

Such is the present condition of Būrgate church, and if it cannot boast of much architectural beauty to strike the eye, or many treasures of medieval art to attract the archæologist, its want of these advantages may itself be my excuse for bringing it out of the obscurity which might otherwise be its lot; and I should be more than repaid if others should be stimulated to place on record the contents of some other and worthier buildings, that yet enrich the district to which our Society directs its labours.

C. R. MANNING.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

NEWMARKET, JUNE 13, 1850.—*The Rev. Professor Henslow, V.P., in the Chair.*

The members met at the house of Mr. Staples, at Moulton, soon after ten o'clock, to witness the opening of a circular mound in that gentleman's grounds. A trench was cut to the centre of the mound, which is about 15 feet high; but nothing whatever was found indicative of a sepulchral origin. It is not improbable that it might have been the site of a small watch tower, as, upon digging along the outer line of the trench around the mound, evidences of a stone wall were found.

The party next proceeded to Cheveley Park, where their numbers were considerably augmented. Here, on a raised ground, surrounded by a deep foss, several very interesting portions of a castellated edifice had been exposed, through the liberality of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, and under the direction of John Fairlie, Esq. The Castle would appear, from the recent excavations, to have been a parallelogram, flanked at the angles by round towers, and with a strong round-towered gateway at the entrance to guard the drawbridge or pass. Nothing, however, has been seen above the ground but a small fragment of ivy-covered wall; and of its history little or nothing is at present known, either authentic or traditionary. Not far from the centre, a well of large diameter was discovered; and the removal of the rubbish with which it had been filled brought to light some fragments of moulded brick and hewn stone of the 16th century, one of which bears the arms and crest of the Cottons, who formerly held the manor, and, it is said, built themselves a house of brick here; which was their principal residence as late as 1632. Some remains of earthworks, &c., are traceable for a considerable distance outside the moat. His Grace the Duke of Rutland has since directed the researches to be continued; and it is hoped on a future occasion to be able to communicate the result of his Grace's kindness.

The party then adjourned to Cheveley church; a cruciform edifice, wherein, through the zeal of Mr. Fairlie and the Rev. J. T. Bennet, the rector, several curious architectural features had been for the first time brought to the knowledge of archæologists. A paper, by Mr. E. K. Bennet, was here read. This paper will be printed in a subsequent number of the Proceedings.

The Company next proceeded to Woodditton, and having inspected the church, which contains some good old oak seats, a fine brass, &c., assembled at the termination of the Devil's Dyke, where a paper was read by Mr. S. Tymms, describing the course and construction of this remarkable work; and recapitulating the arguments for and against assigning its formation to the Britons, Romans, Saxons, and Danes. (See p. 167.)

On arriving at Newmarket, the Institute assembled in the Subscription Room, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by W. Parr Isaacson, Esq.; and where had been arranged on the walls a great variety of rubbings of brasses, mostly connected with the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge; and on the tables was a large exhibition of antiquities.

The following rubbings, not exhibited at any previous meeting, were contributed by the Rev. James Isaacson:—

Bean, Kent.—Thos. Hawkins, in jointed armour, with hinges, 1587.

Broxbourne, Herts.—Sir John Say and lady, 1473.

Isleham, Cambs.—Sir Thos. Peyton and wives, 1484.

St. Benet's, Cambridge.—Dr. Richard Billington, 1432.

Little Shelford, Cambs.—Two brasses, each a knight and his lady, 1400.

Woodditton, Cambs.—Sir Henry English and lady, 1393.

Aveley, Essex.—Ralph de Knevynghton (a Flemish brass), 1370.

Deerhurst, Gloucestersh.—Sir John Cassy and lady, 1400.

Graveney, Kent.—John Martyn, judge, and wife, 1436.

Chartham, Kent.—Sir Robt. de Setvans, 1306.

Ipswich.—Thos. Pownder, merchant, and wife (Flemish), 1525.

Dartmouth, Devonshire.—John Hanley and wives, 1403.

John Mulsho and wife, kneeling at the foot of a floriated cross, with a figure of St. Faith in its head, 1400.

The following presents were received:—

A crocketed finial in Barnack stone, found in digging within a moated inclosure at Cowlinge; a pax-board, in copper, of the 16th century; and two fictile vessels of the 17th century; one with the arms of Francis Alexander, Prince of Nassau, 1698; from the Rev. C. H. Bennet.

An alabaster tablet of the story of Jonah; and a metal box, of Dutch workmanship, in the 17th century, with the stories of Perseus and Actæon engraven thereon; from Mrs. Lumley, through Mr. S. Tymms.

A fac-simile of an inscription carved in oak, in St. Mary's church, Newmarket; from Mr. J. F. Clark.

A purse-stretcher found at Denstor; from the Rev. W. L. Suttaby.

The Rev. Professor Henslow exhibited a few articles procured by himself from the Romano-British burial-ground at Felixstow, a section of which is exposed by the falling of the cliff. Among them were four bronze armlets, in pairs of a larger and a smaller together, which he found with two skeletons. He corrected a remark he had made in a paper read before the Antiquarian Society at Cambridge. He had then ascribed an impression of the skin of the thumb to be seen on one of these, to the formation of the green carbonate of copper, whilst the thumb of the deceased person was in contact with the bronze. A better, and most probably the correct view, was to suppose the impression had been left upon the wax or clay model from which the mould had been formed in which the armlet was cast. He also exhibited a pair of armlets taken from a skeleton in a Romano-British burial ground at Colchester, one of which was of bronze, and the other of Kimmeridge coal.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited an enamelled casket, painted in grisaille, with flesh tints upon a blue ground, by an artist of the sixteenth century, probably P. Courteys, or Jean Courteys, of Limoges. The various panels represent the transactions of the youthful Hercules, &c., and are enriched with arabesques, &c.

The top compartment, with a bust of Hercules, is inscribed—

"HERCVLES SVIS"—(I am Hercules)

The 4 front compartments are thus explained—

"TIEN . TOUCHE . AR..."—*Tiens touche arme*—(Hold, try these arms); or, perhaps,

Tiens touche pas—(Hold, do not touch him)—Hercules undergoing flagellation.

"IE . SVIS . ARDIS VALIA FOR..."—*Je suis hardi, vaillant, fort*—(I am bold, valiant, strong)—Hercules attacking the boar of Erymanthus.

"AVDASA FORTVNA . IV"—*Audace fortuna iri*—(A bold adventure there)—Hercules attacking the Lernaean Hydra.

"OIE SESAR . ARDIS"—*Vois Cesar hardi*—(Behold the brave Cæsar)—Hercules marching under a canopy.

The 4 compartments at the back are—

"PRENES . ANGRESE PETIT DON"—*Prenez en gré ce petit don*—(Take with good will this little gift)—Hercules presenting a cornucopia.

“ANCE MONDE NA . CROIX”—*En ce monde ne croix*—(In this world there is no cross)
—Hercules leaning on a globe.

“ONNIA . VINCIT AMOR”—(Love conquers all)—Hercules embracing his friend.

“AVDASA . FORTVNA . VA”—*Audace fortuna va*—(To a bold adventure he goes)—
Hercules attacking the dragon in the garden of the Hesperides.

At the end, to the right of the casket, in the upper compartment—

“HERCVLES . SVIS . ARDIS VALIAN”—*Hercule suis hardi vaillant*—(I am the bold and
valiant Hercules)—Hercules crowned with bays.

In the lower compartment—

“LE TRIVNFPE SESAR . ARDIS VALIA”—*Le triomphe Cæsar hardi vaillant*—(The
triumph of the bold and valiant Cæsar)—Hercules in a triumphal car: Fame
blowing her trumpet.

At the corresponding end on the other side of the upper compartment—

“PERNES . ANGE . SEDETI V”—A female bust.

In the lower compartment—

“LA IENEFSE SVIS ARDI”—*La jeunesse suis hardie* (bad grammar)—(Youth is bold)
—Hercules playing with other children.

Mr. Creed also exhibited a nautilus, mounted in silver, with caryatides, marine
monsters, shells and arabesques, a work of the 17th century; a silver flagree coffer;
and a box, the pearl top of which is engraven with the story of the mother of Zebedee's
children bringing her two sons to Christ (Matt. xx. 20), an early Italian work.

Mr. Bennet, M.P., exhibited a glass vase found in a Roman tumulus at Eastlow
Hill, Rougham.

The Rev. Sir R. Afleck exhibited a variety of coins and other articles found at
Dalham and adjoining neighbourhood.

Mr. Isaiah Deck exhibited a number of very curious objects; including ancient
British spear-heads; celts found at Burwell, Soham, Swaffham, &c.; a Druid's bead
amulet, found at Trumpington; amulets from Wilbraham, and a perforated piece of
meteoric iron, used as an amulet, from Comberton; necklace from Streetway Hill,
Wilbraham, 1847, consisting of amber, quartz, glass and other kinds of beads, with
two Roman coins; necklace of amber beads from Manea, Isle of Ely; flint bead from
Swaffham; necklace of jet, from Soham Fen; jet ornament, from Burwell; fibulæ,
armlets, bodkins, keys, &c., found in Cambridgeshire; glass from Pompeii, opalized
by age; bronze sphinx from Bartlow; cinerary vase, from Waterbeach; fresco paint-
ing, from the Roman villa at Ickleton; Anglo-Roman pottery, from Isleham; pottery
from Trinity college, Cambridge; Roman lamp; skate made from the common bone
of a horse, found at Lincoln; spear from Triploh heath; dagger, found concealed
behind the wainscot in Cromwell's room at Cambridge, &c.

Mr. E. Litchfield, of Cambridge, sent a collection of interesting objects;
including a small embalmed snake found at Comberton; the dentated head of a maul
or mace found in a well at Great Bedwyn, Wilts.; flint axe, from Newcastle-upon-
Tyne; ancient British malleus, from Cottenham Fen; flint celt, from Mildenhall;
spear head and bronze sword, from Soham; Roman sword, of iron, from Waterbeach;
two buckles, from Burwell Fen; a small Roman bronze two-handled cup, with
emblems of Mercury, dug up on the line of the St. Ives and Wisbech railway; a cir-
cular fibula, from Swaffham Fen; a gold hexagon ring, found at Abingdon; a silver
thumb ring, found at Dartford; a die for tokens, &c., &c.

Mr. Gedge exhibited a folio MS. volume, now the property of John Deck, Esq.,
and formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Spring, Bart., containing heraldic notices of the
Kings and principal Barons and Knights of England, with their arms emblazoned,
from William the Conqueror to James I., the period at which it was executed; and
the Rev. J. T. Bennet permitted the valuable heraldic MSS. bequeathed to him by
the Rev. Turnor Barnwell, to be inspected.

Mr. Witt exhibited three unusually fine flint celts found in Swaffham Fen. One
of these was polished to the smoothness of glass.

Mr. Fairlie exhibited a series of drawings of details from Cheveley church.

Mr. Robert Bryant exhibited a small vase of unbaked earth and a bronze celt,
found at Exning. Mr. T. Clarke also exhibited a bronze celt found on the road to
Exning.

Mr. Warren exhibited two finely executed figures in clunch, apparently part of a
cornice, and believed to be from Thetford Priory church; and a number of very
curious objects, including two iron prick spurs; a stone celt; an armlet found at

5 Pakenham; an armlet and tweezers found at Icklingham; a large brass fibula found in Ixworth; two cruciform fibulæ, one of which is engraved in the annexed plate (fig. 4); a bronze article* (fig. 5); and 4 strings of beads, all from Stow Heath; and a pair of spurs inlaid with silver.

Mr. Tymms exhibited impressions of various seals of the Drury family, during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Mr. F. Ford exhibited three drawings of parts of the Devil's Dyke.

Mr. Fenton exhibited a gold ring, with antique cornelian, engraved with two Roman soldiers; a silver thumb-ring with Christ on the cross; a silver twisted thumb-ring; a silver ring, inlaid, with a cat's eye-stone set therein; a ring of latten with initial H; a bronze matrix of a seal, bearing a tree with a branching head, and this legend: + SIGILLVM . COMVNIS . CASTRI . BRANCHI; a large powder horn of Dutch workmanship, with "JAN BARENSON" and a merchant's mark over the figure of a bull, engraved on an escutcheon within a circular wreath, between mounted sportsmen, in the costume of the latter part of the 16th century.

Mr. Ready exhibited a large collection of impressions of monastic, corporate, and personal seals.

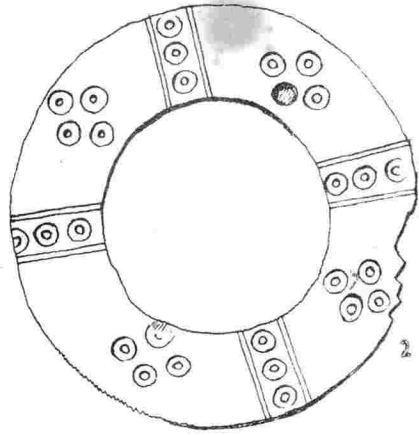
The Rev. Professor Henslow having taken the chair, the Rev. H. Creed read a paper from Albert Way, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Honorary Members of the Institute, in illustration of an agreement made in 1430, between the lord William Curteys, Abbot of St. Edmund's, and John Horwell, goldsmith, of London, but probably a Suffolk artist, for the making of a pastoral staff for the said Abbot. This valuable contribution to the archæology of West Suffolk is printed in p. 160.

Mr. I. Deck gave an account of the discovery of a presumed crown and other remains at Wilbraham, and which he exhibited; remarking that the form of the skull was as much a matter of wonder as the crown which he had found resting upon it; no head of such a type having been previously met with.—The Chairman remarked that, without offering any opinion of his own, it might be interesting to the meeting to know that antiquaries were divided in opinion as to the use of the relic; some, and those of eminence, inclining to the belief that it might be a bucket or some article used in the ceremonies observed at the burial; and left, as was frequently found in Roman tumuli, in the grave.

Mr. J. F. Clark communicated a paper, accompanied by a drawing, of a circular pyx found in 1845 near to Exning church. (See p. 157.)

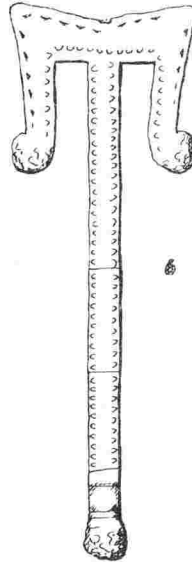
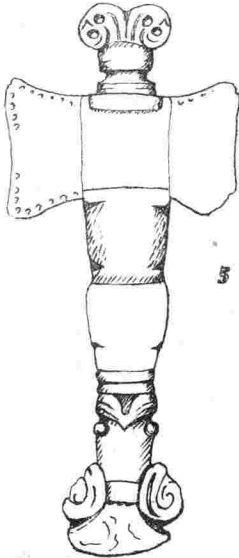
Mr. Tymms called attention to the fragment of a purse-stretcher of the 15th century, recently found at Denston, and presented to the Institute by the Rev. W. L. Suttaby. The shield-shaped centre, he remarked, bears on one side a fret, the arms of Bokenham, and on the other the tau cross so well known as the honourable charge of the Drurys of Hawsted. As no alliance of the two families is known to have been formed, this union of the arms of Bokenham and Drury is suggestive of a less honourable origin of the introduction of the tau into the coat of the Drurys than that assigned to it in the "History of Hawsted." The Bokenhams, by marriage into the Talmache family, became lords of the manor of Talmage†, in Hawsted, which passed from them 26 Hen. VI. to John Marschall, Esq., whose feoffee conveyed the manor, under the designation of Bokenhams otherwise Talmages, in 3 Edw. IV. to Roger Drury, Esq., son of Nicholas Drury, Esq., of Bury and Thurston. This Nicholas, says Sir John Cullum, accompanied the expedition of John of Gaunt into Spain in 1386, and from that crusade assumed the tau as an augmentation to his family arms; but the family pedigree compiled in 1602 by Thomas Drury, Gent., of the Inner Temple, states that he was buried in Thurston church, where the portraits and arms of the Drurys were then remaining without the tau; and a doubt is cast by Mr. Gage Rokewode on his having been in the expedition, as he must have been a youth at the time. From the small fragment before them it is probable that the tau descended from the Talmaches—Taumaches—to the Bokenhams; and that upon the purchase of the manor of Talmages, Roger Drury appropriated to himself the manorial badge. This supposition is supported by another similar instance of appropriation in this district. The well-known arms of Jankyn Smith, to whom the town of Bury is so greatly indebted—a bend between billets—having been assumed on his purchase from the family of Brett of the manor of Bretts in Hepworth, as is shown by the seal, an impression of which Mr.

* Fragments of a similar ornament were exhibited at this meeting by Mr. I. Deck.
attached to the presumed Saxon crown † The Talmaches also bore the fret.



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Tymms exhibited, of "John le Brett" attached to a deed connected with the manor prior to its purchase by Jankyn Smyth. Were the arms of a family ever considered to be appendant as it were to the possessor of their chief manor so that they passed therewith to a purchaser?

The thanks of the meeting having been rendered to the Exhibitors of Antiquities and Contributors of Papers; to His Grace the Duke of Rutland and Mr. Fairlie for the kind and liberal manner in which they had promoted the objects of the Institute; and to Mr. W. Parr Isaacson for the use of the handsome room in which the meeting was held; the Company adjourned to the dinner at the Rutland Arms Inn; but the exhibition-room was permitted to remain open, as it had been throughout the afternoon, to all who liked to visit it.

SUDBURY, September 25, 1850.—*The Mayor of Sudbury (Arthur J. Skrimshire, Esq., M.D.) in the Chair.*

The Institute met at the Town Hall, the walls of which were covered with a fine collection of brasses exhibited by James Holmes, Esq. Here the Exhibition of Antiquities had been arranged.

The following presents were received:—

Sir Henry Dryden's Discovery of Early Saxon remains at Barrow Furlong, Marston, co. Northampton; from C. R. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member.

A mourning memorial, consisting of two minute skeletons enamelled on copper and mounted on two different kinds of hair, having the date 1649; from Mr. S. Fennell.

French Bible, date 1652; from Mr. Bell, Newmarket.

Several early Suffolk newspapers; from Mr. J. B. Armstead, Clare.

Bronze celt, with loop, &c., found at Newmarket, from Mr. Adlard.

The Mayor of Sudbury exhibited a silver tankard belonging to the Corporation, with engravings thereon of the great plague in London, in 1665, and the great fire which followed it in the succeeding year*; and inscriptions in Latin purporting it to have been made in remembrance of one that had been presented by King Charles the Second to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, in acknowledgement of his services during the plague. The Mayor also exhibited the town maces, presented to the town by Richard Firmin, Mayor, in 1614; the matrix of the Corporation seal, the gift of Richard Skynner, 1616; a grant, dated 1397, from Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Lord of Clare, to the Corporation of Sudbury, giving authority to appoint two sergeants-at-arms; the original grant from Clarencieux, King of Arms, in 1676, of the arms and crest now borne by the Corporation; a letter from the Mayor of Sudbury, dated 1577, resisting a claim to felons' goods within the borough; and the old Corporation pall, of purple velvet, embroidered with figures in shrouds, with legends over their heads, the work of the 15th century.

Mr. Almack exhibited a work just published at Boston, in the United States, containing much interesting matter respecting the County of Suffolk, the family of Appleton, now holding the first station in the U.S., being descended from Samuel Appleton (brother of Sir Isaac Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk), who was born at Little Waldingfield, in 1586, where the family were settled previous to 1400. In this volume are views, from the American press, of the Churches at Great and Little Waldingfield, and, at page 82, a copy of a brass in the latter, which has not been engraved before. By this and other recent publications in the United States, Suffolk, in England, has become particularly interesting to the literati of the United States. This volume had just been received by Mr. Almack, who is an honorary member of the Historical Society of Massachusetts, U.S., as a present from the Hon. Nathan Appleton, and it is probable that not more than one or two other copies are in England.

Mr. Almack also exhibited a portrait of John Winthrop, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Groton, in Suffolk, who went from England with a charter from King Charles the First, as first Governor of Massachusetts, 1629, and was styled "Father of that country." His diary has been recently published in Boston, U. S., and is

* It is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1848, part ii. p. 483, where is an interesting account of Sir E. B.

Godfrey and his family, but without connecting them at all with Sudbury.

very interesting as connected with the county of Suffolk. Also a portrait of John Winthrop, Esq., born at Groton, in Suffolk, 1605, eldest son of the first Governor of Massachusetts; and a portrait of the Honble. Robert Winthrop, descended from the Winthrops of Groton, recently Speaker of the American Senate, and one of the most distinguished men of the United States.

Mr. Almack further exhibited the original grant, dated June 15th, 1460, of a messuage and garden in Melford, by Walter Wrench, of Melford, to John Clopton, Esquire, John Denston, Esquire, Alan Dyster, of Lavenham, and John Fletcher. This John Clopton was of Kentwell Hall, in Melford, and sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk 30 Hen. VI. He was sent to the Tower with John Earl of Oxford, Aubrey de Vere his son, John Montgomery, Wm. Tyrell, Esq., and Sir Thos. Tuddenham, for corresponding with Margaret of Anjou, and the latter were all beheaded on Tower-hill, Feb. 22, 1461; but Clopton somehow escaped and lived to a great age. His tomb of grey marble is on the north side of the altar table, in Melford Church, and his name is mentioned several times in the inscriptions on the battlements. John Denston married Catharine Clopton, half sister to John. He was of Denston Hall, in Suffolk. His portrait is one of the restored figures in ancient painted glass, now in the chancel window of Melford Church. A grant, dated Nov. 20, 1490, from John Clopton, Esq., of land in Melford, to John Wryght, Edward Clopton, Gent., Roger Martyn, John Meller, of Stanstead, and Alan Dyster, of Lavenham, junr. This Alan Dyster is commemorated by a brass plate, which is fixed to the wall in Lavenham Church, with figures of himself, his wife, and six children.

Mr. Gainsborough Dupont exhibited a painted panel, which probably had formed part of a rood-screen in Sudbury, with the remains of a nimbused figure, habited in the costume of a Doctor of Divinity, and holding in the left hand a boot into which an imp or devil appears in the act of descending. (*See Plate.*) The right arm of the Saint is extended, and the thumb and two first fingers of his hand is raised towards the boot. Over his head is a scroll on which the only remaining word is.... "*Schorn.*" "Master John Schorn," or "Sir John Schorn," one of our native medieval Saints, was probably an Augustine monk at Dunstable; for in 1290 we find him Rector of the Church of North Marston, Bucks; a preferment in the gift of Dunstable Priory. Lysons states that the parish of North Marston became populous and flourishing in consequence of the great resort of persons to a well which he had blessed; the common people still kept up his memory by many traditional stories; and within a century the direction-post was still standing which pointed the way to Sir John Schorn's shrine. The offerings at this shrine, it is said, amounted on an average to 500*l.* per annum (equal at least to 5000*l.* of present money); and the Deans and Canons of Windsor, to whom the tithes of Marston were given in 1480 by the Prior of Dunstable, rebuilt the chancel out of the offerings. One of the pious rector's miracles is stated by Lipscomb to have been the feat of *conjuring the devil into a boot*; and a letter addressed to Lord Cromwell by Dr. Loudon, one of the Commissioners for pulling down superstitious pictures, ornaments, &c., on the suppression of Monasteries, mentions an image at Merston of "Mr. Johan Schorn [who] standeth blessing a bote, whereunto they do say he conveyed the devil. He ys much sowgt for the agew." The shrine of this saint was removed to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after 1480 by license from the Pope, and was a source of great revenue. There was also an image of him at Canterbury cathedral; and his figure has been met with on the remains of several rood-screens in the East Anglian district*. Below the figure of Schorn, remains part of the crowned head of a female under a very rich tabernacled canopy, with the word *S. Audree*, inscribed over it. St. Audry, of Ely, was another popular saint of the district.

Mr. Dupont also exhibited a representation of the story of St. George and the Dragon, carved in ivory. The spear of the Saint, who is in plated armour, having been broken in the dragon's neck, he is about to strike with the sword. By the side of the saint is the royal maiden whom he rescued, and on a tower in the back ground are two crowned figures anxiously watching the combat.—A tortoise-shell snuff-box, inlaid with silver, formerly belonging to Sir Charles Lucas, who was shot after the siege of Colchester by order of the Parliamentary General Fairfax. At the death of Sir Charles Lucas it came to his brother Lord George, who married the Lady Killebrew, a young widow with one child. By her he had one daughter, Jane, to whom the box

* See the Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society, Vol. ii, p. 280.



↳ the original size.

I. Johnson del.

descended to be kept in memory of her uncle. Jane married to a rich quaker Mr. Wm. Hawkins, who died when his son John was three years old. The mother kept the box for John, whose son Abraham Hawkins sold it with this statement, to Mr. Dupont. A *couteau du chasse* of the 17th century, with horn hoof handle, and a small knife and fork similarly mounted worn in the same scabbard.—A variety of specimens of oak carving, of the 15th and 17th centuries.—A minute well-executed medalllet, to be suspended from the dress or beads, with the head of the Virgin Mary on one side, and St. Anthony on the other; a quarter noble of Edward III.; and a medallion satirising the Pope and Cardinal (*See p. 154*), mounted as a tobacco stopper.

Mr. Gedge exhibited, by permission of J. Deck, Esq., specimens of the cuts in the "Biblia Pauperum," printed in 1420-1430, which are almost unique.

The Rev. C. Badham exhibited some Roman sepulchral remains, dug up at West-lodge, Colchester, the burial ground of the Colonia Camulodunum; including a cinerary urn, containing incinerated bones, with fragments of the cover; earthen bottle and small vase, in which were carried wine, milk, meal, or grain, which were poured on the funeral pile, and the vessel afterwards deposited with the collected ashes; a small lamp of rude form; a lachrymatory or unguentarium, taken from a cinerary urn; and a sepulchral lamp; all found with many other vessels of similar character at from 18 inches to 2 feet from the surface.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a silver cast ring of the 9th or 10th century, inscribed "SIGERIE HET MEA GEWIRCAN,"—Sigerie had me made, or wrought (*See the Plate p. 220, fig. 7 & 8*); a small gold ring, legend undeciphered (*See fig. 3 & 4*); a small gold circular brooch, of the 15th century, inscribed "JE SVIS CI EN LIV D'AMI;" an engraved silver circular Gaelic brooch, 1748; a Saxon bronze circular fibula (*See fig. 2*), and a pair of double clasps, of bronze, found at Stow Heath; a bronze head of an eagle (*See fig. 1*), forming the finish of a Roman sword handle, found at Ixworth, &c.

Mr. A. J. Green exhibited a halberd, temp. Henry VIII., a variety of coins, many Roman, found on land called Stoney Land, in the occupation of Mr. George Bullingbrook, of Melford; small Roman vase, patera of Samian ware, and Roman coins found in a meadow at Melford, the property of Mr. Churchyard. The two meadows are but a short distance from each other.

Mr. Tymms exhibited one flint and two bronze cells, found at Mildenhall; two of them of rare types. Bone skates, from Roman villa, London. Also, impressions of seals with the emblems of saints, and punning devices. The Appleby town seal has on the obverse the Arms of England against an apple tree, and on the reverse the martyrdom of St. Lawrence with the ascent of his soul to heaven. The Town seal of Oswestry has the figure of St. Oswald seated and holding a tree by the left hand. The seal of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, at Chester, has a rude figure of the Saint in "his raiment of camel's hair," holding an "Agnus Dei," or lamb of God. That of the liberty of Ely has a representation of the Trinity.

G. W. Andrews, Esq., exhibited a chased silver tabinet of the time of Queen Anne.

Mr. J. Goldsmith exhibited the two sides of a corner post, carved with angels, taken from an old house at the bottom of the Market Hill, Sudbury.

Mr. P. R. Cross exhibited some Roman coins found in the neighbourhood of Sudbury.

Mr. W. F. Perry exhibited a very fine carving in oak of the emblem of the Trinity within a richly foiled border, of the 15th century.

Mr. G. Fenton exhibited a perfect purse stretcher of the 15th century; a censer of bronze, and two handles of an Etruscan vessel.

The Sudbury Museum exhibited a bronze spur dug up at Kersey, at a depth of 7 feet in the clay; a lock and key, of the 17th century; several old keys; a carved head from the old town hall, pulled down about 1838; a shoemaker's size-stick of metal, about 150 years old; and a silver seal with the arms of Killigrew; *Argent*, an Eagle displayed with two heads within a bordure *Sable*, bezanty. *Crest*, a demi-lion *Sable* charged with 3 bezants.

The chair having been taken by the Mayor, that gentleman opened the proceedings by some observations shewing the utility and advantage of archæology, and then entered into an explanation of the objects which belonged to the Corporation. In reference to the tankard, he observed that the precise time and manner in which it had come into the possession of the Corporation of Sudbury were unknown; and the

connection which might be supposed to exist between the town and the Godfrey family had not been ascertained; but on looking over the original grant of arms to the town, he had been struck by the circumstance that the then Mayor was a Godfrey; a fact which he thought should lead to further investigation. Mr. Fulcher too had recently discovered that there was another tankard in existence exactly like the one now exhibited. His Worship then expressed regret that severe illness in his family deprived them of the presence of an intelligent member of the corporation (Mr. Fulcher), who had been prepared to enter fully into the history of St. Gregory's Church, and to explain the Godfrey tankard, and the Corporation pall. He hoped that on the Institute's next meeting in Sudbury, they should have the advantage of Mr. Fulcher's assistance.

The Rev. C. Badham, Vicar of All Saints', then read a paper on the history of Sudbury. The town of Sudbury was ancient, and for its size, had many objects of interest. The earliest notice of it would be found in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D., 799. Money was coined here in the reign of Ethelred II. Before the Conquest it belonged to Alvera Comitissa, the mother of Earl Morchar, as appears from the following passage in Domesday. "The land of the mother of Earl Morchar which William the Chamberlain and Otho the Goldsmith keep in the King's hand. Thinghoe Hundred. At Sudbury the mother of Earl Morchar in the time of King Edward held, now King William has in demesne three carucates of land. Then there was one villain, now two: and sixty-three burgesses living at the Hall: then six serfs, now two, always three ploughs in demesne, and fifty five burgesses in demesne, and two carucates of land. Among all four ploughs. The Church of St. Gregory of fifty acres of free land, as witness the Hundred, and twenty five acres of meadow. And there is one mill, and two horses in demesne at the Hall, and seventeen yearlings, and twenty three swine, and a hundred sheep, and eight acres of meadow in the borough, and one market. And there are money coiners. It was then worth eighteen pounds, and now twenty eight, reckoning by number. It is four furlongs in length, and three in breadth, and yields for tax five shillings. There is a Soke in the same town." It was evident from that record that the town originally formed a part of the Thingoe Hundred, and was parcel of the estate of Earl Morchar, forfeited to the Conqueror. Hollinshed states that Morcar was Earl of Northumberland in the time of the Conqueror, and took up arms against William the Conqueror, who defeated him and took him over to Normandy with him as a prisoner, but when lying on his death-bed released him. The king conferred the manor of Sudbury with 94 manors in Suffolk besides, upon Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. How long the town continued to form part of the Honour of Clare, held of the Crown as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, it is not easy to tell; but upon the de Clares becoming extinct it continued to reside in the Crown as late as James I. The town derived its first privileges by various grants from the Earls of Clare, Clare being a part of the Duchy of Lancaster. It is a Corporation by prescription. Of its first Charter there are no distinct traces. Its first regular Charter was granted in the reign of Queen Mary, in acknowledgment of the loyalty of the Corporation and other inhabitants, chiefly protestants, who were of essential service in suppressing the rebellion of the Duke of Northumberland and the supporters of Lady Jane Grey. The town gives, by creation (1675), the title of Baron to the Duke of Grafton. The most ancient part of it is the neighbourhood of the bridge. The original bridge, or what is supposed to be the original, was carried away by a flood, Nov. 4, 1520. The tradesman's bill for its restoration is still in existence. Dr. Taylor passed over the restored bridge in 1555, in the custody of the Sheriff, on his way to the stake at Hadleigh. Sudbury was a considerable as well as an ancient town. "Sudbury, the south burgh," says Camden, "men suppose to have been the chief town in the shire, and to have taken its name in regard of Norwich, which is the Northern towne." It was also the chief town for ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, erected in 1126, bears witness. These accounts are concisely corroborated by Fuller, who remarks, "It is as great as most, and as ancient as any town in Suffolk." The chief objects of interest to the antiquary are the Churches of St. Gregory and all Saints, both of them originally dating from the conquest; the Priory; the Chapels of St. Peter, and St. Sepulchre; the Hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, near the bridge; and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; to some of which separate papers would be devoted. Mr. Badham concluded a paper of some length by remarking that Sudbury had nurtured a Theobald, an Eden, a Sibbs, a Jenkyn, a Mason Good, and a Gains-

borough, whose names, if the words were not too great for the occasion, had had buoyancy enough to float down to posterity upon the stream of time.

Mr. Stedman then read a paper, by the Mayor, descriptive of the three Corporation documents exhibited by him. (Printed in p. 199.)

Mr. Almack called attention to a coat of arms in front of a house, on the west side of the Northgate-street, Sudbury, with the arms of Cavendish quartering Smith. 1 and 4. Sable, 3 stags' heads cabossed Argent—*Cavendish*; 2 and 3. Argent, a chevron between 3 cross crosslets, Gules—*Smith*. "In the *Archæologia*, vol. xi., is a communication respecting the early history of the ancestors of the noble family of Cavendish, as connected with the village of Cavendish, in Suffolk, for two hundred years from the time of Sir John Cavendish, chief justice of the King's Bench, who was beheaded by a mob at Bury St. Edmund's (which also burnt all the charters in the Abbey there), 1381. This insurrection in Suffolk was cotemporary with Wat Tyler's rebellion. The second son of the chief justice, John Cavendish, gave the finishing stroke to Wat Tyler in Smithfield, a few days after the mob had seized Simon of Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and cut off his head. The fourth in descent from the chief justice was Thomas Cavendish, Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, who died 1524, having married Alice Smith, daughter and co-heir of John Smith, of Podbrook Hall, in Cavendish. Their son William was ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire, and his brother George was gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey, and was the father of William Cavendish, of Glemsford, whose son, William Cavendish, sold the manor of Cavendish-Overhall and other estates to William Downes, of Sudbury, Esquire, in 1569. The communication to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1792, stated that, in a house on Cavendish green, were three shields with the arms of Cavendish quartering another coat, which shields were exactly the same as this at Sudbury, and one of them is now over the porch at Pentlow hall, near Cavendish. In 1835, on altering this old mansion on Cavendish green, a well-executed sculpture, upwards of two feet square, was found in front of a large chimney, but walled up with plaster, having the arms of *Cavendish* quartering *Smith*, and impaling a coat which appeared to be *Spring* of Lavenham. The shield was in very bold relief, and in good preservation, supported by two naked boys, and having the initials "G. C.;" shewing, with tolerable certainty, that it was the coat of George Cavendish, the gentleman usher to Cardinal Wolsey. (See Singer's *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*.) I had the honour of corresponding with the present Earl of Burlington respecting this interesting memorial of his ancestors, which he purchased, and it is preserved at his mansion at Holker, in Westmoreland. (See my communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1835, and a correct engraving is also given.) I cannot account for the appearance of this shield on the house at Sudbury; but it undoubtedly shews the arms of some descendant of Thomas Cavendish and Alice Smith. Horace Walpole had exactly the same arms, in ancient painted glass, in the entrance hall at Strawberry Hill, which he had probably picked up in this part of the country."

Mr. Almack also read some passages from a lease of the manor of Melford Hall, granted by John de Melford, the last Abbot of Bury, to Dame Francis Pennington, widow, shewing the conditions on which the Abbot let his manors, and enumerating the agricultural implements on the estate.

Mr. A. J. Green communicated a list of sites and objects in Sudbury of archæologic interest:—"The site of the ancient mint is unknown, though tradition points to the spot where Mr. Stedman's offices now stand. The site of the house of the Knights-Hospitalers of St. John is indicated by the 'Hospital-yard,' in Cross-street. Many years ago I saw an old document which stated that the knights received the tolls of the old bridge. The exact site of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre I had the good fortune to ascertain in 1826, when employed by the late Mr. Samuel French to build the three houses at the upper end of, and fronting Sepulchre-street to the south; the west end of them abutting upon Gregory-street. On excavating the soil for the cellerage, at about seven feet below the surface of the footpath, I found eight human skeletons, each lying due east and west, and a few feet distant from each other. Continuing the excavation to the north side for the back-foundation, I found, about 18 inches below the surface, a part of one of the northern buttresses, in height about four feet, and nearly three feet in thickness, composed of quarry stones at the angles; the other parts of pit stones strongly cemented with liquid grout, *i.e.*, lime and gravel. It was broken in pieces, and the materials used in the foundations. The distance from the street to the buttress was about 23 feet to its northern or outer side, so that the

skeletons must have been interred in the interior of the chapel, which, supposing it to have been 40 or 50 feet in breadth, must have covered the space where the high road now is. That it did so there is very little doubt, nor is there a doubt but that the common burial ground was on the south side of the chapel: this is corroborated by the fact that on digging the foundations of or for the present "Trinity chapel," several human skeletons were found; and I well remember, nearly fifty years ago, being told by an old bricklayer's labourer, who was employed about 40 years before that, in digging the cellar now used by Mr. James Hasell, wine merchant, as a wine cellar, that so many human bones were found, that he could only compare it to a charnel-house. The house was then in the possession of the ancient family of the Carters, the ancestors of Captain Samuel Carter, R.N., of Stanway, Essex, who was born there; and by whose intrepid exertions, when commander of the Lowestoft life boat, so many lives were saved on the Suffolk coast. By this it appears probable that the upper end of the present School-lane was, with the ground on its right and left, the common burial-ground for the church or chapel; and by the situation of the before-mentioned buttress, that the building stood east and west, and covered that part of Gregory-street which is between Mr. French's houses and the Rose inn; this is also confirmed by the testimony of an aged man now living, who many years ago resided on the spot where Mr. Pemberton's house now stands, and remembers several skeletons being taken up while he lived there. This was at the east end of the chapel, and though the soil has been excavated on the north side for gravel, no human remains have to my knowledge been found. From this I conclude the burial ground was opposite the south front of the chapel, and did not surround it. At what time the chapel was built or destroyed is uncertain, but I am induced to think, from seeing in the walls of St. Peter's church stones that have been taken from some Norman building, that that church was built on its demolition. In Sepulchre-street is the house where John Bunyan used to preach during his annual rounds; and the house where Gainsborough was born; site of Sudbury Hall, in Stour-street; front and carving at the Castle inn, in Stour-street; curious stained glass at a cottage in Plough-lane; old house, Mrs. Wiffin's, in Cross-street; ancient window frames, with some stained glass, in two cottages in Friar's-street, the property of Mr. Charles Ray; house in Friar's-street, occupied by Mrs. Darsie. At Ballingdon, at Mr. R. G. Tovell's, are the carvings formerly placed in the front of the late Coffee-house inn, Sudbury; and at Mr. Jas. Parsons, King's Head inn, Ballingdon, is one, if not two, of the front gates of the old Priory."

The company now proceeded to accompany the Mayor to inspect the various buildings and sites laid down in the programme: in the first place stopping at the house of Mr. Hill, in Sepulchre-street, which was the birthplace of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter. Here the Mayor read a brief memoir of the artist, and mentioned a striking anecdote connected with one of his earliest efforts with the pencil: whilst he was taking a sketch from the arbour, a man, after looking for some time over the wall, scaled it and commenced robbing one of the pear trees; the expression of the man's countenance so struck Gainsborough, that he included him in his sketch before disturbing the pilferer; and when, afterwards, the party suspected was brought before the magistrates, the drawing was introduced as the principal evidence, and the likeness was so good that the man ceased to deny his guilt and was convicted of the act. The site of the arbour, under two hollies of considerable growth, and what is believed to be the identical pear tree, are still pointed out. Mr. A. J. Green communicated some extracts from the title-deeds of the house, shewing when it came into the possession of, and passed from the Gainsborough family. In 1645, the estate, then called Guiblines, and in the occupation of Thomas Godfrey, butcher, was sold for 206*l*. In 1664 it was occupied by Barnard Carter, say-maker, whose son Benjamin occupied the house in 1716. The house and premises were purchased on the 2nd of May, 1722, of Mr. John Thompson, of Pebmarsh, Essex, for 230*l*., by Mr. John Gainsborough, then described as a milliner, but subsequently, in 1735, as a crape-maker. It was Mary, his wife, who carried on the trade of a milliner. In 1735, John Gainsborough sold the house and premises to John Gainsborough, one of the sons of Thomas Gainsborough, for 500*l*. There is no mention in the writings of the Black Horse inn, but merely the name of Edward Smith, innholder, nor yet when John Gainsborough left the premises. The house adjoining, now belonging to Mr. Green, was many years tenanted by the artist's brother, John Gainsborough, *alias* Scheming Jack, a great mechanical genius as well as a painter.

The royal arms on the old Town Hall was painted by him, in 1761. They are now in the new Town Hall. He invented a self-rocking cradle for his children, and attempted to fly with wings, but his friends would not let him try the experiment from any higher building than a summer-house. He also constructed a beautiful model of the church of St. Gregory, with its bells and a clock, to which he affixed chimes that played every hour. He died about the year 1785. Humphrey Gainsborough, another brother, was a dissenting minister at Henley-upon-Thames, and also a great mechanical genius. Some of his works are now to be seen in the British Museum.

Mr. Musgrave's house, in Sepulchre-street, was next visited. A letter from Mr. Adey Repton (enclosing a sketch taken by himself nearly 40 years since*) was read, in which he says :—"The proprietor told me it was called Salter's Hall. I do not know any other account of it; but, from the style of architecture, I imagine it to be of the time of Edward IV., if not earlier. It is well known that, before the introduction of Italian architecture into this country, the roofs of our old timber buildings were of a high pitch, and covered with tiles or with rough slates. Their general character consisted in the overhanging projection of the different floors, which were frequently supported by highly-carved brackets, and also in the oak stud-works with narrow pannels, filled with clay and plaster. This may be considered as a fine specimen of a timber house; it probably had some highly enriched barge-board, the loss of which has injured the whole design of the building. It may be observed in this, as in many other buildings of the same date, that no regard was ever paid to the regularity of the beams and joists: they were placed according to the floors of the rooms. As to the construction of the overhanging of timber houses, the projections are sometimes formed by beams and joists only, sometimes by brackets; but great attention seems to have been given to the supports of the corners, which were very often richly carved, and where these were omitted, the cross-brace of timber is generally found to strengthen the corner and prevent any settlement in the roof."

The company then passed through the original gate of the College founded by Simon Theobald, or Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, to St. Gregory's church. The gate, which is the only portion of the college remaining, is in a fine state of preservation; but the college, after being for many years occupied as a work-house, was pulled down in 1836, and the site used for the present union-house. In the vestry of the neighbouring church is the skull of the archbishop, in a small recess, protected by an iron grating. It is worthy of notice that the skull has the shrivelled ears upon it. The history of the relic is that the archbishop being beheaded by the mob during the Wat Tyler riots, in 1481, his head was exhibited for some time on London bridge and afterwards sent down to Sudbury. His headless body lies in Canterbury Cathedral with a sumptuous monument. An elaborate gilt tabernacle canopy to the font, and an incised slab in the aisle, excited much interest, as did the tomb of Thomas Carter (the town's great benefactor), who died in 1706; the latin inscription on which states that "this day a Sudbury camel passed through the eye of a needle."

At the church of All Saints, the Rev. C. Badham, read an elaborate account of its early history, architectural features, and recent restorations. It was clear, he observed, that there had been a church upon this spot ever since the conquest. An existing deed served to shew that in the year 1120 it was purchased, together with the Chapel of Belidune (Ballingdon) of Eli de Sumery, by Adam the Monk, Cellerer of the Abbey of St. Alban's. This purchase was subsequently confirmed by deed, by Pope Honorius the Third. The church is also alluded to in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, A.D. 1291. The Abbey of St. Alban's continued to present to it until the dissolution, when the rectory with the advowson of the vicarage became the property of William Harris, Esq., who held it of the king *in capite*, by the service of the fortieth part of one knight's fee, and had license to alienate it to Thomas Eden, Esq., Clerk of the Star Chamber, to whom the king granted the Priory. In the journal of William Dowsing we find him recording "At Allhallows, Sudbury, Jan. 9, 1643, we brake twenty superstitious inscriptions: 'Ora pro nobis,' and 'pray for the soul.'" In the first Dutch war this church was profanely used as a prison, but it suffered less from the circumstance than might have been supposed. With the exception of the chancel, which dates from the reign of Edward III., and is of the decorated style, and the most ancient architectural remains in the town, the present church is an interest-

* Engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1841, ii. p. 149.

ing example of the perpendicular. Its leading feature is the boldness and simplicity of its design. The nave, 39 feet in height, and supported by columns and fine arches, is remarkably good. The will of Thomas Schorthose, weaver, of Sudbury, dated Dec., 1459, mentions the date of the rebuilding of the north aisle, and that the church was benched. "Item, volo quod, cum parochiani prædictæ Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de novo fabricaverint vetus le Ele in parte boreali ejusdem Ecclesiæ, quod tunc executores mei solvent de bonis meis viginti marcas pro Scabello in eodem boreali le Ele, sic de novo fabricatu, faciendū secundum formam in parte Australi ejusdem Ecclesiæ modo existentium." The will of Joan Denny, dated June, 1460, also determines the period of the rebuilding of the arch between the chancel and north chapel. It is remarkable that in this church and in that of St. Gregory, the stone doorways conducting to the tower stairs are, in both instances, built upon monumental slabs, of a very early date. Here was a chantry founded by John Felton, probably the south chapel, where a remarkable piscina is still to be seen. The roof of the nave bears traces of mediæval painting. The roof of the north aisle is very good, and the moulding of its timbers are of the best description. The font is octagonal, decorated on each of its sides with sunk quatrefoils. The pulpit is one of the few octagonal examples in oak of the fourteenth century, and has only lately been relieved of its disfigurements. It is a very chaste specimen of the early perpendicular, beautifully proportioned, carved in the upper parts of the panels, and terminating in a stem of great purity, resting upon an octagonal stone plinth. The date assigned to it is 1490. The fine panels of the reading desk were taken from the rood screen. The sacristy, or vestry, is at the N. E. side of the chancel, and no doubt appears to have been entertained as to its being the original one. Those whose curiosity leads them to inspect the "Priest's room" over the vestry, will observe in that unfinished apartment the apertures in the walls, in which the timbers of the former church were inserted, and the rising of the old walls to meet the increased height of the present church. The door bears a remarkable escutcheon. This church is very rich in old oak carving, and the recently carved bench ends, of an elaborate character, form an important and effective addition. The parclose screens in this church, four in number, are amongst the best examples that will now be met with. The cornices are enriched with running foliage, the tendrils, leaves, and fruits of the vine, being carved in great profusion in the hollow of the mouldings. The rose, the badge of the houses of York and Lancaster, are still to be seen, while the Tudor flower, by which the cornices have been surmounted, has been removed in every instance. The original porches are no longer standing. Some church notes by Sir John Blois, of Yoxford, mention that the arms of Bouchier were conspicuous on the south porch. It was probably erected by Sir John Bouchier, to whom the lordship of Barentines Fee, in Ballingdon, belonged. The tower is a fine one. It is supported by buttresses, terminated by grotesque faces, surmounted by sitting figures of unusual size. In the parclose chapels, already noticed, under incised slabs from which brasses have been torn, several of the ancestors of the present Earl of Waldegrave lie buried. Under one monument, at the corner, Thomas Eden, Clerk of the Star Chamber, and Sir Thomas, his son, were interred. This monument contained a limned picture, and a pedigree painted on the wall, of their marriages with the families of Waldegrave, Payton, Steward, Workington, Harrys, and St. Clere. Two others of the same name and title, with their ladies, are also buried in the north chapel. The family lived, as Fuller remarks, "in worshipful degree", at Ballingdon-hall, for many generations. The Littles and Burkitts, the latter by marriage connected with Cromwell, and who entertained John Bunyan when he visited Sudbury, made the chancel their place of sepulture. The father of the Rev. W. Jenkyn, author of the commentary on the Epistle of St. Jude, is buried in the churchyard, near the tomb of the Rogers family, descendants of John Rogers (whose near relatives were here interred), who rendered up his life at Smithfield, in 1555, "the first proto-martyr," as Foxe expresses himself, "of all the blessed company that gave the first adventure upon the fire." Jenkyn, Calamy states, married a grand-daughter of the martyr. John Olyer, vicar of this church from 1400 to 1424, was buried in the chancel. William Folkes, vicar in 1662, was ejected from the living by the Act of Uniformity. The vicarage-house was standing in the time of Cromwell, of which the entrance-hall affords some indications. It is described in one of the Harleian MSS., as being "a good house," that is to say, in good repair, in the reign of Charles II. In all probability successive vicars have had their habitation upon this spot ever since the Conquest. A list of them, from the 12th century to the present time, has been preserved.

The portion of the outer walls of the Priory which remain were next visited, and again the Rev. C. Badham gave some interesting facts respecting its history. It was founded by Baldwin of Shimperling (Norfolk), and Mabil his wife, in the year 1279, the first year of the first Edward, and was occupied by Dominican friars. It consisted of a priory house and church. The architecture of the former was domestic gothic of the Tudor period, and of the form which was common in those days, a front terminated with projecting wings. Since, however, the Priory was founded in the 12th century, this could not have been the original edifice, as its style sufficiently indicates. On the right of the entrance gate, and adjoining the pasture next the road, were two small cottages. Beyond the pasture, a square court-yard, with stone doorways, which are still standing, though bricked up, leading out of it to the right and left: that upon the right to the orchard, that upon the left to the vineyard. In the front of the vineyard, and separating it from the street, was the Mt. yard. On the north side of the garden behind the priory, was the great orchard, and the dovehouse garden. On either side of the avenue in the direction of the river, were five meadows, bounded on two sides by the river and the fisheries. The entire estate consisted of about eighteen acres. Tanner, in his *Notitia*, mentions certain letters patent (4 of Rich. II.) "de aquæductu a Ballingdon Hall ad Prioratum;" but it was no Roman work, such as Italy and Spain now show remains of, but a subterranean conduit for the conveyance of that necessary of life to the priory. Such works are known to have existed as early as the 12th century, as, for example, the conventual buildings of Canterbury, which were supplied with water from a spring about a mile distant. The spring, bricked at its source, is still in existence, at the back of Ballingdon hall, and, when the elevation of the spot above the site of the priory is borne in mind, and also the fact of the water from the spring having to cross the river, and meadows often under water in the rainy season, the construction of an aqueduct under such circumstances is deserving of notice, as involving some rather remarkable feats of engineering for the period. The churches of the Mendicant Friars were singularly rich in every species of embellishment, and were universally selected as places of sepulture by the wealthy and high-born. The following names of persons who were here interred were taken from the notes of the burials by William Le Neve, York Herald:—Robert, son of William Shimperling, knight; Sir Robert Carbonell, and Sir John his son, kts.; Sir William Grey, kt.; Sir Peter Gifford, kt.; Sir William Cranvile, kt.; Sir Thomas, son of Sir William Cranvile, and Maud his wife; Sir Gilbert of Graymond, and Gunnora his wife; Dame Agnes de Bellocampo; Dame Alice de Insula, wife of Sir Robert Fitzwater, kt.; Dame Katharine Hengrave; Sir John Calthorp and Alice his wife; Sir Thomas Weyland's heart; Sir John Gifford, kt.; Robert and William Gifford; Sir John Goldingham, kt., and Hellusia his wife; Thomas Gifford de Finchingham; John Leggon; Sir Thomas Lokin, kt.; Sir W. Tendring, kt., qui obiit 1375; Margaret his wife, quæ obiit 1394; Dame Jone Skelton; Dame Jone Walgrave; John Cressener; Maud Cressenor; Maude Hawkeden, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy; William Walgrave; John Drury, son of William Drury; Robert Cressener and Christian his wife; Walter Cressenor; Emma West; Maud, wife of Robert Bellocampo; Henry, father of Robert St. Quintin; Philip St. Quintyn; Jane, daughter of — Cressener, wife of Richard Walgrave; Alexander and John Cressener; Thomas West. Mr. Badham intimated that, had time permitted, he could have given some account of most of the individuals here enumerated; he would, however, only refer to two: Sir Thomas Weyland and the St. Quintyns. Respecting the first, it is related that the convent at Fornham All Saints, near St. Edmundsbury, was nearly destroyed in the year 1289, in consequence of the friars having harboured Sir Thomas de Weyland, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who had been convicted of felony. He escaped from custody, says Dr. Lingard, disguised himself, and was admitted a novice among the friars minor of St. Edmundsbury. His retreat was discovered; but, as he was in a sanctuary, forty days were allowed him, according to law, after which the introduction of provisions into the convent was prohibited. The friars left it through want. Weyland followed them, and was conducted to the tower. In the King's Council, the option was given him to stand his trial, to be imprisoned for life, or to abjure the realm. He chose the latter; and, having walked barefoot and bareheaded, with a crucifix in his hand, to the seaside, was immediately transported. Some years after, drawing near his death, he expressed a desire that his heart, at least, might, after his decease, be conveyed to England, and interred within the walls of the priory in the parish of All Saints, Sudbury, which request, it appears, was religiously observed. The St. Quintyns were

a family of French origin, doubtless from the ancient town of that name in the department of Aisne, long celebrated for the manufacture of linen and other tissues, appear to have had commercial transactions at Sudbury, in the time of Edward I. This fact is ascertained by the following record, taken from the Hundred Rolls, of an inquisition made at Sudbury, 3 Edward I. "Town of Sudbury. Inquisition made touching those who, during the continuance of hostilities between the King and the Countess of Flanders, contrary to the inhibition and forbiddance of the late King and of the present king, conveyed, or caused to be conveyed some wools to parts beyond the sea. They say that John Bonewill of Bonevile, Knight, Thomas Knivet, John Knivet, Robert de St. Quintin and John de St. Quintin, Reginald Cokerel, and Noel of Amiens, John Mulet, John Bele, all merchants of Amiens, conveyed, or caused to be conveyed, wools to parts beyond the sea, how many packs they know not, and they conveyed them through the port of Ipswich." Fragments of sepulchral and human remains have been laid bare in the vicinity of the ruins at different periods. At the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII by his letters patent, dated October 19, 1540, granted this estate to Thomas Eden, Esq., Clerk of the Star Chamber, and Griselda his wife, who are buried in All Saints Church. The Priory-house was pulled down many years since, by Sir James Marriot, who applied the materials in the erection of a Church at Twinstead, but the edifice promised to be of so unecclesiastical a character that the Bishop of London intimated that he should refuse to consecrate it. It was not proceeded with, and was ultimately removed.

At St. Peter's Church, which was next visited, there are some screens of good workmanship, and the remains of figures upon the lower panels of the rood-screen, but so obscured by pew seats as not to be easily made out. The flat rood canopy, of oak, with stars painted on a blue ground, like the rest of the ceiling, is a novel feature in this church. The pulpit has a cover of tapestry, embroidered with the arms of James the First. Much interest was excited by two long narrow niches with wooden doors, one on each side of the chancel; and the supposition that they were contrivances for holding the beams used for hanging the alter curtains on, seemed to be generally entertained.

The company then returned to the Town Hall, and partook of an elegant cold collation, at which ladies were present.

BUY ST. EDMUND'S, December 2, 1850.—*The Rev. Henry Creed, in the Chair.*

The following presents were received:—

The half of a Romano-British Quern, or hand-mill, for grinding wheat or other farinaceous grain, found at Ingham; from Mr. Sturley Nunn. This quern-stone is made of the Hertfordshire conglomerate or pudding stone, and has the remains of an iron setting. Similar quern-stones have been found on the sites of several Roman stations in this country, but no complete specimen has been met with, and rarely one more perfect than this.

Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the year 1850; from the Council of the Society.

A bronze key found in the Abbey Grounds; from Mr. R. Lamb, through the Secretary.

A large British bead, of pebble, found at Bardwell; from Mr. Feakes.

Sir Thomas Cullum, Bart., V.P., exhibited a silver Peg-Tankard, so called from the pegs which are placed down one side of the interior to divide the quantity of liquid contained into equal portions. Peg-tankards are said to have been introduced into this country by King Edgar, at the suggestion of St. Dunstan, with the view of restraining excessive drinking. That king ordered all drinking cups to be marked with pegs, so that no man might drink more than a limited quantity. The quantity thus divided was about half a pint, for the Glastonbury cup, of undoubted Saxon work-

manship, which holds 2 quarts, has 8 pegs: but the Ashmolean cup, holding about 2 pints and a half, is divided into equal portions of more than half a pint each; and the 2 quarts cup, exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1827, has only six pegs. So far from King Edgar's law having the desired effect, it appears, on the contrary, to have contributed more to the encouragement of hard drinking. One of the ways in which this was done is thus described by Dr. Pegge, in his "Anonymiana," 1768. "The first person who drank was to empty the tankard to the first peg, or pin; the second to the next pin, &c., by which the pins were so many measures to the com-potators, making them all drink alike or the same quantity; and as the distance of the pin, was such as to contain a large draught of liquor, the company would be very liable by this method to get drunk, especially when, *if they drank short of the pin, or beyond it, they were obliged to drink again.*" That this abuse of a wholesomely designed law took place soon after its promulgation is clear from the fact that, in the year 1102, the canons issued by Archbishop Anselm, forbade priests to go to drinking bouts, or to drink to pins (pegs), "*nec ad pinnas bibant*.*" At Hanover, exists in the royal collection another contrivance adapted for encouraging drinking. It is a receptacle for wine about the size of a large quart bottle, made of richly wrought silver, in the form of a windmill; this was placed upon the princely table at the end of the repast, and each guest as it was presented to him, blew through a hole, setting, thereby, the mill in motion; there, where the wheel stopped, they caused the needles of a dial plate at the back of the mill to mark an hour, it might be the first or last, but whichever it was the number pointed out was the number of glasses of wine which the guest in question was required to swallow forthwith†.

Sir Thomas Cullum also exhibited two beautiful coloured specimens of the Nurembergh fictile vessels of the 17th century; one of them, dated 1637, is of the kind known as "Apostle Mugs," from the figures of the apostles in relief around it; the other, dated 1671, is vase-shaped, and has a representation of the chace.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., V.P., exhibited a panel from the perclose or screen of a chapel at the east end of the north aisle of Barton church, painted in the 15th century. It represents a friar kneeling at a desk, before a picture of the Virgin Mary under a canopy. Her hands are raised in the attitude of prayer, and her emblem, a pot of lilies, with a cross against the stem, is on her left side. From the mouth of the friar proceeds a scroll with this supplication: *Miseratrix a'ie Mychyll ab hoste protege.* A scroll on the desk is inscribed *Ecce ancilla domini.* Above in an oval is a crowned figure of the Father pointing to the Virgin. The opposite spandril has a representation of a sea with vessels and aquatic birds, and the background is an open country studded thickly with churches. The defacements are a curious instance of the manner in which the destruction of superstitious pictures was carried out by the zealous Dowsing.

Sir Henry Bunbury also exhibited a seal of Humphrey de Boneberi, who lived (according to the pedigree) in the reign of King John. SIGILLV. VMFRIDI. DE. BONEBVRIS. A deed of the year 1209, with four seals, being those of the Abbots of the monasteries of St. Werburge and Stanlowe. And another deed of the year 1371, with the seals of the Abbots of Whalley and St. Werburge.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a fork-spoon of hammered silver, temp. James I., lately found at Stowmarket. A penknife, mounted in silver, with ivory handle rudely carved with full-length figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. These are surmounted by four Persian heads, supporting a lion in the act of springing—an early work. A pure gold ring set with a sapphire, bevelled and cut in the form of a triangle, emblematical of the Holy Trinity. The gem is particularly brilliant; the ring is of the early part of the 15th century, and was found last October at Rushford, Norfolk. Also a specimen of Printing by Wynkyn de Worde, 1506; and a white-metal medal. A party of gentlemen having met at Birmingham on July 14, 1791, to commemorate the anniversary of the storming of the Bastile in 1789, this meeting gave such offence that a riot took place, and the houses and meeting-houses of Dissenters were burned, or otherwise destroyed, particularly that of Dr. Priestley. The medal appears to have been struck in satirical commemoration of this event.

* *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1827, ii., p. 489, where are engravings of three peg-tankards exhibited at the Society of

Antiquaries in November, 1827.

† *Germania, its Courts, Camps, and People*, i. 105.

The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a silver coin, presented to him by the Hon. C. Neville. On the *obverse* a bearded and laureated head of Jupiter, to the left FAΛΕΙΩΝ . *Reverse*, an eagle on the capital of an Ionic column. Coins of Antoninus and Julia Mamaea, and one with the monogram of Christ. A small silver Venetian coin. A leaden token found in Bury; *obverse*, an animal resembling a boar, with a tau cross above it. *Reverse*, S.P. over IM. It has reference probably to St. Anthony. Two Chinese seals, and three specimens of Chinese money; three Egyptian idols; and a sulphur medallion portrait of Garrick, the actor, formerly belonging to Mr. Smith, "Gentleman Smith," of this town.

The Rev. F. W. Freeman, exhibited a copy in excellent preservation, of D. Rembert Dodoens' Herbal, translated by Henry Lyte, Esq., printed by Gerard Dewes, in 1574; and a variety of Roman coins, found in a Roman encampment at Brokenborough, Wiltshire.

Mr. James Sparke exhibited some impressions from small stone cylinders found at Babylon, with the figure of Dagon, &c.; an impression from a cameo found at Pompeii; and an original deed of the time of Edward the First, being a grant of land from Alice, widow of Ralph Fancourt, to Margery, her daughter.

Mr. Bree sent a drawing of a Romano-British vase recently found, with the fragment of four others, on the estate of Lord Henniker. Ἰασηλίκον

Mr. Donne exhibited a variety of silver and copper Foreign coins.

Mr. Tymms exhibited an impression in gutta percha of a seal attached to a deed preserved in the Chapter House of Canterbury. On the *obverse* is the figure of an Abbot with a crown on each side. Of the legend, only the following letters are discernible . . . DI. DEI. G. The counterpart is a small oval with the representation, differing in some particulars from the customary one, of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, who, uncrowned and blindfolded, is tied to a tree and being shot at by the arrows of the Danes, who appear only on the right of the martyr. Around it is this monkish verse:

Non latet in scriptis
Eadmundi passio

The seal was probably that of Richard de Draughton, 18th Abbot, who died in 1335.

Mr. Tymms also exhibited impressions in sulphur of seals of the Commissary of the Archdeacon of Suffolk, with the figure of ecclesiastical justice habited as a Commissary; Ranulph Earl of Chester, matrix found in the Bury Abbey grounds; Walter, Archbishop of York, 1285; Chapter of Dunkeld, shewing on the *obverse* a tabernacled pyx and on the *reverse* the figure of St. Columba.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a fragment of an alabaster figure of an archer, with a bronze thuribulum, found within a moated enclosure at Cowlinge, where many fragments of buildings, walls, &c. have been met with. Also an alabaster fragment found at Finborough; and a specimen of the Roman striated tiles frequently found at Kirtlinge.

Mr. N. S. Hodson exhibited two leaden Sepulchral crosses, found in the Bury churchyard; a bronze spur; five leaden pieces, one with the figure of a peacock; and a variety of Nurembergh tokens, &c., found recently in the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. G. Hubbard exhibited a profile of Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, and two of his autograph letters, written while at College.

Papers were read from Mr. Page, on Ampton Church (See p. 190); and from Mr. Eagle, of a translation of the "Charter extorted by force of arms and fear of death from the Abbot and Convent of Bury, by John de Berton, tailor, who conducted himself as Alderman of the town", in 1326.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, MARCH 13, 1851.—*The Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, in the Chair.*

This being the annual meeting, the following report of the Committee was read:—

“The Committee have the gratification to report a continued addition to your Society. Though the withdrawals during the last year, chiefly arising from death or change of residence, have been unusually numerous, the accession of new members has more than compensated for the loss. They now amount to 226, being an increase of 21 over the number reported at the last Annual Meeting.

“The General Meetings of the year have given the members an opportunity of inspecting a large number of curious antiquities, of listening to many important and interesting papers, and have been attended by results the most gratifying, both as regards works of conservation and restoration, and in the extended desire to elucidate the history of particular localities. Among the most prominent of these results may be mentioned the skilful restoration of Cheveley Church and chancel: the continued researches on the site of Cheveley Castle, pursued under the direction of J. Fairlie, Esq., and at the liberal cost of his Grace the Duke of Rutland; the announcement of a History of All Saints, Sudbury, by the Rev. C. Badham, to whom the Institute is so greatly indebted for much curious information imparted at the meeting at that town in September last; and the issue of a series of plates from the pencil of Mr. Fairlie, illustrative of the architectural details of Cheveley Church.

“For the ensuing year, arrangements are in progress for meetings at Mildenhall in June, and at Stowmarket in September.

“As these meetings are unavoidably attended by considerable expense—a charge which in similar Societies is customarily defrayed by private subscriptions—the Committee would invite additional subscriptions to a separate fund for that purpose.

“A desire having been generally expressed that the Institute should, during the ensuing summer, visit the Cathedral Church of Ely, which, though not within the district of the Society, is the Metropolitan Church of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury; the Committee would submit to this meeting the propriety of appointing a deputation to confer with the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely on the subject.

“The Institute having done so much to develop the Archæology of the district, the Committee feels that it is now in a position to address an invitation to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's; and would suggest that James H. Porteus Oakes, Esq., the Rev. Charles Manning, and the Secretary, be requested to be the bearers of such invitation to the ensuing congress at Bristol.

“The Committee desire to express their acknowledgments for the liberality shewn by the Rev. Charles R. Manning, in his contribution of the requisite impressions of two anastatic plates of details in Burgate Church; and to convey their best thanks to those gentlemen who have enriched the Library and Museum of the Institute by donations of specimens, of original documents, of drawings, or of copies of their own curious and valuable publications.

“The fourth part of the Institute's ‘Proceedings’ has been issued to the members during the year, and a fifth is nearly ready for delivery.

“The offices of Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are submitted to annual election. His Grace the Duke of Rutland having been pleased to express his willingness to accept the office of a Vice-President, the Committee have added his name to the list. The Committee would now recommend the election of the Rev. Henry Hasted to the same office.

“The following members of the Committee retire agreeably to Rule VII., but are eligible for re-election:—Sir John Walsham, Bart., the Rev. William Hall, the Rev. Henry Hasted, and J. H. P. Oakes, Esq. The Committee would recommend that the Rev. Henry Creed be elected to fill the vacancy which is caused by the election of the Rev. Henry Hasted to the office of a Vice-President.

“The Committee would submit to the meeting the propriety of making the following alterations in the Rules:—

“I. To add the words, ‘But shall extend to all parishes which, although not locally situated in West Suffolk, form part of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury.’

“III. To add the words, ‘And each member shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he shall withdraw from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary.’

"IV. To erase the word 'six,' so as not to limit the number of Vice-Presidents.

"VIII. To substitute for the words, 'the second Thursday in every month,' the words, 'once in every month.'

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Public Library Room, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Council of the West Suffolk Library and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The Report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Society for the past year has been 61*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and that the sum of 70*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* has been expended; leaving a balance against the Society of 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*"

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

1st MARCH, 1851.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions, 1850	43 5 0		Balance due	10 3 5
" 1849	9 15 0		Printing Part IV.....	18 8 6
" 1848	4 0 0		" Notices, &c.	4 6 0
Proceedings sold.....	4 19 6		Engravings	14 12 0
Balance due	8 11 3		Stationery, books, &c.	4 11 7
	/		Expenses of Meetings	12 8 0
	/		Postage, parcels, &c.	6 1 3
	£70 10 9			£70 10 9

It was unanimously resolved:—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by J. S. Phillips, Esq.:

I. "That the Report now read, and the alterations in the Rules therein recommended, be adopted, and printed with the proceedings of the Institute."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by the Rev. C. H. Bennet:

II. "That the Institute, during the ensuing summer, visit the Cathedral Church of Ely; and that Professor Henslow, V.P., J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., the Rev. C. H. Bennet, and the Secretary, be requested to act as a deputation to confer with the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely on the subject, and to make the requisite arrangements for the same."

On the motion of the Rev. W. H. Bull, seconded by the Rev. T. G. Clarkson:

III. "That an invitation be addressed to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's; and that Mr. J. H. P. Oakes, the Rev. Chas. Manning, and the Secretary be requested to be the bearers of such invitation to the ensuing Congress at Bristol."

On the motion of the Rev. H. Creed, seconded by Mr. H. Barker:

IV. "That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the President, Vice-Presidents, and other officers, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services; and that the Rev. Henry Hasted be elected one of the Vice-Presidents."

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D. D., seconded by the Rev. C. H. Bennet:

V. "That Sir John Walsham, Bart., the Rev. Wm. Hall, and James H. P. Oakes, Esq., the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, and the Rev. Henry Creed be elected, Members of the Committee."

On the motion of J. H. P. Oakes, Esq., seconded by J. H. Holmes, Esq.:

VI. "That the thanks of the Institute be presented to the Kilkenny Archæological Society for the copy of the Transactions of that body, and the cast of the city seal of Kilkenny presented to this Society."

The following presents were received:—

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society; and a gutta percha impression of the common seal of the city of Kilkenny; from the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

A fire-place head, of carved oak, of the 15th century, taken down from a house at Lavenham; from Mr. Emerson.

A shilling, of Philip and Mary, 1554; from Mr. Charles Hine.

Mr. J. S. Phillips exhibited rubbings of the following brasses which had not before been exhibited:—

Yoxford, Suffolk.—Tomasine Tendring, 1485.

Huntingfield, Suffolk.—John Paston, temp. Eliz.

Crossthwaite, Cumberland.—Sir John Ratclif and wife, 1526.

And a rubbing of an incised stone in *Ledbury Church, Herefordshire*, to Edward Cooper, Archdeacon of Hereford, 1596.

The Rev. James Graves, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, in forwarding the impression of the seal of the City of Kilkenny, writes:—

“On the part of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, I am desired to present to your Institute a gutta percha impression of the common seal of the City of Kilkenny, which may be of some interest in your locality, from its presenting the shield with the *three chevrons* of de Clare, hanging by its guige from the battlements of the central tower. As you are aware *Leinster* (inherited by Richard, Earl of Strigul and Chepstow, surnamed ‘Strongbow,’ as a dowry with Eva, daughter of Dermot Mac-Murrough, King of Leinster) was a vast ‘Honor,’ or Palatinate. It passed with Isabella, sole daughter and heir of Richard, to William, Earl Marshal, the elder; who, by his charter as Lord of the Liberty, or Palatinate of Leinster, founded Kilkenny, granting to that town its first charter. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, inherited the *Liberty of Kilkenny* by his wife, Isabella, third daughter, and, finally, co-heiress to William, Earl Marshal. The de Clares renewed the charters granted by William, Earl Marshal, and in as full a manner—hence their arms on the City seal.

“The seal appears to be of the 14th century; the lettering, the shape of the shield above-mentioned, and every other particular, seem to indicate this date. Yet there is a serious difficulty in the way of this conclusion. It bears, as will be seen, the word ‘Civitas.’ Now, Kilkenny never enjoyed a higher title than that of ‘Villa,’ until the reign of James the First, in the year 1609, when that Monarch granted a charter raising Kilkenny to the dignity of a City. The ancient *Privy Seal* of the Sovereign of Kilkenny simply uses ‘Villa.’ In the contemporary narrative of the trial of Alice Ketyller, for witchcraft, (published by the Camden Society), ‘Civitas’ however occurs. Could the legend on the seal have been re-cut, or is it possible that the entire seal was re-cut after 1609, in close imitation of the old one? I confess my opinion to be that it is decidedly ancient, notwithstanding the use of the title above referred to; but I should like to have a more competent opinion on the subject. The original matrix is of the metal called *latten*.”

Mr. Warren exhibited a *latten* seal of the 15th century, having within a shield a pelican feeding its young, and in chief the word *JESV*.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited a rubbing from the brass in Burgate church, on the table tomb of Sir William de Burgate and Alianora his wife, 1409, taken off by the Revd. Thomas Tuck. A silver ring of the early part of the 14th century, inscribed, “*I. H. G. NAZARENUS REX IUDORUM.*” A cast in red wax of a leaden seal, of the period of Henry III., found at Winston, in the autumn of 1850, with the legend, “*SIGILL. THOME. FI. RI.*” Impressions of twelve Chinese porcelain seals found, with many others, in Ireland. A piece of stained glass, from a cottage at Mellis, bearing an unicorn.

Mr. Thomas Farrow exhibited ten keys in bronze and iron, and two bronze celts.

Mr. H. Barker exhibited a first brass of Antoninus Pius, found at Glemsford; a farthing of “Thomas Renolds, in Ccester, bay maker;” several silver coins; and a French 2-sous piece, cast from the bells of Notre Dame.

Mr. Woollard exhibited a variety of provincial farthings, Nurembergh jettons, and silver coins found at Melford.

Papers were read, from the Rev. Charles Manning on Burgate Church, accompanied by sketches of the font, piscina, and tomb of Sir Wm. Burgate (See p. 208); and by the Chairman, of “Notes on the Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Archæology of Suffolk.”