to the ribbon binding is a spiral border, of red and white, similar to that on the other side; and between it and the quatrefoil are traced delicate filagree markings in black upon a green ground.

The other object was a Veil of Guipure lace two feet five and a-half inches square, having round it a fringe of rose and yellow silk one inch in width, the colours alternating in spaces of one and a-half inches. At one corner a gilt ball is still appended with a tassel of silk; the other balls exist, but have become detached. In the centre of the veil is a round hole rather more than an inch in diameter, bound with a silk ribbon and designed for the admission of the cord or chain, by which, in Roman Catholic times, the Pyx or vessel that contained the Sacrament was suspended over the Altar, and which the "Corpus Christi cloth" covered.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries both objects were exhibited, when the Burse was considered to be of early fifteenth century work, the Director stating that it was the only painted one of English work that he had seen The veil was pronounced to be of a later date, and probably of the reign of Mary 1st.

Mr. Blake also exhibited a drawing of a mural painting recently discovered in Hesset church, representing a male figure surrounded by implements of various forms.

Mr. John Darkin exhibited a cast from some wood carving upon one of the spandrils of Mildenhall Church, and a portion of tesselated pavement from Cheapside, London.

The Rev. Chas. Roe exhibited an ancient model of a match-lock pistol in brass, and an iron pointed and barbed instrument found upon the site of the battle of Newbury.

Three implements of flint, viz., a spear head, a saw, and a portion of a dentated disc, very rudely worked, but resembling somewhat those remarkable objects from a cavern near the bay of Honduras, South America, formerly in possession of Mr. Brackstone, but now in the Blackmore Museum, and figured at page 97, vol. 9, of the Archæological Journal. No history was forthcoming of the stone objects exhibited by Mr. Roe, except that they were purchased with a lot of fossils, &c., at the sale of Mr. R. Blake's effects, of Rougham, and some hesitation was expressed as to their genuineness.

It having been intimated that Rev. Canon Greenwell was to examine one of the tumuli at Seven Hills, Ampton, and had invited the Institute to be present. It was resolved—"That the Meeting stand adjourned to Thursday, the 28th, when it would re-assemble at the above-named place."

Seven Hills, Ampton, May 28th, 1868.

A goodly party of Members and friends assembled around the old tumuli to witness the progress of the examination by Canon Greenwell (detailed on another page), and about four o'clock the party seated themselves in a ring on the grass under the shade of the trees, to listen to a discourse from the learned explorer.

The following report collated and revised from the local prints, though not so accurate as could be wished, will furnish an outline of the Canon's lecture, and the large amount of information communicated.

Canon Greenwell's Discourse on Ancient British Tumuli.

The Rev. Canon Greenwell began by regretting, that he had not been more fortunate in finding something to show the company, as whatever appealed to the eye made a stronger impression than anything told to the ears, and therefore he regretted that he had little to show them of the barrow, except a large hole and a mound of overturned sand. They had, however, found five burnt bodies, one of which was enclosed in an urn of a manufacture and fabric such as was generally called early British, that is of a time previous to the occupation of this country by the Romans. He found no implements of any kind whatever, neither bronze, nor flint, nor bone—objects which were usually found with interments of a like kind. He could not tell them much of the barrows in this neighbourhood, because this was the first he had opened, and the records of previous researches were so very scanty that little could be gathered from them; but it appeared that the persons who had examined them had come to the conclusion that

they were hill beacons. His own opinion was that they had been imperfectly examined, and that they were all actually burial grounds. An opening of four feet through the centre of a mound 82 feet in diameter, like that in the most eastern barrow of this group, which was all that many of the explorers had made, was very likely to miss what they were in search of. He would therefore tell them something respecting British Barrows generally. In other parts of the country, especially in Yorkshire, Wiltshire, and Northumberland, a great number had been opened, not only by treasure-seekers and others with but little result, but by competent observers; and important discoveries had been made, throwing light upon the habits and customs of the people buried within them, and by continued systematic examination he had no doubt that eventually it would be ascertained what the Ancient Britons ate, drank, and even what clothes they wore, as well as many other interesting facts concerning them.

Burial in mounds appeared to have been common in all parts of the world, as they were found in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and in North Africa. In Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis there were also Megalithic structures and circles similar in character, though not in size, to Stonehenge. This, too, he believed, was nothing but an ancient place of sepulture, as were all similar stone circles. They were said to have been connected with the worship of the Druids; but really we knew very little of the Druids, and a great deal of nonsense was talked about them, as there was about other things. He supposed there had been such people as the Druids, but there was nothing in history to connect Druidical worship with circles of stones. They were said to have worshipped in woods and groves, and although some of these circles may have served a double purpose, and been used as places of assembly, both political and religious, their primary object, he believed, was sepulture. Circles of stones had been found surrounding burial places where no mound was erected, and they had been found both within and above mounds that contained burials. What the object was, it was difficult to say, but it was probably from a superstitious belief that they would prevent the departed spirits from getting out and haunting the survivors. It was rather to keep the spirit within, than to prevent people from without getting into, the burial ground. All early nations were found to have a great dread of the spirits; but we did not really know that the Ancient Britons had a similar feeling, because we really knew nothing of them, except what we gained from an examination of their burial-places. Amongst some nations, however, we knew that such a superstition did prevail, and the Sagas of the Scandinavian peoples held that evil of all kinds would result to persons who rifled the tombs of the dead, on account of the great danger they ran of letting the spirit free—a danger not only to those who violated the tombs, but to the whole country side. The ancient nations were consequently anxious to prevent the spirits getting out of the tombs, and he believed the stone circles were intended more to prevent the spirit getting out, than to prevent people from getting in. If the circles were intended to prevent people getting in, they would be put outside the burial places, whereas in fact they were often found inside, and were not visible until the explorer had penetrated some distance.

The Pyramids again were nothing more than tumuli on a very large scale, built by kings of great power and wealth, with an enormous number of subjects at their command. The great pyramid was really nothing more than a barrow, raised by people who had arrived at a higher state of civilization, and who could work stone. Mounds similar to the pyramids had been found in North America, and Roman mounds of a similar form had been found in this country. In Northumberland, near the remains of a Roman camp, there were three small pyramids, which were examined a few years ago, and were found to contain chambers within the walls.

He would first refer to those very early times when man was associated with the extinct mammalia, though it was not his intention to go fully into that period; because our information was not so exact as to enable us to judge of the people properly, except so far as to say that they belonged to a very early period, and existed side by side with the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, with lions and tigers and other animals somewhat approaching the type of existing animals, but of different species. The bones of such extinct animals had been found at several places in this part of the country, in association with those very remarkable implements of flint. He might mention that these rude hatchets &c. had been found in the gravel at Bury St. Edmund's and Icklingham, and at Thetford, and Santon Downham. Some of them had also been found at Hoxne, in Suffolk, in the last century, but without attracting the attention that one might have expected, probably because people's minds were not prepared to draw the proper conclusions from them. They had a number of such deposits, and a large number of implements had been found, and a few facts had been accumulated; yet though those facts were of so striking a character, we must wait a good many years before proper conclusions could be drawn from them, except the general conclusion that they belonged to an exceedingly early period.

Passing on then to later times, termed pre-historic, during which our country was apparently successively occupied by at least two distinct races of people, known under the name of Ancient Britons, whose remains were to be found over the whole of England. Of these people the earlier were believed to have used the long barrow for the interment of their dead, while the later race constructed round barrows, of the form of that under examination and the two adjoining. The round barrow was by far the most numerous. Generally the long barrows were five times as long as they were wide, being from 200 or 300 to 350 feet in length, 50 to 70 feet in breadth, and from 3 to even 12 feet in height. The interments were entirely confined to the east end, which was much higher and much wider than the west end. They had been found in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, and a few in Yorkshire, and the facts revealed by them corresponded in most respects with this exception, that, whereas in the south there were no signs of the bodies having been burnt, in Yorkshire there were such indications. In the long barrows which he had examined in Yorkshire, some facts were revealed of an unpleasant nature to contemplate, and which, perhaps, they might wish to repudiate. In these barrows the bodies were disposed of in a very curious way. They were laid East and West in line, and very few of the bodies—in one case only one, and in another only two—were unburnt. They were surrounded by a great quantity of broken bones, skulls broken in seven or eight pieces, arms and legs broken, and all the bones of the body broken up. If this had happened in battle, the bones would have been found in juxta position; but here they found the separate pieces of skull lying some distance apart, and it was evident that the flesh had been removed from them before they were put into the grave. The conclusion he came to was that the flesh from those bones had been eaten at the funeral feasts, in fact that these people were cannibals. The larger bones had been broken up for the sake of the marrow, for savages always broke bones for that purpose. As in some of the round barrows they found the bones of animals thrown into the mound, so in the long barrows they found human bones. He did not think, therefore, that this was a very forced conclusion, though of course it was not quite certain. St. Jerome said, that he had seen some British tribes who practised cannibalism long after the Roman occupation; and if they did so then, it was not improbable they did it 2,000 years before. When the bodies were burned they appeared to have first covered them with a heap of stones,—in one place it was found to be chalk and in another light rubble; over that they had placed a great quantity of wood, which was set fire to and ignited the lime, and so they were burnt. The bones were found running through this calcined mass of chalk and rubble, exactly as fossils in rock. Another curious thing was that in the long barrows not a trace of metal had been found. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who explored the Wiltshire barrows some years ago for the sake of the objects of antiquarian interest which he could collect from them, stated that he had found the long tumuli so barren that he ceased after a time to open them. Dr. Thurnham had found flint arrow heads in them, and these heads were of a more elongated shape than those found in the round barrows. Some fragments of pottery had also been found. The shape of the skulls in the round and long barrows was quite different. In long barrows they found long heads, and in round barrows round heads. He found in one of the Yorkshire Wold barrows, ten skulls which were remarkably long, and which exactly corresponded with those found in the South-west of England. In this case the burning had not extended so far as to reduce the skull. Along with these were some smaller skulls of the round shape, which he supposed were those of individuals who had lived at the time of the long-headed people, and had become one with them, except that they retained the features of their own race. This might be accounted for by the supposition, that the round-headed people had conquered the others, and were gradually intermixing with them. It would also seem that they had begun to intermarry, as in the same place were found skulls which appeared to have belonged to an intermixed race between the two. So far as they could imagine these skulls clothed with flesh, they might infer that the shortheaded race had high cheek bones, were hard-featured and not of a very pleasing outline of face; and the prominence over the eyes betokened a forbidden look, and probably shaggy eye-brows. The longheaded people lacked the prominent brow, and possessed a much softer outline, and their skulls approached more closely to the female type of skull, which in all races was more beautiful than that of the male; the mouth too was less prominent than in the round-headed race. They probably did not average more than 5ft. 5in. or 5ft. 6in. in height. A considerable number of long heads were also found in the round barrows, which might be expected from the supposition already given, that the long-headed people had been conquered by the round-heads. They were accustomed to say, that the old inhabitants of this country were Celts, now represented by the Welsh and Scotch Highlanders; but there was no resemblance between them and the people of this period, for the Celtic skull was oval. If they were correct in supposing that Britain was occupied by the Celtic race at the invasion of Cæsar, then those people had no resemblance to them. Next came the question, whether people changed by civilization or from other causes. He did not think they did, but it was a moot point.

Coming now to the bodies in the round barrows, he described the manner in which they were buried. Sometimes the bodies were burnt, and sometimes they were deposited in the grave unburnt, about asmany one way as the other. In this barrow they found five burnt bodies. Therefore it seemed probable that here all bodies were buried after burning. But it was quite possible there might have been bodies unburnt there, because they were buried in sand, which left very little trace of bones. There might have been in the part they had opened, unburnt bodies which had entirely gone to decay. They were certainly buried both ways at the same time, for burnt and unburnt bodies had been found in close proximity. Nor could he say, that people of a uniform condition were buried unburnt or burnt, because they had found in the most important part of the mound in some cases a burnt body, while those round it were unburnt. In some places a man was found burnt, and a woman unburnt, and in others the reverse was the case; so that they could not say it appertained either to sex or condition, and it certainly did not belong to any different period of time. He took the unburnt burial to be the primary method of sepulture in the rudest state of society, for a body would be merely put into the grave. In all cases the bodies were buried in a contracted form, the knees being drawn up to the head, the hands disposed of in various ways, sometimes drawn up to the head, sometimes crossed over the chest, sometimes down by the side, and the heads pointing to all points of the compass. In the same barrow they would find the heads pointing in all directions. Some of the bodies seemed to have been buried in their clothes, but clothes were so perishable, that they could not expect to find many remains of them. Still there were some traces of clothes to be found. In one barrow, in which the body was enclosed in a cist made by four stones with a cover stone, he found remains of leather, which showed some remains of a seam, which had been very beautifully sewn. The stitch was peculiar, and the seam formed apparently a kind of central band down the garment. He had also known indications of woollen fabric in barrows. In one case he found a body buried in an oak tree, split and hollowed, but unfortunately it had been broken into by a workman and much injured by wet. On this body he found signs of a fabric, very nicely woven indeed, and in some cases he had been able to trace the pattern of the cloth. He had also found buttons of jet, and bone pins were frequently found at the neck of the skeletons, apparently the fastening of the dress. He found five or six jet buttons and one stone button upon the chest of a young man, apparently about two or three and twenty, who held in his right hand a dagger made of bronze, the handle, which was of horn, being fastened by rivets; his hand was over his chest; and when the bones of the hand were removed, the rivets were found within them, and the dagger was pointing to the chin. Upon the dagger blade was a flint knife, showing that both metal and stone were used together, and below it was a little bronze drill. Laid at his head was a bronze axe of very remarkable form, about five inches long; and the handle could be traced quite distinctly, as there was a line of dark stain running down the grave, which was filled with chalk, and they could see the change of colour quite distinctly. This was one of the most interesting discoveries he had ever made. Stone axes were sometimes found, but they were very rare. In one case he found the body of a man and of a woman in the same barrow. They were close together, and there was a little passage between the two graves. This induced him to think that the bodies were those of man and wife. In this instance the man had a perforated stone axe buried with him, and the woman a pair of bronze ear-rings; but such were rarely found. Though sometimes they found people buried with their implements, their arms, or their ornaments, in eight cases out of ten nothing whatever was found except vessels of earthenware, which had been conjectured to have contained food; as it was known that the North American Indians were in the habit of providing the dead with provisions to help them on their journey to another world, and these vessels of pottery were buried in a similar way, but of course nothing had ever been found in them. With both burnt and unburnt bodies they found exactly the same things. The burnt body, he believed, was put upon the funeral pile exactly as the unburnt body was put into the grave. Usually the bones were so much consumed, that they could be gathered into a very small space. Sometimes they were put in a round hole, sometimes on the surface, but more usually enclosed in a large vessel or urn. The ornamentation of the urns was generally of a simple but very striking character, such as could have been formed by materials ready at hand. Some bore a combination of lines impressed upon the clay when it was wet, usually by twisted thongs, in herring-bone fashion, in triangles, in lozenge shapes, and various other patterns of a like kind. Those that contained burnt bodies had their ornamentation confined to the rim of the urn, which generally overhung the rest. They were contracted at the mouth, swelled in the middle, and fell away again at the base. Of this class was the one found here. The pottery was so badly burnt as to be called sun-burnt, but it was actually burnt by fire, though not very well, and almost always contained broken pieces of stone to make the clay cohere. With regard to the period to be assigned to these burials, he was opposed to the theory of Mr. Thomas Wright, which was, that they belonged to a period subsequent to the Roman

invasion, and that they were thrown up by the Anglian population—the Saxons, or as in Kent, the Jutish people. It seemed to him (Canon Greenwell) extraordinary, that a gentleman like Mr. Wright should hold such a theory. If it were true, then we found no burial remains of those who lived before the Romans; and that the whole country could have been studded with barrows which belonged to a time so short as that between the leaving of the Romans and the Christianising of England by St. Augustine, seemed monstrous. He (Canon Greenwell) thought they might certainly be attributed to a time previous to the Roman occupation of England, because the Romans—or, rather, the soldiers of all countries which composed the Roman army, occupied the country such a length of time that it became completely Romanised and spoke their language. The early British were a race capable of improvement, and would readily be influenced by the civilisation of the Romans, and adopt their implements. If, then, these were their burial places, they might expect to find something that betokened Roman handiwork, but there was nothing of the sort. The mounds at Rougham were Roman, but they might have belonged to Romanised Britons after all. But he was speaking of tumuli, of which this at Ampton was a specimen. In none of them had anything been found that showed a trace of the Roman era. The pottery was perfectly distinct from the Roman, and so were the weapons. The Romans had iron weapons many centuries before they came here, whereas the weapons found were all made of bronze. The Roman were as different to the British weapons as those of England are to the Fee Jee Islanders. Cæsar said he found the British using iron when he came, and they could not have come into use in a few years, so they might put the date back to 360 or 400 B.C. But in a great number of these barrows they did not find even bronze, but only stone, which showed at any rate that bronze was uncommon. That took them back to a very early time indeed, say 1000 years before the iron age, which would be 1,300 or 1,500 B.C., so that the barrows were probably from 2,500 to 4,000 years old; though this was all conjecture and they might be a very great deal older, and possibly were, but it was somewhere near right. The Rev. Canon Greenwell concluded his most interesting discourse by apologising for the length to which it had attained, and thanked his hearers for the attention and interest they had shown.

In answer to the Ven. Archdeacon Hervey, Canon GREENWELL said there was no visible difference between Roman and British barrows; and he should have said, that Rougham was British, judging from its exterior.

The Ven. Archdeacon HERVEY then proposed a vote of thanks to the learned Canon for the immense mass of interesting information which he had given them, and remarked that they felt quite like early Britons sitting as they did in a circle *sub dio*.

Canon Greenwell having responded, the meeting adjourned to the scene of operation, and after spending a little time there, returned home much gratified with their visit.

GENERAL MEETING AND EXCURSION—BURES, JULY 14, 1868.

The members met under the presidency of the Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, at the Church, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Arthur Hanbury, who had most kindly arranged for the visit. Attention was at once directed to the beautiful North Porch, a fine specimen of carved woodwork of the 14th century.

Within the Church, Richard Almack, Esq., lucidly explained the principal objects of interest, including the monuments to the Waldegrave and De Bures families, and the font, with its many shields, displaying the connections of the first-named family with those of the De Bures, Mortimers, and De Veres; date, circa 1400.

The tomb bearing the cross-legged effigy of a Knight in painted oak, and believed to be that of Sir J. Cornard, a worthy who died in the reign of Henry III., and who is said to have sold the farm known as the Cornhall for a groat, and now represented by the De Grey family, also shared the attention of the visitors.

The next point of attraction was an ancient Chapel in the early English style, once the pride and care of the Waldegraves, but now desecrated to secular uses, and known as the Chapel Barn. Considering the use to which it is now put, it is in a fair state of preservation, and on the walls may still be seen the ancient stencilling, in imitation of marble blocks, and two or three consecration crosses.

Smallbridge, once the mansion of the Waldegraves, now a farm house, was next visited, where the Society was welcomed by the occupier, Mr. T. F. Hawkins; and the Rev. C. Badham sketched the history of the Waldegrave family in a paper he had prepared for the occasion.

At Wiston the party visited the Church, an early Norman structure, and one of the few in the county retaining nearly their original character.

Much interest was exhibited in the examination of the apse lately rebuilt upon ancient foundations, the double arch of the nave, and the south doorway—a grand specimen of Norman stonework, with enriched shafts, and its tympanum filled with lines of zigzag ornaments, &c. The Vicar had kindly prepared a paper, but unfortunately illness prevented him from reading it himself.

The Rev. C. Torlesse then took charge of the party, and led the way to Stoke. A dusty drive of four miles brought the members under the shade of the noble oaks surrounding Tendring Hall, once the property of the princely Howards. In the Hall gardens fruit, wine, and other refreshments were thoughtfully provided, and were heartily welcomed by the now travel-worn Archæologists.

The Church of Stoke-by-Nayland, a fine structure, which has recently been judiciously restored at the expense of the Rowley family, was reached by a walk through the Hall Gardens, and a pleasant and instructive half-hour was spent. Here are several handsome monuments, belonging to the Mannock, Rowley, and other families, one of which, to the memory of Anna, Baroness of Windsor, bears a recumbent effigy. The Church was once rich in brasses. Here remain the matrices of two cross-legged figures, of which one was that of Sir John de Peyton. The perfect brass of the first wife of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell in the fight of Bosworth Field, caused some discussion amongst the members present, who make this portion of Archæology their study.

Of the Church itself the principal feature is the Tower, which is 100 feet high, and one of the finest in the county. In it, the west doorway, with its crocketed ogee canopy and pinnacles, is a good specimen of architectural ornamentation of the period.

A paper upon the Church was read by the Rev. C. Torlesse, and supplemented by a welcome cup of coffee in the shade of the Vicarage grounds; after which the members returned to Bures to dinner.

Haddiscoe, September 16th, 1868.

This was an excursion in conjunction with the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, and the members met at Haddiscoe Station at a quarter-past ten, where omnibuses and carriages were in attendance to convey the party, under the guidance of Mr. R. M. Phipson, of Norwich, to the following places and churches, viz. :—Haddiscoe, Haddiscoe Thorpe Toft Monks, Fritton Decoy, Herringfleet, Blundeston, Flixton Ruin, and Oulton.

Haddiscoe Church, the first on the programme, is remarkable for certain peculiarities in the construction of its round tower, the windows of which are very singular. The church itself stands well, and commands a very fine view of upland country, as well as of the marshes. The visitors having assembled in the interior, Mr. Phipson proceeded to make some remarks on the antiquities and most interesting features of the church. He stated that the parish once belonged to Archbishop Stigand, who held it in the time of Edward the Confessor. Afterwards it was seized by William the Conqueror, who gave it to his butler. Eventually it fell, in the time of Henry the Seventh,

into the hands of King's College, Cambridge, in whose gift it still remains. The church comprises nave with clerestory, chancel, north aisle, south porch, and round tower.

A great many ideas have been broached to account for the origin of these round towers. Some suppose them to have been built by the Danes, others by the Saxons. Mr. Phipson thought that their real origin was the absence of freestone in the neighbourhood, and the fact that flint rubble could be easier worked in this way than any other.

The total number of round towered churches in England is one hundred and seventy-five. Of these, no fewer than one hundred and twenty-five are found in Norfolk, forty in Suffolk, and ten in other counties.

The chief peculiarity about the Haddiscoe tower is its tapering character from the bottom to the top. The battlemented structure of the latter, as is frequently the case, is of later date than the rest. The tower also contains belfry windows of early Norman work. Very probable it is due to the years 1070 or 1080. Among other peculiarities to which attention was drawn were some fine wrought iron Norman work, of the same age as the church, still to be seen on the door. In the porch, immediately over the doorway, is a sitting figure, which Mr. Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth, had stated was the oldest piece of sculpture in England. In the opinion of Mr. Phipson, the figure represented a bishop in the act of pronouncing his benediction. This piece of sculpture has been repeatedly figured by Cotman and other East Anglian artists. Within the church, in the east corner of the aisle, there are remains of a chapel formerly dedicated to St. John. The font is perpendicular work, about the date 1400 A.D. Its octagonal sides are occupied with the emblems of the four evangelists, and by angels playing on different kinds of instruments. In one of the pillars to be seen is a double niche, once belonging to a small shrine. The remaining monuments in the church are but few, and of comparatively little importance. In the wall of the church-yard fronting the road, is a remarkable inscription, which caused considerable attention. It is on a mural slab, erected to the memory of William Salter, who died in 1776, and was the driver of one of the early coaches or "machines," as they were called in that day. This epitaph was written by the then rector, the Rev. — Lodington, and is so quaint that we give it for the benefit of our readers :—

Here lies Will Salter, honest man,
Deny it, Envy, if thou can,
True to his business and his trust,
Always punctual, always just.
His horses, could they speak, would tell
They loved their good old master well.
His uphill work is chiefly done,
His stage is ended—race is run
One journey is remaining still—
To climb up Zion's Holy Hill.
And now his faults are all forgiven,
Elijah-like he drives to heaven,
Takes the reward of all his pains,
And leaves to other hands his reins.

The above church contained far more objects of interest than any of the rest, and, being the first to be visited, more time was spent there than anywhere else.

Haddiscoe Thorpe, about two miles distant, was the next to be visited. The church here is small, and comprises nave, chancel, south porch, and round tower with two bells. The chancel is only thirty years old, is built of brick, and is one of the ugliest structures ever seen. The tower is pierced with Norman windows, and the small doorway of the porch is Perpendicular. There is a very old font of Purbeck marble, over which has accumulated whitewash of many years, which Mr. Phipson recommended should be

scraped off. The aumbry is double, and remarkable for the position in which it is placed. Remains of the lower part of a rood screen still exist, as well as the stone stairs which formerly led to the rood loft. The pulpit is of the same character as the chancel, although older. This church is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it is probably of later age than that at Haddiscoe by nearly a hundred years. The upper portion of the round tower is later still, being very late Norman work, almost, if not quite, of transition age. The date of the nave and tower varies from 1180 to 1190 A.D. Some indications of a south chapel still exist. In the churchyard, great attention was directed to the remarkable ages of many of the persons who are there buried.

Toft Monks was the next place to be seen. The church is remarkable for its octagonal tower, which is a very rare specimen of its kind of Early English architecture, of about the thirteenth century. It is octagonal from top to bottom. The battlements are of a later date. The church itself comprises nave, chancel, south porch, and the tower above-mentioned, which contains three fine bells. The roof of the church is of the kind known as "hammer headed," and is supported by stone corbels embellished with winged angels. The wooden corbels in the south porch, on which are sculptured the King and Queen of the period, attracted some attention. The font is old, and has the usual evangelistic emblems on four of its octagonal sides, the rest being filled in with other figures, all of them very much defaced, probably during the time of the Puritans. In the chancel, on the north side, is a beautiful marble monument, to the memory of Sir Henry Spelman, dated 1634, with a Latin inscription. The parish of Toft Monks, like that of Haddiscoe, was originally held by Archbishop Stigand, and was also wrested from him by William the Conqueror and given to his butler. Like that, too, the living is now in the gift of King's College, Cambridge. The church had an earlier roof, but about the year 1,400 it was taken off, the walls raised, and the present roof put on.

The party now returned by the way they had come to Haddiscoe-station, and, crossing the bridge, paid a flying visit to St. Olave's Priory. At Fritton Church, the next on the programme, they were received by the Rev. Mr. Cubitt. This church is dedicated to St. Edmund, and comprises nave, chancel, and low round tower with bells. On entering the doorway, the visitor's attention is drawn to a fine mural painting of St. Christopher bearing the infant Saviour. A portion of the head of a similar picture was seen on the walls of Haddiscoe Church. The font of Fritton Church is a fine modern structure, as is also the screen. The chancel is remarkably well restored, and in a small niche in the east window there is a coloured glass picture of the patron saint. The most striking feature, however, is the curious little Norman apse—an architectural relic now very rare. All the windows in the chancel were originally Norman, but were subsequently taken out and replaced by square-headed decorated windows. The poor-box is of ancient date, and is a good piece of wood-carving. In times gone by smugglers used the upper portion of the chancel between the thatch and roof, for the purpose of stowing away their contraband goods.

After the visitors had partaken of Mr. Cubitt's kind hospitality here, and admired the beautiful Fritton Decoy and grounds, the party proceeded to Herringfleet. This church is dedicated to St. Margaret. The tower is round, and has two bells, said to have some remarkable inscriptions. One or two of the younger members made vain attempts to explore these upper regions, but had to give up and retire covered with cobwebs and dust. The roof is thatched, and inside the porch is a very fine late Norman doorway. The porch itself is of much later age than this. The east window, although of a patchwork character, is very fine, and was much admired. It is composed of stained glass, the greater part of which is of Dutch origin. The chancel is very spacious, and is remarkable for the splayed windows on the left-hand side.

The walls are covered with the marble tablets of the Leathes family. The upper portion of the rood screen has been worked into the organ-loft.

Blundeston was the next church to be examined, but a detour was made to Somerleyton Church, where the fine screen preserved from the old church created some interest. At Blundestone, another round-towered church was seen, and the most noticeable feature about it is the great width of the nave. It is probably of the date of Edward II. The original east window has been taken out at some time or another, and placed at the west end. The doorway is decorated gothic, but the bases of the pillars were formerly the caps to Norman columns. There is a fine decorated screen, the upper part of which has been restored. The lower portion contains figures of the saints, much defaced and scratched. The restoration of this church, which is very effectual, and a model of what can be done in this respect when superintended by good taste, was only completed last year. The carved modern wood work is remarkably well executed. Before leaving Blundestone, Mr. Phipson remarked that they had seen many round towers that day, but they were not all of the same age. Mr. Roberts had declared his belief that all of them had been built within twenty years of each other, but he thought that a hundred would be nearer to the mark.

Flixton Ruin was the next locality, where the Rev. John Gunn should have read a paper; but owing, he said, to the fact that fifteen years had elapsed since he visited it, he was hardly prepared to trust to his memory. He thought that there were evidences of great antiquity in this ruined church, and that it was probably the scene of the labours of St. Felix, the first bishop of East Anglia, who lived in this locality. He further expressed his opinion that the church in question might have been raised to the bishop's memory. The "herringbone" courses embedded in the stonework were indicative of antiquity, and the tiles might possibly be Roman.

Mr. Phipson stated that as late as Henry VIII's time there was an indenture that the parson should keep the church in repair. The same sort of tiles were to be seen in Oulton Church. In the record-room of the Bishop of Norwich there was a deed which stated that in the reign of Elizabeth there were only two inhabitants in the parish, a farmer and a shepherd. It complained that the chancel was then in a state of disrepair. This church is not mentioned in Domesday Book, and the first notice of it is in the fourteenth century.

Pin-holes that were found in some of the tiles, and the condition of the mortar, led the greater part of the visitors to conclude that the antiquity of the ruin was not so great as had been supposed.

As Oulton Church was last on the programme, the members adjourned thither to make a hasty examination. This building is cruciform in its structure, and has a low square tower. The chancel has Decorated windows, those in the nave being Perpendicular. The tower is a transition from Norman to Early English. Inside there were formerly brasses of great value on account of their antiquity (1310), but these were stolen several years ago.

Darkness had now begun to set in, so as to render further investigation impossible. The excursion was therefore brought to a conclusion, and the visitors returned to Lowestoft.

In the course of the day the following interesting antiquities were exhibited, viz:—

A well preserved Roman skillet of bronze, bearing the maker's name upon the handle, and found upon the Herringfleet estate. — Major Leathes.

The seal of Lothingland Hundred. — Mr. R. Fitch.

Three fine British leaf-shaped swords of bronze, recently obtained from the bottom of Saham Mere. — Rev. Mr. Grigson.

THE MEETING OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR 1869.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Suffolk Institute, held at the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 4th, 1868, the Venerable Lord Arthur Hervey presiding, letters from Albert Way, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, were read, announcing that the Council had determined to hold the Annual Meeting for 1869, at Bury St. Edmund's; also that the Most Noble the Marquis of Bristol had been elected the President of the Meeting.

It was resolved, that in order to carry out the necessary local arrangements two Committees be appointed.

"I.—The Local Committee to be formed and presided over by the Mayor of Bury, upon which would devolve the duty of making the general arrangements for the reception of the Institute."

"II.—The Local Archæological Committee to consist of the Members of the Council of the Suffolk Institute, with the Mayor of Bury and the Mayor of Ipswich added ex-officio."

Considerable progress was made in sketching out a programme of the proceedings, a full account of which we hope to supply in our next number.

At this Meeting a sub-committee was named for the purpose of making a collection of Portraits of Suffolk Worthies, to be exhibited in the temporary Museum of the Royal Institute. To a second sub-committee was entrusted the charge of continuing the examination of our Abbey ruins, commenced some years ago.

With regard to the exhibition of Suffolk Worthies, an opinion was expressed that many rare Prints and Portraits of the utmost value as illustrating our County's History, are stowed away out of sight and out of mind, uncared for and unvalued. Our Subscribers will be greatly aiding this important branch of local Archæology, if they will send any notes or information they may possesss, to the Rev. Dr. Bennet, of Cheveley, Newmarket; who, with Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., and Richard Almack, Esq., F.R.S., have kindly undertaken the work.

Recent Presentations and Additions to the Museum and Library.

By H. A. Bartlett, Esq., through Rev. A. H. Wratislaw. Three spear-shaped flint implements, from the gravel of Red Hill, Thetford.

By Philip Bennett, Esq. A glass case, enclosing a model by Prof. Henslow, of the brick tomb discovered in one of the smaller tumuli at Eastlow Hill, Rougham, with the following objects, &c., found therein, arranged as seen when the tomb was first opened:—

A globular ossorium of pale green glass, with two broad reeded handles, and an eared mouth; 11 inches high, by 9 inches in diameter—(restored).

A lachrymatory of green glass, with neck and flattened body, or foot; three inches high.

A Second Brass Coin, corroded throughout; found with the above and the burnt bones in the ossorium.

Two small, and nearly plain, Jars of black pottery, 3 inches high, and considered by Prof. Henslow to have been originally ornamented with red paint and gilding.

A large spherical vase of grey earth, 10 inches high, with a handle.

A smaller ditto of the same form, 6 inches high.

Two Pateræ of Samian ware, 7 inches in diameter, bearing the names of MICCIO.F, and ALIVS A, or ALBVSA.

Two Simpula ditto, 7 inches in diameter and 2½ inches deep; Potters' marks—ALBVCI, and ILLIOMRIN.

An Iron lamp, 5 inches long, with a curved handle, and containing the remains of the wick. To the handle is attached a short rod of iron, which hangs vertically from a longer rod, which was driven horizontally into the brickwork of the tomb.

Two fragments of iron, 3½ inches long, slightly curved and ornamented; probably the handles of a small wooden casket, traces of which were found in the E. corner.

Sundry fragments of unburnt bone, and a portion of a cylinder of bone. The bones are coated with minute particles of Gold.

By Rev. Wm. Cooke. Two full-sized photographs of an ancient Burse, or corporas case, from Hessett Church.

By the late Mr. Skepper. A Mummy Cat, and 15 Mummy Crocodiles; Thebes. A large piece of Mummy cloth, some blue bugle beads, and a wing-shaped amulet; Thebes. Two small plain Jars, containing Wheat and Fruit; Thebes. A terra-cotta Lamp, of the Christian period. Four Modern Egyptian water-bottles, and some other fictilia. An inscribed Stone.

By Rev. Robert Gwilt. A large globula urn of yellow clay, found in Icklingham All Saints' churchyard. A portion of a Saxon urn; and some bronze relics from Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham.

By Sir Edward R. Gage, Bart. A collection of dried plants, chiefly Italian, mounted and named. A Cabinet, containing a collection of Lichens. A collection of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera; chiefly continental.

By purchase. Four encaustic Tiles, from the old floor of the chancel of Timworth Church. A brass hilt and guard of a Rapier, found at Barton Mills. A massive Saurian bone, and some specimens of Gryphæa, from the Boulder clay—Ingham cutting. Three carved war clubs, of Iron-wood Fiji. A mounted Stone hatchet, or adze; New Caledonia.

Some rude flint flakes, from the bowl-shaped pits at Grimes Graves, Weeting, dug out on the occasion of the visit of the Institute, in September, 1866.

By Prof. Churchill Babington, B.D. An Illustrated History of Ireland, with wood-cuts of antiquities, &c., by H. Doyle: London, 1868. The Funeral Oration of Hyperides over Lesthenes and his comrades in the Samian war, with facsimile of the papyrus; 1858, Cambridge: Edited by C. Babington, B D. The Oration of Hyperides for Locophron, and for Euxercippus, with facsimile of the papyrus; Cambridge, 1853. The fragments of the Oration of Hyperides against Demosthenes, with a facsimile; Cambridge, 1850. An introductory Lecture on Archœology, delivered before the Uniuersity of Cambridge, 1865, by Churchill Babington, B.D., Disney Professor of Archæology. Catalogue of a Selection from Col. Leakes Greek Coins, 2 vols.; Professor Churchill Babington.

Presented by the Authors:—

Three addresses, to the Members of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.

A paper read before the above Society on the Preparation of the County of Kent to resist the Spanish Armada, by Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.

On the Ancestry of Mary Oliver, wife of Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, who lived 1640 to 1698, by W. S. Appleton, Esq., Boston.

The Memorials of the Cranes of Chilton, by W. S. Appleton, Esq. Boston.

Ancient Meols, or some account of the Antiquities found near Dove Point, on the sea coast of Cheshire, by Rev. A. Hume, F.S.A.

A Lecture on Book Hunting, under Edward III, founded on the Life of Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, the first English Philobolist, by W. Sidney Gibson, Esq., F.S.A.

The Coinage of Suffolk, by Charles Golding, Esq., Member of the Numismatic Society of London.

On the Discoveries of Flint implements in France and England, by W. Whincopp, Esq.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1866-7, R. C. Whinthrop, Esq.

Winthrop's addresses and speeches from 1852-67, R. C. Winthrop, Esq.

Guide to the Ancient Borough of Thetford, 1868, by Mr. A. L. Hunt.

By the Society of Antiquaries of London. Archæologia; Vol. 40, part 1.

By the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Parts 7 and 8, Vol. 3, of their Transactions.

By the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Proceedings part 2, Vol. 7.

By the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Communications, No. 2, Vol. 3. Octavo publications.

"No. 8. The Correspondence of Richard Porson, M.A."

"No. 9. The History of the Queen's College."

By the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Proceedings Vol. 13.
By the Kent Archæological Society. Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. 6.
By the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Nos. 54 and 55 of their Transactions.
By the Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. Quarterly Journal, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
By purchase, the Norfolk Topographer's Manual, Woodward. Reformation Gleanings, Gorham. Camdens Britannia, Gough. History of Suffolk, Vol. 2, Suckling. History of Thetford, Martin, with M.S.S. notes, and inserted memoranda in the handwriting of the author.

Examination of Suffolk Tumuli.

THE SEVEN HILLS, AMPTON.

The group of circular tumuli known as the Seven Hills, are situated on either side of the high road between Bury St. Edmund's and Thetford, and at about six miles from the first named town. Of the four that originally stood to the West of the road, but little trace now remains, as they were partially levelled some forty-five years ago, when the heath was enclosed, and have been further reduced by the plough. As may be imagined little notice was taken of their contents at the time of removal, though an old laborer who assisted to cart away the soil from them, to fill up a disused chalk pit, remembers an urn of dark earth filled with bones being found; a discovery sufficient, had it been known, to have dissipated the idea entertained, and handed down to us by intelligent local antiquaries—that the mounds marked the resting place of the slain at the battle of Fornham.

The remaining tumuli situated on the East side of the road, and within the parish of Ampton, owe their preservation probably to the paucity of the soil, and to the fact that a plantation of oaks and larch have grown up around them, while they themselves are crowned by some fine old Scotch firs.

The most eastern barrow of the group in the plantation had been very slightly trenched into recently by some friends of the owner of the estate, Hunter Rodwell, Esq., of Ampton Hall, but without any result.

On Tuesday, May 26th, the Rev. Canon Greenwell selecting the tumulus nearest the road, and the most northern of the group last described, began its examination by driving a series of broad trenches from its circumference to centre, and down to the level of the surrounding ground, a mode of procedure rather unusual with the reverend explorer, who adopted it in this instance to avoid injuring the growing trees upon the mound.

The result of the exploration is best told from the notes made by the Rev. Canon as the work went on. The barrow was 82 feet in diameter, and 8ft. 8in. high, and found to be composed chiefly of sand. At a spot 30 feet south by east from its centre, in a hollow 15 inches in diameter, and 1½ feet below the surface of the earth, was found a burnt body. This had evidently been burnt on the spot where it was buried. Another hollow of the same kind was discovered 29 feet east by north from the centre, a foot in diameter and 13 inches deep, also containing a burnt body. Sixteen and a-half feet east, north east of the centre and one and a-half above the natural surface, and therefore within the material of the mound, a third burnt body was found. The bones of the two first bodies were very much consumed, but those of the third imperfectly so. Higher again than this, three feet above the surface of the ground, the workmen came upon an inverted urn containing a burnt body, at about 12 and a-half feet east by south of the centre of the tumulus. The urn was about 14 inches high, but unfortunately it was broken. Its ornamentation was confined to the upper portion, which was