X. *An Account of some Discoveries made in excavating the Foundations of Wymondham Abbey, with a Plan and Description of the Religious Establishment ; communicated by Mr. SAMUEL WOODWARD, in a Letter addressed to HUDSON GURNEY, Esq. F.R.S., V.P., &c.*

Read 18th December, 1834.

DEAR SIR,

THE uncovering the ruins of Wymondham Abbey having been proceeded in to the extent originally proposed by the parish authorities, I now beg to lay before you the results ; and, should the notice contain matter of sufficient interest to warrant your laying it before the Society of Antiquaries, I shall feel much honoured by your doing so.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

SAMUEL WOODWARD.

THE circumstance which gave rise to this communication was the discovery of two lead coffins ; which from their position were considered to contain the remains of some of the family of the founder, William de Albini.

This discovery was made on the eve of last Christmas Day, in enlarging the churchyard ; the present Vicar, the Rev. William Papillon, having granted to the parish a portion of the abbey grounds for that purpose. In consequence

of receiving information of the discovery of these remains, I went over ; and from the nature of the operations, suggested the propriety of laying open the foundations, towards obtaining a fair plan of this religious establishment. I was led to make this request from some singular alterations which appeared to me to have been made in the original Norman church. This having been carried into effect, I have now much pleasure in stating, that the ruins have been cleared to the level of their respective floors ; and that a very excellent and accurate plan has been completed by an inhabitant of the town, for the Vicar ; for the loan of which, towards completing my own, I feel myself under obligations.

I shall now proceed to give a hasty sketch of this Ecclesiastical Foundation ; to note the changes which took place between its first establishment and dissolution ; and, at the close, to describe what appears most interesting in the discoveries which excited public attention at the time.

The Priory at Wymondham was founded, as a Cell to St. Alban's, of which his brother Richard was Abbot, by William de Albini, in A.D. 1107.^a It appears that the founder resided in a mansion near the stream, south of the church ; which mansion, together with its offices, he gave to the monks, who dwelt in it while the monastery was building ; the Earl removing to another place north-west of the church ; the foundations of both being still visible. The precincts are said to have contained thirty-three acres ; but as the boundary wall is very imperfect,^b it is impossible to say how far it extended. The abbey grounds, represented in the Plan, (Plate XXX.) contain about fifteen acres.

The original church, which served both priory and parish, consisted of a nave with north and south aisles and transept ; these are black in the Plan. How it terminated towards the east, we are unable to determine, as no trace of the original remains, although great care was exercised in attempting to discover it. The east end of the north aisle, opening into the transept, is very distinct ; as also the demi-columns terminating the nave. The arches of the nave are lofty and narrow, ornamented with the zig-zag moulding, surmounted

^a The foundation must have been in this year, as Stephen, Prior of Thetford, was not Prior till 1107, and Roger Bigod died in the same year ; yet they were both witnesses to the foundation deed.

^b The houses on the west side of the London road abut upon the precinct wall ; and its southern wall was some years ago to be traced on the north side of the lane just over the bridge.

by a triforium and a clerestory of a later period. The columns have been sadly mutilated, by cutting off the reedings to give more room, reducing them to square unsightly masses of masonry.

This state of things continued until about A. D. 1260 ; when a dispute having arisen between the Abbot of St. Alban's and the Prior of this place about spiritual jurisdiction, a division was made in the church ; and the east end was reserved to the monks, whilst the nave or western part was given up to the parishioners. Under these circumstances it became needful that the monks should have a tower to suspend their bells in, to give notice of their services.^c They therefore in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. set to work, and filled up the spaces between the ninth pillar and the termination of the nave, and erected a tower over that part. This tower is finished with a handsome octagonal top, similar in character to that of the Grey Friars, Lynn, and that also which belonged to the Black Friars, Norwich (figured in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*) both erected about the same period. They at the same time extended their quire eastward ; and in so doing, carried the foundation of their walls over several graves, which are now seen arched over ; making it highly probable that this part was the original burial ground. It also appears, from the remains of clustered columns and various fragments, of that peculiar moulding resembling the inverted calyx of a flower,^d (like those on the west front of Ely cathedral, and the entrance to the Lady Chapel of Norwich cathedral), that the south transept and the chapter-house, if not the whole of these additions, were erected about the same period as the tower. The entrance to the chapter-house, like the specimens referred to, had a middle column dividing it into two small arches. The arch on the east side of the tower is pointed, and about sixty feet in height, and is a remarkably fine example. On the west side are two small low passages, now stopped up ; which served as entrances for the priest to the parish church. There are also two large doorways ; one on the north side, formerly leading into Saint Margaret's chapel ; and the other on the south, into the vestry. The wall at the end of the north transept has on the side next the church a water-table, similar to

^c The original steeple or lantern, must have been at the intersection of the nave and transepts, and was probably removed at this period.

^d Vide Miller's *Ely Cathedral*, p. 42.

that on the outside of the chapter-house; which would infer that it was the outside, or south wall of a building, and not the north wall of the transept. The doorway in the midst is only apparent on the north side of the wall, and resembles that of an interior. The foundations of this building are said to extend about forty feet into the present churchyard, and it was probably the almonry. In the transept are the remains of the ascent to the doorway above mentioned; and in the north-west angle those of a winding stair. On each side the quire were large chapels; that on the north is considered to have been the Lady Chapel; the dedication or purpose of that on the south is now unknown. The space between the latter and the chapter-house appears to have been a passage to the cloisters. The west front of the chapter-house, must have had a neat appearance, if we may judge from the remains. It was divided into three compartments, each having three slender columns supporting pointed arches, the centre compartment serving as an entrance. The east end is still standing, and forms a picturesque ruin.

The foundations of the cloister and its surrounding buildings are clearly to be traced; but, as they have not been uncovered, it is impossible to determine their internal arrangements. Blomefield says the dormitory was over the south aisle of the church, which has been confirmed by discoveries made in some recent alterations.^e

This Priory was made an Abbey, A. D. 1447, on petition to the King by the prior, Stephen London, and the patron, Sir Andrew Ogard, Knt.

Having described the changes which took place in this monastic establishment, I may, as connected therewith, be permitted to say a few words respecting the noble tower at the west end of the church. This tower was, according to Blomefield, begun in A. D. 1410, and carried to its present height about

^e The openings of the triforium over the three westerly arches on this side of the church, were found to have been filled up with solid masonry, which was plastered on both sides, and on that near the church were paintings in fresco of an early period. The first was of the floral kind, or it might be intended to represent a rose window; the next had represented in a lower compartment, three skeletons or emaciated human figures, above them a cloud, and in it three other figures "fat, and well liking;" the third and last had in the centre a figure on horseback, having on his head a triple crown, beneath him a wood, in which were to be seen wild beasts, with hares and hounds. Unfortunately, no artist was at hand to sketch this interesting remain, and it was so injured by whitewashing that only the general features of it could be traced.

the year 1476, it having never been completed. The Archbishop's licence was not obtained until 1411, and is dated from Horncastle. It is a curious document, and shews him to have been particularly careful that the monks should not be annoyed by the ringing of the bells which were to be placed therein.

The funds for its erection were obtained by voluntary contributions; Sir John Clifton, Knt. appearing to have been the principal promoter of the work. His armorial bearings, quartering Caily, are placed over the western door.^f

The style of this tower is like that of Redenhall church, (begun in 1460) so much admired for its beauty.

The north aisle and porch, from the style of the architecture, were erected about the same period, and the beautiful carved roofs of this aisle and the nave were then put up. The ground on the south side of the church being in the possession of the monks, that aisle remained in its original state until the dissolution, when the King granted the parishioners leave to enlarge their south aisle to the breadth of twenty-eight feet.^g

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

The abbey grounds, according to Blomefield, contained about thirty-three acres. The part here represented, lying between the two roads, and the rivulet (a branch of the Yare) contains about fifteen acres, exclusive of the strip of land on the west side of the London road, now in various occupations.

The shaded part, on the north side of the church, shews the portion of the abbey grounds ceded in 1260 to the parishioners, as a burial ground.

- a. The site of the founder's mansion.
- b. Its second site in the Queen's lands.
- c. Foundations, probably of the Prior's lodge.
- d. Foundations of a building, 19 yards by 6, abutting on the stream.

^f In clearing away the rubbish at the entrance to the chapel on the south side of the quire, many fragments of sculpture in hard chalk were discovered, among which was one with the helmet and crest of Sir John Clifton; probably the remains of his funeral monument, as it appears he was buried in this church, in 1447.

^g Blomefield, vol. ii. p. 520.

*Plan of the Abbey, Church, &c.**A. Parish Church.*

- a. Tower.
- b. Ascent to the same.
- c c. Place of the north and south walls of the original church.
- d. Altar.
- e. Abbot Ferrar's monument 1548, in ornamented brick.
- f. A small doorway, now closed; probably a medium of communication between the parish church and abbey.
- g. Old vestry.

B. Abbey.

- h. Tower.
- i i. Two entrances to the church, now closed.
- k. Entrance to the cloister.
- l. Vestry.
- l*. St. Andrew's chapel.
- m. St. Margaret's chapel.
- m*. Almonry.
- n. North transept.
- o. South transept.
- p. Quire.
- q. Spot where the lead coffins were found.
- r. A stone coffin.
- s s. Brick graves.
- t t. Other interments.
- u. Lady Chapel.
- v. Chapel.
- w. Passage to cloisters.
- x. Chapter-house, and spot where the lead was found.
- y. Two stone coffins.
- z z. Cloisters.
- ** Wall of loose rubble; thought to be that thrown down by Serjeant Flowerdew.

Plan of Wymondham Abbey & Precinct. The Seal of Archbishop Arundell, &c.

† Ascent to the tower, which appears to have been across the roof of this vestry.

Fig. 1. Archbishop Arundel's seal.

2. Stamp on the mass of lead.

3. Sir John Clifton's helmet and crest.

A P P E N D I X.

Discovery and opening of the Lead Coffins.^h

In the progress of levelling this ground the labourers came upon a flagstone, covering a brick grave, which, on inspection, was found to contain two lead cases, the largest of which was six feet two inches long; the other, which was placed at its side, measured only sixteen inches and a quarter. The spot where these were found is precisely in the middle of the quire, and within about eight feet of its east end; consequently somewhere about the foot of the altar. The lead was in both instances in one piece; cut in such a manner that the sides, when brought over the body or its envelopes, would just meet in the centre of the upper part, where it had been soldered from the head to the feet; two pieces at the head and feet were brought up in like manner, which thus constituted the cases. The smaller one was perfectly air-tight and dry within; but the larger one had, by the falling of a portion of the stone which covered it, been broken, and become pervious to the air and moisture.ⁱ This fracture was over the left femur, the integuments, &c. of which were quite decomposed. On inquiry if there was any appearance of the lead cases having been enclosed in wood, I was informed that no vestiges of such had been found, excepting

^h In the Phil. Trans. vol. lxii. p. 465, is recorded a similar disinterment made in February 1772, at the abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. It was supposed, from some circumstances, to have been the remains of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, who died in 1428.

ⁱ It appears that this grave had been opened about twenty years before; but that the parties opening it considered it unsafe, from the presence of foul air, and that it was again covered up. The fracture in the coffin is believed to have been made at that time.

some nails; but these were at too great a distance to have had any connection with the lead cases.^k

On their discovery they were placed in the church, and a few days after were opened, in the presence of the minister, churchwardens, the medical gentlemen of the town, Mr. John Dalrymple, of New Broad Street, London, (who conducted the examination), and other gentlemen, to the number of about sixty persons. The large case had a horizontal slit cut on the right side, and in turning over the lead, the body appeared in the form of a mummy, five feet nine inches long, covered with a thin light-brown composition (of a mineral and vegetable nature) which readily fell off in flakes.^l The cerecloth next appeared, secured round the body with tolerable stout cord. The gentlemen who undertook to develop the body, began at the chest, and opened the cerecloth downwards with considerable difficulty; the whole of this part was in a semi-fluid state. The first part of the body exposed was the left hand, and from the delicate formation of the bones, it was immediately pronounced to be the body of a female; this was further corroborated by the inspection of the pelvis. On continuing the section, it was found that the bones of the feet were bent down; making the body appear much longer than in reality, which, on accurate admeasurement, was found to be four feet eleven inches. A portion of the cerecloth was next removed from the face, when a fine set of young teeth were exhibited. The external membranes of the eyes were also seen stretched over the sockets, and upon examination it was discovered that the eyes had not been removed. The hair, probably originally auburn, had a reddish tinge: and from its being found folded up on the right side of the head,

^k The Rev. Mr. Jeckell informs me, that in soldering up the large case two rows of holes were found in the under side, evidently made by fastening two transverse pieces of wood to it; most probably for the purpose of removal at the second interment.

^l On examining some of these flakes previous to my seeing the coffins, I discovered upon them the remains of a minute coleopterous insect, which proved to be the *Cerylon hysteroides* of Latreille. On uncovering the body, a number of small white maggots, probably the larvæ of this *Cerylon*, were moving about in all directions. These insects live under the bark of trees, and the only way of accounting for their presence is, that the eggs were deposited with the bark used in preserving the body, and that, from the perfect exclusion of air, they had lain dormant until the coffin was fractured, as before stated. Mr. Dalrymple has published a Report of his examination, with an engraving of the remains, in the *Quarterly Medical Journal* for October 1834.

the medical gentlemen were of opinion that it had been detached prior to interment. In the pelvis was discovered a whitish substance, which was at first considered to have been the bladder, but on further examination, there was found within it a small quantity of tow, which at once determined it to have been the uterus, and identified this female to have been the mother of the foetus contained in the smaller case.

This case was also cut open on the side, and on removing the lead there was found an envelope of linen, firmly cemented by rosin, and secured by a cord passed in succession round, looped in front, and tied at the foot like a sack. The envelope was so strong, that it was with great difficulty a longitudinal section was made in it with a saw, when a strong perfume issued from the inclosure, arising from the cummin seed with which it was filled.^m After removing a considerable quantity of this seed, a further envelope was discovered, which was also opened; when amongst coarse-grained muriate of soda, cummin, coriander, and other seeds and fragments of odoriferous wood, was found a foetus of about the fourth month.

Thus it appeared, that these remains were those of a female who had died in the early stage of pregnancy, and also that the lady was of high rank, from the expense and care bestowed on her remains. From the total absence of any mark on the envelopes, or remains of costume or ornament about the bodies, it is extremely difficult to determine to whom these remains may be referred, nor are we assisted in our inquiries by an examination of Blomefield, Tanner, Weever, Dugdale, &c. It is evident, however, that the quire, where these bodies were found, was under the especial care of the religious of the Abbey, and it is also highly improbable that they would allow any female to be interred there, except the ladies of the founder or his descendants. We may therefore venture to conclude, from the state of the interment, the spot, and its evident antiquity, that the female thus discovered, must have been nearly allied to or descended from the founder, William de Albini, who died in the year 1156.

^m From the perfect state of this seed (its interior presenting a natural and fleshy appearance) I had hoped that the vital principle was not extinct, and that it would have germinated; but the attempts to raise it by numerous individuals have (as far as my inquiries have gone) proved ineffectual.

Other Interments.

On removing the rubbish from the east cloister, the labourers came upon the lids of two stone coffins, the east ends of which were under the masonry of the entrance of the chapter-house. These were uncovered on Monday, January 13, in the presence of Hudson Gurney and John Gage, Esquires, the Rev. George Peacock, of Trinity College, Cambridge, and several other gentlemen, and were found to contain the remains of two monks, each having been covered with a piece of very coarse woollen cloth. One of the skeletons was perfect; but no vestige of dress or ornament appeared, except the woollen cloth above-mentioned. The coffins were of Caen stone, and hollowed out to receive the head and shoulders of the defunct. The lids were slightly elevated in the middle, and in the bottom of the coffins was a hole made to drain off the moisture from the body. These interments were considered to be of about the commencement of the fifteen century.

On the mass of Lead found in the Chapter House.

On clearing the chapter-house to the level of its original floor, a mass of metal was found, sunk into and level with it, on the north side. It was with some difficulty removed, as it weighs about a ton. Its upper surface is a pointed oval (the usual shape of ecclesiastical seals) measuring 39 inches by 16 inches and a half; its depth eight inches, the sides contracting towards the bottom, giving it the appearance of a boat. It was evidently melted or run into the cavity in which it was found, as the surface had contracted in the process of cooling. A hole had been cast in the upper surface, for the purpose of inserting a peg, to form an attachment when it required removal; and the King's stamp (Plate XXX. fig. 2) had been twice struck on the surface; between which seven circles and two half circles had been described (probably to express the quantity) similar to those marked at the present day on casks, &c. It appears from Blomefield that, although the parishioners had paid the Commissioners for the lead, &c. of the dissolved abbey, Serjeant Flowerdew seized the principal part of the lead, which was strongly resented by the inhabitants, and is said to have been the cause of the insurrection in Norfolk, commonly called, "Kett's Rebellion."

It is probable that the mass of metal, which proved to be lead, was part of that seized by Flowerdew; that he was prevented removing it by the King's officers putting their stamp upon it, and that in the confusion which succeeded it was covered up and forgotten.

Copy of the license of Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, (in the Church Chest, Wymondham), granting the Parishioners leave to erect a Bell Tower, &c. Dated at Horncastle, the 17 June, A. D. 1411.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos nostre presentes ire puerint, Thomas pmissione diuina Cantuariensium Archiepiscopus, totius Anglie Primas, & apostolice sedis Legatus, Salutem, Cum nostra beati et gratia Saluatoris perpetuisque futuris temporibus fidem indubiam presentibus adhibere. Noverit universitas vestra quod nuper in progressu visitationis nostre metropolitice in Civitate & Diocesi Norwiche per nos actualiter exercite, inter cetera loca ecclesiam parochiam de Wymundham eiusdem diocesis per certum nostrum Commissarium, ad hoc sufficienter deputatum, iure nostro metropolitico visitantes, nostro officio in eadem detectum extitit & delatum, quod ipsa ecclesia campanis & pulsacione campanarum que sunt unum de potissimis insigniis parochialibus ecclesie cuiuscumque caruit, et quod ex defectu huiusmodi campanarum per quas quasi per pcones parochiani ad ecclesiam & divina officia vocari solent, multociens populus & parochiani ibidem in diebus festiis et alijs sine missa & alijs divinis officiis extiterunt. Petitumque a nobis ex officio nostro quatenus ob reuerenciam dei & ecclesie sue sancte, et in divini cultus augmentum in eadem, parochianos ipsius ecclesie ac ipsam ecclesiam huiusmodi campanas & exercitium pulsacionis earundem de cetero habere, in eadem declarare pronuntiare & decernere dignemur. Unde commissarius noster memoratus, in ea parte ut prefertur sufficienter & legitime deputatus, attendens divini cultus augmentum ex hoc precipue preventurum ex officio nostro & iure nostro metropolitico procedens de consilio & assensu majoris partis sibi assidentium pronunciavit, declaravit, diffinivit, & decrevit, quod parochiani & ecclesia parochia de Wymundham antedicti campanas pro dicta ecclesia competentes & exercitium pulsacionis earumdem inter alia insignia parochie exnunc habebunt perpetuis temporibus in futurum ordinavit, insuper iniunxit, decrevit, & diffinivit, quod parochiani decem ecclesie parochie de Wymundham, qui sunt vel qui pro tempore erunt, turrim in occidentali fine ipsius ecclesie ex parte boreali eiusdem in campanile decem ecclesie erigent, & campanas competentes in eadem turri pro eorum libito ponent, invenient, custodient, & habebunt, ac juxta formam nostre ordinationis infrascriptae earundem pulsacionem exercebunt libere in futurum, ipsamque turrim & campanile infra ecclesiam de Wymundham predictam, in omnibus foraminibus & aperturis, exceptis foraminibus pro cordulis campanarum ordinandis, firmiter quo poterunt, claudent & obtura-

bunt & sic clausa & obturata inpetuum custodient, ne sonus campanarū h̄mōi ad intra ec̄ciam in quantum fieri poterit monachos in prioratu de Wymondham p̄dic̄ pro tempore existentes, & circa divina officia occupatos impediat uel pturbet. Et ut quieti h̄mōi Monachorū die & nocte vigilijs & orōnib; deo famulantium p̄spiciatur ac ut subtrahatur malignand̄ occasio undequaq; ordinavit, iniunxit, decrevit, & diffinivit, qđ nullus d̄coz pochnoz seu alioz quorumcunque ante sextam horam horologij de mane, qua hora dicti Monachi ad divina officia surgere solent, nec post sextam horam horologij ante noctem, qua hora h̄mōi Monachi ad eoz requiem transire consueverunt, h̄mōi campanas vel aliquam earumdem aliquo modo pulsare p̄sumant, nec medio tempore seu afo quouis exquisito colore, arte, vel ingenio, illas campanas seu aliquā eazđm aliquiditer pulsabunt seu pulsari facient, p̄terquam horis ad divina officia pro mortuoz obsequiis necessariis et debitis, et prout vicinis ec̄ciis poch̄ in ea parte fieri consuevit, sub pena excommunicationis maioris qua in contrarium ex certa malicia facientes ip̄oz mora dolo & culpa p̄cedentib; ip̄o facto voluit innodari voluntariam, fictam, seu aliquo colore exquisitam, d̄caz campanaz pulsacōem. Ip̄is pochianis & eoz cuilibet sub eadem pena p̄hibuit & omnino interdixit expresse. Pulsacone in festis natalis Domini & Resurreconis doñni quib; velut in alijs ec̄cijs inibi pulsari decrevit, ac pulsacone ob adventū Domini n̄ri Regis Archiep̄i, aut loci Diocesani Ep̄i, p̄pter quos pulsari in alijs ec̄cijs consuevit, repentinove ignis incendio ac inimicoz furium p̄donum intrusione duntaxat exceptis. Que omnia et singula sup̄scripta per commissarium n̄rm p̄libatum vice & auc̄e n̄ris, rite & legitime fact̄, pronunciamus, declaramus, ordinamus, iniungimus, diffinimus, & in p̄p̄m observari decernimus in hijs scriptis. Salva nobis & successorib; n̄ris Cantuarien̄ Archiep̄s potestate addendi ad p̄missa, vel minuendi & intr̄ptandi eadem, pro loco et tempore opportunis. Volumus insuper & firmiter iniungendo mandamus omnibus & singlis R̄coribus Vicarijs, Capellanis, Curatis, & non Curatis per d̄ctas civitatem & dioč Norwiceñ, ac n̄ram provinciam Cantuarien̄ ubi t̄ constitutis, ut hec omnia sup̄scripta per comissař n̄rm memoratum, vice & auc̄e n̄ris facta h̄ita & gesta, quociens & quando p̄ partem pochnoz d̄ce ec̄cie poch̄ de Wymundham congrue fuerint requisiti, publicent seu publicari facient debite cū effectu. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum n̄rm p̄ntibus est appensum. Dař apud Horncastell decimo septimo die mensis Junij, Anno Domini Miffmo CCCC^{mo} undecimo, et n̄re translaconis anno quintodecimo.

The Seal appended to this Deed (Plate XXX. fig. 1.) is from a fine specimen of the art of seal engraving. It is in red wax, on a cord of yellow and green silk; and is circumscribed, "S. THOME. ARŪDELL. DEI. GRA. CANTUARIENSIS. ARCHIEPI." In a square compartment in the centre, surmounted by an elaborate canopy, is depicted the murder of Thomas à Becket; above which is a representation of the Trinity; and beneath is the Archbishop on his knees, with his crosier, pall,

&c. On each side of him a shield; that on his right having the arms of Edward the Confessor, impaling France and England quarterly; that on his left has the arms of the See, impaling Arundell. Within a niche on each side are seen two angels, and above them are two smaller figures of a similar description.

The story of Becket's murder is admirably told; and ranks, I conceive, as the best pictorial representation of the subject extant. The grouping is similar to that on the wall of Preston church, in Sussex, described in the twenty-third volume of the *Archæologia*. The Archbishop is on his knees before an altar, at the foot of which is his mitre; upon it the chalice and consecrated wafer, and on the upper part the vernicle; behind the altar is Edward Grym, with his right hand uplifted; in his left is a processional cross. The principal figure (the William de Tracy of the Preston picture) is probably Hugo Morville; he has on his shield three luces naiant; Reginald Fitz-urse is seen behind, stabbing the Archbishop. The next knight, probably Brito, is drawing his sword; and the remaining one has his sword drawn. The portion of his shield seen exhibits two bendlets, agreeing with the arms of Tracy. Thus the story is somewhat differently expressed to that in Preston church; and more so to that in the painting figured in the first volume of Carter's *Ancient Sculpture*.

The artist has done infinite justice to the subject; by his strict attention to the military equipment of the knights; which is as finely executed. Even the camaile of the gorgets is still clearly visible; the whole admirably agreeing with the period of its execution.