

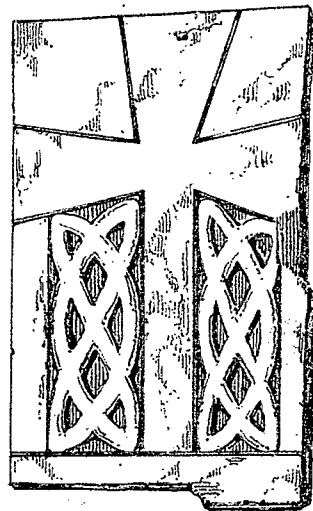
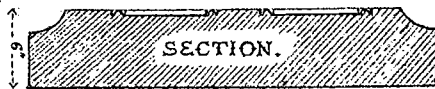
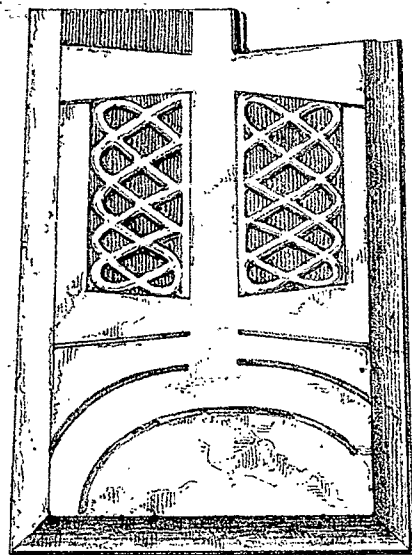
Heraclius reigned A.D. 610, to A.D. 641. It is obvious therefore, that these crosses (believing them, from the close accordance of the workmanship, to be coeval) could not possibly have been fabricated anterior to the reign of this Emperor, that is to say the first half of the seventh century. But it is not improbable that the coins may have been thus applied some considerable time posterior to the death of Heraclius.

The Saxon circular jewel found at Bacton, in Norfolk (now in the British Museum), encloses a gold coin of Mauricius, A.D. 582, to A.D. 602. The setting of the stones in the border which surrounds the coin, is by no means so tastefully arranged as that of the Suffolk crosses, which may be further and better compared with the clasps of a purse found with gold coins in Hampshire, and published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. vi., and in the *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*, pl. xxxiii. The latest of these coins cannot be assigned to a period earlier than the latter half of the seventh century.

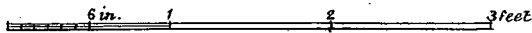
STONE COFFIN LIDS, IXWORTH CHURCH.

The two stone slabs or coffin lids, represented in the annexed plate, were found about two feet below the floor of Ixworth church, in the north aisle, when excavating for flues for heating the church, about October, 1855. The interlaced pattern with which they are ornamented, somewhat resembles one figured in *Boutell's Christian Monuments*, p. 15, said to be of the 11th century; and one, p. 16, said to be Saxon. The slabs are now preserved in the Abbey, Ixworth.

J. WARREN.



SCALE.



BROKEN + SLABS + FOUND + IN + IXWORTH + CHURCH.