

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BURY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V. P., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced :—

An Etruscan patella, found in a tomb in the neighbourhood of Chiusi, with the inscription—" *stem tenulaeth n fatua,*" by Mr. Porteus Oakes.

A leather drinking mug, edged with silver, of the 17th century ; by Mr. Donne.

Silver pennies of William the Lion and Alexander the Third of Scotland ; by the Rev. H. Creed.

Impressions, in gutta percha, of the seal of Mettingham College, and of a piece of solid silver chased with the Evangelistic symbols ; by the Rev. C. R. Manning, of Tilney St. Lawrence, Lynn. The seal of Mettingham college, is additionally interesting because, in the MS. accounts of the College for the year 1405-6, is the entry of a sum of 20s. paid for its fabrication. The deed from which the impression was copied is of the time of Henry the VIIIth. The enchased piece of silver is probably in an incomplete state. Its date is clearly of the 14th century.

An impression, in sulphur, of a seal in the possession of Mr. Bernard Barton, of Woodbridge, found a few years since in a field near to the collegiate church of Stoke by Clare ; by Mr. S. Tymms. The device is an antique intaglio, a cornelian set in silver, with the legend *IESVS : EST : AMOR : MEVS*, the setting being apparently work of the fourteenth century. The device represents a genius holding in the hand a head, probably a mask, and about to deliver it into the hands of a little faun, which is seen skipping before him. It has been conjectured that this antique had been chosen as a device by one of the deans or members of the church of Stoke, which was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, from a supposed assimilation to the scriptural history of the delivery of the head of St. John, by the executioner, to the daughter of Herodias. The legend is of frequent occurrence on mediæval seals and ornaments, and possibly was regarded as a charm.* The use of antique seals, with pagan devices, was common. Mr. Raine, in his life of St. Cuthbert, states that the seal "*Caput Sancti Oswaldi Regis,*" used by the Monks of Durham, is an antique head of Jupiter Tonans. An impression, in sulphur, of this seal, was also presented by Mr. S. Tymms.



A rubbing of the brass in memory of George Duke, Gent., in the chancel of Honington Church ; by Mr. Page. Mr. Duke was member of a knightly family long seated at Brampton, in Suffolk, and deriving its descent from Roger Duke, Sheriff of London in Richard the First's time. George Duke was second son of George Duke, of Brampton, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Blennerhasset, of Frenze, in Norfolk, knt., and married Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Augustin Curties, of Honington, and Anne his wife, and had issue. An elder branch of this family subsequently became seated at Benhall, in Suffolk, and were created baronets in 1661 ; but in 1732 the title became extinct.

A rubbing of the inscription on brass in memory of Katherine Chetham, in the chancel of Great Livermere church ; by Mr. Page. Mrs. Chetham was the wife of John Chetham, gent., of that parish, temp. Queen Elizabeth. He was patron of the church of Oxburgh, in Norfolk ; and gave the advowson of Little Eversden, in Cambridgeshire, to Queen's college, Cambridge, upon condition that he and his heirs were to nominate to one of the smaller scholarships there. Mr. Page also presented

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 76.

A rubbing of the brass in the aisle of Ampton church, to Joan, the widow of Thomas Heigham, Gent., whose remains were deposited there Oct. 2, 1611. Mr. Heigham died at Ampton in Dec. 1597, and was also buried there. He was second son of Sir Clement Heigham, of Barrow, knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by Anna his second wife, daughter of Sir George Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, knt., and widow of Henry Bures, of Acton. At his decease he held by lease, from Thomas Crofts, of Little Saxham, esq., a tenement called Cocketts, and divers lands in Ampton, at the yearly rent of £50., with other lands in Little Livermere, the property of the said Thomas Crofts, esq. The family pedigree makes this Thos. Heigham to have died issueless; but this is probably a mistake, as the following entries occur in the parish register of Ampton:—"1598. Robert Morris and Dorothy Heigham were married April 21." "1599. Robert Kemp, gent., and Susan Heigham were married April 12." These were most likely the daughters and co-heirs of the above Thomas Heigham, gent., and Joan his wife.

A medallion, of good design but inferior metal, of "Our Lady of Pity;" by Mr. J. Darkin. It was found on the removal of the stalls from the north chancel aisle of St. Mary's Church, Bury St. Edmund's, in 1843. It represents the weeping Mother of our Lord, sitting at the foot of the cross with the body of the crucified Saviour in her lap, waiting the preparation of the tomb for its reception.

The Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V. P., exhibited a collection of Roman coins, collected by his Lordship in Italy; and Mr. Donne a variety of gold, silver, and other coins, Roman, English, and foreign, of great beauty or rarity.

The Rev. Henry Hasted exhibited a deed relative to an exchange of Charity lands at Horningsheath, with the seal of Bishop Bedell attached. The device is a flaming crucible with the Hebrew words from the 1st of Isaiah, v. 25. "Take from me all my tin." The term *tin* is *Bedil* in the original. The ingenious device reminded him that everything in himself was but base alloy, and therefore he prayed that God would cleanse him from it. The deed, which is preserved among the church papers at Horningsheath, was accompanied by the Register of the Parish with the entries in the very neat hand of the prelate.



A piece of King Edmund's Oak, which recently fell down in Hoxne Wood. Mr. Hasted observed that as some doubt had been cast even upon the existence of an oak to which such a tradition was attached, it would be gratifying to know that Sir Edward Kerrison, on whose grounds the interesting tree had stood, had stated in a letter to him, that for generations it had been considered the *royal* oak; that the country was full of legends and tales respecting it; and that its fall was considered to be quite an unhappy event. The arrow-head, with the piece of wood in which it was embedded, has been exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Mahon, the President, and no doubt seemed to be entertained on the subject. It was accompanied by the following notice:—

"King Edmund's Oak fell on the 11th September, 1848, apparently in the vigour of health; but the foliage this year was probably beyond the weight of the trunk to support. The trunk was shivered in the middle, and was 20 feet in circumference. The tree contained 17 loads of timber; the branches being the size of ordinary oaks, and spread over 28 yards in width. An enquiry from Bury being made respecting the arrows, search was immediately made in the trunk; about a man's height from the ground, when, in a sound piece of wood, an arrow-head or spike was found, covered a little more than a foot thick with sound material, the rest of the trunk being warted nearly two feet quite through the inside, and perfectly decayed, as saw dust. The annual ring, or layer, of this magnificent tree, is considered by competent judges to shew the growth of more than a thousand years. In Hoxne



OUR LADYE OF PITYE.

church there is still a poppy-head of a pew, with King Edmund's head, surrounded by a crown, supported by wolves' paws."

A piece of one of the trees forming the wall of the nave of the Anglo-Saxon Church of Greensted, in Essex, which it is believed was erected or used as a shrine for the reception of the corpse of St. Edmund, on its return to Bury from London, whither it had been removed for safety during the Danish invasions. It was accompanied by engraved representation of the church.

A locket containing a portion of hair which Mr. Hasted saw cut a few years since from the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1427, and was buried in the Abbatial Church of St. Edmund. The body was re-interred at the foot of the pillar in the grounds of J. Muskett, Esq.

A ring containing a portion of the hair of Mary Tudor, Queen of France, taken from her corpse when the leaden coffin in which it was interred in St. Mary's Church, Bury was opened. There can be no question as to the authenticity of this hair, it having been cut either by or in the presence of the Reader of the Parish, from whom Mr. Hasted inherited it.

Mr. S. Tymms observed that another lock of this hair, formerly in the possession of the Rev. George Ashby, of Barrow, was in the Bury and West Suffolk Museum, to which institution it had been presented by Mr. Deck; and several others were preserved in the town and neighbourhood. One lock, set in a plain gold locket, presented to Horace Walpole by Miss Fauquier, was sold, at the Strawberry Hill sale in 1842, to the Earl of Derby, for £2. 12s. 6d.

Another lock was presented to the Duchess Dowager of Portland, by the late Sir John Cullum, Bart., with an account, "as meagre," he writes to her Grace, "as the poor Queen's own skeleton," of this royal lady, and "the circumstances under which the coffin was opened." That part of the document which relates to the exhumation runs as follows* :—

"6th September, 1784. The Churchwardens of St. Mary's, at Bury St. Edmund's, designing to remove the altar monument to the French Queen, which stood in the north-east corner of the chancel, and obstructed the approach to the rails of the communion table in that part, myself and a few more had notice of it.

"The coffin rested on a plank within the tomb, not sunk into the ground; it was of lead, 6 feet 2 inches long, nearly of the shape of the body, with a coarse representation of the face, like the mummy coffins. Upon the breast, which had been smoothed and polished, was rudely scratched,

"Mary Quene
1553
of Ffraunc
Edmund H.

"Upon opening the coffin, the corpse appeared of a deep chestnut colour: it had been embalmed, as Sandford says, but the whole was become extremely moist, perhaps from a small incision that had been made in the coffin about fifteen years before, which, though soldered up again, had doubtless admitted a fresh mass of air. Whatever gums and resins had been used, they had lost their tenacity. The swathings were of coarse linen, and, as well as there extreme tenderness would suffer me to handle a piece of them, seemed to be at least tenfold; they had given way about the stomach, by which it appeared that the inside of the body had been filled up with some calcareous substance, doubtless to absorb any moisture that might exude. The sockets of the eyes were also filled with the same substance, as was also probably the cranium, if the brains had been taken out; but this was not examined, as very little disturbance was given to the royal remains. The hair was perfectly sound, retaining the original strength, and adhering very closely to the skull. It was of considerable length, some perhaps near two feet long, and of a beautiful golden colour, as was that of her mother at the time of her marriage. (See Mr. Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i. p. 51.) The teeth were all entire and even, both above and below.

"Some parts of the envelopes had perforations in them of about the size of a small knitting needle; if these were made by insects (as they have the appearance) the eggs of these insects must have been deposited either before the original closing of the coffin, or at its opening about fifteen years ago, before mentioned. In either case, it is a curious instance how animal life can exist without the renovation of air."

* Forster's Stowe Catalogue, Appx. p. 297.

At the sale of the Duchess of Portland's effects, this lock of hair passed into the hands of the Duke of Chandos, under the circumstances related in the following letter of the agent employed by his Grace to purchase it :—

“Margaret Street, May 8, 1786.

“My Lord Duke,

“The ringlet of the French Queen's hair, from which you are descended, the historical MS. account of her Majesty, and of the appearance of her body when the tomb was opened, together with Sir John Cullum's notes to the Duchess when he sent her the ringlet (which I required first of all to see, and to have with the lot), are now your Grace's own property in my possession, and which I as firmly believe to have been cut from the head of the Queen as I believe my own existence. Upon my making that observation immediately after the lot was knocked down to me, a gentleman who sat next to me replied, ‘Sir, that you may indeed, for I was with Sir John Cullum when he cut the hair off, as I did at the same time some for myself.’ The gentleman's name was Orde, nephew to the Master in Chancery of that name, and lives near Bedford Row. Now, my Lord, for the purchase your Grace gave me leave to go as far as twenty pounds. At first, there was a smart bidding, but I pushed boldly with a determined face that I would have it, and which I got for £6. 10s. If your Grace wishes to have them sent to Bath, I shall obey your commands, otherwise I shall keep the golden treasure at Castle Reynell, and venerate it with reverential regard each morning, till I deliver it into the hands of the ‘pious Æneas,’ whose commands no one receives with more pleasure, whose health, with that of his Lavinia, none more fervently wishes, than,

“My Lord Duke,

“Your Grace's most obedient, and most humble servant,

“RICHARD REYNELL.”

At the sale of the Duke of Buckingham's effects at Stowe, on September 13, 1848, this lock was sold for 7l. 10s. to Mr. Owen, of New Bond-street, London.

Of the colour of the hair there seems to have been a dispute. A MS. note of the Rev. George Ashby, of Barrow, in his copy of the “Description of Bury,” 1782, says “Her hair, which was in quantity, was the *high red* of a lady living in Bury in 1789, who has often been asked to part with a lock to be passed off for the Queen's. Miss Harmer, of Wattisfield, shewed me a lock, very clean and nice, a little curled, or in a ring [shape at the end]. It was certainly red and not auburn. Mr. Pate, attorney of Bury, assures me that he had some [which was cut off by Mr. Cooke, one of the then churchwardens] and that it was plainly of two colours, which he accounted for by the lower part lying immersed in pickle. He said one was of the colour of the lady's hair before mentioned.”

“The Queen (says Sir John Cullum's MS. account) died at the manor of Westhorpe, 25th June, 1553, and after being embalmed, lying in state, &c., was conducted to Bury with royal magnificence on the 21st July following, and buried in the monastery there on the next day.—(Sandford's Geneal. Hist.) Upon the dissolution of the monastery, but little more than six years afterwards, her tomb was probably the only one that was saved from the destruction that involved the abbey and its noble church, with all its monuments, in one common ruin. This preservation was doubtless owing to the influence of her royal brother, and of her husband. It was a plain altar monument of stone, with the upper slab of Pentworth marble, marked at each corner and at the centre with a small cross, which shows it was consecrated for an altar. It was removed to the north-east corner of the chancel of St. Mary's church, where it stood till September 6, 1784, as before mentioned. It was then taken down, and the coffin deposited in the same place, in a grave no deeper than was necessary for the slab to lie over it, level with the rest of the pavement.”

The altar tomb was first opened in 1731, when the churchwardens had a design to remove it, believing it to be only a cenotaph; but on the then discovery that it contained the coffin of the royal lady, they abandoned their intention. In 1758, the Rev. Dr. Symonds caused the tomb to be repaired at his own expence, and placed on its western face the inscribed marble tablet which is now let into the north wall of the chancel; but which, on the removal of the tomb in 1784, was placed in one of the panels of the tasteless wood-work which then existed at the back of the communion table. The stone which surmounted the altar tomb, and had originally been an altar stone, as indicated by the five crosses yet remaining on it, still indicates the spot where the royal remains lie.

A portion of the hair of King Edward the IVth, taken by Mr. Joseph Alam from his coffin, discovered in the Chapel Royal at Windsor; a few hairs from the head of Sir Isaac Newton; an engraved ring, found near the Gaol in Bury, representing the "Man of Sorrows;" and a Memorial Ring, with the Death's Head, and date 1703, found at Rede, were also exhibited by Mr. Hasted.

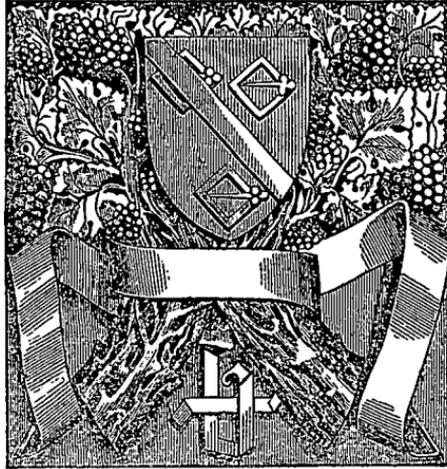
The Rev. H. Creed exhibited the original "Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, &c.," taken by the Minister and Inhabitants of Mellis, on the 10th March, 1642, according to the ordinance of Parliament," with the signatures of Mr. Robert Harris, the intruded Minister, and of the principal parishioners.

Mr. Creed also exhibited a cotemporary copy of an Act of Parliament passed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, for the protection of grain from hares, conies, weasels, &c.

The Rev. C. J. P. Eyre exhibited a view of the interior of St. Mary's Church, Bury, in water colours; and a carved panel, an interesting remnant of the elaborately enriched chantry chapel of John Baret, at the end of the south nave aisle of the same church. For the use of the subjoined representation, with that of the Lady of Pity Medal, the Society is indebted to the publishers of Tymms's History of St. Mary's Church.

Mr. Sparke exhibited some fine specimens of carved work in three panels of a coffer, or chest.

Mr. Hodson exhibited a carved cove cornice of the 15th century, which had probably been the cornice of a rood screen; a crowned head from Cavenham Church; one of the carved corner figures from the house on the site of that now occupied by Mr. Grayson, Cornhill; and a stone Norman capital, from a house by the side of the old Cock Inn, Risbygate Street.



A carved post, formerly attached to a house at the corner of Abbeygate Street and Low Baxter Street, representing some characters in the pageantries of the people of the 15th century, was exhibited by permission of Mr. Hunter.

The attention of the meeting was also directed to a specimen of the *misereres*, or falling seats, prevalent in the choirs of old conventual and collegiate churches, which had been presented to the Bury Museum, by Mr. W. T. Jackson. The design represents a Fox in a pulpit preaching to a flock of geese; a fox running off with a goose, &c.

Papers were read by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, on the site of the old Manor House, Ickworth; and by the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, B. D., on the Origin of the Duchy of Clarence, the county of Clare, and the Clarenceux King at Arms.

It was then resolved that an application be made to the Marquess of Bristol, President, to give his permission that discreet researches may be made to ascertain the plan and extent of the antient Abbey of St. Edmund: such researches to be prosecuted under the direction of a Committee approved by his Lordship.

It was also resolved that the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society be invited to meet the members of this Institute, at the Meeting to be held at Thetford, in the ensuing year.

BURY, MARCH 15, 1849.

The Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

This being the Annual Meeting, the Secretary read the Report of the Committee, as follows:—

“The Committee in presenting their first report have the gratification of being able to state that the Institute is progressing even beyond their hopes at the time of its establishment. There are now 157 members; a large number when the time that the Institute has been established is considered; but the Committee trust that when its objects and proceedings become more generally known, the number of members will be even more largely increased.

“The General Quarterly Meetings, of which three have been held—two at Bury and one at Clare, were numerous attended and well supplied with papers and objects for exhibition. The meeting at Clare the Committee would adduce as a proof of the advantage of not confining the meetings to one locality. The attendance of members on that occasion was very large; the exhibition various and extensive; and the pre-existing love of archæology has thereby been so fostered as to induce a hope that ere long the history and antiquities of that town, so intimately connected with our national annals, will be fully elucidated and published under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Wightman, a member of the Institute. For the ensuing year arrangements are in progress for meetings at Ixworth in the month of June, and at Thetford in September. At the latter place the Committee hope to have the pleasure of meeting the archæologists of the county of Norfolk; the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society having cordially responded to the invitation which the last General Meeting directed to be made to them.

“The Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude a liberal donation of 20*l.* from the Marquess of Bristol, President of the Institute; and of 10*l.* from Sir T. R. Gage, Bart., one of its Vice-Presidents, who, with a view to promote the formation of a Library of Suffolk Topography and Archæology in connection with the Institute, has also presented copies of the valuable works of the late Mr. Gage Rokewood. Several other books, documents, and illustrations have been presented; and the Committee trust that the zeal and liberality of the members will enable them to realize their desire of making the Institute a common depository for all records, of whatever kind, connected with the district of the Society. A few antiquarian specimens have been presented; and through the kindness of Messrs. Jackson, Sparke, and Holmes, of Mr. Borton, the Rev. C. R. Manning, and Mr. W. S. Fitch, the Committee are in possession of casts of more than 500 seals connected with the Monastic, Baronial, Corporate, and Personal History of the County of Suffolk.

“The offices of Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary are submitted to annual election.

“The members of the Committee who retire agreeably to Rule 7, are the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, W. B. Donne, Esq., and the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre. These gentlemen are eligible for re-election.

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

“III. The annual subscription to be due on the 1st instead of the 16th of March.

“VI. To erase the words *on the 16th of March.*

“X. To substitute the following, ‘All the affairs of the Institute shall be under the direction and management of the Committee, except so far as they are otherwise provided for by any of these rules and regulations.’

“XI. To erase Rule XI. and to add to Rule XII. ‘The March Meeting to be the Annual Meeting, to elect Officers; to revise the Rules; and to receive a report from the Committee on the affairs of the Society.’

“To add the following Rule as Rule XII. ‘Each member may introduce a lady to the General Meetings.’

“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 56*l.* 5*s.*; and that the sum of 41*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* has been expended, leaving a balance in hand of 14*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*”

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, March 1, 1849.

DR.	£. s. d.	CR.	£. s. d.
Subscriptions received	26 5 0	Printing Part I. of Proceedings	8 10 0
Donation from the Marquess of Bristol	20 0 0	Rules, Notices, &c. ...	5 9 6
Ditto, Sir T. R. Gage, Bart. ...	10 0 0	Engraving Wood Cuts	1 15 0
		Stationery	1 16 11
		Books for Institute Library.....	1 1 0
		Casts of near 600 Suffolk Seals	4 6 0
		Case for Antiquities, &c.	11 7 0
		Expenses of Meetings	2 8 0
		Postage, Parcels, Porterage, &c.	4 14 5
		Balance in hands of Treasurer	14 17 1
	£56 5 0		£56 5 0

It was unanimously resolved—

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Johnson :

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. Dr. Jackson :

II. "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."

On the motion of the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, seconded by the Rev. N. P. Lathbury :

III. "That the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, W. B. Donne, Esq., and the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, with the best thanks of the Institute for their services during the past year."

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Donne :

IV. "That the thanks of the Institute be given to the Bury and West Suffolk Public Library, and to Mr. N. S. Hodson, for their liberality in allowing the Institute to use their respective rooms for General Meetings, and Meetings of Committee."

The following presents were announced :—

Carved corner post, with the arms of Bury Abbey (three crowns) supported by wolves; by Mr. Chapman, builder, of St. John's-street, through Mr. S. Tymms.

Drawings of fonts in Cavendish and Pentlow Churches; by Mr. Tyssen Yelloly.

Rubbings of the brasses of Sir Robert de Bures (ob. 1302) and his daughter Alice, both in Acton Church: by Col. Baker.

Antient rapier; by Mr. C. Baker, formerly of Ashen Hall.

Certificate of Steward of Honor of Clare; by Mr. S. W. Stevens.

A bronze celt, with loop and ridge, found in Barrow fields; by Mr. Wilson, of Gazely, through Mr. Horace Barker.

Description of three Peg Tankards, and Account of the Norman Tower; by Mr. S. Tymms.

Spur, found on the Fornham side of Tayfen; key, of the 17th century from a house in Bury; and a copy of Consultationes de variorum Morborvm, &c., printed in 1557; by the Rev. M. Armstrong.

View of Ampton Church, and rubbings of two inscriptions on the bells therein; by Mr. Page, accompanied by an historical account of the edifice.

Rev. J. W. Donaldson exhibited a copy of a curious book, entitled the "Complete English Schoolmaster," written by Mr. Coote, the third Head Master at the Bury Grammar School, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, from 1596 to 1604, and read some extracts therefrom, illustrative of the then system of teaching the English language.

The Rev. H. Creed exhibited a rubbing of the brass of Thomas Delamere, Abbot of St. Alban's (ob. 1396), from the Abbey church at St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, the finest ecclesiastical brass in England; and a rubbing of the brass on the altar tomb of Sir William de Burgate (1409), and Alionara, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Visdeloo, in Burgate church, Suffolk, both taken off by the Rev. T. Tuck, of Wortham; an emblazoned pedigree, from the conquest, of the Bell family, of Beaupré, and Wallington Hall, Norfolk, with their alliances with West Suffolk families, viz., Ashfield, of Stowlangtoft; Fotheringay, of Brockley; Wiseman, of Great Thornham;

Peyton, of Peyton Hall, Boxford; Wright, of Sutton Hall, Bradfield Combust, &c.; and a cinerary urn found, with many others (all of which were entirely destroyed) and ornaments of brass, in the cutting of the Eastern Union Railway at Finningham.

Mr. Jackson exhibited a rental of lands in Coney Weston, held of the Abbot and Chapter of Bury, A. D. 1435.

Mr. Donne exhibited a variety of gold, silver, and copper English and foreign coins; a silver watch of the 17th century; and an almanack of the year 1659.

Mr. Tymms exhibited two French silver medallions, with loops, of St. Roche and the Blessed Virgin; a medal struck in commemoration of the acquittal of Abp. Sancroft, who was educated at Bury School, and the seven Bishops, who had been committed to the Tower by King James II. for refusing to allow the declaration for liberty of conscience to be read in their Churches; and rubbings (chiefly metallic) of twenty-six monumental brasses, from Churches in London, Kent, Middlesex, &c., taken off by Mr. J. C. Ford, of London:—

From Fulham.—Margaret Hornebolt, 1529, a lozenge-shaped Flemish brass.

From St. Luke's, Chelsea.—Lady Guildford and children.

From Lambeth.—Lady Catherine Howard, 1535; Thomas Clere, Esq., 1545.

From Cobham, Kent.—Sir John de Cobham, 1365; Margaret de Cobham, 1375; John Spottle, priest, 1498; Sir Nicholas Hawbeck, 1407, with canopy; Rauf de Cobham, Esq., 1402.

From St. Martin, Outwich, London.—Nicholas Wotton, Rector, 1482.

From St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London.—John Berrie, 1586.

From St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—Thomas Wylliams, gent. and wife, 1495; Robert Rochester, 1514; civilian and wife, 1460; John Leuensthorp, Esq., 1510; a lady, 1540.

From Enfield.—Joyce Lady Tiptoft, 1446, with fine triple canopy; William Smith and wife, 1592.

From St. Andrew Undershaft, London.—Simon Bvrton and wives, 1593; Nicholas Leveson and wife, 1560.

From St. Margaret's, Westminster.—Cole and his wife, 1597.

From Alhallow's, Barking.—Roger James Brewer, 1592; John Bacon and wife, 1437; Andrew Evyngen and wife, 1535 (Flemish); William Thinne, Esq., and wife, 1546; Christopher Dawson and wives, 1518.

Mr. S. Tymms also exhibited, by permission of Mr. R. Simpson, the enriched cover of a leaden pix, taken from a stone coffin at Crowland Abbey.

Mr. Page exhibited a copy of the Book of Common Prayer printed agreeably to the Act of Uniformity 14 Car. II.; being one of the very few which have attached to the last page the written certificate, signed by seven Commissioners appointed by Letters Patent to examine and compare this copy with the original, and attest the same as a true and perfect copy.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Adey Repton, on the subject of Fonts: "Octagon Norman Fonts (he writes) are very rarely to be met with; there is a curious one at Drayton, near Norwich (see *Archæologia*, vol. xvi.) The font at Bradfield, near Bury, is deserving of close examination; its square bason and billet ornaments at the bottom denote the true Norman font; but the quatrefoil ornaments upon it appear to have been recarved about the time of Henry VII. The rich canopies, or ornamented covers, are of later date than the fonts themselves. I do not recollect seeing any early example of them. The earliest I have met with is a beautiful one at Elsing, in Norfolk, which appears to be of the time of Edward III."

Mr. C. R. Smith, Honorary Secretary to the British Archæological Association, in a letter to Mr. S. Tymms, in reference to the remains from the Coomb barrow exhibited at the Clare Meeting, on September 14, 1848, doubts whether "they can be assigned to a much earlier period than the fifth century. That they are Saxon is even less doubtful, and I need only refer you to the *Nenia* of Douglas, and to the museums of Dr. Faussett, Mr. Rolfe, and Lord Albert Conyngham, to confirm this opinion. Our Journal also contains accounts of many discoveries made in the county of Kent of Saxon remains, which closely resemble those from Coomb. May not the copper vessel be a kind of basin, rather than an urn? The swords in iron, of about 30 inches in length, are almost always found in the Saxon graves; never in the British, Roman, or Romano-British." A representation of these two articles is annexed by permission of Mr. Boreham.

A communication was then read from Mr. J. B. Armstead, on some excavations at Clare Castle, since the visit of the Institute.