in mediæval times to protect the ford. By a little excavation the abutments of the bridge might still be traced, and the remains exposed to view, as has recently been done so successfully near Chesters (*Cilurnum*), on the line of the Roman Wall in Northumberland, by the owner of that station, John Clayton, Esq., to whose intelligent and indefatigable researches *per lineam valli* the antiquary has been so largely indebted.

Here we may draw to a conclusion the account of the last year's excavations at Urioconium, a city which probably owed its foundation to the campaigns of Ostorius, about the year A.D. 50, and the overthrow of which may be assigned, according to the opinion of a learned member of the Institute lately expressed at the Gloucester meeting, to A.D. 584. The result of the excavations has not, I think, as far as they have been carried, disappointed expectation, but the portions hitherto brought to light should only be regarded as an earnest of what remains to be disinterred.

A very interesting group of Roman buildings has, during the last year, been uncovered at North Wraxhall, Wilts, about a mile from the Fosse Way, the Roman road between Bath and Cirencester. It is a mile distant from Castle Combe, near which Roman vestiges, consisting of part of a sepulchral monument, and some coins, had been found. The owner of Castle Combe, G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., has taken much interest in the examination of the remains recently brought to light at North Wraxhall, through the permission of Lord Methuen, on whose property they are situated. An account of them has been given by Mr. Poulett Scrope in the *Journal of the Wiltshire Archaeological Society*,^a and I would only allude to this discovery in reference to the remains of *Uriconium* now under consideration, my object in noticing them being to point out the similarity in the arrangement of the hypocaust in respect to the bath, in both cases. At North Wraxhall the bath remains in its original position and is quite perfect, except that a piece is broken on one of the sides. It seems, as at Wroxeter, to be placed contiguous to the vapour-bath chamber or *laconicum*. I will, however, briefly describe the disposition of the chambers which have been laid bare. They consist of the furnace, with a room adjoining it; a heated apartment opening by a door into that last named; the bath-room, with a stone bath at one extremity; the *tepidarium*, constructed like the rest over an hypocaust, but more remote from the furnace; the *frigidarium*, only one quarter of the area of which was warmed by means of flues; and the *exedra*, or long corridor leading from it.

It will be seen that this arrangement is similar to that at Wroxeter, but the building is on a smaller scale. The number of chambers is the same. A kiln or furnace has been laid open by Mr. Scrope at North Wraxhall, with the foundations of a range of buildings adjoining. The Roman well is perfect, the stone-work being as good masonry as any at the present day. The area, enclosed by a boundary wall, is between two and three acres, and within this boundary have been found a well-wrought stone sarcophagus, with a lid or cover, and also some other sepulchral remains. No pavement has been uncovered, but many small tesserae have been turned

^a *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 59.

up in the progress of the work. Four of the rooms have circular apses, and in one of these the bath is placed.

In reviewing the results of the spirited undertaking, originated by Mr. Botfield, for the investigation of the most extensive settlement in Roman times on the borders of Wales, the chief city probably of the *Cornavii*, in whose country, as we learn from Ptolemy, Urioconium—*Οὐριοκόνιον*—was situated, it may be remarked that the amount of civilisation in this distant province of the Roman empire appears by no means to have been over-rated. We seem hardly to have formed a fitting estimate of the advance made at an early period. The evidence of the progress of art and civilisation in so remote a part of Roman Britain, at the end of the sixth century, may still remain to be developed under the ruins of Urioconium.

NOTE.

Mr. Thomas Wright has announced for publication an illustrated volume, in which a History of the Roman Occupation of the part of Britain in which Wroxeter is situated will be given, with a complete account of the discoveries which may have been made on the site of Urioconium, and an endeavour to illustrate, by means of these, the condition, life, and manners, of the Roman inhabitants of this island. This work will be published (by subscription) by Mr. Sandford, Shrewsbury, as soon as the area allotted by the Duke of Cleveland to the Excavation Committee has been sufficiently explored.

Original Documents.

NOTICE OF A FORMULA OF A PAPAL INDULGENCE, PRINTED BY PYNSON, AND OF SOME OTHER DOCUMENTS OF LIKE CHARACTER.

In the course of researches preparatory to the publication of the portion of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*, edited for the Camden Society, my attention was attracted to a fly-leaf, bound up in a copy of the edition of that English-Latin Dictionary printed by Richard Pynson in 1499, and preserved in the King's Library at the British Museum. The leaf proved to be the formula of an Indulgence granted by Pope Julius II.; and there can be little doubt, on careful comparison of the type, that it is a production of the same press as the rare volume with which it is found. The binding is not original, but there seems no reason to suppose that the leaf may not have been in the book in its earlier state. What may have been the object of printing the Indulgence, and of binding it up with the Dictionary, it may now be difficult to determine.¹

The formula seems sufficiently curious to entitle it to a place in this Journal, more especially as a production of Pynson's press which appears to have escaped the notice of bibliographers; Ames does not refer to it, nor does Herbert or Dibdin; the Indulgence consequently finds no place among the results of Pynson's industry in the year 1508 in the *Typographical Antiquities*. The document is remarkable also as containing a reference to the manufacture of alum in Italy, of which little seems to be known. Some of our readers may be aware that, in the middle ages, alum, which was extensively used in dyeing and in the preparation of skins, was produced at Rochha, the Turkish name of the government which comprehended Edessa, in Syria; hence the name Roch alum still in use. It was also made near Smyrna; and, about the middle of the fifteenth century, the manufacture of alum having been established at Tolfa in the Papal States, and also in other parts of Italy, Pope Pius II. prohibited the use of oriental alum.

The formula above mentioned is as follows, the contracted words being here printed in *extenso* :—

Willelmus, permissione divina Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, totius Anglie primas, et apostolice sedis legatus, et Robertus, permissione divina Menevensis Episcopus, in regno et dominiis Anglie sanctissimi domini nostri Julii ejusdem nominis Pape secundi ad hec commissarii generales, tibi [blank for the name of the person to whom the Indulgence might be granted] auctoritate apostolica nobis in hac parte concessa, ut confessorem idoneum secularem vel cujusvis ordinis regularem eligere possis, qui, confessione tua diligenter audita, ab omnibus et singulis tuis

¹ I have much pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of Mr. B. W. Rye, of the British Museum, to whom I am indebted for the following observations.—"This copy of the *Promptorium* belonged to James West, President of the Royal Society, at whose sale in 1773 it was bought for George III. for 2*l.* 6*s.*

I think there can be no doubt that the Indulgence was in the book at the time, although it seems to have escaped observation. Neither in West's Sale Catalogue, nor in the printed Catalogue of the King's Library about fifty years later, is there any allusion to it. I believe I was the first to catalogue it some years ago."

peccatis, criminibus, excessibus, et delictis, etiam si talia forent propter que sedes apostolica esset quovis modo merito consulenda (machinationis in personam summi pontificis, occisionis Episcoporum et aliorum prelatorum superiorum, falsificationis litterarum Apostolicarum et bullarum, delationis armorum et aliorum prohibitorum ad infideles, sententiarum incursarum occasione aluminum de partibus infidelium ad fideles delatorum, quo ad illos dumtaxat qui alumina infidelium emerunt et ad regnum Anglie aliaque Cristi fidelium loca devehy [*sic*] curaverunt, casibus dumtaxat exceptis) semel in vita et in mortis articulo, in casibus vero non reservatis tociens quotiens id petleris, plenarie absolvere possit et valeat, necnon vota quecumque (ultramarino voto, et ingressus religionis et castitatis votis dumtaxat exceptis) in alia pietatis opera commutare possit, dummodo secundum taxam nostram in capsâ ad hoc deputata pro fabrica basilice Sancti Petri elemosinam imposueris, de apostolice potestatis uberiore gratia, auctoritate prefata, tenore presentium plenam et liberam facultatem damus et elargimur. Dispensandi autem et componendi facultatem in omnibus casibus et articulis qui in litteris Apostolicis super indulgentia presenti confectis plenius continentur, et dispensationem seu compositionem requirunt, nobis ipsis aut a nobis ad hoc specialiter deputatis seu subdelegatis reservamus. In cujus rei fidem et testimonium presentes litteras fieri fecimus. Datum apud Lamehith anno a nativitate domini millesimo quingentesimo octavo, tercio die Maii, pontificatus prefati sanctissimi domini nostri Pape anno quinto.

At the foot of this formula is a woodcut of the arms of Pope Julius II., who was of the De Rovere family, the charge being an oak tree; and the escutcheon has the usual accompaniments of the cross-keys and the tiara. It will be observed that it is dated in 1508, in the fifth year of his pontificate, being nine years later than the date of the edition of the Dictionary in which it is found. The work had in all probability remained in quires in Pynson's warehouse, and this copy had not been bound until after that date.

The Indulgence appears to be a form, with a blank for the name of the person to whom it might be granted. It purports to be issued by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham, and the Bishop of St. David's, Robert Sherborn, as the Pope's Commissaries General *ad hæc*, or for that purpose, and to authorise the appointment, by the person for whose benefit it was intended, of a confessor who might hear his confession, and grant him absolution of all sins, &c., with the exception of some which are especially mentioned, including the exportation of arms and other prohibited things to the infidels, and the importation of alum from them. There is also a remarkable clause auxiliary to the works then in progress at St. Peter's in Rome, to which the energy of Julius II. had given a more systematic impulse. The first stone of Bramante's structure was laid by that Pontiff in April, 1506. In the Indulgence, dated Jan 11, 1510, in furtherance of that purpose, and which a few years later excited the memorable controversy between Luther and Tetzel, Julius II. authorised, in almost the same terms as those used in the formula above given, the appointment of private confessors; absolution of certain sins being excepted, with special mention—"censurarum occasione aluminum Tulphæ nostræ ac de partibus infidelium ad fideles contra prohibitionem nostram delatorum." *Amort de orig. Indulgentiarum*, p. 206; comp. also p. 210.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to call attention to some other instances of Indulgences authorising the appointment of private Con-

fessors. We have found the following among some miscellaneous documents relating to the manor of Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire, which had been kindly sent for our inspection by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, Rector of Hackthorn in that county. It purports to be granted by the Chamberlains, Warden, and Procurator of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity of St Thomas the Martyr in Rome, and is dated at London, Aug. 1st, 1461. It is here printed *in extenso* :—

Universis et singulis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Nos, Camerarii, Custos, et Procurator Hospitalis Sancte Trinitatis et Sancti Thome Martyris Cantuariensis in Urbe Romana fundati, salutem ac utriusque hominis² continuum incrementum. Cum sanctissimus in Christo pater et dominus, dominus Pius Papa secundus, septimo Idus Januarii, anno Incarnacionis dominice millesimo cccc. quinquagesimo octavo, sui que pontificatus anno primo, universis et singulis fratribus et sororibus hospitalis predicti ubilibet constitutis, ac infra triennium computandum a dato concessionis sui hujusmodi de [*sic*] recipiendis concesserunt [*sic*] ut sibi quociens tociens opus fuerit eligere valeant confessores ydoneos et discretos, seculares vel regulares, qui, eorum confessionibus diligenter auditis, et injuncta penitentia salutare, ipsos ab omnibus criminibus, nisi super quibus sedes Apostolica merito consulenda, absolvere semel, ac in articulo mortis plenam remissionem omnium peccatorum suorum concedere valeant; sic tamen quod iidem [*sic*] confessor de hiis, et de quibus fuerit alii [*sic*] satisfaccio inpendenda, eam eis per ipsos vel heredes suos faciendam injungat, quam ipsi vel eorum heredes facere teneantur, prout ut ipsius sanctissimus [*sic*] in Christo patris litteris plenius continetur. Nos igitur Camerarii, Custos, et Procurator Hospitalis supradicti, auctoritate apostolica, ac vigore officiorum nostrorum quibus preesse dinoscimur, dilectos nobis in Christo Willelmum Kyrmond et Elizabeth uxorem ejus, in nostram confraternitatem specialiter recipientes, nostrorum privilegiorum ac hujusmodi dulgentiarum [*sic*] oracionum, suffragiorum, aliorum que operum pietatis, nobiscum nunc pro semper participes in omnibus facimus per presentes. In quorum fidem (et) testimonium sigillum confraternitatis Hospitalis predicti est appensum. Datum London' primo die mensis Augusti anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} sexagesimo primo.

Indorsed at one corner—Per annum j. d.

To the foregoing document was appended by a parchment label a seal in red wax of the Hospital above mentioned; a small fragment only remains.³ We are not aware of any other impression. Several brass matrices, however, of seals of this Hospital exist in this country, and a description of them may here be admissible.

The seal of which the earliest notice is known to me is a matrix formerly in possession of Mr. Maton of Salisbury, stated to have been found there during alterations in the cathedral about the year 1791. The Rev.

² This word is written *homis*, with a line over it. The reading *in extenso* appears to be as above given. Compare Madox, Form. Ang. No. Dxciv. p. 336, where the phrase "Salute in utroque homine" occurs.

³ On close examination it appears that this impression was from a seal resembling in type the first or second of those above

described, although probably from a different matrix; a little mitred figure may be discerned in a pointed-arched niche or panel under the feet of the Supreme being; the base of the tabernacle work forming the principal design is corbeled out, and courses of masonry are distinctly marked thereon.

Dr. Milner, the historian of Winchester, communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine an impression and notice of this seal; it is figured vol. lxi. part ii. p. 1177. The device, as also that of all the other matrices of seals of the Hospital hereafter to be described, is the customary representation of the Holy Trinity under a canopy of tabernacle work; in a niche beneath is a demi-figure, doubtless of St. Thomas of Canterbury, in an attitude of supplication; the legend is as follows:—*S. frat' nitat' hospital' . s'ci . thome . mart'ris . in roma*. Date, fifteenth century. The form is pointed oval, the seal measures about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It may be observed that the form and dimensions are the same, or nearly so, in all the seals of the Hospital here noticed.

In the British Museum a matrix exists similar to that above described; but, if any reliance may be placed on the engraving given in the Gentleman's Magazine, the two seals are not identical. The general details of the design are the same. The legend, which is almost literally the same, is differently divided, the figure of St. Thomas occurring in the latter between *s'ci*. and *thome*; whereas in that preserved in the National Collection the break is after the contracted word—*hospita*—of which the last syllable thus terminates; some other variations are also to be observed.

Another matrix is in the British Museum, superior in design and preservation to the last, to which it bears a general resemblance. The canopy is more elaborate; the background behind the Trinity is filled with tracery; beneath is an escutcheon, France and England quarterly; the legend, not interrupted at the lower part of the seal as in the two already described, is as follows—*S. : frat' nitatis ospitalis s'ci thome mart' in roma*. This matrix, as I am informed by Mr. Franks, was formerly in the Sloane collection.

A fourth matrix of the seal of this Fraternity was exhibited by the Rev. S. Blois Turner in the museum at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in Lincoln, in 1848. See Museum Catalogue, Lincoln volume, p. xlvii. It was discovered at Botesdale, Suffolk, and was in the possession of Mr. Pallant, by whose executors it was presented to Mr. Blois Turner. The device resembles that of the seal first described, and has a small suppliant demi figure of St. Thomas in a niche under the Trinity. The legend is as follows—*S' . frat' nitat' hospitalis . s'ci' thome' mart'ris i' roma*.

Two other seals have been preserved, differing in some particulars from those already noticed. These were, as I believe, formerly in Gale's possession. One, of good workmanship, has for its device the usual representation of the Holy Trinity; beneath which is a figure of the archbishop, not suppliant, but holding the cross-staff in one hand, the other being raised in benediction. On the dexter side of this lower division of the seal is an escutcheon, France and England quarterly. The coat of France appears in both quarterings to be semy. The legend, in bold Lombardic capitals, is as follows—*S. AD CAUSAS HOSPITALIS S. THOME MART. IN ROMA*. This matrix, which may have been executed on the continent, is now preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

I have an impression of a matrix, possibly the other already noticed as having been in the possession of Gale. The general design is the same as that of the seal last described. The workmanship is rather rough, resembling the effect of a casting rather than of an original matrix. The figure of St. Thomas and the escutcheon occur upon this seal below the representation

of the Trinity, as on the last, but the coat of France is charged with three fleurs de lys only. St. Thomas holds the cross-staff in his left hand; in the seal previously described it is in his right. An annulet is introduced in the field, at the right side of the head of the saint. The legend, identical with that given as on one of the seals which belonged to Gale, is as follows: *S. p'curator hospitalis s. thome martiris in roma*. I have not succeeded in ascertaining where this matrix was procured.

Little appears to be known of the history of the institution at Rome to which these seals appertained. Dr. Milner states that it was a hospital for the reception of English pilgrims, the origin of which he traces to the *Schola Anglorum* founded at Rome in 727 by Ina, king of the West Saxons, with consent of Pope Gregory II., and adjoining which the Saxon monarch built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, for the benefit of the English visiting Rome, with a place for the burial of those dying there. (See Matthew Westminster, p. 137.) Among persons of note who resided there was the exiled Buthred, king of the Mercians. Matthew Paris records that the school was augmented by Offa in 794, and converted into a hospital, called the Hospital of the Holy Spirit. After various casualties and fresh endowments it subsisted as a Hospital for Pilgrims, as Dr. Milner states, until the reign of Henry IV., when it was repaired by Sir Robert Knowles. Dr. Milner supposed that the hospital may have been dedicated anew at this period, under the title of the Blessed Trinity and St. Thomas the Martyr, by which it was still known when he wrote, having been brought back in 1578 to its original intention as a place of study for English youth.⁴ No evidence, however, appears to have been adduced in proof of the supposed identity of the institution thus designated with the ancient Saxon foundation in Rome, described as "*Hospitale apud ecclesiam S. Mariæ in Saxia in urbe Romana—quod Hospitale S. Spiritus communiter nuncupatur, et quod quidem Hospitale Anglorum dicitur, et Anglorum fuit hospicio deputatum.*"⁵ The indulgence granted in 1477 by Sixtus IV. confirming numerous indulgences conceded to this hospital by previous pontiffs, designates it "*Hospitale S. Spiritus in Saxia alme urbis*;"⁶ and we may hence conclude that the learned historian of Winchester was in error in the conjecture that its name had been changed early in the fifteenth century. It may be observed that the greater number of hospitals were dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr; and it is remarkable that so little should be known of a fraternity which appears, by the occurrence of so many matrices found in this country, to have had considerable relations with England during the fifteenth century.

Another document of the same description as those already noticed is in the possession of Mr. Maskell. It is in a few parts illegible, but from the general purport it appears to be a grant of the privilege of confraternity by William Lyale, priest and chaplain, acting on the behalf of the wardens and brethren of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, who had the privilege of choosing their own confessors. This document, which is dated 1461, the same year as that last described, is as follows:—

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticias presentes litere pervenerint,
Nos, Willelmus Lyale, presbiter et capellanus honeris [sic] Sepulcri domini

⁴ Gent. Mag. lxi. p. 1177.

edit.; from Escheat Roll 20 Edw. III.

⁵ Mon. Ang. vol. vi. p. 1116. Caley's

⁶ Amort, de Orig. Indulg. p. 169.

nostri Jhesu Christi in Jerusalem, procurator ecclesiarum in q
 perperit alvus (?) virginalis. Noverit universitas vestra quod, cum
 in privilegiis apostolicis per sacrosanctam sedem apostolicam dicti Sepulcri
 custodibus et ejusdem loci confratribus ab antiquis temporibus indultis, et
 per eandem sedem de novo confirmatis, quamplures indulgentie contineantur,
 quarum, licet non omnes, quedam sequuntur, videlicet, quod omnes confratres
 et consorores dicti sepulcri possint eligere sibi, tociens quociens voluerint,
 ydoneos confessores seculares vel regulares, qui eis valeant concedere plenam
 remissionem omnium peccatorum suorum de quibus sunt vere contriti et confessi,
 casibus sedi apostolice duntaxat exceptis, presbiteris, clericis, ac viris
 religiosis, cujuscunque ordinis aut habitus fuerint, necnon [omnibus ad]
 hanc fraternitatem admissis, qui de bonis suis dicto Sepulcro aliquid donaverint,
 quicquid per inpotenciam, negligenciam, oblivionem, aut corporis debilitatem
 in divinis vel horis canonicis omiserint, per ydoneos confessores gracia
 collacionis predictae penitus eis remittetur. Nos igitur, ex auctoritate nobis
 in hac parte commissa, Ricardum Erle in confratrem nostrum generosum⁸ recepimus
 ad privilegia omnium indulgentiarum concessarum, quarum summa ad octo millia
 annorum et totidem quadragenarum, ac triginta millia missarum, necnon
 et totidem spalteriorum,⁹ ex primitiva largicione apostolorum Petri et Pauli,
 cum multiplici graciarium augmento eorum omnium successorum usque in presens,
 indulgentiarumque incrementis a singulis Romanis pontificibus in futurum
 perpetue concedendarum missarum, oracionum, ac omnium aliorum terre
 sancte suffragiorum, et Sepulcri domini Jhesu Christi in Jerusalem,
 ipsum volumus esse participem. In cujus rei testimonium sigilli nostri
 presentes facimus appensione communiri, anno domini millesimo cccc.^{mo} sexagesimo primo.

A fragment only of a seal of dark coloured wax remains appended by a parchment label. The form was oval or circular, not pointed oval; the device appears to have been a cross, with the crown of thorns suspended over the transverse limbs; the scourge and a branch, probably the hyssop, are introduced in the field. On the sinister side there appears to be a second cross; the design may have consisted of the three crosses upon Calvary. A few small traces only of the legend may be seen.

In vol. xii. of this Journal, p. 292, we gave another document from Mr. Maskell's Collection, being a certificate, dated in 1478, by a knight, Humfrey Nanfaunt, captive among the Turks, that monies had been paid for his redemption, and for the purchase of the benefit of a Papal Indulgence which also authorised the choice of a private confessor. In Sir Peter Leycester's Cheshire, p. 376, mention is found of a document of still earlier date, granting the like privilege, as follows:—

“Sir John Seyville, Knt., brother of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Procurer of the Pardon or Indulgence of the Castle of St. Peter, (by virtue of this Indulgence of Pope Alexander V. granted to all those who have put their helping hand to the fortification of the said Castle, that they shall chuse themselves a confessor) now granteth to Hugh de Toft and Alice his wife, because of their charity and aid towards the

⁷ The document is here much damaged. This passage may perhaps have had reference to those churches in the Holy Land mentioned by Amert, *De Origine Indulgentiarum*, pp. 217, 219, and of which Bethlehem was one.

⁸ A word seems to have been erased here, and *generosum* written over the erasure in different ink.

⁹ *Sic*. The word occurs elsewhere thus written, and also *Spalmus* for *Psalmus*, *Spalmodia*, &c. See Ducange.

said Castle, full liberty by the Pope's authority to chuse themselves a confessor; whereunto the seal of the Indulgence for the said Castle is affixed. Dated 'apud Templum Bruer,' A.D. 1412."¹

I am not aware that any impression of a seal of the Indulgence of the Castle of St. Peter has been noticed. It appears, however, that the Indulgences in question were in considerable request, since not less than five matrices have been found in this country, each of them with the legend,—*Sigillum Indulgentie Hospitalis Castri Sancti Petri*.—The device is, in each instance, a castellated building within an embattled wall, in which is a gateway with the portcullis half raised. Within, over a similar gateway with a portcullis, stands the Holy Lamb; over this are embattled turrets, with a central tower above all, in which a bell is suspended. One of these matrices, in possession of Mr. T. Sharp of Coventry in 1806, is figured *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxvii. part ii. pp. 1021, 1029, and described vol. lxxvi. part ii. p. 893; another is figured *ibid.*, p. 1105; and a third, of much more elaborate design, in the same volume, p. 793, where it is stated to have been lately found in an orchard at the Marquis Townshend's farm called Oaklands in Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire.² The brass face had been gilt but was much worn. This matrix is now in the British Museum. I have recently received from Matthew Dawes, Esq., F.S.A., an impression of a fourth matrix, now belonging to him, and found some years since in a field at Borough Hill near Walton-on-Trent. It resembles that described, and appears to be in very perfect preservation. A fifth, inferior in execution, was in the Tyssen Collection, and is now in the possession of Mr. Hankinson. I am indebted to the Rev. S. Blois Turner for an impression.

In closing these notices of a subject which, so far as I recollect, does not appear to have been hitherto examined with the attention which it may well claim, in connection with the social and religious conditions of our country in the century immediately preceding the Reformation, it were scarcely necessary to advert to Chaucer's graphic description of the Pardoner, or to the keen satire of Piers Ploughman. They are familiar to all who are conversant with the literature of our country. The documents now placed before our readers, and the frequent occurrence of seals such as have been described,—the medals, as seals have sometimes been termed, of Mediæval History,—present to us evidence of the extensive distribution of Indulgences in the fifteenth century. The increasing eagerness for their acquisition must necessarily have opened the door to various abuses, to which it were needless here to advert. As early as the year 1300 the Council of Cologne had deemed it advisable to check the intrusion of the "*Questionarii goliardi*," who carried about Indulgences from door to door; and, in like manner the Council of Mayence, in the following century, peremptorily again animadverted upon the "*abusum Questionariorum, qui quotidie excrescit*." At a later period, it will be remembered, the evils consequent upon such practices in our own country were met with summary severity: by the stat. 22 Hen. VIII., 1530, all proctors and pardoners going about in any county without sufficient authority were to be treated as vagabonds.

ALBERT WAY.

¹ Reprinted in Ormerod's *Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 395. On the back of the deed is written an abrogation in Latin.

² A communication on the subject by

Mr. Hamper will also be found *Gent. Mag.* vol. i. p. 391. Among seals in Horace Walpole's possession was one for Indulgences by Pope Eugenius IV.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

June 1, 1860.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The subject of Mediæval Plate and Goldsmiths' Work having been announced for special illustration at this meeting, an extensive and valuable collection of specimens, including many beautiful in their design, highly interesting as exemplifications of mediæval taste, and also as illustrative of manners and customs, was displayed through the liberality of numerous members of the Institute and their friends on this occasion. Mr. Digby Wyatt and Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., pointed out the remarkable features of the principal objects brought for examination, of which a general enumeration will be found subjoined. (See p. 262.)

Mr. FRANKS read the following communication which he had received from Mr. Albert Way, addressed from Turin, and relating to certain objects of interest which had lately come under his observation in the south of France.

"The courteous and learned *Conservateur* of the Museum and Library at Avignon, M. Augustin Deloye, to whom I presented a copy of the collection of inscriptions upon the Roman pigs or ingots of lead found in England, published in our Journal (vol. xvi. p. 22), informed me that a similar object was preserved in the Museum under his charge, and he requested me to communicate to the Institute a short note of the discovery, and of the inscription which it bears. I am at this moment unable to ascertain whether the existence of such a *saumon de plomb* in the south of France is known to our friend Mr. James Yates, or has been mentioned in his memoir in the Transactions of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society (vol. viii. p. 17), but I think it probable that it had not escaped his indefatigable research. I was previously aware only of the discovery of three Roman pigs of lead in France, namely, one at Châlons-sur-Saône, and two in Normandy, described by the Abbé Cochet. The *saumon* at Avignon, as M. Deloye stated, was found in 1850 at Barri, in the district known as Le Forez, near the Lyonnais. The spot where the discovery occurred is at no great distance from the *Via Domitiana*, and the heavy mass of lead may have been deposited whilst in course of conveyance by that line of ancient communication: no mines of lead are known to exist in the neighbourhood. The form of the pig is precisely similar to that of the examples in the British Museum, but it is rather smaller, the dimensions of the largest face being about 19 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$, the thickness $4\frac{1}{2}$. The inscription is very distinct, and in letters in relief—*SEGVSIATVC*—which, as M. Deloye observed, do not appear to have been satisfactorily explained.

There was an ancient tribe, as he stated, called Segusiavi, and it had been conjectured that the last letter—*c*—might signify *cuderunt*, but this, as he remarked, is a word scarcely suitable to the operations of casting metal. According to another interpretation, the legend was supposed to signify *Segusia Vicus*, and it was conceived that some connection might be traced with the village of *Suze la Rousse*, which is in the vicinity. It may be remembered that an inscription on the side of the pig in the British Museum, bearing the name of Britannicus, ends with the letter *c*, but I have had no means of searching for some word more appropriate than *cuderunt*. Besides the inscription the pig bears a symbol in form of an arrow or an anchor, cut upon the surface, probably a mark of manufacture. The *saumon* was presented to the Avignon Museum in 1850 by MM. Breton. It is remarkable that so few relics of this description should have been noticed in France. M. Deloye also called my attention to the sculpture of the triumphal car, found at Vaisons near Avignon and now in the Museum at the latter place, which supplies undeniable proof in regard to the disputed question concerning the use of horse-shoes by the Romans, attached by nails as in modern times. In this curious sculpture the hoof of one of the horses drawing a *biga* shows the extremities of four of the nails, passing through the hoof, and the shoe is distinctly seen, precisely resembling that of modern times. He pointed out also another very curious sculpture, namely, the figure of a Gaulish warrior of life size, leaning upon a large oblong buckler, having a central *umbo* attached by a transverse plate and four rivets: the fashion and form of this shield strikingly recalled that of the curious oblong shields from the Thames and elsewhere, to which you have recently called the attention of antiquaries as relics of a late Celtic population in England. Similar shields occur likewise on the triumphal arches in the south of France, at Orange, and Carpentras, and they are in those instances ornamented with figures of storks, penannular armlets, crescents possibly representing torques, and other ornaments arranged upon the flat surface of the buckler, with little tablets at intervals, inscribed with Gaulish names. These military decorations displayed upon the shield, and directly associated, as I apprehend, with the individual warrior to whom it had belonged, struck me as very remarkable. The storks, which are introduced in the intervals of a cruciform ornament, the limbs of which issue from the central *umbo*, appeared specially interesting, as recalling the occurrence of some animal form which was, I remember, discovered by yourself on one of the oblong oval shields in our own country.

"I noticed among the paintings in the Avignon Gallery a small portrait on panel of Henry VII., possibly contemporary, of a type well known, and of which I think an example exists in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries; its existence at Avignon may be worth stating, and it will no longer do duty as a Louis XII., the name heretofore given to it. I may add that the portrait noticed in the Guide Books as resembling Knox, is not of the reformer; it actually bears an inscription showing that it was intended for Nostradamus.

"I have only to add, in case any of our members should visit Lyons, that the extensive museum bequeathed to the city in 1850 by M. Lambert, has at length been arranged for inspection; it contains numerous relics of great interest, not only of the Roman period, but also examples of mediæval art, enamels, ivories, glass, fictile productions, matrices of

seals, &c. The museum has, moreover, lately acquired several very remarkable relics from the silt of the Rhone and that of the Saone, and from other places. I was particularly struck with a head of Juno, having a votive inscription in silver letters on the diadem. It is of bronze and of great beauty. Also a bronze statue of Jupiter, nearly of life size. I noticed an interesting pair of dies for coining *denarii* of Faustina Junior; antique dies are objects, I believe, of uncommon occurrence."

Mr. JAMES YATES observed, that he had become acquainted with the existence of the pig of Roman lead preserved at Avignon, as stated by Mr. Albert Way, through an interesting notice which he had received from a distinguished French archaeologist, M. Auguste Bernard. This *saumon de plomb* has been described by that writer in a work recently honoured with a medal by the Institute of France, and thus entitled,—"*Description du pays des Ségusiaves, pour servir d'introduction à l'histoire du Lyonnais*;" 8vo, Paris, 1858. Mr. Yates remarked that M. Bernard considers this relic of ancient metallurgy in France to have been obtained from lead mines in the department of the Loire, the district occupied by the *Segusiavi*. M. Bernard was disposed to interpret the inscription upon the pig as signifying—*Segusiavi cuderunt*. It may possibly signify *curaverunt*. It must be observed that some diversity of opinion appears to exist among those who have devoted attention to the ancient geography of Gaul, not only as regards the limits of territory occupied by the Gallic people in question, but also as to their name, which, according to some authorities, should be written *Segusiani*. See the references to Cæsar, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, and other writers, in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Geography.

Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P., offered some observations upon the Collection of Plate formed on this occasion; he remarked that it was one of great beauty and interest, and exhibited among other articles a very good illustrative series of drinking cups, from the early bowl to the tall, covered hanaps, beakers, and tankards of a late period. The earliest drinking cups appear to have been either horns, or flat and shallow bowls, which were probably of wood, as exemplified in the Mazer bowl. The bowl seems after a time to have been set on a foot, which by degrees was elongated into a stem, as we see in the very early chalice, till it grew into the proportions of the tall hanap of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. The cups seem originally to have been without covers, but, when the practice of poisoning became prevalent, the cover appears to have been added as a security, and the person who brought the cup tasted, or assayed, the drink first. To this day the Germans continue to have small lids or covers on their tall beer-glasses or beakers. The cover also served to keep fresh what was in the cup or pot. The great proportion of early drinking cups must have been of wood or horn, for but few persons could have afforded cups of silver or other metal, and earthenware was not then in use. Some may have been of leather, those cups of that material that remain are mounted with silver, and are of a late date. The Mazer bowl is a good type of this shallow cup: the name Mazer means speckled, from being made of speckled wood, and is supposed to be derived from the old German word *maser*. *Maser Holz* signifies speckled wood, and is applied to the knotty excrescences of the maple, which were probably selected for bowls as well from their shape as the ornamental appearance of the wood, and possibly from some quality of the wood as not being liable to crack after being wet. Turned cups and bowls are in use at the present day, and when the

Skinners' Company used to make excursions on the Thames in their barge, a small turned wooden cup of sherry (sack) was given to each of the livery, and wine used to be served in wooden cups to the poor persons at the Maunday Charity at Whitehall. Many of the old mounted Mazer bowls which have come down to us, are made of half of the shell of a calabash or gourd, and the centre where the fibres are collected is covered by a boss, which was often enameled with a coat of arms, whilst the edge is protected and the cup deepened by the silver mounting, and though not of wood, the original term Mazer seems to have been applied to these and all wooden cups.

The display of spoons of various forms, submitted to the meeting, was very good—from the Apostle spoons of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to those of a late period. The earliest spoon known, except the coronation spoon preserved with the Regalia and figured by Mr. Shaw in his *Dresses and Decorations*, is the spoon of Henry VI., left by him at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, after the battle of Hexham. It has been figured in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iii. p. 297. This form of spoon (see woodcut,

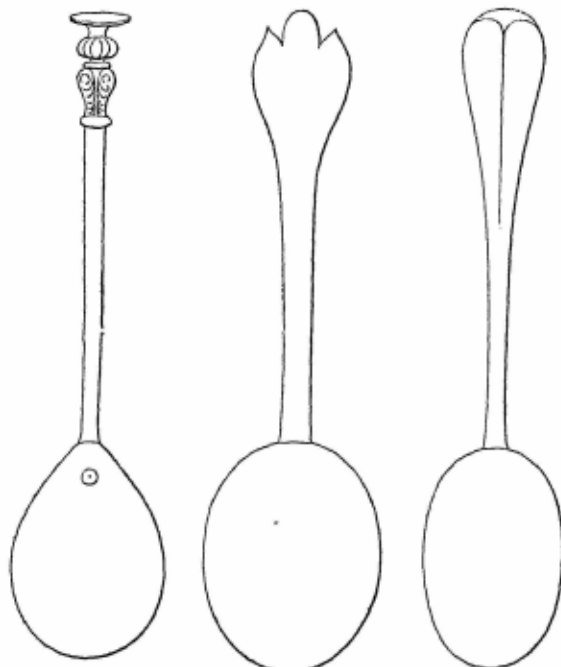


Fig. 1.
Sixteenth century.

Fig. 2.
Date, about 1667

Fig. 3.
Date, t. George I.

fig. 1), with some change in the ornament, continued till the restoration of Charles II., when an oval bowl and flat handle trifold at the end were introduced (woodcut, fig. 2). In the reign of George I. a new fashion was introduced (fig. 3), and continued as late as 1767. Spoons with figures

of Apostles at the top were made early in the sixteenth century; none exist earlier; and Stow states in his Annals that the fashion succeeded that of presenting christening shirts about the reign of Elizabeth. They were not always in sets, and seem frequently to have been presents. Few persons had many spoons, every one, even the King Henry VI. carrying his own, and cases of knife, fork, and spoon were very common in the sixteenth century. Most of the real Apostle spoons seem to be English; but the spoons with oval bowls and twisted handles with figures at the top are Dutch, and were made and given as presents at marriages and christenings in Holland as late as the present century. Many Apostle spoons are, however, now made by casting fresh figures and affixing them to old spoons.¹ The Apostle spoons given by Matthew Parker to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, about 1550, are very good examples; they are figured in the Publications Camb. Ant. Soc. vol. i. Much plate having the appearance of antique manufacture is now brought into England, and there is good reason to believe that a large manufactory of such fictitious ancient plate exists in the neighbourhood of Frankfort and at Vienna; this plate is variously marked, but many pieces are stamped with a small Italic 13 in a circle. This is believed to be a modern German stamp, and simply indicates a very low standard of silver. The electrotypic and other processes are also used for fabrication of such deceptive articles.

The Peruvian plate exhibited on this occasion by Mr. Rolls was pointed out by Mr. Morgan as well deserving of attention, being beautifully rich and elaborate in design and execution; its date may be about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it is probably unique.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the Rev. GREVILLE J. CHESTER.—A leaf-shaped arrow-head of yellow coloured flint, found in the pit at Hoxne, Suffolk, in which flint weapons of peculiar fashion have been discovered, with remains of the *Elephas primigenius*, at a considerable depth in clay dug for making bricks. These remarkable deposits have been already noticed (see p. 169 in this volume). The arrow-head, here figured, is skilfully and symmetrically formed, the point has unfortunately been broken; no other example of an arrow-head has hitherto been noticed at Hoxne. So far as Mr. Greville Chester had been able to ascertain, this uncommon relic lay in the same place with the large weapons and *lances de chats*. He stated that, according to his own observations on the spot, whilst those weapons occur to the full extent in depth of the deposit where the elephants' bones are found, the latter are never met with above a certain stratum. Leaf-shaped arrow-heads occur frequently in Ireland; they are generally very thin, and chipped all over with great care. Specimens are figured by Mr. Wilde in the Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, p. 22.



By the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—An electrotyped fac-simile of the remarkable piece of silver plate near Corbridge, in Northumber-

¹ See more detailed observations on the forms of spoons in this Journal, vol. ix. p. 301.

land, in February, 1735, and usually designated The Corbridge *Lanz*. The original, now in his Grace's possession at Alnwick Castle, was exhibited by his kind permission in the Temporary Museum at the meeting of the Institute at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1852. It measures 19 inches by 15 inches, and the weight is 149 ounces. The facsimile, skilfully executed by Mr. Franchi, and silvered by the electrotypic process, has reproduced the minutest details of the curious mythological group which appears upon this unique relic of Roman occupation in the North of Britain. The design upon it is partly embossed in low relief, and finished with the tool, the intervening spaces being occasionally engraved with small strokes of the burin, or stippled with the point. The scene is composed of five figures: first, Diana, holding an unstrung bow, as if returning from the chase; before her is an altar, and under her feet is introduced an urn, from which water flows, as if typifying the source of a river or a fountain; under the altar is a hound looking upwards at the goddess. Next appears Minerva, wearing a helmet; the Gorgon's head is seen upon her breast; she stands under a spreading tree, in the branches of which is an eagle with other birds. Juno, as it has been supposed, is next represented; she holds a kind of *hasta pura*, and turns towards the other goddesses. Under her feet, in the lower division of the subject, is a stricken stag, possibly referable to Diana, goddess of the chase. The three figures already described are standing; at the side of Diana is a seated figure, supposed to represent Vesta, or possibly Latona. She holds in her right hand a spindle wound around with yarn; her head is veiled; a kind of pedestal or altar formed of eight steps appears at her left, and behind this is a column surmounted by a globe. This goddess turns towards Apollo, who is seen standing under a canopy or open temple, with Corinthian columns. He holds a bow in his left hand, and a branch or flower in his right, which is held out towards the seated goddess. Underneath is seen a flaming altar, and also the gryphon, the usual attribute of Apollo. The signification of this mythological scene has not been satisfactorily explained. The column, at the foot of which a female figure is seated, may remind the numismatist of the reverse of certain Roman coins with the legend *Securitas*, as Mr. Akerman has pointed out, and he has observed that this symbol may here possibly suggest the interpretation of the subject, which may be referable to the security of the province of Britain, in some period of peace. It would doubtless greatly enhance the interest of this remarkable relic if we could establish its connection with any event in the period of Roman sway in our own country; this, however, is scarcely to be expected. According to another conjecture, the scene may relate to a very different subject, and present a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes the autumnal equinox. Another, and more probable, interpretation has suggested that the group may have been intended to represent the apotheosis of a Roman empress, typified by the figure of one of the chief heathen goddesses.¹ As regards the uses for which this sumptuous object was destined, it seems probable that it may have been for some sacrificial purpose, in the ceremonial of pagan worship, and that we may consider it to be one of the *Lances pandæ*, to which allusion is made by Virgil and other classical writers, in which the reeking entrails of the victims were placed.

¹ See Akerman's *Archæological Index*, p. 116; Hodgson's *Hist. of Northumberland*, part ii. vol. iii. p. 246.

According to some antiquaries, however, it may have been one of the dishes used in solemn feasts among the Romans, and which were occasionally of enormous dimensions, since we learn from Horace that one of these silver *lances* was of sufficient capacity to hold a wild boar; and Pliny mentions that their weight was from 100 to 500 pounds. Many valuable relics have been found at Corbridge, which is supposed to be the position of the *Corstopitum* of the Itinerary, and is situated upon the Watling Street, where it crosses the Tyne, about three miles south of the Roman Wall. The *Lana* was found by a girl, daughter of a blacksmith at Corbridge, whilst collecting sticks on the north side of the river, about 200 yards below the bridge. She noticed a corner of the dish projecting from the bank, and, having dragged the object out, she took it to her father, who cut off a raised foot or rim upon which it stood, and took this as a sample to Newcastle, where he sold it for 1*l.* 16*s.*; he subsequently carried the *Lana* thither, for which he obtained 31*l.* 10*s.*, or 4*s.* 6*d.* an ounce. The discovery became known, and the Duke of Somerset, as lord of the manor, claimed the plate, and obtained an injunction in Chancery to prevent its being melted down by the purchaser. It was ultimately delivered up to the Duke. It deserves mention that two other pieces of Roman plate have been found near Corbridge, one of them being a small bason, ornamented with foliage, and bearing the Christian monogram; the other was a small two-handed vase. A beautiful Roman gold ring likewise found at Corbridge, and now in possession of the Duke of Northumberland, has been figured in this Journal, vol. vii. p. 192. It is remarkable that King John, according to Leland, caused search to be made for treasure at this place. A representation of the *Lana*, of the same dimensions as the original, was engraved and published by Mr. William Shaftoe; it has been figured on a smaller scale in Hutchinson's History of Northumberland, also in Hodgson's History, and in Bruce's Roman Wall. On the reverse of the *Lana* certain characters are seen, stippled in dots. Of this inscription an electrotyped facsimile was exhibited. They probably indicate the weight.

By the Very Rev. Dr. Rock.—A silver-gilt chalice, of the fourteenth century, the work of Master Bartholomew of Atri, in the Neapolitan States, and supposed to have been one of the numerous chalices which belonged to Pope Boniface VIII., 1294-1303. He was of the noble Roman house of Gaetani, and the chalice had been preserved in possession of that family until the present Prince Gaetani parted with it to the Abbate Hamilton, at the sale of whose collection, in 1853, it was purchased by Dr. Rock. The broad part of the foot is beautifully wrought with vine-leaves, and around the stem is the following inscription in niello:—ANTONIVS · SABINI · NOTARIS (sic) · FECIT · ME · FIBRI · A · MAGISTRO · BARTOLOMEO · SIR · PAVLI · DE · ATRI—The words are separated by ornaments resembling saltires.

By Mr. WHITEHEAD.—A large *navicula* or *nef*, of silver gilt; possibly intended to be used as an alms-dish, or table ornament, in form of a ship.

By the Hon. ROBERT CURZON, jun.—Two sets of silver bells, about 16 in. high, which had been affixed as ornaments on the two cylinders upon which the *Sefer Torah*, or M.S. Pentateuch, is rolled, according to the usage of the Jewish synagogue. These wooden rollers are designated the trees of life, in allusion to Prov. c. iii. v. 18,—“She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her.” The hands of infants, brought into the synagogue at the age of six months, are laid upon these wooden rollers of the Book of the Law. Leusden observes, that in the synagogues of the wealthy Spanish

Jews the rollers are decorated with various ornaments resembling turrets, formed of gold, silver, and other precious accessories, and he describes a ceremony called the Rejoicing of the Law, in which he saw in Spain about sixty MSS. of the Pentateuch, charged with various sumptuous ornaments, borne thrice around the synagogue by as many Israelites* (Philologus Hebr. p. 404, diss. 34.) Mr. Curzon obtained a silver breastplate and a sceptre with the curious coronets of bells exhibited.—Three silver basons or dishes for rose-water (*pelves*), formerly used on occasions of state at the close of a repast. One of them, dated 1514, belonged to William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury; the second had been part of the plate belonging to Archbishop Tillotson, consecrated in 1691; each of these measures 20 in. in diam.; the third belonged to Archbishop Howley, 1828; diam., about 26 in. The memoirs by the late Mr. Hudson Turner in this Journal, vol. ii. pp. 173, 258, give many curious details regarding the usages of domestic life in connection with the dining table and its appendages; that able antiquary has observed, that "so long as people were compelled to the occasional use of their fingers in dispatching a repast, washing before as well as after dinner was indispensable to cleanliness, and not a mere ceremony. The ewers and basins for this purpose were generally of costly material and elaborate fabric."—Arch. Journ. vol. iv. p. 260.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE.—A silver cup, formerly in possession of the first Lord Cornwallis, elevated to the peerage in 1661 for the active part he had taken in the civil wars, and his faithful adherence to Charles II. It is formed of coronation medals of that sovereign, and the following inscription is engraved round the bottom of the cup—These medals were given to Frederic 1st Lord Cornwallis, Comptroller of the Household to Charles II., as his Coronation Fee, April 23, 1661.—There are 95 medals, arranged so as to display the obverses and reverses alternately. Obv. head of the king to the right, crowned;—CAROLVS II · D · G · ANG · SCO · FR · ET · HI · REX.—Rev. the king seated, a flying genius places a crown upon his head;—EVERSO MISSVS SVCCVRRERE SECLO XXIII · APRIL · 1661. This medal was struck by Thomas Simon; it is figured in Vertue's catalogue of his works, pl. 38, and in Pinkerton's Medals, pl. 28.

By Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—Several pieces of ancient plate, of various periods, consisting of a fine silver laver or dish for washing the hands after a repast; a silver sconce; a small gilt casket, richly ornamented with figures; a jeweled crucifix, date 1679; a box of silver gilt filagree work; a pomander; an enameled vinaigrette; and a silver scent bottle, a specimen of the skilful workmanship of Dassier.

By Mr. W. W. E. WYNNE, M. P.—A collection of silver spoons, of English manufacture, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart. They consisted of an example, of Elizabethan character, date 1565, with a plain straight handle; six spoons with flat button-shaped heads, date 1616; and nine Apostle spoons, date 1624.—Also, an Apostle spoon of unusual form, of foreign manufacture.—A beautiful box of silver embossed and parcel-gilt, supposed to be the work of Moser; it was formerly in the possession of Mrs. Sydney Wynne, sister of the first Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.—A silver case, containing 30 silver counters, described as engraved by Simon Pass, and presenting a series of royal portraits, concluding with that of Charles I.—A beautiful case of silver filagree, containing 44 counters, also of filagree work.—A silver box, on the lid of which is engraved the concealment of Charles II.

in the oak, and the box is inlaid with portions of the wood of the tree. It was formerly in the possession of the late Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart.—A travelling case, with silver fittings, date 1759; formerly the property of William Wynne, of Wern, co. Caernarvon, who died 1766.

By Mr. ROLLS.—A remarkable collection of Peruvian plate of most curious character. It was taken by General Paroissien from the mint in Lima at the expulsion of the Spaniards and the entrance of General San Martin, July 12, 1821. It had remained in that depository, as it is supposed, for upwards of a century, having been consigned to the mint at the banishment of the Jesuits. This valuable plate was manufactured by the Indians, according to tradition, under the direction of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century.

By Mr. PHILLIPS.—A fine plate of silver, representing the Adoration of the Shepherds; *repoussé* work delicately chased; dimensions 12½ in. by 9 in.; it bears a monogram composed of the letters P and V, with the date 1607. These are supposed to be the initials of Vianen. We are indebted to Mr. G. Scharf for the observation, that there was a silver plate by that artist, described as chased and in a black frame, in the collection of Charles I., according to the catalogue published by Bathoe and Vertue, p. 1, no. 3.—A beautifully engraved silver salver.—A large ebony cross, with silver figures of Our Lord and the Virgin; date sixteenth century.—A *bénitier* of silver gilt, *repoussé* work, with a crucifix of coral, the figure of Our Lord being formed of a single piece of coral more than five inches in length, surrounded by a frame ornamented with coral figures of angels bearing emblems of the Passion. This fine object was formerly in the chapel of the Ginori Palace.

By the EARL of ILCHESTER.—Silver-gilt knife and fork, date 1750; two silver-gilt spoons, date 1700, one of them ornamented with a lion, the other with a dog; a knife and fork of the same date; and a teapot, date 1713.

By Mr. J. H. ANDERDON.—Silver knife and fork, and spoons, of beautiful workmanship.

By Mr. T. G. SAMBROOKE.—A bowl of steatite mounted in silver, enriched with enamel; oriental work.—A fine example of the so-called Persian ware, now ascertained to have been made at Lindo in the Isle of Rhodes, mounted in silver with the plate mark of the time of Elizabeth.—Nine silver-gilt Apostle spoons, English and Dutch work, seventeenth century.

By Mr. FARRER.—An ivory cup; a silver-mounted cocoa-nut; and a vase of crystal, with mountings of tasteful cinquecento workmanship.

By Mr. DEXTER.—An ancient silver *tazza* or cup; also a silver drinking cup, date 1552.

By Mr. MAGNIAC.—A remarkable reliquary, in form of a human foot, richly jeweled; also, crucifixes, with several other precious specimens of mediæval goldsmiths' work.

By Mr. W. STUART.—A sculptured tablet of black marble, representing the *Mater Dolorosa*, the Virgin supporting the dead body of Our Lord upon her knees; it is enclosed within a frame ornamented with lapis lazuli.

By Mr. G. HAINES.—Twelve silver-gilt Apostle spoons; date seventeenth century.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M. P.—A parcel-gilt double saltcellar, for salt and pepper, with a small box at the top probably for powdered spices; English plate, date 1598.—A set of twelve Dutch spoons, given as presents at marriages and christenings; also a set of eighteen spoons, each having

the figure of St. Andrew on the handle; six are gilt, six parcel-gilt, and six are of silver without gilding; they are possibly Russian.—A silver-gilt tankard, made at Nuremberg, date early in the seventeenth century; a chased parcel-gilt tankard, probably of the eighteenth century; and an ivory tankard, mounted in silver-gilt, a work of the same period, probably German.—A small massive silver-gilt cream jug, in form of a shell; date probably about 1700.—The Guild-cup of the Worshipful Company of Carriers of Frankenthal, in the Palatinate, as appears by the inscription—*Zünft Becher der löblichen Karcher in Frankenthal, anno 1667*, after which are the names of the two *Zünft Meister*, masters of the company, and a device, a trihedron, with the motto—*Got ist unser Eckstein*—God is our corner-stone. After this are inscribed several quaint rhyming verses, which may be thus rendered:—

A lean horse is much to be pitied,
For it gets severely beat at its work;
When it sticks in a slough
Its master says,—Pack out of this,
Or I shall leave you to perish,
And die in this quagmire.
Severe masters practise also
This usage towards their servants,
That they treat them hardly, and work them
Till there is no marrow to be found in their bones.

A representation is here engraved of a sorry horse dragging a loaded cart through a slough, and the driver beating him.—Six gilt spoons with handles in form of chimæras; they are of Italian design, but the plate-mark appears to show that they are of German work.—A parcel-gilt cup standing on three pomegranates; also two silver beakers; these pieces of plate are probably of recent workmanship, fabricated in Germany in imitation of ancient models.—A collection of Chamberlains' keys, of gilt metal; they bear the arms or ciphers of Emperors of Germany, and of Russia; of kings of England, Denmark, Prussia, Spain, and Bavaria; of electors of Cologne, Mayence, Trèves, Bavaria, Saxony, and Baden; also of prince bishops of Bamberg.—A curious double key; on one side of the handle appears the arms of the Imperial City of Nuremberg, on the other the Imperial Eagle. Hence it may be supposed to have been of an official character, possibly the master-key of one of the authorities of that city.

By Mr. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A silver gilt tobacco box, finely chased with ornaments in high relief; probably of Dutch workmanship.—A small box of gilt metal, so constructed as to open by pressing its sides; it is encased with pierced or open work of chased steel, representing trophies; the cross of St. John of Jerusalem occurs among the details. It is supposed to be of Maltese work, about the close of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. H. DURLACHER.—A pair of gold bracelets, ornamented with enamels of cinquecento work; a bronze handle of a dagger, originally gilt, Italian work of the sixteenth century; a pair of candlesticks of very beautiful damascened work, supposed to be Venetian, sixteenth century, height 19 inches; also several silver covered cups and tankards, one of the latter ornamented with coins inlaid; a silver-mounted cocoa nut cup and cover, with beautifully engraved and chased mounts; a small tankard, with the date 1579, engraved with portraits of Reformers; a curiously fashioned silver urn, elaborately engraved, with three spouts, and standing on three

feet, the supports being in form of Caryatides; a stag forming a drinking cup; also a horse bearing a shield, and adapted for the like purpose; a Mazer bowl; and a cross of cinquecento work, ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols, armorial escutcheons, and a group of figures of Saints chased; it formerly belonged to Fénelon and bears his seal.

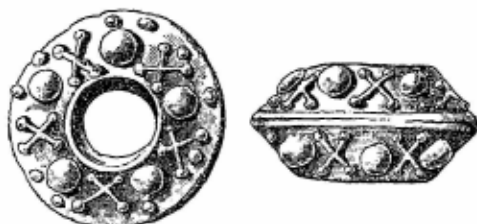
By Dr. FREKE.—A collection of silver two-handled drinking cups, candle cups, tankards, &c., thirty-eight in number, ranging in date from 1580 to the close of the seventeenth century.

By Mr. S. HODGKINSON.—Three silver gilt drinking cups, of Flemish and German workmanship, cent. xvi.; and other specimens of various periods.

By Mr. WEBB.—Thirteen valuable examples of ancient goldsmiths' work; consisting of a very remarkable relic of gold, described as Byzantine; chalices; reliquaries; a silver statuette; a jewel, of Spanish work, with a representation of the Virgin; another, of gold, representing the crucifixion; a third, of circular form, with the Head of St. John the Baptist; also several highly curious covered vases of silver.

By Mr. EDMUND WATERTON, F. S. A.—A rare edition of the Treatise *Dell' Oreficeria* by Cellini, printed at Florence by Valente Panizzi in 1568. The following note from Mr. Waterton accompanied this volume.—“As this day is specially appointed for the display of old plate, I have, at the suggestion of my friend Mr. Morgan, laid upon the table a rare work which possesses considerable interest on the present occasion. It is the original edition of the Treatise on the goldsmiths' craft, by Benvenuto Cellini, which was printed during the lifetime of that inimitable artist.”

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—An example of a class of circular leaden objects the use of which is doubtful. (See woodcut, orig. size.) They are about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, with a round perforation about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter; both sides being equally chamfered to an obtuse edge, and ornamented sometimes with radiating lines and pellets, sometimes with figures more or less regular, and occasionally letters are added. The age and intention of



these objects, of which specimens have occurred in various parts of England, is uncertain. It has been conjectured that they may have been weights, or have served as a counterpoise sliding along the beam of some apparatus for weighing, like a stilyard, and the central perforation, which in all examples is of considerable diameter, appears adapted to such use. It has also been thought that they were affixed to the distaff, and may have been used as whorls, or *verticilla*. The circumference is, however, in some instances brought to so thin and sharp an edge as to be inconvenient apparently for such an use. Several examples were sent as contributions to the Temporary Museum lately formed at the Meeting of the Institute at

Gloucester; one of them, exhibited by Mr. Waterton, was found with various mediæval objects in the bed of the lake at Walton Hall, Yorkshire; another found near Rome had been obtained there by him in the present year; a third, exhibited by Mr. Carrick, of Carlisle, was found at Brampton, Cumberland. Upon this, and likewise on an example found at Thorpe Bassett, in Worcestershire, and communicated to the Institute by the late Mr. Allies, appeared on one side a star of six rays, with pellets intervening, and on the other side letters rudely formed, with a heart, quatrefoil and cross. A conjectural reading of these characters— $\times H \cdot 6 \cdot a$.—has been supposed to signify—*Henricus 6 Anglie*—but this explanation may be considered doubtful. This specimen is now preserved in the Worcester Museum. Other objects of this description have been brought before the Institute at various times. Among these may be mentioned one found at Lincoln, and now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Trollope; another, found at Blackwell Hall near Darlington and there preserved, is figured in Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe's History of that town, p. 374; and a specimen was sent to the Institute by the late Mr. Adamson, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, who obtained it with a collection of coins formed by Cardonell the Scottish antiquary. The weight of these objects varies considerably. That obtained at Cambridge and here figured, weighs 602 grains; the weight in other instances amounts to 650 grains and upwards; that found at Lincoln as above noticed weighs 950 grains. It is remarkable that leaden objects similar in fashion and dimensions have occurred at Athens, and other ancient sites in Greece; they are ornamented likewise with radiating lines and pellets; on one of them appear four female figures holding torches. Some of these Greek specimens have their edges indented or roweled; it deserves observation that in these, and also in specimens found in England, the central perforation almost invariably shows very slight indication of being worn by friction.

July 7, 1860.

The Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

The noble President, in opening the proceedings, took occasion to allude to the friendly encouragement which the Institute had received from Gloucester, in anticipation of their approaching meeting in that city; he requested the Rev. Edward Hill to state the arrangements which had been satisfactorily made in the selection of the objects of greatest local interest, among the very numerous points of attraction accessible from Gloucester. Lord Talbot expressed also the pleasure with which he perceived the general gratification afforded to the members and their friends by those interesting special exhibitions which, on the suggestion of Sir John Boileau and other zealous supporters of the Institute, had been originated during their present session with success beyond anticipation. He congratulated the Society on the results of this well devised proposition for giving to the periodical illustration of certain subjects of National Archæology, or of the History of Arts and Manners, a more systematic impulse and instructive tendency. He (Lord Talbot) perceived with satisfaction that on the present occasion the interest of the subject specially selected for illustration,—Historical Portraits,—had been cordially recognised. The liberality shown by numerous noble and tasteful collectors of miniature portraits, in entrusting

their choicest treasures for exhibition, had given to the series now brought together a value and attractive character unequalled probably on any former occasion.

Dr. HENRY JOHNSON communicated a report of the progress of the excavations at Wroxeter. Hypocausts and remains of ancient constructions had been disinterred in a continuous line from the East side of the two acres at present under the control of the Excavation Committee, through the liberality of the Duke of Cleveland, to their Western limit, adjoining the road to the village of Wroxeter. His Grace, it may be remembered, had conceded a space of four acres, placed at the disposal of the Committee, whose operations have for the present been limited to the complete investigation of a moiety of that area, namely the portion to the South and South-West of the "Old Wall." See the Plan by Mr. Hillary Davies given in this Journal, vol. xvi. p. 266. To the North of the court marked I in the Plan, and occupying the space between that building and the supposed *basilica* B, a chamber had been cleared of *débris*; it measures about 30 ft. in each direction, and appears to have been entered from the West by a wide opening in the wall, as if for folding doors. In the centre of the room is a large block of masonry, supposed to have been a table for certain artificers who may have here had their workshop. Close by was found a kind of furnace rudely formed or lined with clay, and the vitrified surface of the interior showed the effects of strong fire, as if the cavity had been used in fusing metal. The workmen engaged in the excavations consider it to have been a forge, and think that a short rude base of a column found *in situ* near it supported the anvil. Charcoal with numerous fragments of slag and half vitrified matter lay all around. Dr. Johnson described also a chamber recently laid open on the extreme East of the space examined adjacent to the "Old Wall;" a pavement entirely formed of white tesserae was here found, measuring about 12 ft. by 7, a space of about a foot wide being left all round the room, possibly, as had been conjectured, where seats may have been fixed along the walls. There are also some remains of tessellated decoration upon the wall affixed to it in a vertical position, and forming a kind of *guilloche* pattern in coloured tesserae. Dr. Johnson proceeded to notice a few of the relics lately added to the collection at the Museum in Shrewsbury, especially a singular bee-hive-shaped vessel of coarse red ware, about 9 inches in height, and bearing much resemblance in its construction to the modern drinking-fountain of pottery or metal in use for poultry. It has been described by Mr. Scarth in this volume, p. 247. Dr. Johnson had been informed by Mr. Mayer that similar *ficilia*, of unknown use, had been brought to light at Pompeii. This singular object has a small aperture near the bottom, having apparently been closed at top; it had a sort of handle on each of its sides; these handles were flat discs which projected only to a small extent on either side of the base, and may have served for suspension. The vessel being readily filled, when in an inverted position, with some liquid which owing to the effect of atmospheric pressure would obviously find its escape very slowly, may have served as a kind of hanging reservoir of small dimensions for some culinary or other domestic purpose.

Mr. J. E. LEE, the author of the interesting *Delineations of Roman Antiquities at Caerleon*, and to whom the Institute has been repeatedly indebted for information regarding the vestiges of *Isca Silurum*, sent the following communication:—

"The square tile from Caerwent, and the incised stone from Caerleon, represented in the etching which accompanies this note, may possibly be of sufficient interest to be noticed in the Journal.

"Little, however, can be said of either. The tile is of the common square form, so much used by the Romans, and the only peculiarity is that it bears the name of some individual four times: it is in fact covered by the scribbling, while the clay was yet moist, of some idle Roman, when sauntering over the brickyard. The interest attaching to it arises from its being probably a very fair specimen of what may be called the cursive hand of the British Romans. The name *Belicianus* (with a single l), occurs on one of the tombstones from Bulmore near Caerleon, and may possibly refer to the same individual. The letters upon the tile appear to have been formed by a metal or wooden stylus with the extreme point cut off.

"The incised stone (it is rather too thick to be called a slab), from Caerleon, has been discovered some time, but has never before been published. The figure, which is represented riding on a Dolphin, appears to be that of a female, but whether it is so, or it is intended for Cupid, who, it is well known, is frequently thus drawn on gems and I believe also in sculpture, I will not venture to decide. The forms of both the rider and the fish are not badly drawn, though the body of the former seems rather corpulent. The stone is not carved; the figures are merely in outline, rather deeply incised."

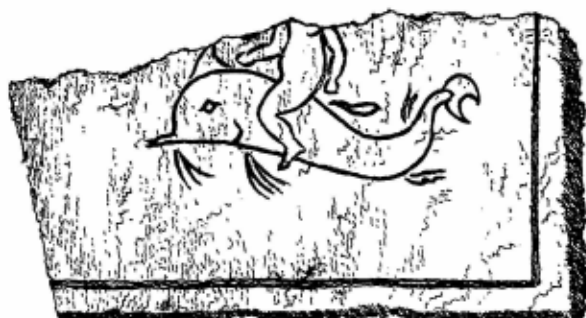
We are indebted to Mr. Lee's kindness for the etching here given, executed by himself, and presented in illustration of this notice.

The sepulchral stone found at Bulmore, to which Mr. Lee refers, is figured in his *Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon*, pl. xxiv. p. 37. It bears an inscription in memory of Julia Veneria; it was erected by Alesander (*sic*) her husband, and Julius Belicianus her son. The upper part of the stone forms a pediment on which a dolphin is sculptured. The names *Bellicius*, *Bellicinus*, *Beelicus*, and also *Bellianus*, *Bellenius*, &c., occur in inscriptions given by Gruter. *Bellienus* was the name of a family of the *Annia gens*; *Bellicianus* may have been a name derived from that of the town in Gaul, of some note in Cæsar's campaign against the *Allobroges*, *Bellicium*, or *Belica*, now known as *Belley*. It is situated about forty miles E. of Lyons. The termination *-ianus*, it is well known, usually indicated adoption, but examples occur of the *agnomen* given in memory of some remarkable deed or event, with this termination, which is found also in names derived from other causes. Inscriptions incised or slightly traced by a pointed tool upon Roman tiles have occurred elsewhere in this country, and these *graffiti*, if the term be admissible, are well deserving of observation. They occur not unfrequently upon fictile vessels, both of Samian and more ordinary ware. Gough, in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii. p. 141, ed. 1806, mentions an inscription "lightly hatched on a brick," found at the Roman station at Great Chesterford, Essex. It was in the possession of a farmer named Shepherd, living near the church at Chesterford, who had a collection of coins, &c., but it is now unfortunately lost. Mr. C. Roach Smith notices this inscription as figured by Gough, pl. iv. fig. 17; it is partly in a cursive hand; he observes that it resembled one which he had seen on a tile found at Silchester, executed with a sharp instrument while the clay was soft. *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 371. In Mr. Clayton's Museum of Antiquities at Chesters in Northumberland, a square tile similar to that found at Caerwent is pre-



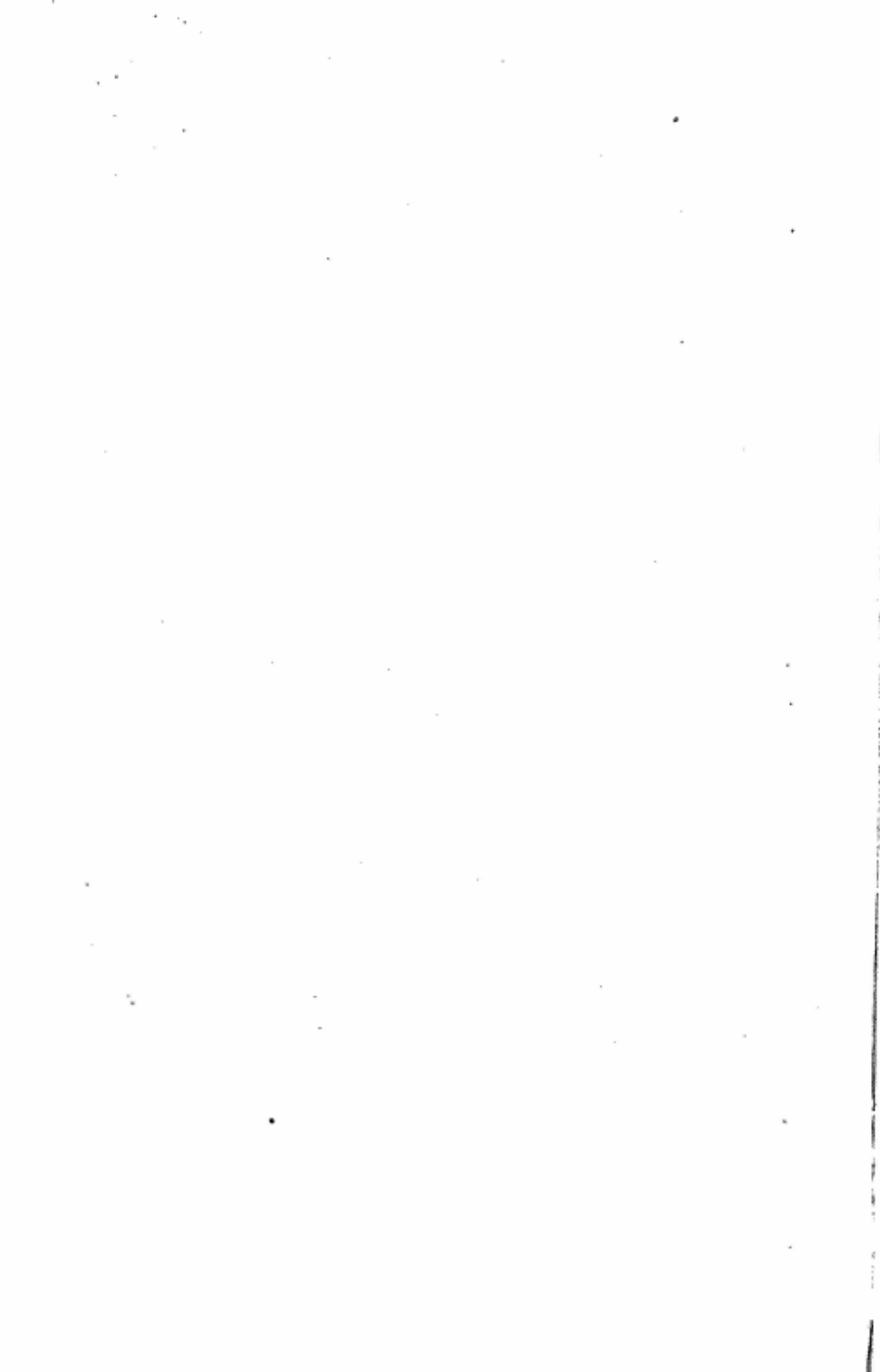
1 foot

C A E R W E N T



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C A E R L E O N



served. It was found at the station Cilurnum on the Roman Wall, and bears characters rudely traced whilst the clay was soft; among them appear the centurial mark and the letters URPI, possibly blundered for RUP, a name elsewhere found in the neighbourhood. It deserves notice, however, that on the handle of an amphora found at Binchester, occurs the stamp—VR—PI, with a cross-shaped character between VR and PI. Lysons has figured two wall-tiles found in the Roman villa at Woodchester, on which are traced the numbers xxxxi and xxxvi. respectively. Upon a fragment of tile from Colchester, now in the British Museum, is scored—PAMVS. Mr. Lee has figured a fragment of Samian on which is scratched the name INGENVI (Antiqu. of Caerleon, pl. iii.) and several examples of such *graffiti* upon fictile ware have been found by Lord Braybrooke at Chesterford, especially the fragment of a *poculum* inscribed—O AMICI BIBVN—possibly *ex hoc amici bibunt*. It is figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 16.

Mr. WESTON S. WALFORD communicated a notice of a Roll of Arms, belonging to Mr. Wilkinson Mathews, Q.C., and brought for exhibition by Mr. J. H. Mathews. This memoir has been printed in this volume, p. 217.

A photograph of an old list of Municipal Toasts long used on festive occasions at Wokingham, Berks, was brought by the late Mr. F. A. CARRINGTON, Recorder of that town. His sudden decease, shortly after this meeting, has been the occasion of sincere regret to his numerous friends.

The table of customary toasts at the Corporation entertainments is written on parchment in the old court hand which was retained as late as the seventeenth century. The comparatively ancient appearance of the character had led some persons to suppose that the writing might be as ancient as the time of Henry V., but the learned Recorder pointed out that it is not earlier than the reign of James I., as the Aldermen, High Steward, and Recorder, who are named in the list, were added to the Corporation by charter dated November 28, 1612. Mr. Carrington stated his opinion that the list had probably been prepared by George Wellington, the first Town Clerk appointed under this charter, for the Easter Tuesday dinner of the Corporation in 1613. The Toasts are as follows:—

Propinationes Municipales Wokingham.

1. Mater omnium sanctorum.
2. Rex.
3. Prosperitas Municipio Wokingham.
4. Aldermanus.
5. Capitalis seneschallus.
6. Recordator.
7. Communis Clericus.
8. Absentes socii.
9. Regina et familia.
10. Princeps Wallie.

(5. Apud diem Mercurii in septimana Paschae precedens Aldermanus gratiis.)

Mr. Carrington remarked that, if his conjecture were correct as regards the date of the document, the "Precedens Aldermanus," to whom thanks were given, was Anthony Bartlett, Esq., named in the Charter as first

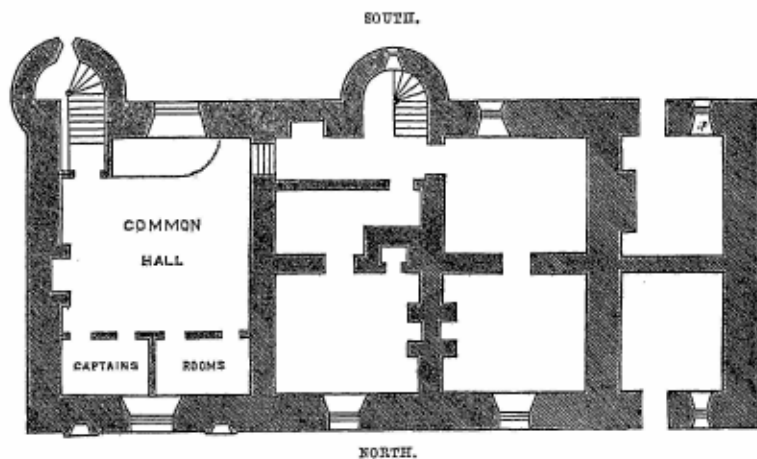
Alderman ; he retired from office under its provisions on Easter Tuesday, 1613.

The learned Recorder, in connection with ancient usages relating to Corporation Toasts, related a festive custom which prevailed at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire. At the close of every dinner and after the customary toasts, the head of the mace was unscrewed and the crown detached from the top ; the head having been filled with punch, and the crown replaced, it was handed to the Mayor, who drank Prosperity to the Town and Corporation, the principal guest at his right hand taking off the crown, saying, God save the King. The like ceremony was observed among the guests all round the table. At the dinner in 1813, in the first mayoralty of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Berkeley, Dr. Henry Jenner having refused to drink this toast was compelled to submit to the penalty of drinking salt and water. Mr. Carrington adverted to some instances of a similar convivial practice, and to the obsolete custom called "tucking," at the initiation of freshmen at Oxford, in which they were compelled to swallow a draught of salt and water, as described by the first Earl of Shaftesbury, in an autobiographical fragment printed in *Christie's Life* of that distinguished statesman.

Mr. Carrington read also some notices of the use of the Ducking Stool in the West Indies until comparatively recent times, and he placed before the meeting a sketch by Mr. Duncan Stewart, showing the mode of inflicting that ancient English punishment as retained in Bermuda in 1832. Mr. Carrington has given a detailed notice of the Cucking Stool formerly in general use in this country. See the *Wiltshire Magazine*, vol. i. p. 68 ; vol. vii. p. 25 ; and other notices in Mr. Wright's *Archæological Album*, p. 48.

Mr. F. T. DOLLMAN communicated some drawings accompanied by a ground plan and descriptive notices of the Tolbooth Prison in Edinburgh, demolished in 1817. The view of the south front exhibited by Mr. Dollman differed in some details from that given in Chambers' *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, p. 122, and in Dr. Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. i. p. 71, where a view of the north side may be found. Mr. Dollman gave a sketch of the history of the Tolbooth, the purposes for which the chambers had originally been used, for meetings of the Parliament and Councils, for the College of Justice instituted by James V. in 1537, and for assemblies in the earliest times of the Kirk of Scotland. It was subsequently degraded to baser uses until the gloomy fabric became invested with a fresh and extended celebrity as the Heart of Mid Lothian, the subject of such stirring scenes in the writings of Walter Scott. The associations of the forbidding structure with the tale of the Porteous riot and the captivity of Effie Deans have given to the Tolbooth an interest, which may suffice to justify a renewed notice of a building now destroyed, and of which descriptions more or less detailed have been published by several popular writers on Scottish antiquities. Mr. Dollman adverted to certain incidents associated with the ancient prison and the unhappy inmates there incarcerated ; the brutal severities also, even of comparatively recent times, by which the indignation of the philanthropist Howard was justly aroused, and of which Lord Cockburn gives a sad picture in the *Memoirs of his own Times*. The record of distinguished victims,—the gallant Montrose, Argyle, and other ill-fated occupants of the grim Tolbooth, has been made familiar to us through the writings of our accomplished friend Dr. Wilson, and also by Robert Chambers, both in his *Traditions* and his *Minor Antiquities of*

Edinburgh, and by other writers on the ancient condition of the Northern metropolis. In the plan of St. Giles's Church given by Dr. Wilson (*Memorials*, vol. ii. p. 222), the position of the Old Tolbooth is well shown; it appears also in Edgar's curious plan of Edinburgh in 1742, of which Mr. Chambers has given a copy in his *Reekiana*. The internal arrangements of the principal floor are here shown in a ground plan supplied by Mr. Dollman, who has also favoured us with a view of the south front, drawn for the engraver by himself, and showing the adjoining building at



Ground Plan of the principal floor, Old Tolbooth.

the west end, on the flat roof of which executions took place after the disuse of the Grass Market, in 1785, for such painful spectacles. The ground floor of that part of the building was occupied by shops, and at a later time converted into a guard-house for the city guard. Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to the *Heart of Mid Lothian*, chap. vi., gives a very graphic notice of the position of the sombre building and of the High-street and narrow passages around it, inconveniently yet picturesquely encumbered by stalls and shops, which occupied "every buttress and coigne of vantage," as the martlets did in Macbeth's Castle. The structure was apparently of two periods; the portion towards the east, nearest St. Giles's Church, having probably been erected about the middle of the fifteenth century it presented some architectural decorations on the north front, and may have been, as has been supposed, the residence of the Provost of the adjoining church. Some parts may claim even higher antiquity. The west end is supposed to have been built subsequently to 1571, when a portion of the Old Tolbooth was demolished. A few years previously Queen Mary had addressed a letter to the Town Council, setting forth the dangerous state of the building, and requiring them to take it down with all diligence. A long delay occurred through the opposition of the citizens (*Wilson's Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. i. pp. 71, 185). The prominent features of the south front were two turrets (see woodcut); in one of these, at the south-east angle, was the principal entrance. The ponderous door, described by Sir Walter Scott as forced by the Porteous mob, was removed

to Abbotsford after the destruction of the Tolbooth in 1817. There were few ornamental details on this front, but the grouping of the buildings, the projecting turrets, the dormers, and gables, must have been very picturesque; additional character being given by the string courses on each storey, continued round the turrets. On entering by the principal door the ascent to the Common Hall (see ground-plan) was by a dark turnpike stair; and, an inner door being opened by an official, familiarly designated



South view of the Old Tolbooth Prison, Edinburgh; demolished 1817.

Peter,—the bearer of the keys, the visitor entered the chamber occupied by the general mass of prisoners. In this hall, used as the chapel, there was a pulpit, said to have been used by Knox. On the north side a portion was parted off, forming two rooms, called the captain's pantry and his counting room. The hall measured 27 feet by 20 feet, and 12 feet high. Within the captain's rooms was a large window, which, according to tradition, occupied the place of a door by which royalty had access by a bridge across the street, when in early times the parliament assembled in the Tolbooth. The entrance into the second turret, towards the west, led to the turnkey's abode, a dismal den. The floor above the hall was appropriated to felons, a bar being affixed to the floor, to which condemned criminals were chained. Here was a cage of iron, traditionally believed to have been constructed for some offender who had eluded all precautions elsewhere. It was supposed that in this chamber James V. had held his council in 1528 after his escape from the Douglas faction. Above was another room used for felons. The larger portion of the building, the west end, consisted of debtors' prisons, except part of the lowest floor, where a tavern was kept.

A door from one of the rooms led to the platform where executions took place. The area occupied by the whole of the building measured about 60 feet by 33 feet, exclusive of the addition at the west end. Of the second floor a plan will be found in Chambers' *Minor Antiquities of Edinburgh*, p. 130, and the position of the celebrated box of iron plate above-mentioned is there indicated. The antiquity of that *carcer in carcere* is greater than was generally supposed; Chambers cites the Treasurers' Books in 1554, in which payment appears to the keeper of "The Irne-house," for sustenance of certain coiners. Its origin is merged in obscurity, and it is very possible that it may have been an engine of coercion for some extraordinary or state criminal at a remote period, like the cage in shape of a crown in which the Countess of Buchan was exposed at Berwick in the times of Edward I., as a penalty for her participation in the coronation of Robert Bruce at Scone. A curious model of St. Giles's Church and the adjacent buildings, including the Old Tolbooth, was made in 1805 by the Rev. John Sime, as we are informed by Dr. Wilson, who acknowledges his obligation to that gentleman for the curious memorials of the Old Tolbooth thus preserved.

Mr. GEORGE SCHARF, F.S.A., offered some observations on the extensive assemblage of historical miniature portraits, specially brought together on this occasion. Such a series (he remarked) presented in small compass almost a complete National Portrait Gallery, and its value for purposes of study and comparison must be very highly appreciated by the student of art. The zealous efforts of those gentlemen, to whom the charge of collecting and arranging the treasures which he saw around him had been entrusted, had happily been met with ready and generous encouragement on the part of the most distinguished collectors of works of art of this precious description. Having recently become familiar with the treasures at Blenheim, whilst engaged on the preparation of a detailed catalogue of the paintings there preserved, Mr. Scharf could not refrain from expressing his sense of the kind consideration and liberality shown by the Duke of Marlborough in favour of the purpose undertaken by the Institute. His Grace had freely permitted him to select the choicest miniatures in his possession, to enrich the present collection,—a collection of historical portraiture of their class such as probably had never before been brought together for public gratification. This favour, on the part of the Duke of Marlborough, was moreover enhanced by the circumstance that on no previous occasion, with a single exception, had the works of art at Blenheim been permitted to be exhibited even at the British Institution. They had been regarded as heir-looms, not to be displaced from their proper depositary. It had, however, fortunately happened that the miniatures now before the Meeting were brought to London; and His Grace, being pleased to make an exception to an established rule, had cordially recognised, with many other noble and accomplished contributors to the present exhibition, the essential interest of such exemplifications of art combined for a special and instructive purpose. A detailed description of the miniatures at Blenheim will speedily be published, as a Supplement to Mr. Scharf's excellent Catalogue of the pictures.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—A gold ornament found in Ireland, one of the singular objects which bear at first sight some

resemblance to armlets with their extremities terminating in cups. It is, however, very improbable that they could have been worn on the arm; they have sometimes been designated *fibulae*, or sacrificial *paterae*. The specimen exhibited bears general similarity to that found at Masham, Yorkshire, and figured in this Journal, vol. vi. p. 61, where other examples are noticed. The cups are plain and circular, their diameter is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; no engraved lines or ornaments are found on any part. This curious relic is of very pure gold, and weighs 2 oz. $7\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. It was presented to the late Duke of Northumberland during the time that his Grace was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1829 and 1830; and it formed part, it is believed, of some considerable deposit of ancient gold ornaments discovered about that period.

By the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—Miniature of Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of Henry VII.; she married in 1501 James IV. king of Scots.—John, Duke of Marlborough, with Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, his son-in-law, 1720.—Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, eldest daughter of the first duke; born 1681, married 1698, Francis, Earl of Godolphin; she succeeded, by special act of parliament, at her father's death, 1722, as Duchess of Marlborough; she died 1763.—Anne, Countess of Sunderland, second daughter of the first duke. She married Charles Spencer, third Earl of Sunderland, and died in her father's lifetime in 1716, leaving a son Charles, here represented with her, and who succeeded his aunt Henrietta, in 1763, in the dukedom of Marlborough. By Bernard Lens, after Kneller. A mansion, probably Althorp, is seen in the distance. Compare Kneller's portrait of the Countess, described by Mr. G. Scharf in his Catalogue Raisonné of the pictures in Blenheim Palace, p. 78.—Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford; she married in 1762 George, third Duke of Marlborough, and died 1711.—Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of John, first Earl Gower; she married in 1737 John, fourth Duke of Bedford.—Prince James, the old Chevalier, son of James II., and sometimes styled James III.; also Clementina Sobieski his consort.—John Dryden.—Francis I. king of France.—Gabrielle d'Estrees, called La Belle Gabrielle, mistress of Henry IV. king of France; she died 1599.

By the DUKE OF HAMILTON.—Six admirable little full length portraits, recently purchased in Paris. Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III., kings of France; the Dauphin, Francis, son of Francis I., poisoned in 1536; Claude de France, Queen of Francis I.; and Catherine de Medicis, Queen of Henry II.—James I. by Nicholas Hilliard, an exquisite miniature in a jeweled case.—Lady Arabella Stuart.—Lord Dundas.—James, third Marquis of Hamilton, K.G., created Duke of Hamilton 1643; taken prisoner at the battle of Preston 1649, and beheaded in Old Palace Yard.—The Earl of Sandwich, by Samuel Cooper.—Sir John Maynard, 1657, by John Hoskins.—A snuff-box set with a beautiful miniature of Prince Charles Edward, the young Chevalier.

By the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, K.G.—A select series of miniatures of the greatest interest.—Lady Arabella Stuart, by Isaac Oliver; she was only child of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, younger brother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of James I., and, through his mother, grandson of Margaret Tudor, Queen of James IV. of Scotland. This royal connection was the source of her misfortunes, she was the object of jealous suspicion both to Elizabeth and James. In 1609 she married secretly William Seymour,

grandson of the Earl of Hertford, was thrown into prison with her husband, and died in 1617. This exquisite production by Oliver, a pupil of Hilliard and of Zuccherò, is of oval form; full face; it is enclosed in a gold case, enameled deep transparent blue and opaque white. The hair disheveled; dress white, embroidered with gold and flowers.—Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; circular; inscribed on a blue background *Anno D'ni 1620, Ætatis suæ 60*. He was born 1561; was a protégé of the Earl of Essex, whose favour he ungratefully requited by appearing against him as counsel for the crown, and compiling after his execution an account of the Earl's treason. Lord Keeper 1617; Chancellor 1618; created Viscount St. Albans 1621. He was convicted of receiving bribes, degraded, and died at Gorhambury 1626.—Algernon Sidney, by John Hoskins, signed in gold on a brown background, I. H., 1659. He was born about 1617; joined the rebel army 1644, and was made governor of Chichester. He left the kingdom at the Restoration, but returned on receiving pardon. He was tried by Judge Jefferies for having joined in the Rye House Plot, and was beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.—John Hampden, born 1594, died of a wound received in an engagement against the Royalist forces under Prince Rupert, 1643.—George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, by N. Dixon; born 1608. He was with Cromwell at the battle of Dunbar, and became Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, but, having been instrumental in bringing about the Restoration, he was created Duke of Albemarle; he died 1671.—Sir John Maynard, by N. Dixon; born 1602; he appeared in the Long Parliament as one of the prosecutors of Strafford and Laud, but afterwards opposed Cromwell, and was imprisoned; died 1690.—Sir William Temple, by John Hoskins; born 1628. A distinguished diplomatist at various foreign courts; died 1700.—Prince Eugène of Savoy, by Jacques Antoine Arland; born 1663; the companion in arms of the Duke of Marlborough; died 1736.—Mary Fairfax, Duchess of Buckingham, by Samuel Cooper. She was the only child of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the great parliamentary general, and married George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles II.—A daughter of the Duke of Buckingham, by Peter Oliver; signed in gold, P.O. 1665.—Lady Penelope Compton, by Samuel Cooper; daughter of the Earl of Northampton; she married Sir John Nicholas.—Nell Gwynne, by Samuel Cooper.—Lady Heydon, by Samuel Cooper.—The Countess of Bridgewater; enamel by C. F. Zincke.—Jeannie Cameron, mistress of the Pretender; enamel by C. F. Zincke, a native of Dresden who came to England 1706, and studied under Boit; he ceased painting through loss of sight about 1746.—Madame de Montespan; a highly finished miniature in opaque water colours; full length. She appears seated on a terrace which opens to a garden; the drapery is a blue mantle over a white dress, which is touched with gold. She was daughter of the Duc de Montemart; born 1641; she married in 1663 the Marquis de Montespan, and soon succeeded the Duchesse de la Vallière in the favour of Louis XIV. She retired to a convent about 1686, and died 1707.—Guido Baldi, Duke of Urbino. Captain General of the Venetians, and subsequently of the Papal army under Julius III.; he died at Pesaro 1574. Painted in oils.

By the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.—Queen Elizabeth, in sumptuous costume, by Nicholas Hilliard.—A small oval miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, painted in oils upon lapis lazuli; three quarters to right. This bears little resemblance to the portraits of Mary in early life, but was probably intended to represent her. The hair is brown, eyes brownish

grey, a veil is thrown over her head ; the dress is violet coloured. On the case, which is not contemporary, is inscribed—Mary Queen of Scots ; given by herself. It has been supposed that this may have been presented by Mary to Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, who espoused the cause of Mary, maintained a correspondence with her, and was committed to the Tower for participating in a supposed plot in her favour. Mary sent a diamond ring to the Earl in 1568, a pair of gold beads (received by her from the Pope) to the Countess, and she received various presents from them. See Miss Strickland's *Queens of Scotland*, vol. vi. pp. 323, 324.—A remarkable full length miniature of unusual dimensions, portraying George Villiers, the favourite of James I., by whom he was made Master of the Horse in 1615, and K.G.; in 1618, Marquis of Buckingham and Lord High Admiral. In 1623 he was sent into Spain with Prince Charles, and was created Duke of Buckingham during his absence there. He was assassinated 1628. By Baltazar Gerbier, signed with his name and the date 1618 ; probably one of his finest productions. It is enclosed in a richly enameled case, and represents Buckingham in superb costume, scarlet and gold, mounted on a dark grey charger ; in the distance is seen James I. with his suite. Gerbier was much in favour with the Duke, and attended him in his mission to Spain in 1623. In a letter from the Duchess to her lord at that time, the following request occurs :—"I pray you, if you have any idle time, sit to Gerbier for your picture, that I may have it well done in little." Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, Dallaway's edition, vol. ii. p. 115.—A small miniature of the Duke of Buckingham.—Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III., king of Spain, and Margaret Archduchess of Austria ; born 1601 ; married Louis XIII., king of France, 1615 ; regent for her son Louis XIV.; died 1666.—Portrait of a lady not identified ; by John Hoskins.

The Earl DE GREY and RIFON.—The celebrated miniature of Oliver Cromwell by Samuel Cooper. It was formerly in the possession of the Pallavicini family of Genoa ; and a cipher is engraved on the reverse of the case. In Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. p. 117, Dallaway's edit., some notices of two miniatures of Cromwell by Cooper are given ; one of them, said now to belong to Henry Cromwell Frankland, Esq., of Chichester, formerly in Lady Frankland Russell's collection of Cromwell portraits at Chequers Court, Wendover, had descended from the family of the Protector ; the other was in the possession of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

By the Lord BRAYBROOKE.—Fourteen miniatures, chiefly family portraits from the collection at Audley End.—Sir Thomas Griffin, of Dingley, Northamptonshire ; inscribed in gold on a blue ground,—*Anno D'ni* 1599. *Ætatis sue* 20. A highly finished portrait, in very rich dress laced with broad silver bands. He died 1615.—Elizabeth, second wife of Sir Thomas Griffin, daughter of George Touchet Lord Audley, and relict of Sir John Stawell ; a very curious miniature, she wears a black hat with a little feather and gold aigrette ; black dress ; orange coloured scarf tied in a knot on her right shoulder ; blue ground.—Sir Edward Griffin, of Dingley, son of Sir Thomas ; in armour ; by Samuel Cooper, signed S. C. 1643 (or 1648 ?). He was Treasurer of the Chamber to Charles II., and died 1681.—Frances, wife of Sir Edward Griffin, and daughter of Sir William Uvedale of Wickham, Hants ; a curious miniature on ivory ; three quarters to left ; green ground ; probably painted by the younger Hoskins, being signed with an H, the first stroke of which is prolonged upwards, forming

an I.—Sir Edward Griffin, son of the last; Lieut.-Col. of the Duke of York's foot guards, now called the Coldstream, in the reign of Charles II.; advanced to the peerage, Dec. 1688, as Baron Griffin of Braybrooke; he married Lady Essex Howard, dau. and h. of James, third Earl of Suffolk, and died 1710; a finely coloured portrait, in advanced life; full bottomed wig and long laced cravat.—Susanna, Countess of Suffolk, third daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; first wife of James, third Earl of Suffolk; dated 1649, the year of her decease; painted on ivory by Samuel Cooper.—Henry Neville, of Billingbear, who assumed the name of Grey; he married his cousin Elizabeth, sister and coheirress of Edward, third Lord Griffin, and died 1762.—John, Earl of Portsmouth, who married Elizabeth, widow of Henry Neville Grey, last mentioned; he died 1763; the Earl is represented in a brown mantle, with a full bottomed wig.—Richard Aldworth Neville, second Lord Braybrooke, grandfather of the present Baron; he was born 1750, and died 1825.—Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and sister of George, first Marquis of Buckingham; she married, in 1780, Richard, second Lord Braybrooke, and died 1796.—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Wyndham, Bart.; she married in 1749 the Right Hon. George Grenville, and died 1769; she is represented in a blue and yellow dress; long dark hair; a flat Spanish hat with a drooping feather; the grandmother of the present Lord Braybrooke.—Mary Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Earl Nugent; she married, in 1775, George, second Earl Temple, created in 1784 Marquis of Buckingham; she died 1813.—Copy by Bernard Lens, and signed with his monogram, of a portrait of a young man in armour; hair very long; falling laced band; on the reverse of the case is engraved a cipher composed of the initials J. and G.—Miniature painted in enamel (? by Zincke) representing a gentleman in blue velvet coat and cap; on the case is engraved the same cipher as last described.—Small miniature of Louis XV. in early life; in armour, with a purple mantle powdered with fleurs-de-lys. A brief enumeration of the miniatures above described will be found in Lord Braybrooke's History of Audley End, p. 116.

By Lady SOPHIA DES VŒUX.—Miniatures of Queen Elizabeth, James I., Anne of Denmark, Prince Henry son of James I., the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, Lady Arabella Stuart, and Henrietta Maria daughter of Charles I., married in 1661 to Philip, Duke of Orleans.—Also miniatures of Madame de Montespan, Madame de Seigné, Anne de Gonzages, Princess Palatine, the Duchesse de Fontanges, Anne of Austria, the Duchesse de Grammont, the Duchesse de Montpensier, and the Duchesse de la Vallière.—The Princess Mary Clementina, daughter of Prince James Sobieski, married 1719 to the Chevalier St. George, son of James II.

By Sir THOMAS ROKEWODE GAGE, Bart.—Sir John Gage, of Fittle, Sussex, a distinguished soldier and statesman in the reign of Henry VIII. He was also Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary. He was installed K.G. 1541, and died 1557. By Holbein. Purchased at the sale of Lord Northwick's Collection; it was in Walpole's possession and is described as from Lady Elizabeth Germaine's collection. A fine full length portrait of Sir John Gage in earlier life exists at Hengrave Hall.—Sir Thomas Bond, Bart., of Peckham, Surrey, comptroller of the household to Queen Henrietta Maria; he was much in favour with Charles II. Mary Charlotte, his only daughter, married Sir William Gage, of Hengrave, second baronet. On the back of the case are engraved the arms of Bond.—Jane, Viscountess

Gage, relict of Henry Jermyn Bond, Esq., of Bury, grandson of Sir Thomas Bond, Bart. (before mentioned); she married secondly Thomas, first Viscount Gage. Her maiden name was Godfrey. The miniature is dated 1729.—Sir William Gage, fourth Bart., who succeeded his brother Sir Thomas Gage in 1741, and died 1767; painted in enamel.—King James II.—The Princess Clementina Sobieski, consort of Prince James, the Chevalier St. George, son of James II.

By Mr. C. SAXVILLE BALE.—Jane Seymour, by Holbein; circular, diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; three quarters to left. An exquisite miniature from Jeremiah Harman's collection, inscribed in gold on a rich blue background—AN^o. XXV.—The dress and the kerchief thrown over the head-dress, which is of the fashion designated pedimental, are black. The eye-balls very dark, complexion fair. The Queen wears two necklaces; to one is appended an *enseigne* or jewel, to the other a large medallion, upon which is apparently a female figure holding a scroll. Jane Seymour was the eldest daughter of Sir John Seymour, of Wolf Hall, Wilts, where her nuptials with Henry VIII. took place May 20, 1536. The precise date of her birth does not appear to have been ascertained. She died Oct. 24, 1537.—Queen Elizabeth, by Nicholas Hilliard; oval, three quarters to left, portraying her in advancing years; the costume is loaded with diamonds, rubies, and pearls. From Stowe, previously at Strawberry Hill. Mr. Scharf has favoured us with the following notes. "The hair is gilded, exquisitely finished, complexion faded, the modelling of the face does not exhibit any traces of stippling or cross-hatching. The lace and dress are covered with a solid opaque grey; the jewels are raised as one sees in the finest specimens of porcelain."—Sir Walter Raleigh; oval, three quarters to left; an exceedingly interesting miniature in a gold case, enriched externally with the finest cloisonné enamel covering the surface, and of the richest translucent hues. The portrait, slightly faded, represents a man in the prime of life; hair and beard short; dress pinked and laced in diagonal bands of maroon brown colour; background rich blue. Sir Walter was born 1552, executed 1618.—Miniature, described as Lord Hunsdon, Master of the Horse, and cousin to Elizabeth; by Nicholas Hilliard. From Stowe, previously at Strawberry Hill. Oval, three quarters to left. The dress white, pinked; blue riband; small ruff; black hat with a richly jeweled band and drooping ostrich feather. Background bright blue; on the left is written in gold—*Ano Dni*. 1605. Henry Carey, first Baron Hunsdon, lord chamberlain to Elizabeth and K.G., died 1596; George, his son and successor, K.G., died 1603, and was succeeded by his brother John, Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland; he died 1617, and does not appear to have been K.G.—Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, by Isaac Oliver, dated 1623, and signed with the monogram of that skilful painter, an O. traversed by an I.; oval, three quarters to left. Dress black satin; hair dark; beard extremely pointed; falling ruff; background intense blue (Waagen, Supp. p. 119). The Earl succeeded 1581; was attainted 1598 as a partisan with Essex; released on the accession of James I., and created Earl of Southampton by a new patent 1603; he died 1624. He was the liberal patron of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him in 1593 the poem entitled *Venus and Adonis*. A letter exists from this nobleman to Lord Ellesmere, then Chancellor, commending Shakespeare as deserving of favour, and as his especial friend.

By Mr. MAGNIAC.—A collection of miniatures and interesting portraits

of small dimensions, chiefly of distinguished personages in the fifteenth century. These valuable works of art, deposited temporarily by their tasteful and liberal possessor in the South Kensington Museum, were, with his approval, and through the kind courtesy of the officers of that Institution, permitted to be transferred for a short period to enrich the Historical Series formed by the Institute. They consisted of the following portraits :—

Miniatures.—The Earl of Lennox, dated 1460 ; Sir John Stewart of Derncleigh is supposed by Douglas to have been created a Lord of Parliament by the title of Lord Derneley, probably at the coronation of James III. in 1460, the Earldom of Lennox being then in the King's hands ; he does not appear to have assumed the title of Earl until 1473.—Henry VIII.—Katharine of Arragon.—Lady Arabella Stuart, by Nicholas Hilliard ; from the Strawberry Hill Collection, see Walpole's Description, p. 58.—Nicholas Hilliard, painted by himself at the age of thirteen ; dated 1560. This miniature is noticed in the Anecdotes of Painting in England (Dallaway's edit. vol. i. p. 288), as in the Earl of Oxford's cabinet. Another miniature of Hilliard by his own hand, dated 1577, is preserved at Penshurst.—Sir Francis Bacon, by Samuel Oliver, dated 1590 ; about that period his first advancement occurred, he had recently been called to the bar and elected a Bencher of Gray's Inn, and acquired such reputation, that in 1591 Queen Elizabeth appointed him her Counsel Extraordinary, the first appointment of such an official.—Three miniatures of persons unknown, one of them of a lady, painted by Isaac Oliver and signed with his monogram.

Portraits of small size, chiefly in oils on panel.—Philip III. Duke of Burgundy, called The Good ; born 1396, died 1467.—Michelle de France, daughter of Charles VI., and married, 1409, to Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy ; she died 1422.—Philip I. Archduke of Austria, and King of Castille, born 1478, died 1506 ; a facsimile of a painting, of the school of Albert Durer, in the Versailles Gallery.—Louis XI. King of France ; born 1423, died 1483, by Quintin Matsys.—Francis the Dauphin.—Francis I. King of France, by Jean Clouet, called Janet.—Henry II. King of France, by Janet.—Mary, daughter of Henry VII. King of England, married first Louis XII. of France, secondly, in 1515, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.—Margaret Plantagenet, daughter of Henry VII., married first James IV. King of Scots, secondly Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. It is a profile with horned head-dress and veil ; described as an early portrait by "Cunn ;" it appears to be authentic, in style somewhat like that of Mabuse.—Henry VIII. King of England, attributed to Holbein.—Katharine of Arragon, attributed to Holbein.—Margaret de Valois, Queen of France and Navarre, first wife of Henry IV., born 1553, died 1615.—Maximilian I. Emperor of Germany, born 1459, died 1519.—Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise and d'Aumale, born 1519, died 1565, by Porbus.—Engelbert of Nassau ; died 1494.—Count de la Marck of Braine, uncle of Gonzaga abbess of Avenay, by Janet.—Louis de Clermont, of Bussy and Amboise, surnamed the Brave Bussy.—Francis of France, Duke of Alençon, Anjou, and Brabant ; died 1584 ; by Janet.—Henry of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, surnamed Le Balafre, born 1550, died 1588.—Albert Durer, painted by himself ; dated 1498.—Portrait of a personage wearing the order of the Golden Fleece, dated 1510.—Portrait of a person unknown, by Janet.—A son of Sir Thomas More, by Hans Holbein.

By Mr. A. MORTIMER DRUMMOND.—Charles II., by Samuel Cooper ; and another miniature of the same sovereign, painted in oils, the artist not known.

By Mr. BERIAH BOTFIELD, M.P.—Ethelreda, or Audrey, daughter and heiress of Edward Harrison, Esq., of Balls, Kent; painted in enamel by Zincke after Vanloo; she married, 1723, Charles, third Viscount Townsend. From Strawberry Hill, see Walpole's Description, p. 56; the frame, with flowers in relief and her arms on the back supported by Cupids, was enameled by Groth.

By Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL.—A miniature of Milton; painted on card. The type of this portrait seems to be the same as that of the engraving by Houbraken in Birch's *Illustrious Persons* in 1741, which is stated to have been from a portrait in the collection of the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow. See Mr. J. F. Marsh's *Memoir on the Portraits of Milton*, Transactions Hist. Soc. of Lancashire, vol. xii.—Miniature by Harding, being a copy on a reduced scale of the full length portraits by Vandyck, of James, seventh Earl of Derby, beheaded 1651, after the battle of Worcester, and Charlotte de la Tremouille, his Countess, famous for her gallant defence of Lathom House. The original portraits, of life size, are in the possession of the Earl of Clarendon, at the Grove, Herts. Smith's Works of Van Dyck, No. 562.—A small portrait of Bianca Capello, on panel, in oils; she married, 1579, Francis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was poisoned with him at a banquet in 1587. There were two remarkable portraits of her at Strawberry Hill, one of them by Bronzino. Walpole's Description, pp. 54, 59.

By Mr. JAMES S. NIGHTINGALE.—Copy in enamel of a miniature of Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, by Samuel Cooper.

By Mr. C. H. HUE.—Miniature of Queen Elizabeth, by Hilliard.—The Duke of Alva, by a foreign painter not ascertained.

By Mr. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—Mary of Modena, Queen of James II.—Philip, first Duke of Orleans, son of Louis XIII., and brother of Louis XIV.; he died 1701.—William, sixth Prince of Orange, with his Princess; he succeeded in 1751, and took refuge in England on the invasion of Holland by the French in 1796; he resided in Pall Mall and died in 1806.—Adam Friedrich von Sinsheim, Prince Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg, 1757-79.

By Mr. JOHN ADAMS.—Lord Romney, painted in enamel by Zincke. The first Baron, created 1716, died 1724.

By Messrs. COLNAGHI and SCOTT.—Two portraits of Erasmus, living and dead, the latter painted, as stated in a note on the reverse, on the day after his decease at Basle, July 12, 1536.—Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector to Edward VI. 1547, he was executed 1551.—Queen Elizabeth; a charming miniature by John Hoskins.—A Courtier of the time of Elizabeth, Knight of the Garter; not identified.—Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, in black and gold armour, with the motto *FVLMEŒ A QVOQVE FERÒ*; a very fine production by Nicholas Hilliard. He was born 1558, was an especial favourite with Elizabeth, and was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots. He died 1605.—Portrait of a Lady, unknown; by Nicholas Hilliard.—Isabella, Governess of the Low Countries, daughter of Philip II. King of Spain; born 1566, married, in 1598, the Archduke Albert. She received the Netherlands as her dowry, and continued to govern them after her husband's death.—Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1611, killed at Lutzen, 1632.—Miniature described as "a daughter of the beautiful Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough;" she was wife of the first Duke; of the issue of that marriage one daughter survived, Henrietta, married to the Earl of Godolphin, and, after her father's death, Duchess of Marlborough.—Lord Carlisle; miniature painted

in enamel.—Miniature by Sir Peter Lely, signed with his initials; it was described as "The Earl of Dalkeith." The identification of this interesting portrait seems doubtful. It does not appear that the title of Earl of Dalkeith existed previously to 1663, when the Duke of Monmouth was so created by Charles II. The Earls of Morton had also the title of Lord Dalkeith, and it has been supposed that this miniature may portray one of the noblemen of that family living after the period of Lely's coming to England in 1641; either William, seventh Earl of Morton, who died 1648, *æt.* 66; or his son and successor.—Archbishop Tillotson; an early portrait before his preferment, painted by Samuel Cooper; he was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury by William III. on the deprivation of Archbishop Sancroft, and died 1694.—Louise de Quérouaille, created Duchess of Portsmouth by Charles II. in 1673. Painted by Nicholas Dixon.—Selection from photographs of miniatures, in course of preparation for the series entitled "The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery," announced by Messrs. Colnaghi, and to consist of 100 plates photographed by Caldesi and Blandford. The specimens exhibited included portraits of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; Henry VIII.; Anne Boleyn; Edward VI.; Elizabeth; James I.; Anne of Denmark; the remarkable miniatures of the family of James I., formerly in the collection of Charles I.; with other valuable portraits, including the productions of Holbein, Hilliard, Peter and Isaac Oliver, Hoskins, Cooper, &c. The choicest examples in the possession of the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke d'Aumale, and other distinguished collectors, will be given.

By Mr. HENDERSON.—Royalist badge of silver gilt, of oval form; by Thomas Rawlins. *Obv.*, the bust of Charles I., profile to the right. *Rev.*, Henrietta Maria, his queen, profile to the left. Compare examples of these badges figured in Pinkerton's Medals, pl. xiv.—Medallion of Sir William Ducie, son of Sir Robert Ducie, Bart., who was banker to Charles I. and very rich; he was created a baronet in 1629. Sir William was created Viscount Downe. This medallion was executed by John Warin in 1636. Pinkerton, pl. xxi. It is of gilt metal, and appears to have been cast and carefully chased with the tool. No reverse is known. The legend is as follows:—GVILELMVS · FIL · ROBERTI · DUCY · MIL · ET · BARONETTI · ÆT · SVÆ · 21.—Under the head—1636 · WARIN. It measures 3½ inches in diameter.—A memorial of the ill-fated Col. John Penruddock, who was taken prisoner in a Royalist rising of Wiltshire gentlemen at Salisbury, March 11, 1655; was tried and executed at Exeter on May 16, following, with several leaders of the movement. See Clarendon's Rebellion, and Guizot's Life of Cromwell, book vi. This relic is the moiety of a heart-shaped locket, enameled with a diminutive head, decapitated, and held by a hand which grasps the hair. This is doubtless intended to portray Col. Penruddock. Under the head is the date 1655; around the margin runs an inscription in part obliterated *May · Numerantur Vc.*, possibly implying that his woes were recorded or numbered in heaven. The field of the locket is enameled white. Mr. Henderson possesses also a locket bearing the initials A. F., possibly those of Arundel Freke, the wife of Col. Penruddock. These relics were formerly in possession of the Hungerford family.—A tortoiseshell snuff-box, lined with gold, and displaying on the lid an exquisite portrait of the Comtesse de Grignon, daughter of the Marquise de Sévigné, enameled by Petitot. According to tradition, Horace Walpole offered 100 guineas for this highly beautiful box.

By Mr. WEBB.—Johanna, Countess of Abergavenny, a small portrait on panel, of singular beauty and interest; half-length, 16 in. by 12 in. It was in Horace Walpole's possession, and subsequently in the Bernal Collection. By Holbein. The costume is very rich, a crimson dress, with wide sleeves of cloth of gold; the hair is enclosed in a rich crespine, forming a head-dress of pedimental form, on which the lady's initials, I. A., are repeatedly introduced; the necklace (on which an A is also seen) and the girdle are sumptuously jeweled; in her left hand she holds a pink. On the back of the picture is written by Walpole—"Joanna, daughter of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and wife of George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny. She was an authoress. See Catal. of Royal and Noble Authors. H. W." This charming picture was presented to Walpole by Miss Beauclerc, Maid of Honour. Strawberry Hill Sale, p. 201. It is unsatisfactorily engraved in Park's edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 324.

By Mr. C. E. LONG.—A copy of the portrait last described. It is believed to have been painted shortly after the Strawberry Hill sale, and it came into the possession of the late Lord Northwick; at the recent dispersion of his gallery it was purchased by Mr. Graves, who kindly consented to allow it to accompany the admirable original in Mr. Webb's possession. It is painted on an old panel, and a deceptive imitation of Walpole's writing is affixed to the back. We are indebted to Mr. Long for the following remarks:—The lady represented was daughter of the Earl of Arundel, who died 1524, by Margaret, dau. of Richard Widville, Earl Rivers, and she was consequently niece to the queen of Edward IV. She became the first wife of George, Lord Abergavenny, and died about 1502. Walpole had at one period considered her to be the lady whose writings have been preserved in a compilation entitled the Monument of Matrons, noticed in his Royal and Noble Authors, and in Herbert's edition of the Typographical Antiquities, vol. ii. pp. 954, 1134. Walpole subsequently was disposed to conclude that the authoress was not Johanna, Lady Abergavenny, but her daughter-in-law, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and wife of Henry, Lord Abergavenny. See Walpole's Works, vol. i. p. 353, and his Royal Authors, enlarged by Park, vol. i. p. 324.

By Mr. MATHEWS.—A small portrait of Burke, painted in oils; attributed to Gainsborough.

By Admiral BOWLES.—A remarkable miniature of Cromwell, by Samuel Cooper.

By Mr. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—Miniature of Charles VI., elected Emperor of Germany, 1711, died 1740; he is represented in armour. This portrait is set within the lid of a tortoiseshell snuff-box, mounted in gold; on the outside of the lid are the imperial arms.

By Mr. ROLLS.—Charles I., an early portrait as Prince of Wales, and another, after his accession, 1625.—The Princess Mary, daughter of Charles I., married 1648 to William II., Prince of Orange; died 1660.—Prince James, the Chevalier de St. George, son of James II.; also Clementina Sobieski, his wife; small oval enamels, painted in France, intended to form the sides of a *sachet* or purse.—Oliver Cromwell.—Archibald, 8th Earl of Argyll, created Marquis of Argyll by Charles I., 1641; tried for high treason and executed, 1661.—Ingo Grotius, born 1583, died 1645.—Portrait of a daughter of Antonio Mocenigo, doge of Venice, 1700-9.—A Spanish courtier, not identified; after Velasquez.

By Mr. S. DODD.—Miniature supposed to portray Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

By Mr. T. D. SCOTT.—Oval miniature, supposed to portray Lady Hunsdon. Background blight blue; this portrait is of the earlier part of the seventeenth century, and is enclosed in a frame of tortoiseshell, the back of which is beautifully *piqué* with gold studs.—Miniature of one of the brothers of Frederic, King of Bohemia; by Samuel Cooper, signed with his initials.—Miniature of a young man; on the back is written—*H. Stephen, by Claude Beuf*. Probably a portrait of Henri Estienne, the eminent French scholar and printer; born 1528, died 1598. He visited England in 1550, and was well received by Edward VI.

By the Rev. JAMES BECK.—Charles I.; by Matthew Snelling; signed, M. S. Fc. 1647. Profile to right; oval. This beautiful miniature is executed in fine brush-lines with black paint on plaster; it is in the original tortoiseshell case, and is covered by a piece of tale instead of glass. The following note is attached to the case:—"This drawing of Cha' Ist was stippled by *Matt^o Symonds*, who engraved Oliv^r Cromwell's Coin, and was Rival of the great *Rutier*, who did K. Cha' the 2^d Coin." It is doubtful who was the artist in question; the celebrated medallist in the times of Cromwell, and the rival of the Rotiers, was named Thomas; he received his first appointment as "Joint Chief Graver" in 1645. He had however been employed to engrave the Great Seal for the Admiralty in 1636. He had a brother named Abraham, but no mention of Matthew Symonds appears to have been found by Rading, nor does the name occur in Vertue's Notices, in Walpole's Anecdotes, or in the account of Thomas Simon, Numism. Chron. vol. iv. It has been suggested that this beautiful head may have been drawn by Matthew Snelling, mentioned in Walpole's Anecdotes as "a gentleman who painted in miniature, and that (being very galant) seldom but for ladies." Cooper painted a portrait of Snelling in 1640.—Oliver Cromwell; an oval medallion of bronze; profile to right. This portrait, supposed to be contemporary with the time of the Protector, was purchased after the death of the last of the Fielding family, of Denbighs, near Hazlemere, Surrey, in 1853; his ancestor had been a strong adherent to the Cromwellite party. See some notices of busts and other portraits of Cromwell, Journal Arch. Assoc. 1857, p. 346.

By the Rev. L. A. BECK.—Lady Jane Grey, painted in oils on panel.

By Mr. BOORE.—Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I.; by Samuel Cooper.—The Duke of Monmouth.—The Duke of Marlborough, and the Duchess; enamels by Zincke.—Mrs. Knight, of Gosfield Hall, Essex, which had been purchased in 1715, by John Knight, M.P., and was bequeathed by him to the daughter of James Craggs, Esq., privy counsellor to George I.; she was the second wife of John Knight, Esq., M.P., who purchased Gosfield in 1715, and dying in 1733, bequeathed his estates to her; she afterwards married John Nugent, Esq., Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.—Miniature portrait, supposed to be of Nell Gwynne.—Anne Therese, Marquise de Lambert, born 1647, died 1733; authoress of some works of considerable literary celebrity, written for her children.

By Mr. ATTENBOROUGH.—Oliver Cromwell, profile.—John Thurloe, Secretary of State during the Protectorate; born 1616, died 1667.—Admiral Cornelius Tromp, son of the celebrated Dutch commodore and competitor with Admiral Blake, who was killed in 1653. He distinguished himself in many actions against the English navies, and on peace being

concluded he came to London in 1675, and was created a baronet by Charles II. He died 1691. This miniature is dated 1661.

By Mr. C. KNIGHT WATSON, Sec. Soc. Ant.—Henry IV., King of France; painted on ivory in imitation of a cameo. Given by Marie Antoinette to the Marquis d'Ambly.—Prince Charles Edward, the Young Chevalier, and his brother, Cardinal York. Presented to the Mulso family as a token of esteem for services rendered to the exiled Stuarts.

By Mr. FIELD.—James I. and Anne of Denmark, his queen.—Mary, Countess of Pembroke; she was daughter of Sir Henry Sydney. Sir Philip Sydney dedicated his *Arcadia* to her, and on her death in 1621 Ben Jonson wrote the touching tribute to her memory inscribed on her tomb in Salisbury Cathedral. By John Hoskins; from Strawberry Hill.—Charles II.—The mother of Oliver Cromwell.—Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, by Cooper.—The Duke of Monmouth.—The Duchess of Dorset.—Prince Charles Edward, and the Princess Clementina Sobieski, his mother.—The Princesse de Conti.

By Miss AGNES STRICKLAND.—Miniature copy of the portrait of Mary Stuart, when Dauphiness, in possession of Sir John Maxwell, of Polloc, Bart.—Copy of a diminutive portrait of Anne of Denmark, consort of James VI., King of Scotland (James I. of England); the original ornaments the central jewel of the Collar of the Thistle worn by that sovereign; the reverse bears a figure of St. Andrew, in white enamel. The portrait is protected by a small enameled plate, with the Thistle and the motto of the Order. Copied, by Her Majesty's permission, from the jewel in the Regalia Office, Edinburgh Castle.

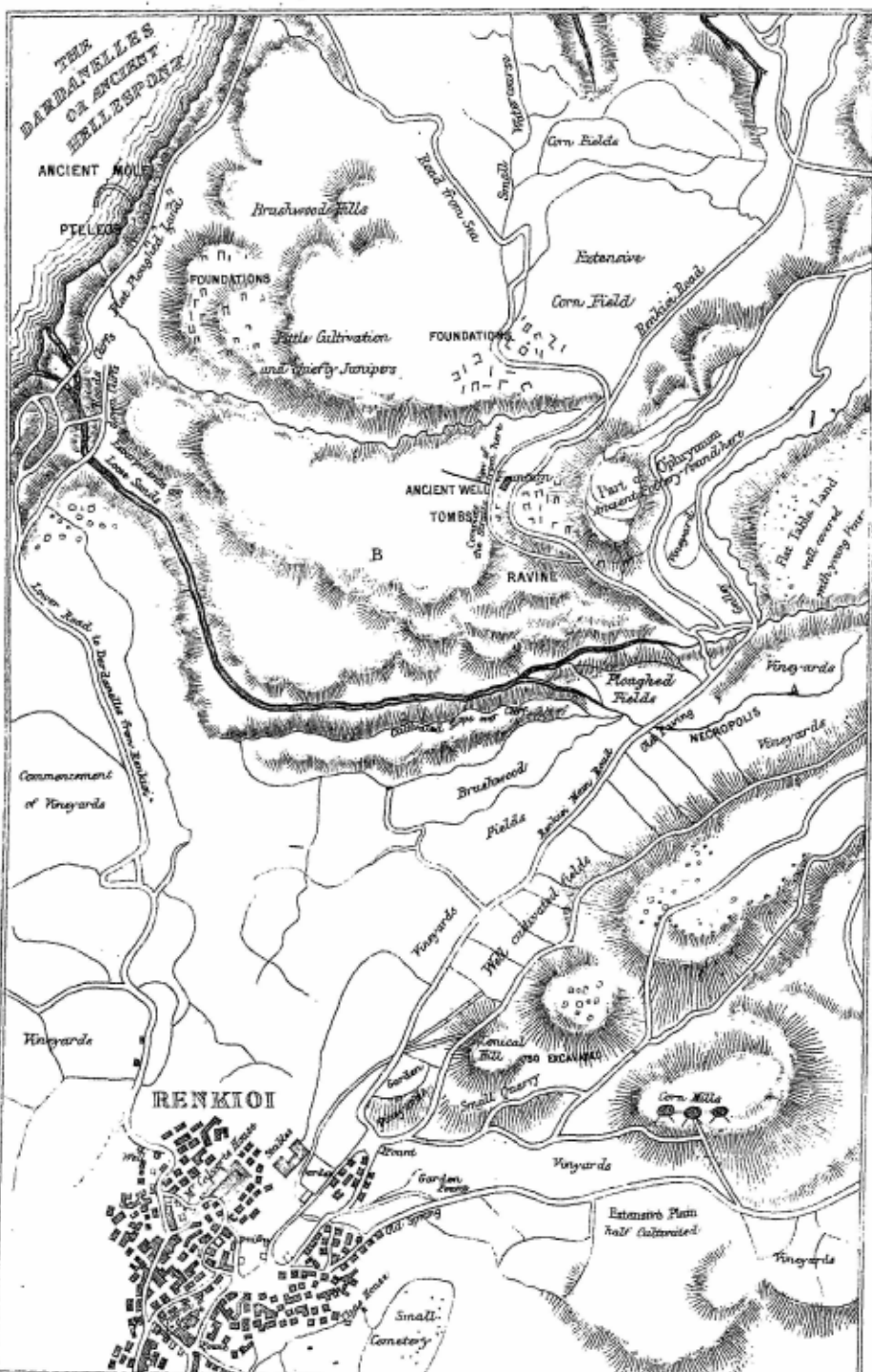
Impressions of Mediæval Seals.—By Mr. J. E. NIGHTINGALE.—Impression from a matrix, of circular form, in possession of Mr. L. Stevens, at Salisbury; being the seal of the Mayoralty of the Staple at Ipswich. The device is a one-masted ship, with the mainsail spread; open galleries at the stern and prow. Upon the deck stands a lamb or sheep, retrogradant. Legend,—s : maioratus : stapule : bille : gippewici. Diam. 1½ in. Date, early xv. cent.

Archæological Intelligence.

SIX Anglo-Saxon manuscript leaves were discovered this year at Gloucester, in the Chapter Library, in the course of researches made there preparatory to the Meeting of the Archæological Institute. They had been used in the binding of Episcopal Registers, and proved to be for the most part in good preservation. They contain portions of two Homilies on Lives of Saints. Three of the leaves treat of St. Mary of Egypt, and the remaining three relate to St. Swithun. The attention of the Society was drawn to these fragments by a memoir read at the Gloucester meeting by the Rev. J. Earle, who enlarged on the life of Swithun, bishop of Winchester in the ninth century, with observations on the period in which he lived, and his celebrity after death. The whole subject is rich in historical matter, and it is intended to publish this Essay (by subscription) in an expanded form, together with photographic fac-similes of the MS. leaves, and some original or early pieces illustrative of the history and times of St. Swithun. Those persons who may desire to possess this memoir are requested to communicate with the author, Swanwick Rectory, near Bath, or with the Secretaries of the Institute.



MAP SHEWING THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT OPHRYNIUM, IN THE TROAD.



The Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1860.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF THE TROAD.

By FRANK CALVERT, Esq.,

Honorary Corresponding Member of the Archaeological Institute.

ON THE SITE AND REMAINS OF COLŌNCE.

THE topography of the ancient towns of the Troad is still involved in obscurity, but few of the sites having been verified, and for the most part founded only on conjecture. Desirous to throw, if possible, some light on the subject, I formed the project, whilst on an excursion in the summer of 1859, in the vicinity of Alexandria Troas, of determining the sites of one or more of the ancient towns situated between that place and Cape Lectum, and of which I felt assured some traces must exist.

With this view, the first place I resolved on searching for was Colōnce, which, according to Strabo, was situated next to Alexandria Troas, and on the exterior Hellespontic sea, at the distance of 140 stadia from Ilium Novum.

“Μιλησίων δ' εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ Κωλωναὶ αἱ ὑπὲρ Λαμφάκων ἐν τῇ μεσογαίᾳ τῆς Λαμφακηνῆς· ἄλλαι δ' εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῇ ἐκτὸς Ἑλλησποντίᾳ θαλάττῃ, Ἰλίου διέχουσαι σταδίους τετταράκοντα πρὸς τοῖς ἑκατόν.”¹

This geographer also informs us that Colōnce formerly belonged to the people of Tenedos, who occupied the opposite coast, and that it was contiguous with the Achæum, and further that Alexandria Troas was founded subsequently between those two places.²

¹ Strabo, 589.

² Ib. 604.

Dr. Chandler, following Pliny, has erroneously placed Colōnæ inland at Chemanli, a Turkish village, distant four miles from the coast. Hobhouse remarks that, according to Pausanias, it must be nearer the coast, and exactly opposite Tenedos.³ Sir William Gell places it at Liman tepeh (harbour hill), half way between Alexandria Troas and Cape Lectum, and conjectures that this eminence gave the name of "the Hills" to Colōnæ;⁴ but this site is too far distant from Ilium Novum, being no less than 21 miles, or upwards of 200 stadia.

Strabo mentions that the Scepsians, Cebrenians, and Neandrians, and the inhabitants of Colōnæ, Larissa, and many other small towns, were transferred by Antigonus to Alexandria Troas;⁵ and a little later Pliny states that Colōnæ had perished, as also Palæoscepsis, Gergithos, and Neandros. Strabo, moreover, states, after Daes of Colōnæ, that the temple of Apollo Cillæus was founded there by the Eolians, who came by sea from Greece.

“Φησὶ δὲ Δάης ὁ Κολωναεὺς ἐν Κολωναῖς ἰδρυθῆναι πρῶτον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πλευσάντων Αἰολέων τὸ τοῦ Κιλλαίου Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν.”⁶

Thucydides mentions Colōnæ as the spot where Pausanias, the Spartan general, who had been accused of conspiracy, in conjunction with Themistocles, against the liberties of Greece, received the order from the government of Lacedæmon to accompany the messenger who conducted him back to prison.⁷ This town is also noticed in the works of several other ancient writers.

Starting from Alexandria Troas along the sea-shore in a northerly direction, I entered the fertile plain of Aktash Ovasi⁸ (white stone plain). It is composed of disintegrated granite washed down from the hills in the interior, and is watered by two small mountain torrents, which fall into the Egean Sea separately, one of which receives the hot mineral springs of Alexandria Troas, called "Hidgia," mentioned by

³ Hobhouse's Travels, p. 684.

⁴ Topography of Troy, p. 19.

⁵ Strabo, 597, 607.

⁶ Strabo, 612.

⁷ Thucydides, l. 1.

⁸ In almost all the maps of this country, this plain is strangely named "Ne-

sorakdereh." Ne-sorak being the Turkish for "What is he asking about?" the compiler of the original may possibly have taken that to be the name of the plain, when, not understanding his question, the Turkish peasant asked for an explanation.

most travellers in the Troad. On the southern side of this plain, a narrow range of hills of oolitic formation stretches a considerable way along the coast. I was at once struck by the appearance of an oval hill forming the highest and northern end of the range called Beshik tepeh (cradle mound or hill). If the name of Colōnce originated from the remarkable appearance of the hill on which the town stood, as conjectured by Sir William Gell, it would be more aptly applied to this mound than to Liman tepeh, which is comparatively much less striking. It possesses those natural facilities for defence which generally characterise the sites of ancient Greek towns. Its slopes are abrupt, especially towards the sea, where they form cliffs which are separated from it by a narrow beach. On reaching the summit, I found evidence of an ancient site in the heaps of stones, and unmistakable tokens of Hellenic occupation in the numerous fragments of black glazed pottery which were scattered over the surface. This small city, as Strabo calls it, appears to have covered no more than the flattened summit of the hill, which measures only 720 paces in length, and 230 in its greatest breadth. That it cannot have extended further is proved by the absence of remains on the southern declivity, the necropolis occupying the northern and eastern bases, whilst the sea is towards the west. Within the limits of the above dimensions, the hill, at its southern extremity, has a second elevation with a level surface about 200 paces in length, which formed the acropolis. Here the foundations of a square tower can be traced, as well as of a wall in a lateral direction facing the town. It was about this spot, on the surface of the ground, that I picked up a small brass coin of this town, with the word ΚΟΛΟΝΑΙΩΝ (in inverted letters) inscribed round the figure of the sun. Some remains of the wall of the town itself can be distinguished in the large blocks of stone which are found in a few places round the extreme edge of the entire hill. Few vestiges of buildings, and none whatever of the temple of Apollo Cillaus, however, exist, which may be accounted for by the proximity of Colōnce to Alexandria Troas (distant only three miles), and latterly to the Turkish villages of Kestambol, Alamisha, and Feranli, for whose inhabitants the hewn stones offered ready material for building.

Turning my attention to the necropolis, I caused excava-

tions to be made. Few of the tombs had escaped ransack, although lying beneath the surface of the ground. One of these which I opened, was constructed of large stones; accurately squared, and placed at right angles; the interior measured 6 ft. 8 in. in length, 3 ft. 4 in. in breadth, and 3 ft. 8 in. in depth. It was built inside a larger excavation with flat sides and rounded extremities made in a soft oolite rock, covered with several large flat stones, which were overlaid with a few inches of earth. It was not possible to ascertain the exact number of bodies contained in this tomb, as the bones were in a state of great decay; but judging from appearances, there might have been four or five skeletons. The interior of the tomb was entirely filled with fine sand, identical with that of the beach close by, which had been artificially placed there. Near the surface, together with fragments of bones, were found several fictile vases, one of which was in the shape of an almond. Proceeding downwards, these became more numerous, and the greater part of the whole number were at the bottom of the tomb. About sixty vases of different shapes were found, of which one half were broken. Amongst these were several of yellow and blue glass, besides several terra cotta penates, an iron spear-head, and two illegible coins in a very corroded state. The painted fictile ware is of different styles; one of these vases, with a trilabial mouth, has the letters +OTPINΑΣ incised upon its neck, above three figures colored red on a black ground, and the same letters are repeated below. These may prove of interest as further tending to remove the old preconceived notion that painted vases were not to be found in Asia Minor.

In another tomb, hollowed out of the same oolite rock which I opened, I found evidence of the excavation having been originally closed with huge stones, which have since been carried away. The vases in this tomb were of an inferior description to those found in the other. Several stone coffins and large earthen jars (similar to those found at Hanai tepeh⁹) buried in another part of the necropolis were also opened, but they contained nothing but human remains.

About three quarters of a mile distant from Colōnce,

⁹ See Archaeol. Journ. vol. xvi. p. 2.

towards the east-south-east, on an undulating hill, is a small tumulus which might be that of Cynus, king of Colōnæ, a Thracian by descent, and father of Tennes, according to the following passage in Strabo :—

“ Μυθέουσι δ' ἐν αὐτῇ (Τενέδω) τὰ περὶ τὸν Τέννην, ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τοῦνομα τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Κύκνον, Θράκα τὸ γένος, πατέρα δ', ὥς τινας, τοῦ Τέννου, βασιλέα δὲ Κολωνῶν.”¹

There can be no doubt as to the identity of the site of Colōnæ, as its situation and distance from Ilium Novum coincide exactly with Strabo's account, calculating the actual distance of fifteen geographical miles as equal to about 140 stadia ; and having carefully examined the country, I can safely aver that no traces of any other site exist along the sea-shore between it and Alexandria Troas.

ON THE SITE AND REMAINS OF OPHRYNIUM.

THE first mention of this town occurs in Herodotus. Xerxes, in his expedition to Greece, suddenly departs from Ilium ; a panic having seized the Persian army, it leaves Rhœteum, the city, Ophrynum and Dardanus (which borders on Abydos) on the left, and on their right Gergithe and the Teucri.²

In Xenophon we also find that, on the return homeward of the mercenaries employed by Cyrus in his expedition into Persia, they landed at Lampsacus, and next day marched to Ophrynum, where Xenophon sacrificed, as had been his custom, to Jupiter Meilichius, according to the ancient Attic rites.³

Strabo, in describing the *sea-coast* between Abydos and Sigæum, says :—“ Near Dardanus is Ophrynum, on which is the grove dedicated to Hector, in a conspicuous situation, and next is Pteleos, a lake.”⁴

From Webb I gather the following extract :—

“ Near Frankkein, or Erinkein, which is an abbreviation of the word Ophrynum, is the precise place indicated by

¹ Strabo, 604.

² Herodotus, vii. § 43.

³ Xenoph. Exped. Cyri, Lib. viii. cap. 4, § 3.

⁴ Strabo, Causab. 395.

geographers as that where the tomb of Hector is situated, in a conspicuous situation."⁵

But he does not precisely indicate the spot.

Dr. Forschammer remarks that "Choiseul Gouffier has placed the ruins of Rhœteum at It Ghelmez, and the ruins of Ophrynum at Arenkioi. It Ghelmez and Renkioi are the names of the same place, and there are no ruins there. The ruins on the brow of the ridge to the west of It Ghelmez evidently belong to Ophrynum."⁶

Dr. Forschammer is so far right in correcting Choiseul Gouffier in his obvious error, but the ruins (to the west) are most certainly not those of Ophrynum. I am of opinion that the site exists at about half a mile distant from, and to the north-north-east of the village of Renkioi, where I have discovered unmistakable remains of an ancient Greek town. Its commanding position (on the brow of a hill) shows the derivation of its name from ΟΦΡΥΣ to have been peculiarly appropriate; the acropolis occupying literally the brow of one of the highest hills in this vicinity. The descents of the hill at this point are abrupt, especially towards the south, where they terminate almost precipitously in a ravine about 300 feet deep, whose steep sides formed a natural defence to the town. It now bears the name of It Ghelmez,⁷ from which Turkish appellation that of the Greek village of Renkioi is derived. This ravine was most probably very deep in ancient times, though doubtless it has considerably increased since then. It is annually widened by landslips, which are of frequent occurrence, owing to the soft nature of many of the strata along its sides. These belong to the Pliocene freshwater formation, consisting of clay and extensive beds of oolitic drift, in which I have discovered remains of mastodons and other pachydermata, ruminantia, and other species of animals. The remaining strata consist of hard rock, composed almost entirely of bivalves and oolite, both of which stones were extensively used for building at Ophrynum, and are employed at present by the villagers of Renkioi.

The remains of the town are extensive, spreading from

⁵ Osservazioni intorno allo stato antico e presente dell' Agro Trojano, p. 35.

⁶ Royal Geographical Society's Journal for 1842; Dr. Forschammer on the

Topography of Troy.

⁷ The literal translation of It Ghelmez is, "animal cannot come," or inaccessible to animals.

the acropolis to the west and north-west, down a steep and irregular descent towards the Hellespont. In this latter direction, at the distance of a few hundred yards on the sea-shore, is a small flattened hill, where there are other remains of a similar description; and here, under water, traces of a semicircular mole are still to be seen on a calm day. It is so situated as to have afforded shelter against the prevailing northerly winds, and evidently served as the port of Ophrynum. On the accompanying map, in which the country south of the site of Renkioi Hospital is shown, the position of both town and harbour are marked. I pointed out the acropolis to the compilers of the map, which they have correctly inserted; but following out their own ideas, they have erroneously placed part of Ophrynum at the hospital itself, whereas the mole and ruins indicated by them are isolated and distant about a mile.⁸ These, judging from the coins found there, and the entire absence of black glazed pottery, are, to all appearances, Byzantine.

The foundations of the walls of the acropolis, about 6 feet thick, and built without cement, still exist, and can be traced nearly round its entire circumference. The upper part of the acropolis is separated from the rest of the hill by a deep excavation, with an embankment of earth thrown up on the inside. The remains of Roman occupation are especially apparent about this place; part of a coarse mosaic, and buildings laid in cement, are still to be seen. Coins both Greek and Roman are to be found amongst all the ruins, but most frequently at the upper part of the town. I have myself picked up at different times as many as fourteen brass coins of Ophrynum, which greatly confirms my supposition of the identity of the site. I have also found other autonomous but solitary specimens of Sigeum, Neandria, Gergithe, and Assos; of silver, Megiste (ins. Rhode) and Mytelene. The Roman coins include most of the emperors from Tiberius to Constantine and Arcadius.

Besides coins, I have found about the acropolis several bronze arrow-heads, and part of an earthen mould, about 6 inches in diameter, for making casts representing the full

⁸ Chart of Renkioi British Hospital, and part of the country adjacent, on the shore of the Dardanelles; by John Brunton, C.E. The map which accompanies

this memoir gives only the portion of this Chart, in which the ancient vestiges of Ophrynum above described are laid down, with the adjacent town of Renkioi.

face of Apollo, and at the ruins near the port fish-hooks and netting-needles in bronze.

I may here mention that numbers of celts made of serpentine and other hard stone are found in the neighbourhood of Ophrynum, but they are not peculiar to the place, for they are to be met with all over the surrounding country.

The necropolis was situated on the opposite slope of the valley, extending as far as the village of Renkioi. A few tombs, however, lay to the west below the acropolis. These tombs consist principally of earthen jars, with the exception of a few stone coffins. The painted fictilia found in these are, with one exception, of the earliest period of the art, representing animals and simple designs of a black or brown colour, on a light yellow ground. The exception is a black vase with a female head in red. On a highly glazed fragment, forming the neck of some vessel, are the words incised—ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΙ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΕΦΑΝΟ. I have not been able to make many excavations in this necropolis, as it is occupied in great part by vineyards belonging to the village of Renkioi, and producing excellent wine; they maintain the reputation Ophrynum appears to have had in ancient times, judging from the representation of Bacchus on its coins.

On the edge of the ravine are some excavations in the rock, apparently wells, eight or ten in number. Several of these I endeavoured to have cleared out, but owing to their being only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, the workmen had difficulty in removing the earth with which they were filled, and could not descend lower than 9 feet. These wells were filled with black earth, with which were mixed numerous fragments of vases, black glazed and painted, earthenware beads, and one of amber. In one of the wells a number of terra cotta weights were disclosed, apparently placed at regular distances.⁹

The supposition that Hector's tomb was situated in the grove dedicated to him in the vicinity of Ophrynum, is very doubtful. The distance from the battle-field and possible site of Ilium, in the vicinity of which, according to Homer (the only genuine source of information), the hero was

⁹ Terra cotta objects of similar character were found in considerable numbers in the excavations made in the Crimea near Kertch, by Dr. Macpherson; see his *Antiquities of Kertch*, p. 103.

It has been conjectured that they may have served as weights for nets, for weaving purposes, or for measuring the depth of the water in these wells. They are figured also in *Arch. Journ.* vol. xiv. p. 204.

buried, is greatly against this conjecture, and it seems improbable that Strabo should have omitted to notice so important a fact when speaking of the grove.—

“Πλησίον δ’ ἐστὶ τὸ Ὀφρύνιον, ἐφ’ ᾧ τὸ τοῦ Ἑκτορος ἄλσος ἐν περιφανεί τόπῳ.”¹

Choiseul Gouffier, in quoting the passage in Lycophron relative to the ashes of Hector being removed from the tomb of Ophrynum to Bœotia, is of opinion that the poet had confounded the tomb of the hero with the grove consecrated to him—a mistake which might easily have occurred in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus by a grammarian of Alexandria, who was pleased to imitate, or even to exaggerate, the ordinary obscurity of the oracle, and employed the most ancient and least used words. He adds, Pausanias states positively that Hector’s remains had been brought from Ilium, and that Dyctus of Crete and Theocritus mention Hector as having been buried outside of the city of Troy, not far from the tomb of Ilus.²

There are several commanding positions in the immediate neighbourhood of Ophrynum, well calculated to be dedicated as a grove, but hitherto no clue has been discovered to enable me to determine the true spot. A few years since the heights were covered with *Pinus maritima* and *Quercus cægilops* (Valonea oak). The pines have mostly been cut down for fuel, and the oaks have now disappeared from the summit of the hills, though they still abound all over the country, being cultivated for the tanning properties contained in the calyx of the acorn.

The only artificial mound which exists in the neighbourhood is one situated just above the village of Renkioi. It is small, and formed chiefly of earth mixed with stones. It has been excavated, but only a few accidental pieces of pottery and tusks of wild boar were met with, and nothing shows it to have been a sepulchral tumulus.

After the grove of Hector, Strabo mentions the lake Pteleos—καὶ ἐφεξῆς λίμνη Πτελεώς. As there are not the slightest indications of there having been any lake, and the nearest marsh formed by the Dunbrek Sora (or Simois of Strabo) is close to Ilium Novum, three miles lower down than Rhœteum,

¹ Strabo, 595.

² Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce, vol. ii. pp. 240, 241.

and out of the line of succession in which he here describes the coast, I am convinced that the word ΑΙΜΝΗ has been erroneously transcribed by the ancient copyists for ΑΙΜΗΝ, the two last letters being transposed; an error which may have possibly arisen. I am inclined, therefore, to think that Pteleos was not a lake, but the harbour of Ophrynium already described.

In advancing the foregoing remarks on the site of Ophrynium, I am persuaded as to its certain identity. Entertaining this opinion several years ago, I communicated its situation to the Admiralty, who adopted my suggestion, and inserted it in their Chart of the Dardanelles. Time has since only served to confirm me in my opinion, the more so as it is the next Greek site after Dardanus, and corresponding as it does with the position indicated by Herodotus and Strabo.

ON THE MONUMENT OF KING EDWARD II. AND MEDÆVAL SCULPTURE.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE MEETING HELD AT GLOUCESTER, 1860.

By RICHARD WESTMACOTT, R.A., F.R.S.,
Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy.

If works of art were only to be considered in the light of productions to gratify the eye or to please the fancy, to exhibit the skill in handiwork or the taste of the artist, they would take a rank in the merely decorative exercises, very unworthy their real object and importance. Whatever pleasure may be derived from the material excellence or beauty of art, or, on the other hand, whatever dissatisfaction low, common, or debased art may produce, we may be quite sure that it has a much stronger claim upon our attention than that which external qualities alone can give it; and, contemplating it from the higher point of view, we shall soon understand the interest it is calculated to awaken in all intelligent minds where it is employed as the language of sentiment. Mediæval art has of late years occupied so much attention, and it has received so much valuable illustration since a return to Gothic architecture has been recommended by its admirers as the most perfect and appropriate example we can take for modern imitation, that a few remarks upon so important an accessory as the sculpture which so abundantly accompanies the design of the mediæval period cannot but command our interest; and it is proposed to connect some observations that will now be offered on this subject with the more remarkable works in this art existing in Gloucester Cathedral.

It is not necessary, nor indeed would it be possible on this occasion, to enter at any great length into the examination of the different phases of the art in the period of its most extensive practice. We must be satisfied here to take a more general survey of the subject, and of the character of the sculpture of those schools, and to pass over minute particulars and characteristics which, however interesting,

would occupy more time than can now be afforded for their consideration. Still, even so, the inquiry cannot be strictly limited to the technical question. While considering the practice it will be necessary also to refer to the causes of its development, and the motives that influenced its progress during the three or four centuries of the supremacy of mediæval art.

The subject itself of ecclesiastical monumental and memorial sculpture appeals strongly to our fondest sympathies and best feelings ; and on this ground alone it should command our consideration even if it had no other claims to our attention. But it will be seen that it has various recommendations to give it interest, according to the different points of view from which such monuments may be contemplated ; whether as the expression of sentiment, the record of historical personages or events, or simply as works of art.

It may be permitted to offer here a few preliminary observations upon the *motive* or impulse of the art-design of the particular age in which it is considered that the Gothic mode or school attained its fullest development. This seems desirable because it has appeared to me that an erroneous impression exists in some minds as to the real causes both of the origin, or rise, and the decline of the art, not only in what is understood by ecclesiastical design, but in the various forms of the Gothic style.

Some persons among the more enthusiastic admirers and advocates of mediæval antiquities and usages, seem to consider that the style of the church architecture of that particular period indicates the high moral and religious condition of the community ; that it is the gauge, as it were, of the degree of national virtue or piety existing at the time. A preference is, moreover, given by this school or party to a particular phase of Gothic architecture, as the only style proper for religious or Christian sentiment. The character of art, most satisfactorily expressive of ecclesiastical orthodoxy, is supposed to reside especially in the Pointed and Decorated forms, according to the fancy of the admirers of each. They have dwelt upon the peculiar features of these two styles, and have assumed that, as these were departed from, evidence was afforded of the deterioration of the religious element in society ; that as it was owing to the more intensely pious impulse of those ages that edifices of such magnificence and

beauty were erected all over this country that, so, bad architectural design proves the diminution of religion in a people. This opinion may be disputed. There can be no doubt that in the twelfth and three following centuries ecclesiastical edifices were erected of a character that succeeding ages have not approached in picturesque beauty and in richness of decoration ; but it would be exceedingly unsound to found upon this circumstance an argument to prove that the age of beautiful architecture was, *ipso facto*, an age of morality and piety ; and then, that the reformers, even of the most extreme school in England, were less moral and religious, because, during their ascendancy, the fine ecclesiastical architecture of preceding times, associated as it was in their minds with the dangerous errors of the Romish church, was looked upon with conscientious distrust and dislike. The general history of the respective periods and the degree of mental culture and the habits of society of these times show how fallacious such a test must be. Narrow as were some of the religious prejudices of the more modern period, it cannot be questioned that there was an infinitely wider spread of real and earnest religious interest in the masses, and a greater craving to be taught what is the truth, after the fifteenth century than before it. Prior to this all men bowed uninquiringly and mechanically to a cleverly devised *system*, that worked conveniently for particular interests, and which, it is not too much to say, could only so work through the general ignorance of the community, enforced and maintained by those who benefited so largely by it. It cannot be necessary to quote authority for the facts here stated, but certainly an interest in religious inquiry was not a characteristic of the mediæval age ; nor would it have been encouraged or permitted even if it had arisen.

But history also proves incontestably that these ages were not pre-eminently a period of primitive holiness, piety, and virtue, and of "peace and good-will towards men." Without denying that there were many great, good, and pious Christians among the clergy and laity, they, yet, were times of violence, and of scant and unequal justice. The strong oppressed the weak, might gave right, and the lower classes were in a state of almost brutal ignorance and subjection. Although, then, it would be as uncharitable as rash to suppose that there was no religious sentiment in many of the authors of those

remarkable works, still, with these facts before us, we must seek elsewhere than in the assumed universality of piety and religious devotion for the causes of the extensive spread of ecclesiastical edifices and monuments in these ages ; and it must be a subject of interest to inquire into what may be regarded as a curious phenomenon ; first, as regards the rise of the art itself, and next, its comparatively short-lived excellence.

It is important in the first place to notice that, in the three or four centuries during which ecclesiastical architecture is considered to have flourished, the power of the Church—that is, of the clergy and priesthood—was exercised with irresistible weight ; the more so as the superiority of churchmen in all exercises of intelligence, for theirs was the only class that could be called educated, gave them an influence which no mere brute force in arms, or of courage and skill in warlike and chivalrous deeds, the chief occupation of the barons and chiefs of the higher classes, could for a moment rival. The jurists, the scribes, the authors, as well as the spiritual guides and confessors of the time, they absorbed all moral power, and to them all classes referred for direction in circumstances of difficulty. The highly born, the brave, the beautiful, the rich, as well as the base-born and labouring classes, all looked to the clergy for counsel and advice ; while from them also they sought for indulgences, and for absolution, if their acts placed in jeopardy their safety in a future state. In the belief inculcated and strenuously encouraged by the clergy that gifts, endowments, and foundations offered to the Church could atone or satisfy for sins committed, and could propitiate the Divine wrath, the most liberal and munificent donations were made to religious houses and chapters. Here then, without underrating or ignoring the existence of the religious element, but recognising the more powerful effect of obedience to the moral pressure exercised by superior intelligence, we see a source of immense wealth to the Church, and which led to the erection of those beautiful edifices with which, during those times of the influence of the hierarchy, the whole land was covered. The appropriation of these ample means to such purposes was perfectly natural, and it was also founded on a shrewd policy. The splendour of rival churches and establishments was soon found to give importance to the members of particular chapters. Votaries

were induced to select particular religious localities for their devotions, and therefore for their bounty ; and thus the most lavish expenditure was well applied to maintain the popularity of a favourite abbey or monastery, and to attract the homage and substantial support of all classes of devotees. This was in the spirit of the time, and it is not alluded to here with the view of raising discussion irrelevant to our immediate object as antiquaries ; but it is necessary to refer to it as tending to strengthen and support the theory to which I incline, under correction, as to the main causes of the extent and character of a particular phase and class of art.

Certain writers on ecclesiastical design, and, strangely enough, even members of our own Church, seem to take pleasure in attributing the decline of fine art to the Reformation in religion in the sixteenth century, and in casting a slur, as it were, on that great movement in the Church ; when a little fair inquiry would have shown that art had degraded long before that event shook the Christian world to its centre. If it had been as these persons assert, it is obvious this revolution should only have affected the design of those countries in which its influence was most actively developed. But this was not the case. In surveying the condition of art, nothing could be worse than the monumental or ecclesiastical design of Rome itself at this period, and it cannot be said that any Reformation or change, spiritual or political, in the Church could be made answerable for its miserable condition there. The same remark applies generally, indeed, to all Roman Catholic countries, where it easily may be seen by any intelligent and unprejudiced inquirer that ecclesiastical or church art was in the most debased state. Besides, the argument that the peculiar strength or purity of religious feelings in the period from the twelfth to the fifteenth century was the cause of the art-excellence then existing may occasion its advocates some little difficulty to account for the low art-condition of the earlier Christian ages—for instance, from the twelfth century as far back as to the Apostolical times. They would not surely consent to be driven to the conclusion that must necessarily follow ; namely, that there was a lower standard of religious feeling, and less of it altogether, in the early Christian times, than in the later mediæval period.

At the first period referred to (from the twelfth to the fifteenth century), the impulse architecture received as a

phase of the beautiful, was not dependent on, nor did it originate in, the prevalence of the purely religious sentiment. The influence of the Church, as has been shown, accumulated, by the circumstances of its *status* and influence, ample pecuniary means. These were applied, naturally, to a purpose which, as it happened, was calculated to favour the development of a certain class of art. Supply always follows demand, and development is a consequence of practice; and thus the various phases of Gothic architecture—a style of art not bound by precedent, but capable of almost endless variety of forms, according to the taste or fancy of its admirers—may be accounted for by the ordinary laws of progress, or even as the consequence of caprice.¹

The earliest style with which we are acquainted, namely, the solid, severe Saxon and Norman, by degrees changed its character—almost Egyptian or Hindû in its heavy sobriety—for a lighter form. This was the Early English or Pointed; which again took another character in the Florid or Decorated style. The latter afforded opportunity for the display of extraordinary richness and beauty of detail. The reign of this style was short, and it was superseded by what has been called the Perpendicular style. These seem, for the most part, to have been fanciful changes rather than developments of principles. At any rate, it is scarcely conceivable that these styles or varieties can be referred to moral causes, or special phases of religious teaching or feeling; as seems to be implied in the doctrine held by some earnest mediævalists that the architecture of the three great centuries of Gothic design expresses the national religious sentiment of that period.

But how, it may be asked, can it be accounted for, that so marked a deterioration or degradation of ecclesiastical art occurred, if there was not a decline of religious impulse as a cause? Simply, that having reached a degree of beauty beyond which it seems the artists of that age were unable to carry it, like everything else it underwent a change, and that change was deterioration. Not because the religious sentiment was weakened, but because it is in the

¹ This is borne out by the extraordinary changes that were effected at different times by different abbots of Gloucester, as may be seen in the present

cathedral, where the peculiarities of later styles have even overlaid earlier constructions. This is manifestly the case in the choir, as Professor Willis has shown.

nature of man not to be satisfied; and desiring change or novelty, he is too frequently tempted to loosen his hold of what is good in art, and, by straining after new qualities, to fall into what is weak and bad. What happened in Greece in the best times of art? After Phidias had in the age of Pericles brought sculpture to its highest excellence, and made the art the handmaid and expression of the most sublime sentiment, a change was required from that which had satisfied, till then, the feeling of the time. Praxiteles then introduced the fascination of the material and sensuous style; and later, in the age of Alexander, Lysippus exhibited the energetic and exaggerated style, which referred rather to physical than to æsthetical qualities. And so it was in the history of Ecclesiastical design. There is no reason to imagine that such change was to be considered a proof that there was less real religion in the world; or that when art, or because art, was in its full glory the world was also all religious. Diana was not less fervently worshipped at Ephesus, nor Minerva less honoured at Athens, because the sublime sculpture of Phidias or the exquisite architecture of Ictinus had suffered eclipse, and had given place to less admirable productions. It is no reason, because art changes, that religion dies. The Ecclesiastical art of our Middle Ages simply expresses a fact, in showing the immense force and influence of the Church, at that time, as a body politic, and how that influence acted in a certain direction, and, with respect to art, within a limited range.

Now there is an interesting and curious fact to be noticed with regard to the development of architecture at the period under consideration, and that is the comparative incompleteness of all other contemporary and accessorial art. Wherever, for instance, any attempt was made to represent the human figure—Nature, in fact—that which was before the artists for imitation is, for the most part, reproduced in the rudest manner. Where the forms of art could be compared with and easily corrected by existing living examples in the movements and beauty of the human figure, nothing could be less satisfactory than their practice. What is the cause of this? It cannot be contended that the most perfect work of Creation—the human form—was unworthy of the care and attention of artists, nor did its inadequate presentation arise from the feeling that has existed in some com-

munities that there was anything objectionable in its imitation, because they did, in their way, make it their model. There was even occasionally the indication of a feeling for the beautiful, but it was not brought to anything like perfection; a short-coming the more to be regretted from the high promise of excellence that is found in some of the sculptured compositions of the fourteenth and following century: in the graceful pose of the figures, the pure character of the expression, and especially in the arrangement of drapery.

This rudeness or incompleteness in a sister and accessory art suggests to us that, notwithstanding the great charm that is found in what is considered the best Gothic architecture, it was, at its best, only in a transition state, and that its full development was checked before it had attained to its entire consummation or perfection: so different, in this respect, from the finest monuments of Grecian art, where the architecture of the best period, and seemingly established on fixed principles, is found associated with the most perfect sculpture. The excellence of the latter, having its standard in nature, affording indirect but fair evidence of an equal perfection having been reached in the art with which it is connected.

As one object of my addressing you is to invite attention to certain characteristics of memorial or monumental sculpture, as it is found in our Gothic churches, I shall now refer to some of those which may immediately serve as examples, pointing out also some of the peculiar features of design which mark different periods. It is a curious and pregnant fact, that all the earlier monuments bearing effigies are of ecclesiastics; another proof of the position and great influence of the clergy. The most ancient examples in this country represent two abbots. One is of Vitalis, Abbot of Westminster; the other, Crispinus. They are in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. The date of the earlier of these monuments is 1086. There is nothing so early in Gloucester Cathedral; for the monument with the effigy of Osric, which has been referred to the eighth century, evidently belongs to a later period. The first monuments, beginning from the introduction of effigies, were of very simple design. Usually the figure was in very flat relief—scarcely raised above the plane of the coffin-shaped slab, which represented the lid or cover of the receptacle which contained the body. The figure was

usually represented dressed in the official garments ; if a dignitary, with the mitre on the head, or the pastoral staff or the crozier in one hand—sometimes the hand is raised, as if in the act of benediction ; sometimes both hands are in the action of prayer, or one is holding the chalice, or other emblem of church service. The design and relief of the figures is occasionally slightly varied, but the usual type is that above described. When greater facility was acquired by practice, the execution improved, and the details were more elaborate.

The effigy of King John (1216) in Worcester Cathedral, is the first instance occurring in this country of a regal effigy. The effigies of knights, and others, exhibit many particulars of great interest as the centuries advance ; the details are more studied, and there is considerable variety of action, within prescribed limits ; for it is worthy of remark that such representations were always subordinate to a fixed idea, namely, that the figure should be supine, or stretched out in a recumbent position. In the fourteenth century the addition of extensive architectural accompaniments marks a novelty which led to very interesting results. The figure of the person represented was not left simply lying on the tomb, as in the earlier examples, but accessories were introduced, relating either to the personal or family history of the individual. Then again, in order to do more honour to the statue, to protect it as it were, or to enshrine the monument itself, architectural enrichments grew up around it. Canopies, and similar architectural details, were introduced. Within niches around the sides of the tombs are found figures—sometimes members probably of the family of the occupant of the tomb ; these exhibit various forms of expression ; others represent saints, or ecclesiastics. Of these numerous attendants, some are in the act of offering incense, some simply in attitudes of grief. As figures, they are always very subordinate in dimension to the chief effigy. Some very beautiful *motivi* are seen in some of the works of this age in the small accessorial figures of ministering angels, placed at the head and feet of the deceased ; sometimes also they are introduced in the spandrils of the arches and even in the hollow mouldings of the architecture. Salisbury and Lincoln Cathedrals especially supply some beautiful specimens of the kind.

In the monument in Gloucester Cathedral, called of Osric, the figure scarcely accords with the earliest types of such works. From his being represented with a crown on his head and a sceptre in his hand, there can be no doubt that a sovereign is here represented; but the style of the work, and the introduction of angels at the head, establishes the fact of the execution of the monument being of a much later date than the presumed period of Osric. If it were desired to commemorate a founder in this figure, there would be nothing remarkable in its being done at a late period, when possibly some repairs or enrichments were added to the church,—and thus advantage would be taken of an opportunity of doing honour to a former benefactor.

The next monument well worthy of notice is celebrated as the "bracket" monument, from the effigy being placed on a projecting bracket or corbel, panelled on a hollow or ogeed surface,—which takes from it the appearance of a tomb or coffin. The real person intended to be commemorated is not known. Some have conjectured it to be Aldred, who is said to have died in 1069; others Serlo, who died in 1104. The latter re-founded a new church; and this seems implied in the accessory of a church held in the left hand of the effigy. This monument bears evidence of being of a much later date than Aldred, nor can it be attributed even to the later period of Serlo. No design of the kind can be referred to the beginning of that century. The same may be said of that of Curthose, the son of William the Conqueror, whose effigy is on his monument, in chain mail. He died in 1134. The figure is carved in wood, and thickly and clumsily painted. He was a great benefactor to the church, and, though he died at Cardiff, after an imprisonment of twenty-six years, his body was brought to Gloucester, and was interred near the high altar, where, it is recorded, a "wooden tomb" was erected over him.

But the object of paramount interest in Gloucester Cathedral is a monument whose history is well ascertained, and with which are connected many affecting associations. This is the enriched tomb erected by Edward III. over the remains of his father, King Edward II. The interest that attaches to this memorial is of two kinds. One is historical, in which the mind is carried back to the miserable and erring career of a most weak and unfortunate monarch, whose

wretched life and most horrible death have obtained for his memory a lasting hold on all men's sympathies, in spite of the great faults which signalised his reign. The other is awakened by our admiration of the striking work which enshrines the body of this unhappy king. Edward II. died at Berkeley Castle, after deposition, and after many years of suffering, and at last of the most barbarous and revolting ill usage. The monasteries of Bristol and Malmesbury refused to receive the dead body, from a cowardly fear of offending Isabel, the wife of the murdered king, and her paramour Mortimer. But Edward had in brighter days been a visitor and benefactor of the Abbey of Gloucester, and the Abbot Thokey, remembering and grateful for the unhappy monarch's former bounties, caused the body to be interred in his church. The corpse was conveyed to Gloucester in the abbot's "carriage," and there received with such marks of respect as were due to a king; facts which, under the circumstances, are most honourable to the abbot and his clergy. This, as it turned out, was also an act, not only of great charity, but of good policy; for it appears that about this time, owing to the enormous expenses that had been incurred in maintaining the character of princely hospitality of this foundation, and the obligations incurred of receiving dignified personages and their trains into the convent and its precincts, where even parliaments had been held, the funds of the house had been so far exhausted, that it is stated in a memorial of this very Abbot Thokey, they at one time had not means to effect even necessary repairs, and that the church itself was rapidly falling to ruin. Edward III. recognised the noble conduct of the Chapter by granting to it extraordinary privileges; and the splendid monument afterwards erected by the king to his father's memory gave increased importance and popularity to the church, and, as may be supposed, produced the most satisfactory and substantial results.

This interesting monument comes under the head of highly decorated tabernacle work, and is perhaps the finest specimen of the kind extant. Its composition is rich, but at the same time light and elegant. The details are of great beauty, and show throughout the most careful finish. Within this elaborate shrine, if it may be so called, reposes the effigy of the unfortunate king. This is equally deserving

of attention from the simplicity of its attitude, and the generally calm and tranquil expression that pervades the figure, suggesting many reflections upon the anxious, suffering life of the subject of the sculptor's art, and the contrast of that repose which here characterises the figure of the deceased king; repose that could only be found by him in the silent tomb.

There are peculiarities observable in this effigy that have led to the impression it may be intended as a portrait of Edward. This, if so, gives the work considerable additional interest, and one would be sorry altogether to give up any claim it might be supposed to have on that account to our attention. That portraiture was attempted, and even collections of them made at the time of Edward II., is curiously attested by a remark of that king, on once visiting the abbey. Seeing in one of the apartments the representations of certain personages, he is reported to have asked the abbot whether he had his portrait among them. The abbot answered, almost prophetically, that "he hoped his Grace's would occupy a more honourable place." The inability of the artists of that period to imitate, with any degree of accuracy or truth, the human figure—a circumstance to which I have before adverted—will account for any deficiencies observed in their figure sculpture; but still they may have been capable of expressing general character; and we may fairly assume that that of Edward II. would be given with as much care and success as could be expected from such practitioners. But I must not allow my wish to find a true portrait in such works to override my judgment, and I must own that it is only in very defined characteristics that we may expect to find such portraits at all valuable. No doubt, in general figure there would be some truthful record. The very fat and burly subject would scarcely be represented as a thin man, nor the thin and attenuated as a full and stout one. Again, as such effigies were often, nay, usually painted—a characteristic of almost all early and rude art—the general colour of the hair and the eyes, if open, would, in all probability, be given. So far, then, we may find that the effigy in this interesting monument of Edward II. may, indeed, afford us some idea of the person of the royal occupant of the tomb. We must, however, bear in mind that this statue has often undergone repair, and therefore

that its surface may have suffered injury, and be in many respects greatly changed from what it was originally.

I would direct your attention to one peculiar characteristic of mediæval monuments; and that is, the universality of the design of recumbent figures. This certainly may be attributed to a consistent religious or devotional spirit in the earlier designers of such works; but we must also always bear in mind the fact that the clergy, being the most intelligent and influential class, could, and, no doubt, did direct all design that was in any way connected with ecclesiastical objects and decoration, so that this secured the continuance of an approved and established type in their monumental sculpture. It is impossible to deny that the intention of such design is by far the most appropriate that can be employed for such memorials. It is the sentiment that should pervade a record of one gone to his rest; when the tenant of the tomb is represented dying in the act of prayer, or reposing before death in calm contemplation or devotion. It is the expression of an idea with which all persons of right feeling must sympathise.

It is worthy of remark that when a more debased style of architecture, and of art generally, came in, there was still sufficient respect paid to this idea, originated and established by the mediæval artists, to preserve the calm, devotional, religious sentiment in monuments. Persons were still represented recumbent on their tombs, with the hands raised in prayer, though all the accessories may be of a most anomalous and unecclesiastical character. In the next innovation—change, in this instance, producing deterioration—the figure was taken from the quiet, recumbent position, and made to kneel up; but still, whether male or female, the subject was engaged in prayer—sometimes before a lectern and reading from a book, sometimes simply praying. In monuments of this time, where there was a family, we often see lines of sons and daughters kneeling also, and arranged behind the parents according to sex. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a change, and for the worse, took place in monumental design. To say nothing of the great beds or catafalcs that had been erected, superseding the beautiful Gothic canopies, the figures now begin to show more movement, and, as if impatient or tired of the recumbent attitude, they sit up, lean on their elbows, and seem to look about them. The next still more

offensive change is when the figures are represented seated and lolling in arm-chairs, quite irrespective of the sentiment that belongs either to their own condition or to the sacred edifice in which they are thus taking their ease. But it is painful to dwell upon this degradation of taste ; and I am still less disposed to speak, except in a few words of strong reprobation, of another still more offensive style of art, when employed in churches. I allude to the class of personal boasting or glorification, in figures wielding swords, making speeches, or exercising other common worldly occupations. Of the utter absurdity of some monuments that could be pointed out, in the naked and half naked exhibitions of the figure, or in the Greek and Roman costumes of English worthies on their monuments in our churches, it will be sufficient to record our dissatisfaction without detaining you with unnecessary illustrations, and which the observation and experience of every one may easily supply.

Permit me to say one word, in conclusion, upon this subject. The existence of, and perseverance in, bad taste, is not always attributable to a want of knowing better in sculptors. It is owing, in a great degree, to the bad taste of the employer, and to his dictation as to the design. If all and each of us would not only protest against, but discontinue to employ artists to produce works of the character described, there would soon be an end of them ; and then an improved feeling would necessarily induce a better style of monumental design. Figures brandishing their swords, as if in the thick of battle, senators and legislators making speeches, men of science pointing to their discoveries, or scholars and divines over their books and papers, may all be well and consistently placed in halls, market-places, libraries, or other public situations ; but let our memorials of the dead, of those whom we have loved and lost, of those who have died in humble hope and prayer, be in character with the sentiment of religious thoughts and reflections. In this respect we cannot do better than follow in the steps of the mediæval artists. We may avail ourselves of our increased artistical knowledge in all respects ; but, though we may justly improve upon their work, as regards the form, we should admit our deep obligation to them for the type of a true and appropriate sentiment in Christian monumental design.

ROMAN REMAINS IN THE VICINITY OF PADSTOW, CORNWALL.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TROLLOPE, M.A., F.S.A.

THE opinion of Camden that the Romans never advanced westward beyond the Tamar into the county of Cornwall has long since been proved to be incorrect.¹ It was not, indeed, probable that the district, whence the much-coveted tin was to be obtained, should have escaped Roman investigation, after Britain had become a colony of that enterprising and practical people, although Cæsar may have been misled by deceptive statements as to this subject in the first instance. At what period the first Roman settlements were established in Cornwall cannot now be ascertained, but the character of its iron-bound northern coast must have become known to the crews of Agricola's galleys, in the reign of Domitian, during their cruise around the shores of Britain. The wide mouth of the river Camel, lying between the two fearful headlands of Pentire and Stepper Points, was doubtless carefully marked, and probably resorted to as a welcome refuge; there alone, for a long distance on either side, could the tempest-tossed exploratory fleet rest awhile in security from the heavily rolling seas of the Atlantic, and take in supplies of water and provisions; of this, however, we are well assured, that eventually the Romans settled themselves,

¹ See Borlase's remarks on this question, *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 35. Numerous discoveries of Roman coins and other antiquities are recorded by Borlase, *ibid.* p. 300; also by Lysons, *Magna Brit. Hist. of Cornwall*, p. cccxiii. See also the account by the Rev. M. Hitchins, of the discovery of a large quantity of coins near Helston, in 1779, amounting, as supposed, to about 10 lbs. in weight, and of another hoard found near Penzance, *Archæologia*, xiv. p. 225. The patera of tin, on the base of which a Roman inscription was to be seen, as described by Borlase, p. 317, is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The

only inscribed stone of the Roman period hitherto found, so far as we are aware, in Cornwall, is that figured by Mr. Blight in his interesting *Illustrations of Ancient Crosses and Antiquities in the West of Cornwall* (London, Simpkin and Marshall, 8vo. 1856). It was found in 1853, built into the wall of the church at St. Hilary, near Marazion, in the extreme west of Cornwall. The stone appears to be inscribed to the Emperor Constantine, 337–350, or to Constantius II. his successor. The inscription may be read thus:—“*FL · IVL · CONSTAN ·*”
“*PIO · AVG · CAES · DIVI · CONSTANTII ·*”
“*PII ·*”
“*AVG · PHILIP ·*”

at least temporarily, on either side of Padstow harbour, formed by the enlargement of the river Camel into an estuary, before its waters reach the sea.²

On the shore of Trevone Bay, a little to the west of Padstow, a Roman burial ground was discovered some years ago beneath a sand bank. Several rows of skeletons that had apparently been deposited in coffins placed north and south with their feet towards the sea were disclosed; it would, however, have been difficult to have ascertained to what period or people these remains belonged, had not a large plain bronze fibula of undoubted Roman workmanship been found with one of the skeletons (see woodcut, fig. 12), and also a piece of Samian ware close to it. These graves were entirely distinct from another series above them, formed with slates placed upright, and containing skeletons uniformly lying east and west, this burial ground, at first used by the Romans, having been afterwards, perhaps, incorporated into a mediæval cemetery, which may have been attached to the adjacent chapel of Trevone, or used as the burial place of sailors who had lost their lives through some shipwreck—a sad catastrophe still so often witnessed on this portion of the Cornish coast.

Another probable trace of Roman occupation was also found on the small promontory close by the above-named spot, separating Trevone from Permizen Bay; here were brought to light two small stone cists intended apparently to contain cinerary vases; one of these cists was exposed to view on the removal of a large stone, that long served to conceal it; I have not been able to ascertain whether either of these tombs contained burnt bones or pottery, which might serve to indicate satisfactorily the people who deposited them here.

But by far the most interesting Roman vestiges in the vicinity of Padstow lie on the other side of its harbour, in the parish of St. Minver. There a nearly hemispherical eminence, called Brea-hill, is surmounted by three tumuli;

² Traces of the original British occupants of the site now covered by the upper portion of the town of Padstow, were observed by Mr. Kent some years ago. These consisted of three rude and soft earthen urns, disposed in a regular triangle, just sunk below the "hellas,"

or upper stratum of the schist. They were from 7 to 9 inches in diameter, and were filled with fragments of human bones and ashes. Externally they were scored with the usual Celtic zig-zag markings, but they were in too tender a state to be preserved.

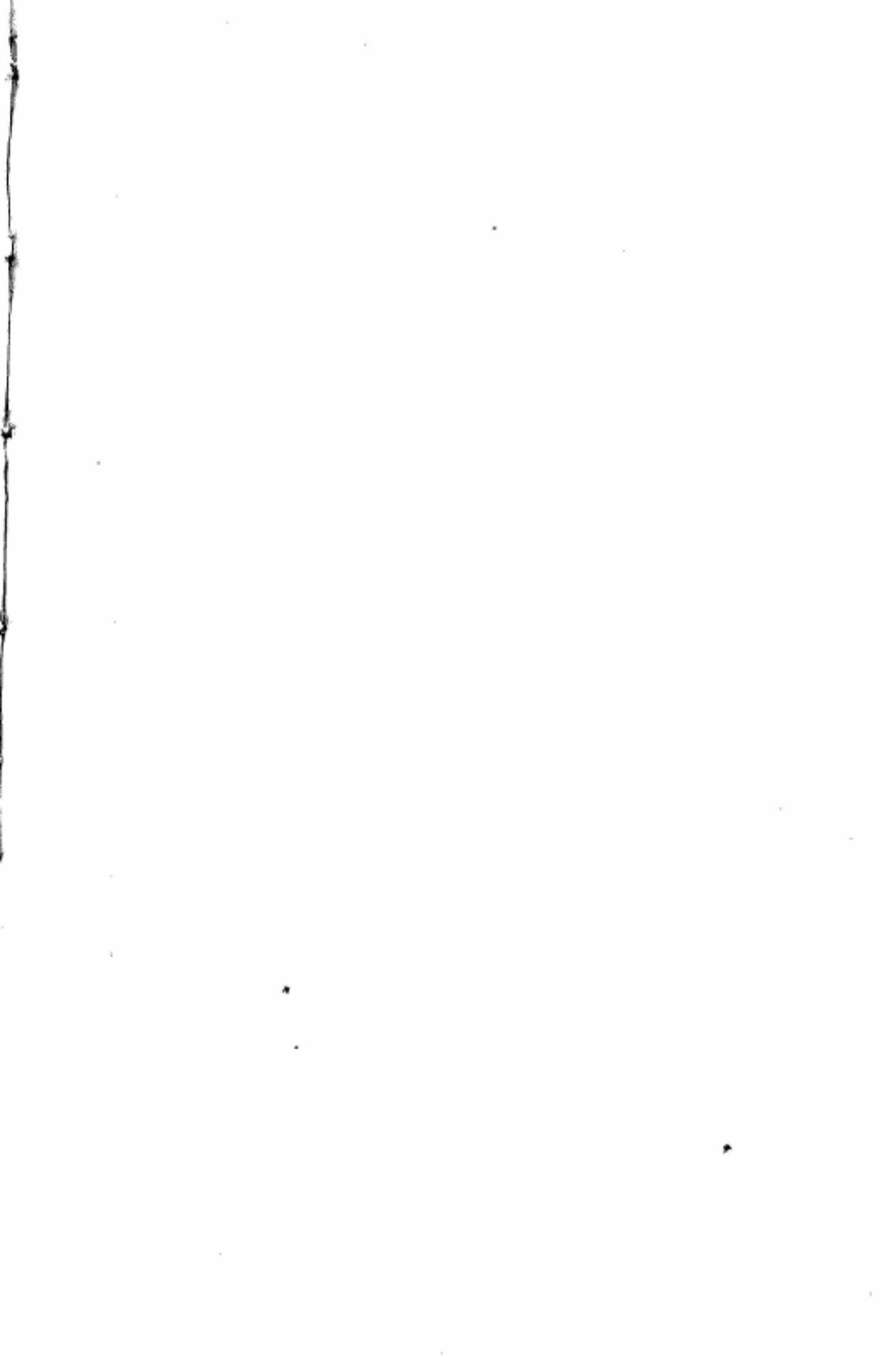
these have all been opened, one of them in this year (1860), but nothing was found within them; they are, however, clearly sepulchral, and probably of British formation. From the foot of Brea-hill, and southwards of the half-buried little church of St. Enodock, with its circular burial-ground around it, is a curious region of sand reaching to the village of Rock, and almost as restless in its nature as its neighbouring element—the ocean. The component materials of these sands are chiefly broken shells, and their study is interesting, specimens being not unfrequently found, amongst many others, of far western and tropical origin, pointing to the influence of the great gulf-stream as it breaks upon the Cornish coast. But their movements here, as in other instances in Cornwall, are still more calculated to surprise visitors, these sands, originally thrown up from the bottom of the sea, after a minute trituration from its rocky depths, sometimes being tossed up into banks and masses of considerable elevation at particular points on the land, and then again scattered—sometimes quickly, sometimes gradually but surely, until the whole has been once more carried off by the winds so as to expose the natural slaty surface of the soil, or the “country,” as it is locally called; and then a fresh combination commences through the same process, forming perfectly smooth plains, ranges of detached hillocks, or continuous ridges. In this sandy region, and on the Duchy Manor of Penmaine, the remains of a small chapel existed until a few years ago, about a mile to the south-west of the church of St. Enodock,³ and there Roman pottery was found as well as specimens apparently of earlier date mixed with burnt bones and ashes. Above these were graves of a far more recent period, the cemetery of a small chapel having, curiously enough in this case as in that previously mentioned, been formed on the spot formerly used for the same purpose by a different people. This discovery was made by Mr. Thomas Kent of Padstow, to whom I am indebted for much of the information gathered together in this communication.

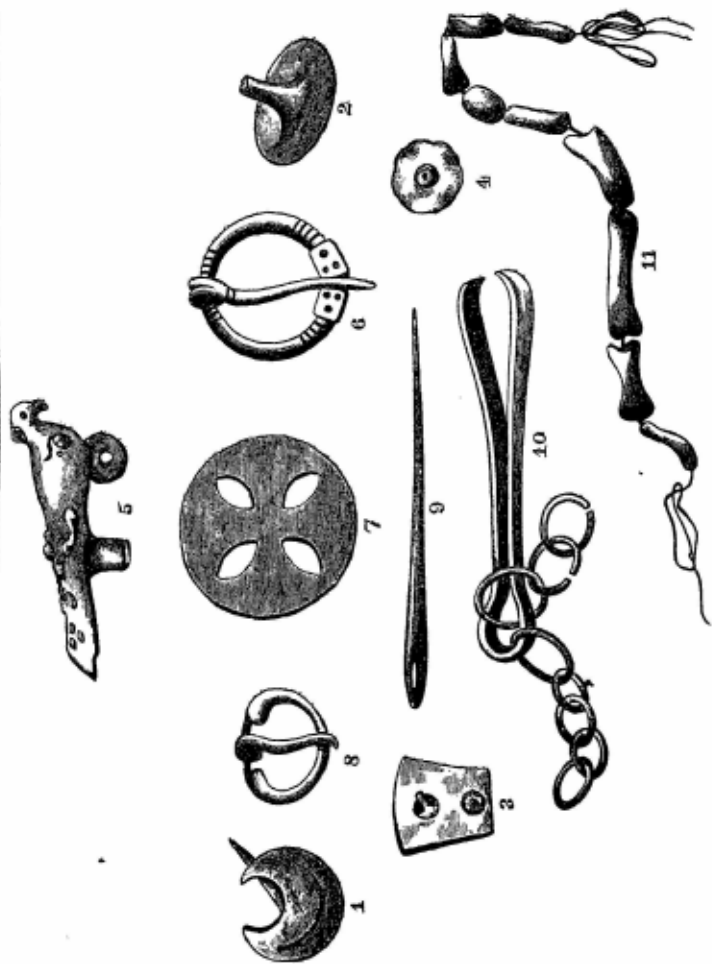
In 1857 another discovery of a different character was made in this remarkable locality, through a shifting of the

³ This chapel was 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a door at the western end: from the fragments of wall-plaster

turned up when its site was levelled, it appeared that the interior had been decorated with paintings.

sand, which exposed to view the remains of a forest at a level 12 feet below high-water mark. Here the stumps and roots of oaks, yews, and also of some soft-wooded trees, were thus revealed; the former were of large size, blackened with age, and so indurated as to give a ringing metallic sound when struck with an axe. This forest must also have abounded with hazel bushes, as layer below layer of nuts were found in profusion, separated from each other by a thin vegetable deposit produced by the fall of the leaf during many successive years. Mixed with these were the horns and teeth of red deer, and the remains of other animals. A lofty sand-bank parallel with the Padstow estuary now preserves this low level from being overwhelmed by its waters, but the winds have again veiled the forest from view with a sandy covering. The fearful gales, however, with which this portion of the coast of England is so often visited, have done good service to archaeology in other instances, and on the whole it has profited considerably by the shifting propensity of that sandy locality of which we are speaking. There, when the accumulated sand has been blown away so as to expose the natural surface, Roman remains have been disclosed in considerable abundance. Perhaps not the least remarkable of these are heaps of wood ashes indicating the sites of fires, and now protruding through the thin coating of fine sand which otherwise entirely covers the face of the ground like a snow-drift. Mixed with these ash-heaps are numerous pieces of trap-rock, that have been fused by an unusual degree of heat, such as furnaces could alone have produced. Here fragments of Roman pottery are most abundant, consisting of portions of small vessels with nearly pointed bottoms, and the rims and handles of others of red, grey, and cream coloured wares, besides numerous pieces of Samian vases. This spot has also produced many fragments of Roman glass; these are of good quality, thin and clear, being chiefly portions of small bottles and vases of a light green or amber tint. One fragment that has come under my notice from this locality is of a violet hue; a few blue and variegated beads of a usual Roman type are also in Mr. Kent's possession, derived from the same locality. Its surface is still strewn with small fragments of bronze ornaments; and, from time to time, after rains or the shifting of the wind, more perfect specimens have been picked up, and





Roman Ornaments and Relics found near Padstow, Cornwall. (Original size.)

In the Collection formed by Mr. Thomas Kent, at Padstow.

have been preserved in Mr. Kent's collection, from which the specimens here figured have been selected. These consist of ornamental nails or studs, fig. 1, 2, 3, and 4; a bronze fibula representing a bird, perhaps a hawk, fig. 5; a pretty little penannular fibula in perfect preservation, fig. 6; a flat perforated fibula, fig. 7; and another of an ordinary form, fig. 8. Here also were found the bronze needle, fig. 9, and the tweezers with two short pieces of chain attached to them, fig. 10. But, among the most curious relics discovered in these sands with the above named Roman objects, I must call attention to the remains of a necklace of pink coral; many short pieces of that material having been gathered up nearly in their natural form, but perforated so as to admit of their being strung, as indicated by fig. 11, which represents a few of these rudely shaped beads of a material of very rare occurrence among objects of the Roman period.

During a late visit to this Roman settlement, I noticed a sandy tumulus, in the midst of a circular space surrounded by a high boundary of drifted sand, pierced only by little valleys in three directions, and, by the aid of my kind friend, Mr. C. Prideaux Brune, it was opened for my satisfaction. This tumulus is 40 feet in diameter, 5 feet high, and is rather thickly strewn with small stones, apparently for the purpose of preventing the light materials of its surface from drifting away. Upon driving a wide shaft straight through the tumulus, it was soon evident that ashes had been mingled with the sand, as shown by the darkening of its hue; and then pieces of charcoal began to be turned up, until, on arriving under the centre of the mound, and at about 2 feet from the top, a small heap of calcined human bones was found, but no fragments of an urn. Beneath this deposit was a large mound of wood-ashes, but nothing else was found below, although the excavators continued to dig until they came to the natural schist rock of the district. It was, however, observed that a small circular shaft had been sunk in this rock, and filled in again with fragments of rock, pieces of spar, and sand. It is possible, therefore, that this tumulus may have been previously examined, although certainly not of late years.

A few Roman coins have occasionally been found here, including some small brass coins of Gallienus, Arcadius, and Constantius Maximus, but none of any peculiar interest.

It is remarkable that no vestige of any Roman building should have occurred in conjunction with the numerous and somewhat significant traces of a Roman visit to this spot on the Cornish coast. I am inclined, therefore, to think that certain parties of Roman colonists, on exploratory expeditions, may, for awhile, have been located here, for the purpose of testing the value of the minerals of the district. Some temporary occupation for such an object may seem indeed to be indicated by the numerous traces of strong fires around it, which may very probably have been required for metallurgical operations. At the present time a lead mine has been lately opened on the opposite side of Padstow harbour, and it is well known that almost every description of metal is to be found in the county of Cornwall. It appears highly probable that the Romans may have made expeditions into this rich mineral district of Britain, after it had become reconciled to their stern yoke ; and here, on the eastern side of Padstow harbour, in the midst of natural wonders, I believe are manifest indications of the spot once selected by such a party, whence to sally forth on expeditions to the various promising localities around, and to which they may have returned with samples of ore to be submitted at leisure to the test of fire.

Original Documents.

HISTORIOLA DE PIETATE REGIS HENRICI III.

NARRATIVE OF AN INCIDENT CONNECTED WITH THE VISIT OF HENRY III. TO FRANCE, A.D. 1259.

IN Dr. Smith's catalogue of the Cottonian MSS., published in the year 1696, is a description of the contents of a volume, marked Vitellius D. XIV., which appears to have been entirely destroyed in the fire which consumed or injured many other volumes of the Cottonian Library in the year 1731. Among other early historical pieces is mentioned, as No. 9 in the series, a certain "*Historiola de pietate Regis Henrici III.*" This little narrative has been preserved to us in the unpublished collections made by Rymer, for a Supplement to the *Fœdera*, having been copied for him from the Cottonian MS., before the period of the fire.¹ It is a curious anecdote, very illustrative of the character of our sovereign Henry III.; and, as far as I am aware, it has not been given in detail in any published history of the period.²

The narrative evidently has been extracted from a larger work, probably a contemporary chronicle. It refers to an occurrence during the visit made by Henry to France, in the autumn of the year 1259, for the purpose of seeking from Louis IX.—Saint Louis—a restoration of Normandy and other lands in France held by his predecessors, and conquered from his father, King John, by the French King, Philip Augustus. It is unnecessary to state more than the general result of the negotiations which ensued. Henry was induced to resign his claim to the disputed provinces, accepting in lieu of them the promise of a considerable money payment, together with certain lands in Gascony. It was also agreed that he should take rank among the peers of France, and renounce the titles of Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou.

The King, on his arrival in Paris, is stated to have been entertained for many days by King Louis in his own palace³; and he subsequently retired to the monastery of St. Denis, where he remained, engrossed in religious exercises, for more than a month. At the particular period of the incident recorded, however, he appears from the story itself to have

¹ Brit. Mus. Additional MS. 4573, f. 57.

² The continuator of Matthew Paris shows his acquaintance with the anecdote, by the following short reference to it in his summary of Henry's character: "*Contigit autem aliquando Sanctum Lodowicum, Francorum Regem, cum eo super hoc conferentem dicere quod non semper missis sed frequentius sermoni-*

bus audiendis est vacandum, cui faceta urbanitate respondens ait, se malle amicum suum sœpius videre quam de eo loquentem, licet bona dicentem, audire." —Matt. Par. Opera, ed. Wata, 1640, p. 1009.

³ *Gesta S. Ludovici*, per Gul. de Nan-gis, ed. Bouquet, vol. xxi. f. 581.

been lodged in the palace of his sister-in-law, Margaret of Provence, Queen of Louis IX., at St. Germain des Prés.

The purport of the story is to illustrate the devout character of Henry III., and his particular partiality to the office of the mass. It contrasts his taste in this respect with that of his brother monarch, Louis IX., which was equally strong in favour of sermons. We are told that, while Henry was in Paris, for the purpose already explained, he had engaged to meet the King of France and his nobles in Parliament, on the first day of the assembly. Henry, however, failed to make his appearance till very late in the day, when no time remained to enter into the proposed business. His unpunctuality was explained by his having not only attended mass at the palace of St. Germain before setting out, but having jumped off his horse at every church he passed on his way, and assisted at every mass there celebrated. The pious King Louis and his nobles were much edified by the cause of their disappointment, but were urgent with Henry to put himself earlier on his route to meet them on the morrow. The King accordingly was up by times; but the same repeated stoppages for the same holy purpose produced the same effect on the second day. To prevent a third disappointment, King Louis took the precaution of sending strict orders to the priests of all the churches between his palace and that where Henry lodged, to keep their doors closed on the following day until Henry had passed. His commands were obeyed, and Henry was one of the very first to arrive at the Parliament on the third day. After congratulations on his alacrity from Louis and his nobles, he was requested to proceed with them to the proposed business. But, with a troubled countenance, Henry assured them that he could transact no business in a place and with people under interdict, as, from the closed doors of the churches, was evidently the case with the Parisians. Louis was obliged to confess what he had done; and then inquired of Henry what he found so delightful in attending masses. Henry asked in return why Louis was so fond of sermons. Louis answered that it was a sweet and wholesome thing to hear often of his Creator. "And a sweeter and wholesomer thing it seems to me," replied Henry, "to see Him again and again, than to hear of Him." The anecdote ends with a statement that eventually the pious kings agreed to follow each his own form of devotion, and to leave their state affairs to be settled for them by their ministers.

Circa idem tempus erant duo catholici reges, Ludovicus in Francia et Henricus in Anglia, consanguinei, quorum alter, Ludovicus scilicet, delectabatur in audiendis sermonibus de Deo cotidie inter missarum solemnias, et alius cotidie tres missas vel plures voluit audire devotissime, delectatus pluries aspicere corpus Christi et in missarum officio, quantum potuit, occupari. Cum autem idem Henricus, Rex Angliæ, quodam tempore, tanquam Dux Aquitanniæ, ad vocationem dicti Regis Franciæ, Parisius ad Parlamentum venisset, prima die inchoationis Parliamenti, cum Rex Franciæ et omnes pares ipsum, tanquam primum et majorem parium, diutius expectassent, tandem ipse, propter occupationem diutinam missarum tam in hospicio suo apud Sanctum Germanum de Pratis, quam per ecclesias in itinere suo versus Regis palatium existentes, quarum nullam pertransire voluit dum aliquis presbyter, sacris vestibus indutus, ad missæ celebrationem inibi se pararet, set, equo desiliens, ecclesias reverenter ingressus, in eisdem

devote permansit usque ad finem omnium missarum ibidem celebratarum, adeo tarde ad Parlamentum venit quod nil fiebat illo die. Propter quod, Rex Franciæ cum cæteris paribus rogaverunt eum ut in crastino citius veniret, ad expediendum negotia in Parlamento tractanda. Quibus promisit officium divinum se tempestivius auditurum, et postea cum celeritate qua posset adventurum.

Qui, ut promiserat, etiam ante auroram surrexit, officium et missas suas more solito audiendo. Set, cum per ecclesias civitatis versus palatium Regis transitum faceret, tantam expectationem in audiendis missis ibidem fecit quod adeo tarde venit ad palatium sicut fecerat die precedenti; et sic illa die impediti fuerunt sicut prius. Quod Rex Francorum cum paribus advertentes, aliud consilium super hac re tunc invenire nesciverunt, nisi quod secretò mitteretur per civitatem Parisiensem ad omnes ecclesias per quas Rex Angliæ transitum faceret, ne, in ejus transitu, aliquis presbyter circa divinum officium inveniretur occupatus, set quod omnes illæ ecclesiæ clausæ tenerentur, donec Rex Angliæ ipsas omnes et singulas versus Parlamentum veniens transivisset. Quod sic factum est. Unde Rex Angliæ, in crastino sequenti, ad locum Parlamenti venit inter primos. Quod Rex Franciæ cum paribus perpendentes, valde applaudebant ei de tam tempestivo adventu, statim cum eo Parlamentum ingredi volentes. Set Rex Angliæ vultu turbato dixit Regi Franciæ—"Mi" [frater?] et consanguineæ carissime, ego in loco interdicto nec cum interdictis intendo parlamentare." Et, cum ab eo quæreret Rex Franciæ quare hoc diceret, respondit:—"Ego, in veniendo huc, non vidi aliquam ecclesiam apertam, set, more interdicti, omnes clausas." Et, cum Rex Franciæ, ad placandum ejus animum, respondisset nullum ibi esse interdictum, set personas illas ecclesiasticas officium suum in ejus transitu aliquantulum expectando intermittere, ne Parlamentum propter ejus moram impediretur, adjiciens, quasi quærendo ab eo—"Dilecte consanguineæ, quid vos delectet tot missas audire?"—Ad quod ipse respondit—"Et quid vos tot prædicationes?"—Rex Franciæ respondit—"Videtur michi valde dulce et salubre multociens audire de Creatore meo."—Et Rex Angliæ, ibi vero alludens, respondit—"Et michi valde dulcius et salubrius ipsum pluries videre quam de ipso audire." Et sic sancti Reges, nolentes devotiones suas alterutrum impedire, cum paribus ordinaverunt quod, non obstante tam sancta Regum absencia, cæteri pares facta et expeditiones regni et populi tractarent et ordinarent, et ipsis Regibus referrent, in eorum adventu, per eos in arduis approbanda.

E. A. BOND.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1860, HELD AT GLOUCESTER,

July 17 to 24.

THE ancient City of Gloucester having cordially tendered to the Institute an assurance of welcome, arrangements were made for the commencement of the Annual Meeting there on Tuesday, July 17. The Municipal authorities freely placed at the disposal of the Society all public buildings available for Meetings, the Reception Room, &c. An influential local Committee, formed under the Mayor's friendly direction, had, through the indefatigable exertions and kindness of their Secretary, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, made most effective preparation to give every facility and a hearty reception to their learned visitors.

Shortly before two o'clock, Lord Talbot de Malahide, accompanied by the officers and leading members of the Society, proceeded to the Tolsey, where they were received by the Mayor of Gloucester and the chief members of the Corporation, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Patron of the meeting, the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, the Town Clerk, with other influential citizens of Gloucester. The Mayor, in his scarlet gown of office, accompanied by the Aldermen, and preceded by the Sword-Bearer and Sergeants-at-Mace, then conducted the noble President to the Corn Exchange, where a numerous assembly had congregated.

Lord TALBOT having taken the chair,

The proceedings were commenced by the MAYOR, who in a few hearty words welcomed the Institute to Gloucester; adverting briefly to the numerous objects of interest which the city and county presented to their attention, and amidst these he hoped that a week of great enjoyment would be passed. With very friendly assurance of his desire, in common with his municipal brethren, to promote in any manner the purposes of the Society, or to enhance their gratification, his Worship called upon the Town Clerk to read the Address from the Corporation, which would more formally convey their feelings on the occasion.

The TOWN CLERK (A. HAMMOND JENKINS, Esq.) then read the following Address:—

“TO LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, and the MEMBERS of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

“We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Gloucester, in the County of the City of Gloucester, in Council assembled, beg to express to you the great satisfaction which your visit has afforded us, and to assure you that we are deeply sensible of the honour conferred by selecting the

City of Gloucester as a place of Meeting of the Institute for the year 1860.

"That, in welcoming you, it is our hope that this City will be found not altogether inappropriate as a place of Meeting of the Members of the Institute; as, although many of the most interesting Monuments of past ages have been removed or destroyed, yet we trust that there still remain in this City and its neighbourhood many vestiges of former ages to interest the Historian and the Archæologist.

"If our City, however, should prove less rich in ancient treasures than we have ventured to anticipate, the facilities for exploring the numerous remains of antiquity existing in the surrounding parts of our county, which our railway communication can afford, will, we trust, cause the Institute to feel no disappointment in having selected, as the seat of their Congress in 1860, the ancient City of Gloucester.

"We are sanguine enough to hope, therefore, that the Institute may consider, in its visit to Gloucester, that subjects of sufficient interest and attraction may have been presented to them, to entitle their Meeting here to be recorded in the Annals of the Institute, as having added some little to the objects of the Society.

"Given under the Common Seal of the said City of Gloucester, the Seventeenth Day of July, in the Year 1860.

(Signed)

"W. NICKS, Mayor."

The PRESIDENT, in expressing thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, observed that it was always highly gratifying to find friendly interest and sympathy among the municipal authorities in the cities visited by the archæologist. The influence of such public bodies, which are to be ranked with our most ancient national Institutions, might greatly advance the objects of the Society, in the preservation of National Monuments and Historical evidence.

The LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER said it devolved upon him less formally than the Corporation, but certainly not less heartily, to express on his own behalf and on that of the clergy of the diocese their gratification that the Archæological Institute had selected Gloucester as their place of meeting. He regretted that he was no archæologist himself, but he saw present several of the clergy of the diocese, who were not only authorities on matters of archæology, but whose names were known beyond the limits of the diocese for their knowledge on such subjects, and who were, therefore, more competent than himself to express the gratification which would be felt by the visit of the Institute. As, however, a person who was no poet might be able to appreciate poetry to some extent, so he might be able to form a fair opinion of the advantages of such an Institution. That which struck his mind was the benefit the Institute conferred upon society at large. He did not at all undervalue the good accomplished by their consultations and learned disquisitions, which had an important bearing upon history, because the history of a country was not after all entirely those great events recorded as history, but the manners and customs of past times, which only the archæologist of recent days had brought to light. But in addition to this their labours imparted information on archæological subjects to numbers who would otherwise take no interest in them; while their annual meetings diffused their learning, and tended to make it popular.

Many doubtless were thus led to a knowledge of the subject, which, although possibly only superficial, was valuable. For he was not one of those who considered the proverb, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," of universal application. A little knowledge was only dangerous when the person possessing it used it under the idea that he possessed all the knowledge needed to form a conclusion. If his little knowledge gave him a deeper interest in anything connected with the history of the monuments or buildings of his country, and enabled him better to appreciate the profound knowledge of those who had more deeply studied the subject, that person by his slight knowledge had gained no slight boon. It was thus that the Archæological Institute conferred a benefit upon society. He felt assured that, after Professor Willis's lecture on the Cathedral, he should take a deeper interest in the details of that sacred edifice, consequent on his having his knowledge on that subject increased. If any who attended that lecture were hastily to be led to the conclusion that they were able to form an opinion on all the different parts of the Cathedral, and to determine what ought to be removed or left, a little knowledge in that case might be a dangerous thing; but, if it had the effect of making them anxious never to make any alteration in such a building unless it had the sanction of persons who had more knowledge than those ordinarily connected with it, that small amount of knowledge gained conferred a great boon; and he thought he might safely say there were none who felt this more than the clergy themselves; for there was scarcely a clergyman in any country village who might not find cause to regret that there was not an Archæological Institute a hundred years ago,—who had not to deplore the injury or destruction of some portion of a church in times past. There could be no doubt that many a record had been lost, and many a noble building destroyed, from the want of an Archæological Institute; and this Society in its annual visits to various localities in the country conferred a great benefit upon it. He therefore heartily thanked them for coming to Gloucester; and he agreed with the Mayor in thinking that they would be well repaid for their visit by the varied objects which they would have an opportunity of investigating, both in the city and county.

The Rev. T. MURRAY BROWNE, Hon. Canon of Gloucester, expressed great regret that severe private sorrow prevented Dr. Jeune from being present to express congratulation and friendly feeling to the Institute on the part of the Dean and Chapter, but he begged in their name heartily to welcome their visit to Gloucester. Every facility would be given for the examination of the Cathedral; and any counsel that Professor Willis, or other archæologists, versed in such subjects, might give respecting the restorations now in progress, would be peculiarly acceptable.

The Rev. C. YONGE CRAWLEY desired to second this assurance of cordial greeting. He observed, in reference to the Cathedral, that, since a previous archæological gathering in Gloucester, in 1846, a large sum had been expended on the Cathedral, and the expenditure was still continued. The Dean and Chapter were most anxious to preserve that which the picty of our ancestors had erected; and they were much gratified by the visit of the Institute at this period, when they hoped to have advice and encouragement in an undertaking of so much difficulty and importance.

The High SHERIFF (W. J. Phelps, Esq.) then welcomed the Society, expressing the gratification felt in the county by many persons interested in Historical and Antiquarian pursuits, on occasion of the visit of the

Institute; and he referred to some of the most interesting antiquarian objects which they would visit.

Captain GUISE had great pleasure in seconding the sentiments expressed by his friend, the High Sheriff. As President of the Cotteswold Club—the only local Institution formed for purposes kindred to those of the Society—he had likewise special pleasure in welcoming the archæological visitors, and he congratulated them upon having selected Gloucester for their Congress. Standing, as it did, in the middle of one of the ancient Roman centres of occupation, and surrounded by such noble monuments of mediæval architecture, he thought that those who had come amongst them that day would find ample occupation for the most learned votaries of archæological science. Some might ask—what was the use of all this?—the ignoramus often put the query, *cui bono*? This was easily answered. The expounder of a musty document, or the collector of old coins were each of use. They were collecting that evidence which might supply the landmarks, so to speak, by which we are enabled to reckon backwards the progress of the human race into remote ages. But he would go further, and say, inasmuch as it had pleased the Almighty Creator to make man a sentient being, and to give him a soul endowed with hope to look forward, and memory to look backward, it would always be a matter of deep interest to inquire into the mysteries of the future, and into the secrets of the past. He therefore held that the man who affects to look down upon antiquarian science rejected one of the noblest attributes of his own nature.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, after acknowledging the congratulations which had been so cordially conveyed, observed that if we desire to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of history and the manners of the past, we must to some degree be archæologists. It is only by such inquiries that we are enabled to test historical traditions by the evidence of fact. Old coins had often afforded most important evidence, and questions of chronology and history had been verified by such means, though at one time it was the fashion to treat them with ridicule and contempt. The High Sheriff and other gentlemen present had referred to the richness of the county and city in objects of archæological interest; and indeed it required only a superficial knowledge of local antiquities to know that no county possess more interesting remains, whether of Roman occupation or of the works of our mediæval ancestors. The county of Gloucester was also connected with many families memorable in our feudal records; and Lord Talbot hoped that interesting papers would be read illustrating domestic manners of olden times. Reference had been made to the restorations now in progress at the Cathedral; the researches of the archæologist were doubtless of great value in guiding the hand of the architect or the artist in restoring those parts of an ancient building which time and neglect had brought to ruin; he trusted that this assistance would be given to the fullest extent in carrying out the restorations in the highly interesting structure, to which attention would be directed by their accomplished friend Professor Willis. From all that Lord Talbot had seen the work of restoration appeared here to have been done judiciously. There was the greatest necessity for care in what were called “restorations,” many of which he feared were done so recklessly as to destroy all evidence of ancient art, and to mingle the modern with the ancient in such a manner that the building became little more than a modern fabric. He trusted, however, that a better spirit was now prevalent. Lord Talbot then referred to the

project which it was said the Chapter of Worcester entertained of removing the Guesten Hall, one of the most venerable buildings attached to the Cathedral of that city; he deprecated such an intention, earnestly hoping that the hand of the Vandal would be stayed. In conclusion he desired to express thanks to the gentlemen of the city and county who had come forward in so kind a manner to greet the Society on their visit to *Glevum*.

T. GAMBIER PARRY, Esq., said they had received congratulations and compliments from the Corporation, the Bishop and Clergy, and the President of the Naturalists' Club, and to fill their cup of friendly greeting it only seemed necessary that an ordinary country gentleman should come forward to welcome them, and express on behalf of his class their goodwill towards such a meeting. The noble President had kindly consented to be his guest on the present occasion at Highnam Court; and he (Mr. Gambier Parry) could not refrain from showing how warmly he esteemed the value of such intellectual gatherings as the present, by inviting all the members of the Institute, with those who might participate in the proceedings of the week, to give him the pleasure of their company on the following evening. His house would be open to all visitors attending the meeting, and the more that came the greater would be his gratification.

Lord TALBOT thanked Mr. Gambier Parry for hospitalities tendered with such a true old English spirit of frank cordiality to himself and his friends of the Institute. It would doubtless prove highly gratifying to all, to be favoured with the occasion, through this most friendly courtesy, to inspect the choice works of art brought together with so much taste and discernment by his accomplished friend at Highnam Court; through whose architectural skill, moreover, and liberality one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical structures, as he believed, designed in recent times, had been erected in immediate proximity to Mr. Gambier Parry's residence at Highnam. The President, observing how agreeable on occasions like the present, was the sympathy of country gentlemen in localities visited by the Society, alluded with gratification to the kind expressions by Captain Guise, on the part of the Cotteswold Club, an association in which the pursuits of Natural Science had been advantageously and successfully combined with the investigation of local antiquities. Captain Guise had signified the friendly wish that a joint expedition should be arranged before the departure of the archaeologists from Gloucestershire, and that they might thus fraternise in some pleasurable project of mutual interest. Chepstow had been proposed with certain objects of considerable antiquarian interest, and Lord Talbot regretted that it would be out of his power, through pressing engagements in Ireland, to await the day which had been named for so agreeable a prospect. Before closing the proceedings of the meeting, Lord Talbot requested Mr. Freeman to favour them with some general observations, preliminary to a visit proposed to be made in the afternoon to the parish churches of Gloucester, and other objects of interest in the city.

Mr. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, who had kindly undertaken to guide the visitors to the minor ecclesiastical buildings of the city, then proceeded to give some particulars respecting them. The churches they proposed to visit were St. Mary de Crypt and St. Nicholas, and the Priors of Llanthony and the Black and Grey Friars. He could confirm all that had been said as to the extreme richness of Gloucestershire in objects of antiquarian interest. He spoke chiefly of the southern part, as that which he knew best. There was an extreme variety in the churches; in some districts of

the country the buildings were almost of one date, but in Gloucestershire there was no particular style or date more prevalent than another, there being a great deal of Norman and Early English work, as well as Decorated and Perpendicular, and very good specimens of all. This was the case in the city as well as the county. The Anglo-Saxon Church at Deerhurst is unique as a dated example of the reign of the Confessor. Of the Norman work, perhaps one of the best specimens was the priory church of Leonard Stanley, which certainly ought to be carefully examined. Of Early English they had the church of Berkeley, and near it the church of Slymbridge, two of the best specimens he knew, especially Slymbridge, which might almost serve as a substitute for a visit to Llandaff Cathedral. He next referred to the priory at Llanthony, the parent of which was founded in the Black Mountain in Monmouthshire, in 1108, and he gave a sketch of its history. The brethren disliked their solitary position, exposed to the incursions of the Welsh, and in 1136 the Gloucester Llanthony was founded, with which the original house was ultimately united. The remains included a singularly fine barn, some out-houses, and a Perpendicular gate; the church which belonged to the priory had wholly disappeared. Of the existing minor remains in Gloucester the most important are the portions of the houses of the Grey and Black Friars—the Dominicans and Franciscans. The churches of the Mendicant Orders form a class by themselves, differing from parochial churches, and also from those of the Benedictine and other monasteries. The arrangement of the monastic buildings is also quite different. Mr. Freeman had examined numerous buildings in England and in Aquitaine, but the best exemplification of Friars' churches is to be found in Ireland, where a large number remain, and also many small monastic churches of other Orders to contrast with them. With a little attention the observer might discriminate between churches of the Benedictines and Cistercians, and those of the Franciscans and Dominicans; and Mr. Freeman hoped by further study to be enabled to distinguish the Benedictine Church from the Cistercian—the Franciscan from the Dominican. The churches of the former, or elder Orders, though differing greatly in size, date, and decoration, have much in common among themselves; for instance, the great majority are cross churches with central towers. There is thus much of resemblance between the church of the mitred abbey of Gloucester, and that of its dependency at Leonard Stanley. When of any size they commonly have regular aisles and clerestory in the nave, and, in buildings admitting it, a triforium; they have also regular aisles, sometimes a collection of chapels, about the choir. The Friars' churches are very different; they are often large, but totally unlike those of the elder orders in ground-plan and character. The church is long and narrow; the regular cross form does not occur; the desecrated church, called St. Andrew's Hall, at Norwich, is a solitary example with regular aisles and clerestory to the nave, and no instance of a triforium has been noticed. A single aisle or a single transept is common, and the latter is sometimes very large, as at a Friary at Kilkenny, where the south transept is larger than the nave. The choir seems to be always without aisles; it is usually flat-ended, but the ruined church at Winchelsea has an apse. The original churches of the thirteenth century were without towers, and had long unbroken ranges of lancets along nave and choir. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries tall, slender towers were commonly inserted between the nave and the choir; and the tower sometimes had a hexagonal top, as at

Lynn, in Norfolk. Mr. Freeman alluded also to examples of Friary churches at Norwich, Chichester, and Brecon, and he gave some further notices of those in Ireland and in France, as compared with examples in England.

The PRESIDENT called upon the Rev. Edward Hill to announce the arrangements for Excursions during the week, and the meeting then dispersed. The Temporary Museum was opened, by the kind sanction of the Dean and Chapter, in the College School, on the north side of the Cathedral. A detailed catalogue of the valuable collections there exhibited has been published.¹

LORD TALBOT, accompanied by a numerous party proceeded, under the guidance of Mr. E. Freeman and Mr. J. H. Parker, to make a perambulation of the city, commencing with the church of St. Mary de Crypt. It is a cross-church of various dates, the earliest part being a Norman door in the west front, agreeing with the statement that the church was founded by Robert, Bishop of Exeter, 1128-50. The church is remarkable, as showing how the complete cruciform effect may be produced, where the transepts have hardly any projection on the ground-plan. Mr. Parker remarked that the Schoolhouse attached to the church is of the time of Henry VIII., and is a fair example of the period; he regretted to learn that it was proposed to destroy it. The next object was the Grey Friars, founded by Thomas Berkeley, before 1268, but the existing portions are all of Perpendicular date. The church, now desecrated, and cut up into several houses, agreed with the common type of the Friars' churches. The nave and north aisle remain; they form two equal structures with separate gables, of seven bays, with large Perpendicular windows between buttresses, which must have formed a noble range. East of the nave is a fragment, supposed to be part of a slender central tower between the nave and choir. The cloister roof may be traced on the south side of the nave. The party proceeded thence to the Black Friars, where the original arrangements may be still perceived, although the buildings which surround the cloister quadrangle are sadly mutilated. The monastery was founded by Henry III. about 1233, and enlarged in 1290; portions of both dates remain. Mr. Freeman pointed out the position of the church, on the north side of the cloister court; the refectory, as he believed, had been on the west, and the dormitory on the south side. He called attention to certain details which had led him to the conclusion that the building had been thus arranged; a beautiful triplet at the south end of the refectory has often caused that portion to be regarded as the conventual church. The visitors were admitted by the occupant of this part of the Friary, and found in the cellar, rarely seen, fresh proof of the ecclesiastical character of the building. They then proceeded to St. Nicholas's church, which, according to a popular tradition, was built by King John. The south door, and the Norman pier-arches in the west part, must be older than his reign, to which, however, the greater part of the building might be assigned, and Mr. Freeman remarked that there is nothing absurd in the tradition. The tower at the west end has a truncated spire, of which instances occur in Gloucestershire and Somerset, as at Minchinhampton, Yatton, Shepton

¹ Gloucestershire Antiquities; a Catalogue of the Museum formed at Gloucester during the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Institute. Gloucester, A.

Lea, 8vo., ranging with the Archaeological Journal. It may also be obtained at the Office of the Institute in London.

Mallet, and St. Mary Redcliffe. Mr. Freeman observed that he knew of one example elsewhere, namely at Naseby, North Hants. Sometimes the spire seems to have been left imperfect, sometimes to have been accidentally mutilated; the latter seems to have been the case at St. Nicholas' church, Gloucester.²

The evening meeting was held in the Tolsey, AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., Dir. S. A., presiding. The following memoirs were read:—

Notices of the ancient Bell-founders of Gloucester,—Master John of Gloucester, by whom the great bells for the octagon lantern at Ely were cast, 19 Edw. III.; Sandre of Gloucester; the Henshaws, Rudhills, &c. By the Rev. W. Collings Lukis, Rector of Collingbourne Ducis, Wilts.

Memorials of Richard Whittington, and Observations on his connection with Gloucestershire. By the Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A. This interesting subject has been treated more fully by Mr. Lysons, in his *Model Merchant of the Middle Ages*, published since the Meeting of the Institute (Gloucester, Lea, Westgate Street; London, Hamilton, Adams, & Co.).

On the Early Commerce and Manufactures of Gloucester. By John J. Powell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Wednesday, July 18.

A Meeting of the Architectural Section commenced at ten o'clock, at the Corn Exchange, Lord TALBOT presiding. The following communications were read:—

Tewkesbury Abbey Church. By the Rev. J. Louis Petit, F.S.A. At the close of a very interesting discourse on the remarkable architectural features of that fine old building, which might worthily rank among our English cathedrals, and has much, as Mr. Petit pointed out, in common with Gloucester Cathedral, he cited some valuable remarks by Mr. C. Winston on the painted glass, both at Tewkesbury and at Gloucester, written some years since (see Mr. Petit's *Architectural Notice of Tewkesbury Abbey Church*, published in 1848, p. 46). In reference to important restorations now contemplated in Gloucester Cathedral, Mr. Petit took this occasion to state that Mr. Winston is fully of opinion that the white glass in the head of the east window is original, and comprehended in the design of the window. It is easy to perceive (Mr. Winston suggests) why it was introduced, namely, to form a division between the rich coloring of the rest of the window, and the coloring, no doubt equally rich, of the vaulted roof. Mr. Petit had often doubted whether opaque color and transparent color could be seen to advantage in the same building, but he was sure that they could not in actual juxtaposition, and that the decided break made by the white glass was absolutely necessary to the effect of the design. Even in the present colorless state of the roof the fine cool tone of this white glass, which no modern material could equal, gives wonderful value to the painted glass, and by replacing it with color, we might chance to destroy one of

² In the Roll of rents and possessions of burgesses and others, in Gloucester, 1455, compiled by Robert Cole, canon of Llanthony, and preserved among the corporation muniments, a representation of St. Nicholas' Church may be seen. The spire has a kind of coronet at mid-

height, at the point where it is now truncated, and terminates in a crest resembling a crown. See a notice of this Roll in the Catalogue of the Museum formed at the Meeting of the Institute in Gloucester, p. 57.

the greatest beauties of this very remarkable window. Mr. Petit placed before the meeting a series of his admirable drawings, and also some fine photographs of Tewkesbury Church, executed by Professor Delamotte, F.S.A.

Mr. John Henry Parker, F.S.A., then gave some account of the examples of Mediæval Domestic Architecture remaining in Gloucestershire. They are more numerous than is commonly imagined; and the county is rich in architectural antiquities, owing partly to the excellent quality of the building-stone. Mr. Parker briefly noticed, in chronological order, the domestic buildings, about thirty in number, examined by himself, or of which he had obtained trustworthy information. He stated that several domestic buildings of the twelfth century remain in the county. In Gloucester the deanery is the abbot's house of the Norman period, and, though much altered, retains the original chapel, an oblong apartment, with a barrel vault, supported by arch ribs only, with the usual Norman mouldings; the floor is paved with heraldic tiles of the fourteenth century, which doubtless display the arms of benefactors to the abbey; their arrangement is not original. Under this is a similar vaulted apartment; a door at its east end opens into the cloister, close to the north-west door from the cathedral into the cloisters. Under a building at the back of the Fleece Inn is a large vaulted chamber of the Norman style, popularly considered as the crypt of a church, but which appears to be one of the vaulted chambers or houses commonly found under merchants' houses in the Middle Ages, and often under other houses, castles, and monastic buildings. This vault is of the horse-shoe form, that is, the walls lean outwards, and are wider apart at the capitals than they are at the bases, or on the floor line. These walls were evidently built in this manner, and other instances of this mode of building walls occur both in houses and churches. The circular keep and other portions of Berkeley Castle are of Norman, much altered at subsequent periods.

At Horton a house of the twelfth century has been preserved, and forms one wing of the present mansion, close to the church. The old house is of the time of Henry II., and, being probably intended only for the residence of a single priest, was small. It was on the usual plan, a lofty hall occupying about two-thirds of the house, the remaining third being divided into two stories, the cellar or parlour below, and the solar or bedroom, or the lord's chamber, above, under part of which was the usual passage behind a screen. At each end of this passage is a doorway; one being the chief entrance from the court, the other the back door to the churchyard; both of these are in good preservation, ornamented with the late zig-zag moulding; the shafts are pear-shaped, and the capitals uninjured. Two of the Norman windows remain, now blocked up, and a newel staircase, with a transition Norman doorway. The floor is now continued the whole length of the building, and the upper room was fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel in the seventeenth century; it was concealed with caution, and might easily be overlooked. Behind the altar is a recess, apparently for the purpose of hiding the priest in case of need. That the original hall occupied only two-thirds of the building appears clear, from the circumstance that the original windows extend no further; they are high in the wall, and had there been a floor there would have been no light to the lower chamber; they do not extend beyond the doors or passage, and the two small chambers were probably lighted by windows in the west end,

now concealed by roughcast and ivy on the outside, and papered over on the inside.

Of the thirteenth century there are some portions remaining in Berkeley Castle, but so much mixed up with later work that the original plan of the house of that period can hardly be made out. The room in which Edward II. is said to have been murdered is built over the Norman staircase to the keep, and may be of this period. St. Briavel's Castle is to a great extent a house of the early part of this century. The hall has been destroyed, but the solar, or lord's chamber, at the upper end remains; it contains a fine fireplace of this period, over which is a remarkable chimney terminating with a bugle horn. On each of the faces of the octagonal shaft is a small lancet opening, with a crocketed canopy, and from the junction of these canopies rises the small spire surmounted by the bugle-horn crest. It is one of the most beautiful chimney-tops in England. At the lower end of the hall some of the servants' apartments remain; these are connected with one of the towers of the gatehouse, which is nearly perfect, and contains several chambers, each with its fireplace and chimney. This is in direct contradiction to the popular error that chimneys were not known before the fifteenth century, an error originating in the custom of having no chimney to the hall in the earlier houses, the fire having been usually in the centre of the room upon a brazier, or reredos, the smoke escaping from the louver in the roof. This arrangement was impracticable in the smaller chambers in towers of several stories, and in these we find fireplaces and chimneys at all periods, from the twelfth century. St. Briavel's Castle is attributed to King John, without any foundation; King John has the credit by popular tradition of very many old houses in England, a tradition for which it is difficult to account, and which is in most instances groundless. As, however, the Early English style was well-established in his time, a portion of St. Briavel's may belong to his reign.

Mr. Parker observed that the domestic portions of the buildings of the Black Friars in Gloucester may be considered as belonging to his subject. The buildings remain on all the sides of the cloister court; on the north is the church, a large cruciform church of the thirteenth century, converted into a dwelling-house after the Dissolution. On the opposite side of the square was the dormitory, also of the thirteenth century, which remains perfect, though divided by a modern floor, and now used as a warehouse. It is on the first floor, having a number of smaller apartments under it. The plain open timber roof remains, concealed by the modern upper floor; on each side is a row of original square-headed windows, plain on the exterior, but on the inside the rear arch of each window has good Early English mouldings; these arches rest upon, and are separated by, upright stone slabs, each of which formed a partition between two cells; this partition was carried out considerably farther in wood, and in the ends of the stone partitions are the mortices for the wood-work. The roof is similar to that of a hall, and equally lofty in the centre, over the space of the central passage, but coming down at the eaves to about 8 feet from the floor. There were places for 18 cells on each side, giving room for 36 friars; from these probably two must be deducted for the entrance, which seems to have been from the side, not the end. Adjoining to the west end of the dormitory is a triple lancet window, which has detached shafts of Purbeck marble within, and formed the south end of the refectory; one of the side windows is perfect, a single lancet light with good shafts, arch mouldings,

and foliated capitals well carved. This is now a stable and hay-loft, and formed a small part only of the refectory; the other part has been turned into dwelling-houses, but the outline of the old roof of the refectory can be seen externally, as is also the case with the church. The refectory must have occupied nearly the whole of the west side of the cloister. The doorway is tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of Early English mouldings, in the south-west corner of the court, and near to it are the remains of the lavatory. On the east side of the court was the prior's house, which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and a fine piece of rich Perpendicular stone panelling remains on the exterior, or eastern face of the house, now almost hidden by modern buildings.

Of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, we have in Gloucester the Tanners' Hall, an interesting building, in a sadly mutilated state; it is of about the time of Edward I., and it is not improbable that it was built for the hall of the Tanners' Guild, as the guilds were then of considerable importance. One of the windows of the hall on the first floor has the tracery perfect, the others are more mutilated. The cellar has single-light windows, rather wide lancets. The entrance to the hall was from an external staircase, and under this was the entrance to the cellar.

Of the fourteenth century we have also considerable parts of Berkeley and of Beverstone Castles, both remarkable examples, of which a description may be found in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

The chapel of Berkeley, figured in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, is an example of an arrangement not uncommon in larger houses of the Middle Ages, but not generally understood. The eastern part, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories: the western part is divided into two chambers, one over the other, each with a fireplace, and with separate entrances,—the lower one from the hall for the servants, the upper one from the lord's chamber for the use of the family. This upper chamber was called the Oriel, and its use was by no means limited to attending the service in the chapel, but it served for other purposes. In place of a wall on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work, extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. When service was performed the tapestry was drawn, and the family assembled in this upper chamber could take part in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect; an opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family seat in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. There is a curious passage from the altar-platform to the lower western chamber made in the thickness of the Norman outer wall, in the fourteenth century, and with Decorated arches opening to the chapel.

Beverstone Castle is the picturesque ruin of a fine house of the fourteenth century, with an Elizabethan house built on the site of the original hall, the vaulted cellars of which remain, together with the towers at each end. One of these is large, and seems to have been a sort of keep; it contains two chapels, one nearly over the other. The lower or principal chapel, on the first floor, is a good specimen of a domestic chapel of the Decorated style, and must have been intended to contain the whole household, never a very large one, from the small size of the castle; there is no other room

communicating with it, and there is a separate division for the sacrum, with the piscina and two sedilia, with crocketed ogee canopy, finial and pinnacles, and shafts; the piscina has the basin perfect. The whole chapel has a good groined vault, with ribs and bosses. The upper chapel is small; it retains a piscina, with a Decorated ogee canopy and finial. On each side of this chapel are squints, or hagioscopes, through the walls from the chambers on either side. See the account of this castle, *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii. pp. 256—258.

At Calcot is a fine barn of the Decorated style, with good gables, having finials and buttresses, and transepts in the form of low square towers. The following inscription is cut on a stone in one of the doorways:—*ANNO MCCC. HENRICI ARBATIS XXIX. FUIT DOMUS HÆC AEDIFICATA.* Chipping Campden contains several ancient houses; the street is nearly a mile long; in the middle stands the Market-house, built in 1624, and the Court-house, part of which is of the fourteenth century, with panelled buttresses. Licence to crenellate his manor-house at Stanley Pontlarge was granted to "John le Rouse de Raggeley," 15th Rich. II. Part of this house was standing in 1830. A good window (engraved, from a drawing by Mr. Petit, *Arch. Journ.* vol. vi. p. 41.) has been recently destroyed. In 1301 licence was granted to John of Wylington to fortify his house at Yate, near Chipping Sodbury. The gatehouse remains. The upper part has been mutilated, the lower part is perfect, with the outer and inner archways, a small side doorway with an ogee head, and a fireplace in the room over the passage; this has a fine mantelpiece, with a row of four-leaved flowers.

Of domestic buildings of the fifteenth century Mr. Parker noticed Wanswell Court, a small moated manor-house, date about 1450, unusually perfect, although some details are mutilated, and one wing has been added. A full description of this interesting building will be found in his *Domestic Archit.* vol. iii. pp. 267, 268. Mr. Parker mentioned also two houses at Campden, one of which is supposed to have been the residence of the wealthy family named Grevil, woolstaplers, who rebuilt the church; at Gloucester there is a timber-house of this period, called the New Inn, in Northgate-street, with a richly carved corner-post; the end of the house is modernised. In the same street is a magnificent gateway of oak, with carved spandrels and brackets. Gloucester castle has been destroyed to make room for the county gaol. The ruins of Llantony Abbey consist of part of the gatehouse, the walls of a large Perpendicular barn, cruciform, with buttresses, and long narrow slits for windows; a stable, also of the fifteenth century, with some other offices, the lower part of stone, with plain doors and windows of the Perpendicular style, the upper part of wood, in which is a timber hall of plain work. They appear to have been only farm buildings, but may have been of more importance, and the hall was possibly the guests' hall. Little Sodbury Manor-house, built, probably, by the Walsh family, who obtained the manor 1 Hen. VIII., contains a hall, which ascends to the roof, with decorations of that period in its timber-work, and some carved heads. The windows are high in the wall, and the music-gallery remains. There is a handsome porch, from which a passage is carried through the house, leaving the hall on the left hand. On the right were, doubtless, the offices, now converted into dwelling-rooms. Above these is a small but elegant oriel, which probably ornamented a state bedchamber. These remains are of the date of the hall. Thornbury Castle was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, t.

Henry VIII., on a magnificent scale; it was never finished, the works having been stopped when he was beheaded in 1522; the walls are nearly perfect, and the structure one of the finest examples of the period, with details, machicolations, and chimneys of moulded brick. The entrance gate bears the date 1511. It forms one of the subjects in Lysons' Gloucestershire Antiquities, where several views of the castle will be found. A full Survey, made 5th Elizabeth, 1582, is given from Leland's Coll. vol. ii. p. 658, in Britton's *Archit. Antiqu.* vol. iv. p. 127. Another Survey, made immediately after the execution of the Duke, has been recently found in the Public Records, and is printed in Mr. Parker's *Dom. Archit.* vol. iii. p. 263. There was a chapel, and the following extract illustrates what has been said as to the double chapel, with a single sacarium:—"The utter part of the chappel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms or petitions, with each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Dutchess used to sit and hear service in the chappel." A beautiful series of engravings of the details of this castle is given in Pugin's *Examples*, second series.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parker's valuable elucidation of Architectural Examples in Gloucestershire, several of which were among the objects to be visited in the subsequent Excursions, the meeting adjourned to the Tolsey, the Chair being taken by Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Bart., President of the Historical Section.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M. A., read a paper on the Parliaments of Gloucester, printed in this volume, p. 201.

The Earl of Ducie, Lord-Lieut. of Gloucestershire, Patron of the Meeting, then described the remains of an extensive Roman villa excavated under his directions, in 1855, on his estates, at Cromhall, near Tortworth Park. The noble Earl kindly brought numerous relics found on this site, consisting of coins, ornaments, pottery, &c., and he placed before the meeting accurate ground plans and sections of the vestiges brought to light, showing the arrangements of the building, the hypocausts, and other details.

The Master of Gonville and Caius College, Dr. Guest, then delivered a most valuable discourse on the English Conquest of the Severn Valley in the sixth century.

At the close of these proceedings a numerous party proceeded to Tewkesbury, and examined the abbey church under the kind guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. C. G. Davies, and the Rev. J. L. Petit, who explained in more full detail on the spot the interesting features of its architectural peculiarities, upon which he had discoursed so agreeably in the earlier part of the day. The painted glass in the chapels which surround the east end, and the sepulchral monuments, were examined in detail. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne explained the peculiarities of military costume and sculpture in the fine effigies of the Despencers. Mr. Parker conducted some of the archæologists to Deerhurst Church, on their way to Tewkesbury; he pointed out the tower as the only portion remaining of the church erected in 1052, according to the date recorded in an inscription now at Oxford, and of which he exhibited a facsimile in the Temporary Museum.³

A numerous party dined together on this day at an Ordinary at the Bell Hotel, the chair being taken by Lord Talbot de Malahide; and at the close

³ See Catalogue of the Temporary Museum at the Gloucester Meeting, p. 40.

of this social repast, in which about two hundred ladies and gentlemen participated, they repaired, in accordance with Mr. Gambier Parry's courteous invitation, to a conversazione at Highnam Court, where they were welcomed with the greatest kindness and graceful hospitality by that gentleman and by Mrs. Gambier Parry. The collection of paintings, including some beautiful examples of the earlier Italian masters, with many other treasures of mediæval art, were open to inspection; and the evening passed in much enjoyment.

Thursday, July 19.

This day was devoted to an excursion to Cirencester and Fairford. Lord Talbot and the numerous visitors were cordially received on their arrival by the Rev. Canon Powell, Vicar of Cirencester, the Rev. J. Constable, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, Professor Buckman, and others, by whom they were conducted to the Market Place. Before they entered the fine old parish church, the Vicar gave a short address on its architecture and history, and also on the singular detached building, now used as the approach from the market place; and he resumed, within the church, his explanatory remarks. Mr. Parker offered also some observations, and called attention to the hagioscopes, or squints, common in Gloucestershire, but usually walled up. Their form, being wide at the west end and narrow at the east end, enabled persons in the transepts or aisles to see and hear the service at the altar. The party then proceeded through the grounds of T. W. Master, Esq., on his courteous invitation, to inspect the Abbey Gateway, the principal vestige now existing of the great monastery founded by Henry I. They also examined some fine capitals, one of which, found in 1808, is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. pl. 8, and other remarkable Roman sculptures, described in Professor Buckman's *Remains of Roman Art at Corinium*, p. 19. The line of the walls by which the Roman city was surrounded was pointed out; the remains of masonry are now concealed by mounds of earth and débris. They then adjourned to the Ram Hotel, where luncheon had been prepared; and during the repast the Rev. Vicar, with great kindness, contributed to the gratification of the visitors by reading some interesting entries in the parochial registers, in which many curious records of local history have been preserved. The party then divided; some proceeding to Fairford, under the guidance of Mr. J. D. Niblett and Mr. Parker, to examine the beautiful painted glass for which the church of Fairford is famed. Mr. Niblett, who has made a special study of these fine works of art, was a very efficient cicerone. According to popular tradition the glass was taken at sea, in a vessel bound from Flanders to Italy, and the church built expressly for it; with the exception, however, of some portions, the larger figures of Old Testament story in the lower lights, &c., the glass appears to be English, and made for the windows in which it is placed. Mr. Parker observed that the church is a very fine example of the Perpendicular style, with a central tower, the interior of which forms a lantern open to the church, a rare feature in a parish church. On their return the party stopped at Meysey Hampton church, a fine cruciform building, chiefly of the Early English style; and at Ampney St. Mary, where a curious Norman doorway and some other architectural details claim attention.

The other divisions of the archæologists occupied their time very agreeably at *Corinium*. They first, under Professor Buckman's friendly

guidance, examined the fine mosaic pavement at the Barton, discovered in 1825, and representing Orpheus surrounded by animals. It is figured in Professor Buckman's work before cited, p. 32. The same subject occurs in the floor found at Withington, eight miles from Cirencester, great part of which is now in the British Museum, in the great Woodchester pavement also, and in other mosaics. They then returned through the park to Lord Bathurst's mansion, where, in the absence of that nobleman, through whose taste and liberality the preservation of Roman remains at Cirencester has been happily ensured, the visitors were courteously received by his lordship's nephew, the Hon. Allan Bathurst, M.P. for Cirencester. They were invited to inspect the paintings in his lordship's house, especially the portrait of the Duke of Wellington, celebrated as one of Sir T. Lawrence's finest productions. The party proceeded thence to the Museum erected by Lord Bathurst to receive the mosaic pavements, with numerous other valuable Roman remains discovered within the last few years, and here arranged through the indefatigable and intelligent care of Professor Buckman, who discoursed very agreeably on the ancient treasures which have been rescued from oblivion through his laudable exertions. The Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce offered also some interesting remarks on these Roman vestiges, as compared with the remains found in Northumberland on the line of the Roman Wall; and Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., pointed out analogies with the results of his excavations on Roman sites in Monmouthshire.

From the Museum the visitors proceeded to the Amphitheatre, now designated the Bull Ring, situated, as at Silchester, Richborough, Caerleon, Aldborough, and other Roman localities, outside the walls.

Lord Talbot and the excursionists having taken leave of their obliging friends at *Corinium* with grateful acknowledgments, the party returned to Gloucester.

In the evening a meeting was held at the Tolsey; the Rev. Professor Willis in the chair. The following memoirs were read:—

Some account of *Glevum*, or vestiges of Roman occupation in Gloucester. By the Rev. S. Lysons, M.A.⁴

On the edition of the Bible published by Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, in 1536, and of which a copy exists in the Cathedral Library at Gloucester. By the Rev. James Lee Warner, M.A.

Notice of some fragments of Anglo-Saxon MSS. discovered in the Cathedral Library at Gloucester. By the Rev. John Earle, M.A., late Anglo-Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford. These leaves, which had been used in the binding of Episcopal Registers, contain portions of two homilies on the lives of saints. Three of the leaves, written early in the tenth century, treat of St. Mary of Egypt; the remaining three, date about A.D. 1000, relate to St. Swythun. It is proposed to publish (by subscription) photographic facsimiles of these interesting relics, with some original or early pieces illustrative of the history and times of St. Swythun.⁵

⁴ Mr. Lysons has recently published an interesting Memoir, entitled, "The Romans in Gloucestershire." London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Gloucester: Lea, Westgate Street.

⁵ Subscribers' names are received by the Author, Swanswick Rectory, near Bath, or by the Secretaries of the Institute.

Friday, July 20.

A meeting of the Historical Section was held in the Tolsey, Sir John Boileau, Bart., presiding. The following memoir was first read:

Some Historical Associations connected with the county of Gloucester. By the Rev. John Earle, M. A.

A discourse was then delivered by Richard Westmacott, Esq., Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy, on Mediæval Sculpture, and on the Monument of King Edward II. in Gloucester Cathedral; with notices of some other monuments in that structure. This interesting memoir is printed in this volume, p. 297.

Professor WILLIS then proceeded to address the meeting, observing that he was about to give a sketch of the History of Gloucester Cathedral. To view the cathedral in an historical light we must ascertain the different dates at which its different parts were built. Now the architectural history of ancient buildings partakes of two defects; it happens that many of the best examples of style or construction have no history, or else a good history has none of the buildings corresponding with it remaining; and therefore the archæologist is left in the dark. All he can do is to group together buildings of the same style, such as those called Norman, Gothic, Perpendicular, and Decorated, and then if possible find some good history of one or more examples of each group, and by assuming that the rest of the group belongs to the same period, say to what period they all belong. Now it happens that we have all these advantages combined in Gloucester Cathedral; glorious examples of the principles of Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular architecture, and also a complete history of the building in the Chronicle of Abbot Frocester, which gives every particular of the erection of the building short of the actual building accounts, and thus enables us to date the particular parts of it more accurately than can be done with most other ancient edifices. The building is also very beautiful and interesting in itself, and by its aid he hoped to throw some light on disputed points of architectural history.

The general character which Gloucester Cathedral presents is that of a Norman Cathedral complete nearly from one end to the other, but subjected to various alterations in consequence of repairs and faults of construction. Most of the writers on the cathedral describe the south aisle, as Decorated, and the choir, or presbytery, as it is more properly called by Abbot Frocester, as Perpendicular, but its features are only cemented against the Norman wall. The whole transept and choir present one of the most glorious examples of architecture he had ever seen. Bearing in mind that beneath the edifice there is a beautiful crypt, he would give passages from Frocester's Chronicle, which fix the dates to the particular parts. The chronicle says that in 1058 Aldred the Saxon bishop built the church from the foundation (this was in the time of Edward the Confessor), and dedicated it to St. Peter. It was then either a Saxon or early Norman church in the style prevalent at the time of Edward the Confessor. Now archæologists have ascertained that the Norman style was brought in during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the work was very rudely executed, judging from the examples of it in Westminster Abbey. In 1087, it is said the cathedral was burnt down, and in 1089, that is, after the Norman conquest, on the feast of the apostles of St. Peter and St. Paul the foundation of the present church was laid by Robert Bishop of Hereford,

at the request of Serlo, the abbot. The first stone of the foundation was thus laid in the time of Abbot Serlo in 1089. As it was consecrated in 1100, it was certainly completed sufficiently for the performance of service, and probably the nave was nearly finished. In 1163, or between 1163 and 1180, the north-west tower fell, owing to a bad foundation. In 1222 the north-west tower was rebuilt by Helias, the sacrist, but that tower has now disappeared, and he need not treat of it, nor of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, because that also did not now exist. In 1242 the chronicle said the vault of the nave was completed by the monks themselves; they did not employ common workmen, and therefore he might suppose that the monks considered they would do the work better than common workmen. It is an early English vault. The chronicle next brought him to Abbot Thokey, a very important person in the building. Thokey gave Edward II. honourable burial in the church, and thus attracted to the church a multitude of visitors; all classes began to regard the murdered king as a martyr and a saint; and the offerings on his tomb amounted to such a prodigious sum that the monastery was supplied with the means of building the church. This was, in fact, the great era of this church. Now Thokey, before this period, says the chronicle, had constructed the south aisle of the nave at great expense; and we may easily see that this aisle has received an outer case; whereas before it was a Norman aisle with a Norman vault, it now presents a Decorated vault with Decorated ribs, and the outside also appears to be Decorated. It is one of the most beautiful examples of the style: and it has this great advantage which other altered buildings do not possess; in other buildings the original proportions very often constrain the designs in the new work, and give it a mixed character, spoiling both, giving, for example, flimsiness to the Norman and heaviness to the Decorated. But this is not the case at Gloucester; the south aisle is a good example of the pure Decorated. The windows resemble those in Merton College chapel, Oxford; there is a variety of windows there, but this pattern occurs twice. The connection between Gloucester and Oxford was very curious. Merton college, one of the first established in England, was founded in 1264, and the monks of Gloucester established a college for their student monks at Oxford, which afterwards became Gloucester college. Merton chapel was begun in 1280, Gloucester college in 1283; Thokey began the south aisle of the cathedral in 1307, so that it is probable that he derived the pattern of the window from Merton College, Oxford. It is known that windows were continually copied; indeed there are contracts still in existence stipulating that windows and other features shall be copied from those in other buildings. In 1329 Abbot Thokey was succeeded by Wigmore, who made a table for the prior's altar, and he was well skilled, for the images were worked with his own hands. In Abbot Wigmore's time began the offerings on Edward's tomb, which enabled him to construct the aisle of St. Andrew as it now appears. The next abbot was Staunton. In his time was constructed the great vault of the choir, and the stalls of the choir on the prior's side, and these were built with the oblations of the faithful. Indeed, the monks, it is said, grumbled about the expense; they declared more money was spent in ornament than would have rebuilt the whole church if it had been properly employed. The next concerned was Thomas de Horton, abbot, and in his time the chronicle states the high altar with the choir and the new stalls on the abbot's side, were begun and finished, and also the aisle of St. Paul.

The work was commenced in 1368, and completed in 1373. Nothing more was told of the history of the church till they came to the time of Walter Frocester, who wrote the Chronicle which supplies the facts which he (Professor Willis) had stated. A commentator on the chronicle after his death tells us that amongst other things which Frocester built was the cloister of the monastery, which had been begun in the time of Horton, and completed to the door of the chapter house, and remained imperfect. Frocester was a great builder, and he took up this work and completed it. For the rest of the history of the cathedral, strange to say, there is nothing else to depend upon but a passage in Leland's Itinerary, containing, as he says, "notable things following I learnt of an old man lately a monk at Gloucester." Leland gives the facts all of a jumble, without any regard to chronology; but by comparing the "ould man's" statement that Horton made the *north transept*, or "cross aisle," and that the *south transept and presbytery vault* were made by the oblations at the king's tomb, with corresponding statements in the chronicle that Horton made the *aisle of St. Paul* and that the *aisle of St. Andrew and great vault* were made with the oblations, the Professor showed that the north transept was St. Paul's aisle and the south transept St. Andrew's, contrary to the received opinion that the latter term was applied to the north transept. Leland's informant also said that Abbot Seabroke built a great part of the tower, which was "a pharos to all parts of the hilla." It is so, at least by daylight, for a light is not put up at night. Then Leland says that Morwent erected the stately porch and two pillars at the west end of the nave, being minded to make the whole alike. We must be glad he did not live to spoil the Norman by his feeble Perpendicular.

It was worth remarking that these important facts, together with the building of the Lady Chapel by Abbots Hanley and Farley, between 1459 and 1470, have been preserved to us solely by Leland's conversation with the old monk. The professor had now done with history, and he would show what use could be made of it in fixing the dates of the different parts of the Cathedral. First, we have got the date of the crypt. The mention in the Chronicle of a Saxon foundation has led many antiquaries to believe that the Saxons commenced the church, and the Normans completed it. He was clearly of opinion, however, that when the foundations of the Cathedral were laid, the crypt was planned to receive the existing superstructure and no other. In its design it is far too complicated for a Saxon church. The building is in conception a Norman church from bottom to top. It is, however, a very early instance of Norman polygonal chapels; and indeed every example of other styles is early at Gloucester. But there are alterations in the crypt of a very curious character. One important fact—he had only discovered it the day before—is that in the crypt the chapels which radiate from the choir instead of being polygonal on the outside are circular. A slight examination showed that the arches of the crypt are greatly distorted. The statement of the Chronicle that the tower fell down, is confirmed by the state of the walls, which shows that the foundation of the building was faulty. It appears to have settled and become in a dangerous state; and an examination of the ribbed vaults of the crypt shows that originally they were groined, so that the vault is not a real ribbed vault. These ribs have, indeed, been inserted under a previous vault to prop it up. The builders saw the structure settling in a dangerous way, and the Norman rib vault having

been already employed in the side aisles of the nave, they applied it in this ingenious way. They also at the same time cased the small columns in the aisles of the crypt, so as to increase their diameter sufficiently to enable them to support the additional ribs. The clumsy and rude appearance of these cased piers has led some archæologists to suppose them Saxon. At first sight the south and north transepts, as well as the choir, appear to be in the Perpendicular style, and they were so characterised by Rickman; and indeed this is true, for the north transept and choir; but the south transept is of mixed or transitional character, still retaining flowing lines in the tracery. Now, as regards the way in which this is done; most of this beautiful tracery is cemented against the Norman wall behind. Parts of the choir are nothing but the ancient Norman work cut down and shaped; this shows the skill and economy of the builders. Professor Willis was inclined to think the Perpendicular style might have commenced in this district; it must have begun somewhere, in some place the mullion must have been carried up for the first time; and he knew no place so likely as Gloucester as to have produced the change of style. There are no dates elsewhere so early. The earliest is the great west window of Winchester, built in 1350 or 1360, in which the style is complete. But at Gloucester we have a Perpendicular design, essentially the same, in the south transept, the north transept, the Presbytery, and the Lady Chapel. But retaining in the first of these examples, in 1330, many Decorated characters it becomes more and more purely Perpendicular in each of the succeeding examples. The lines of the complex vaults are peculiar to England; the ribs run like a spider's web, and are most difficult to work out. There are earlier specimens elsewhere than the vault of the south transept, which is the earliest in this cathedral; but very few buildings have such magnificent examples as the vaults of Gloucester. But there is the peculiarity in this class of vault, that it demands great skill in the art of stone cutting, so that the joints may lie truly together, without which all would fall to the ground. It shows that the builders of the cathedral were most skilful masons. This led to fan vaulting, a noble example of which is seen in the cloisters. The fan is not much like a lady's fan, but more like an umbrella, because the curvature of the ribs is all the same. This style of vaulting is entirely peculiar to England, there is no specimen of it on the Continent that he had ever seen; and all foreigners he had consulted say they have nothing like it; besides, they do not admire it; it is uncongenial to their eyes, and they say it looks like a thing turned inside out. This vaulting at Gloucester is clearly dated 1360, and there is no other dated specimen in England till long after, the examples being generally of the reign of Henry VIII.; therefore we may assume that this school of masons produced fan vaulting. He was not saying this to pay a compliment to Gloucester; for he might add he had put this opinion in print many years ago. The whole building, indeed, is full of peculiar fancies, which all appear to be characteristic of a school of masons who were extremely skilful, and glad of an opportunity of showing their skill, just as a modern engineer prefers to carry his railway through a chain of mountains when he has a plain valley before him, to show his skill. The Professor admired the ingenuity of the Middle Ages, but whatever may be said of the science shown in their masonry, he believed they had none. They were perfectly practical and most ingenious men; they worked experimentally; if their buildings were strong enough there

they stood ; if they were too strong they also stood ; but if they were too weak they gave way, and they put props and built the next stronger. That was their science, and very good practical science it was, but in many cases they imperilled their work and gave trouble to future restorers. The learned Professor concluded amidst much applause, and received a hearty vote of thanks.

At the close of the cathedral service, in the afternoon, Professor Willis accompanied his auditors in a detailed examination of the fabric, and all the peculiar features of the cathedral. He first led them through the building into the Lady Chapel, and here he pointed out the exuberance of fancy displayed by the architect, especially in two flying arches, one on each side. Then proceeding to the doorway of the chapel, he called attention to the great window and its peculiar feature, it being wider than the width of the choir. He pointed out that the side aisle, which in the original Norman edifice ran round the end of the building, had been removed that the choir might be enlarged by the length of two pier-arches. He pointed to the painted glass of the window being carried down the face of the wall over the door of the chapel, but Mr. Niblett informed him that it was done by one of the vergers about thirty years ago, and that the only tool used in the painting was a common brush. Professor Willis, as he frankly said, had mistaken it for an ingenious device of mediæval times to feign a light where there was none, and to create uniformity. Proceeding into the choir or presbytery, as this part of a building was originally called, he remarked that the design had been aptly compared to a veil thrown over the face of the original edifice. In all cathedrals, he observed, a screen, about the height of the present altar screen, separated the choir from the side aisles and transepts, but in this cathedral the screen is carried to the roof, and the result was a beautiful if not unique choir. This screen of tracery which formed the sides was, in truth, below the clerestory merely plastered on the Norman wall ; or in some instances the original Norman columns had been clipped down until they harmonised with the general design. He called attention to the flying arches between the piers supporting the towers ; these he said, were not the result of caprice, but an ingenious mode of treating a difficulty. The architect must either have broken the screen-like character of the wall by having no wall-ribs over the tower arch corresponding with the other wall-ribs, or he must have had a capital hanging down and resting on nothing, an absurdity, also suggestive of weakness, and therefore he constructed these flying arches for the capital of the vaulting at this point to rest upon. He directed attention to the spider-like vaulting. But complicated as the ornamentation appeared, throwing out lines in every direction, which interpenetrated in glorious confusion but with rich effect, the complication was really the effect of perspective, for when reduced to plan the lines formed a simple geometrical figure. He made a cursory allusion to the tomb of Edward II., whose silent ashes were reposing close to him ; to him they owed the glorious fabric in which they stood, for it was reared with the offerings made on his tomb by pilgrims who regarded him as a martyr. From the choir Professor Willis proceeded to the south aisle, and pointed out the evidence that the beautiful tracery of the interior of the choir was nothing but a veil or screen cemented on the face of the Norman wall. There was a marvellous contrast, he said, between the solidity of the Norman piers of the original structure and the slightness of

the pier of that part of the choir added by removing the aisle which originally swept round the end of it. He pointed out where the circular work was cut off, and the addition began, and also the arch contrived to relieve the slight pier of the weight of the superstructure which it was not strong enough to bear. He called attention to the distortion of the Norman arches of the side aisle vault, which he described as broken-backed, which clearly arose from the sinking of the foundations of the edifice. Professor Willis then proceeded into the south transept, which he had identified with St. Andrew's aisle. Other archæologists thought the north transept was St. Andrew's because St. Andrew's chapel was on that side, but this point, he said, was clearly settled, as he stated by a comparison of the Chronicle with Leland's account. He directed attention to the screen-like design of the east and west walls; this, he said, generally was considered to be in the Perpendicular style, but it was wanting in its chief characteristic, as the mullions were not carried straight up to the head of the arch; before reaching it they branched off into arches, and the flowing tracery of the windows completely negatived the idea that the style was complete Perpendicular. The vault of the transept, he said, was fine, and one of the earliest specimens of this complex class of rib vaulting. Owing to the difference of the angles of the ribs, such a vault was very difficult of construction; most skilful workmanship was necessary to make the ribs join at the intersections, and this had led to the use of bosses, which, while they concealed defective joints, greatly enriched the roof. But in this example there were no bosses; the ribs joined perfectly, and it appeared as if the masons desired that the skilfulness of their work should be shown. He directed attention to the manner in which the architect, having two Norman shafts on the face of the piers of the towers, discordant to the new design, had made them run into one at the top, like as they sometimes saw water pipes, but, said the learned Professor, it was an escape from a difficulty which he could not commend. The transept, he said, also showed the daring with which the builders allowed the lines to cut each other; for the line of the flying buttresses supporting the wall of the choir, was carried through the panning of the transept. Professor Willis then led the company to the triforium or gallery above the choir, on the south side; and again enlarged on the construction of the tracery of the interior walls of the choir. Leading the attention of the company to three flying buttresses which spring from the inside of the outer wall of the triforium at the bend of the apse, and meet upwards in a point behind the wall of the choir, something in the form of a three-legged stool, and to the discharging arches in the walls, he said these were instances of the ingenuity and skill of the ancient masons. They now saw how it was that they had been able to make the pier of the new part of the choir so slight; these flying buttresses really sustain the buttress above the triforium, so that the pier below is relieved from a very considerable share of weight. He here remarked on the economy of materials practised by the ancient masons; they never threw away a Norman pier when they could work it up; and there were several instances of it in different parts of the building. After a cursory inspection of the Abbot's Chapel, looking into the Lady Chapel, Professor Willis passed through the whispering gallery into the south triforium, or gallery of the choir, directing attention by the way to a very beautiful piscina, and then descended into the north transept. This, he said, had been copied from the south transept, having been built forty

years later, and the Perpendicular character was more positive, for while in the south transept, the mullions branched off into arches before reaching the roof, here they were continued up to the roof. This transept then, had the complete characteristic of Perpendicular as laid down by Rickman. But Rickman's dates of the styles, he remarked, had been adopted without much inquiry, and were not altogether supported by the researches of modern archaeologists. Rickman was not a learned person; he had fixed the styles by observing their characteristics, but of the history of the buildings he knew but little. There were two other features of the north transept which Professor Willis said were highly interesting. One, the Norman Chapel on the east side, in which the groin of the roof is carried down the piers in a manner quite unique; the other, the early English screen, under the north window, erected, he knew not for what purpose, perhaps to form a reliquary, a very beautiful piece of workmanship. The audience now followed Professor Willis into the noble Norman nave. He pointed out the alterations which had been made in the original design. The north aisle, he said, is pure Norman work, having a ribbed vault, the windows being raised high in order to clear the roof of the cloisters outside. Then turning to the south aisle he pointed out that it had a ribbed vault, erected by Abbot Thokey, and that the work was badly done. The ribs fell upon the old Norman piers, which were palpably too large. A tower originally stood at the south-west angle of the nave, but had fallen down and the walls were still twisted and distorted. The south porch was useful as a buttress to the wall. The windows on this side were very rare; there were some in Merton College, Oxford, as already stated, one at Badgeworth, and one in St. Michael's, in this city. Professor Willis drew attention to the very beautiful triforium and its clusters of marble pillars, with rich capitals resting in rather an odd way on other pillars; the vault of the nave was built by the monks, not by common workmen, and this arrangement was one of the consequences of amateur workmanship. He enlarged on the contrast between the noble Norman piers and the two paltry Perpendicular piers erected by Abbot Morwent at the west end of the nave, in continuation of it; much would the edifice have suffered if he had lived to carry out his design of converting the whole of the nave into the same style.

Professor Willis then descended into the crypt. The cathedral, he said, was built on a quicksand, and there was formerly much water in the crypt, but it had been drained. He showed how the Norman arches had been torn and twisted by the sinking of the piers, and been supported by additional ribs. Then, returning to daylight, Professor Willis proceeded into the cloisters, the fan tracery of their vaults being the earliest specimen extant. The monks used the cloisters for meditation, exercise, and study, and the recesses or carrels in the south walk were really cells in which the monks sat and read. Some of their windows still exist, and Professor Willis sat down in one of them to show that there was ample space for a monk and a desk before him. He then proceeded to the chapter-house, little cloister, and infirmary, and thence to the exterior of the cathedral. He called attention to the ingenuity with which the Lady Chapel was connected with the choir; pointed out the bridge gallery, thrown from one to the other, and constructed of Norman materials in the fifteenth century; the lightness of the buttress supporting the great window, and pierced not to obstruct the light; the polygonal shape of the radiating chapels, which are

exceedingly rare in Norman architecture, and explained that the opening and pathway under the Lady Chapel was not a caprice but was necessary, as originally a wall prevented a passage round the end of it. He then took leave of his audience, who expressed their high gratification and sense of the kindness and courtesy with which the learned professor had so ably treated his difficult subject.

In the afternoon, the Rev. Herbert Haines, Second Master of the College School, by whose kindness an extensive series of facsimiles of monumental brasses had been arranged in the Chapter House, gave a short lecture in the cloisters on the history and origin of such memorials, and on their value, as supplying information connected with architecture, costume, heraldry, &c. He proceeded to describe the collection exhibited, comprising nearly a complete series of the brasses of Gloucestershire,⁶ with a selection of the most remarkable memorials of knights, ecclesiastics, and civilians, from various parts of England. The specimens exhibited were chiefly from Mr. Haines' unrivalled collection of sepulchral brasses, with some rubbings contributed by the Rev. Dr. White, Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, and the Rev. S. Lysons. Our readers who take interest in the subject will find much valuable information in Mr. Haines' *Manual of Sepulchral Brasses*, recently published.

Among the Gloucestershire brasses Mr. Haines directed attention to the curious figure of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, from Wotton-under-Edge; probably executed at the time of the death of his wife, in 1392. It is figured in Hollis's *Monumental Effigies*. Mr. Haines observed that no satisfactory explanation had been given of the collar of mermaids occurring on this effigy; and he explained it on the supposition that the badge was first adopted by Lord Berkeley on account of his having held the office of Admiral in 1403, t. Hen. IV., and having gained some victory at sea. The mermaid was, however, a device taken by the Berkeleys at a much earlier period. In the Boroughbridge Roll, A.D. 1322, there occurs a bearing of Berkeley—"gules queyntee de la mermounde."

In the evening the Mayor invited the members to a *conversazione* at the Corn Exchange. The tables were spread with subjects of archaeological interest, including some fine photographic views of Rome. Several ancient deeds appertaining to the city of Gloucester were exhibited by the kindness of the corporation. In the course of the evening Mr. Hunt and other members of the Cathedral choir gave an agreeable variety to the proceedings by some favourite glees and melodies, among which was the famous old Gloucestershire song—"George Ridler's Oven," which was enthusiastically encored.⁷

At the commencement of the proceedings the Mayor invited the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce, the Historian of the Roman Wall, to offer a few observations, which might not be inappropriate in this social gathering, associated as it was with the proceedings of an Archaeological week.

Dr. BRUCE remarked that "those whom he had the gratification to address

⁶ The Gloucestershire Brasses are enumerated in the Catalogue of the Temporary Museum formed during the Gloucester meeting, p. 56.

⁷ This quaint old ballad may be familiar to some of our readers who had not the pleasure of hearing it sung on this

occasion, and who may have seen it in the agreeable little volume entitled, "The Scouring of the White Horse," Cambridge, 1859, p. 186. Some persons have considered this old local song as allusive to political events and parties. It has been published by Mr. Hunt, at Gloucester.

were assembled on the site of a great Roman city, with the special purpose of inquiring into its ancient history, and of becoming familiarised with the vestiges of the successive races by whom so important a position on the shores of the Severn had been occupied. To such a gathering he might without hesitation offer a few observations, which, in a locality less replete with traditions and relics of Roman dominion, might appear irrelevant or devoid of interest. He had placed upon the table a collection of drawings of sculptures and inscriptions discovered on the line of that grand monument of Roman dominion, the Mural Barrier from the Tyne to the Solway, and he would express briefly his own impressions on comparing the antiquities of this class in the south, with those in the north,—*PONS ÆLII* with *GLÆVUM*; a comparison not devoid of interest, as suggestive of the ancient conditions of the northern and of the Welsh Marches respectively, and even illustrating the character of the various native races with which the Imperial legions had to cope. The first thing that strikes one who is chiefly versed in the Roman remains of the north, when he sees those of the south, is the comparative security and luxury of those who were fortunate enough to live in the south. Even at the present day the climate of the south of England differs from that of the north, and the whole face of the country bears a richer and more refined aspect—so doubtless it was in ancient times. But there was then a cause existing, that produced a greater effect than any merely natural cause. The Roman camps in the north had an active and powerful enemy near at hand—the Roman cities of the south enjoyed comparative exemption from the vicissitudes of war. Security was the great object aimed at by the northern Romans—comfort and luxury were sought by the southern. In the north the buildings are nearly all military. There we find the camp contracted into the most limited space, in order to present as small a front as may be to the enemy. We find it surrounded by a strong wall, which again is protected by a ditch, sometimes by two or three ditches. We have roads leading from one station to another, with occasional watch towers, in which to post a sentinel to warn a traveller of danger. The camps are generally placed in situations where strength has been the chief consideration. In consequence of these circumstances nearly all of them have been abandoned since the Roman era; new cities have risen in situations more adapted to commerce and more conducive to health and comfort. In excavating a Roman Station in the north we find those implements of domestic use which are essential to existence, such as the mill-stone, numerous stone troughs and mortars, roughly hewn, in which they seem to have soaked their grain, and then pounded it into a kind of fermety; but we find few works of art, very little of the precious metals, and a much smaller amount of coins than usually occur in excavations in the south. Excepting in the immediate vicinity of a fortified Station we have no Roman habitations.

In the south, on the contrary, we may notice Roman villas at a distance from a fort; placed in snug and sheltered situations, and covering a space large enough to show that their architects knew nothing of catapults and balistæ, and that the dreams of their occupants were never disturbed by an onslaught of Picts or Scots. I have been exceedingly struck this morning by observing the position occupied by the Roman villa at Lydney, in the interesting collection of plans and drawings deposited in the temporary museum by Mr. Bathurst, by whose father these remains were disinterred. The villa is planted on the west shore of the Severn, at a consider-

able distance from Gloucester on the one side, and Caerleon and Caerwent on the other. Then again, it consists of numerous halls and courts and galleries very different from the camps of the north, where all the streets, except the four main ones, are not above three feet wide, and where many of the habitations do not seem to have been above ten or twelve feet square. The fact to which I have now referred seems to have an ethnological value of some importance. However brave were the aboriginal inhabitants of Wales and its border, they would appear to have been more easily controlled than the Picts and Scots. They must have been a different race. The enemies with whom the Romans had to cope on the lines of the walls of Hadrian and Antonine had a good deal of the doggedness of the modern Englishman about them. They did not know when they were beaten, but, after every disaster, prepared, as a matter of course, for a fresh onslaught.

I do not know how it is in the south, but in the north we cannot excavate a Station without finding unmistakeable traces of the vigour of the Caledonian foe. Once and again, and yet again, devastation and ruin have overtaken the Roman occupants. Usually three layers of ashes, with intervening masses of earth, bones, and broken masonry, are to be dug through before the original floor is reached. When at length the enemy was driven back, the reparations of the station or the castle have been effected with such haste that no attempt has been made to clear out the ruins. When the Romans finally abandoned the country, their enemies came down upon their cities with savage vengeance: altars and statues were broken and overturned, the walls of the buildings were thrown down, destroying the floors on which they fell. The tessellated pavement, which forms so beautiful a feature in the Roman villa of the south, is unknown in the three northern counties of England, and in Scotland. A Roman soldier from PONS ÆLI would look with astonishment upon the pavements which we saw at Cirencester, or upon that remarkable pavement at Woodchester, of which, through the kindness of Mr. Lysons, a striking representation adorns the walls of the Temporary Museum. There is no tessellated pavement north of Aldborough, in Yorkshire. The floors of houses in Stations on the Watling-street and the Wall are usually paved with rough flags; occasionally with tiles. The floor of the hall of the *Prætorium* is sometimes laid with a composition of powdered brick and lime. I have hitherto spoken chiefly of differences, let me now advert to resemblances. The forms of the camps are virtually the same. When I alighted at the Cross of Gloucester I felt that I was on Roman ground, and I breathed the more freely on that account. The camps, both in the north and south, are quadrangular, and usually have four gateways facing each other. One main street leads from the *Prætorian Gate* to the *Decuman*, which again is crossed at right angles by another leading from *Porta Principalis Dextra* to the *Porta Principalis Sinistra*. It is pleasing to observe that the citizens of Gloucester walk in the same paths which were marked out by the centurion who issued orders for the construction of GLEVUM. The general plan of Roman Gloucester, as drawn by Mr. Lysons, is precisely that of our Roman Stations in the north of England. Again, the masonry of the Romans seems everywhere to have been the same. Roughly-squared free-stones were used for the facing; rubble of any kind, with grouting, formed the interior of the walls. We were told, at Cirencester, by our accomplished cicerone, Professor Buckman, that bonding tiles were not used in

the walls of Corinium. The same is the case in the three northern counties of England. Occasionally a row of flags is inserted to serve instead of tiles; but usually, even this is dispensed with. The stones may be described as having more tail than face, and enter sufficiently far into the wall to bind all firmly together. We have hypocausts similar to those in the south. Professor Buckman told us at Cirencester that the pillars of the hypocaust were sometimes formed of fragments of old columns. So it is in the north. During the long continuance of Roman occupation, buildings required restoration, and the materials of the old were used, as far as they would serve, in the construction of the new. The pottery found in the Stations is much the same. There is the Samian, which is supposed to have been imported from the continent, and the red imitation, which was no doubt a native manufacture. There is the smother-kiln ware, the yellow ware, with occasional streaks of white and madder-brown coloring upon it, and there is the coarse ware of the cooking-vessels and *amphoræ*. The glass vessels, both in the north and south, have the same green tinge, and the same square shape.

I had occasion to observe, during our visit at Cirencester, that fragments of the volcanic mill-stone found at Andernach in Rhenish Prussia occur in the Stations in the wildest parts of Northumberland. I see that there is a specimen found in Gloucester, which has been sent to the Temporary Museum. Some of those who visited Cirencester would notice in the Museum the impression of dogs' feet on Roman tiles. The dogs of the north of Britain had the same propensity to run over the brick-field while the tiles were wet, as those of the south. Wherever, in Britain, the Romans went, they took the love of shell-fish with them. In every Station which has been examined, oyster-shells, and sometimes cockle and mussel-shells, have been found; I noticed oyster-shells, as well as an oyster-knife, in the Museum at Cirencester. We saw human bones in a sarcophagus found at Corinium. I did not examine them so as to ascertain whether they indicate that the inhabitants were men of larger growth than those of the present day. I this morning, however, heard of a skeleton found in Gloucester which measured in length $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 feet. This may be my excuse for introducing the following circumstance:—When the excavation of the Roman Station of Bremenium, in Northumberland, was in progress a few years ago, four gentlemen met there for the purpose of examining the works. Their business being concluded, they sat down upon one of the walls, and fell into discourse. They naturally enough talked of the great size and great strength of men in former times as compared with those in these degenerate days, and were beginning to wish that they had lived long ago, when one of them said, "But after all, how tall are we?—how heavy are we?" One of them was 6 feet 3 inches—the least of them was 6 feet high. One of them weighed 20 stone, the lightest weighed 16. Being satisfied upon these points, they began to think that they were not so much amiss after all.

One interesting feature of Corinium is its extramural amphitheatre. We find the *amphitheatrum castrense* outside the walls at Dorchester, Silchester, Caerleon, Richborough, and several other places. We also have one in the north of England, adjacent to the mural station of Boreovicus. It is, however, small in comparison with that at Cirencester, but large enough for the garrison which consisted only of one cohort. In the sculptures on Trajan's column we perceive two amphitheatres erected during the

Dacian campaign. It was necessary to give the soldiers amusement. When the Tribune of the Tungrian cohort at Boreovicus, on the great Northern Barrier, found that his men were suffering from the sameness of their daily toil, all he had to do was to catch a couple of Caledonians, and off with them to the amphitheatre.

In sculptures both in the north and south of England there is a similarity of character. These are for the most part rude, but we must remember that those in the north at least must have been executed by soldiers. Our troops at the present day probably would not succeed so well. On monumental slabs they occasionally carved an effigy of the departed. We saw a specimen in the Cirencester Museum. A mounted horseman is represented thrusting his spear through a prostrate foe. Three of similar character have recently been found at Kirkby-Thore in Westmoreland. There is a mounted horseman, also, at Maryport in Cumberland, of very spirited character; the foreshortening of the horse's neck may even remind us of Vandyke's Charles I.

In the abundance of Roman inscriptions there is a great difference between the north and the south. In the north we have numerous tablets recording the presence of the 2nd Legion, the 6th, and the 20th. We have a multiplicity of slabs recording the erection or restoration of granaries, of temples, and of military buildings. We have an endless variety of inscriptions carved by Batavian, Tungrian, Asturian, Syrian, Dacian, Moorish, and various cohorts which manned the mural and other garrisons; above all, we have hundreds of altars erected to the deities whom they worshipped. Were the Romans of the north more literary, or (in their way) more pious than those of the south? It would almost seem as if the perils to which they were not unfrequently exposed induced them often to vow to their gods, and to carry into effect those purposes. It is true that the Stations are more remote from the busy haunts of men than in the south; and that their materials have been less drawn upon for the construction of Saxon, Norman, and mediæval buildings. Though this may in part account for the difference, it does not wholly. After the south had become entirely subject to Roman sway, it would have less frequent intercourse with the imperial city than the frontiers where the legions of Rome had their head-quarters. The Romano-British of the south could scarcely be expected to have the same literary acquirements as the Italian officers of the legions and cohorts of the north; hence perhaps the difference referred to may further be accounted for.

The comparative, nay the almost entire, absence of any Christian monument is a perplexing circumstance. We have altars to old gods and to new; to the gods of Rome and the gods of the country; to gods and goddesses without name; but we have no dedication to the only living and true God. We have occasionally the simple inscription DEO, but there is reason to suppose that this was a dedication to Mithras, whom we may regard as a sort of Antichrist—a deity whose worship was introduced into Europe when Polytheism began to fall before the advance of Christianity. Nearly all the monumental inscriptions in which we might hope to find some trace of Christian sentiment, are dedicated to the Divine manes of the departed. We find no dedication of any Christian temple. We must not, however, thence conclude that Christianity had not made progress even in the north of Britain. To the very close of the Roman period heathenism displayed itself, and so might Christianity. The one showed

itself in stone altars, the other in holy living. The early Christians were for the most part poor, and so long as heathenism was dominant they would be persecuted; their social worship would, moreover, be of simple character, conducted in some retired spot, or in some common building; they possibly had no temple on which to fix a dedication. And yet their religion might be as real as ours; and perchance, too, the relative numbers belonging to the church and the world as great as at the present time, when, through the blessing of God, heathenism is under restraint. After the departure of the Romans, the profession of Christianity must have spread rapidly, for at a comparatively early period Saxon England became Christian. When I look at some of our heathen altars of the fourth century, I feel encouraged to hope, that now that the tide of heathenism in some of our colonies—India, for example—has been somewhat checked, it may, even in our day, be entirely stemmed back, and those sunny lands be flooded with Divine light."

Saturday, July 21.

An excursion was arranged for this day to Wanswell Court, a remarkably perfect house of the middle of the fifteenth century (fully described in Mr. Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii. p. 267); Berkeley Castle and Church, and Thornbury Castle. Mr. Parker and Mr. Edward Freeman offered explanatory observations on these ancient structures. At Berkeley Castle, through the kind courtesy of the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Berkeley, the visitors were favoured with permission to inspect not only the portions not occupied by the family, the chamber traditionally associated with the murder of Edward II., the curious chapel, &c., but they were admitted into the suite of private apartments, which contain numerous historical portraits and relics, especially of the Elizabethan times. At Thornbury the party were welcomed, in Mr. Howard's absence, by Mr. Scarlett; and the Rev. M. F. Townsend, the Vicar, conducted them to the church, which has undergone extensive restorations. The unique and remarkable details of the castle were greatly admired, especially the bay windows, and the richly moulded brick chimneys, elaborately ornamented with the badges of "Bounteous Buckingham, the mirror of all courtesy."

Monday, July 23.

A meeting took place at the Tolsey, Lord Talbot de Malahide presiding. The following memoirs were read:—

Observations on discoveries of Roman remains at Sedbury, Gloucestershire, and on the supposed site of a Roman military position there, near the confluence of the Severn and Wye. By George Ormerod, D.C.L., F.R.S. The learned Historian of Cheshire communicated also a memoir on the probable identity of the Gloucestershire chapelry of St. Briavels with the Ledenei of Ledenei Hundred in Domesday. These papers are printed in this volume, pp. 189—198.

The Ancient Iron Trade of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. By the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Deau Forest. Printed in this volume, p. 227.

At the conclusion of this meeting, the time appointed for an excursion to Ross and Goodrich Castle having arrived, Lord Talbot expressed his

regret that pressing engagements at home rendered his immediate return to Ireland indispensable. Before he withdrew, however, from the scenes where a week of so much enjoyment had been passed, it was his agreeable duty to make grateful acknowledgement, on his own part and that of the Institute, to those persons through whose influence and encouragement, or by whose kindly co-operation, the successful issue of the meeting and the general gratification had been ensured. It was with much disappointment that he was precluded from taking part in the concluding proceedings on the morrow, and recording their acknowledgements with accustomed formality. The noble President then expressed most cordial thanks to the Patrons of the late meeting, the noble Earl, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and the Bishop of the diocese; to the Worshipful the Mayor, also, and to the Corporation, whose hearty welcome had been shown not less in freely conceding all facilities at their command, than in the gratifying terms of their address at the inaugural meeting. The Mayor had, moreover, with most kindly feeling, received the Society at a conversazione, which would be borne in remembrance as a very agreeable feature of the varied attractions of the week. Nor could he (Lord Talbot) omit to offer their best thanks to his accomplished friend, Mr. Gambier Parry, whose guest he had been during the meeting, and who had so gracefully welcomed the Institute at Highnam Court. Their thanks were also due to Sir Maurice Berkeley, to the Rev. Canon Powell and to Professor Buckman, to Mr. Howard, Colonel Meyrick, Mr. Dent, and to others, whose consideration and courtesy had much contributed to the general gratification. To the Dean and Chapter also; to the liberal contributors to the Temporary Museum; to the kind friends by whom memoirs had been read on this occasion, especially to Professor Willis, who had found in the cathedral a subject admirably suited to his remarkable abilities; lastly to the local committee, and to their most obliging secretary, the Rev. C. Yonge Crawley, whose friendly co-operation had furthered on every occasion the purpose and the interest of the Meeting.

In the absence of the Mayor, Richard Helps, Esq., desired to offer to the noble President the assurance of the gratification which this visit of the Institute had afforded to the corporation and citizens of Gloucester, and not least to himself, remembering with pleasure that he had been among the first to tender the pledge of welcome, when, during the period of his mayoralty in the previous year, the proposition had been entertained for an Archaeological gathering in Gloucester, the results of which would long be remembered with general satisfaction. After a vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Mr. Smirke, and passed by acclamation, Lord Talbot bid farewell to his friends, and the assembly then dispersed.

In the afternoon a large party proceeded to Ross, and Goodrich Court, an obliging invitation having been received from Colonel Meyrick and Augustus W. Meyrick, Esq., to visit the celebrated armoury and collection of mediæval antiquities formed by the late Sir Samuel Meyrick. From the Court the party proceeded to Goodrich Castle, and passed some time in the examination of that remarkable example of military architecture. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne gave some historical notes on the castle, and Mr. Parker explained the architectural details, which are unusually instructive. The gatehouse is nearly perfect, and remains exist of the barbican; the Norman keep is surrounded by buildings of the Edwardian period. There is a chapel and two halls, as at Conway, Chepstow, and other places, one

being for the lord of the castle, the other for the garrison. The walls are nearly perfect: the roofs and floors have perished. This picturesque structure presents one of the most interesting exemplifications of castellated architecture now to be found in the Marches of the Principality.

Tuesday, July 24.

The Annual Meeting of the Members for customary arrangements, and to receive the Report of the Auditors, with that of the Central Committee, took place at the Tolsey. The chair was taken by Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Vice-President.

The Report of the Auditors for the previous year (printed at page 186 of this volume) was read, and also the following Report of the Committee. Both were unanimously adopted.

At the termination of another year, marked by increasing energy in the prosecution of various subjects of archaeological and historical research, the Central Committee may be permitted to review with satisfaction the progress which the study of National Antiquities has made, in so remarkable a degree, during the sixteen years of the existence of the Institute. The successive annual assemblies of the Society, held in so many great cities throughout Great Britain, have been productive of no slight measure of public interest in all those purposes for which the Institute was originally constituted—to ensure the conservation of national monuments, their scientific classification in chronological arrangement, so essential in order to render these vestiges truly auxiliary to the historian; and the encouragement generally of that loyal and intelligent impulse, which at length, in this country even to a greater extent than in any European nation, has led us to search out the origins of our great National Institutions. These are purposes, the claims of which upon all minds of high and cultivated feelings must be fully recognised. The energetic impulse, to which allusion has been made, has been evinced in a very remarkable degree in the rapid growth of Provincial Societies and Provincial Museums throughout the realm, specially devoted to the prosecution of objects kindred to those for which the Institute was founded. It has been shown, in no less satisfactory manner, through the increasing interest in the record of facts connected with local history and antiquities, presented in their most popular and instructive aspect, in the periodical proceedings and publications of those numerous Provincial Institutions. These results, which in successive years appear to have followed the efforts of the Institute, and of other Societies engaged in kindred purposes, to promote taste for the investigation and conservation of historical and national antiquities in various localities throughout Great Britain, may justly present to those who take interest in Archaeological Science a subject of congratulation.

The period which has elapsed since the last annual meeting of the Institute has not been marked by many very memorable discoveries of ancient remains. The curious discoveries, however, of objects of flint, in the drift of the tertiary strata, which has excited the keen interest of the geologist and the antiquary, have been brought forward on several occasions; and the Institute has been especially indebted to the kindness of two distinguished authorities in the scientific world, Sir Charles Lyell and Mr. Godwin-Austen. We may, moreover, invite attention to the investigation of a Roman site of considerable importance on the estates of Lord Methuen,

at North Wraxhall, Wilts. The excavations commenced there last autumn, under the direction of George Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P., have brought to light an extensive villa, with an adjacent cemetery, and numerous ancient relics have been disinterred. Mr. Poulett Scrope had the kindness to communicate a report of this exploration to the Institute (see p. 160, in this volume), and he subsequently published a detailed account with plans and illustrations, in the Transactions of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, vol. vii. p. 59. At Carlisle some Roman inscriptions of considerable historical value, disinterred early in the present year, were forthwith brought before the Institute, through an obliging friend in that city, Mr. McKie. On the present occasion, moreover, the indefatigable researches by Lord Braybrooke at *Iciani*, and his constant kindness in imparting his discoveries to our Society, must again be gratefully recorded. In regard to vestiges of Roman occupation, we may advert with renewed pleasure to the successful progress of the excavations at *Uriconium*, prosecuted with continued activity by Dr. Henry Johnson and Mr. T. Wright. The facilities conceded by the Duke of Cleveland have proved highly advantageous; the buildings, now cleared of debris, are left open for the gratification of numerous visitors who resort daily to the spot, and have shown remarkable interest in the undertaking. A fresh impulse will doubtless be given by the approaching Congress of the British Archæological Association at Shrewsbury, under the Presidency of Mr. Beriah Botfield, M.P., through whose liberality the explorations at Wroxeter originated. A report of the results of the operations has been prepared by the Rev. Harry Scarth, to be communicated to the Institute on the present occasion, when many members will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the site of the great Border City of the *Cornavii*, unfortunately too remote from Gloucester to be included in the general arrangements of the meeting.

During the last session a novel feature has been introduced at the monthly meetings in London, on the suggestion of Sir John Boileau, Bart., Mr. Octavius Morgan, and other zealous friends of the Society, namely, to select occasionally, as a subject for special illustration, the antiquities of some particular class or period,—the productions of mediæval arts and manufactures, or any series serving to exemplify the taste and manners of by-gone times. This arrangement has proved so satisfactory to the members, and has been received generally with such encouraging liberality in bringing together objects of great intrinsic value for exhibition, that the Central Committee cannot hesitate to pursue a course which has proved so acceptable to the Society at large. In the last session, the special subjects chosen for illustration were,—for the monthly meeting in April, stone weapons and implements;—for May, mediæval jewellery and metal work;—for June, ancient plate and goldsmith's work;—and for July, miniature portraits. The attractive character of the collections thus brought before the Institute, was surpassed only by the generosity with which treasures of antiquity or art were entrusted for a purpose of public instruction. At the closing meeting of the season, when an endeavour was made to bring together miniature portraits of historical value, exemplifying the peculiar style of the most celebrated artists from the days of the mediæval limners, especially in our own country, the series was generously enriched by the choicest works of art of their class, contributed by the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Hamilton, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl de Grey, Lord Braybrooke, Lady Sophia Des Vœux, Mr. C. S. Bale,

Mr. Magniac, Mr. Colnaghi, with other distinguished and tasteful collectors of art, showing in a very gratifying manner how favourably the interest of such a purpose was recognised.

Amidst these more attractive features, however, of the proceedings of the Institute during the past year, communications of a more general character have increased, whilst friendly relations with archæologists in foreign lands, and interchange of publications, have been maintained. The valuable information for which the Society has on several occasions been indebted to the talented investigator of the antiquities of the Troad, Mr. Frank Calvert, claims special mention; and the curious facts communicated by the learned President of the Antiquaries of Zürich have frequently contributed to the illustration of archæological subjects in our own country.

It is with sincere regret that the customary record must be made of many friends and supporters of the Institute, deceased during the present year. Among the Vice-Presidents, the Society has lost an accomplished nobleman, an antiquary of no ordinary taste and attainments,—Lord Londesborough, —whose zealous exertions in the pursuits of archæology will long be remembered. In the number of those now no more, through whose influence and courtesy the success of the annual meetings in various localities has been greatly promoted, may be mentioned Mr. Ellison, of Sudbroke Holm, a warm friend to the cause of the Society at their Lincoln Meeting; the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, Vicar of Bath, whose courteous participation and encouragement will be remembered by all present at the visit to that city in 1858; and the Rev. Canon Slade, who took a very friendly part in the meeting at Chester. Among members whose loss we have now to mention with regret, including some who gave encouragement to the Institute from an early period of its proceedings, are, His Grace the Archbishop of York; the Warden of New College, an honorary member of the Central Committee, and who promoted cordially the annual meetings both at Winchester and at Oxford; the talented Professor Horace H. Wilson; the Rev. J. M. Traherne; the Rev. G. M. Nelson; William Roots, Esq., M.D., one of the earliest friends of the Society; the Rev. W. Staunton, Local Secretary for Warwickshire, frequent in attendance and communications at the meetings for many past years; the learned Devonshire antiquary and genealogist Mr. Pitman Jones, to whom, in conjunction with our venerable friend the Rev. Dr. Oliver, archæological literature is indebted for memoirs of the Courtenay family, and for the publication of Westcott's Manuscript History of Devon, with other valuable contributions to the topography and monastic history of that county; Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, and lastly, Mr. G. Bish Webb, Secretary of the Surrey Archæological Society, established mainly through his energetic exertions. We have to lament also the loss of a very eminent member, Mr. Brunel; his important public undertakings prevented his personal participation in the pursuits of archæology, although his knowledge and cultivated taste in regard to ancient as well as modern art is well known to all who enjoyed friendly intercourse with one so distinguished by his genius and attainments. And, in drawing this sad remembrance to a close, some now no more must not be passed in silence, who, although not enlisted in our cause as members, were ever ready to aid our meetings, or to contribute friendly information. Such were Mr. Frank Graves, who possessed invaluable knowledge and discernment regarding many subjects of ancient art; Mr. Stradling, possessor of antiquities of singular interest, obtained in the turbaries of Somersetshire; Mr. George

Morris, of Shrewsbury, whose courtesy in communicating his documentary treasures will be remembered by those present at the meeting in that town; and Mr. Aislabe Denham, the antiquary of the banks of the Tees, a keen collector of all those curious details connected with popular antiquities so rapidly falling into oblivion.

The following list of members of the Central Committee retiring, and that of the members of the Society recommended for election to fill the vacancies, was then proposed to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted.

Members retiring from the Committee;—Humphrey W. Freeland, Esq., M.P.; W. Parker Hamond, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.; James E. Nightingale, Esq.; Anthony Salvin, Esq.; Sydney G. R. Strong, Esq. The following members being elected to fill the vacancies;—The Earl Amherst, *Vice-President*, in the place of Lord Londesborough, deceased; F. L. Barnwell, Esq., F.S.A.; the Rev. James Beck; John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.; the Very Rev. D. Rock, D.D.; the Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., F.S.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Greenbithe; George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the National Portrait Gallery. Also, as Auditors for the year 1860, Talbot Bury, Esq., F.I.B.A., Samuel B. Howlett, Esq.

The choice of the place of meeting for the ensuing year was then brought under consideration. The desire had been expressed on various occasions that the Institute should hold their Annual Meeting either at Exeter, Rochester, Hereford, or at Lichfield. The claims of Lichfield had been urged, and Coventry, combined with the numerous objects accessible from thence, Warwick, Kenilworth, &c., had been strongly recommended. A friendly invitation had been received from the Architectural and Archaeological Society of the county of Buckingham, proposing Aylesbury as a place of meeting; a letter was also read from the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, President of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, most kindly conveying the wish that the next annual assembly should take place at Bury St. Edmunds, and suggesting numerous points of interest available from that place. Mr. Morgan observed, however, that amidst these gratifying requisitions from localities highly favourable for the proceedings of the Society, Peterborough appeared to have a prior claim upon their consideration; several years had now elapsed since the Society was invited to hold a meeting there; but, at the instance of their most kind Patron and President, the late Marquis of Northampton, it had been deferred. Several letters having then been read, in which that invitation was cordially renewed, with most encouraging assurances on the part of the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Dr. James and the Rev. M. Argles, Canons of Peterborough, and other influential persons in Northamptonshire, friendly to the objects of the Institute, it was determined unanimously that the meeting for the ensuing year should be held at Peterborough.

Mr. J. H. Parker then brought before the meeting the proposed destruction of the ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen's Hospital, near the city of Gloucester, now in a dilapidated condition. He advocated its preservation as a relic of interest, which might be rescued from decay by a few judicious repairs, at no considerable expense. A resolution was passed in favour of the preservation of this ancient building, connected as it is with one of the charitable institutions of the city at an early period. A similar resolution was carried in regard to the ancient Guesten Hall at

Worcester, an interesting portion of the conventual arrangements which it has been proposed to demolish. It is a structure of fine character, erected in 1320; and, although mutilated and divided by wooden partitions, it retains its main features, and is well deserving of notice, being much older than the college halls of our universities. It is capable of easy restoration, and might, as Mr. Parker stated, be available for purposes of public utility; a strong feeling has arisen among the inhabitants of Worcester to avert this Vandalism, which it is apprehended may be sanctioned by the cathedral authorities.

At the conclusion of these proceedings the following memoirs, for which time had not sufficed at the previous meetings, were read.

Report on the progress of the Excavations at Wroxeter. By the Rev. Harry M. Scarth, M.A. Printed in this volume, p. 240.

A Dissertation on the History of Finger-rings. By Mr. Edmund Waterton, F.S.A. Exemplified by specimens of various classes and periods, from the collection formed by the author, and exhibited through his kindness in the Temporary Museum of the Institute.

Memoir of Henry Dene, Prior of Lanthony, Bishop of Bangor, Chancellor and Justiciary Depute of Ireland, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of Canterbury—A.D. 1461—1503. By the Rev. J. Bathurst Deane, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of St. Mary Outwich, London.—Also, by the same author, a memoir of Sir Anthony Deane, Knight, M.P., one of the principal shipwrights and chief commissioner of the Royal Navy—A.D. 1662—88.

A short memorial of Jonathan Hulls, of Campden, Gloucestershire, and of his treatise on the steam-engine, to be used in towing vessels, &c., for which he obtained a patent in 1739. By Mr. J. D. T. Niblett.

The reading of these communications having concluded, a numerous party set forth, on the kind invitation of J. Coucher Dent, Esq., to visit Sudeley Castle. The church at Bishop's Cleeve, a building of Transition-Norman character, with some curious features, was examined on the way. Professor Willis and Mr. Parker discussed the construction of the arches of the nave, which are segmental and very wide, with Norman mouldings; Mr. Parker thought it probable that two small arches had been thrown into one; wide segmental arches, however, occur in the crypt at Gloucester Cathedral in undoubtedly Norman work, and their use at the period may be a local peculiarity. Mr. Parker called attention to the chamber over the porch, which he supposed to have been the dwelling of a recluse; it is approached by a passage from the west end of the church over the south aisle. At Winchcomb the visitors were courteously received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. R. Harvey; he kindly directed their attention to the architecture, which he had been accustomed to assign to an earlier period than the date fixed by Mr. Parker, who stated that the church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII. Some remains of ancient vestments were examined; also the beautiful sedilia and a piscina. Among the sacramental plate there is, as stated, a flagon of gold, date 1560. The table for the Communion is placed in the fashion of Puritanical times, enclosed in a quadrangular space, with seats all around, and accommodation for kneeling. At Sudeley Castle the party were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Dent; and through their kindness the visitors were highly gratified in the examination of that fine example of domestic architecture, in the time of Henry VI. The chapel, where

formerly rested the remains of Queen Catherine Parr, is in course of restoration; the present possessor has shown great taste in preserving the ancient character of the structure, whilst it has been renovated and adapted as a modern residence. Many portraits and interesting objects associated with the Tudor family have been here brought together. A collation was very kindly provided, and the visitors, after warmly expressing their thanks for so agreeable a reception, took leave, and returned to Gloucester.

On the following morning, July 25, several members of the Institute availed themselves of the obliging invitation of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, and took part with them in an excursion to Chepstow, Tintern, and some other points of interest, especially certain very curious and ancient vestiges of construction at Coed Ithel in the village of Llandogo, to which notice had first been called not long previously by a member of the Club. Part of the masonry is of such massive solidity that its aspect is of a Cyclopean character. There is a smelting furnace, well preserved, and the spot may have been occupied by mediæval works connected with the neighbouring mineral district, and possibly appertaining to the neighbouring monastery of Tintern. Mr. Parker officiated as cicerone at Chepstow Castle, &c. The party dined together at Chepstow, Captain Guise, President of the Cotteswold Club, in the chair, and the day passed with much social gratification.

On Thursday, July 26, although the greater part of the members had quitted Gloucester, an expedition to Wroxeter was arranged among those still remaining; the party was joined by the Rev. S. Lysons, the Rev. C. Y. Crawley, the Rev. Hugh Fowler, Head Master of the Cathedral School, and by other gentlemen connected with Gloucester. The day proved most propitious; on reaching Shrewsbury the visitors were warmly welcomed by Dr. Henry Johnson, Secretary to the Wroxeter Excavations' Committee, under whose efficient direction the work has been prosecuted. Conveyances were in readiness; the party proceeded without delay to the site of *Uriconium*, and inspected in detail the interesting remains brought to light, now seen to advantage from the heap of débris accumulated in clearing the buildings which have been uncovered. Taking a position upon this *Monte testaccio* of Roman fragments, near the grand relic of masonry, the "Old Wall," Dr. Johnson, with the Rev. Harry Scarth, kindly pointed out the character of the remains, the limits and traces of the great Border City, and the points where future excavations may be most advantageously pursued. After a visit to the church, the Roman remains in the vicarage garden, and at the residence of Mr. Stanier, the Duke of Cleveland's tenant, those also preserved in the garden of W. H. Oatley, Esq., the party quitted this remarkable site. Having inspected numerous antiquities collected during the excavations, and now arranged by Dr. Johnson's care in the Museum at Shrewsbury, they proceeded to the residence of W. Harley Bayley, Esq., and enjoyed his friendly hospitalities. The hour fixed for return being announced, the visitors took leave, after cordial acknowledgment of so kind a welcome, and of the gratification received through Dr. Johnson's obliging attentions; and they arrived at a late hour at Gloucester.

The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the following donations in aid of the expenses of the Gloucester meeting, and in furtherance of the general purposes of the Institute:—The Earl of Ducie, 10*l.*; the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, 10*l.*; the Earl Bathurst, 5*l.*; the Earl of Ellenborough, 3*l.*; the Rev. Sir John H. C. Seymour, Bart., 2*l.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; Sir Robert Smirke, 3*l.* 3*s.*; T. C. Avery, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; T. L. Barwick Baker, Esq., 2*l.*; the Rev. T. Murray Browne, 1*l.*; J. F. Buckdale, Esq., 2*l.*; J. Burrup, Esq., 1*l.*; J. Elliot, Esq., 1*l.*; E. Viner Ellis, Esq., 1*l.*; Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Edwin Guest, Esq., D.C.L., Master of Caius College, 5*l.*; J. Curtis Hayward, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; Richard Helps, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; C. B. Hunt, Esq., 1*l.*; R. S. Holford, Esq., 5*l.*; the Rev. Dr. Jeune, 2*l.*; R. K. Fryer, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. S. Lysons, 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. S. R. Maitland, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*; W. J. Phelps, Esq., 5*l.*; T. Gambier Parry, Esq., 5*l.*; J. J. Pocock, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; R. Potter, Esq., 5*l.*; W. P. Price, Esq., 5*l.*; A. G. Price, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; John Rolt, Esq., Q.C., M.P., 3*l.* 3*s.*; Edward Smirke, Esq., 5*l.*; C. Washbourn, Esq., 1*l.*; Walter Wilkins, Esq., 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Rev. R. M. White, D.D., 1*l.* 1*s.*

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

FORENINGEN TIL NORSKE FORTIDSMINDESMERKERS BEVARING.
Association for the Preservation of Norwegian Antiquities. Report for 1859.
Christiania: 1860.

FOR the last sixteen years an Archaeological Association has been quietly pursuing its labours in the far north, hardly known or noticed by its contemporaries. Other societies, and especially those of Denmark and Sweden, have occupied themselves with the publication of the ancient documents and Sagas of the North; but the Norwegian Association, here noticed, has been specially founded for the preservation of the ancient monuments of that kingdom, many of which were fast falling to decay. In addition to this, it was proposed to employ the Society's surplus funds in obtaining drawings, by competent artists, of the various remains of antiquities in Norway, especially of the ancient wooden churches, and of their furniture, much of which remains uninjured, and also of the earlier remains of heathen times, which abound in that kingdom.

The Society consists at present of 870 members, the low rate of subscription (one dollar, or about four shillings and tenpence annually) rendering it accessible to all. In so thinly peopled a region as Norway, where the total of the inhabitants, including the towns, does not amount to half the population of London, and where most of them are peasants farming their own land, this number of associates speaks well for the intelligence of the nation. Small as the subscription is, it is one half of the annual rent of many a Norwegian farm!

The Report of the present year is more than usually interesting, from its affording us a retrospective view of the operations of the Society since its commencement. From 1844 to 1860 the Society has expended 10,663 dollars. Of this sum, a large amount for Norway, 2,259 dollars have been devoted to printing the annual reports, and to lithograph drawings distributed gratis to the members, and 200 were granted towards the publication of Tönsberg's Memorials of Mediæval Art in Norway, an archaeological monograph of great merit, but which was not continued beyond the fifth fasciculus. It is devoted entirely to the old wooden churches of Norway, giving accurate plans, sections, and drawings of their peculiar features, with numerous minute details. A sum of 1,728 dollars has been expended on drawings of the more interesting remains in various parts of the kingdom, and a detailed list of these sketches, 288 in number, is given in the present Report. Above 50 of these views and plans have been already lithographed and presented to the members of the society.

To the restoration of Hitterdal Church, in Thelemarken, a grant was made of 1658 dollars. This is one of the most famous of the old timber

churches—"Stavekirker," and will be familiar to the English reader by the frontispiece to Forester's *Norway*. See also Mr. Ferguson's *Hand-book of Architecture*, p. 933. It is to be hoped that restorations in Norway are not carried on in the reckless way which we have had occasionally to deplore in England. 935 dollars were expended by the Society in excavating the ruins of the monastery of Hovedöen, on an island in the Christiania Fiord, and in similar operations at the old cathedral church of Hamar. The former excavations have been illustrated in several of the Reports issued by the Society, and the chancel was found to be laid with English tiles, some of which exhibited very beautiful mediæval designs. Altogether, the Society has expended nearly 8000 dollars upon the preservation of the ancient remains of Norway; and the lively interest excited regarding these relics of the past is not confined to the people, but is participated in by the high authorities of the state. At the previous meeting of the association, it had been proposed on the part of the government that a Royal Inspector of Archaeology should be appointed for Norway. This proposal was not adopted by the Storting or Parliament of Norway, which is always very jealous of any plan emanating from the supreme government; but it was determined that an annual grant of 500 dollars should be made to the Society, to be bestowed by it upon the man whom it should select as the inspector of Archaeology in Norway. The choice of the Society fell upon M. Nicolaysen, a gentleman already well known by his antiquarian writings. The Society also has petitioned the government to allow their inspector to make excavations upon the crown lands of every kind, with the permission of the tenants thereof.

An arrangement has likewise been entered into with the conductor of the Trigonometrical Survey of Norway, under Major Vibe, to cause drawings and careful measurements to be made of all objects of antiquity that may be met with in the course of the operations of the Survey.

It has been also determined to publish some of the drawings already in the Society's possession in a separate work, of which the first number has already appeared under the title of *Norske Bygninger fra Fortiden*—(The old buildings of Norway). The present number contains no letter-press, but exhibits four plates of the wonderful little church at Urnes, in the Lyster Fiord, in Sogne, a church not noticed in Murray's excellent guide book. It has been, however, described by Mr. Clark in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Society*, and is certainly one of the most extraordinary and perfect old timber churches in Norway. We saw it in 1856, and directed Mr. Clark's attention to it when we met him at the church in Justedal. The four plates give plans of the building, longitudinal and transverse sections, and lastly accurate representations of the extraordinary wood carvings, both exterior and interior, which decorate this building. The Society has determined to publish the text accompanying the plates of the work in Norse and also in English, so that the antiquities of the kingdom of Norway will now no longer be a sealed book to our countrymen at home.

It has been too generally imagined that Norway contains little to interest the archaeologist. Hitherto that country has been almost solely visited by scenery hunters and sportsmen, and both have found such ample material for their favourite pursuits, that the antiquarian treasures of the kingdom have been somewhat neglected. It is true that this wild northern land has

no grand ruins, no cathedrals, castles, or camps; but there is hardly an old house or an ancient church throughout the country wherein some curious relics of antiquity may not be discovered. In some of the older churches, as in those of Borgund and of Urnes, the votive offerings of Catholic times, bronze models of ships, &c., are still suspended from the roof, and upon the altar at Urnes we saw two rich and tall candlesticks of Limoges enamel, which would assuredly excite notable competition if offered for sale in Paris or London. In many churches the original colouring remains upon the processional staffs, and on the figures of Our Lady, and of various saints, and frescoes, rude indeed in execution, but eminently curious and of early character, ornament the chancel walls. Even in the more modern churches the reredos is often of immense size, reaching nearly to the chancel roof, and it is generally filled with figures in compartments representing scripture subjects, and richly carved and gilt. But it is in the museums of Bergen and of Christiania that the principal relics of antiquity are now preserved. For years these have been gradually accumulated from the different churches and "Gaards," or farm-houses, and numerous objects which are of very rare occurrence in the country are there to be found. Thus, the mediæval brass vessels, in the form of animals or of mounted knights, which served probably as ewers for washing the hands, are exemplified by at least a dozen specimens in the museums above referred to.¹

The collection at Bergen is perhaps the larger of the two, but it is badly arranged and indifferently lighted, while the objects are too much crowded together. It contains, however, besides some interesting relics of an earlier period, a large collection of reredoses, altar pictures, one or two of very early date, processional staffs, crosses with their original decorations quite fresh, and various shrines, censers, &c., of different dates.

The Christiania Museum is quite unexceptionable as regards light, space, and arrangement. It is under the immediate superintendence of Professor Keyser, the learned author of the *Ecclesiastical History of Norway* down to the Reformation, and we know no greater enjoyment than to hear the Professor, in his clear and forcible language, descanting on the treasures of the collection under his charge.

The articles in the museum are arranged, somewhat after the system of Worsaae's divisions, under the Stone, the Bronze, and the Iron ages. Of Stone implements there is a large collection; some of the specimens are from Finmark. Professor Keyser believes that the hammer heads were not perforated by means of any sharp stone, in the absence of metal, but were gradually bored through by the slow process of working with sand, water, and a piece of sharpened wood. In proof of this, he exhibits several hammers where the perforation is not complete, yet the hole is perfectly round and smooth. We have noticed stone hammers likewise, found in Northumberland and in other parts of the British Islands, in which the work of perforation had been only commenced. Of Bronze relics Norway has but few, but there are two exceedingly fine and perfect bronze swords, one of which has a beautifully ornamented handle. In Iron implements and remains of Heathen times, Norway is peculiarly rich. The Viking

¹ Several of these remarkable vessels exist in collections in our own country, and some of them have been noticed in

this Journal, vol. xv. p. 280, and in the *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. iv. p. 76.

was buried in his funeral mound with all his warlike and household implements around him. His ship was occasionally interred with the corpse, and, in more than one instance, from the position of the nails, it has been possible to determine accurately the dimensions of the war-vessel. In some compartments of this Museum a separate division has been appropriated to the reception of the entire collection of articles discovered in one grave. Thus the magnificent gold ornaments discovered some years ago are placed along with the swords, &c., found in the same mound. In these instructive cases we have the long two-edged sword (occasionally inlaid with other metals), often broken or doubled back, the axe nearly the same as that of the Norse peasant at this day, the horse furniture closely resembling that still used in Thelemarken, and the iron kettle, composed of numerous fragments ingeniously riveted together. In one of these "finds" we observed a fragment—alas! it was but a fragment—of a beautiful glass vessel like the celebrated Portland vase, white on a blue ground, and to judge from the single head that remained, it might have come from the same master-hand which modelled that choice ornament of our own National collection. Of mediæval remains, ecclesiastical and otherwise, the museum contains numerous examples. There are six or eight bronze censers, also chalices, reredoses, one in particular of large size, of alabaster beautifully carved and gilt, with figures in compartments.

We trust that neither the length of the journey, nor the difficulties of the language, will deter archaeologists from visiting these highly instructive collections. There are doubtless many antiquaries in the ranks of our Society, who like the writer are ardent sportsmen, whilst not the less keen lovers of antiquity; and it is hoped that this brief notice may possibly excite their curiosity to explore a country rich in picturesque attractions and remarkable ancient vestiges.

E. CHARLTON.

Archæological Intelligence.

WE have much pleasure in inviting attention to the proposed publication of a work to which the labours of our venerable and learned friend, the Rev. Dr. Oliver, have long been directed. The fruits of his indefatigable researches regarding the ecclesiastical and family history of the West of England are well known to our readers. Through his kindness in former years this Journal was enriched by the valuable memoir on the Castle of Exeter, given in vol. vii. p. 128, and by the Genealogy of the Family of Courtenay, principally from original documents, given in vol. x. p. 58. His more important work, however, is the *Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis*, published in 1846; to this Dr. Oliver appended, in 1854, a supplement with a map of the diocese. At a previous period, in 1820, he had completed a volume in 8vo., entitled *Historic Collections relating to the Monasteries in Devon*, and containing valuable unpublished information. To this succeeded two 8vo. volumes of *Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon*, being observations on churches in that county, with memoranda for the history of Cornwall. The veteran antiquary of the West now announces an *Ecclesiastical and General History of the Diocese and City of Exeter*, from original materials which, through a long series of years, the liberality of the Dean and Chapter, and other bodies, have made available for inquiries,

that have been aided by his able coadjutor in all these undertakings, the late Mr. Pitman Jones. The Ecclesiastical History is ready for issue, and subscribers' names are received by Lieut.-Colonel Harding, Mount Radford Terrace, Exeter, from whom further information regarding the work may be obtained. The preparation of a volume of Civil History of Exeter is far advanced, and we hope that the life of our venerable friend may yet be spared, with health to achieve an undertaking of so much interest.

It may be acceptable to many of our readers to be informed, that the second portion of the Catalogue of Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Mr. W. R. Wilde, has recently been issued. It may be obtained from Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Henrietta Street. In a former volume of this Journal we sought to call notice to this work, on the appearance of the first part of the Catalogue, containing antiquities of stone, earthen, and vegetable materials. See vol. xiv. p. 388. In the continuation will be found Antiquities formed of animal materials,—horn, bone, skin, and leather; textile fabrics of wool and hair, or the like; with the more interesting series formed of metallic materials, of these the present part extends only to antiquities of copper and bronze,—celts, swords, and other weapons, tools, domestic appliances and personal ornaments; armour, horse furniture, musical instruments, and the so-called ring-money. The captious inquirer may possibly find with surprise that within the limits of Irish antiquities are brass tobacco-pipes, and the parochial beggars' badge dated 1742. We hope that the publication of the sequel of this useful manual may not long be deferred, giving the objects formed of precious metals, the most remarkable doubtless in the series of Irish Antiquities, of which an extensive and well-classified exemplification has so long been a desideratum in Archaeological literature. The Catalogue is well and largely illustrated; not less than 377 woodcuts accompany the fasciculus lately published.

The Sixth Part of Mr. J. W. Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial has been distributed to the subscribers, being the third of the portion issued for the subscriptions of 1859, and forming, with the parts previously issued, a total of 304 pages for two years' contributions. A further instalment will speedily be completed. The value of this long desired work of reference in genealogical and heraldic researches has already been amply recognised by those who possess the portion published, and it is hoped that the author may be encouraged in his laborious task by fresh subscribers. His address is 14A, Great Marlborough Street.

The Manual of Monumental Brasses, announced by the Rev. Herbert Haines, with the sanction of the Oxford Architectural Society, has been issued whilst the foregoing pages were in the press. We can only renew the recommendation of this long desired guide in a subject of Archaeological research which presents many attractions,—many points of instructive evidence in connection with family history, costume, heraldry, palæography, and other cognate matters. We hope to notice more fully hereafter this valuable volume, of which at present we must be content only to announce the publication, and to express the hope that the appearance of such an useful handbook of the history of Monumental Chalcography may speedily be followed by the completion of the admirable illustrations of Sepulchral Brasses by Messrs. Waller, the concluding number of which will not long, we are assured, be delayed.

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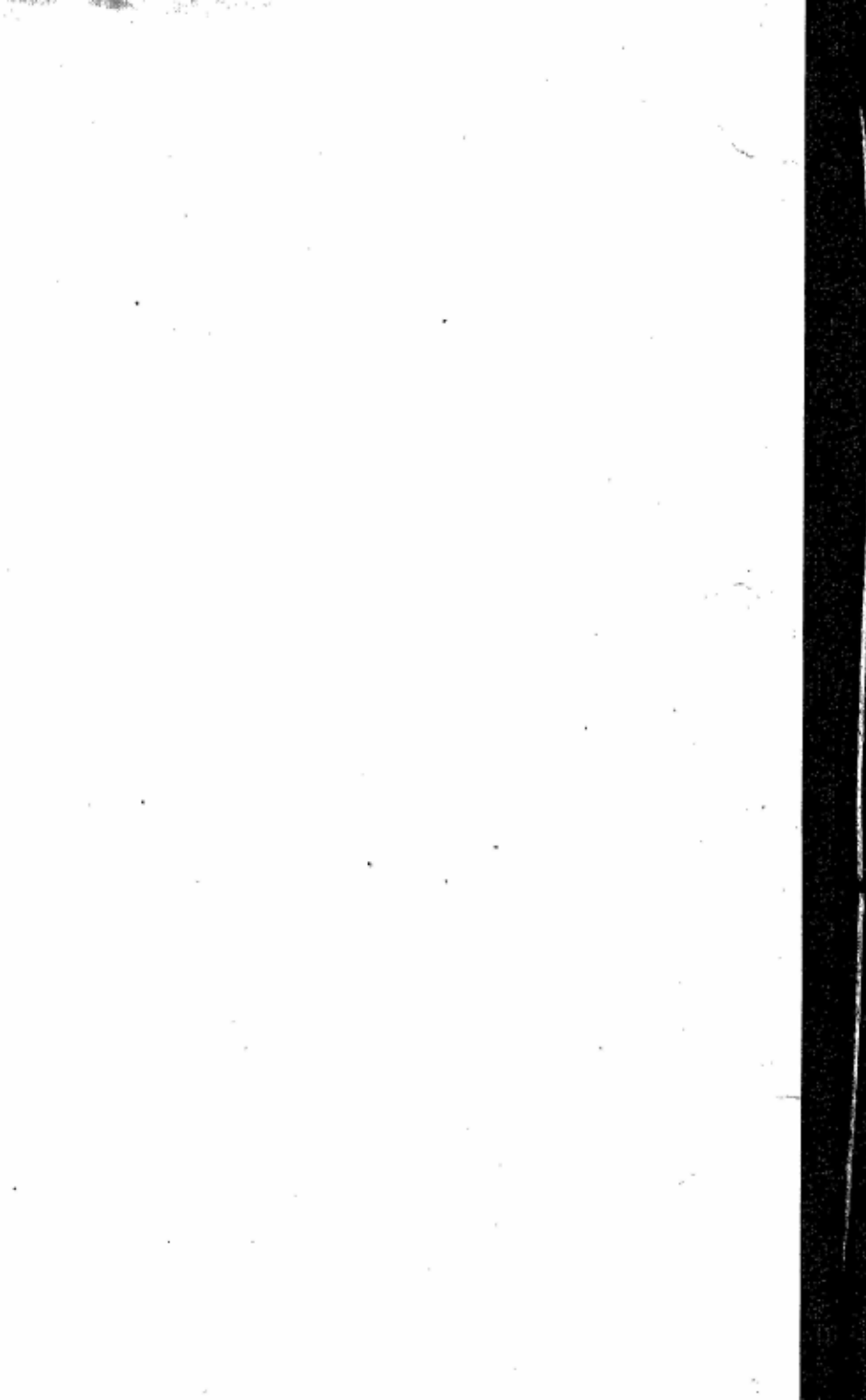
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