Icklingham and Mildenhall, June 5, 1851.—C. J. Fox Bunbury, Esq., President for the day.

The company met at the house of J. Gwilt, Esq., Icklingham, where that gentleman had arranged in one room a variety of Roman antiquities found at Icklingham, and in another a collection of Saxon weapons and ornaments, from the adjoining parish of West Stow.

The paper by Sir Henry E. Bunbury, Bart., on the nature of the Roman occupation at Icklingham, which is printed in p. 250, was here read.

The Secretary then gave a brief explanation of the Saxon relics exhibited by Mr. Gwilt, and called attention to the fact that relics of the Anglo-Saxon period had been found in Icklingham, while on the Heath in the adjoining parish of Stow, and near to the site of the Roman camp at Icklingham, Saxon antiquities alone are found; leading to the belief that the two races were here in opposition to each other. The number of skeletons found, and the nature of the objects discovered with them, he observed, showed that Stow Heath must have been for a considerable time used as a burial place. The relics consist of urns rudely designed, and formed by hand out of black earth; bosses of shields, and spears of iron, &c.; bronze fibulae and clasps, with fragments of cloth adhering to them; and beads. The latter are numerous, and principally of amber; but some are of glass, of various colours, and others of baked earth painted. Some of a black colour have the zig-zag ornament in white. A few of polished white pebble have also been met with, and one of jet. With a number of very small amber beads were found small glass triplet beads, and four Roman small brass coins pierced as if to be worn with the beads. Among the bronze articles were a few pieces resembling one figured in the last No. of the Institute’s Proceedings; the use of which is as yet unknown.

Owing to the quantity of rain that had fallen, the party were unable to proceed to the site of the Roman camp or station; but went at once to the church of All Saints, where Mr. E. K. Bennet read a paper, pointing out the details most worthy of notice; among which the fine Early English scroll-work in iron on the church chest, the decorated chancel pavement, and some remains of stained glass excited particular notice. Mr. I. Deck submitted to the consideration of the meeting the suggestion that the Purbeck and Petworth marble had been considered with an ecclesiastical veneration, or that some peculiar idea of sanctity was symbolized by it, as there was not a sacred edifice in England without possessing this marble in the form of tomb, credence table, font, or decoration. This opinion, he observed, was strengthened by the fact that it is found in parts of the country very distant from the source of the marble, and to which it could only have been brought by much labour and expense; that it has been used when marble superior in beauty, durability, and facility of working was to be had on the spot; and that ancient wills contain many directions that “a covering or tomb should be made of sacred marble from Purbeck.”

The company then took a passing glance at the church of St. James, and proceeded to Mildenhall, where, through the kindness of C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., they were permitted to meet in the old dining hall of the Manor House, formerly the seat of the Norths and the Hanmers. The hall was hung round with rubbings of fine brasses, from the extensive collection of J. Holmes, Esq., and in a glass case in the centre, and on other tables, was a large and extremely curious assemblage of antiquities, chiefly found in the immediate neighbourhood, or in illustration of them.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a variety of relics which had been discovered in Mildenhall, including two vessels of clay, containing Roman coins, and a portion of a third, likewise containing coins rusted into a mass; a javelin head of iron, found perforating the collar bone of a skeleton, buried in a chalk pit near Hollywell Bow. Sir Henry conjectured, as to the vessels with coins, that it was customary
in the Roman armies to keep money, in determined quantities for the pay of the soldiers, in clay pots of the coarsest manufacture, and having very small mouths, which were sealed up; and that when the coin was required the pot was broken. This mode of keeping coin of small value, Sir Henry was informed, still prevails, or did till lately, in some parts of Holland.*

E. H. Bunbury, Esq., M.P., exhibited an interesting collection of fibulae and other bronzes from Italy.

The Rev. Samuel Banks exhibited:—Four flint celts, found in Mildenhall Fen, Undeley Common, Eriswell Common, and Eriswell Lode. A very small bronze celt, found at Mildenhall. An oval stone hammer. A cinerary urn with burnt bones. A small sun-baked vessel, with two Roman coins, found at Mildenhall. A portion of a Roman mill-stone, of lava, found at Mildenhall. A curious shaped stone, supposed to have been used for triturating or rubbing on another, found in Ireland. Two bronze dishes, found with a third one within the other; a bronze winged figure, holding a bunch of flowers over the head; and a dagger with ivory handle, found in Mildenhall Fen. A number of Roman silver and brass coins, found in Mildenhall and in Icklingham. A string of glass beads, with bracelets, from Kenny Hill, Mildenhall. A string of clay beads, with a Saxon fibula, a Roman coin, and a portion of British (?) pottery, from Hollywell Row, Mildenhall. A number of amber and glass beads, including one of large size, three Saxon fibulae, and two pairs of clasps. Part of a bronze sword, the iron pommel of a sword, and sundry bronze instruments, ornaments, &c., found in Mildenhall. A spear head and a dagger of iron, from Wilberton, in the Isle of Ely. Ancient Flax mill. Leather mug. Ancient key, Mildenhall. Ancient Chinese seals, medals, coins, &c., and spear heads. Brass spur, from a house in the Market Place, Mildenhall. Ancient watch case, studded with silver. Deed of transfer of land, at Haddenham, Isle of Ely, with seal, date 1397.

Mr. Warren exhibited:—A gold seal, with antique cornelian of Hercules and Iole. A gold ring, of filigree pattern, of Saxon workmanship, found in Essex. A beautiful gold ring, of the 15th century, with the legend + REX. EST. AYA., and a flower, each of a different form, between the words; found near Wymondham, in Norfolk. A silver thumb ring, with an antique figure, engraved on a light blue stone, set in gold; found at Wymondham. A silver twisted thumb ring, with a merchant's mark, found near Wymondham. A silver gilt ring, with the words + AVB MARIA GRA., and a raised partition between each letter. A brass thumb ring, with I. H. C., in letters of the time of Hen. III; found near Wymondham. A brass ring, with a T., of the time of Hen. III, having a crown over it; found near Newmarket. A brass ring, made as a buckle and strap, and the legend Mater Dei Memanto; found near Wymondham. A brass ring, with the letter R., of the time of Hen. III, found on the site of the old Globe theatre, London. A toothpick, of silver, found at Ipswich. A Roman bronze pin, with a glass head, found at Pakenham. A lead bulla of Pope Innocentius VI., found at Pakenham. An ornamented bronze handle of a chest, with the rivets, by which it had been fixed in the wood; found at Pakenham. A bronze weight, found at Pakenham—on one side is represented a lion passant, and on the other a castle, from which it is suggested that it might have been a weight belonging to the city of Norwich. It weighs exactly seven ounces avoirdupois. An inscription runs round on both sides, but very few letters are sufficiently distinct to be deciphered. A very fine long brass celt, found at Attleborough. Two hollow celts, one found at Caston, in Norfolk, and the other at Thetford. A large bronze fibula, of the Saxon period, found in Ixworth.

Mr. I. Deck, of Cambridge, exhibited:—Theumbo or boss of a Saxon shield and iron spear head, both remarkably perfect and fine in shape. The umbo still possessed the bronze rivets which are rare to meet with. These relics were found about two years since at Streetway-hill, in the parish of Wilbraham, within a few feet of

* Archeologia, vol. xxv., where Sir Henry Bumbury has described other interesting objects of antiquity, found at Mildenhall, that have been irrecoverably lost.
QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

the remarkably fine skeleton of large stature, with the "crown" and an amber and other curious beads of rude workmanship, which are now deposited in the "British Room" of the British Museum. Amongst other curious relics Mr. Deck exhibited an amulet found in a Roman Villa at Comberton excavated by him. It is a perforated piece of meteoric iron, supposed, from the use made of it, that it was seen to fall. Also a most curious display of twenty-two domestic articles, made of a soft metal containing tin, and variously shaped, the use and age of which are at present in obscurity; but conjectured to be of the Anglo-Saxon period. They were found in Burwell Fen on the original soil of clay, beneath a covering of peat soil nearly 5 feet thick. From the position in which they were found it would appear as if a sudden catastrophe had come on, and compelled the party then using them to abandon them. A stamp for imprinting the Potter's name, fibulae, armlets, and pottery, all from Suffolk.

The Rev. C. H. Bennet exhibited a number of Roman coins found in this and the neighbouring counties.

Mr. H. Barker exhibited the half of a quern, of pudding stone, found at Glemsford.

W. Mills, Esq., exhibited a Nurembergh counter or jetton, found at St. Saxham. The Rev. H. Hasted exhibited a leaden sign of St. Edmund, with a crown and the letters TOVE. The Secretary exhibited sulphur casts of the royal and great seals of King Edward the Confessor, Oliver Cromwell, and William the Fourth, and a cast from the great medal of Charles the First; a bronze-gilt fibula, a pair of clasps, and four Roman coins found at Stowe Heath; and several Roman coins found at Icklingham.

The chair having been taken by Mr. Bunbury, the following presents were announced as having been made to the Society since their last meeting.


Proceedings of the Numismatic Society in the session of 1849-50.—Presented by the Society.

Bronze matrix of a seal; by Mr. Pace.

A fragment of a quern, of pudding stone, dug up at Newton; by J. H. P. Oakes, Esq.

Notes on Saxon Sepulchral Remains found at Fairford, Gloucestershire; by C. B. Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. Member, who also presented a medal in bronze, struck to commemorate the first archaeological congress held in this country, and the following nine Suffolk tokens, of the 18th century:—

Bury penny: Obv. head of "Charles Marquis Cornwallis:" Rev. figure of fame standing amid military trophies, holding a wreath in right hand, and blowing a trumpet: On rim "Value one penny at P. Deck's, Post Office, Bury, 1794."

Bury halfpenny: Obv. the Abbey Gateway: Rev. an open book, "Payable at Rackham's Circulating Library, Angel Hill, Bury;" and around the rim, "Or at Leatherdale's, Harleston, Norfolk."

Bury halfpenny: Obv. on a wreath a dexter hand holding an auctioneer's hammer; underneath, 1795; and above, "Going a going:" Rev. figure of mounted yeoman; underneath, "First Troop;" around, "Loyal Suffolk Yeomanry:" On rim, "God save the King and Constitution."
VISIT TO ELY CATHEDRAL.

"Hoxne and Hartismere Suffolk Loyal Yeomanry Cavalry;" centre as in last coin; date, 1795: Rev. dismounted yeoman, "Pro aris et focis."

Bungay halfpenny, 1796, double token.

Ditto single.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and presents.

The Secretary then read a paper descriptive of the church of Mildenhall, (see p. 269), after which the company adjourned to the church. On leaving the church some of the party returned to the Manor House to finish their inspection of the temporary museum, and to visit the tapestried chamber; while others availed themselves of the Rev. S. Banks's invitation to view the many curious objects collected during his chaplaincy at Canton. In the evening the Members dined together at the Bell Inn, C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., in the chair.

VISIT TO ELY CATHEDRAL, SEPT. 4, 1851.

The company were received under the central tower by the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely, and G. G. Scott, Esq., architect to the Cathedral. After some observations from Mr. Scott on the plan and arrangement of the Cathedral, pointing out the periods at which additions had been made, the Very Reverend the Dean read from the Anglia Saera an account of the fall of the old Norman central tower and of the erection of the present beautiful lantern, and then kindly conducted the visitors over the Cathedral, pointing out and explaining, as they proceeded, the many curious details and historical associations of this most interesting edifice, in which labour of love he was assisted by Mr. Scott. At the close of the inspection the Institute assembled in the Library, where the Very Reverend the Dean, having been called to the chair, expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome the Members of the Institute to this site of archieological studies, and briefly addressed them on the importance of the restorations then going on in the Cathedral to the study of the arts, on the propriety of preserving the original style of the age in which the different portions were executed, and not destroying any production of our ancestors, as in them the history of a nation was comprised.

The Rev. Lord A. Hervey then moved:—

"That the best thanks of the Institute are due and are hereby acknowledged to the Dean and Chapter of Ely, for their kind permission to inspect the beautiful Cathedral and the interesting remains of the antient conventual buildings; and especially to the Very Reverend the Dean, for his courteous attention and for the curious and instructive information which he has so kindly imparted."

The motion having been seconded by the Rev. Henry Creed, was put by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, and unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of the Institute were also unanimously voted to G. G. Scott, Esq., for his kind attention.

The Company then separated, some to view the beautiful little chapel known as Prior Crauden's chapel, and the curious architectural remains preserved in the several prebendal houses, &c.; and others proceeded to the Episcopal Palace, where they were received and entertained in the most courteous and hospitable manner by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely.

After partaking of an elegant collation, the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, V.P., on the part of the Institute, expressed their thanks to his Lordship for his most hospitable entertainment.

The Lord Bishop of Ely expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive the Institute on this occasion, and then, in the most kind and condescending manner, conducted his guests over the palace, and pointed out the many treasures of art which by his Lordship's taste and judgment have been there assembled.

A copy of the Guide to the Cathedral, prepared for the use of the visitors, will be delivered to each Member of the Institute.
Bury St. Edmund's, Dec. 11th, 1851.—James Sparke, Esq., in the Chair.

The following presents were announced as having been received since the last meeting:

A brass medallion calendar of John Powell, Birmingham, for 1773; by Mr. J. Johnson.


A pint pewter tankard of the 17th century, curiously ornamented with birds and flowers; by Mrs. Lines.

Impressions in gutta percha from a small gold bulla or pendant ornament found at Palgrave, near Diss, in 1851; from the Rev. C. R. Manning. It is formed of several rings of gold wire or filigree soldered together, and encircling a little globe in the centre. The loop for suspension is formed by a narrow strip of gold, which passes across the reverse side of the ornament, to which it is soldered in the centre, and at the lower extremity where it was turned back, so as (in its present state) not to project beyond the margin of the circle. As, however, it is broken off square at this lower extremity, the original adjustment of that part is uncertain. Mr. Manning considers this curious little pendant, now in his possession, to be of the Saxon period. It seems to be of the same class as the pendants found in tumuli in Kent (Douglas, Nenia, pl. 10, 21). A beautiful example, discovered by Lord Loundesborough, is given in Akerman's Archæol. Index, pl. xvii. fig. 13.*

Mr. Manning also presented an impression of a silver seal of the 14th century, with the words SIGILLV ROBERTI DE PEWYCHE.

A drawing of the seal of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of John Ray, at Cheveley; by Mr. E. K. Bennett.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Nos. 26, 27; by the Society.

Annual Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society; by the Society.

Collectanea Antiqua, Part VI.; by the Author, Mr. C. R. Smith, who also presented a plaster cast from a thin plate of lead, with Anglo-Saxon inscription, found in the Abbey Grounds, Bury St. Edmund's. Of this plate Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A., obligingly communicated the following account, which was read at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 28th, 1850:—

The original is a thin plate of lead, with three holes on one side, which, from the fact of one of the leaden rings still remaining, evidently served for joints or fastenings. The inscription, in Anglo-Saxon characters, or more correctly speaking in the Latin characters used by the Anglo-Saxons, is as follows:—

_Ic Aelfric mune & messe-preost weareth ascend on Æthelredes dege cyninges from Ælfega bishop, Æthelwoldes etter-gengan, to sumumynstre the is Cernel. Tha bearn me on mode, ic trewege thurh Gods gife, theetic thas._

And is thus rendered by Mr. Wright in English:

I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwald, to a certain minster (or monastery) which is (called) Cernel. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this . . . .

A little knowledge of Anglo-Saxon literature, Mr. Wright observes, will enable us to recognize in these lines the opening of Alfric's preface to his first collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, which in the text that has come down to us stands thus:—

_Ic Ælfric munuc & messe-preost, swa ioac tvaccn thoms swilcum hadum gebyrige, wearth ascend on Æthelredes dege cyninges frem Ælfega biscope, Aethelwoldes etter-gengan, to sumumynstre the is Cernel gehaten, thurh Æthelmares bene thas thegenes his gebyr and goodays sind gebwar cuthe. Tha bearn me on mode io truwige thurh Gods gife, thac ic thas boe of Ledenum gereorde to Engliscyre spræce awenende: i. e._

* Archaeological Journal, vol. ix. p. 107, where is an engraving of Mr. Manning's pendant.
I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, although more weakly than for such order is fitting, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster which is called Cernel, at the prayer of Athetmere the thane, whose birth and goodness are known everywhere. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this book turn from the Latin language into the English tongue.'

It thus appears evident, Mr. Wright adds, that this plate of lead has been the outside board (if one may use such a term) of a MS. of Alfric's Homilies, and that the English Preface was commenced on the cover, and continued, he supposes, on the first page of the vellum of the manuscript itself, for there is no inscription or ornament on the reverse of the plate. It is unique, and a curious sample of Anglo-Saxon binding. The title is written in Runic characters; the first line seems to be 'Tha Bok of' and the second conjecturally 'Alfric speaks or says.'

Athelwold and Alfeah, Mr. Wright observes, were successive Bishops of Winchester; Alfric (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) was sent by the latter bishop to be abbot of the newly-founded Abbey of Cern in 988 or 990, and there translated his first volume of Homilies, of which this is the commencement of the preface in 990.

This curious relic has been recently purchased by Lord Londesborough, and is now deposited in his lordship's valuable Collection of Antiquities. It had been in the possession of the gentleman from whom Lord Londesborough purchased it some years, and he bought it of a labourer at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, who found it while excavating in the Abbey Grounds. This appears to be all that is known of its history.

Mr. Sparke exhibited casts in plaster, gilt and coloured, of the signs of St. James—the staff, the wallet, and the cockle-shell—from the west front of St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, exhibited a silver ring, found at Ixworth, supposed to be unique, and a blue glass pentagonal bead, one inch in length and \frac{3}{4} of an inch across, found at Stowe Heath, both of the Saxon period; a small brass coin of Cunobeline, found at Icklingham; and another British coin, formerly in the collection of Lord Thurlow; an impression of a seal found near Ixworth, with the inscription + NVL NEME: VEIE: KI*: NEME: CERN:

Mr. Simpson exhibited a MS. volume of letters by Samuel Pepys, the diarist, relating to the Mathematical Foundation of Christ's Hospital, London, and to the examinations of the mathematical boys, of which, as President of the Royal Society, he had the charge.

Mr. H. Turner exhibited a memorial ring of fine gold, inscribed on the inside, "Prepared be to follow me. D.;" dug up on some land belonging to him on the north side of the Hospital-road, Bury.

Mr. Fenton exhibited silver coins of William the Conqueror, found in Mill-lane, Bury; John, Edward, and Henry II., of England, and Alexander of Scotland; Roman coins of Faustina, Antoninus Pius, &c.; 2 Grecian coins, and a purse stretcher found at Mildenhall.

Mr. Hodson exhibited a quarter noble of Edward III., dug up in the Botanic Gardens, Bury St. Edmund's:—Obv. EDWAR. DEI. GRAC. ANGEL. D.; Rev. EXALTATIVM. IN. GLORIA.

The Secretary exhibited an impression of the seal of the Incorporation of Guardians of Bury St. Edmund's: design, Charity giving a poor man a handful of wool to spin. A Masonic halfpenny, 1790. A small copper medallion of Queen Charlotte, 1778. A mortar of mixed metal, having, within an oval, on a wreath a stag's head erased, with a snake in its mouth, found in Soham Fen. Halfpenny published by Thomas Spence, London, and inscribed to the Advocates of the Rights of Man:—Obv. a pig trampling over crowns and mitres, &c. An iron guard of a fowling-piece, dug up in the Vine-fields, Bury, inscribed in three lines on gold setting, MIGL. ZEGA. BRA. A small bronze ornament found at Stow Heath. This ornament is engraved in Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua," as an object the use of which was then unknown; but Mr. Smith has since obtained a sketch of a similar article found near Dieppe, and now in the collection of Monsieur P. J. Feret, of Dieppe, which shows that it was affixed to the hoop of a pail.

MIRYST. EDMOND's, MARCH 25th, 1852.—The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Arthur
Hervey, V.P., in the Chair.

This being the Annual Meeting, the following report of the Committee was read:

"The Committee have to report the continued success of the Institute. The printed "Proceedings" show so clearly the extent and utility of the Society's operations, that it is unnecessary here to dwell upon them. The Committee, however, cannot but refer with much satisfaction to the visit of the Institute, in September last, to Ely Cathedral. On this occasion the Dean and Chapter threw open to inspection every part of the Cathedral and all that is curious in the Collegiate residences; the very reverend the Dean, assisted by Mr. G. G. Scott, the architect entrusted with the extensive and judicious restorations that have been made and still are in progress, kindly pointed out and explained the many interesting features of the fabric; and the Lord Bishop, in the most courteous and kind manner, extended to the visitors the liberal hospitalities of the Palace. A copy of the Guide or Handbook to the Cathedral, prepared for this visit, will be delivered to each Member with the forthcoming part of the Proceedings.

"For the ensuing year arrangements are in progress for meetings at Stowmarket and Haughley, in June; and at Lavenham and Melford in September.*

"The invitation which you directed to be sent to the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, to hold their next East Anglian Congress in Bury St. Edmund's, was presented by Mr. J. H. P. Oakes and the Rev. C. Manning, at the Congress held at Bristol. It was very favourably received, but it is feared that arrangements previously contemplated will prevent for some years the realization of your wishes.

"The Committee desire to express their acknowledgments to the Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford Hall, for his liberal donation of Saxon antiquities, recently discovered on his estate at Stow Heath; and which are now upon the table; and to those gentlemen who have contributed papers to be read or objects to be exhibited at the General Meetings; or have presented specimens to the Museum, or copies of their own works to the library of Archeology and Suffolk Topography which the Committee is anxious to form.

"A fifth part of the "Proceedings" has been issued during the year, and a sixth will shortly be ready for delivery.

"The offices of Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, are submitted to annual election. The Committee would recommend the addition of the Lord Bishop of Ely, and the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely, to the Vice-Presidents.

"The following Members of the Committee retire, agreeably to Rule VII., but are eligible for re-election: the Rev. C. Bennet, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Donne, and the Rev. C. P. Eyre. The Committee recommend the election of Mr. N. S. Hodson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Donne.

"For permission to hold the General Meetings in the Council Chamber, at the Guildhall, and the Committee Meetings in the Library of the Botanic Gardens, the thanks of the Institute are due to the Trustees of the Guildhall Feoffment and to Mr. N. S. Hodson.

"The report of the Treasurer shews that the income of the Institute for the past year has been £48. 17s. 6d.; and that the sum of £66. 3s. 1d. has been expended, leaving a balance against the Society of £16. 15s. 7d. This balance, it will be seen, is not occasioned by an increased expenditure, but has arisen solely from non-punctuality in the payment of the subscriptions. A portion of the arrears has since been received; but as it is desirable to know as soon as may be in the year the state of their funds, the Committee would request each member to transmit his subscription, due on the first of March, to the Treasurer, at his earliest convenience.

* Circumstances have occurred since this meeting, to necessitate the postponement of the visit to Stowmarket till the ensuing September; and of the meeting at Melford, till the September of 1853.
THE ANNUAL MEETING.

TREASURER’S ACCOUNT.

1st March, 1852.

Dr. | £. s. d. | Cr. | £. s. d.
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Subscriptions, 1851 | 35 6 0 | Balance due | 8 11 3
" 1850 | 7 1 0 | Printing Part V. | 23 14 6
" 1849 | 2 10 0 | Ely Guide | 4 0 0
" 1848 | 0 5 0 | Notices, &c. | 3 1 6
Proceedings sold | 2 10 0 | Engravings | 10 0 3
Ely Guide sold | 1 15 6 | Stationery, Books, &c. | 2 9 0
Balance due | 16 15 7 | Expenses of Meetings | 8 18 9
Postage, Parcels, &c. | | | 5 7 10
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£66 3 1 | £66 3 1

It was unanimously resolved.—
On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Henry Creed;
I. That the Report now read be adopted and printed with the Proceedings of the Institute.

On the motion of the Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth, seconded by the Rev. T. L. Clarkson;
II. That the best thanks of the Institute are due to the Most Honorable the Marquess of Bristol, the President, the Vice-Presidents, and the Treasurer and Secretary, who are hereby requested to continue their valuable services; and that the Lord Bishop of Ely and the Very Reverend the Dean of Ely be elected additional Vice-Presidents.

On the motion of Mr. Kilner, seconded by Mr. Simpson;
III. That the Rev. C. H. Bennet, the Rev. Dr. Donaldson, and the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, the retiring Members of the Committee, be re-elected, and Mr. N. S. Hodson be elected, Members of the Committee.

The following presents were announced:—
An extensive collection of Anglo-Saxon weapons, personal ornaments, &c., found at West Stow; by the Rev. E. R. Benyon, of Culford Hall.
An Account of the Opening of some Tumuli in Yorkshire; by the Right Hon. Lord Londesborough.
Memoires de la Societe d’Emulation d’Abbeville; by C. R. Smith, Esq., in the name of M. Boucher, the President. See p. 346.
An iron ball, found at Haberdon, Bury; by the Rev. Henry Hasted, V.P.
A Roll of Expenditure of the Abbey of Bury; by Mr. Isaiah Deck.
Clay cylinders used in the manufacture of false hair; by the Secretary. A number of these cylinders were recently found under the floor, and in a small vault below the shop occupied by Mr. Lankester, in Abbeygate-street. They are made of pipe-clay, and vary considerably both in length and bulk, but are all thicker towards the ends than in the middle. The ends of some of them are stamped with the letters W. B. or W. A., with a crown over them. Similar articles have been found at Nottingham and at Whetstone, between Highgate and Barnet, where it is believed there was a manufactory of them. They were stamped with the same letters. Professor Webster, in the “Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy,” 1844, says that “after having picked and sorted the hair, and disposed it in parcels according to its lengths, they roll these up and tie them tight down upon little cylindrical instruments, called pipes, of wood or earthenware. In this state they are put into a pot with water over
a fire to boil for two hours. When taken out they are dried and enclosed in brown paper, and baked in an oven." The origin of the name may be thus accounted for. A learned and curious small volume on the manufacture of false hair, published at Magdeburg in 1633, declares that "the ladies quickly curl their hair by means of a tobacco-pipe, which is convenient for the purpose, because it parts with its heat gradually from within, and keeps warm." It appears therefore that these cylinders were an improvement upon tobacco pipes. They appear to have gone out of general use about 100 years ago; but in country villages and small towns they were not thrown aside till within the last fifty years. The French "Encyclopedia of Sciences," published at Neufchatel in 1765, gives several representations of such cylinders, and informs us that "the employment of clay moulds had been given up, because when placed on the stove, they became so hot as to make the hair too crisp." The art of using these implements was called piping by English friseurs. The pipes now employed are of wood, of various sizes. Whether pipes like these were used in ancient times is by no means certain, but not improbable. In the opinion of Mr. Yates,* the collection of 129 objects of terra-cotta, found in a tomb at Polledrara in Etruria, the Necropolis of Vulci, and now preserved in the British Museum, were intended for this purpose. For although thicker and coarser, they are in all other respects exactly like the clay pipes, the use of which in modern Europe for curling artificial hair has now been proved.

Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., exhibited a bronze-gilt decade signet ring, with the letters TH in a lozenge facet, recently found at Great Barton. These rings are called decade rings from the number of bosses around the ring, though examples are not unfrequent of eleven bosses. They are believed to have been principally worn by religious, and to have served instead of rosaries or beads. The ten bosses indicated ten aves, and the facet a pater-noster; and the addition of a twelfth a creed.†

Mr. Deck, of Cambridge, exhibited a portion of a concave mirror formed of pure copper, and not of the mixed metal usual for such instruments. It appears to have had a fine polished surface, capable of brilliant reflection. The handle is of bronze, exquisitely moulded of an elegant pattern, 3 inches long, and was fixed in the centre of the concavity of the mirror. Near to it was found a bronze hand 2½ inches long, with extended fingers, and the thumb extended at right angles, evidently forming part of a bronze figure, which, it is to be regretted, has not yet been discovered. Adjacent to the mirror were two semi-vitrified composition beads, and one of blue glass, inlaid with a curious scroll pattern of white enamel, similar to those found at Cirencester, and described by Professor Buckman. The colouring matter of this bead, and, it is believed, of most of those of the same hue, is cobalt, an ore not known in Europe till the 15th century, yet used by the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, and Romans, 2000 years ago; these beads had evidently been worn by attrition, probably by the action of water. A curious button of transparent light green glass, ½-inch diameter, unlike any specimen found in such a locality, is worthy of notice. These interesting relics were found on the upper surface of the clay in a fen not far from Mildenhall, six

† Arch. Journal, v. 64, where are engravings of several decade rings.
THE ANNUAL MEETING.

feet below the vegetable deposit of turf; and scattered about were coins of Hadrian, Vespasian, and Constantine.

Some early British flint arrowheads were likewise shown by Mr. Deck; some formed of calcédony and clay slate, and a curious one made of obsidian or volcanic glass, found with Roman pottery. Also, some North American arrowheads, formed of white quartz; these are considered almost the only ancient relics left of the Aboriginal tribes of North American Indians, and are generally found in small tumuli, with rude attempts at pottery. The locality of those exhibited was Morse Island. The base of a Samian bowl found near Cambridge, shewing the art of riveting to be no new effort. There are six copper rivets on the base of the foot; they are usually formed of lead. Judging from the care bestowed, a high value was attached to this fictile ware.

Mr. F. Wing exhibited a silver penny of Æthelred II., in beautiful preservation—found at Whetstead.—Obv. ÆTHELRED REX ANGL.; Rev. EADRI. MO. STA.

The Rev. Henry Creed exhibited an Unguentarium of Amber, triangular in form, discovered in Norfolk; and a copy of a book entitled "The Arraignment and Con, viction of Usurie. That is the iniquitie and unlawfulness of vsurie, displayed in sixe Sermons, preached at Saint Edmunds Burie in Suffolk, upon Proverb 28.3; by Rev. Miles Mosse, Minister of the Word, and Bachelor of Divinitie, 1595."

Mr. H. Turner exhibited six Bury halfpenny tokens, recently found on his garden, in the Hospital-road.—Obv. A shield, and JOHN BAYTHORNE OF; Rev. ST. EDMVNS BVRY, 1657, and the letter B. over I. B. in a circle. 2. Obv. A shield, and JOHN PARECLOTH; Rev. I. F. in a circle, and OF BERREY 1667. 3. Obv. A shield, and JOHN CHESSON; Rev. OP BVRY 1669 His Halffeny. 4. Obv. The date 1666 within a circle inscribed FRANCES SMITH; Rev. IN ST. EDMONDS BVRY, and within a circle, IN SYFFOLK. 5. Obv. A woolpack, and JOHN SHARPE; Rev. I. S., and IN BVREY 1666. 6. Obv. A waggon without horses, and the words THOMAS BVLL IN: Rev. T. B. within a circle, inscribed ST. EDMONDS BVREY.

The Secretary exhibited Two Views of the Chapel of St. Botolph, Botesdale, one drawn by Mr. S. Collins, and the other painted in black and white by the same artist.

Papers by the Secretary and Mr. C. R. Smith, Honorary Member, descriptive of the relics from Stow Heath, were read. These papers will be printed in the next part of the Institute's "Proceedings."

The Rev. Thos. Castley communicated an account of the discovery of a cinerary urn, containing fragments of human bones, in the spring of 1843, in a gravel pit in a field called the Parson's piece in the terrier of the Rectory of Cavendish. This pit, since filled up, was half way between the pool in the middle of the meadow and the hedge on the south, not many rods from the north bank of the river Stour, which at this spot winds its peculiarly sluggish course to Sudbury. The urn, Mr. Castley was informed, was found alone, in an inverted position, 3 feet from the surface, but he could not learn that any charcoal or ashes indicative of burning, was found near to it. The urn is about 11 inches in depth, 8½ inches in diameter at the mouth, but wider below the collar which goes round the mouth. From this collar the urn tapers to the bottom, which is 4½ inches across. It is of a dull brown brick colour, and there are angular lines cut zig-zag round the neck of the urn. It contained fragments of the bones of a child, among which portions of the skull were easily to be recognized. Mr. Castley has had the edge round the mound, which was somewhat injured, restored by a composition of brick-dust, and the urn placed in a mahogany stand in the inverted position in which it was found, and presented to the Sudbury Museum. A drawer below the stand contains the sockets of some teeth that were among the bones; and a memorandum of the date of its discovery, with some MS. observations on sepulchral mounds, barrows, and tumuli.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum, Bart., the thanks of the Institute were voted to the Rev. E. R. Benyon, for his liberal donation of Saxon relics; to the contributors of papers; and to the exhibitors of Antiquities.
PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS AT STOW HEATH.

June, 1852.

The number and peculiarly interesting character of the Anglo-Saxon relics which have been found at Stow Heath, by men engaged in raising gravel for ballasting barges, &c., renders it very desirable that all future excavations should be made under proper inspection.

With this view the Committee have obtained permission from the Rev. E. R. Benyon to continue under their own direction the examination of that part of the Anglo-Saxon burial ground which has not been disturbed. It is, therefore, proposed to create a special fund for this purpose, by a small subscription among the Members. If each Member were to contribute only 2s. 6d., the sum of £30 would be procured; which, with the sale of the stone to be raised, will, it is believed, be sufficient to prosecute the requisite researches in the most careful manner, without interfering with the ordinary income of the Institute.

Members disposed to contribute to the Stow Heath Excavation Fund are requested to remit their donations (in postage stamps if convenient), at as early a period as possible, to Mr. Samuel Tymms, Treasurer and Secretary, Well Street, Bury St. Edmund’s.
BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.
1852.

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