ARCHAEOLOGIA:

OR,

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS,

&c.

- I. *Remarks on certain Ornaments of Gold found near Quentin, in Britany, in 1832; presumed to have been the πανάκαι of the Ancient Gauls: In a Letter from the Rev. JOHN BATHURST DEANE, M.A. F.S.A. to Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. F.R.S., Secretary.*

Read 18th February, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,

IN the Commune of Vieuxbourg near Quentin, in Britany, is a dilapidated Temple of the Celtic religion, which, among the multitude of such sanctuaries scattered over that ancient and interesting country, might have attracted little notice, but for a discovery within its precincts, which may rescue it from oblivion, if not from destruction.

Inlosures of this kind are known to French Antiquaries under the classical name of *Teménes*. They consist, for the most part, of a number of erect stones arranged in a *circular* or *lunar* form, and are considered, with good reason, to have been small temples. In the case before us the stones which

composed the sanctuary have been too much disturbed to allow an exact description of its original figure. On the 21st of March 1832, a peasant of the Commune was digging under these stones, in the hope of verifying an opinion prevalent throughout Britany, that in places of this kind the aboriginal possessors of the soil not unfrequently deposited their treasures. His expectations were singularly and surprisingly realized: for *under*, and almost contiguous to one of the largest blocks which occupied nearly the centre of the Teméne, he made a discovery which, whether we consider its extent or intrinsic worth, or the original character of the articles found, is among the most interesting in modern times. This was a deposit of *twelve ornaments of the person*, of pure gold, of excellent workmanship, in fine preservation, and of the enormous metallic value of above *one thousand pounds sterling* !

They were what, for want of a more suitable general name, would be usually called TORQUES; but were rather of the kind described by Greek writers as *μανιάκαι*; a word which they employ when speaking of the collars and bracelets of the GAULS. The *Torquis*, as its name imports, was a *twisted* annulus of two or more bars intertwined, after the manner of a rope, and, like it, of a *flexible* nature. The *μανιάκαι* was *solid*, although occasionally fashioned into the funicular form.

The Ornaments of Vieuxbourg were of three kinds, some designed for the *throat*, others for the *arm*, and others for the *wrist*. In their figures they represented the sacred emblem of the *cornua lunæ*, being thick in the middle and tapering off towards the extremities, which were a little apart. The opening thus made was exactly opposite to the thickest part of the lune. Their curvatures varied between the limits of a circle and an ellipse of considerable eccentricity.

Ten of these ornaments are represented in two drawings which accompany this communication. The thin broad bracelet in the drawing No. 2, is one of a pair which were found near Carnac, and are now in the possession of a gentleman at Auray. The weight of each is 4 oz. 8 dwt. 8 grs., and, like the others, they are of pure gold. I have introduced them for the sake of contrast with the large and solid *μανιάκαι* of Quentin. They were probably the ornaments of a female; while those of Quentin belonged to men.

M. Bohard, the respectable watchmaker of Rennes who purchased them

from the discoverer, offered them to the various museums of France at a little more than their mere weight in gold; and when I saw them, within three weeks after their discovery, there were hopes that a treasure so important to antiquarian knowledge, might have been preserved. I have since learned with regret that, no purchaser appearing, the whole of this splendid collection has been consigned to the crucible!

It is some satisfaction, however, to have seen them, and more to have preserved their memorials, which I now proceed to lay before the Society.

No. 1 of Plate I. was evidently designed for the throat, both from its size and shape. It is nearly circular; and the perpendicular section of the cornua is a circle. The cornua gradually tapered off from the middle point to within a little distance of their extremities, when they again increased until they were terminated by flat circular ends, whose diameters were about one third greater than that of the smallest perpendicular section. The flatness of these extremities would seem to suggest the conjecture that the ornament was fastened about the throat of the wearer by compression. But the muscular exertion required for such a purpose is almost inconceivable. One of the ornaments (No. 5) was found in this compressed state, the two ends being brought together and in close contact. There is an objection, however, to the conjecture of compression in the case before us, arising from the appearance of the ornament itself. The ends were not *plain*, but adorned with a cross which divided their circular extremities into four equal parts. Had they been intended for compression, this decoration would have been useless.

But a more conclusive argument may be brought against the theory of *compression*, if the following passage from Propertius be admitted in evidence:

“Torques ab incisâ decedit *unca* gulâ.”

The word *unca* very aptly describes the ornament in question, if the ends are *left apart*; but not so correctly if they are compressed. Propertius is speaking of the fall of Viridomarus a *Gallic* chief; and there is reason to suppose that he was describing the *μανιάκης* then generally worn by the Gauls, of which the collar before us is presumed to have been a specimen. The ornament, No. 5, whose ends meet, was a *bracelet*; it is probable therefore that the *μανιάκαι* for the *throat* were *open*, and those about the arms and wrists *closed*, as more liable to be lost.

The whole of the surface of the ornament, No. 1, was fashioned by waving lines into an elegant torsade; and so far, by an accommodation of terms, it may be called a *Torquis*. The Romans would have so described it; but after all, it was very different from the Roman *Torquis*, as we shall see in the sequel. The weight of this beautiful collar was no less than 4 lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwts. 11.75 grs., and its intrinsic value at four guineas an ounce, 209*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

This is, I believe, the heaviest article of its kind ever found; but another in the same collection weighed nearly as much. There is indeed a *Torquis* mentioned in Roman history which was larger; but the enormous weight of that (if correctly reported) proves that it never could have been intended for use. It was sent by the GAULS as a peace offering to Augustus, and weighed 100lbs.! and although this is measured by the Roman standard, which is to the English as 7 to 8, still the weight is beyond all reason, if intended to be placed upon the throat of the Roman Emperor. A single *torquis* of such a weight might have argued the wealth of its donors, and excited that cupidity among the Romans which afterwards led to the impoverishment of Gaul. Quintilian, who mentions this remarkable present, has preserved an anecdote to which it gave rise, somewhat characteristic of the age and parties. He cites it as an example of the *Evasio per jocum*; and as the joke is imperial, and moreover approaching to its 2000th year, it may be considered entitled to a repetition. We must premise, however, that it was a custom in the Roman army, that whenever a soldier had particularly distinguished himself in the field, and could bring witnesses of his gallantry, he might press his claim to the reward of a *torquis* in these words: "*Imperator, torque me dona.*" The *torquis* thus claimed was rarely refused. Upon this custom turns the point of the repartee, said to have been made by Augustus:

"Sic eluditur ridiculum ridiculo, ut divus Augustus cum ei Galli torquem aureum centum pondo dedissent, et Dolabella, per jocum, tentans tamen joci sui eventum, dixisset, *Imperator, torque me dona.* 'Malo te,' inquit, '*civici donare.*'"^a

Augustus seems to have been somewhat of the character of our own Charles the Second of facetious memory, who would at any time rather have rewarded a *pun* than a meritorious action. Dolabella calculated upon this weakness,

^a Lib. vi. 3.

but Augustus, being at least an equal lover of gold, evaded it in the manner described by Quintilian ; and, although the Emperor was notoriously parsimonious of the higher honours, still we may believe him when he tells Dolabella, that he would rather give him a *civic crown* than *the torquis* ; the one being scarcely worth a *teruntius*, the other cheap at 600 sesterces.

Plate I. No. 2. The Collar No. 2 was elliptical ; the *major axis* being to the *minor* as 3 to 2. Like No. 1, the cornua tapered gradually towards the extremities, and then increased until they were terminated by smooth flat ends of an elliptical form. The section perpendicular to the surface, was also elliptical.

This collar was *plain*, except at its thickest part, and within an inch of its extremities. The linear tracery in the middle was a collection of fine rings, terminated at each end of the cluster by an indented line. Similar tracery adorned the extremities of the cornua.

Weight 1 lb. 6 oz. 1 dwt. 9.89 grs. Value 75*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

Plate I. No. 3. The best preserved of all : ornamented with a demi-tresse bounded by indentures. The figure of this collar was nearly circular, as was also that of its perpendicular section, made by a plane passing through its sides.

Weight 1 lb. 5 oz. 6 dwts. 1.04 grs. Value 72*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*

Plate I. No. 4. A very beautiful ornament elaborately worked in four rows of the herringbone pattern, terminated by indentures. This was the richest in the whole collection in point of adornment, but one of the least in intrinsic value. Elliptical.

Weight 1 lb. 4 oz. 13 dwts. 18.47 grs. Value 69*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

Plate I. No. 5. A small but very thick bracelet, having its ends compressed, and in close contact as when worn. The hand of the wearer was probably cut off to obtain it, as in its closed state it could not have been drawn over the knuckles. The form of the cornua of this bracelet is adapted to the wrist, being flat within, and elliptical only on the upper side. The figure of the whole is elliptical, flattened, where the limbs meet, to suit the under part of the wrist. The section was a segment of a circle. The whole ornament was plain, but beautifully formed.

Weight 1 lb. 3 oz. 3 dwts. 12.85 grs. Value 63*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*

Plate I. No. 6. This is of the same figure as No. 5, but *open*. It may have been

intended for an arm, or a very large wrist. It corresponds in almost every respect with No. 5, only it is much larger and heavier. Its weight is so great that we can hardly suppose it to have been designed for the decoration of a warrior in actual service. It is possible that it may have been intended for the left arm ; but even then it would have been exceedingly cumbrous.

Weight 3 lb. 8 oz. 9 dwts. 14.22 grs. Value 186*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

This ornament was the second, in order of value, but not of beauty.

Plate II. No. 7. Elliptical; plain, except near the extremities of the cornua, where the tracery is arranged in two bands of parallel lines on either branch, each band indented at its commencement. The section, circular.

Weight 1 lb. 5 oz. 14 dwts. 23.57 grs. Value 74*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Plate II. No. 8. Elliptical, adorned throughout with an irregular demitoursade, intersected at three quarters of its breadth by a line which runs along through the whole collar. The ornament below this division is composed of straight lines, perpendicular to the line of division.

Weight 1 lb. 5 oz. 5 dwts. 23.5 grs. Value 72*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Plate II. No. 9. An elegant elliptical collar, very richly ornamented with divers patterns too minute for description. They consist chiefly of a demitress running along the upper limb of the lune, and made up by alternations of long and short lines. These are terminated by parallel bands, with reticulated intervals. Section elliptical.

Weight 1 lb. 5 oz. 14 dwts. 23.57 grs. Value 74*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Plate II. No. 10. Elliptical, handsomely though not profusely ornamented. The middle portion of the lune exhibits a reticulation ; over the centre and terminations of which are three bands of lines converging towards the interior surface. The ends are finished with indentures. The extremities of the cornua are also adorned with a reticulated surface, bounded by two bands of parallel lines.

Weight 1 lb. 4 oz. 15 dwts. 18.47 grs. Value 70*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

No. 11 was like the last mentioned as to its shape and upper ornament. It had, however, in addition, two indented bands a little above the terminating tracery. This collar was mutilated ; a small portion of its left branch having been cut off, near the end. It was found in this state.

Weight 11 oz. 10 dwts. 5.47 grs. Value 48*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*

No. 12 was of the same description as No. 1, but so battered as to be shapeless. It was decorated with a torsade throughout ; and

Weighed 1 lb. 4 oz. 1 dwt. 15 grs. Value 67*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

Nos. 11 and 12 were too imperfect to admit of a satisfactory drawing ; but the other ten are carefully copied, and the copies compared with the lithographic representations published by M. Bohard in the circular letter which he sent to the French Societies.

The following is a tabular view of their weights and values :

No.	lbs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.		£.	s.	d.
1.	4	1	16	11.75	.	209	5	3
2.	1	6	1	9.89	.	75	17	8
3.	1	5	6	1.04	.	72	13	4½
4.	1	4	13	18.47	.	69	13	5
5.	1	3	3	12.85	.	63	14	10
6.	3	8	9	10.22	.	186	15	7
7.	1	5	14	23.57	.	74	10	11
8.	1	5	5	23.50	.	72	13	1
9.	1	5	14	23.57	.	74	10	11
10.	1	4	15	18.47	.	70	1	10
11.	0	11	10	5.47	.	48	6	4½
12.	1	4	1	15.00	.	67	10	10
Total	21	6	14	5.80	.	£1085	14	1

These ornaments, upon their discovery, excited great interest at Rennes, and were generally supposed to be Roman. But upon examining the subject of Torques, which has been learnedly investigated by Scheffer, and considering the arguments adduced for their Roman origin, I have no doubt whatever that they are the solid ornaments worn by the Gauls upon their throats or arms, and are what Polybius describes under the name of *μανιάκαι*, a word not employed to designate the Roman torques. A cursory view of the extent to which such ornaments were in use in the ancient world, will shew how far this conclusion is borne out by facts.

The origin of golden Collars, as honorary badges either of civil or military distinction, is lost in the obscurity of ages. The earliest mention of them occurs in Genesis xli. where Pharaoh is described as putting *a chain of gold* round the neck of Joseph. The meaning of this investiture seems to be the confirmation of his appointment to the viceroyalty of the kingdom. The chain, although only a part of the insignia of office, was an important, and, as we learn from subsequent examples, an indispensable part of them. The word employed is רָבִיד (*Rabeed*), which signifies *torquis*, a *twisted chain*, or *wreath*. The Septuagint render it by the more general expression κλοιός, a *collar*.

The word רָבִיד is again used in Ezekiel xvi. 11, where Jerusalem is metaphorically described as decorated with "*a chain*" about the neck, like a bride. From this use of the word we may conclude, that the ornament known by that name, was a light and elegant torquis, rather than a solid collar such as those of Quentin.

Another kind of ornament for the throat is mentioned in Judges viii. 26, which was worn upon the necks of the camels of the kings of Midian. This is called עֲנָק (*ānaq*). We find it again in Daniel v. 7, under its Chaldee variation of מְנִיכָא (*menēka*), which is the same as מִנְךָ (*manak*), whence probably the words μανιάκης and μανιδξ. It has been conjectured that the *anaq* was a royal badge, and hence the wearer of it was called by the Greeks Ἀναξ, *king*. From the fifth chapter of Daniel it is evident that the *manak* was the symbol of civil dignity. The prophet being invested with it, was declared by Belshazzar, "*Third ruler of the kingdom*." The *manak* of Chaldea and the *rabeed* of Egypt were probably equivalent badges, each denoting the vice-regal authority. But the Chaldean ornament, (from the employment of the word to describe the *collars of the Gauls*,) might have been *solid*, whereas the Egyptian was *flexible*.

From the Chaldeans these collars were adopted by the Persians. Not only the King and the great Satraps, but even the celebrated guard of "The Immortals" are said to have worn them. No one, however, was permitted to assume this badge of honour, unless he had been invested with it by royal hands. From the Persians the decoration was borrowed by the Armenians and some neighbouring tribes; but it does not appear that it was ever used by the Greeks. Perhaps they affected to despise it as effeminate, because it

was the ornament of their enemies the Persians. The Romans on the other hand, adopted it as a mark of one of the highest military distinctions. The use of it was very general among them, and seems to have been borrowed from their early enemies, the Cisalpine Gauls; for the first mention of the *torquis* is in the story of Manlius, who (A. U. C. 394) tore the golden collar from the neck of a vanquished Gaul and placed it upon his own, and from that time was commonly called "Torquatus." This anecdote, whether true or invented by the old fabulists of Roman history, proves at least the general opinion of the times, that the *Golden Collar* was peculiarly a *GALLIC* ornament.

The "Torquati" soon became a very conspicuous part of the Roman army. They formed, as it were, a Legion of Honour, in which no difference was made between the Tribune and the common soldier. The Torquis was the badge of military merit to all who earned it. And lest, in the confusion of battle and amid the distractions of a campaign, any one might be overlooked to whom the honour was due, every one had a right to demand the torquis who could bring evidence that he deserved it. "*Imperator, torque me dona.*" was a petition which required not the interest or intercession of favourites to recommend it. On the contrary, the General who had dared to refuse it when properly supported by personal merit, would have been justly held dishonoured, and might perhaps have made atonement with his life. There were some offices in the Roman army which were always held by Torquati. That of the *Draconarius*, or bearer of "the Dragon Standard," was one of them. And such was the respect paid to this decoration, even by one of the most degenerate of the Roman Emperors, that when Hemetrius and Cheledonius, two Torquati who had embraced Christianity, were led to the stake, their torques were taken off by officers of rank—

*"Ite Signorum Magistri,
Et vos Tribuni assistite,
Aureos auferte torques!"*^a

The Roman torquis as, was its name imports, a *twisted* ornament composed of two or more bars of gold intertwined. "*Tortus et flexilis,*" is the definition given by Scheffer; and he is borne out by the specimens which have been found in this country, especially by that elegant and perfect torquis

^a Prudentius.

discovered January 20, 1835, at Boyton, in Suffolk, and exhibited to the Society.^b Of this kind were the ornaments worn by the young Ascanius and his companions—

Flexilis obtorto per collum it circulus auro.

VIRGIL, *Æn.* v. 557.

It seems that there were two orders of Torquati among the Romans, that of the *Torquis major* and that of the *Torquis minor*; but in what manner these distinctions were observed, does not appear. The torques usually given were under a pound in weight. None of them, it is supposed, exceeded this weight, and some were even as low as an ounce. Valerian gave Claudius when a tribune, a "*torquem libralem*." This is the heaviest ever given to a Roman citizen. But Livy mentions one of *two pounds*, which was presented by the Republic to the ambassadors from Gaul, who came with an offer of aid in the Macedonian war. This, in English weight would amount only to 21oz. 17dwts. 2grs., and would have ranked third in the Quentin collection, being only about half the weight of the manak, No. 6.

Pliny (33, c. 11) says, that the ancient Romans gave silver torques to their own citizens, and golden to their allies. But this has been doubted: I know not, however, upon what authority; for the more modern custom of the Romans would not disprove the fact as related of their ancestors. Certain it is that *silver torques* have been found,^c though not so frequently as those of gold. The person in Roman history most distinguished in this manner, was Dentatus Siccus, of whom Valerius Maximus (lib. iii. c. 10.) says, "There were carried before him, in his triumph, 8 golden civic crowns, 3 mural, 1 ob-sidional, 183 torques, 140 armillæ, 18 hastæ, and 25 phaleræ."

The GAULS, we have observed, were celebrated in the early history of Rome as being decorated with torques. The episode of Manlius is in illustration of this remark; as Pliny has also observed: "*Gallos cum auro pugnare solitos Torquatus indicio est.*"^d

Among the other classical writers who mention this custom of the Gauls, the testimony of Diodorus^e is precise: "*They wear round their necks solid ornaments of gold.*"

^b Archæol. vol. xxvi. 471.

^c Ibid. vol. xiv.

^d Pliny, 33. 1.

^e De Gallis, lib. v.

According to Strabo,^f even the PRIESTS of the Gauls and Germans wore golden collars upon their necks.

But the authority the most to our purpose is Polybius, who, in describing the Gallic army opposed to the Roman at the great battle of Telamon, says, "All of those who occupied the front ranks were adorned with golden *manaks* and bracelets." And he defines in another place the word *μανιάκης*, as if it were unknown to the Romans or Greeks:—" *μανιάκης*, that is, a golden ring which the Gauls wear on their necks and wrists."

The selection of this word *μανιάκης* in preference to *στρεπτὸς*, shows that Polybius was not describing any ornament analogous to the Roman *Torquis*. He uses the word by which the decoration was known among the Gauls, having none in the Greek language which would accurately describe it.

Μανιάκης, or as it is sometimes written *μανιάξ*, is derived by Scheffer from *μαννος*, which he conceives to be the same as the Teutonic word "*Man*;" and so called, because it was the peculiar ornament of one who was *κατ' ἐξοχὴν* a MAN: "Quia *mannis*, i. e. viris usque, qui se fortitur gessissent in bello, proprium gestamen fuit." But the derivation already assigned from the Chaldee *manak*, which is the one approved by Bochart, is the more probable.

GOLDEN TORQUES were always among the "*barbara spolia*"^g of the Romans. A very large one is mentioned by Livy^h as having been taken by Marcellus from the Insubrian Gauls, and consecrated to Jupiter Capitolinus. He also speaks of the enormous number of 1471 taken from the Boiiⁱ by Cornelius Scipio, and carried to Rome. The Boii were a branch of the great Celtic family. I have already cited the testimony of Propertius respecting the *shape* of the Gallic collars, the "*unca torquis*" of Viridomarus, which he mentions, exactly corresponds with the ornaments found near Quentin. There can be little doubt therefore to what nation these beautiful decorations belonged. The locality in which they were found, (in the centre of a Celtic temple in Britany,) and the universal custom of the Gallic tribes, who adorned not only their warriors but also their priests with such collars and armlets, claim for the Armoricans the property of these torques. But the Gauls were not the only people who wore collars of this description. The Celtic tribes generally seem to have adopted them; and those who could not, like the

^f Lib. vi.

^g Florus. i. 13.

^h 33. 36.

ⁱ 36. 40.

Gauls, gain access to mines of gold, were contented with metals of a baser kind, and even with the substitute of bone or ivory. Thus, the Britons wore collars made from the teeth of the sea-horse, as also from iron, and sometimes bronze.^k The Scandinavians used copper for the same purpose.^l *Belts of gold*, of considerable diameters, have been found in Ireland, and golden torques in Britain, which, with the famous *στρεπτὸς* of Boadicea, mentioned by Dio Cassius, prove that, whenever the more precious metal was to be had, the baser were rejected. Nothing however, I believe, has been yet found in Britain or Ireland exactly corresponding with the ornaments of *Quentin*. They are unlike any torques which I have ever seen, and more like the Roman *fibulae* than any other ornament of that people. But the *fibula* was a small and insignificant object compared with these *manaks*. Certain mysterious articles of gold^m discovered in Ireland some years ago, and described in the second volume of the *Archæologia*, also resemble them in some degree; but, taking into consideration their number, weight, and beauty, they stand, or rather *stood*, almost alone in illustration of the *μανιάκαι* of the ancient Gauls. There may be some doubt whether they belonged to the priest or to the warrior. Their locality may favour the former, their condition the latter opinion. If worn by the priesthood they might have been concealed in the temple upon some sudden attack by the Romans, in full confidence that no Armorican would dare to violate the majesty of the *Genius Loci*. But they might also have belonged to some kindred tribe, and been taken from them in one of those domestic broils which seem to be characteristic of the Celtic family in all ages and countries: with whom *peace* is but a word to signify a *change of warfare*—for peace abroad is discord at home. That the ornaments in question had been taken in battle may be inferred from their condition when found. No. 5, from its closed state and small diameter, could not have been drawn over the hand of

^k Herodian, iii. 14.

^l Erasmus, *Stella*, lib. i.

^m These articles are pronounced by Sir William Betham, in his ingenious paper lately read before the Royal Irish Academy, to have been a variety of the *Ring Money* of the Celts; but the larger specimens which have *wide basons* at the extremities of the cornua, may find their prototypes in the *double drinking cups* of the Scythians, mentioned by Herodotus, 4, 66. "Ὅσοι δὲ ἀν αὐτῶν καὶ κάρτα πολλοὺς ἀνδρας ἀναιρηκότες ἔωσι σύνδυο κύλικας ἔχοντες, πίνουσι ὁμοῦ. This interpretation of *σύνδυο* may be novel, but it is defensible. The affinity between the customs of the Scythian and Celtic Tribes is well known.

the wearer. The hand was either cut off to obtain it, or the bracelet dropped off from the arm of a skeleton buried upon the spot. No traces of such burials were however found within the *Temène*. The former supposition is therefore the more probable. Nos. 11 and 12, however, bore marks of blows with some sharp or heavy weapon, for both of them were injured; one of them being mutilated, and the other so battered as to be shapeless. Upon the whole therefore I should infer that they were spoils of war rather than ornaments of the priests. Their concealment in the temple will not affect the validity of this conclusion; for it was customary with the Gauls to deposit their spoils in their sanctuaries, as we read in Cæsar, lib. vi. "In many of their cities," says that writer, "one may see great heaps of such booty laid up in their places of worship;"ⁿ and it seldom happens that any one is so impious as to conceal the booty he has made, or to take it away when once deposited; that crime being punished with the utmost severity."

The rich tracery upon these ornaments would indicate a great advance in the arts at the time of their execution; in symmetry and elegance they could hardly indeed be excelled in the present times. One of the decorations struck me as particularly remarkable; it was of the angular pattern, similar to that so common on British pottery and ecclesiastical buildings of the earliest period of our domestic architecture. The presence of this linear tracery on the manaks identifies them as belonging to the same family of nations who fabricated the vases found in the Celtic barrows of Britain; while the *zigzag moulding* of our *Saxon* arches points to the same source for their origin. For I can hardly conceive that a people so rude as the Saxons could ever have originated any elegance of ornament in architecture; while the known high state of culture in which the Britons were at the time of the Gothic invasion, would naturally point out the latter people as the instructors of the former in all the arts. The *Saxon* arch may therefore be defined as *Romano-British*; *Roman* in *shape*, *British* in *ornament*.

The manaks of Quentin are, as far as I can find, *unique*.^o Nothing like

ⁿ *Locis consecratis.*

^o I understand from Sir William Betham that similar ornaments have been found in Ireland; but I have not had the opportunity of seeing them. I only speak of the Quentin manaks as *unique*, to the extent of my own knowledge. I should be very happy to be mistaken; for the specimens in question have perished.

them has come to my knowledge either in England or France. Their *probable* use has been suggested in the foregoing remarks; their *propriety*, whether druidical or military, may not be quite so evident. Over this, as over every thing connected with the history of the Druids hangs the deep veil of mystery; and ages may yet pass before it will be removed. In the meantime conjecture must supply the want of evidence, and we must not reject a reasonable approximation to the truth because we cannot arrive at a certainty. But even for this shadow of the substance we must have recourse to other shores! In our own country we can hope for little addition to the knowledge which we already possess on these subjects. The industry of the Antiquary, and the learning of the Scholar have done much to atone for the barbarism of the destroyer, and perhaps can do no more. We must look therefore to other and kindred soils, less barbarous or less civilized (the phrases are too often synonymous) for further information. Such a country is Britany: to the virtuous ignorance of whose uncivilised peasantry we may now confess our obligations for the means of knowledge which remain; and we cannot but commend the superstition, if such it was, which spared, and still spares, so many memorials of a lost religion and perished people. For if the history of the Celts be ever rescued from the graves of the Druids, it will owe its preservation to that happy contentment which grudged not the barren acre to the mouldering temple, nor the grassy mound to its sleeping minister, but hallowed alike the fane of an extinct religion and the graves of a forgotten people.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly,

JOHN BATHURST DEANE.

SIR HENRY ELLIS, F.R.S.
Secretary.

ORNAMENTS OF GOLD.

found near Quenlin in Britany, 1832.

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
4. 1 16 11 75

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
1. 5. 6. 1. 04

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
1. 3. 3. 12. 85

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
1. 6. 1. 9. 89

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
3. 8. 9. 10. 22

lb. oz. dwt. grs.
1. 4. 13. 18. 47

GOLDEN ORNAMENTS,

found near Quentin in Brittany 1832.

oz. dwt. grs.
4. 8. 8.