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Notices of Archaeological Publications

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Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archæological Society, Vol. VI. London, John Russell Smith, 1853. 8vo.

It gives us pleasure to notice the sixth volume of the Sussex Archæological Society's Collections, which fully maintains the reputation acquired by the others. None of the local societies have shown greater activity or have more distinguished themselves. Some have devoted more money and space to illustrations, while this has rendered its publications attractive by the variety and discursive character of the letter-press, and its volumes really are, what they profess to be, Archæological Collections relating to the history and antiquities of the county. Matters of historical and archæological interest have been discussed in such a manner as to be at the same time useful and popular. Among the writers in the present volume we recognise most of those to whom the former volumes are chiefly indebted. It comprises seventeen papers. The principal meeting of the society for the year having been held at Battle, Mr. Hunter, of the Record Office, has contributed a paper on the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey, in which, if he have dissipated somewhat of the charm that this Roll, in its various forms, has had for the general reader, and more especially for those who believe themselves descended from some of the fortunate adventurers in the Conqueror's army, because their ancestors' names there appear, he has done good service to the cause of historic truth, the proper object of archæology, by showing on what frail evidence the pretensions even of the least objectionable of the different editions of such Roll depend, and how little reason there is to believe that any authentic original of it ever existed. Mr. M. A. Lower, so well known to the readers of the former volumes, follows with a lively description of the Battle of Hastings, derived from the early authorities, and illustrated by an etching of the field. He has endeavoured to reconcile the narratives of those writers, and has compared them with the various features which the ground now presents. In this, as in most cases of great battles, it is hardly possible to unite the different accounts of the conflict into a consistent whole. Mr. Lower has also contributed some memoranda relating to the family of Borde, in Sussex, with a memoir of Dr. Andrew Borde, physician to King Henry VIII., who was a great traveller, and the author of some works on medicine, and also, according to some, the writer of the "Merry Tales of Gotham"; an eccentric character, whom Mr. Lower supposes to have been of the Sussex family. He has also furnished an interesting account of Pevensey Castle and the recent excavations there, with some illustrations; to which Mr. Figg has supplied a plan that adds not a little to the value of the paper. It will be found of great assistance to any one visiting the spot. Among the relics brought to light during the

examination of the area of the castle are a font, discovered on the site of the chapel, the position of which has been ascertained, and a piscina, formed within the capital of a short column, apparently of transition-Norman date, an arrangement of rather uncommon occurrence. (See woodcut.)

Piscina found at east end of the chapel within the Castle of Pevensey.

Mr. Blaauw, the indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the Society, the fruits of whose researches are ever at the service of others, has communicated an account of the visit of Edward II. to Battle and other parts of Sussex, in which the royal progress is described with that minuteness of detail as to provisions, expenses, and other matters illustrative of the manners of the age, which his familiarity with the published and unpublished records enables him to draw from those recondite sources. Another paper, entitled "*Warenniana*," comprises this gentleman's gleanings, chiefly from unpublished documents, relative to the Earls of Warenne; among which are some very early letters that had not been previously printed, and also some particulars now brought to light after several centuries of seclusion, respecting the estrangement and separation of the last of those Earls from his Countess Joan, daughter of the Count de Bar, and granddaughter of King Edward I., and the transfer of his affections to Maude de Nerford, whom some writers have alleged that he married after having been divorced from his Countess Joan. This has long been an obscure part of that earl's history, and any authentic information elucidating it is acceptable. Mr. Blaauw has also contributed some notices of the Inquests concerning the rebels of Sussex after the termination of the Barons' war in 1265, taken from the original inquisitions. We hope these and other collections on that subject, which have been made by him since the publication of his interesting history of this war, will be some day digested into a new edition of that book. Mr. W. D. Cooper has furnished a valuable contribution towards a history of the liberties and franchises within the rape of Hastings. From Mr. W. S. Ellis we have a paper

on the origin of the arms of some Sussex families, in which he enters into some speculations on the antiquity of heraldry. His views on that subject have been more fully developed in a pamphlet entitled, "A Plea for the Antiquity of Heraldry," London, J. R. Smith, 1853. This, as well as the paper just mentioned, is not without interest, though we think a further and more critical investigation of the subject will essentially modify some of his opinions. The Rev. A. Hussey, in "An Inquiry after the site of Anderida or Andredesceaster," re-asserts the claims of Pevensey to be the place, and advances some additional arguments in support of that conclusion. To the Rev. G. M. Cooper the volume is indebted for an interesting account of Michelham Priory, in the parish of Arlington, in which he has brought together a considerable quantity of material towards a more complete history of it, with a cut of the Priory seal, which had not been previously published, and some illustrations of the architectural remains. (See woodcuts.) This seal has been engraved from a drawing

Seal and counter-seal of Michelham Priory, Sussex, appended to an indenture, dated 1376, in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

by Mrs. Blaauw, whose tasteful pencil has also contributed to the illustrations of the Memoir by copies of drawings by Grimm in the Burrell collections, British Museum, which supply so valuable a series of memorials of Sussex antiquities in great part now destroyed. The Rev. G. M. Cooper has also furnished a paper on Berwick parochial records, containing some curious particulars exemplifying the practice as to the occupation of land and other usages in a Southdown village, and some local words. Mr. G. R. Corner has given a paper on the custom of Borough English, by which in some places the youngest son or his representative inherits instead of the eldest. Though the custom is found in most other counties, the subject has an appropriateness in regard to Sussex, in consequence of the great number of manors that it contains, in which this custom, or others more or less resembling it, exist: a list of these manors is appended to the communication. Mr. Corner has, we believe, for some years devoted

MICHELHAM PRIORY, SUSSEX.

Double fire-place and mantle-tree with Angle brackets at each side, in the chamber over the crypt.

Crypt under the Refectory.

Drawn by Mrs. Blaauw, from the representation preserved amongst Grimm's drawings in the Burrell collections, British Museum.

much attention to the investigation of these peculiarities of tenure and their origin. If we cannot say that he has satisfactorily shown whence they sprung, or why they are so widely scattered, he has certainly collected much valuable information, and made some useful suggestions, to assist those who may be disposed to go deeper into the subject. Perhaps it would be relieved of some needless difficulties if the custom of Borough English, as it existed in towns, were investigated apart from the customs in manors which resemble it, and are, there is reason to believe, of later origin; and in doing so, the early power of disposing of houses and land by will in such towns, a remnant of Anglo-Saxon law, is not to be disregarded, as it is an important element in judging of the reasonableness of the custom. These numerous exceptions from the general law, though in some manors they may be referrible to mere caprice, seem to imply a social condition in certain localities, which history has very imperfectly transmitted. Mr. Corner has ascertained that there were like customs to be found in Picardy, Artois, and some other places on the continent. From the Rev. J. Dale we have a contribution entitled "Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts and other matters belonging to the parish of Bolney, contained in a MS. book of the time of Henry VIII." Among other curious items are some relative to the building of the steeple, and also the notices of the collections at "Hognel," which word, it is suggested in a note may, like Hogmenay, be a corrupt derivative from "*au guy l'an neuf*," the commencement of some verses sung on New Year's day. From those words, dropping the last, it is easy to understand that *aug'lan* might be obtained, and then, by a transposition not uncommon, *augnal*, and thence Ognel and Hognel, as the word is spelt in those accounts.

The Rev. F. Spurrell has furnished a description of the Architectural Reliques of Lewes Priory which are contained in the British Museum and the Museum at Lewes, with lithographs. One of the most remarkable is supposed to be part of a circular lavatory of black marble, ten or eleven feet in diameter, executed in the twelfth century. The same gentleman has contributed an Inventory of the goods of Cornelius Humphrey, a substantial yeoman of Newhaven, in 1697; which shows what were then the home comforts and accommodation of persons of that class. And from the Rev. E. Turner we have a brief notice of the programme of the funeral ceremony of Sir Anthony Browne, Standard-bearer of Henry VIII., by whom he was held in great esteem, and was appointed one of the executors of his will. He received from his sovereign a grant of Battle Abbey after the dissolution. He died in 1548, and was interred in Battle Church, where his tomb remains.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. Fragments of a Greco-Egyptian work upon Magic, from a Papyrus in the British Museum. Edited, with a Translation and Notes, by C. Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A.

By publishing this remarkable fragment, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society has done much to elucidate a very interesting branch of inquiry. The art of the magicians who withstood Moses and Aaron, the strange magical doctrines of some of the early Eastern heretics, and the doings of the modern Egyptian magicians, alike receive illustration from the fragment and the valuable notes with which it is accompanied.

The author of the work, as the editor remarks, appears to have held similar, but not identical, doctrines with those of the Gnostic author of the "Pistis Sophia." He seems to have acknowledged the religion of the Hebrews as well as those of Persia and Greece, but his fundamental doctrines appear to have been Egyptian; indeed, there is little doubt that he was a priest or magician of Egypt and that he lived during the second century of the Christian era, or at no great distance of time from that period. His work is among the oldest of its kind and connects the Gnostic heresy with the ancient Egyptian religion, while it affords us some insight into what must have been the magic of the days of the Pharaohs.

The papyrus consists of a series of invocations accompanied by directions. The first of these, entitled "a Sarapian divination," is directed to be wrought by help of "a boy, with a lamp, a bowl, and a pit," and it is related that a throne should be seen to be brought in. These and other like particulars, coupled with the manner in which this mode of divination is said to have been conducted, on other ancient authority, indicates, as the editor observes, a very similar performance to that which Mr. Lane describes in his *Modern Egyptians* (vol. ii. c. xii.), as practised at the present day in Egypt. It is not a little remarkable that this magical rite should have continued in use throughout a period of near two thousand years, if not for a far longer time, while Egypt has twice changed its religion and once its language, so that superstition has survived nationality.

Passing over the second and third divinations as of minor importance, we find in the fourth the magician calling himself Moses, and invoking the God of Israel in words that indicate some acquaintance with the history and literature of the Hebrews. In the tenth, likewise, we find a similar incantation. Both are evidences that the magicians thought all religions serviceable, and were unwilling to alter foreign names, as one of the Zoroastrian precepts commands not to change barbarous names, for that they had a great efficacy in the mysteries. When they did not use foreign names, they called on those whom they wished to propitiate, in a strange series of meaningless words, chiefly formed of the vowels, of which we find many examples here.

The remaining invocations are curious and well deserving a careful examination. Perhaps the most remarkable of them is that wherein the magician threatens to divulge the most hidden mysteries, and otherwise pretends to terrify the gods, calling himself Thoth, the Egyptian Hermes, that he may obtain what he desires. Porphyry ridicules this kind of magic in his letter to Anebo, but it appears to have been very prevalent among the so-called philosophers of that time who were addicted to magic, and recalls to mind the menaces which have been offered in other countries and later times to persons held sacred and their images.

We cannot conclude without expressing a hope that Mr. Goodwin, and others as well qualified for the task, will continue the investigation of this remarkable subject, and lay fresh material before the public.

R. S. P.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANCIENT ART, selected from objects discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum. By the Rev. Edward Trollope, F.S.A. London: George Bell, 1854. Forty-five Plates, of which two are printed in colours.

We have now before us one of the most satisfactory fulfilments of the promise held forth in an attractive prospectus that has issued from the

press. When the author of this beautiful volume first invited the encouragement of English Archæologists, and sought to engage their interest in those works of a higher class of Artistic development than the ancient reliques which mostly attract their attention, it may have been supposed that the voluminous and splendid productions of continental authors, and the elaborate treatise by Sir William Gell, had amply supplied the requirements of Antiquarian study, as regards the varied and instructive vestiges of the cities of Campania. The latter work, however, the "Pompeiana," best known probably to English antiquaries, is almost exclusively devoted to the illustration of the architectural examples and accessory features, which are of high value, even for practical purposes in the structures of our own times. The magnificent publications by the Neapolitan government must be regarded, Mr. Trollope truly observes in his preface, as beyond the ordinary reach of the students of antiquity in this country.

In the volume now commended to the notice of our readers, Mr. Trollope has satisfactorily supplied what had been a desideratum in archæological literature, and his labours will be gratefully appreciated by many who have devoted their attention to a most interesting branch of research, the development of Greek and Roman Art in its application to the accessories of daily life in ancient times. The universal display of taste and beauty in form, not less amongst ordinary objects of domestic use, than in the more luxurious furniture or enrichments of the saloon and the *triclinium* in the gorgeous times of Imperial Rome, or as exemplified by the delicately-wrought ornaments of personal use, is a striking characteristic of the inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum. We find, indeed, as Mr. Trollope's work admirably demonstrates, that the grace of high art derived from the Greeks was applied indiscriminately to the sacrificial vessels of the temple, to the weapons of war, the vases of every description, whether those for ordinary use or the sumptuous candelabra and appliances of the banquet. The tasteful skill by which the hand of the artificer was guided appears even in the culinary vessels, the furniture of houses, the armour and arms, the various musical instruments, and especially in the exquisite jewellery and personal ornaments of the fairer sex.

How often have we wished in younger days, or before foreign travel had enabled us to view the inexhaustible treasures of the "Museo Borbonico," that some Manual such as that now presented by Mr. Trollope had been at hand, to assist our studies, enabling us to realise the allusions of Horace or Juvenal, and comprehend the force of their keen satire in passages of which the point can only be appreciated through an intimate acquaintance with the refinements of the classical age and the usages of domestic life or manners.

The truthful illustrations of this volume, selected evidently with great taste and judgment, comprise all that could be desired within the compass of such an undertaking as has been contemplated by Mr. Trollope. His accurate pencil has been successfully employed in the delineation of examples of every description, chosen amongst the innumerable objects, which, whilst they delight, perplex the visitor of those treasuries of Art. In these examples the eye of the student may trace the type of many a form of beauty admired in the more tasteful adaptations of mediæval or modern times, whether in works in metal, in fictile manufactures, or in glass; and he may mark, possibly, with a feeling of humiliation, how infinitely superior are the productions of the classical age to those designs which have been

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Foculi, portable Brasiers and apparatus for heating liquids.

1

Portable Bronze Altar from Herculaneum.

Bronze Helmets with Visors.

Bronze Brassarts, *Manica*, and example of Body-armor.

Bronze Lamp, with figure of Silenus.

Silver Poculum. Height, 5 inches.

most admired in the art-manufactures of our own country. Hitherto, indeed, the attempts at novelty in producing more tasteful forms have for the most part signally failed, and it has only been through the imitation of the designs of ancient Etruria, or Greece, or Imperial Rome, that such endeavours have been in any degree successful. The illustrations of ancient art presented in this volume will be highly acceptable not only to the professed antiquary, but to the artificer, the student in the school of design, to all, in fact, engaged in the study or the practice of decorative art; and they possess the additional recommendation of being published at a price which places the work within the reach of all who may desire its acquisition.

By the author's kindness, we are enabled to give some examples of these interesting illustrations, reproduced from his drawings by the skilful hand of Mr. Utting. (See the accompanying woodcuts). In the text of the work, Mr. Trollope has presented some valuable explanatory observations and notices from classical writers, conveying information highly acceptable to the general reader. The pen of the accomplished scholar has combined with his talent as a draughtsman in bringing before us a multiplicity of antique objects, of which we seek, in vain, representations in those useful works of reference hitherto available, such as Dr. Smith's "Classical Dictionary" and the volume compiled by Mr. Rich. In Mr. Trollope's pages we gain instruction regarding many details connected with religious and sacrificial rites; we learn how the Roman warrior was armed; how the banquet was prepared, and what were the appliances of the *symposia*; we see the forms of the instruments to the tones of which the ancient poets tuned their lays; the materials used for writing and painting; the luxurious furniture of the villa, the accessories of the bath, and lastly, the cinerary urns remarkable for the simplicity and elegance of their forms.

The exquisite plates printed in colour portray two of the most remarkable existing examples of the high perfection to which the art of decorating glass had been carried. They are vases of the deepest blue colour, over which was a casing of opaque white glass, and this last was partially cut away, so as to leave a design in relief like a cameo. Both these vases were found at Pompeii; the portions which have been preserved of one of them are now in this country, in the British Museum and in the possession of Mrs. Auldjo, and the fragments in the collection of that lady may be remembered by our readers as the choicest specimen of antique glass in the Exhibition formed in 1850 at the house of the Society of Arts.

To those who are interested in the investigation of military costume, the highly curious representations of antique armour will be specially acceptable. The helmets, cuirasses, and other defences of bronze, such as are here delineated, are objects of great rarity: amongst the former, the fact deserves notice that helmets with visors were occasionally worn by the Roman soldiery, as shown by an example of remarkable interest (see woodcut), having been that of the guard at the Herculaneum gate of Pompeii at the time of its destruction. The form closely resembles that of certain head-pieces worn in the sixteenth century.

The helmet here represented was found with the skeleton of the sentinel, who perished at his post in a small recess near the gate: his arms lay with the remains, and the sword was in remarkable preservation; its length was thirty inches; the sheath had been of leather studded with metal; the rings by which it was fastened to the belt remained; the precise form of the blade could not be ascertained. Mr. Trollope has given a representation of another Roman sword, showing the shape of the blade, and the adjustment, which occurs in some mediæval weapons, of a ring at the end of the handle, through which, obviously, a thong or lace was passed for secure attachment. (Plate iv. figs. 1, 2.)

The fashion of other examples of helmets is most eccentric, and the chasings in high relief, with which they are mostly enriched, are of admirable workmanship; these helmets formed with cheek-pieces (*bucculæ*), the *projectura* in front, and the *cudo*, or defence for the neck behind, were worn by the Roman officers. It is interesting to the English antiquary to compare these curious types with the bronze head-piece discovered at Tring in Hertfordshire, of much more simple fashion, and unfortunately in imperfect condition. No other specimen, as we believe, has been found in this country. There are many objects of other classes which claim attention as illustrative of relics of the Roman age disinterred in England.

Such, for example, is the example of scale-armour (see woodcut), which recalls the curious fragment of bronze found at *Cataractonium* by Sir W. Lawson, and figured in this Journal (volume viii., p. 296). The armour here represented is of bone with ligatures of bronze. Many forms of the fictile and other vases are such as are already familiar to us amongst the vestiges of Roman occupation in our own country; one of the glass drinking vessels, with singular ornaments like drops on its surface, may be noticed on account of the resemblance in form to some discovered with Anglo-Saxon remains in England. (Plate xxx., fig. 6.)

In reviewing the instructive results of Mr. Trollope's observations and researches amongst the rich stores of these well-arranged museums, we cannot refrain from an expression of surprise and regret that our own national depository, so rich in some departments of classical antiquity, should not present for public instruction and gratification a more suitable and attractive display of those objects of daily use amongst the Romans, which excite our admiration in continental museums. This deficiency, however, is even less to be deplored than the contempt with which objects essential to a series of National Antiquities have long been viewed, as it would appear, by the Trustees of the British Museum. A hope had at length arisen, through the tardy appropriation of a "British room" in that establishment, that the English Archæologist, and the scientific foreigner, desirous of the opportunity of comparing our antiquities with those of continental countries, might find some collections in the British Museum illustrative of the ancient condition of Britain. This welcome anticipation has been sadly frustrated; the sympathy and interest in such an object evinced by a few generous donors of antiquities, whose liberality has been met for the most part with cold indifference, has apparently done nothing to lessen the apathy of the

Trustees. In foreign lands the Directors of Public Establishments are ever watchful to secure everything which may render more complete the collections entrusted to their charge for the public benefit. The recent fate of the invaluable Faussett Museum has shown in too strong a light how disadvantageous to science is the want of enlightened intelligence in the administration of the British Museum ; the loss of such a collection must be viewed by English Archæologists as irreparable. Its value has been more worthily appreciated in another quarter ; and most honourable record must be made of the spirit and liberality with which Mr. Mayer has come forward to rescue these precious illustrations of ancient arts and manners from being dispersed or transported to some foreign collection.

Recent Historical and Archaeological Publications.

ORDERICUS VITALIS, *Ecclesiastical History of England and Normandy* ; translated with notes and the Introduction of Guizot, by T. Forester, M.A. Vol. II. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

INGULPH, *Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland*, with the Continuations by Peter of Blois and other writers. Translated with notes by H. T. Riley. Post 8vo. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND, by Mrs. Everett Green, Vol. V., comprising *Memoirs of Mary Tudor*, third daughter of Henry VII., and of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. Portraits. H. Colburn.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LITERATURE, by Mark Antony Lower, F.S.A., comprising *Essays on Local Nomenclature* ; on the *Battle of Hastings* ; on the *Iron Works of the South of England* ; on *Yew-trees in Church-yards* ; *Antiquarian Pilgrimage in Normandy*, &c. Post 8vo. Woodcuts. 7s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHER AND GENEALOGIST. Part XIII, commencing Vol. III. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. Contents ; Account of the *Manor of Apuldrefield*, in Kent ; *Petition from Wotton Basset*, relative to the right of the *Burgesses* to free pasture in *Fasterne Park* ; *Memoranda in Heraldry*, from *Le Neve's MSS.* ; On the descent of *William of Wykeham* ; *Indenture* regarding lands in *Cirencester*, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, *JOURNAL*, No. 35, October, 1853. Address by the President at the *Rochester Congress* ; *Historical sketch of Rochester Castle* ; *Memoir of Gundulph*, bishop of *Rochester* ; *Rochester Cathedral* ; *Leeds Castle*, Kent ; the *Dutch expedition to the Medway in 1667* ; On the origin and antiquity of playing cards ; Documents relating to the *Spanish Armada* and the defences of the *Thames and Medway* ; *Proceedings of the Rochester Congress*.—No. 36, January, 1854. *Genealogical and heraldic Notices of the Earls of Kent*. *Romney Marsh*. *Proceedings of the Rochester Congress*, (continued) and of the Association.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant., No. 62. Coins of *Agrippas Casarea* ; Find of *Anglo-Saxon coins* in the *Isle of Man* ; Uncertain coins of the *Anglo-Saxon period* ; *Bactrian coins* ; Remarks on the copper coinage of the *Byzantine Emperors* ; On coins of *Ceylon*, with remarks on the so-called ring-money and fish-hook money of that island.—No. 63. Coin pedigrees ; Uncertain *Anglo-Saxon* or *Anglo-Danish coin* ; Ring-money, as a medium of exchange ; Unpublished coins of *Carausius* ; Unpublished varieties of rare coins ; Silver coin attributed to *Dubnovel-lanus* ; Remarks on fish-hook money ; Early Celtic coins found in Kent, &c.

REMAINS OF PAGAN SAXONDOM, principally from *Tumuli* in England. By J. Y. Akerman, Sec. Soc. Ant. 4to. J. Russell Smith. Each part contains two coloured plates.—Part VII. Bronze bucket found at *Cuddesden*, *Oxfordshire* ; Fibula found near *Billesdon*, *Leicestershire*.—Part VIII. Fragments from a tumulus at *Caenby*, *Lincolnshire*, presented to the *British Museum* by the *Rev. E. Jarvis*. Portion of a very large jewelled fibula from a tumulus at *Ingarsby*, *Leicestershire*.—Part IX. Glass drinking vessels from cemeteries in Kent ; Fibulae found near *Rugby*.

COLLECTANEA ANTIQUA. Etchings and Notices of ancient remains. By Charles Roach Smith. Vol. III. Part II. Printed for the Subscribers only. *Sarcophagus* and *Roman remains* found near the *Minories*, *London* ; *Roman leaden coffins* ; *Brass trumpet*,