





THE ANTIQUARY.



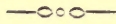
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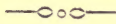
THE
ANTIQUARY:

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



VOL. XXIII.
JANUA Y—JUNE.

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The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE First Commissioner of Works has just caused to be placed in the tea-room of the House of Commons the clerk's table, constructed of solid mahogany, which was rescued from the fire that destroyed the Palace of Westminster in 1834. It had been used in the House of Commons from 1706 until the fire of 1834. To meet the requirements of the union between England and Scotland in 1706, Sir Christopher Wren was employed to enlarge and reconstruct the internal fittings and furniture, by which St. Stephen's Chapel was adapted for the reception of the House of Commons, and his arrangement and fittings remained without alteration until the burning of the Houses of Parliament. The table corresponds, both in ornament and workmanship, with the style which belonged to the commencement of the last century, and it can be identified with the table represented by the artist Hickel in his picture of Pitt addressing the House of Commons presented to us by the Emperor of Austria. It is smaller than the table that replaced it, and which is still in use, but it is more artistic in construction. For many years it remained hidden in one of the lumber rooms attached to the Office of Works, where, however, it has always been treated with care under the traditional impression, of which the table itself supplies corroboration, that it was made from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It has now been cleaned and polished, and is a very handsome adjunct of the members' tea-room.

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Remnants of the disused wooden throne of the Archbishops of Canterbury, mentioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, have been inspected by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who have caused three of the pillars, and some of the adjuncts (such as the carved mitre from the apex) to be placed in the Chapter Library. Horace Walpole is probably wrong in ascribing the carving to Grinling Gibbons. The stalls of the Dean and Chapter, at the west end of the choir, which bear the arms of Archbishop Sheldon, Primate from 1663 to 1677, were probably carved by Grinling Gibbons. They are fully thirty years older than the disused wooden throne, which was given to the cathedral by Archbishop Tenison in 1706. Seventy years later, the Rev. William Gostling, a minor canon of the cathedral, described this throne and the woodwork on each side of the choir in the following words: "The old monkish stalls, in two rows on each side of the choir, remained till the year 1704, when an Act of Chapter was made for taking away them and some old pews . . . and placing three ranges of seats or pews instead of them. . . ." This was executed in a very handsome manner, and Archbishop Tenison on this occasion gave the present throne. The whole is of wainscot; the canopy and its ornament raised very high on six fluted pillars of the Corinthian order, with proper imposts. In *Biographia Britannica* the expense is said to have been £244 8s. 2d., which seems more likely than only £70, at which the Hon. Mr. Walpole rates it, and says the carving was by Gibbons. Whether the famous Grinling Gibbons followed this business so late as 1706 may perhaps be doubted, but nothing here seems the work of so eminent an artist. The ornaments of the prebendal stalls have much greater appearance of being his performance.



The three circlets of lead, which are here engraved by Mr. G. Bailey, after the exact size and pattern of the originals, were found in a garden at Little Chester, near Derby, close to the remains of the Roman wall. They were at no great depth, and with them were coins, bits of pottery, and other small relics. They each weigh forty-eight grains. Can they

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be weights? So far they have puzzled several good Roman antiquaries, who look upon



them as unique. Can any of our readers furnish an explanation, or offer any probable conjecture?



With regard to the recent article and correspondence in the *Antiquary* on the subject of the last instances of "Hanging in Chains," Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., of Lea, writes to us: "The Brigg murder took place in 1824, and the trial was held in the Chapter House at Lincoln, the County Courts being in course of rebuilding. The architecture added greatly to the solemnity of the scene, and especially to the sentence, for it was night, and there were only two or three candles by the judge and the prisoner when the sentence was passed. I am not sure whether gibbeting was named in the sentence. I have a copy of the *Stamford Mercury* of that date, wherein it is stated that the body was to be delivered to the surgeons to be dissected and anatomized; but I know it was intended to be gibbeted, because the town of Brigg petitioned against it; and as the spot where the murder took place was on the footpath, and very near the first houses of the town, it would have been a shocking nuisance. The petition was granted, and no gibbeting took place at Brigg; but whether any gibbets were used afterwards, I do not know."



Sir Charles adds: "The only gibbet I remember in this county was near Saxilby, on the borders of Lincoln and Notts, for a murder committed at the beginning of this century, and I remember as a boy seeing one or two bones which had dropped through the irons lying below. The lane is called Gibbet Lane to this day."



In the *Antiquary* for February, 1890, attention was drawn to the proposed restoration of the remains of the old church and church-

yard of Old Town, St. Mary's, in the Scilly Isles. We are glad to say that the work has now been accomplished, according to the assurance of a capable correspondent, in a creditable manner. It was reopened for service on November 17. It had been generally supposed in the islands that the church only dated back to about 1645; but, during the work of restoring the remains, some interesting early work was brought to light—a Norman arch and pillars in the north wall; so that, beyond all reasonable doubt, a portion (at least) of the old church formed part of an earlier fabric that was erected here in the first half of the twelfth century.



The little church of Worthington, near Breedon, just on the Derbyshire borders of Leicestershire, is now undergoing careful repairs in the safe hands of Mr. Temple Moore, at the expense of Lord Scarsdale and Mr. Nathaniel Curzon. Black letter inscriptions, enclosed in rudely-drawn coloured borders, have been just brought to light on both the north and south walls of the nave. They are very fragmentary, but seem to be texts in the vernacular of Elizabethan date. Traces of earlier paintings are to be observed beneath them. The church has traces of Saxon work, and obvious Norman remains, but was considerably rebuilt in the Early English period. West of the priest's door, on the south side of the chancel, is a low-side window, which forms the lower part of a lancet.



We are compelled almost every month, in consequence of their number, to turn a deaf ear to appeals towards church restoration, and do not as a rule find any place for them, unless there is some really exceptional antiquarian feature involved in the repair; but the following communication from Rev. R. J. Simpson, rector of Metton, near Rough-ton, is such an ingenious appeal for help in repairing the roof of Felbrigge church, that it shall be given just as it reaches us. The rector writes: "I am just now much concerned about the principal brass in Felbrigge church, viz., that in memory of Sir Simon Felbrigge and his wife. It is getting much worn by the traffic during the Cromer season, and requires some better covering than the

ordinary matting of the aisle. But the first compartment of the roof above it is very unsound, so much so that the rain comes through, and upon every shower the lower half of this brass is under water. I can get no help in the parish. If any of your subscribers who are interested in the preservation of this ancient memorial would send me any contributions, as soon as a sufficient sum is received, I would have the roof thoroughly repaired, and a proper cover placed over the brass." Might not a box in the church to receive the contributions of the throng of Cromer season visitors be also useful?

We learn from the Ven. Archdeacon of Chester that the church of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester, is being repaired—we will not say *restored*, lest it should be thought that its old features were being destroyed. The decayed stone is being replaced by fresh stone on the old lines, and with every care. It is the church of "the Randle Holmes," all of whom were connected with it; and the monuments of the family are to be found there. Funds are still sadly needed, for lack of which the bay of the nave, wherein one of the most interesting monuments of the Randle Holmes is placed, cannot as yet be attempted. Possibly some of the genealogical readers of the *Antiquary*, who admire that family of heralds and antiquaries would be glad to help in the work.

The tower of the fine cruciform church of St. Michael and All Angels, Lambourn, a little town in the midst of the Berkshire Downs, has become so seriously insecure from a settlement of the supporting arches, that, unless something is speedily done, a catastrophe may at any time occur. It was originally a low Norman tower, but an extra story was added by the Perpendicular architects, a weight which was too much for the arches to carry, and this, together with undermining the foundations by digging graves close to the footings, has had a result which might have been expected. The tower has, in fact, been mainly kept in its place for more than a century by massive balks of oak timber inserted as a help to the masonry, and is braced all round the outside by iron straps. Mr. Gilbert Scott and Mr.

Thompson, of Peterborough, have both inspected the tower, and report that immediate steps should be taken to render the structure safer. The vicar, the Rev. J. H. Light, is now appealing for funds to carry out the recommendation of Mr. Scott, which are approximately estimated to cost £2,000. The plans have been approved by Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., local secretary of the Society of Antiquaries for Berks.

The church of Lambourn is a most interesting one; the nave is of four bays, with late Norman arches, the capitals ornamented with foliage, some of which is rather of a Greek character; the west doorway is also late Norman, the arch enriched with chevrons, the *cap* of the shafts with Early English foliage and bands. On the south side of the chancel is a late Perpendicular chantry chapel, belonging to some almshouses adjoining the churchyard; it is fitted up with stalls for the almsmen, around a high tomb, with the brass of the father of the founder, John Estbury, 1485, and here the almsmen are still assembled to daily prayer, as the *bedesmen* were in pre-Reformation times. The neighbourhood of Lambourn is a great coursing country, and between the words of the inscription on the monument two dogs of heavy build are represented hunting a hare; a sheep is also introduced without horns. The Cotswold sheep in Gloucestershire have no horns; and yet on the outside of the Norman churches of Kilpick, Herefordshire, and Elkstone, Gloucestershire, the latter of which is on the Cotswold Hills, the head of a sheep is represented on each, which has horns like those of the Welsh sheep of the present day. Between the body of the church and the south-east chantry is an arch, which is ornamented with the ball-flower, and has on it very well executed alto-relievo representations of coursing, with a brace of greyhounds chasing a hare, and men blowing horns. On the other side are some fish, supposed to be trout, for which the little river Lambourn is famous. On the corbel-heads are two grotesque figures—one of a man whose sleeves have buttons from the elbows to the wrist, like those of Robert Braunché on the celebrated Lynn brass; and the other the bust of a lady wearing a

wimple. It is highly probable that the representation of coursing and horn-blowing refer in some way to estates in this parish held by the serjeantry of keeping a kennel of harriers for the royal use; and of carrying the king's horn when he came to hunt within the hundred of Lambourn.



In the north transept of the church is a very handsome altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Essex and his wife Margaret, 1558, with their effigies in alabaster. There are several noteworthy brasses in the church, some of which commemorate the Garrard family, who, until not many years ago, held the great tithes of the parish of the deans of St. Paul's, to whose predecessor this rectory was granted by Canute, as is stated in Weever's *Funeral Monuments*. The manor of Lambourn was one of those given by King Alfred to his wife Elswitha, daughter of Ethelred, the "Big" Alderman of the Gaini—a different person from Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, who married Ethelfled, one of Alfred's daughters, and with whom he is frequently confounded.



We are glad to learn that Mr. F. J. Snell is about to make a thorough inspection of the old library of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, which has been much neglected for the last fifty years. It used to be reported in the neighbourhood that this library was the depository of some important MSS. relative to the Puritan period. It would, indeed, be interesting if this library was to yield up the minutes of a Presbyterian "Classis," of which only two or three examples have come down to our times.



On December 10, 11 and 12 there were sold at the auction rooms of Thomas Birch, at Philadelphia, a most important collection of relics of George Washington, part of the estate of Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis, the last surviving executor of the great general. In this collection were Washington's personal account-books, wherein he enumerated with his own hands the various items of money expended from time to time, and for what purpose; his original autographic survey-books; and his original ledger of Mount Vernon Distillery and Fishery, with his vouchers throughout of

his secretary's (Tobias Lear) correctness of the accounts. The collection of documents and letters contained his autograph list of slaves on eight folio sheets; his list of United States Loan Certificates; and his prophetic letter in relation to the abolition of slavery. The personal belongings consisted of his punch-bowl of rose china and silver ladle; his secretary candle-sticks; his mantel-clock; his music-books (the score of which he drew, and words in his handwriting); about seventy-five pieces of cut glass, china cups and saucers; Indian pipes presented to him by Indian chiefs; and a great variety of his books.



Another interesting find is reported in the excavations of Deepdale cave, near Buxton, conducted by Mr. Micah Salt. This time, in addition to a few minor relics, a curious Roman bronze fibula, with the very rare accompaniment of the pin intact, has been uncovered.



A course of lectures upon the "Rise of the Renaissance in England" will be given by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, Assistant-Lecturer in Archæology at University College, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Wednesday, January 7, 1891, and the five following Wednesdays at 5.15 p.m. The lectures will deal mainly with the intellectual revival of the thirteenth century in Italy and in England, and will be fully illustrated by cartoons from contemporary pictures. One lecture will be devoted to early church painting in England. The syllabus and tickets for the course can be obtained by letter to Mr. Hewlett, 53, Colville Gardens, W.



Every antiquary, whose weakness (or in some cases strength) happens to be the reading of inscriptions on old stones, has had Mr. Pickwick's immortal "Bill Stumps'" experience thrown in his teeth, often accompanied by the playful suggestion that all lettered monuments have been produced by that worthy gentleman or his imitators. Like a character in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, "he only does it to annoy, because he knows it teases." There is, however, a class of sham inscriptions fabricated by certain well-meaning persons which is quite as mis-

leading to the uninitiated as Bill Stumps' masterpiece, and to which attention should be directed. As an instance we have recently been asked why the tombstone of St. Piran, at Perranzabuloe in Cornwall, is not amongst the most highly-prized relics of the Ancient British Church. The tomb in question is thus described in the Rev. W. Haslam's book on this church. "Attached to the east wall was an altar built of stone and plastered like the rest of the interior. In 1835 it was taken down, and St. Piran's headless remains were discovered immediately beneath it. *A solid block of granite nearly a ton in weight, cut to the exact peculiar shape and dimensions of the original altar, has been placed over it, and as the altar is always likely to be more a tomb than an altar, the name of St. Piran has been deeply cut in the granite in early Roman characters!*" Thus is history manufactured in the most approved *fin du siècle* style.

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We understand that the magnificent collection of books, manuscripts, prints, curios, and other articles relating to Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands formed by the late Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., formerly of Fleatham House, St. Bees, will, in accordance with his last wishes, be presented to the Corporation of Carlisle, to be placed in Tullie House, which the Corporation propose to adapt for the purposes of a free library, museum, technical and art schools. Mr. Jackson was over forty years in making this collection, which, we believe, aimed at containing not only every book about Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire north of the Sands, but every book written by a native of those districts. This is a noble benefaction to the citizens of Carlisle, and following upon Mr. Robert Ferguson's gift of his prehistoric, Roman, and other antiquities found in Cumberland and Westmorland, starts Tullie House at once with high rank among provincial museums and libraries. Nothing succeeds like success: other presents came in, including nine beautiful water-colour drawings of places on the Roman Wall, presented by the artist Mr. David Mossman, whose skill in drawing scenes and objects of Roman antiquity is so well approved by his engraved

works in the *Lapidarium, Septentrionale*, and Dr. Bruce's *Roman Wall*, and by his water-colours in the cabinets and portfolios of the Duke of Northumberland and other collectors.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

At Rome, in dredging the bed of the Tiber, some inscriptions have come to light of the time of Augustus, which, as they refer to the college of *quindecemviri*, are of unique importance.

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In the new quarter of the *Prati di Castello*, Rome, a marble capitol has been found, which, as it bears remains of a dedicatory inscription, must have been formed out of a base of some statue.

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At Malnate Varesino, Lombardy, a tomb of the age of iron has been discovered, containing fragments of brooches of Transalpine type, a bracelet of blue glass, and hard by a blade of an iron sword with handle of brass.

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Near Guillena, in Andalusia, has been found a dolman with gallery, the only one of that kind in that province of Spain. The roof is formed of enormous stone slabs, and the sides of large rough stones, a little over a mètre in height.

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In the department of Podolia, Poland, in working the land on the site of an ancient forest, some bronze objects have been discovered, consisting of a sword and a helmet, both similar in type to those discovered in the ancient cemeteries of Italy, of prehistoric times. A fresh light is thus thrown on the wide diffusion of a people and civilization of a very early character.

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Dr. Orsi has now concluded his excavations at Locri. This season he first brought to light a well-preserved fort, which formed the key of defence for the ancient city. Three other forts were then explored. The archaeological plan of the whole site was to be ready for the Italian Government at the end of

November, and forthwith published. If they could be induced to resume their work on a larger scale, very important discoveries might be the result. It is well known that the Epigephyrian Locrians were the first amongst the Greeks to possess written laws, a code having been given them by Zaleucos in the middle of the seventh century B.C. Greek inscriptions of any kind are far from common in southern Italy, and any remnants of a legal character of so early a date would have a value far beyond reference to Magna Græcia. The last work done by Dr. Orsi before returning to his post at Syracuse was to completely unmask the ancient walls facing the sea, which, with the four forts on the hill overlooking the city, enable him to fix with sufficient certainty the long-sought site of the town itself.

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At Constantinople the museum Tshinili-Kiosk has been enriched during the last month with a large store of antiquities from Asia Minor. Amongst the chief additions we may mention the sculptures of Kyme (Cuma Eolica), amongst which are two replicas of the *apoxyomenos* (the head, however, is wanting) and a painted stele; a sepulchral relief found at Smyrna, with three figures of women; and the whole of the collection of the deceased Fachri Bey, Governor of Mitylene.

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The Egyptian collection of the Polytechnic Museum at Athens is to be removed to the central wing of the new National Museum, recently completed, where a marble bust will be placed in honour of the donor, John Demetrius, of Lemnos.

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Prince Lichtenstein has offered to endow research for Austrian archæologists, in order to enable them to explore Asia Minor. In consequence, an archæological and epigraphical expedition will be organized as soon as possible.



The Mace of the House of Commons.*

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

THERE is one mace in the kingdom which has been familiar to most of us, at any rate by name, from our very childhood, for did we not all learn how Cromwell cleared the House of Commons of the assembled members on April 20, 1653, and, after bidding a soldier "take away that fool's bauble," the mace, locked the door and carried off the key in his pocket?

The history of the mace thus removed has hitherto been unknown. It is, however, fully set forth in the Journals of the House of Commons, and from them I have been able to ascertain what an interesting history it is.

On March 17, 1648-49, it was ordered by the House:

"That it be referred to the Committee for Alteration of Seales to Consider of a new forme of Maces and the speciall Care hereof is committed to Mr. Love."

Four weeks later, on April 13, 1649, the following entry appears in the Journal:

"Mr. Love Reports severall formes of a new mace."

"Resolved &c.,

That this shall be the forme of the new Mace."

A space is then left on the page for a drawing of the new form of mace, but either because the clerk who made the entry could not draw, or for some other reason, the drawing was never made and the blank space for it still remains.

Within two months of the date of Mr. Love's report the new mace was made and brought into the House, and on June 6, 1649, it was ordered:

"That this Mace made by Thomas Maundy of London Goldsmith be delivered into the Charge of the Serjant at Armes attending the Parliament and that the said Mace be carried before the Speaker, and

* The substance of this article originally appeared in a letter by the writer printed in the *Times* for September 2, 1890.



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1. THE MACE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

2. PART OF THE STAFF OF THE SAME, ENLARGED TO SHOW MAUNDY'S PECULIAR ORNAMENTATION.

that all other great Maces to be used in this Commonwealth be made according to the same forme and Paterne, and that the said Thomas Maundy have the making thereof and none other."

On June 11, 1649, it was further ordered :

"That the Committee of Revenue be Authorized and required forthwith to pay unto Thomas Maunday of London the summe of one hundred thirty-seaven poundes one shillinge & eight pence in discharge of his Bill of Charges for makeing the New Mace for the service of this Howse."

On August 7, 1649, occurs this final entry, "Concerning the New Mace" :

"Ordered

That it be referred to the Committee of the Revenue to examine the particulars touchinge the Charge for makeing the Mace of this howse, and if they fynde the same was miscast And that the summe of Nynne poundes ten shillings remaineth yett due & unpaid for the same that they doe forthwith make payment thereof unto Thomas Mandye."

From a letter of Maundy's among the records of the borough of Leicester, I find that he had 13s. 4d. per ounce "ffor the making of the new mace of the parliament," which, if he received £146 11s. 8d. for his work, gives us the weight of it as 219 oz. 14 dwt.

Before proceeding with the history of the mace, it will be interesting to see what can be learnt as to its form and pattern.

Although the drawing of the new mace is provokingly omitted from the page of the Journal, the subsequent order of the House "that all other great maces to be used in this Commonwealth be made according to the same forme and Paterne" enables us to make good the omission, for I find from their records that many corporations (*e.g.*, London, Leicester, Wallingford, etc.) proceeded to have their maces remade by Thomas Maundy, to whom, as we have seen, the monopoly of new making them had been granted by the Parliament. Such maces still exist almost unaltered at Congleton, Buckingham, Wigan, Marlborough, Weymouth, and other towns; and other examples, with new heads and other alterations made to convert them into

royal maces at the Restoration, remain at Leicester, Gloucester, Portsmouth, and many other places.

From a comparison of these examples, we find that the new mace of the Parliament closely resembled in form the royal maces of which so many exist; it had a staff with large foot-knop and dividing knots, surmounted by a head of the usual form encircled by a coronet with an arched crown. All these seem strange features for a Republican mace, but when we examine them more closely we find that the pattern differed completely from that of a royal mace. The coronet consisted, not of regal fleurs-de-lis and crosses, but of an intertwined cable enclosing small cartouches with the arms of England and Ireland, and instead of a jewelled circlet there was a band inscribed, "THE FREEDOME OF ENGLAND BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED," with the date of the making of the mace. The jewelled or beaded arches of the crown were replaced by four gracefully curved members like ostrich feathers, but adorned with oak foliage, which nearly met in the centre, and supported, not the time-honoured orb and cross, but a handsome cushion wrought with cartouches of the arms of England and Ireland, and surmounted by an acorn. The head was divided as before into panels by caryatides, but instead of the royal badges appeared the arms of England and Ireland, and on the top the royal arms were superseded by those of the State. The staff was chased throughout with longitudinal branches of oak or other foliage, encircled by a narrow spiral riband, and the knots were wrought with spirally laid gad-rooms. The foot knop on its upper half bore cartouches with the arms of England and Ireland.

What became of the mace displaced by Maundy's new one I have not yet ascertained, but as the order of March 17, 1648-49, speaks, not of a new mace, but of a new form of mace, I take it that the old mace was superseded by the new one, and subsequently sold as old silver.

To resume the history of the new mace. This continued in use till April 20, 1653, when Cromwell so unceremoniously dissolved the Parliament, and, to show that the end had come (to quote Whitelock's words), "bid

one of his Soldiers to take away that Fool's Bauble, the Mace.*

More than one corporation claims to possess the veritable "bauble," including, as pointed out by the Speaker, that of Kingston in Jamaica. The futility of such claims is, however, clearly shown by the further history of the mace recorded in the Journals of the Commons, for within a few days of the establishment of the so-called "Barebones Parliament," we find under date July 8, 1653, this entry: "Concerning the mace and the use thereof":

"Resolved

That the Serjant at Armes attending this Howse doe repaire to Lieutenant Colonell Worsley for the Mace, and doe bring it to this Howse.

"Ordered

That it be referred to the Committee who brought in the report touching the Serjant to consider of the use of the Mace and with whome it shall remaine; and report their opinion to the Howse."

It will be remembered that Clarendon describes Cromwell as "having given the mace to an officer to be safely kept," perhaps this very Lieutenant-Colonel Worsley.

At any rate the mace was duly produced, and four days later, on July 12, 1653, we find it recorded that:

"Alderman Titchborne reportes from the Committee appointed to consider of the use of the Mace the opinion of that Committee, that the Mace should be made use of as formerly.

"Resolved

That the Mace shalbe used in the Howse as formerly, and that the Serjant doe also attend the Speaker for the time being from time to time from the Howse to the entrance into the old or new Palace, and there againe receive him and bring him to the Howse.

"Ordered

That the Mace be brought in which was done accordingly."

For the next seven years the Journals are silent concerning the mace, and we may fairly assume that it was used as of old whenever there was a meeting of Parliament.

* Whitelock, *Memorials of the English Affairs*, London, 1732, p. 406.

On the restoration of the monarchy the Convention Parliament formally resolved on May 21, 1660:

"That two new Maces be forthwith provided One for this House and the other for the Counsell of State with the Crowne and King's Majesties Armes and such other Ornaments as have bin usuall and it is referred to the Counsell of State to take care that the same be provided accordingly."

The mace provided under this order for the House of Commons is that now in use. It is of silver-gilt, and measures 4 feet 10½ inches in length. The head is adorned with the four royal badges and the initials "C R" in panels divided by handsome caryatides, and has on top the royal arms, etc., of Charles II.; it is also surmounted by a royal crown with the orb and cross. The shaft is chased throughout its length with longitudinal branches of roses and thistles growing on the same stem, encircled by a narrow spiral riband; and the knots of the shaft are wrought with spirally laid gadroons. The foot-knop is divided into panels above and below with various royal badges. The weight of the mace, "25 1—2—2," is cut on one side of the head.*

We should conclude from the order of May 21, 1660, that the mace made by Maundy in 1649 was thereby superseded. I find, however, from their records that many corporations who possessed Republican baubles converted them into royal maces at the Restoration by the simple process of giving them new heads. I therefore, by the kind permission of the Speaker, carefully examined the House of Commons mace a short time ago, when I found that the shaft, with its gadrooned knots, is of better workmanship than the head and foot of the mace. The spiral riband entwining the rose and thistle branches is also so characteristic of known work by Thomas Maundy, that I have very little doubt that the shaft of the mace belongs to the one made by him in 1649. As it is quite possible that the old head and foot were re-

* The plate of the mace which forms a frontispiece to this number is from a photograph which was specially taken for the *Antiquary* by the express permission of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, and also of the Lord Chamberlain, in whose custody at St. James's Palace the mace is kept when the House is not in session.

cast to form the new head and foot of 1660, so far from the famous "bauble" having been lost, it may be said to be to all intents and purposes still borne before the Speaker of the House of Commons.



Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A.



THE request of the editor of the *Antiquary*, I have undertaken to write some occasional articles on Roman Britain. These articles will appear once every three months, and will summarize—to the best of my ability—the additions made during the last quarter to our knowledge of the subject. In the present article, the first of the series, I have thought it best to go somewhat further back than the allotted "hundred days." The internal arrangement of the articles will, I hope, be found intelligible. Local discoveries are grouped geographically, and, like Camden in his *Britannia*, and Professor Hübner in his *Corpus*, I begin in Cornwall and work northwards. This order may not be ideally perfect, but it fits on to two standard authorities, and it does not, like Horsley's order, completely ignore the geographical movement of the Roman Conquest. At the end of the local discoveries I have placed notes on books which do not concern any special district.

I may, perhaps, here appeal to my readers to help my quarterly articles by informing me of finds. So many discoveries are reported only in local newspapers, that, without local aid, completeness is unattainable. Among the various kinds of discoveries, the first place must be given to inscriptions and architectural remains. As an epigraphist, I may be pardoned for laying most stress on inscriptions, but the importance of architectural relics is very great. A study like that made by Mr. G. E. Fox of the architectural fragments in the Leicester Museum (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xlv., 1889, p. 46) is a real contribution to our knowledge of Romano-British civilization. The size and

character of the buildings tell us the size and character of the town. Nor should minor discoveries pass unnoted. Roman remains are, speaking generally, comparatively rare in England, and it is only by the combination of individually insignificant details that we can adequately measure the Romanization of Britain.

CORNWALL.—I now begin my geographical list, starting with Cornwall. In Cornwall Roman remains are even rarer than in the rest of England, but the recent researches of the Rev. W. Iago—published partly in the last number of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*—have done much to extend our knowledge. Mr. Iago's chief find is a Roman inscription. The stone had served for years, maybe for centuries, as lichenstone in Tintagel churchyard, but no one before Mr. Iago detected the lettering. I am unfortunate enough to differ from him as to the exact reading—I have seen the stone, and should add that it is very much weather-worn—but we agree in thinking that it is probably a fourth-century milestone, and, as it seems to be of local rock, it may confirm old Borlase's idea of a Roman road in North Cornwall. Perhaps summer visitors to this coast will find farther evidence. The general result, which I deduce from Mr. Iago's researches, and from facts previously known, is that Cornwall was Romanized at a comparatively late date.

DORSET AND WILTS.—In Dorset and Wiltshire, General Pitt-Rivers has continued his patient scientific excavations. He has, I think, proved that the Bokerly Dyke, near Salisbury, belongs to post-Roman times; and his examination of the Wansdyke at Devizes and elsewhere may perhaps lead to the same result. Certainly I cannot as yet accept a theory, lately suggested by the learned Bishop of Salisbury, to the effect that the Wansdyke was the work of Ostorius in A.D. 50. As I have elsewhere argued, the work of Ostorius at that time was rather the founding of Viroconium.

SILCHESTER.—Proceeding eastwards, we come to Silchester, the Eldorado of English antiquaries, where renewed explorations have been commenced. Full accounts have, however, appeared in these columns (vol. xxii. 1890, pp. 170-218). Apart from the build-

ings and the curious find of tools, the most striking result—to me—is the proof that the space within the walls was not wholly occupied by houses. A curious inscribed tile has also been reported to me as found at Silchester, when—I do not know.

KENT.—In Kent no important discovery has been made, but a *mortarium* (or *pelvis*, as it should be called) has been dredged up forty miles east of the North Foreland. It is inscribed “C ATISIVS GRATVS” (the published account by obvious error gives “GATISIVS”), and is an interesting relic of the Roman earthenware trade, for C. Atisivs Gratus was a maker of pelves in Southern Gaul.

OXFORD AND GLOUCESTER.—From the Midlands there is little to report. An inscribed stone has been detected in a private garden at Elsfield, near Oxford; but, after personal inspection, I have little doubt that it is a forgery. The forger was perhaps Francis Wise, the antiquary, once librarian of the Ratchliffe at Oxford, whom, as Boswell tells us, Johnson visited in 1754. At Gloucester the Archæological Institute visited several Roman sites, but there were few actual discoveries. Excavations were made to show how the Roman city wall lies under the present cathedral.

CHESTER.—The most important finds made in the last few months are those at Chester. Some repairs were lately commenced in a part of the north wall, the City Surveyor prophesied the presence of inscriptions, and I was fortunately able to guarantee a small sum for archæological research connected therewith. The result has been, in less than three weeks, the discovery of a dozen or so of tombstones—partly of soldiers, partly of women. One records “C. Iulius Severus, a rider in the Twentieth Legion, who died at the age of 40;” another commemorates a soldier from Celeia (Cilli, in Austria); a third is to the memory of two children, Restita and Martia (?), who died at the ages of seven and three (above is the familiar banqueting scene); a fourth is a well-preserved specimen of a cavalry soldier’s monument, representing a rider trampling a fallen enemy. These finds, combined with earlier ones, contribute greatly to raise our notions of Roman Britain. Foreign scholars have always been much puzzled at the rarity of inscriptions in Eng-

land; at the fact, for instance, that, in 1873, when Professor Hübner compiled his *Corpus*, York and Chester together could not produce more than fifty inscriptions, while the fortresses of the Continent produced them by hundreds. Chester has done much to alter the balance. I have good hope that she will do more. Meanwhile, it is due to the Mayor and Corporation to acknowledge the favour they have shown to archæological research, and to the City Surveyor to acknowledge his skill and energy. I may, perhaps, mention here the discovery of a Roman column in Watergate Street. It is curious in itself, as it stands above the usual Roman level; but is especially notable from the care which the owner of the property, Mr. C. Brown, now mayor of the city, has taken to preserve it *in situ*. He has set an excellent example.

WALES.—In North Wales Mr. G. W. Shrubsole has been walking and writing on the Roman roads, and will, I believe, publish his results in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. A mass of lead has been found in the walls of the Roman camp at Carnarvon: it appeared to have been molten in some conflagration.

THE ROMAN WALL.—Recent finds at Little Chester, near Derby and elsewhere, have been described in these columns (vol. xxii., pp. 43, 94, 187), and I may pass at once to the neighbourhood of the Roman wall. This region has not proved so productive as usual, but there is something to record. Mr. R. Blair has cleared up the reading of an Ebchester altar (*Antiquary*, vol. xxii., p. 42). Several curious bronze vessels have been found a little to the north of Newcastle (*ibid.*, p. 91), none of them (Dr. Hodgkin assures me) inscribed. Mr. Blair has also sent me word of the finding of a bit of perforated bronze, lettered “VTE” (obviously *utere felix*); and of the discovery at Chesters of an inscribed fragment. The latter is not very clear, but looks as if it had belonged to an interesting text. I am glad to hear, also, that Mr. Blair has been cataloguing and arranging some of the treasures preserved at Chesters. From the rest of the wall the only find known to me is that of an inscribed brick, sent me by Chancellor Ferguson from Carlisle. It is unfortunately broken, but it seems to suggest that the Ninth Legion was at one time temporarily at

Carlisle. It is generally supposed that this legion was annihilated under Hadrian; if so, this brick must date from an earlier period. It is rather roughly worked by hand, not by a stamp; but there is no internal evidence of date.

SCOTLAND.—From the district north of the wall no discoveries are reported. Among the “National Memorials” collected some little while since in the bishop’s castle at Glasgow was a bronze *patera*, found at Barochan, near Dumbarton, and said to bear on the handle the inscription “UDIB · Y.” The place of finding is rather far north; possibly the thing is a relic of trade or booty, like the Roman glass and metal-work which is found in Sweden.

OF GENERAL LITERATURE there is little to say. The supplement to Dr. Evans’ *Ancient British Coins* contains incidentally several very valuable remarks on the first years of the Roman Conquest, though I cannot accept the theory that the Ceangi inhabited Somerset (p. 492). Professor Hübner’s *Römische Herrschaft in Westeuropa* is a republication, in more popular form, of its author’s occasional essays on the Roman provinces of Britain, Germany, and Spain. It contains very little that has not appeared before, and, being composed of occasional articles, it does not form a complete account of any of the three provinces treated. But the pages devoted to Britain are good, and the book is well worth the attention of antiquaries who require a well-written and popular sketch. I trust that next year will be more productive. The projected sketch of Roman Britain, by Mr. Furneaux, the editor of *Tacitus*, should be a work of unusual value.

Lancing College, Shoreham,
Dec. 7, 1890.



A Review of Greek Archæology during 1890.

By DR. FREDERICK HALBHERR.



THE year just expired has been remarkably rich in discoveries of antiquities, and the numerous works undertaken by the Greek Ministry of Public Instruction, and by the

indefatigable Archæological Society of Athens, and by others, have been in general crowned with brilliant success. The history of civilization and of Greek art now begins to enter on a new phase, in which fragmentary and isolated *data* are at length being gathered together so as to complete one another, and the ardour with which all parts of Hellenic soil, whether in Europe or in Asia Minor, are being explored and studied, makes us hope for a near solution of various problems which have hitherto defied investigation.

After the very important discoveries of Dr. Tsoundas at Vaphion, the attention of archæologists has been especially turned to the tombs of a still more ancient period, and during the last few months the *tumuli* of the territory of Athens have been the chief objects of exploration. Of the discoveries at Velanideza mention has already been made in the *Antiquary*. Simultaneously with these excavations others were undertaken in the *tumulus* of Vurva, and in that of Petreza; later on in that of Marathon; and lastly in one near the village of Marousi or Amaroussion, not far from Kephisia. The discoveries at Vurva, which, although belonging in great part to 1889, were communicated to the public only a short time ago by the director of the excavation, Dr. Staïs, have thrown great light on the funeral customs of the populations of Attica, and have added to the Museum of Athens some ceramic objects of great value. The *tumulus*, on being explored, was found to contain seven tombs, of which two were of a very peculiar form, one having over the trench a square sepulchral construction of *plinthoi*, and the other being circular in shape and made of large irregular stones. The rite of sepulture was that of cremation or incineration, for no bones were found, but only ashes and remains of large carbonised trunks of trees which had served to completely burn the bodies within the trenches where they were laid. One peculiarity found in these tombs is certain apertures in the earth lined with *plinthoi*, and full of remains of food, consisting of bones of birds, and fragments of vases mixed with ashes and charcoal. Dr. Staïs has been able to ascertain that these were the trenches into which were cast the remains of the funeral banquet, and into which were poured the libations to the dead.

The vases that had served for these ceremonies were by the ancients broken, and then cast in fragments into the hole; but of these fragments several very fine vases have been reconstructed, painted with black figures on a reddish ground, representing for the most part animals, sometimes also men, and belonging, according to the discoverer, to the proto-Attic period, so that the foundation of the tomb would date from the seventh century B.C., that is, about the time of Solon. Still it continued to be used for family interments at a later period, since amongst the other things found is a *bathron* with an Attic inscription of the sixth century, referring probably to a woman, the remains of whose statue have been found, and to whom perhaps belonged a tomb within which were found some fragments of female ornaments at the furthest end of the *tumulus*.

In the *tumulus* of Petreza a central tomb was found, having within it a vase with black figures, bearing a short inscription of the period anterior to the Persian wars, of some importance, because it served to fix the date, and moreover gave the name of a fictile artist. Here also were found several later tombs made in the sides of the *tumulus* or round about it. As for the *tumulus* of Marousi, no account has yet been received of the discoveries made there.

The *tumulus* of Marathon had already been tentatively explored by Dr. Schliemann, but without great results, before the Greek Director of Antiquities undertook this year a thorough examination. Artistic discoveries there were scarcely any, but of importance for history is now the well-ascertained fact that this is really the famous *tumulus* of the 192 Athenian warriors who fell in battle against the Persians. The proofs of the burning of many bodies together were clearly visible, though, owing to the fact that the stratum in which they lay was much altered by the percolation of water, the remains could be identified only by chemical analysis. Professor Mitzopoulos, of the University of Athens, while testing them, has also discovered amongst them a piece of undecomposed bone. Amongst the ashes and charcoal were found innumerable fragments of vases, especially of *lekythoi* adorned with black figures.

These fragments of vases found in the layer

of ashes at Marathon belong by their style to the beginning of the fifth century B.C., and this is the epoch to which the battle belongs. This particular, together with the evidence of a number of bodies burnt together, constitutes the chief proof for the identification of the *tumulus* with that spoken of by classic authors.

The excavations were suspended during the summer, but have now been resumed. At their conclusion it is the intention of the Athenian archæologists to restore the *tumulus* to its original shape, and leave it as a monument of the battle in the exact condition it was before their labours began.

Another sepulture of most ancient character was discovered at Thoricos, near Laurion, by Mr. Antonopoulos, who was led to make researches there in consequence of the discovery in that place of a terminal inscription (*horos*) of a sanctuary of Zeus Auanter, and in the hope of being able to trace the tomb of Œdipus. This expectation was founded on a mistaken interpretation of Sophocles, where there is mention of a *thorikios petros*; and a series of articles appeared on this subject in the Greek press a couple of months ago. But it is evident that we cannot take seriously the traditional and mythic *data* relative to Œdipus, and Dr. Kastromenos and Professor Polites have demonstrated in the *Hestia* of Athens how all these suppositions are entirely destitute of foundation.

In the Athenian Necropolis of the Dipylon, near the small church of the Haghia Trias, a fresh series of excavations was undertaken this year by the Archæological Society, under the direction of Professor Mylonas.

Many remains of constructions of various epochs have thus come to light, amongst them a rather ancient wall in *opus isodomum*, with the upper layers in *poros* stone, and the lower in limestone conglomerate; also a singular square construction of *poros* stone, not far from which the boundary walls, where the stream *Eridanos** left the city, have been cleared and rendered more visible. On the west of the church, which owing to fresh difficulties could not be demolished, a new portion of the ancient cemetery was brought to light, in which were found many tombs of

* The course of this stream was clearly determined two years ago by Dr. Doerpfeld.

different ages and styles, but for the most part belonging to poor persons, and hence deprived of any monumental character. They were constructed in great part of blocks of stone or slabs of marble of irregular shape, or of tiles of burnt clay; but there were not wanting some signs of taste, as for instance a sculptured relief of the fourth century B.C., and a base of peculiar form on which was found the fruit of the pomegranate. The directions of the tombs, as observed by Professor Mylonas, had no particular orientation, a circumstance already observed during the last few years in other sepulchral explorations. It would appear, therefore, that the opinion according to which the ancients in burying their bodies placed the head in a particular direction is destitute of foundation, at least as regards classic times. Amongst the sepulchral inscriptions found together with these tombs is a decree and dedications in which mention is made of Artemis Soteira. Professor Mylonas rightly thinks that the temple of this goddess is that mentioned by Pausanias as situated not far from the Dipylon, on the road leading to the Academy, and hence not far from that spot.

Other funereal discoveries were made in various parts of Athens, especially when digging to the south of the church of Zoodochou Peghé, for the new buildings Dr. Schliemann is erecting there. What was discovered, consisting of tombs of various periods, containing amongst other objects some archaic figurini in terra-cotta and small vases adorned with paintings, some of the latter being in alabaster, is not without importance for Athenian topography and the history of art.

The general clearance of all post-classical objects from the Acropolis was well-nigh finished at the end of 1889; but the artistic objects found during the work have been studied during the present year, when they were placed in a local museum erected for the purpose, which will henceforth have a unique value amongst the collections of Europe, at least in so far as it serves to illustrate the history of Athenian art before the Persian wars. Numerous inscriptions were rescued from the *débris*, and these are being published by Dr. Lolling (now em-

ployed by the Greek Ephory) in the *Deltion* and *Athena*. Some fragments are of great importance, as they enable us to complete many mutilated inscriptions already published in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. Thus a part of the text of the inscription of the fifth century B.C., relative to the alliance of the Athenians with the *Koinon* or confederation of the Bottiaioi, has been made clear and reconstructed. In the same way some new pieces of dedications of *phiale exeleutherice* have come to light; but the most important of these discoveries is that of a great number of fragments of an inscription relative to the ancient *Hekatompedon*, found scattered in various parts of the earth, thrown in to level the summit of the Acropolis after the Persian wars. Dr. Lolling, who with admirable patience has put these pieces together, has been enabled to prove that they belong to the *antæ* of the ancient temple of the time of Pisistratus, thus forming a most valuable relic in archaic Attic alphabet of that much discussed building.

Not far from the "Tower of the Winds" a very important excavation has been begun by the Archæological Society, in which has already been discovered a large portion of the Roman market, consisting of an area paved with slabs of marble, and surrounded by a portico of Ionic columns, behind which can still be seen the foundations of the ancient shops. On the eastern side has been found a *propylæon* with three gates sufficiently well preserved, which probably served to connect the market with the neighbouring square where stood the "Tower of the Winds." Dr. Doerpfeld thinks that the discovery of the Roman market (its identity is now confirmed by the inscriptions there found) throws great light on the topography and the history of the City of Athens in times still more remote. He considers that the ancient *Agora*, constructed by the Pisistratidæ, lay very probably at the foot of the hill of the Theseion to the east. In progress of time this market was enlarged on the only side which afforded sufficient space for the purpose. Later on a new square surrounded by columns was made to the east of the ancient *Agora* by Attalus II.; still later, viz., at the time of Augustus, was formed the great Roman market with the gate of *Athena*

Archegetis, to which lastly was added in the second century of our era by Hadrian, a little further towards the north-east, the large building excavated a few years ago.

To what has been already said in these pages of the excavations made by the Archæological Society under Dr. Staïs in the temples of Rhamnus, must be added that the discoveries of sculpture there are of the highest value. Besides considerable fragments of reliefs of the base of the statue of Nemesis by Agoracritos, the pupil of Phidias, we have also several statues, one about one-third the natural size representing a woman seated, of archaic style and period, similar to the recently discovered statues of the *Athenian* Acropolis. Another, larger than life, represents Themis, and is the work of the sculptor Chærestratos of Rhamnus. A third is the statue of a certain Aristonoe, priestess of Nemesis, dedicated according to the inscription by her son Hierocles; and a fourth represents a youth, and is dedicated by a certain Lysikleides.

Outside Attica, where has been displayed a truly wonderful archæological activity, the Ministry of Public Instruction has continued the excavations in the Peloponnesus at Lycosura, while others have taken place in Laconia. Mr. Kavvadias, who has directed the works at Lycosura, and who will shortly publish the result with a plan of the temple drawn up by the architect Kawerau, has been able during the last campaign to reveal all four sides of the temple, and to examine its construction. The foundation is made of small irregular stones, bound together not with lime but with clay for cement. Upon the foundations are raised the *orthostatai*, of large square stones, like those of the *bathron* on which stood the statues; and upon the *orthostatai* the walls of the temple, which consist of large *plinthoi*, like Roman bricks, but only partially burnt. The pavement of the *cella* was originally of stone, but at the Roman period a mosaic was overlaid. The whole building bears traces of Roman restoration, and the two periods can be distinctly seen—the Hellenic when no lime was used, and the later when the cement contained lime.

On a hill of *Haghia Kyriaké*, near Sparta, in last June, the Archæological Society made

an endeavour through Dr. Tsoundas to identify the site of the celebrated sanctuary of Amyclæ. Several bronze and terra-cotta objects were discovered, as also some inscriptions and fragments of inscribed bricks, in which was found the name of the Amyclæan Apollo, thus confirming Leake in his supposition that the temple stood in that place. Towards the centre of the enclosure, composed of a wall of *opus isodomum*, the traces were found of a small semicircular construction, about 10 mètres in diameter, which is supposed to be the foundations of the famous throne of Apollo, which, according to classical traditions, was adorned with reliefs of the earliest period of Greek sculpture. It consisted not of a marble seat, but of a real shrine-like building, in the middle of which the statue stood on a ledge or plinth in the stiff attitude of a *Xoanon*. The votive bronze and terra-cotta statuettes found in the soil represent figurini of men and women, or else votive animals like those of Olympia and Mycenæ. The fragments of vases represent every epoch from the Mycenæan to the Roman.

The French School has made researches at Trœzene, where there were known to be many ruins of the ancient city. Here they found foundations which seemed to belong to a temple and to a *stoa*; while in a small country church near they discovered built into the walls the statue of a *criophoros* Hermes of natural size, which though broken into numerous fragments could be almost all put together.

The excavations of the British School at Megalopolis have been sufficiently described in these pages; and regular letters in the *Athenæum* have described the work done at Cyprus almost week by week. The American School has gone on working at Platae.

In Asia Minor statues and reliefs have been found at Smyrna, Tralles, Kyme, Tripolis in Lydia, Magnesia of Meander, etc., which have for the most part gone to enrich the museum of Constantinople. At Magnesia, celebrated for its temple of Artemis Leucophryne, the German School of Athens has just begun excavations.

But the most important discoveries in Asia Minor this year are the results of the

excavations of Drs. Schliemann and Doerpfeld at Troy. These, however, can best be spoken of hereafter.



The Lake Dwellings of Europe.*

THE Society of Antiquaries of Scotland took a wise step when they offered their secretary, Dr. Munro, the Rhind Lectureship in Archæology for the year 1888, giving him for a subject "The Lake Dwellings of Europe." The result has been the production of a monumental volume, wherein are brought together from all sources, after much patient travel and careful exploration of sites and museums, the fruits of half a century's researches into the lacustrine stations of Europe. The casual archæologist or literary man has generally some vague ideas on lake-dwellers, but believes that the fashion of living in small houses built on piles over water only existed for a limited time on the shores of two or three of the larger Swiss lakes. To such a one these pages will indeed be a revelation, for Dr. Munro takes us not only through West and East Switzerland in his travels to find lake settlements, but also through parts of France, the Danubian valley, the lakes of Carinthia and Carniola, and other parts of Hungary and Austria, Italy—specially the valley of the Po—Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Central Prussia, Posen, Poland, East Prussia, and the coasts of Holland and Western Germany, as well as through Ireland, Scotland, and several sites in England. Moreover, he proves that the custom of using these watery sites for habitation prevailed not only through the somewhat vague prehistoric times usually designated as those of stone and bronze, but also down to the later historic days.

It is, however, in Switzerland, pre-eminently the land of lakes, that the wealth of finds have been discovered that tell of lake-dwelling man, and it was in that country

* *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*; being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1888. By Robert Munro, M.A., M.D. Cassell and Co., royal 8vo., pp. xl., 600. Profusely illustrated. Price 31s. 6d.

that archæologists first thoroughly investigated the subject. It is, therefore, in accordance with the fitness of things that Dr. Munro should devote his opening lecture to Switzerland, although in strict chronological order Irish discoveries of a like character come first. Remains of old piles and a few relics of early man had been found on the shores of Lake Zurich in 1829, and again in 1843-44; but it was not until the winter of 1853-54, when the waters of Lake Zurich were exceptionally low, exposing a wide stretch of marginal mud, that special attention was directed to the subject. The people of Ober-Meilen, a large village twelve miles from Zurich, on the east shore of the lake, took advantage of this circumstance to improve a landing-stage, and during the work various obstacles were encountered, which proved to be great timber piles. These piles were found to be planted, in enormous numbers, in rows and squares. In the mud among the piles, bones, antlers, weapons, and implements of infinite variety, were found. The schoolmaster of the village, Mr. Äppli, reported the circumstances to Dr. Keller, the antiquary of Zurich, and he was the first to pronounce it to be a lake settlement of some ancient Celtic tribe. During the last thirty-five years upwards of two hundred of these lake villages have been found on the shores of Constance, Geneva, Bienne, Neuchâtel, and other smaller lakes, though the thoroughly Alpine lakes, with their steep and often inaccessible banks, yield, as might be expected, no trace of such settlements. A map of Lake Zurich by Professor Heierli, the greatest authority on this subject, shows that eleven of these pile settlements have been identified on its shores, in addition to three others on the adjoining lakelets of Griefensee and Pfäffikersee. The yield from the lake mud of Switzerland of every kind of implement and utensil of stone, bronze, iron, pottery, etc., that tell us of the life and habits of our forefathers, has been enormous. The prehistoric collections at the public museums of Berne, Zurich, Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva are very large, and there are in addition ample supplies in many other European museums, as well as in various private collections of Helvetian and other *savants*. These discoveries have given a great impetus to the

general study of archaeology by the Swiss, who have of late, with their usual energy, worked hard at a hitherto neglected branch of knowledge. The arrangement, however, of their public museums, though not noted by Dr. Munro, leaves much to be desired, and their prehistoric collections are, notably at Berne, far too crowded and in a bad light. These lake-finds include well-wrought tools, handsome carved weapons, knives of excellent shapes, elegant women's ornaments of great variety, many specimens of textile fabrics of complicated weaving, pottery both of primitive form and of rich ornament, spinning-wheels, corn-squeezers, and children's toys. Though the lakemen may have chiefly depended on the water for their supply of food, the bone remains show that they were hunters on shore, and that they kept horses, cattle, sheep, and goats. They were also great tillers of the ground. The late Professor Heer has discovered and analyzed remains of more than a hundred different kinds of plants among the lake dwellings on the marshes of Robenhausen, such as grains, and even whole ears, of wheat and barley, seeds of strawberries and raspberries, and remains of dried apples, whilst Oriental cereals prove clearly that the lakemen traded with the East, probably through the Mediterranean peoples.

The lake dwellings of Switzerland were mostly placed on piles driven some ten feet into the bed of the lake. The houses were made of hurdle-work and clay, and thatched with straw and rushes. Layers of wattles and clay alternately formed the floor. A railing ran round each hut as a protection to the children; light bridges or gangways, easily moved, connected the huts with each other and with the shore. Each dwelling contained at least two rooms, and some of the dwellings measured as much as 27 feet by 22 feet. Hearthstones blackened by fire often remain to show the site of the kitchen. In Dr. Keiler's reports are drawings of conjectural restorations which probably give a very good idea of the appearance of the better class and later examples of these lake houses. Dr. Munro does not in his work reproduce any of these drawings, nor does he attempt to popularize his subject by any descriptive writing as to the general habits and customs

of these men of the lake and marsh. His work is scientific and precise, and too much praise cannot be given to the clearness of his necessarily terse account of the multitude of explorations he describes, or to the profuse number and accuracy of the plates of the numberless finds. Numberless is scarcely an exaggerated term; at a single station on Lake Geneva upwards of 1,500 bronze objects have been collected.

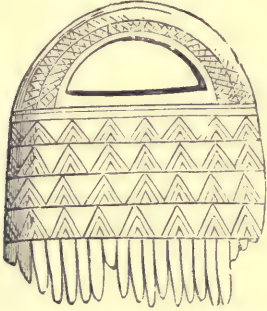
Within a few years of the discovery by Dr. Keller of this long unknown and forgotten phase of prehistoric civilization, the existence of lacustrine villages all over Central Europe was fully established. Investigations in Austria have been pursued with much success, especially at Laibach Moor, a vast flat bog of about eighty-five English square miles, but which in prehistoric times was doubtless a navigable sheet of water. Between 1875 and 1877 several pile-settlements were here uncovered and examined. The following analysis of the osseous remains collected at Laibach in 1877 is of much interest, as showing the relative frequency of the respective animals in those early days:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Sheep (a horned variety) ... | 147 |
| Stag | 131 |
| Beaver | 52 |
| Domestic ox | 35 |
| Goat | 31 |
| Badger | 31 |
| Marsh pig | 35 |
| Wild boar | 28 |
| Bear | 18 |
| Bison | 17 |
| Dog | 16 |
| Roe | 12 |
| Wolf | 3 |
| Elk | 3 |

Some of those interesting and puzzling big wooden contrivances, which are generally supposed to be beaver-traps, were found at Laibach, and are well described and illustrated by Dr. Munro. He gives descriptions and drawings of like wooden machines that have been found in the bogs of Ireland and North Germany.

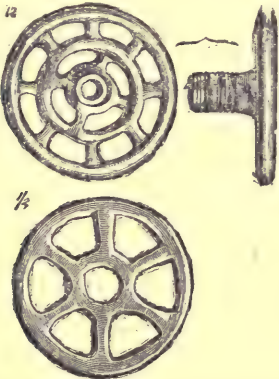
The third lecture deals with the lake-dwellings and pile-structures of Italy. In 1860, Italian *savants* first began to suspect that their country might have been similarly

tenanted by lake-dwellers as was the case with Switzerland. Within a year or two various proofs were found of the correctness of this surmise both in present lakes and in peaty swamps or bogs. More recent investigations have considerably extended the number of Italian settlements of this cha-



BONE COMB FROM VICO-FERTILE.

racter that have been detected. They are chiefly to be found in the Po Valley. The finds of stone, bronze, and bone implements and weapons, and pottery, have been most interesting and varied. Wooden or bone combs were evidently generally in use by the lake-dwellers; examples have been found



BONE WHEELS FROM CAMPEGGIORE.

almost everywhere. An effective bone example, with a place for the fingers, ornamented with a bold pattern, was found at Vico-Fertile. The drawing is half the real size.

At Campeggiore, where a variety of bone implements were discovered, including a bronze awl neatly fixed in an ornamented bone handle, two perforated small bone

wheels were brought to light, the object of which is a puzzle. They are drawn to half scale. The most likely supposition is that they were intended to be fixed, as ornamental heads, on long bone pins.

The lake-dwelling area thus surveyed by Dr. Munro in the first three lectures comprises all that can unequivocally be said to belong to the primary development of these structures in Europe, their period of existence being almost exclusively confined to the prehistoric eras of stone and bronze. From this point, the author starts afresh on his geographical wanderings in order to give details of analogous remains, chiefly of a later date, brought to light in various districts of Europe.

In the fourth lecture, we are conducted back to Switzerland to discuss the peculiar remains found at La Tène, at the north end of Lake Neuchâtel. It is now established that the more elaborate pile-dwellings of this locality were of historic times, numerous indisputable proofs of the Roman occupation having been discovered. The same is true with regard to the antiquities at the Lake of Paladru. Thence we are taken to the stations in the Palatinate, at Deûle à Houplin, and at Maestricht, and to the various lacustrine settlements of North Germany, apparently of all ages.

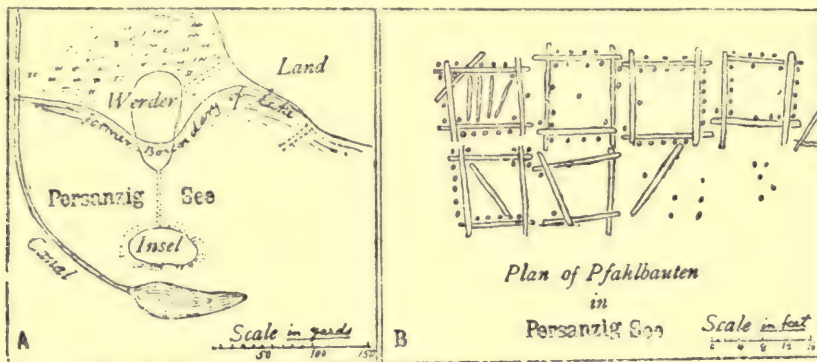
Persanzigersee, a lake a little to the west of Neustettin, formerly covered 186 acres, but in 1863 it was lowered 10 feet by a drainage canal, and its area reduced to less than as many roods. This drainage exposed work of supreme interest. At the north end of the lake, 170 yards from the shore, there appeared a small island, surrounded by a remarkable structure of piles and cross-beams. Sixty yards north of the island was a flat prominence called the Werder, completely cut off from the mainland, partly by bogs and partly by an arm of the lake. (See accompanying sketch map.)

Stretching between the island and the point of the Werder were the stumps of a double row of piles—doubtless the remains of a bridge. Another bridge extended from the Werder to the shore. To the south of this were the remains of a third bridge, reaching 40 yards into the lake in the direction of the island, apparently never

finished. But the chief interest of this memorable discovery lay in the peculiar structures that surrounded the island. "These consisted of a series of rectangles, some sixty in number, formed of horizontal beams 16 feet long and 8 to 12 inches in diameter; they overlapped each other near the ex-

these structures were merely the submerged foundations over which the cottages had been built.

The fifth lecture is exclusively devoted to an exposition of the crannogs and lake-dwellings within the British Isles. Ireland properly occupies the first place in this



tremities, leaving about 18 inches free, and each beam had deep cuts by which it was kept in position. The rectangular spaces measured 4 or 5 square yards, and had thirty or forty piles placed on both sides of the chamber-walls, apparently for the purpose of strengthening the horizontal beams, as shown in the plan. These chambers

section. As early as 1839 the attention of Sir W. Wilde and Dr. Petrie was drawn to Irish crannogs, the peat-bog of Lagore being the first site where these stockades were detected. From that time to the present much attention has been paid to this subject in Ireland, but for a long time more to the interesting finds rather than to the crannogs



STONE MOULD FROM LOUGH GUR, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ INCHES.

formed a complete girdle to the island. The quantity of wood used was enormous, as the piles alone numbered about 1,800. On the north side the structures were remarkably well preserved, being protected by a covering of slime and rushes 8 to 12 inches thick." Major Kasiski, who conducted these explorations, came to the conclusion that

themselves. Dr. Munro gives a list of upwards of 700 crannogs that have now been identified. Some of the earliest found and more valuable relics have disappeared; but in the badly-arranged museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and in the private collection of Lord Talbot de Malahide, many still remain. One of the most interesting of

these is a stone mould for bronze spear-heads, found at Lough Gur, Co. Limerick.

This is the best mould for bronzes that has yet been discovered. The museums of Stuttgart and Berne both possess stone moulds for bronze celts, with the casting remaining in each; but these are very simple. The only one that can compare with this lacustrine Irish example is a broken stone mould, also for spear-heads, found at Castelnuove, Italy, which is also figured by Dr. Munro.

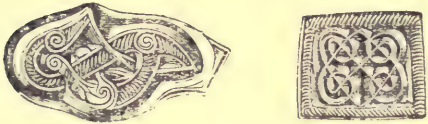
In bone objects and bone carvings the yield from the Irish crannogs has been profuse and elaborate. A very curious bone was found at Lagore, upon which some crannog resident had whiled away the hours in practising the art of bone-engraving by producing a variety of interesting knot-work patterns.

A bone comb of elaborate pattern, various bone pins, and a pair of bronze tweezers of similar pattern to the bone ornaments, were found at the crannog in Ballinderry Lough, Co. Meath, and are here reproduced.

from the great crannog of this lakelet; but Dr. Munro has some doubts as to their genuineness.



BONE COMB AND PINS, AND BRONZE TWEEZERS, FROM BALLINDERRY.



CARVED BONE FROM LAGORE (DESIGNS REAL SIZE).

Three other remarkably inscribed bone pins, with characters that have been supposed by some to be ogham, also come

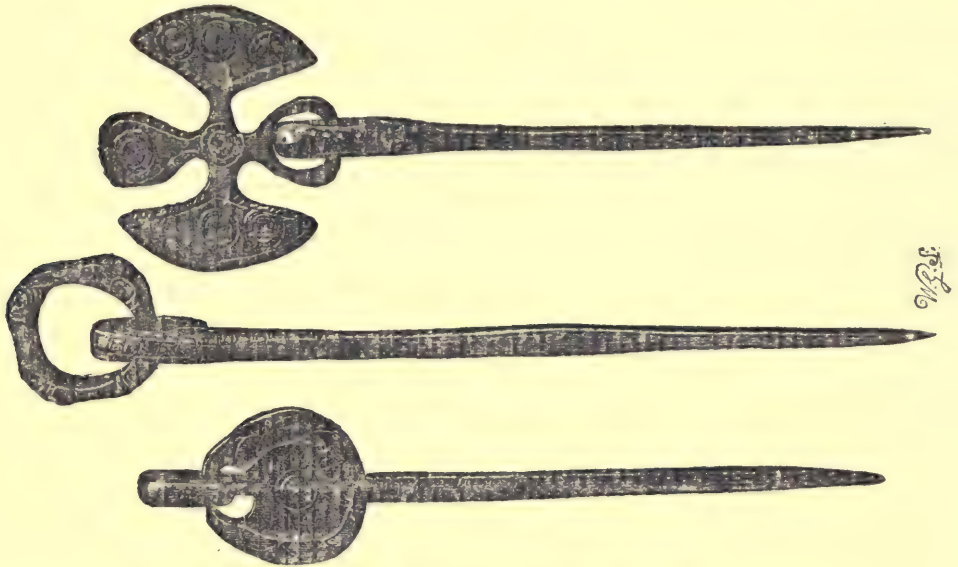
Scotland next comes under review. As Dr. Munro is already well known to antiquaries as the author of *Ancient Scotch Lake-Dwellings, or Crannogs*, it goes without saying that he treats this branch of his subject well and exhaustively; a list is given, with notes, of upwards of one hundred of these settlements that have been identified in Scotland.

With regard to English lake-dwellings, Dr. Munro is able to refer us to examples on the meres of Norfolk and Suffolk, a crannog in Llangorse Lake, near Brecon, remains of piles at Cold Ash, Berks, and to the more extensive discoveries of a like character in Holderness, begun in 1880. Nor should the remarkable instance of old piles found in the very heart of the Metropolis, near London Wall, in 1866, be forgotten, as they were considered by General Pitt-Rivers to pertain to pile-dwellings of a late or Roman date.

The conclusion of this lecture, which deals with the general question of the lake-dwellings within the British Isles, their local distribution and ethnographical signification, and their relation to analogous remains in Europe,

is full of interest. So, too, is the last lecture, which deals with the whole question after a scholarly and comprehensive fashion. He thus concludes: "While the [original] lake-dwellers of Switzerland were quietly living in the peculiar habitations which the hydrographical condition of the country enabled them to develop so largely, great and progressive changes were going on elsewhere among the neolithic settlers in Europe.

in various sporadic corners, and produced not only the Scottish and Irish crannogs, but the analogous remains in Friesland, North Germany, Paladru, etc. As the great extinct mammals are known to have lingered in the recesses of mountain ranges and other secluded localities, so the artificial islands or crannogs, and other lake-habitations of the iron age, are but the deteriorated remnants of a doomed system which, like every



INSCRIBED BONE PINS, BALLINDERRY (REAL SIZE).

Probably other immigrants soon found their way to the west, and brought with them a knowledge of bronze. . . . Just at the dawn of history, we find the Celts—not in the sunshine of their power, but with faded strength and departed glory—confined to a limited area in Europe. After the collapse of the great lake-villages, it is not singular to find that a knowledge of the system remained among the surrounding nationalities which subsequently germinated into activity

dying art before final extinction, passed through a stage of decay and degeneration."

The book concludes with a bibliography of lake-dwelling researches in Europe, a most painstaking and invaluable compilation which embraces no less than 469 entries.

By this great and conscientious work Dr. Munro has made a reputation second to no other living British antiquary who is to be found in the rank of authors.



Ribchester Parish Church Library.

By TOM C. SMITH, Esq., F.R.H.S.



N Chancellor Christie's *Old Lancashire Libraries*,* a brief account is given of the church library formerly existing at Ribchester. To this account the present writer was able to add considerably in the pages of a work recently published. One serious error of judgment he had made was noticed by the *Antiquary* (November) reviewer, to repair which the present article is written. It may be added that the list of books discovered by the Rector of Ribchester and myself early in 1889 was omitted from the work mentioned because of the strongly-expressed opinion of a literary friend that such a list was "unimportant."

By his will, dated April 11, 1684, Rev. Bradley Hayhurst, "clerk, minister at Macclesfield," gave and bequeathed all his "books except my great book of Martyrs and my great Bible to the Parish Church of Ribchester in the County of Lancaster where I was born."† Estimating the gift at its true value, the "Gentlemen and four and twenty" of the parish in 1685 sent Henry Hayhurst, a kinsman of the donor, and the Rev. Richard Kippax, curate of the parish, to Macclesfield, to fetch "the lyberary"; the expenses incurred amounting to £3 7s. 4d.,‡ a large item out of a yearly parochial income of some £20. In the Churchwarden's Account Book numerous entries occur of payments towards keeping the "porch library" in repair—the usual custom of housing the books in a building close to the porch of the church having been followed at Ribchester. In the present century the books began to disappear. "Nobody," to quote the words used by the parish clerk about 1840-50—"nobody here cares at all about it [the library]; and if you [the late Mr. James Crossley] would like to have any of the books, you are quite at liberty to take as many as you please." "And," adds Mr.

Crossley, "several years after I found that the work of destruction had been quite completed; that what had evidently proved too hard for the residents in the neighbourhood—old tomes of St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas—had by the bowels of rats been admirably and thoroughly digested."* In 1858, the Rev. G. W. Reynolds saw the books at Ribchester packed in boxes; and Mr. Banby Haslewood, Vicar of Oswaldtwistle, and son of the late Rector of Ribchester, states in a letter, now in my possession: "The books used to be in the old vestry, and I should have thought they were still in existence, though not in good preservation." And—after that—will it be believed the rev. gentleman returned in 1879 or 1880 to Rev. F. E. Perrin, late Rector of Ribchester, three volumes which, to use his own words, "he had *borrowed* many years ago!" Mr. Perrin, too, told Chancellor Christie "that he had no papers, wills, writings or catalogues. No one in the parish seems ever to have *seen* or heard of the old library." And yet within the rectory walls, lying on Mr. Perrin's library shelves, were six volumes belonging to the long neglected parish church library. Moreover, had Mr. Perrin been acquainted with the curiously interesting church records, of which he was the temporary custodian, he must have seen the references to the library, since printed by me in *The History of Ribchester*. No words of censure can be too strong, as Chancellor Christie has well observed, upon the parish clergy, who have wilfully allowed parish libraries to become dispersed or destroyed through wanton neglect or wilful—shall I say?—"loans." Included in this catalogue of names, among the first must be placed the name of the Rev. B. T. Haslewood, Vicar and Rector of Ribchester from 1829 to 1876.

In January of last year the Rev. F. J. Dickson, Rector of Ribchester, and myself found on the shelves of the rectory library the following six volumes, which formed a portion of the library previously left to his native place by the Rev. Bradley Hayhurst two hundred years ago. After much labour I catalogued them as follows:

1. Enarratio in duas Epistolas Pauli, ad

* Speech at Chet. Soc. meeting, March, 1856.

* Chet. Soc., New Series, vii., p. 104.

† Original will at Chester.

‡ *History of Ribchester*, p. 214.

Philippenses et Colossenses Prælecta, anno 1560, à Georgio Majore Theologiæ Doctore Professore. Wittebergæ, excudebat Johannes Luffe. Anno 1561.*

The book measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is printed in Latin, unbound, and contains 246 pages.

2. The second volume bears on the title-page the following :

Ind. Pauli Apostoli Epistolam ad Philippenses Collectanea, tam erudita, tam pia, Authore Iodoco Kinthisio Frenssheymero. Franc. apud Chr Egeni.

The book contains 120 leaves, is printed in Latin, and measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

3. The third volume, also printed in Latin, measures 8 inches by 5 inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, contains 598 pages, and is bound in leather. It is entitled as follows :

Comm Practicus in Actorum Apostolicorum. Per Lucam Evangelistam. Caspari Stresonis Anhaltini, verbi divini ministri. Amstelodami, apud Joannem Janssonium. Anno MDCL.

4. Next in order is a bulky volume bound in leather, containing 1,070 pages, and measuring 9 inches by 5 inches by 3 inches, without title-page, but evidently a volume of sermons. It has the following note :

Apud Petrum Mariam. Marchettum. M.DLXXXVII.

5. The next volume of the remains of Mr. Bradley Hayhurst's books is a handsome copy of the sixth edition of Bishop Pearson's famous *Exposition of the Creed*, "revised and now more enlarged." The book is strongly bound in leather, is printed in English, and measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. "To be sold by Tho. Sawbridge at the Three Flowers de Luces in Little Britain. 1692."

6. The last book is *An Exposition of the Church Catechism*, by Published in 1725 by James and John Knapton, at the Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, London. In writing on the outside paper cover is the endorsement "Hayhurst's Library, Ribchester."

There are also two fragments of a black letter proclamation relating to land, *temp.* Philip and Mary.

* This is the book referred to by Mr. Christie.

Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 256, vol. xxii.)

WESTMORELAND.

PATTERDALE: ST. PATRICK'S WELL.



S Saint Patrick passed down this beautiful valley he is said to have founded the church and blessed the well. Thus we have St. Patrick's church and St. Patrick's well to this day, the ancient name of the valley being Patrickdale.

For many centuries the Holy Well was used for the purposes of baptism.—*Rev. J. Wilson.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

DROITWICH: ST. RICHARD'S WELL.

This custome is yearly observed at Droitwich in Worcestershire, where on the day of St. Richard the [Tutelar Patron Saint] of ye well (*i.e.*) salt well, they keepe holy day, dresse the well with green boughes and flowers. One yeare s.c., A.D. 64, in the Presbyterian times it was discontinued in the civil-warres; and after that the spring [stopt, dried, shranke up] or dried up for some time. So afterwards they [revived, kept] their annuall custome (notwithstanding the power of ye parliament and soldiers) and the salt water returned again, and still continues. This St. Richard was a person of great estate in these parts, and a brisk young fellow that would ride over hedge and ditch, and at length became a very devoute man, and after his decease was canonized for a saint.—*Arby's Remains of Gentihome and Judaism*, p. 33. Folk Lore Soc. Pub.

CLENT: ST. KENYLM'S WELL.

On the Clent hills stands a little chapel of ancient date dedicated to St. Kenylm, a Saxon prince who was murdered by desire of his step-sister and buried near. On the body being found close to a well, which then had healing powers of a miraculous kind, the chapel was built, and a little town sprang up.

YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS: REVOLUTION WELL.

On the near side of the hill in Moortown Lane, is a drinking well known as "Revolution Well," erected in memory of William of Orange; and close by a field containing a small clump of trees, and supposed to contain the remains of men killed in the aforesaid battle of Stainbeck. There is an upright stone post a few yards from the supposed burial-ground bearing a Latin inscription, alluding to the above-named revolution, and put there in memory of it by a Mr. Oates, who dwelt at the house in Stainbeckdale.

LEEDS: CUDDY WELL.

At the foot of the Ridge is a well known as "Cuddy Well," the water being good for tender eyes, and for anyone who is short of iron in the system, as the doctors say. That the water contains a large amount of iron is shown by the rusty incrustation on the sides of the stream. Anyhow, people come long distances for this water for the above purposes, instead of having to send to Harrogate for it.

NEWTON KYME: ST. HELEN'S WELL.

This well is still venerated, as the shreds and scraps of linen hung on the surrounding bushes sufficiently attest. The St. Helen here commemorated is, of course, the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine.

EGTON: BEGGAR'S OR LOVER'S BRIDGE.

There are two legends connected with the bridge which spans the river Esk at Egton, near Whitby. One tradition terms it "The Beggar's Bridge," in consequence of a beggar named Thomas Furees, who in early life was nearly drowned while endeavouring to cross the swollen stream by the stepping-stones—the usual method of crossing—off which he fell into the water. He then made a vow that should he ever be able to do so, he would build a bridge at the place for the safety of his fellow-creatures. He proceeded to Hull, and in course of time amassed a large fortune, and, not forgetting his vow, he built the bridge, on which his initials and the date, 1621, were placed. There is a monument to him and his wife in Holy Trinity Church, Hull; he died in 1631. In the other legend of "The Lover's Bridge," the subject is that of a lover trying

to cross the river at this point on his way to seek his sweetheart in Glaisdale, before leaving her to seek his fortune abroad. Having repeatedly tried to cross the current, he at length gave up the attempt and

Exhausted he climbed the steep side of the brae,
And looked up the dale ere he turned him away;
Ah! from her far window a light flickered dim;
And he knew she was faithfully watching for him.

The Lover's Vow.

I go to seek my fortune, love,
In a far, far distant land;
And without thy parting blessing, love,
I am forced to quit the strand.

But over Arncliffe's brow, my love,
I see thy twinkling light;
And when deeper waters part us, love,
'Twill be my beacon bright.

If fortune ever favour me,—
Saint Hilda! hear my vow!—
No lover again, in my native plain,
Shall be thwarted as I am now.

One day I'll come to claim my bride,
As a worthy and wealthy man!
And my well-earned gold shall raise a bridge,
Across the torrent's span.

The rover came back from a far distant land,
And he claimed of the maiden her long promised
hand;

But built ere he won her, the bridge of his vow,
And the lovers of Egton pass over it now.

Ballads of Yorkshire, by INGLEDEW.

RAYDALE: SEMER WATER.

Where the lake now is was once a town of some size. The legend is that many years ago a poor old man (some variants say "Christ") wandered into Raydale, and besought food from house to house. Every door was closed to him except that of a very poor couple living in a small white cottage on the hill, who bade him welcome, and placed their humble food before him. In the morning, after pronouncing a blessing on the house and its inmates, he departed; and as he left the house, he turned towards the city, and pronounced these awful words:

Semer water rise, Semer water sink,
And swallow all the town,
Save this little house on the hill
Where they gave me meat and drink.

Whereupon the water rose and covered all the houses, save the little one above mentioned.—Whitaker's *Richmondshire*. Barker's *Three Days in Wensleydale*.

WHARFEDALE: THORS' WELL.

In pagan times, and possibly in the days of the early Christians, well-worship prevailed in Burnsall, and evidences of it are still remaining. There is "Thorhill," and Thor's Well, signifying the well of the God of Plunder. This was undoubtedly dedicated by the pagans; and among their successors it was customary for the early Church to rededicate these places to their saints. Hence the other two Burnsall wells are dedicated respectively to St. Margaret and St. Helena. These wells are worth seeing, and it is a fact that remnants of well-worship existed as recently as the middle of the last century, when the young people used to visit the wells every Sunday evening and drink the waters with sugar added.

OSMOTHERLEY.

The village of Osmotherley is seven miles from Northallerton in the Cleveland hillside. Tradition has it that Osmund, King of Northumbria, and his wife, had an only son Oswy, heir to his kingdom. The "wise" being consulted at his birth, foretold the child would on a certain day be drowned. The mother in every way endeavoured to stave off the catastrophe, and as the time for the fatal event neared, she fled with the boy to the top of Osnaberg, or Roseberry Topping, as it is now called, safe as she surmised from any watery depths. Here she awaited the passing away of the fatal day. Having fallen asleep through fatigue, the young prince wandered away from her, and came across a small well. Seeing his face reflected in the water, he endeavoured to grasp it, fell in, and was drowned. The mother on awaking traced his footsteps to the spot, where she found the dead body of her child. The body was buried in the churchyard close by; the mother died shortly after, and was buried beside him. The heads of both are said to be still seen at the east end of the church.

A similar account is that some years ago there lived in a secluded part of Yorkshire, a lady, who had an only son named Os or Oscar. Strolling out one day with her child, they met a party of gipsies, who were anxious to tell her the child's fortune. After being much importuned, she assented to their request. To the mother's astonishment and grief,

they prognosticated that the child would be drowned. In order to avert so dreadful a calamity, the infatuated mother purchased some land, and built a house on the summit of a high hill, where she lived with her son a long time in peace and seclusion. Happening one fine summer's day, in the course of a perambulation, to have fatigued themselves, they sat down on the grass to rest, and soon fell asleep. While enjoying this repose, a spring rose up from the ground, which caused such an inundation as to overwhelm them, and side by side they found a watery grave. After this had occurred, the people in the neighbourhood named it *Os-by-his-mother-lay*, which has since been corrupted into *Osmotherley*.

COTTINGHAM: KELDGATE.

Keld is the old Saxon name for a spring or a well. In Cottingham are some intermittent springs bearing this name, which are supposed by many to be regulated in their very irregular periods of activity and repose by the flowing of the Derwent, although that river is twenty miles distant.



The King's Confessors.

(Continued from p. 266, vol. xxii.)

F. ALEXANDER BACHE.



ALEXANDER BACHE evidently belonged to a good family, as he was a kinsman of John Prophete, Dean of Hereford, and then of York, and keeper of the privy seal. He became chaplain to John de Hastings, second Earl of Pembroke, in whose household his post must have been attended with great difficulties, as that nobleman was a notorious libertine and a great enemy of the Church, both in and out of parliament, taking money by force alike from religious houses and secular priests, and especially injuring the cathedral of Ely. In 1372 the earl was sent to relieve Rochelle, then besieged by the French, and being attacked by the King of Castile, June 24, lost all the fleet and the whole of the royal treasures, and with his

officers was carried captive into Spain. Bache adhered to his patron throughout his misfortunes, and, as his confessor, witnessed his will, dated Palm Sunday (March 26), 1374, by which he directed that his body should be buried in the choir, before the great altar of the monastery of the Friar-Preachers of Hereford. On his ransom from captivity the earl proceeded to Paris, and had turned towards England, when he died very suddenly, April 16, 1376, on his way to Calais. From the household of the earl's family Bache went to the royal court, and preached before the king on Easter Day (April 10), 1384, being then S.T.D. After the banishment of Rushook he became the king's confessor, which was speedily a stepping-stone to a higher dignity. At the king's desire he was promoted by Boniface IX. to the bishopric of St. Asaph February 28, 1389-90; took the oath of fealty to the crown, April 3; received spiritual jurisdiction as bishop-elect on the 6th; had restitution of the temporalities of the see on the 28th, with the grant of the issues, May 7, from the day of his sworn fealty; and was consecrated, May 8, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Westminster. As royal confessor, he had the grant, February 1, 1390-1, of £69 10s. 6d. a year, in the same manner as Woodrowe and Siward had before him. The bishop had a royal license, November 3, 1390, to bequeath all his goods and chattels; and at Clatford, August 13, 1394, he made his last will, the provisions of which were limited to pious legacies, and gifts to members of his household, even down to his barber, groom, and stable-boys. He desired his body to be buried in the convent of the Friar Preachers of Hereford, *where* they willed. He bequeathed "j par vestimentorum blodio et rubeo bipartit. de auro texato," in his chamber at London to the Friar-Preachers of Hereford; 20s. to those of London; 40s. sterling to those of Hereford; 10 marks to F. Thomas Castel; and £20 to be distributed to the poor on the day of his burial. His death occurred very shortly after the making of the will, which was proved September 15 following, at Tunbridge Castle. As for his companions, or chaplains, F. Thomas Benet, probably on his withdrawal from court, had a pension of 100s. a year granted him,

March 26, 1391, which was paid till October 22, 1395; and F. Thomas Castel had the master-general's confirmation, July 5, 1391, of all the graces given to him by the provincial; and a royal pension of 10 marks a year, as the late bishop's chaplain, the last payment appearing November 6, 1395.

F. JOHN BURGHILL.

At the royal court F. John Burghill was, for a considerable time, the companion of F. Thomas Rushook, on whose cessation he retired again into his native convent of Hereford. For his support he had corodies granted him by the king in three large abbeys: at Pershore, July 18, 1381; at Beaulieu, September 26 following; and at Gloucester, January 17, 1384-5; and, moreover, August 19, 1384, a parcel of tithes, not amounting to more than 40s., in the town of Bagworth, which were due to the alien priory of Chestow, and had been escheated to the crown. After some years the corody of Gloucester Abbey was inadvertently given to one Roger Flamme, but was restored to Burghill October 23, 1392, on the petition of the Prior of Hereford; when he became the king's confessor he gave it up, and it was granted, September 16, 1394, to one John Logwardyn. The grant of a pension of £40 and two pipes of wine a year, February 10, 1395-6, was given for his maintenance. He was soon raised to the episcopal dignity, at the king's request, being promoted by Boniface IX., April 12, 1396, to the see of Llandaff. The custody of the temporalities, from the death of the last bishop was committed to him, May 31, and the full restitution was made June 15 following. In the year 1398 he was translated to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and his installation took place, September 8, in the presence of the king, the archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and many bishops and noblemen. On the 16th the temporalities were restored to him. He was much revered, both in life and death, as a great benefactor to the Church and to the poor. At the deposition of Richard II., September 29, 1399-1400, he ceased to be the royal confessor, and dying, about May 14, 1414, was laid in the Lady Chapel of his cathedral, under a stone, upon which his effigy was

portrayed in brass, according to the directions of his last will.

F. JOHN TILLEY.

When Henry IV. came to the throne of England he broke, for the first time, the series of Dominican confessors, by selecting a Carmelite friar for his spiritual guide. But towards the close of his life he reinstated the old custom, and called to his aid F. John Till or Tilley, a Black Friar of London, who had been a royal chaplain in the time of Richard II. He preached at Shene on Lady Day (March 25), 1393, before the king, who rewarded him with 26s. 8d.; also on the third Sunday of Lent (March 18), 1402-3, being then S.T.M. at Eltham, before Henry IV., and had 40s. As prior of the convent of London, he received payment of the state-pension May 3 and July 11, 1408, and also November 15, 1412. Henry IV., making him his confessor, granted him as such, January 4, 1412-3, a life pension of 40 marks out of the ulnag and subsidy of cloth within the city of Winchester, in its suburbs and soke, and elsewhere in Hants; and Tilley attended this monarch on his death-bed, March 20 following. The pension was confirmed, for a fine of 4 marks, by Henry V., June 26, 1413; and by Henry VI., December 15, 1422. The payments were irregular, for December 9, 1413, the exchequer disbursed £6 19s. 2d., which the collectors of the ulnag ought to have paid; and the collectors had a mandate November 24, 1415, to pay up the arrears. Tilley was still in London in 1428.

F. THOMAS WARREN.

For his expenses and passage into France to the king, F. Thomas Warren, S.T.M., received £10, October 13, 1419, in the exchequer. As confessor of Henry VI. he had the pension of £69 5s. 6d. granted to him, March 23, 1420-1, as long as he continued in the charge; and in 1422 the usual supply of winter clothing was supplied to him. The length of his residence at the royal court does not appear. He was probably succeeded, down to 1450, by F. Thomas Bird or Brid, who was much employed in embassies, particularly for the final extinguishing of the Great Schism; but evidence on this point is needed.

After the time of Henry VI., for close on eighty years no Dominican friar appears to have been called to the office of the king's confessor, although members of the Dominican Order were employed in the royal court down to the last. F. George Athequa, a Spaniard, was confessor to Catherine of Arragon, both as princess and queen, and became Bishop of Llandaff; and F. John Hopton was domestic chaplain to the Princess Mary, Catherine's daughter, who had him promoted to the bishopric of Norwich.

(Concluded.)



A Cornish Cross in Sussex.

By ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

T may not be generally known that there is an extremely fine Cornish cross to be seen in the manor-house grounds at Eastbourne. No difficulty, however, exists in accounting for the cross in its present situation, for by tracing the pedigree of the Gilberts, who own the manor-house estate, we find that at the close of the last century a certain family named Giddy were settled at Tredrea, in St. Erth, Cornwall, and the only son, Davies Giddy, married Mary Ann Gilbert, of Eastbourne, an only child and heiress. He adopted the name of Gilbert, in place of Giddy, and settled at Eastbourne. This Davies Giddy, or Gilbert, was a distinguished man of science in the early part of this century, being at one time President of the Royal Society; and amongst other works he compiled "A History of Cornwall."

The particulars relating to the removal of the cross are not known, beyond the fact that he had it brought to Eastbourne, it is supposed, from his estate at Tredrea. A small brass plate on the cross is inscribed:

REMOVED FROM
CORNWALL
IN
MDCCLXXVII.

but to one accustomed to these monuments, no plate is necessary to associate it with the

county from whence it came, for it is a typical example of a Cornish cross, both as regards shape and ornamentation.

The monolith is 7 feet 6 inches high, and, unlike the majority of these crosses, it is made of white elvan, a hard local stone, resembling a very fine granite; the materials used for the others being the ordinary moorland granite.

It belongs to that class known as "wheel crosses, with projections at the neck," *i.e.*, at the point where the head and shaft join there is a bold head running from front to back—a feature not found out of Cornwall. The shaft has beaded angles, and a very pronounced entasis. Rarely is one of this type decorated, and then but sparingly; here, however, is the most ornate example of all. The ornament upon all four sides consists entirely of incised work, and is as follows: On the head a boss below the middle, and on either side is a deep incision resembling a spherical triangle; while a third is cut above the boss. Between these side and top figures is an incised tau-cross, the shaft of which radiates to the boss.

The shaft of the cross is panelled on all sides, the front and back being divided vertically by an incised line. Each alternate pair of panels is filled with little sunk holes in rows, a mode of decoration peculiar to Cornwall, being a simple and common method of enriching a surface. The intermediate panels are quite plain, and the only deviation from the little holes occurs on those near the bottom, where some attempt at design is made. There are only two crosses in Cornwall which resemble the Eastbourne example in type and ornament. One is the north cross in Lanivet churchyard, and the other is in the churchyard at Roche; both have projections at the neck, and in each case the little holes are alone employed in the decoration.

A paper is in hand for the Sussex Archæological Society, in which the Eastbourne cross will be fully described and illustrated; and it is expected to appear in the Transactions of that society in the spring of 1891.



Discovery of the Register and Chartulary of the Mercers' Company, York.

By REV. CHARLES KERRY.

(Continued from p. 270, vol. xxii.)

5. No member to "minister non-members good" under no manner of colour, except son or apprentice of a member, by which the master or any of the fellowship might have any hindrance in buying or selling beyond the sea on pain of 100 shillings. The first informant to receive a reward of twenty shillings.

6. All statutes of the "ffelishipp" to be observed, "*and piez (these) ord^{ances} were made in the tyme of Thomas Scanceby, maist^r of the said ffelishipp.*"

Here follow certain oaths to be taken by the officials and members on their admission into the Guild—viz.: for the Master, for the Constables, the merchant brethren, and one for the "Brethren at Prayers."

The last is somewhat remarkable, and is here given in its entirety: "Ye sall be lele and trewe brother vnto þe hospitale of þe Holy Trinite of our lady seint Mary and xij. apostelles in Ffossegate in þe cite of York, and ffa^vable and frendly to all brether and sist^ris langing therto, and rules and orden^{ance} and rightes þ^rof to mayntene at your myght and gudely power, and truly pay and afferme and fulfill as lele and trewe brother sulde do be your faith. Ye sall ask þis hospitall for charite. Ye sall worship iij. solempne festes, that is to say, the feste of þe Trinite assump^{cion} and annunciacion of our Lady. Ye sall pay ij^d. ilka quarter, at is to say, viij^d. in þe yere, and ilka day say v. pat^r nost^r, v. aves and a credo, and if ye faile of þis to gyf half a pond Wax to þe saide hospitall, and be quit" (the last three words in a later hand).

7. No brother to sue another brother at law without previously showing his grief to the master and constables, who shall provide remedy; and if remedy be not had to his liking within 14 days, then he may proceed by any process of law "where hym thynks best; and whoso dose þe contrary sall pay

c^s. to þe company as ofte tymes as he is con-
victē."

8. No council to be divulged to the
detriment of any member of the guild under
penalty of 40s. The informant "sall haf
for his labor xx^s."

9. "Itm. it is ordand þat no man of þe
company sall halde no shop opyn on Son-
days, or on vigiles thurgh þe yere, excepte
þe feste of Seint Thomas Appostell. And
also silling of vitayle and Lentyn-store bitwix
þe Fest of purification of our Lady and Pasc
next after yerely; betwix thir two festes it shall
be lefull to hald opyn shop ilk day if hym
like. And who so dose þe contrary he sall
pay iij^s. iiij^d. to þe company at þe first tyme,
and vj^s. viij^d. at þe secund tyme, and so
forth ilk tyme þat he does þe contrary vj^s.
viij^d."

10. No apprentice or servant shall set up
shop before he has agreed with the master
and constables for his fine of privilege; and
his former master must certify before the
Master and constables of the guild, that the
apprentice is competent "to occupy as
maister in þe same craft."

11. A guild member's son, who is made
free of the mercer craft, may set up shop on
payment of 3s. 4d. to the company.

12. No member of the company shall take
another man's shop over his head at a higher
rent, under penalty of 40s.

13. No man must enter into a business
(shop, etc.) before he has paid his fine to the
master and constables, under penalty of £10
to the company.

14. No person shall convey goods through
the city by way of hawking; "but if it be
that he be sent fore by any lorde or knyght,
or any other worthi man, or woman ligging
in childe bedd, on payn to pay vi^s. viij^d. as
oft tymes as he dose þe contrary, and qwo so
talys (tells) it, sall haf ye half of yat w^{ch} is
forfett."

15. No stranger to sell his wares in any
place besides the common market, and on
the market days, under penalty of 40
shillings.

16. The searchers shall search through all
the craft of mercery within the city of York,
for all yardwands and weights and measures
whether they be sufficient or not.

17. Disputes and wrangling in the Trinity

Hall in the presence of the master and
constables, forbidden under penalty of 6s. 8d.

18. Reviling forbidden by guild members
in the mercery or in any part of the city,
under penalty of 6s. 8d.

19. Guardians to be appointed to accom-
pany deputy merchants over the sea to pre-
vent misgovernance and mismanagement of
the owners of goods, with power to take an
inventory of such goods and send them back
to England to their lawful owners.

20. None but "ane able p^rsonē that
occupyse in a shop in þe mercery" shall be
elected master of the Guild.

21. Apprentices not to be bound for less
than seven years, under penalty of 20s. The
apprentice to be free-born and of free con-
dition, and not born bond or in thraldom;
if in the later condition to be discharged.

22. Apprentices to be sworn upon a book
to be good and true to their masters, and to
serve them until the end of their time.

23. No master to entice another man's ap-
prentice unlawfully, nor trade with an ap-
prentice to his own profit under colour of his
own mark or merchandize, under pain of 100
shillings.

24. No apprentice shall become security
for anyone save his own master and his
profit without his master's leave.

25. No apprentice to buy or sell anything
within his master's time without his master's
consent.

26. No member of the company shall
purchase any goods beyond the seas or
at London to the use and profit of any man
unless he be free of the merchants' craft,
under penalty of 100 shillings.

The remaining four rules relate to the
common box, its keeping, rendering of ac-
counts, and payment of dues.

(Here the Chartulary is inserted, after which
the Register is continued.)

JOHN NORMAN, Master, 1496.

Will. Staveley and Thom. Catlynson, Con-
stables.

JOHN METCALFE, Alderman, "Master of
the Mystery of the Mercers," 1497.

Alan Staveley and John Beysby, Con-
stables.

JOHN STOCKDALL, Alderman, Master,
1498.

John Lincoln and John Custance, Constables.

— Thicpeny and Thomas Joys, Pageant Masters.

A remarkable enactment was made by the guild at this time. It was agreed that no member of the merchants' or mercers' company should load his vessel at Hull with any goods designed for Flanders, Brabant, Holland, Zeland, or Normandy for three years to come, except the owners or their deputies paid 6s. 8d. to the Trinity Guild in Fossgate as often as they loaded their vessels, under penalty of £10, to be employed for the common weal of the guild. Informers to have a reward of 40s., and the constables to be fined 40s. in every case of default.

WILLIAM NELESON, Alderman, Master, 1499.

Thomas Talis and Will. Staveley, Constables.

Thom. Staveley, and Thom. Fisher, Searchers.

Rob. Sharpe and John Johnson, Pageant Masters.

JOHN GILLYOTT, Alderman, Master, 1500.

Edw^d Kirkby and Rob. Dawson, Constables.

Edw^d Warwick and Ed. Taylor, Searchers.

Thomas Staveley, }
Thom. Fisher, } Pageant Masters.
Rob. Sherpe, }
John Johnson, }

Ten admissions: inter alia Mr. John Dyse, notary.

On the 8 of March this year was an important meeting of the guild for the election of a chaplain for the Hospital in the place of John Rust, deceased, when William Cork was unanimously chosen chaplain in his stead at a stipend £4. 6s. 8d. yearly, with a chamber free for life.

SIR JOHN GYLLIOTT, KNIGHT, Master, 1501.

Constables as before.

John Beisby and Thom. Taillour, Searchers.

John Gylliat, junior, }
Edward Hunter, } "Masters of
John Rasyne, } Pageants."
John Benson, }

New brethren: inter alia, William Cort, chaplain, obviously the same as Will "Cork,"

the hospital chaplain. Among the new members are eleven merchants.

Here follows an interesting memorandum concerning the pageants:

"M^d. That Thomas Drawswerd this þsent yere abouesaid is admit into the brodr^heid of the fratⁿite of the Holy Trⁿite in ffosegate by the said maist^r by thassent and consent of Richerd Thornton, Maio^r of the Cite of Yorke, George Kirke, John Elwald, William Neleson, John Stokdale, Ald^rmen, Thomas Ffynch, John Shawe, Thomas Ffelneby, and meny oth^r m^rch^aunts, brethorn of the said fratⁿite und^r condicion folowing, þ^t is to say, that the said Thomas shal mak the PAGIANT OF THE DOME belonging to the m^rch^aunts of newe substancialie in eu^y thing þ^rvnto belonging havyng for the warkemanship and stuff of the same vij. m^arc' in money, and his entrie fre w^t also the old pagiant."

ALAN STAVELEY, alderman, Master, 1502.

Robert Wheteley and John Alkbarowe, Constabs.

John Kent, }
John Norman, } Pageant Masters.
Giles Clarvax, }
Robert Wild, }

1. It was enacted that if any mariner or shipman, not free of the Guild, carry in his vessel any foreign material from York to Hull or from Hull to York, that then no merchant shall put their merchandise therein for the space of two years after that be known under a forfeiture of 20s. for each offence.

2. Every master to bring his apprentice to the Trinity Hall "to be sworne vpon a buke yat he shal be trew to his maister," etc., and his indenture to be entred. The apprentice to pay 1^d to the clerk, and the same sum to the beadle.

3. It is ordained that no member of the fellowship henceforth shall open his shop on Sundays or Holydays or vigils through the year, except they shall fall on market-days as Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, or on any fair time ordained by the king's ordinances and statutes, and if they do so fall then it shall be lawful for the brethren to keep open their shop "fro (time) pⁱsh Messe be don at his pⁱsh church vnto y^e tyme y^t thei ryng all in to Evyngsong at his seid pⁱsh church the

same day and noo longer," under penalty of 40^d.

4. All merchandise to be honestly marked with the owner's mark; if it be a pipe the mark must be on the head or barrel then on the barrel head; and all other merchandise, as madder, alum, "baare," "to sett ye mark at both ends," under penalty of 100^s.

5. No merchant to keep another merchant's wares within his fermehold (warehouse) for more than three hours without the knowledge or licence of the owner, under penalty of 100 shills.

6. No goods to be delivered to an attorney or servant without an indented bill, one half to be kept by the deliverer and the other by the receiver, on pain of 40s.

JOHN BIRKHED, Alderman, Master, 1504.

Thomas Staveley and Rob^t Frankish, *Constables*.

Edm^d Warwyk and Rob. Wheteley, *Searchers*.

John Kent,
Giles Clarevax,
Rob. Wilde,
John Norman, } Pageaunt Maisters.

Here follows an oath for the "Brouggar," or Broker, *i.e.*, salesman.

He must always sell his goods to the best advantage to the owner, "without ony disceite or colour." He must not show any of the goods on sale to strangers before any member of the fellowship has been afforded that privilege. He must keep secret all matters between party and party showed to him. "So help you God and halydom, and by this buke. Ye shall have of eu^ry seller ij^d. at ye j^{li}. (℥i) and noo more for your labour."

THOMAS JAMESON, Alderman, Master, 1506.

Paul Gillow and Edw^d Taillour, *Constables*.

New members: Brian Palmer, Esq., etc.

JOHN LYNOLN, merchant, Master, 1507.

John Norman and John Rasyn, *Constables*.

Thom. Taillour, John Thornton, *Searchers*.

JOHN SHAW, Alderman, Master, 1508.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Master, 1512.

Tho. Abney and Tho. Kytchen, *Constables*.

John Norman,
Ric. Harbottle,
Rob. Wilde, } Searchers.

Ric. Newton,
Ralph Langley,
Rob. Bekyngham,
John Thomson,
Rob. Elwolde, } "Masters of the Pageants."

Names of new brethren: M. Thomas Shawe, M. of the Hospital, Thomas Clerk, "Clericus Co^ttatis Mercat^{or}," etc.

(To be continued.)



Out in the Forty-five.



THE correspondence here presented relates to the events of the memorable year of the landing of the Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, in Scotland, which threw the whole kingdom into a state of consternation and excitement. The original letters are the property of Mr. W. H. Garforth, to whose ancestor they were written, and who has kindly granted permission for their publication. More than two centuries ago, the Garforths were of the highest class of York merchants.* The theme of this alarming and daring adventure, though sadly bedewed with blood and carnage, is ever fascinating, and exhibits on a small scale an awful picture of the desolating effects of war. It has inspired the historian, the novelist, the minstrel, and the poet. These letters, then, are of some national as well as local importance, and may afford interest to the antiquary and to the general reader.

To Counsellor Gray These

Dr S^r Just now arrived a Messenger from Carelile with an express that mentions that ye rebels to ye number about of 6000 is com^d to Kings Moor, & further saith that their was about 40 of them with within a quarter of a

* William Garforth, of York, was admitted into the company of Merchant Adventurers in 1701. He was governor of the company in the years 1719-1721, and again in 1731-1732. His portrait is in their ancient hall. He died December 9, 1746, æt. 81, and is buried in the church of St. Martin, Micklegate.

mile of Carelile but ye Cannon from the Castle firing made them retire to Kings Moor againe. Their is a Quater Mas^r w^{ch} was took near Carelile expected ourly hear, the Messenger din^d with them at Hexham the people at Carelile is in great confution and it is much to be fear^d y^t ye Citty can^t hold out agst them long. Their was a Kings Messenger arrived hear this morning w^{ch} brought acc^t to ye Marshall y^t Gen^l Ligonier at ye head of a very fine army is marching towards Carelile if so it is to be hoped the rebells will be surrounded—This is all I can learn at present—From y^r most obedient & hum^{ble} serv^t to Com^d

Jos : Allory

Nov^{br} ye 10 : 1745 at 9 o'clock

[Indors in different hand] Y^t ye Rebels had retired from Carlisle gone to Brampton east of C. to joyn ye oth^r two divisions and had y^e bespoke provisions for 8000 men.

For The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Garforth's York.

Free, M^r Blackett.

Nov. 19

By an express on Sunday night we heard that both City & Castle of Carlisle were surrendered.

This morning about 4 o'clock an acc^t was brought that 250 horsemen were last night within a quarter of a mile of Penreth, a Quarter master being sent before to order billets for these. On thursday last 200 of these went to Harlow height & found a great many Cattle being a Fair day The Marshall & Army are not got much beyond Hexham The weather was very bad.

Newcastle Nov^r 22. 1745

Sir. The whole Army is just come in; They don't encamp, but live in Churches, Meeting Houses, and Malt-Kilns. I had a Capt; his serv^t a soldier, a Kettle-drum, a Trumpeter, a woman, & three horses, & w^t to-night I can't yet say. They are to march south. Part of ye rebels, it is said are at Kendale; L^d Tullibardine was kill'd before Carlisle; We think ourselves safe here, & I think you have no occasion to be affraid at York. Our Army had a most terrible march. The rebels sent in carts ye country people, & ye

women & children, y^t had fled from ye town in ye front of y^r men, y^t y^e Carlisle people durst not fire upon them, lest they should kill y^r own families.

[Indors in same hand] 23 at Litch^{fd} & nigh Stafford & 3000 at Nottingham on thursday last, Gen^l Legonier's—

No rout of M^r Wade y^e whole together wⁿ he does march but ye time uncertain.—Provost of Edinbro' demy'd admittance to Gen^l Wade. A Regim^t from fflanders arriv'd a Chester on thursday last. Spy with 114£ taken at Newcastle Scotch tired of Kg making & flock to L^d Londown, who is doing great services.

Durham 22 Nov^r 1745

D^r Sir. I suppose before y^s can reach you, you'll have heard of ye surrender of Carlisle.—1200 Militia association men & c^e were in ye City to defend it; at ye first appearing of ye Rebels before it they were resolv'd to make a bold stand; & for two days kept up y^r spirits pritty well; but wⁿ they saw y^{ou} casting up trenches, ye Captains & oth^r officers grew faint hearted, & notwithstanding all y^t ye Towns People could remonstrate, declar'd they would capitulate for y^mselves, & accordingly did do it. 30 pieces of Cannon, several of y^m 6 pounders, are fall'n into y^r hands; a great quantity of Gunpowder & small arms.

All ye Militia men took oath they would never serve ag^t ye young Pretender more, so ware conducted by a Guard of Highlanders to Hesketa Town ab^t 9 miles from Carlisle. By y^s surrender all ye light horse of ye two Countees of Cumberland & Westmoreland became y^rs amounting to ab^t 120. Perhaps you will be desirous to know w^t execution was done, verily and truely, Sir, none at all, or next to none.

They say they believe they might kill ab^t 3 or 4 private men, howev^r they are sure they knock'd down on french Engineer, & they have some reason to think they kill'd a Highland Chief, but who he was they can't tell; & ye Rebels y^mselves laugh at y^m when they say so. However they are confident he was some great man, for he had gold lace on his waistcoat, & after being laid cross a horse, was buried in a very solemn & pompous manner at Warwick ab^t 3 miles from ye

Town; its said ye young Pretender kiss'd ye corps several times & shed abundance of tears over it. I must own a more scandalous surrender I never heard of; I can neith' write nor think of it wth patience. I did not think y^e had been such a number of cowards in England; I say cowards, for I believe they were all Loyal. When y^e disarm'd Militia were passing ye Gates y^e day after y^e Rebels had taken possession of the City, Citadel, Castle & every thing, y^e Highlanders upon Guard insulted y^m crying out, *All's well*, an expression thy had often heard y^m use upon y^e walls, wⁿ no enemy appear'd.—We hear ye Rebels are got to Kendale, & have left 500 of y^r People in Carlisle wth ye Duke of Perth at y^r head: this last circumstance I do not believe. Mareschal Wade & his army got no farth' after decamping from Newcastle-town Moor, yⁿ Hexham, in w^{ch} march I am told a great many men fell sick & some died thro' y^e severity of y^e season; they are now going into quarters; ye Horse & Dragoons are come to Durham y^s day. I am heartily sorry I have no better news to send you. This acct. I have from M^r Bennet y^e Dis-senting Minister in Carlisle, who is now a lodger wth me.

I am &c. G. Walker.

[*The above is without superscription.*]

For The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Garforth's
York.

Free. M^r Blackett.

From a Lett^r at Morpeth to M^r Robinson
at M^r Oldfields.

Since my last we had an Acc^t of y^e loss of y^e Fox Man of War, & of y^e Tryal sloop. Some of the Rebels began to raise more clans but wthout success. They curse the Priests for y^s disappointment. That Mac-Donnald of Kipock was sein'd. L^d Londown had collected 4000 men & is now at Inverness, & it is assured y^t Mac-Donnald of ye Isles has joyn'd him, also ye oth^r well affected clans are in full march to increase y^e N^o. The L^{ds} of y^e Iusticiary have met in order to proceed to y^e choice of a new Provost. The old one is now at his Broth^{rs} at Allan Bank, & has writ to M^r White a near neighbor to y^s place desiring he will prevail wth his son in law M^r Ridley at Newcastle to secure him

from ye mob, in his passage thro' y^t place to Londⁿ. He intends to set forth next week.

Newcastle Nov^r 22. It is said Carlisle was given up by Treachery, & partly by y^e perswasion of on D^r Douglas of Carlisle who was in y^e Pretender's interest. The Rebels got in y^e Castle 20 5 Pound^{rs} 75 Barrels of Powder, & in y^e Town new fire arms w^{ch} they lately got from here. I am affraid ye loosing of Carlisle is of ye worst consequence to us y^t has happed since ye Rebellious crew rose. P.S. All y^t I can learn is, y^t y^e main Body of y^m is yet in Carlisle.

[*Unsigned.*]

Brough 10 o'clock in y^e evening
23 Nov^r 1745

Copy of a Lett^r from M^r John Cooper
dated Penrith 23 inst. at 3 in y^e evening.

We are now clear of ye Highland Army. By an exact Acct kept at Emont Bridge, w^{ch} they c^d not avoid passing, their whole forces not above 5000.

They have 13 pieces of Artillery, two Cohorns, & anothe^r small peice; ye diameter of most of ye peices not above 3 Inches. Their Baggage & all gone forw^{ds} for Kendale, except some few carriages w^{ch} they are sending back to Carlisle. They have left at y^t place a Guard not exceeding 120 men; little Parties of straglers are coming in all y^s morning; in short yir forces are far from being formidable, they are poor shabby fellows most of y^m, All y^r Heads wth y^r Prince are gone forw^d. The Chiefs are

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Duke of Perth | L ^d Dundee |
| Duke of Athol | L ^d Ogilvie |
| Ld. Kilmarnock | L ^d G. Murray |
| L ^d Nairn | Glenbuckett. |
| L ^d Pilsigo | |

[YORK Postmark.] To The Rev^{end} M^r
Dring att M^r Peacocks in the Heigh Street
Hull

York 2^d Dec^r 1745

Dear Sir. The alarm which contributed to deprive us of the Pleasure of your Company proceeded from no more than twelve Gentlemen and ten servants who were dispatch'd from Manchester to Rotchdale to demand the public money there & the Militia arms, but what they got no Acct^s have yet

inform'd us: The Pannick seem'd to be much too strong for a set of brave Captains &c., who but six days before in my Hearing talk'd of fighting with any equal number of the Rebels, nay they declared they wou'd not decline meeting them tho' 500 superior to them—And behold two and twenty men put to flight 1500 of those warriors; at least they made them take their Resolution for Flight and were in actual Readiness, when friendly Tidings came to their Comfort and prevented their intended March. The City has this day had an Express from their Emissary (Yeoman) who as he is pleas'd to call it has had the Pleasure to drink with many of the Rebels at Manchester; the Substance of which is that they march'd from Manchester yesterday and came to Crossford (but I can't find any such Place and rather imagine it Stopford) where the Bridge being knock'd down they made the Inhabitants make a Passage over by Trees &c under pain of burning their Town—He says they make very long marches of 20 miles a Day, which I'm afraid will carry them to Wales before the Duke can meet with them. A blind and an unbeliev'd (or perhaps more properly disbeliev'd) Acc^t is come to Day from Newcastle that 1,000 other Highlanders were following their Friends the same way they went and were then in Westmorland, but had that been true, there wou'd have been letters from Appleby or Brough that would have mentioned it! That Letter adds that the well affected of the Country had, out of a strg-gling Party of 17 taken 10 and sent them to Wade.

Oglethorpe's Foot came here yesterday and tomorrow come the Dragoons, this Day came in the Horse, and Wade himself is expected tonight: His army is now at Boroughbridge and tomorrow encamps upon Clifford Moor, where I shall pay them a visit.

The Hunters imagine that they shall march tomorrow to Leeds. Fresh accounts come of Burton's having wore in his Hat a white Cockade and marching from Hornby Castle to Lancaster with L^d Elcho and 60 others; but D^r Sterne seems to have undertaken that you'l therefrom easily imagine that it will want no Pains to have it proved. Your sister (who is now with me) together with my M^{rs} Dring & Miss Nisbett, beg to

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have their Respects properly addressed to you & M^r Garforth by D^r S^r!

Your most obed^t Serv^t & obliged Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

Since writing this I have seen your Letter to M^r Topham from Wighton & am glad to hear you were well there.

I hear 100 some of w^{ch} are young Gentlemen join'd the Rebels in & ab^t Manchester.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring att M^r Peacock's
a Merch^t in High Street Hull.

Hallfax 3^d Dec^r

M^r Ramsden our Messenger to Manchester return'd this morning & says he was taken prisoner at Manchester by the Rebels & conducted as such to Macklesfield from whence he luckily escap'd that 15 or thereabouts of his Majesty's Forces came to Macklesfield on Saturday night to reconnoitre the Rebels army that they all except three left that place on Sunday morning but that three staid till the Rebels actually enter'd the Town that they told the People there that the King's Forces might be collected in 24 Hours at a small Distance; the Messenger further adds that one of the Rebels Officers told him there would certainly be an Engagn^t in a Day or two that the Rebels were extreemly busy in collecting Horses & Carriages at Presbury (at w^{ch} Place the Messenger was on his Return home) for a march on Monday morning whether he cou'd not tell but that on Receipt of a Letter the order was countermanded he does not speak positively as to the Recruits but believes them to be about 200 from Manchester. This directed to S^r Rowl^d Winn at Leeds.

York 5th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir

The above Express came last night from Leeds, but by later Acct^s the Expectation of an Engagem^t between the Duke's & the Rebels Army is for some time if not intirely suspended, for by an Express this night to the royal Hunters from Wade, they are inform'd that the Rebels have slipt the Duke & are marching tow^{ds} Nottingham, he therefore advises them not to venture upon

D

joining the Duke as they once talk'd because he thinks they cannot without Hasard do it on Acc^t of the incertain motion of the Rebels, but recommends to them still to continue to reconnoitre as they have hitherto done, agreeable to w^{ch} advice [they have] just now (seven at night) set out for Tadcaster and propose to be at Baw[try] tomorrow when the Horse and Dragoons under Wade will be at Doncaster. As to the main Army under Marshall I yesterday saw it march unto Clifford Moor and encamp there, where they halted to Day and from whence they are to march to morrow, but whether is not known—The English Part of it is indefinitely superior in appearance to the forreign of whom the former speak in general very disrespectfully as well of the odd Behaviour of their Officers as of the Dishonesty of the men; in short there seems an e^{tire} Dis - affection between them.

I hope you have got quite rid of your cold and that M^r Garforth is well after his journey to whom I desire my humble Service—I have been busy & have not seen your Sister since Monday and cannot therefore give any Acc^t of her. My M^{rs} Dring begs her Respects to be join'd with those of D^r Sir!

Your most obliged h^{ble} Serv^t & obed^t Kinsman Jerom Dring.

To The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att M^r Peacock's a Merch^t in the High Street Hull.

[York pos^{mark}.]

York 7th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. I send you on the other side a confus'd and contradictory Heap of News from which I scarce know what to believe for Truth; for by the perplex'd Acct^s we have we are not sure whether the Duke or the Rebels got Possession of Derby; what seems the most to be relied upon is that the Rebels were at Mansfield yesterday. Col. Pearson came to Town to Day and call'd at the Camp last night he heard that the Duke had taken 16 officers & some Cannon but the Col. thinks it not to be relied upon. I am now and have been three Hours on a grand Committee from the West Riding conducted by M^r Ibbetson who has brought over 16 war^{ts} under the Hands & Seals of 6

Lievtent^s for searching the Houses and Stables of so many papists & of Burton, Drake and Graham for searching of which I am appointed by Command of M^r. Ibbetson (but not from Inclination) together with Harry Baynes, Jack Wilmer & Jack Hildyard—The Arch B^{pp} has just now wrote to M^r Ibbetson to shew in the strongest Terms his approbation of it; and accordingly the search is to be made tomorrow morning and Centrys plac'd (out of the Independants) at the Doors of those who are to be search'd—I will acquaint you with the Result of our Inquiry.

I was to wait upon your Sister today who begs you'll call upon M^{rs} Barstow who is to be found at M^{rs} Blunts & pay her Compl^{ts} to her; she also begs that I wou'd give in Charge to you your Health and that of your Uncle in w^{ch} I also beg to join with her and am D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman Jerom Dring.

Captⁿ Adams with whom I now am begs his Service to you. D^r Sterne offers to lay that the pretender's second son is among the Crew taken by the Sheerness & says he has seen the suggestion under the Hand of great men.

Fryday—This came to the A. Bpp from M. Wade. Marshall Wade will make a forc'd march to Doncaster to night w^{ch} is 33 measured miles. This has prov'd not true the Army getting only to Ferrybridge & order'd by Express from the Duke to halt there as is supposed to have an Eye to Scotland, of w^{ch} I find yet great Distrusts. The Duke wou'd be at Derby with his Army last night where the Pretender propos'd to have been but is gone into the North Part of Nottinghamshire to avoid him & to go for London—The Rebels march night & Day—The Duke will follow with f^d marches.

Fryday. From Lord Lonsdale to Mr. Dawney.

That the Rebels had quitted their Artillery & Baggage & had retir'd to Leek and Ashburn & the Peak of Derbyshire. This is not to Day rely'd upon as true.

By Saturday's Post from Newcastle.

It is said that the Rebels in Perth Shire together with the Troop said to be L^d Drummonds make about 1300—That the

Ships w^{ch} brought those Troops have taken the Hazard Sloop of War ; and that Admiral Byng had taken one of their Transports. That in the taking of our Sloop many men were kill'd on both Sides. That the Rebels who are left at Carlisle under the pretence of an Entertainment had got together many of the principal Inhabitants and made them prisoners in the Castle—I suppose in Return for those ragged dirty Dogs of theirs w^{ch} we have now in our Castle & came from Carlisle to rob and plunder Lord Lonsdale's House where or near w^{ch} they were taken by his Lordship's Tenants and Servants. One of them is call'd Clavering, of a Gentleman's Family in the North, but he is very surly and as dirty and poor as the rest. Three of them are wounded two french and one (I believe) a Northumbrian ; one of the former in the Belly and his life is in Danger, the other in his Thigh—The later has had his Thumb pinch'd of by a Door & a shocking wound indeed it is. A Clergyman one Fairfax is come to Town this morning from Doncaster who says that the Rebels are at Mansfield and the Duke between them & their Artillery—I don't understand that unless according to Lord Lonsdale's Acc^t they had intirely quitted it, for otherwise Armies always march with their Artillery. As to the Rebels being at Mansfield I have it just now from Dr. Sterne whose nephew Fairfax is, but the rest he does not credit.

To The Rev^d Mr. Dring att the Rev^d end
M^r Withers in Hull Single.

[York postmark.]

Gent of the Magistracy of Liverpool—The proof of ffidelity w^{ch} you have given and continue to give upon y^s important occasion (of w^{ch} Coll. Grime has made me a very exact report) are as they ought to be extremely agreeable to me, & I must earnestly reco^mend it to you to persevere in the same laudable and honourable course & at the same time let you know how much it will be for the Kings and nations Service y^t you sh^d not be induced either by intraties or menaces to call back the boats & vessels of w^t kind soever you have sent of, & put under the Protection of his Majesty's Ships of War but y^t you leave them there in the Persuasion y^t the utmost care will be taken of them and

w^{ch} by this Messeng^r I reco^mend in the Strongest manner to the Co^manding Officer of those Ships—I am very sorry y^t Courage and good Affections are put to so severe a Trial and y^t you are exposed to so Great Inconveniences, but I hope the time of y^t Deliverance draws nigh, & y^t by the Blessing of God these Insolent Plunderers will receive very soon their just reward of their Villanies. This Army will be formed very soon in a Day or two when I shall endeavour to persue such measures as will most effectually contribute to y^t End. I cannot help taking notice to you how much I am pleased wth the Acc^t Col^l Grime gives me of y^r Regim^t. Be assured I shall be glad to do anything y^t may contribute to y^r ease and Contentm^t and to give you the most effective marks of my Esteem and y^t I am truly

Y^r Good Friend. William Everard Fawkn^r.

By his Royal Highnesses Co^mand.

This I had from Dr. Sterne, under a promise not give a copy to any Body, from w^{ch} I can only understand that he chooses to have the intire propogation of it ; for it seems to be worth making public. I fancy the Reason has only been to prevent Ward from having it in his paper, for I hear Gilfalan is to have it in his.

York 9th Dec^r 1745

D^r S^r Our Acc^ts of the Scituation of the Duke's & Rebels Army are different now from what I last wrote you, for it now appears that the Army of the former were never at Derby, but that that of the latter was ; The fact (from the various Relations I have had of it & from a Letter from Geo. Thompson w^{ch} I shall give you on the other side) appears to have been on Thursday last as follows ; The Duke with his Army was at Stafford w^{ch} according to my Scale is about 28 miles from Derby, the Rebels were there & their Rout for London in Order to w^{ch} they must go thro' Leicester ; now from Derby to Leicester is ab^t 22 miles but from Stafford to Leicester 40 ; So that in all Probability the Rebels wou^d be at Leicester one Day at least before the Duke whose main Army cou^d in that case have never come up with them—especially if it be true w^{ch} the A. Bpp has heard that the Rebels in 24 Hours march'd 35 measur'd miles.

The Duke appris'd of this mounted 1000 Foot behind as many Horse or Dragoons and marched them from Stafford at 11 on Thursday night—by 8 in the morning that Party came to their Post assign'd w^{ch} was Swarston Bridge (over the Trent) about four miles short of Derby This possession of that pass, w^{ch} old Glenbucket was likewise order'd to secure totally disconcerted their whole Design and made them not think themselves secure even in Derby from whence about 10 they march'd (their Artillery it is said seeming in great Disorder) to Ashburn from whence they had before come, and there our knowledge of them, as well as of the Duke's Army ends, and much I think to Honour of the Duke as of his Reputation as a General.

I told you in my last of the Employ^t I had got as to searching the Papists and promis'd you the Acct. of it—The affair was conducted extremely well for in Consequence of our previous meeting to w^{ch} all the officers of the independant Companys were call'd and acquainted with the affair, they ord^r'd y^r respective Companys by 8 next morning to be under arms & loaded with Ball; this made great noise and struck great wonder Amasm^t & Terror into the Town, whose most general Conjecture was that the Pretender D. Perth or other of the Chiefs were come here after no good Purposes; but I believe the true Reason was guess'd by none. When they met, the Officers took out whom they pleas'd and sent two to the Door of every Papist's House that was to be examined, if they had Back Doors two likewise to those and two to each Stable Door—Even this did not clear it up for some Time but that our Search was for the Pretender; but the Papists thought it was to secure & imprison their Persons—But the mystery aftir our first Search was unridled by our taking from Lord Kingsland two Coach Horses and finding no Arms by our giving him no more Trouble—We likewise took two very valuable Hunters from young Selby but no Arms—From Trant two Saddle Horses & two Guns. From D^r Burton two very good Horses, a Blunderbuss & two pair of pistols. From D^r Drake two Horses but no Arms; one of the Horses was claim'd by M^r Duncombe whose Serv^t came wth a Lord Mayor's

Officer (wth his Service only not by way of authority) but the Horse being in Drake's Custody was thought a lawful Prize & is gone with the rest to Leeds. From M^{rs} Pitt her two Coach Horses, for w^{ch} she & her Coach Man contended much declaring them to be the property of M^r Farrer; The Pretence appear'd to us extremely falacious & tho' they were in a Stable of S^r John Arnot's we were so uncivil as to take them. Old Selby's two Coach Horses likewise fell into our Hands but no arms—and lastly from pretty M^{rs} Thornton those vile Plunderers & worse than Rebels took her Coach Horses & one Gun.

Trafford has taken all oaths so that his six are secur'd to him. Graham (the non Juror) Reynoldson &c. had neither visible Horses nor Arms. All the searched were very civil to us, but as to the City good Lord preserve us from their anger for it is exceeding great—The Recorder Town Clerk &c. cry out their Liberties are infring'd; that the City is conquer'd; that my Ld. Malton has taken possession of it & that for the future they shall not know how to act; nay I am told that two People were carried before the Recorder yesterday, but he said his Power was at an End & he refus'd to examine them, but that afterw^{ds} upon more mature Consideration he did think proper to resume, that too tempting Bait w^{ch} in his Heat he seem'd to have given up, abdicated or deserted. I hear the little Gentⁿ in his wrath hath sent an Express to the Duke of Newcastle to lay before his Grace his irreparable Injurus. One Incident contributed greatly to exasperate this injur'd and insulted Body—Orders were given by the Cap^t of the Guard (younger Haughton) that no Horse sho^d be suffered to go out of the Bars, w^{ch} was his mistake for the Orders we desir'd him to give were to hinder Papists Horses. Unluckily for my Ld. Malton his Deputy Lievtent^s & us their unfortunate substitutes came Aldⁿ Agar to Mickleg^t Bar & demanded a passage, he was refus'd, and cry'd out manfully what, have the Insolence to stop an Alderman; and endeavour'd to force a passage, but those impudent Fellows in obedience to their orders put their Bayonets in an offensive posture & repuls'd their Magistrate—The defeated Justice retir'd

shock'd & trembling at so great an Insult—My Lord Malton has taken possession of our Gates; Wheres our Authority? Where our priviledges? Where's our Charter? The men shall be committed & then let us see whose Authority shall release them—Their Captⁿ comes & acquaints the Corporation the men are not in Fault, for that he gave the orders; Haughton receives his Reprimand & I hope their Fury subsided—This gives the greatest Joy upon Earth to D^r Sterne who came to us last night from B^p Thorp & express'd it with infinite Transport; for his love for the Recorder is but moderate; but his Zeal is pretty warm & his Resolution strong to shew from the most Authentic Authority how many People have acted in the City, since the Rebellion begun. The Doct^r told us from B^p Thorp that the Ministry are thoroughly satisfied of great Embarkations from France to be landed as near London as they can; w^{ch} makes these villains push the more vigourously for that place. That it is to be relied upon that the King of Prussia has wrote to the King with his own Hand that 6000 of his men are at his service when he pleases to call for them; and that he has offer'd the Queen of Hungary the same Terms he did offer her before this last war broke out between them. Our Acct^s from the North (according to M^r Jubb) are that the Rebels & Invaders in Perthshire are 1870—that Lord Loudon is ab^t Inverness with 1841, so minute is he in his Intelligence. That Handaside seems to be alarm'd & is retired with his Army to Berwick—I always thought his Command was Sufficient to have secur'd him from any Fears about 1800 Rebels, especially at 50 miles Distance. I saw your Sister this afternoon who desires me to apologise for her not writing to you & her uncle; but she says as you know it to be troublesome to her to do it, she hopes you'll give me Leave to pay you her proper Respects & offer your uncle & you her good wishes w^{ch} I beg leave to do & to add to them those of M^{rs} Dring & of D^r S^r your most obliged & obed^t kinsman
Jerom Dring.

I saw M^r Topham's Letter & am sorry your cold is not yet remov'd, but hope our next Acc^{ts} will give us the pleasure to hear that it is so.

(To be continued.)

A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 260, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

Bishops Hatfield.

(Ex. Q. R., Misl. Ch. Gds. 7).

1. Sums total, etc., for the whole County.
2. Sarrett.
3. Saynt Peters in Saint Alboness.
4. Sandrydge.
5. Chepyng Barnet.
6. Saint Stevins.
Hexston.
7. Rigmansworth.
Nunain.
8. Wortone.
Est Barnet.
9. Elstrey.
Paules Waldon.
10. Puttenham.
Redborn.
11. Saint Michaelles.
Northe Hawe.
12. Lees Langley.
Shephold.
13. Aldenham.
Saint Alboness.
14. Coddicat.
Watford.
15. Branfield.
Rudge.
16. Barkhamstede.
17. North Mymms.
18. Whethamsted.
Alburye.
19. Bovingdon.
Busshey.
20. Flaunden.
Wiggington.
21. Tring Magna.
Langley Regis.
22. Herpden.
Hemelhamstede.
23. Shenley.
Northe Church.
24. Long Merstone.
Flampstede.
25. Gaddesden Magna.
Kansworth.
26. Gaddesden Parva.
Kings Waldon.
27. Hytchen.
28. Lylye.
29. Mynsdely in Langleye.
30. Offeley.
31. Kympton.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD (*continued*).

32. Pirton.
33. Ikesforde.
34. Hipollettes.
35. Walkorne.
36. Styvenage.
37. Mutdssichett.
38. Baldocke.
39. Lyttell Munden.
40. Aston.
41. Muche Monden.
42. Digeswell.
43. Knebworth.
44. Watton at Stone.
45. Sacamp.
46. Muche Wymley.
47. Graveley.
48. Lecheworthe.
49. Chesefeld.
50. Dacheworth.
51. Watts at Stone.
52. Lyttell Wymley.
53. Wyllyen.
54. Weston.
55. Wellwyne.
Lawrence Ayot.
56. Kynges Hatfyeld.
Bonyngton.
57. Tattridge.
58. Clatole.
59. Kelsye.
60. Caldecot.
61. Reyston.
62. Radwell.
Wallingtone.
63. Asshwell.
Throckyng.
64. Hinxworth.
Sandone.
65. Bygrave.
66. Tharfelde.
67. Burnt Pelham.
68. Bucklond.
69. Widiall.
70. Hormeade Magna.
71. Lyttell Hormede.
72. Yardleye.
73. Aspeden.
74. Stockyng Pelham.
Barkwaye.
75. Anstey.
Moche Hadham.
76. Pellam Furnex.
Barley.
77. Rede.
Albury.
78. Meisdon.
Layston.
79. Lyttell Hadam.
Bussheden.
80. Cottered.
81. Teweng.
82. Broxborne.
83. Saint Nicholas, Hertford.
84. Bengho.
85. Wormeley.

COUNTY OF HERTFORD (*continued*).

86. Stapullford.
Saynt Margrets, Thele.
87. Lytell Barkhamstede.
Cheshunt.
88. Arnwell.
Hartyngfordbury.
89. Esingden.
90. Allhawlows in Hartford.
91. Saynt Andrewes in Hartford.
Bayforde.
92. Wydford.
Estwycke.
93. Braughen.
94. Stansted Abbot.
95. Hunsdon.
96. Thundrege.
97. Subrygworthe.
98. Stonden.
99. Westmyll.
100. Startford.
101. Thorley.
Gelson.
102. Ware.

(*Aug. Off. Misc. Bks.*, vol. 497.)

Hadham Magna.
Chestehunte.
Litelhadham.
Stondon.
Storteford.
Thorley.
Ware.

(*State Papers Dom.*, Edw. VI., vol. v., No. 19.)
St. Albans.

(*Ld. R. R.*, *Bdle.* 1392, No. 64.)

Sums Total.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 449, Nos. 14, 15, 16.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House
7 Edw. vj.—I Mary.

County of Herts.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 447.)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held on November 27, Mr. Fortnum exhibited a gold ring enclosing a portion of the supposed hair of Edward IV., removed when the king's tomb at Windsor was opened. A comparison of the hair with a lock removed from the coffin and presented to the Society of Antiquaries at the time by the Bishop of Carlisle, then also Dean of Windsor, showed very great similarity between the two, and Mr. Fortnum expressed his opinion that the ring was

most likely made at the time on purpose to hold the portion of King Edward's hair. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, by leave of the rector of Stonyhurst College, exhibited an unusually small example of the curious painted alabaster tablets called "St. John's Heads." Dr. Sparrow Simpson exhibited an original draft of a letter from Charles I. to his queen Henrietta Maria, dated December 3, 1644, and an original vow, signed by the king at Oxford, on April 13, 1646, that in case he recovered his rights he would restore to the Church whatsoever property had been stolen or alienated from it by his predecessors. Mr. Micklethwaite communicated a paper descriptive of a mural recess and staircase in the south wall of the monks' parlour at Westminster Abbey, and of certain singular arrangements therein, which he suggested belonged to a filtering cistern of the fourteenth century. Mr. Micklethwaite's theory seemed to commend itself strongly to those present.—At the meeting held on Dec. 4, the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: "On an Ancient Theatre Ticket of Ivory," by A. S. Murray, LL.D., F.S.A.; "Recent Discoveries in Bokerly and Wansdyke, and their Bearing on the Roman Occupation of Britain," by Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A.—At the meetings of December 11 and 18, the important subject of the "Recent Excavations at Silchester," by G. E. Fox, F.S.A., and W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., was brought fully before the Society, a very large collection of the antiquities found there being exhibited.

An interesting and varied meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Norwich, on November 14, the Rev. Dr. Jessopp in the chair. Upon the table were exhibited an old metal flagon and manacles, discovered during excavation in the Keep of Norwich Castle, and plans and photographs of the building. The Rev. P. Oakley Hill brought under the notice of the members the remains of supposed Saxon funeral urns, a square-cut flint, and a stone of cylindrical shape, which had been discovered a few inches below the surface of the soil in the vicarage garden at Upton. Mr. Boardman exhibited portions of stone columns, which were found in the well in the Castle Keep. They were of Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular periods, and had probably been lying about the basement for some time before being cast into the well. Mr. Deloe, jun., described the recently discovered brass in Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, which has already been treated of in the *Antiquary*. Rev. C. R. Manning directed attention to a recent paper in our valued quarterly contemporary, the *Reliquary*, on the ordinances of the Norwich Goldsmiths' Company. Mr. Boardman read a paper upon recent discoveries in the Keep of Norwich Castle. Mr. Knight gave a description of some ancient earthworks at St. Faith's. The Rev. W. Hudson read an able and original paper entitled, "Some Notes about Norwich before the Nineteenth Century."

We have received the third quarterly issue of the current volume of the journal of the proceedings of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND. This number opens with an account of the general meeting held at Athlone, in July, 1890, and the excursions then undertaken.

Professor Stokes contributes a paper on "Athlone in the Seventeenth Century," and the Rev. W. Healy one on the "Cistercian Abbey at Kilcooley"; the latter article is well illustrated, the beautiful photographic plate of the east window and tower giving a charming idea of these interesting ruins. Mr. John Vinycombe writes on the seal of the deanery of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin; an engraving of the seal (actual size) is given, showing the beautiful and singularly elaborate details. A paper on "Some Recent Cases of Remarkable Longevity," by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, contains three quaint portraits of old women who are all over one hundred years old.

At the November meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION Mr. C. Brown, Mayor of Chester, sent for exhibition some photographs of the remarkable Roman column which was found *in situ* during some recent building works on his property in Westgate Street. The column has now been preserved on the spot where found, by the construction of an arch over it to carry the new building. The Rev. C. G. R. Birch reported the discovery of a beautiful brass during the restoration of Gedney Church, Lincolnshire, where it was found beneath the floor. It represents a female figure in the costume of the fourteenth century. A reproduction of a rubbing made by Mr. Beloe was exhibited. The first paper was on the coped stones of Cornwall, by Mr. A. G. Langdon. After remarking that ancient sepulchral monuments of the form of an inverted boat had not previously been observed in Cornwall, although other examples are known in the north of England, and one or two in Wales, the lecturer proceeded to point out, by the aid of some beautiful drawings and by full-sized rubbings, the peculiarities of the examples cited, which are three in number, respectively at St. Tudy, Lanivit, and St. Buryan, the latter being a fragment only. They are worked in granite, and are covered with interlaced and key patterns of pre-Norman date, agreeing in style with other examples of interlaced work on the Cornish crosses. The second paper was by Dr. Russell Forbes, of Rome, read in the author's absence by Mr. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. It was on a charm against the evil eye, which is depicted on a tessellated pavement of great beauty recently found at Rome. An owl representing the evil eye is surrounded by other animals, representative of protecting deities.—At the meeting on December 3, Mr. Loftus Brock announced the discovery of a huge "sarsen" stone beneath 71, Moscow Road, Bayswater, to all appearance worked to a fairly smooth surface. It is supposed to weigh nearly twenty tons, and when erect it must have been a conspicuous object from the Roman road from London to Silchester, the site of which is the present Bayswater Road.—A paper was read by Mr. Davis on a brass to the memory of John Semis, Mayor of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry VIII., and Agnes, his wife, which had previously existed in the church of St. John, Gloucester. It is described in Rudder's history, but had long since disappeared. During some recent restorations, portions of a brass were discovered among some rubbish in a vault, and these have now been identified as having belonged to the lost brass in question.—The

second paper was descriptive of the celebrated Epinal Glossary, and was by Mr. W. de Gray Birch. It was compared with the Corpus Christi and Erfurth glossaries, and specimens of the early Saxon words were laid before the meeting.

At the general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 19, Mr. E. G. Duff exhibited a recently-discovered fragment of an unknown book printed by John Letton, who commenced to print in London in 1480. Professor Middleton exhibited a large signet in the form of a very massive silver thumb-ring, English work of the fifteenth century, which he described as follows: On the *besel*, which is octagonal in shape, are deeply incised, the initials M D, probably for "Mater Dei." Over the letters is a crown, and round them are three small ornamental branches. On the inside of the ring, extending all round the hoop, is the following inscription:

†OGA†OHORA†OGVM†

a meaningless combination of letters, such as often occur on mediæval rings, but having a supposed cabalistic or magical virtue. Inscriptions of this class are often derived from Hebrew words, in a highly blundered form, through repeated copying and recopying. The ring is a very fine and well preserved example of mediæval jewellery. It has been first cast, and then the device and letters have been cut on it. On one of the shoulders of the ring is a minute star, probably a maker's mark. Mr. J. W. Clark, F.S.A., exhibited and described an embroidered canopy of silk and velvet, which is said to have been carried over Queen Elizabeth when she visited Cambridge University in 1564. It has recently been removed from the Library to the Museum of Archaeology.

The second meeting of the twenty-first session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on December 2, Mr. P. C. Page Renouf, the president, in the chair. The following papers were read: "The Accadian and Chinese Characters," by Rev. C. J. Ball; and "The Prayers and Liturgies of the Falashas," by Rev. A. Löwy. The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held at 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W., on Tuesday, January 13, 1891, at 8 p.m., when the Council and officers of the Society will be elected, and the usual business of the anniversary meeting transacted.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on November 26, Mr. D. D. Dixon read a paper on "Old Coquetdale Customs (second paper)—Salmon Poaching." Mr. Dixon also exhibited and presented to the Black Gate Museum a collection of old leisters, gaffs, light-holders, etc. Mr. W. H. Knowles read a paper entitled, "A description of the mediæval grave cover recently found near the Stephenson Monument, Newcastle, with notes on the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin." At the same meeting the Rev. Canon Franklin exhibited four suits of clothes of the people of Palestine, obtained by him in that country. The Secretary read a letter from Mr.

A. O. Smith, Registrar to the Durham Court of Chancery, inviting the Society to sign a memorial to Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, praying for the return to Durham of the records of the Palatinate Court of Chancery, now in the Public Record Office. Mr. Boyle said the records had been removed because the Justices of the Peace of the county of Durham would not provide a place of safety for their keeping. They were removed in 1868 to London, where they were properly kept. He thought that there could be no doubt that they were now in their proper place. He moved that the memorial lie on the table. Mr. Adamson, Town Clerk of Tynemouth, moved, and Canon Franklin seconded, that the matter be deferred until they ascertained that there was a proper place of safety for the records in Durham. Mr. Boyle withdrew his motion, and the amendment was adopted.

The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have just issued to their members a circular respecting the archæological map of the county which they have proposed to produce. The work is most important, and if carried out upon the lines suggested by the society, will be of the highest value. It is proposed to mark upon it all objects of archæological interest, such as earthwork and tumuli, Roman cemeteries and tombs, Saxon barrows and camps, and also the site of all discoveries, whether British, Roman, or Anglo-Saxon. We hope this excellent labour will be enthusiastically supported by all the members of this important local society.

The NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB, which is the oldest antiquarian society in Berkshire, attains its majority this month (January, 1891). It owes its existence, in 1870, to the late Silas Palmer, F.S.A., and was indirectly the outcome of the Congress of the British Archæological Association, held at Newbury some years previously. It has had a singularly successful career, and its present flourishing condition is indicated by the numerous list of its members. The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society was established two years later, viz., in 1872, but has recently claimed identification with the Berkshire Ashmolean Society, which was established in the year 1840, by Mr. John Richards, of Reading, a most competent antiquary, whose collections are now in the British Museum. This Society sent forth two publications in the following year, 1841, but a lamentable accident to the devoted secretary, cut short the life of the Society, which soon after expired.

On December 3, Mr. John Ward read a paper before the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, on "Barrows and their Contents; especially those of Derbyshire." The new volume of the journal of this Society, which will be issued early in February, promises to be a good and varied issue. Sir George Sitwell, Bart., F.S.A., will contribute some original correspondence of the first Duke of Newcastle; Rev. F. Jourdain furnishes some early charters and evidences pertaining to Ashbourne Church and its dependencies, from the Lincoln Capitular Muniments; the series of the fines of the

county will be continued by Messrs Hardy and Page; Rev. C. Kerry supplies a genealogical paper; Commonwealth sequestration papers from the Meynell Langley Library will throw light on the proceedings of the short-lived confiscation of royalist property; and the Natural History Section of the Society will contribute several interesting papers.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on November 26, when a paper was read by Mr. J. Grimshire, on "The Abbey Churches of England, both perfect and ruinous, with special reference and suggestions as to the treatment of the latter." On December 10 a meeting was held in the Chapter House of St. Paul's, when various objects of ecclesiological interest were exhibited and described.

At the second meeting of the winter session of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, Mr. W. H. Paterson made some interesting remarks on some singularly situated ancient grave slabs near Dundonald. He said that the three monumental slabs under notice are preserved in the townland of Green-graves, the first at the farm of Mrs. Kennedy, the second and third at Mr. Hugh Ferguson's farm. The slabs are of Anglo-Norman type, and belong to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. No. 1 is a fragment, the head being broken off. The only sculpture upon it is a long, straight Norman sword, formed by incised lines. No. 2 slab is broken in two, but the parts are in excellent preservation; the total length is 5 feet. The design consists of a handsome floriated cross, carved in relief within a sunk circular panel. Alongside the stem the emblem of the shears has been carved by incised lines. Slab No. 3 resembles No. 2 in general design, but is remarkable on account of its exceedingly small size. The floriated cross differs in design from that of No. 2, but it has the incised stem and Calvary, and also the shears. As to how the slabs came here, the Rev. James O'Laverty states that the one at Mrs. Kennedy's was brought there from Killarn some fifty years ago. The slabs at Mr. Ferguson's (Nos. 2 and 3) came to light, as I was informed by Mr. Ferguson, jun., some six or eight years ago, when some old farm buildings were taken down at a short distance from the present house. In the townland of Killarn, and in a field called the "chapel field," close to where these slabs are now, there was an ancient church, and it is probable that these slabs were taken from the cemetery surrounding this church, to be used as hearth-stones. About a mile distant from this place stood the ancient church of Ballyoran, in a place now called the "chapel field," in Rockfield demesne. This church, under the name of Waverantone, was valued in the Pope Nicholas taxation at six marks. An inquisition in the year 1334 found that William de Burgo possessed these lands. This, then, brings the Anglo-Normans into the district at the same period when we know these grave slabs were formed, and it is very probable these monuments were those of members of De Burgo's family, or of some of his warlike retainers, whom he planted on these lands to maintain them for him. No. 1 is the monument of a knight, No. 2 of a lady, and No. 3 that of a little girl.

The ninth volume of the Record Series of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION has reached us. It consists of 208 octavo pages of "Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills in the Time of the Commonwealth, at Somerset House, chiefly illustrative of Sir William Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1665-6." It is edited by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., and is well worthy of the important series to which it belongs. Five volumes of Yorkshire Wills, deposited in the county, have been printed by the Surtees Society, but there is a gap in the wills at York during the Commonwealth, when they were proved in London. This volume contains full abstracts of two hundred and fifty wills of the leading Yorkshire families, dating from June 8, 1648, to September 20, 1659. There are excellent indexes of wills, names, and places.

On December 12, before the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. Percival Ross, A.M.I.C.E., read an illustrated paper on "Roman Roads in Yorkshire," at the rooms of the Society, in Sunbridge Road.

The WORCESTER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY met at the Guildhall, Worcester, on December 2, when an important paper was read by Rev. A. S. Porter, F.S.A., on "The Seals of the Bishops of Worcester from St. Dunstan (957) to Nicholas Heath (1542)." In this paper Mr. Porter made the bold suggestion, and in our opinion proved it, that the ten *torteaux* of the arms of the See of Worcester are derived from the private bearing of Bishop Giffard. The data for this suggestion are founded on a seal of the officiality of the bishopric attached to a will of 1299, three years before Giffard's death. At the same meeting the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Noake, read a paper on "The Table-Talk of Bishop Hough."

The annual *conversazione* of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the Manchester Town Hall, on November 13, when General Pitt-Rivers described the recent excavations that he has so successfully undertaken in Bokerly and Wansdyke, and at other Romano-British villages on his estates, with their bearing on the Roman occupation of Britain. Professor Boyd-Dawkins, in moving a vote of thanks to the General, remarked that we had in him the one man in this country who was doing the very best kind of work for the preservation of our ancient monuments, and cordially approved of the method of obtaining facts by the pickaxe and shovel, not coloured by one prejudice, a method which was distinctly scientific, and by which one of the darkest periods of the history of this country would ultimately be exceedingly brightly lit up.—This Society held a meeting at Chetham's College, on December 5, when a paper was read by Mr. Gill, on "Hanging Bridge, Cateaton Street," who said that 120 years ago the marks of the ancient fosse or ditch were far more easily seen than now. The bridge was probably built in 1422, and the name implied that it was first a drawbridge. Mr. W. Harrison read extracts from the diary of a Salford lady in the year 1756. The writer, he remarked,

was evidently accustomed to move in the best circles of local society. Her diary was entirely a domestic record. A paper on the place-names "Skip and Argh" was contributed by Dr. Colley March, and Mr. G. C. Yates read some notes on the narrative of Lieutenant-Colonel Rosworm, who was principal engineer of the garrison of Manchester from 1642 to 1648.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

M. CLEMENT HUART, dragoman of the French embassy at Constantinople, during a recent journey in Karamania and to Iconium, in Asia Minor, has found several Greek and Latin inscriptions, and some fifty Mussulman inscriptions of the time of the Seljuks (fourteenth century of our era).

Professor Petersen will publish in the next issue of the *Mittheilungen*, of the German Archæological Institute of Rome, studies made by himself and Dr. Dörpfeld on the Temple of Locri; while Dr. Orsi will publish his general report in the Relations of the Ministry of Public Instruction.

The architect, R. Koldewey, has published on behalf of the German Archæological Institute, the result of the researches made at Lesbos, under the title, *Die Antiken Baureste der Insel Lesbos*.

The second edition of the catalogue of coins of the Berlin Museum shows that they number about 200,000. The third volume of Herr A. von Sallet's *Beschreibung der Antiken Münzen* will contain the coins now preserved in Italy.

Dr. Dörpfeld will shortly publish a complete account of Dr. Schliemann's latest discoveries at Troy, to supplement the preliminary sketch he has already given of them in the *Athenische Mittheilungen*.

A remarkable book is about to be issued by subscription in Surrey. It is the joint work of Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin, F.S.A., and his daughter, Miss Edith Hodgkin, and will give an account of all the named, dated and inscribed examples of early English pottery that are in existence. Mr. Hodgkin possesses at Childwall, Richmond-on-Thames, one of the finest collections of this pottery that is in existence, but to render his work complete, the public museums and private collections all over the country have been examined and laid under contribution. The work will be 4to size, and is being printed by Messrs. Cassell upon very beautiful paper, and will be handsomely bound in imitation of "slip" decoration, and issued by subscription only at £2 2s. Mr. Hodgkin is responsible for the letterpress, but we understand that one

of the special features of the book has been carried out mainly through the exertions of his talented daughter. We allude to the 170 illustrations which abound through the 200 pages of the book. These illustrations, from the pages we have seen, we pronounce to be lovely. They are printed in delicate tints of blue and brown, and form a most attractive feature of the book. To collectors of English pottery, and to all who love an *édition de luxe*, this work will be most attractive, and we strongly recommend an early application, as but 500 copies will be issued, and the work will not come before the public at all.

The *Peterborough Advertiser* of November 29 has a long and interesting article, by Mr. A. S. Canham, on "The Buried Forests of the Fens."

A circular has been issued, signed by Earl Percy, Mr. C. J. Bates, High Sheriff of the county, Dr. John Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. J. C. Bruce, Canon Greenwell, Professor Mandell Creighton, Dr. Hodgkin, and others, inviting co-operation and support in the preparation of a new county history of Northumberland. If sufficient support is forthcoming it is proposed to issue the work in six volumes quarto, at two guineas each. Materials collected by the Rev. John Hodgson for his unfinished history of the county will be placed at the disposal of the promoters by his grandson, Mr. John George Hodgson, of Newcastle.

The second and concluding volume of the new edition of "Boyne's Trade Tokens," edited by Mr. G. C. Williamson, will be issued immediately, by Mr. Elliot Stock. There are no fewer than eleven indices, comprising surnames, Christian names, localities, trades, shapes, values, issuers, devices, and peculiarities. We hope shortly to draw the special attention of our readers to the completion of this important work.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

WORKS BY MR. RUSKIN. *George Allen*, Orpington, and London, 8, Bell Yard, Temple Bar.

From Mr. George Allen we have received copies of the five following of the just issued smaller editions (small post 8vo), of Mr. Ruskin's inimitable works:

The Seven Lamps of Architecture. Pp. xviii., 401. Fourteen plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Lectures on Art: delivered before the University of Oxford, 1870. Pp. viii., 236. Price 5s.

Ariadne Florentina. Six lectures on wood and

metal engraving. Pp. viii., 298. Seventeen plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Aratra Pentelici. Seven lectures on the elements of sculpture. Pp. xi., 283. Twenty-one plates. Price 7s. 6d.

Val d'Arno. Ten lectures on the Tuscan art. Pp. vi., 256. Twelve plates. Price 7s. 6d.

There is no other event in connection with art in England for the year 1890 that is of equal importance with this issue in a comparatively cheap form of the most instructive of Mr. Ruskin's works. It is an event that ought to make its mark on the days in which we are living. Anything that can render the teachings of "the apostle of truth, sincerity, and nobleness" more accessible, should be cordially welcomed. We purpose in subsequent issues of the *Antiquary* to call attention to each of the above volumes, or to others that may reach us, treating of the "Seven Lamps," and "Lectures on Art," in our February number. Meanwhile, we can only say that all ideas of cheapness in connection with poverty of appearance or execution, may at once be dismissed in connection with these smaller editions. The paper, the type, and above all, the plates, are as good as in the larger editions.

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ENGLISH FAIRY TALES. Collected by Joseph Jacobs. Illustrated by John D. Batten. *David Nutt*. Small demy 8vo., pp. xvi., 253. Price 6s.

Our hearty and most cordial greetings are offered to this attractive volume. Mr. Batten's illustrations cannot fail to delight. Some of the smaller drawings, though possessing a character of their own, are worthy of George Cruikshank at his best. The imp on the title-page is delicious. No one could have brought together a better collection of English fairy tales than Mr. Jacobs, the well-known editor of *Folk-Lore*. The contents comprise no less than forty-three examples. We have here rare old favourites, such as Jack and the Bean-Stalk, Jack the Giant Killer, Whittington and his Cat, and the Three Bears (invented by Southey); but our children will also be delighted with many a charming tale with which they have previously had no acquaintance. The notes and references at the end of the volume, wherein the source and parallels of each tale are discussed, make this not only an admirable gift-book for a child, but also one of real value to the folk-lore student.

✿ ✿ ✿
THE HANDBOOK OF FOLK LORE. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. *David Nutt*. Pp. 193. Price 2s. 6d.

This work is the result of a resolution passed by the council of the Folk-Lore Society in January, 1887. It is the joint work of the council. Although Mr. Gomme has had the lion's share of the labour, Hon. J. Abercrombie has written the section relative to "Magic and Divination;" Mr. Edward Clodd, "Beliefs relating to a Future Life;" Mr. E. W. Brabrook, "Local Customs;" "Folk-Tales," Mr. E. S. Hartland; "Types," Mr. Joseph Jacobs; and "Agricultural Folk-Lore," Mr. J. G. Frazer. Mr. Gomme also acknowledges his special indebtedness to Miss C. S. Burne.

The subjects which make up the body of survivals called Folk-Lore are divided in this handbook into

four radical groups, each of which consists of several classes.

I. *Superstitions, Beliefs, and Practice*: (a) Superstitions connected with great Natural Objects; (b) Tree and Plant Superstitions; (c) Animal Superstitions; (d) Goblinom; (e) Witchcraft; (f) Leechcraft; (g) Magic and Divination; (h) Beliefs relating to Future Life; and (i) Superstitions generally.

II. *Traditional Customs*: (a) Festival Customs; (b) Ceremonial Customs; (c) Games; and (d) Local Customs.

III. *Traditional Narratives*: (a) Nursery Tales, or Märchen, Hero Tales, Drolls, Fables, and Apologues; (b) Creation, Deluge, Fire and Doom Myths; (c) Ballads and Songs; and (d) Place Legends and Traditions.

IV. *Folk-Sayings*: (a) Jingles, Nursery Rhymes, Riddles, etc.; (b) Proverbs; and (c) Nicknames and Place Rhymes.

Each of these subjects has a separate section in these pages, wherein is given a short account, one or two typical examples, and a most useful code of questions for the use of collectors. This volume is carried out exceedingly well. The book ought to add much to the preciseness and faithfulness on which the value of folk-lore so much depends, and it ought also to materially increase the number of those who take an interest in this most fascinating study. The Folk-Lore Society, established twenty years ago, is steadily increasing in good work and numbers. The roll of members has now reached a total of three hundred and fifty.

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KING JOHN'S HOUSE, TOLLARD ROYAL. By Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. *Printed privately*. 4to., pp. v., 26. Twenty-five plates and several text illustrations.

It is almost needless to say that there is not a word wasted in anything that comes from the pen of this eminent antiquary. It is almost equally superfluous to state that the subject is exhaustively treated and thoroughly illustrated. The house which forms the subject of this paper has long been traditionally known as King John's House, and is close to the church of Tollard Royal, Wilts. John was frequently in this district between 1200 and 1213, so that there is nothing improbable in the supposition that he may here have had a hunting lodge. In 1889, the tenancy of this interesting old house on the Rivers estate falling in, General Pitt-Rivers determined to have the whole fabric carefully examined, with the result that (though there was no trace of it whatever outside) the Elizabethan alterations and rebuildings were found to have left most valuable fragments of early thirteenth-century domestic work, that may very possibly date back to the reign of King John. The whole of the plan and details of this old mansion are most carefully illustrated. During the explorations which were made inside the house, and the excavations in search of foundations outside, relics and fragments of various kinds turned up and have been preserved. These relics are drawn with care on seven plates attached to this memoir, with brief descriptive and historic notes. It has not been usual to pay much attention to domestic or military details of mediæval life, but it is after all important that antiquaries and historians

should have a clear knowledge of such implements and weapons, as well as of those that were in use in Roman or prehistoric times. The relics found at King John's House consist of pottery, clay tobacco-pipes, knives and forks, spoons, spurs, shoes of horses and oxen, bridle-bits, purses, English arrow-heads (a fine and unique collection), locks and keys, buckles, ring brooches, coins, and animal remains. General Pitt-Rivers has now furnished this renovated dwelling with old oak chairs and tables mostly of seventeenth-century date, and turned it into a supplementary museum to his collection at Farnham. One of the basement rooms, with the General's proverbial care for his tenantry and poorer neighbours, has been converted into a reading and recreation room for the villagers.

Prefixed to this memoir is a reproduction, with explanatory letter-press, of a map of Cranburne Chase, done in 1618.



MONUMENTAL BRASSES. By the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin, B.A. *London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co.* Pp. 140.

To those who do not possess that valuable work, now out of print, the late Rev. Herbert Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, the handbook put forth by Mr. Macklin will doubtless be found useful.

It is divided into seven sections, dealing severally with: (i.) The Origin and History of the Manufacture of Brasses; (ii.) Making a Collection; (iii.) Classes of Effigies; (iv.) Accessories; (v.) Additional Classes; (vi.) A Literary Guide; and (vii.) Distribution.

Most of these sections call for no special notice, as they contain nothing but what is more fully dealt with in Mr. Haines' work.

The heading of section ii., "Making a Collection," is at first sight alarming, until we find on reading the section that the collection is one of rubbings, and not of brasses. The instructions how to make rubbings are practical, but the recommendation to press the paper into the engraved lines "by taking off the boots and walking up and down on the brass" has its drawbacks, especially in wet or wintry weather. The author is, however, seemingly accustomed to rub brasses in his stockings only, for in the preface he says that "on a wet and muddy day the collector may well leave his boots in the church porch." For fixing the paper when rubbing a mural brass we wonder if Mr. Macklin has tried the efficacy of ordinary gelatine lozenges.

Concerning the mounting of rubbings it would have been well to advise collectors not to cut them out, but in all cases to mount them entire; there is then no danger of misplacing, even slightly, the relative parts of the brass. We should also have liked to have seen a strong recommendation that whenever the state of the stone will permit it, the whole surface of the slab should be lightly rubbed in as well as the brass. By this means the places of any lost portions can be shown on the rubbing, and the value of it is greatly enhanced. We also miss any mention of the advisability of rubbing matrices of lost brasses; many of these present unusual features of the greatest interest.

From a perusal of section iii. we gather that the author is but a young man, who has been brought up, archæologically speaking, on "correct" literature. Only from some very "correct" manual could he have learned that the amice was a square of *silk*, that the alb had six apparels, that mitres were not crocketed before the end of the fifteenth century, and that the episcopal gloves were of white netted silk. Perhaps Mr. Macklin does not know that William of Wykeham's *red* silk gloves and the silver-gilt crockets of his magnificent mitre are preserved at New College, Oxford. We, of course, find, too, the archbishop's cross miscalled a crosier, which was the name invariably applied in English until within the last fifty years to a bishop's crook-headed staff.

The part of section iv. which deals with inscriptions also betrays weakness when speaking of contractions. We are told, for example, that "the syllables *pro, per, pra* . . . are represented merely by their initial letter, with or without an apostrophe. Thus, *p'fectus* for *perfectus*," and on page 103 "*py*" occurs as the contracted form of "*pray*." Before Mr. Macklin brings out a second edition he had better master Wright's *Court-Hand Restored*.

The section forming "a literary guide" is a useful one, though we do not always agree with the author's ideas of merit. We are also far from thinking that such a body of young and inexperienced antiquaries as the members of the "Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors" is competent, however zealous, to undertake a new edition of Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses*. That such a work is desirable there cannot be any doubt, but the editing must be undertaken by a number of specially qualified experts, to whom, of course, the "C.U.A.B.C." could render valuable help.

Mr. Macklin speaks of the difficulty of finding accessible sets of the Transactions of Antiquarian Societies. Even the British Museum is very badly off in this respect, and perhaps the only fairly complete series is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The mention of the Society of Antiquaries reminds us that Mr. Macklin makes no reference to its publications, but perhaps an author who speaks of "famous antiquarians" may be pardoned for overlooking the many useful notices of brasses printed by the society in *Archæologia* and *Proceedings*; the latter in particular contains an admirable series of papers on county brasses by Mr. Franks. Had Mr. Macklin been acquainted with *Archæologia*, he would possibly have found that the Institution of the Order of the Garter dates from 1348, instead of 1350. The *Journal of the British Archæological Association* should also have been mentioned as containing frequent notices of brasses, search for which is facilitated by the excellent indexes to the first forty-two volumes.

Such a book as this is comparatively valueless without illustrations. Of these Mr. Macklin gives about a score, chiefly from "process" blocks from actual rubbings. But the selection can hardly be called representative, and very few come out well. The poor cut of a stone effigy on page 49 might have been omitted.

We regret to have to call attention to one last fault, the absence of an index. The omission of this

is the more inexcusable since the author enumerates "no index" as one of the "blemishes" of a well-known local work on brasses.

Should Mr. Macklin contemplate a second edition of his handbook, we hope he will profit by our criticisms, and make his work more complete and accurate.

M. A.



CHAPTERS FROM THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF SPAIN CONNECTED WITH THE INQUISITION. By Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. *Philadelphia: Lea Brothers and Co.* Royal 12mo., pp. xii., 522.

The width and depth and thoroughness of research which have earned Dr. Lea a high European place as the ablest historian the Inquisition has yet found are here applied to some important side-issues of that great subject. This work consists mainly of two essays in Spanish history, one on the press censorship which so balefully influenced the literature of Spain, the other on the Mystics and Illuminati, who have in one form and another been by turns a pride and a tribulation to the Church in all times. The first paper deals trenchantly with the mode in which the Spanish spirit was stopped in its development, nipped in the bud of highest promise, showing how theology was petrified, literature shackled and repressed, political inquiry made high treason, and history forced to square itself with official opinion, or remain unwritten. The Pope, the King of Spain, and the Inquisition fought a strange three-cornered duel for jurisdiction, wherein the hope of progress for Spain became their unintended victim. The second essay is a fine illustration of the possibilities of human delusion. Emotional natures are the most open to ecstatic influence. Hence in the annals of mysticism and visionary imaginings women, as often self-deceived as deceiving, play a great part. Many and strange are the examples furnished here. Dr. Lea writes sound vigorous English, but surely "a whole chapter is ordered stricken out" must be an Americanism? We have only to say of this volume that it worthily complements the author's earlier studies in ecclesiastical history. His extensive and minute Buckle-like learning, much of it from inedited manuscripts in Mexico, appears on every page.



HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HULL. By J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. *A. Brown and Sons, Hull.* Pp. 90. Price 1s.

This is a convenient, clearly-printed handbook to the well-known large cruciform church at Hull. The church is worthy of inspection for various reasons in addition to its size and good proportions. The font is a beautiful example of late decorative date, and singularly like the font of the not distant church of Hedon. The walls of the transepts and choir, of fourteenth century date, are mostly built of brick; Mr. Boyle considers them "the earliest example of mediæval brickwork in England." The church also contains a fine canopied altar-tomb of the De la Pole family, *circa* 1400. This little book tells but little of the history of the fabric or its various "beautifyings" and "restorations," but the heavy hand of the

restorer has done much damage, especially to the south choir chapels, and has not even spared the De la Pole tomb. The present arrangements of the church are singularly poor and awkward. Some old Perpendicular screens are misplaced, and the interesting south transept porch is actually used for the organ-blowing machinery. As a "Guide and Description" we can cordially praise this little book, though we think a few more interesting facts might well have been comprised within its pages. Surely there should have been at least a paragraph or two as to the exceptionally good series of armorial ledger stones which this church contains, and which were recently illustrated and described by Mr. D. Alleyne Walter in our contemporary the *Reliquary*. We notice a mistake with reference to a zodiac encaustic tile on page 67. It is not necessarily from Repton; it has been found at other places. Mr. Boyle seems also to have misread the corner letters, which stand for the month of March.



THE ORNAMENT ON THE EARLY CROSSES OF CORNWALL. By Arthur G. Langdon. *Lake and Lake, Truro.* Pp. 64.

This is a reprint from a recent issue of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall*. It is almost impossible to review or briefly notice these closely-printed and profusely-illustrated pages, because they are so full of material, and of carefully-reasoned methods of analysis and classification. The first part deals with Celtic ornament found on twenty-eight different examples of Cornish crosses, together with diagrams and descriptions of the way of setting out and developing interlaced patterns. The second part describes and analyses the incised ornaments found on sixty-six old Cornish stones. The third part includes the different forms of ornament which cannot be said to belong to either of the other groups. These varieties of ornaments, occurring on forty-six crosses, are divided by Mr. Langdon into four subdivisions—(1) crosses and patterns produced by flat sinkings; (2) chequer work; (3) patterns produced by bead mouldings; and (4) crosses and ornaments in relief. The fourth part deals with figure-sculpture. In Ireland, as well as in Great Britain, many old crosses are profusely decorated with figure-subjects, such as human figures illustrating scenes from the Bible, birds, beasts, fishes, etc. But in Cornwall the examples of this kind of ornament are almost entirely limited to rudely-executed representations of the Saviour's form in shallow relief. Of this figure Mr. Langdon has collected thirty-seven Cornish examples. The pamphlet concludes with a tabulated account of the different purposes for which some of the crosses have been or are utilized. The desecration and careless disregard of one of the most interesting details of our early history herein made manifest are almost incredible. Surely the landowners, clergy, and antiquaries of Cornwall will rouse themselves before it is too late to save these priceless relics. These are some of the present uses of the early Christian crosses of Cornwall—gate-posts; rubbing-posts (set up in fields purposely for this); pivot for a gate, pivot for a thrashing-machine; built into walls, steps, foot-bridges, and pig-troughs.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Langdon is engaged on what we are certain, from this foretaste, will prove to be a great work on the early "Christian Monuments of Cornwall," of which Cornish folk should be so justly proud.



INDEX OF GAINFORD REGISTERS. Part III. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. 140.

This third book completes the index to the first volume of the registers of *Gainford*, co. Durham. It deals with the burials from 1569 to 1784. The register is very defective from 1659 to 1662. It is intended to supplement this index by the publication of complete copies of all the inscriptions in the church and churchyard. The letters M.I. are added to those names in this index register who have such memorial inscriptions remaining. On the last page are given those entries of burial which could not be indexed because they were anonymous. Sometimes these nameless ones were found drowned in the Tees, sometimes they were beggars on the tramp, sometimes they were soldiers. The entries of this last class are of some interest in connection with the dates at which they appear. Thus:

- "One Nicholas, a wandering souldier, dieing in Gainford, Aug., 1599."
- "A stranger, being a wounded souldier, 19 April, 1644."
- "A soulger from Pearcebridge, 29 Dec., 1745."
- "A soulgers child from Pearcebridge, 30 Jan., 1745-6."



HISTORIC ODDITIES AND STRANGE EVENTS. Second series. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. *Methuen and Co.* Demy 8vo.; pp. 372. Price 10s. 6d.

The wonderfully prolific pen of Rev. S. Baring-Gould has been again at work to good purpose in the transcribing and editing of a remarkable collection of curious historic incidents. The present series surpasses even the first in its well-sustained interest from cover to cover. The volume opens with a chapter termed "A Swiss Passion Play," which is an astounding instance of an awful domestic tragedy of the beginning of the century, resulting from unrestrained indulgence in Protestant fanaticism, and may form some excuse for the apparent illiberality of the Swiss Protestant cantons forbidding the performances of the Salvation Army. "A Northern Raphael" gives details of the mystic murder of the artist Gerhard von Kugelgen, at Dresden, in 1820. "The Poisoned Parsnips" clears the memory of Napoleon of the attempted poisoning of Louis XVIII. and his family in 1804, an invented accusation which at the time was believed in by every English newspaper. The murder of Father Thomas, at Damascus, in 1840, and other accusations popularly made from time to time against the Jews, are next discussed. The extraordinary moral obliquity of Jean Aymore, the clever robber of the most valued MSS. of the Royal Library of Paris, at the end of the seventeenth century, forms another fascinating theme. "The Patarines of Milan" takes us back much further in history, namely, to the eleventh century, when the clergy of the north of Italy were nearly all married men. The last and

longest section of the book deals with the weird history of the Anabaptists of Münster. That awful but instructive chapter of Protestantism run mad, has never before been presented in so life-like a form to English readers. It forms nearly half the book; we only wish that Mr. Baring-Gould could be induced to write a monograph on the subject. To sum up our necessarily brief notice, this volume is at once readable and valuable.



QINOT: JEREMIAH'S LAMENTS. By Castle Cleary. *W. Wileman*. Pp. 75. Price 1s. 6d.

In this small book the Lamentations of Jeremiah and the Song of Deborah, are given in Hebrew in English type on one side of the page, with an alleged "literal translation" on the opposite page. An ignorant and bitterly spiteful introduction completes the volume. The author shows conclusively that he neither understands Hebrew nor the Queen's English. A supposed discovery of the writer with regard to a passage in the Song of Deborah, has been exploded again and again; no one who has any real knowledge of Hebrew, or the most elementary ideas of the true teaching of the Old Testament, would dare to bring forward this offensive suggestion. The theology of the writer (we regret to find that he is a Church of England clergyman, educated at St. Aidan's) is deplorably bitter. However, there is not much fear of his booklet doing any serious harm, for we doubt if there are a score of educated Englishmen of any kind of true religious feeling who would be the least likely to purchase it. The only pleasant thing about the work is its clean-looking cover.



The three last quarterly issues of the second volume of NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET, edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver, M.A., and Rev. C. II. Mayo, M.A., have reached us. They are printed by J. C. Sawtell, of Sherborne, and by their neat and clear appearance do much credit to his press. The contents are varied, and give abundant proof of careful and scholarly editing. The following are the contents of the September number: In Memoriam, Pan Pits, Badbury Rings, Dorset Administrations, Speke and Africa, Dorset and Somerset M.P.'s, Thos. Shepherd, M.P., Matt. Davy, of Shaston, M.P.'s for Taunton, Philip's Letters, St. Birinus, Profits of the Prayes, King Arthur's Grave, Dorset Peculiar, Commonwealth Marriages, Verses Inscribed in Books, Laverham, Tegulae and Imbrices, Insects Pursued by Swifts, Barber Family, Dorset Archaeological Monographs, Tin Mines in Somerset, Tho. and Mary Letterford, Silvester Rounsehull, Gypsies in Dorset, Court Roll of Shaftesbury Abbey, Howard Family, and Notes on Books. This excellently-conducted venture ought to receive the support of all western antiquaries. The annual subscription is only 5s.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—Reviews are held over of several volumes of the smaller edition of *Ruskin's Works*, also of *Studies in Ruskin, the Palace of Pleasure* (3 vols.), the *Exemplar of Jacques Vitry, Ballads of the Brave, Studies in Jocular Literature, The Spirit of Chivalry, Chaldean Science, Mary-le-bone and St.*

Pancras, A Mid-Lothian Village, History of Clent, etc. On our table lie, among other pamphlets and smaller books, the recent issues of the *American Antiquary*, the *American Bookmaker, Publisher's Weekly* (Boston), *L'Art dans les deux Mondes*, the *Printing World*, the *Building World*, *Gloucester Notes and Queries*, *Byegones*, *East Anglian*, *Western Antiquary*, etc. This month they can only be named.



Correspondence.

AN OLD STAFFORDSHIRE PULPIT.

(*Ante*, pp. 135, 184, vol. xxii.)

THE "tradition" that this pulpit came from Lichfield did not arise at the recent sale, for the man is yet living who conveyed it thence to the late owner's house at Newport, Salop. It was bought by him at the sale of the effects of one of the cathedral clergy, whose name the man in question cannot remember. The men who packed it away in the loft where its eccentric owner kept much of the carving he collected were told by him, as they say, that it was "turned out of the cathedral during the war with Cromwell, when the cathedral was used as a stable." This, however, is not very probable, as it cannot have been originally made for the cathedral, which never had a prior at any time, much less in 1602, and there seems hardly time for it to have been removed from its original home and brought thither between 1602 and 1645. (The pulpit erected by Bishop Hacket, 1662-1669, remained in the cathedral till about twenty-five years ago, and is still in the possession of the dean and chapter.) So far as I am competent to judge, I agree with the opinion that the carving in question is foreign. I have had the opportunity of seeing six small panels belonging to it which unfortunately were sold separately from the main portion. They, too, are "on the rake," and are carved with the following figures: St. Matthew, writing on a tablet, his emblem, the man, represented with wings, holding an inkpot and a scroll towards him; St. Mark, also writing on a tablet, the lion beside him; St. Luke with a book, the ox beside him; St. John also with a book, his eagle holding a sort of pouch in his beak with a long straight object like a pencil-case slung by a cord; St. Nicholas in mitre, dalmatic, and chasuble, in attitude of blessing, the three children in a tub beside him, and a shield in the corner charged with three castles between three legless birds (or so I take them to be); and finally, a bishop in similar vestments carrying his head in his hand, his only distinctive mark (if such it be) being a small quatrefoil on the back of the hand, and frequently repeated on the edge of the chasuble. Mr. H. Sydney Grazebrook, writing to me, pronounces the coat-of-arms evidently foreign. Can any foreign antiquary identify a convent of friars (rather than monks) dedicated to St. Denis, or to some other canonized bishop usually depicted with his head in his hand (there seem to have been several French saints so depicted), which

in 1602 had a prior named Nicholas Patin, of a family sufficiently notable to bear arms?

C. S. B.

I may add that the absence of these small panels is by no means sufficient to prevent the very handsome woodwork in Mr. Royds' possession being used again for its original purpose.

ANGLO-SAXON URN.

(*Ante*, p. 232, vol. xxii.)

Your correspondent, Mr. Arthur G. Wright, is naturally surprised at the exact similitude of two urns, one being fig. 341 of Llewellynn Jewitt's *Grave Mounds*, and described as Anglo-Saxon, the other being fig. 189 of *Les Premiers Hommes*, by the Marquis de Nadaillac, and described there as prehistoric Peruvian. The same urn is fig. 182 of M. de Nadaillac's English *Prehistoric America*, and it is unfortunate for both volumes that the Anglo-Saxon urn is there by some strange mistake. The block illustrating the French author's books is evidently a cast from the wood-block engraved by Llewellynn Jewitt's own hands, and illustrating not only *Grave Mounds*, but Vol. IX. of *The Reliquary*, and Vol. I. of *Ceramic Art in Great Britain*.

This urn, with several others, was discovered in September, 1866, near Kings' Newton, during the excavation of a railway line from Derby to Ashby. The find was watched and recorded, and the urns sketched by Llewellynn Jewitt's particular friend, John Joseph Briggs, of Kings' Newton, from whose sketches Llewellynn Jewitt made the wood engravings. The railway cutting evidently passed through an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which Mr. Briggs said "must have contained many hundreds of urns, but for some time the discovery was kept a secret by the workmen, and numbers were broken to pieces in the hope of finding coin within them. One man sent his pickaxe through seven at one stroke." But most of the urns were already shattered *in situ* when discovered, according to rule when they contain bones and trees grow above them. For the hungry roots invariably stretch directly towards the bones, ultimately dipping into the urns and feeding upon the dissolution of the phosphate of lime, and by their own expansion of growth burst the urns.

This is certainly the true history of the urn figured in M. de Nadaillac's books as "Sepulchral vase from a huaca of Peru;" and the original urn and its fellows are now in my possession. I have also a considerable collection of prehistoric Peruvian pottery from the huacas, to which this Anglo-Saxon urn bears no resemblance whatever.

WILLIAM H. GOSS.

Stoke-on-Trent.

BOOKS IN CHAINS.

(*Ante*, pp. 213, 280, vol. xxii.)

In Mitton Church, situated in a corner of Yorkshire, between Whalley and Stoneyhurst, both of which are in Lancashire, are four portly volumes chained to the screen of the Sherburne Chapel, the resting-place of the former owners of Stoneyhurst. The books, which were formerly fastened to the top

of an old oak table, are now enclosed in an oak case with a glass top. They consist, according to W. Dobson (*Rambles by the Ribble*) of Bishop Jewell's *Defence of the Apology of the Church of England*; Burkitt's *Expository Notes on the New Testament*; Wheatley's *Church of England Man's Companion*, and the *Exposition of Prayer*. In the last is the note "Ex libris parochialis de Mitton, 1722." The church is interesting for many reasons: the Sherburne tombs are fine, and there is a quantity of old oak carving, though not so much as in Whalley Church, nor far distant, which is a perfect antiquarian paradise. The floor of the nave at Mitton declines from west to east, and the chancel is still lower. The south porch has in its east wall a recess which from its slanting direction appears to have been a squint, though now built up from the outside. I have not seen it mentioned in any description of the church as being such, nor could I at the time determine whether if it were opened the altar could be seen through one of the windows of the nave, or whether there was any other provision made for that purpose. But for its obvious slant I should have regarded it as simply a holy-water niche.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

To the list of places where there are chained books may be added Haughton Church, Staffordshire: black letter, large volume, rebound many years ago (I do not know when); chain 3 feet 6 inches long, fixed to centre of side of book; a few pages missing both from beginning and end. Printed by John Norton in 1609.

Contents: Dedication to King; Life of B. Jewel (*sic*); Copies of Letters between John Bishop, of Sarum, and D. Cole; a Sermon at Paul's Cross, 1560, by Jewel; a Defence of the Apologie; a Reply unto Mr. Harding's Answer, etc.; a View of a Seditious Bull, etc.

I have fairly good evidence that the book belonged originally to this church.

GILBERT T. ROYDS.

To the list of places mentioned in the *Antiquary* (p. 212), might be added the following, viz.: Evesham; Baschurch, Shropshire; Milton, near Clitheroe; Minehead, Somerset; and Mirfield, Yorkshire. For further particulars consult *Notes and Queries*, 7th Ser. i., under the heading "Chained Bibles."

HARRY G. GRIFFINHOOF.

St. Stephen's Club, S.W.

LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

In the discussion of this subject I have not seen much, if any, reference made to examples within easy reach of residents in London. Permit me to remark that the tiny church of Perivale, two miles north of Ealing, has a fairly good example situated just at the south-west corner of the thirteenth century chancel. It is a distinct window by itself, and retains the ancient strong iron bars, to which has been added a wire screen to protect the modern stained glass. The

sill inside the church is a little lower than the backs of the modern seats. The wooden bell-tower and the adjoining half-timbered residence (a very beautiful one), make the church well worth a holiday stroll from Ealing Station.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

HOLY WELLS.

May I be allowed, as an inhabitant of Shropshire, interested in its antiquities, to offer some criticism of the papers of Mr. R. C. Hope on "Holy Wells," so far as they have reference to those in that county? In reference to Woolston Well, the present building is inaccurately described as a chapel, though it is possible that fragments of a chapel may have been incorporated in it (*cf.* Shropshire Archaeological Society's Transactions, vol. ix., p. 238).

On the other hand, Mr. Hope omits to notice any of the following: the Causeway Well, near Acton Burnell; the Wishing Well at Sunny Gutter, near Ludlow; St. Cuthbert's Well at Albrighton, near Shifnal; the Well Wakes at Halliwell, near Rorrington; Lady Well, near Churchstoke; the Trinity Wakes connected with wells in the neighbourhood of Oswestry; and the well dressing at Betchcot, near Smethcot. Wells dedicated to saints also existed at Worfield (St. Peter's), at Wem (St. John's), at Ludlow (St. Julian's), and at Minsterley (Lady Well). There is a well at Haughton Abbey, still covered by its fifteenth century well-house, but I am not aware of any legend connected with it; and on the other side of Shrewsbury is the Pitch Well, which gives its name to the village of Pitchford. Lastly, an interesting fragment of English history is preserved in the name of "Fair Rosamond's Well" at Corham.

THOMAS AUDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Shrewsbury.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

The Index to Vol. XXII. of the "ANTIQUARY" will be issued with the February number of Vol. XXIII.



The Antiquary.



FEBRUARY, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE systematic use of the pick and shovel is the distinguishing feature of the archæology of to-day. With the end of the old year passed away that prince of antiquarian navvies, Dr. Heinrich Schliemann. He is chiefly known to the world through his series of remarkable discoveries of the relics of ancient Greece. Being convinced, from his familiarity with the Homeric poems, that the place called Hissarlik was the site of ancient Troy, he applied to Constantinople for permission to excavate the spot, and, having obtained the sanction of the Turkish authorities, he commenced operations in April, 1870, defraying at the outset the whole of the heavy expenditure out of his own pocket. With occasional interruptions in the hotter months, he continued his excavations at Ilium until the year 1882. Although the marvellous success of his explorations here and elsewhere did not really bear immediately on the age of the Homeric poems, according to the opinion of the best critics, still his discoveries were most remarkable both in detail and extent. The museums of Berlin and Athens, with their wealth of treasure that his perseverance and skill rescued from oblivion, form the best monument to his memory. It is said that Dr. Schliemann has left behind him, already half printed, a work written in conjunction with Dr. Dörpfeld upon the results of his latest researches in the Troad, in which he returns to the charge against the opinions of Captain Bötticher.

VOL. XXIII.

Somersetshire has sustained a great loss in the sudden death at Bath, on December 5, of Rev. J. A. Bennett, F.S.A., rector of South Cadbury, hon. sec. of the Somersetshire Archæological and Record Societies. He was the originator of the valuable Somerset Record Society, and its guiding spirit. He was one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Historical MSS. Commission, and edited the official volume on the Capitular Monuments of Wells. He was the author of many good papers in the volumes of the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, and also of "Camelot," a lecture on that famous hill fortress delivered in 1887, and afterwards printed for private circulation. He died at the comparatively early age of fifty-five, and was buried on December 11 in the beautiful churchyard of South Cadbury, of which he was the loved rector for twenty-four years. One of the last archæological works upon which he was engaged, was the collation of the Castle Howard MSS. for the Historical MSS. Commission. He was in correspondence with the editor of the *Antiquary* just prior to his death with regard to other works of this description in Yorkshire. Though he had not contributed any signed articles to our pages, several of our West-country notes came from his courteous and able pen.



Death has been unusually busy with antiquaries. Mr. Thomas Kerslake, of Clevedon, died on January 5, at the ripe age of seventy-eight. He was for many years a second-hand bookseller at Bristol, of great and deserved repute throughout the west of England. Though a somewhat fierce controversialist, he was most kind and sympathetic towards all literary inquirers, however young or unknown they might be. Since Mr. Kerslake retired from business, about twenty years ago, he has printed a variety of papers in archæological journals and proceedings, as well as some important pamphlets which were independently issued. The last of these—a pamphlet of about a hundred pages, on "St. Richard, the King of Englishmen, and his Territory"—was reviewed in the *Antiquary* of October, 1890. Mr. Kerslake subsequently wrote to us on one point in this criticism, saying, "It is not likely that

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I shall live to work out my theories in a bigger book, but I am grateful for your critic's suggestion."



Another occasional contributor to our columns, the Rev. M. H. Lee, vicar of Hanmer, Flintshire, and canon of St. Asaph, has passed away after a long illness. Canon Lee never recovered the shock and sorrow of the destruction by fire, in February, 1889, of the noble old church of Hanmer, with its wealth of woodwork and other details of which he had been the custodian for twenty years. He published, in 1882, *Diaries and Letters of Philip Henry of Broad Oak*, and was a much esteemed contributor to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of articles dealing with local history and ecclesiology.



The appointment of Rev. George Forrest Browne, Disney Professor of Archæology, Cambridge, to the vacant canonry of St. Paul's, will give much satisfaction to all true antiquaries. Archæologically speaking, London will gain much from the residence of this indefatigable and conscientious antiquary. The new canon was a contributor to the first number of the new series of this magazine, and its columns have since on several occasions been indebted to him. His chief archæological work of any size is the *Ice Caves of France and Switzerland*, which was published by Longmans so long ago as 1865; but there is scarcely a journal of our various county and provincial societies that has not been enriched by Professor Browne's papers on the various pre-Norman stones of England. We trust that he may have health and leisure to bring out a *magnum opus* on our early sculptured stones.



Lord Wharnccliffe has forwarded to the Prime Minister a memorial on the subject of the preservation of ancient monuments in Egypt. The memorial can scarcely be pigeon-holed, for it is signed by upwards of 650 persons, including the majority of our Egyptian and Oriental scholars, and backed up by other names of influence, such as those of the Marquis of Lorne, Sir Frederick Leighton, Bishop Lightfoot, and Mr. Muddell. The prayer of the memorial is for

the appointment of an official inspector in Egypt, "to whom the care of the ancient monuments should be entrusted." The most grievous and irreparable damage has of late years been done to these "earliest recorded works of art," but enough still remains that is well worthy of the most strenuous preservative efforts. If we desire to impress upon the Egyptian Government that we are in earnest in this respect, we could not make a better beginning than by transshipping and re-erecting Cleopatra's Needle in its native climate, instead of leaving it to a slow but certain decay amid London smoke and Thames fogs.



No less than five distinct communications have reached us, all of them from persons well qualified to express an opinion, protesting in the strongest terms against the proposal to pull down the substantial central tower of Selby Abbey, which has stood so well for two centuries, in order to build up another more in accord with "restorers'" ideas of the fitness of things. The vicar, in a recent pastoral, has announced that he has set his heart on this scheme, and with questionable taste, so soon after his decease, speaks of this destruction as having the special approval of the late Archbishop. No doubt the vicar has good authority for this statement, but we happen to know that the Archbishop was not in that frame of mind with regard to this noble old abbey at the beginning of the year 1890. It is to be hoped that the new primate, Dr. Magee, will not allow himself to be overawed by his Chancellor into approving a plan so calamitous. Meanwhile should not the Society of Antiquaries move in the matter? Or might not a memorial be prepared for presentation to the new archbishop? We shall shortly have more to say with regard to this project if there seems any intention of persisting in it.



Scholars and antiquaries have been deceived before now over what purported to be literary relics of early times. So far, however, as the evidence goes, they have reason to congratulate themselves on the document which in January threw them into a state of unwonted excitement. The work of Aristotle just brought

to light in the British Museum was found apparently by accident. It came there amongst a mass of papyrus rolls from Egypt. Of the nature of the rolls themselves nothing, it is said, was known until the consignment was subjected to examination. Then it was seen that one of the writings was a very fine example of old Greek. This was an interesting beginning; but the interest in the search changed to amazement and delight when this particular papyrus was found to treat of the Constitution of Athens, and to fit in with the few known fragments of Aristotle's work on the subject. Students of classical literature have for a long period regretted that they had only traces of this treatise by the great Hellenic philosopher. The work is being reproduced in facsimile, and palæographers everywhere will, therefore, have an opportunity of passing judgment upon it as readily as though they had this unique treasure of the British Museum in their own possession.



A discovery of particular interest has lately been made at Beverley Minster. Whilst workmen were excavating for a new rain-water drain from the angle of the north-west transept, they uncovered part of the plinth of the wall of an early English building, which from its position and shape must have undoubtedly been the Chapter House. Fortunately the vicar of Beverley Minster, Rev. H. E. Nolloth, takes a keen and intelligent interest in all that pertains to this noble fabric, and further investigations were made under his direction, whereby the foundations and part of the walling of the other sides were exposed, as well as the circular base of the central column of the octagonal structure. It is evident that the Chapter House of Beverley, like those of Wells, Westminster, and old St. Paul's, was erected on a vaulted crypt or under-croft; and the object of the well-known double-arcaded staircase in the wall of the north aisle of the choir, as affording an entry through a short vestibule to the small Chapter House, is now definitely set at rest. The crypt was an octagon, 28 feet 7 inches internal diameter, and 38 feet 5 inches externally above the base-course. There are various intricate points with regard to the exact date

of this building, and its destruction, which space does not allow us to discuss here. We are glad to learn that drawings and descriptions will be given by Mr. Bilson in the journal of the *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association*.



During the recent excavations for the nave of the new church of Norton, near Malton, various human remains have been found, which are supposed to pertain to the time of the Roman occupation. Fragments of Romano-British pottery have also come to light, as well as a perfect and well-modelled ampulla.



It is not often the *menu* of a banquet obtains mention in these columns, but a *menu* of interest to antiquaries was placed before the guests at the recent banquet given to the Corporation of Colchester by the Mayor, Mr. L. J. Watts. On this card, by a happy thought, Mr. Watts illustrated for the first time "the mayor's seal." This seal is of solid silver, and in some respects resembles the ancient Common Seal of the borough. The device of the seal is a figure of St. Helena holding the cross in the left hand, and a case (containing probably the holy nails) in the right. She is represented under a kind of canopy over the fortified gateway of a walled town. The seal is circular, and the black-letter legend is: *Sigillum officii ballivorum ville Colcestrie*. From the style of lettering we judge it to be *circa* 1425-1450. Two annually appointed bailiffs were at the head of the Colchester Corporation, until superseded by a mayor by the charter of 1635.



On the same *menu* there was also an illustration of the more ancient seal of the Port Reeve of Colchester, copied from an impression appended to a deed of 1341. The device in the centre is a raven, which is supposed to be a relic of Danish rule. The legend is: *Sigill. Custod. Port. Colecest.* The lettering is in good Lombardic capitals, and the date probably of the beginning of the thirteenth century, certainly not earlier. The enterprising local paper, however, which de

cribes these seals, says, "The lettering is in Roman Saxon, from which it is supposed that the seal may be as old as A.D. 600 or 700." We like that expression "Roman Saxon"!



In the just issued *Year Book* of the County Council of Derbyshire, for 1891, we notice an interesting description of the County Council Seal for that shire by Rev. Dr. Cox, by whom the seal was designed. Round the crowned rose, the badge of the county, are the names of the six old Hundreds of Derbyshire. Not a few of the new seals of County Councils are meaningless, or false to heraldry and history, so that we make no apology for quoting the latter part of this description: "The second idea with regard to the County Seal was to cause it to tell in some way the tale of the evolution of Local Government. Justices of the Peace were originally appointed for judicial and not for administrative or fiscal purposes. Gradually their powers increased, whilst that of the freeholders, as represented in the Hundred courts and on the Grand Jury of the Sessions, waned. At one time the Hundred courts, each of which as early as the reign of Richard II. had its own seal, controlled the whole of the county finances. About the last time that the Derbyshire Hundred courts of the freeholders were summoned for monetary purposes was at that memorable epoch when Charles I. was demanding the ship money. On this occasion, the six different Hundreds, except a mere handful in the Hundreds of Appletree and Wirksworth, unanimously refused to vote any money to the king (save by way of Parliament). At one time in Derbyshire history the Hundreds of Repton and Gresley were separate, and there was also another small Hundred or Soke of Sawley; but for two or three centuries before the lapse of their power, the jurisdiction of the county was divided among the six Hundreds lettered on the circumference of the seal, each with its freely elected High Bailiff or Constable and other officials—High Peak, Scarsdale, Wirksworth, Appletree, Morleston and Litchurch, and Repton and Gresley. The combining of these six names on the County Council Seal is intended to keep in memory the past fact of the powers

the Hundred freeholders used to possess, and to indicate that these powers are now to a great extent transferred, after a gradual but temporary absorption by the magistracy, to the elected representatives of the people seated in County Council."



Just at Christmastide, the Newborough Gate or Bar of Scarborough was pulled down and carted away, the materials being sold for £20. It will be much missed by visitors to Scarborough next season; but it was a most genuine and perverse obstruction to traffic in the busiest part of the town, and its destruction need not excite anguish in the mind of the antiquary, save as to the disappearance of a memento of the past. The Bar just removed was only erected in 1843 after a clumsy fashion, and was not even a good imitation of the old predecessor which it then supplanted. The original building that formed this gateway was used as a prison, the gaoler's house being on the south side of the gateway, and the cells for prisoners on the north side.



With regard to the circlets of lead found at Little Chester, and described and illustrated in the last number of the *Antiquary*, Mr. C. T. Phillips, hon. secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, writes: "My suggestions must be taken as wholly conjectural; but could these circlets have been 'bale-marks,' such as in mediæval and more recent times were used by traders and merchants for identification or warranty of their goods, and of which we have a few in our museum stamped with letters or trade-marks? Or are they seals, stamped with marks and not letters, and, as I presume from the engravings given, *on one side only*, somewhat similar to those in the York Museum, and described thus in the Handbook, page 104 (Roman Relics): '*Case J. f. Seven lead seals found at Brough, in Westmoreland, six of which were given by the Rev. Dr. Simpson, of Kirkby Stephen, in 1880. Very large quantities of them have been found there. They are stamped on both sides with letters, and are supposed to have been given to recruits? Though found with Roman relics, it is just possible they are of later date. Could they be 'dumps'?*' though whether the noble Roman

youths indulged in such an ignoble game I must leave to the mature judgment of better archæologists than I can ever aspire to be. Can they be counters for games like our draughts or backgammon?"



A committee has been formed to secure the preservation of a picturesque and characteristic piece of old Worcester. An important street improvement, now near its completion, cuts straight through one of the most ancient portions of the city, and in its progress threatens the demolition of an interesting relic of antiquity—namely, the Old Galleried House in The Trinity, the only ancient residence in Worcester possessing this characteristic, and the sole remaining house of twenty-four which once formed a square. This particular house has existed for about 400 years. It so happens that the street improvement now in progress will permit the removal of this old building, nearly within the course of its own length, to an immediately-adjacent site belonging to the corporation, who are prepared to present the ground for this purpose, although they are not able to vote a monetary grant. The building will remain the property of the corporation. It is estimated that a sum of about £200 will be required for this removal, which will only transfer the house one yard outside the original site. A committee has been formed, of which Mr. E. A. Mason, Tudor House, Malvern, is the hon. sec., to raise this sum. The committee are also desirous, if funds can be obtained, that the interior of the house should be so furnished as to represent in detail a Worcester home of the fifteenth century.



It is with pleasure that we here call unsolicited attention to an association that merits far more support than it has yet received. We refer to The Plainsong and Mediæval Music Society, of which the Bishop of Salisbury is president, and Mr. H. B. Briggs, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, W., is hon. sec. Quotations are given from their second annual report in the "Publications and Proceedings" section of this issue, from which some idea of the important work they are accomplishing as a publishing society

can be gathered. The members on the roll scarcely number one hundred, which is not very creditable to literary England. In addition to the works promised to members, and mentioned elsewhere, the council propose to publish, in two yearly parts, a *fac-simile* of an English Gradual of the thirteenth century. The work will be costly, consisting in all of about 300 pages, and before undertaking it they must be assured of more support from English musicians and antiquaries than they have yet received. They hope, therefore, that the names of new members may be sent in as soon as possible, so that the work may be taken in hand, and the first part be issued during the current year. The price to non-members will not be less than 30s. per part.



The proper housing of antiquities has been receiving some attention in Scotland of late. Negotiations are on foot for the formation of an antiquarian museum in Aberdeen. Definite resolutions have also been passed at Glasgow by the municipal authorities for erecting an art gallery and museum in the Kelvingrove Park. The existing building is ludicrously humble for the purpose. No doubt the arrangements will embrace the establishing of a proper department for the antiquaries' ware.



A feature at once profitable and pleasant in an antiquarian programme is that adopted by the Archæological Society of Glasgow, to inspect by instalments during this winter and spring the whole line of the Vallum of Antonine. Some new sections have been cut, disclosing what was at first supposed to be the kerb of a hitherto unknown roadway. This double line of kerbs, 14 feet apart, without regular paving between, continuous for a considerable distance, runs parallel to the ditch at a matter of 20 feet or so from its southern edge. It was first struck, a couple of feet below the surface, at a point on the side of Croy Hill, where there is now no *agger* standing above the level of the adjacent soil. It has been followed for a long way by sections taken at intervals, and is traced at points where unquestionably the *agger* was above it. Indeed, its position and line cor-

respond exactly with the position of the turf-wall wherever that is still *in situ*. Wintry weather and railway strikes—alike hostile to antiquarian excursions—have interfered to prevent a skilled examination of the various sections, but the indications meantime are that the turf-wall of Lollius Urbicus had in some of its parts a row of roughly-squared kerbs on each outer face of its foundation course. This matter does not seem to be dealt with in *Caledonia Romana*, the best known work on the northern barrier.



We drew attention in our last issue to the course of lectures delivered at South Kensington Museum, by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, on "The Rise of the Renaissance in England." Those that have been already delivered have proved to be interesting, clear, and comprehensive. The lectures are delivered on Wednesdays, at 5.15 p.m. The two last of the course are given on February 4 and 11.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

In the Paris Academy of Inscriptions, Mr. Héron de Villefosse has announced the recent discovery, at Châlons-sur-Marne, of two Roman tombs of rectangular form, surmounted by a monument bearing sculptures and inscriptions. They belong to the fourth century A.D., and seem to be raised to two Dalmatian horsemen, the one named *Furius Antoninus*, and the other *Plaianus*. Over the inscriptions is carved a trooper on horseback galloping.



In the Pergamene Room of the Archæological Museum at Berlin has recently been placed the elegant marble statue of a dancing-girl, brought with the other sculptures from Pergamos. It is a metre high, and is in almost complete preservation. Two large plans of the Acropolis of Pergamos with its monuments and excavations, and also of the present city, have been executed by Dr. Bohn, the Government architect, and placed in the same room.

From Rome nothing of importance is reported save the finding on the right bank of the Tiber (during the construction of the new quay), of two inscribed *cippi* of the time of Augustus, and a large block of marble, once forming part of an arch, upon which is read the name of Scribonia, wife of Octavian.



In the Commune of Lei, in Sardinia, the remains have been discovered of a foundry of the age of bronze, consisting chiefly of statuettes, axes, etc.



A long Etruscan inscription has been found near Chiusi, on a tomb at Castelluccio, in the Commune of Pienza.



A meeting was held at Heidelberg on December 28 of the delegates of the five German Governments who have undertaken the complete excavation of the great Roman wall. After a consultation between the military and scientific experts called together, two chief directors were agreed on, the one an archæologist, the other a military engineer, and a period of five years was fixed upon as sufficient for carrying out the whole work.



The inscriptions relative to the *quindecimviri*, found on the right bank of the Tiber, near the Prati di Castello, have proved more numerous and important than was known when we made the announcement last month. They refer to the acts of *quindecimviri sacris faciundis*, who were magistrates placed over religious solemnities. The fragments of inscriptions now come to light speak of the *ludi sæculares* instituted by Augustus. We read therein an invocation to Diana and Apollo, and the particulars of the festivities are accurately laid down, after which they speak of the hymn sung on that occasion, and the statement is made that it was composed by a certain poet named Horace, author of the poem we still possess: "*Carmen sæculare composuit Horatius Flaccus*."



At Martres-Tolosane, near Toulouse, where excavations were carried out in 1843, the discovery is reported of several busts of Roman emperors, some low relief and other sculptures, with blocks of marble in the rough, which seem to denote, according to Professor Lebègue, that we have here a

sculptor's workshop, the remains of no corresponding dwelling-place being visible. Since 1826 the site has been known to yield occasional works of art, the best known of which are a statue of the Emperor Augustus and a Venus, hence called the *Venus de Martres*. The French Minister of Worship having assigned 3,000 francs for renewed excavations, the Toulouse Professor forthwith set to work, and during last December was rewarded by finding at a depth of about 4 yards some ninety-six pieces of antiquity. Although most of these are fragments, save a statue of Minerva, an imperial bust, and eight heads, these last are of value from the fact that they are carved out of Saint-Cloath marble, thus disproving a common opinion that such works were shipped from Italy into Gaul, and not worked on the spot out of native material.

* * *

At a recent meeting of archæologists at Rome in the catacombs of St. Priscilla, situated in the Viâ Salaria, Commendatore de Rossi, President of the Pontifical Academy of Archæology, announced the important discovery of the basilica of Sylvester, dating from the fourth century, and containing the tombs of six Popes. Sylvester I. was Pope from 314 to 335 A.D., and it is well known that he built a basilica over the catacomb of St. Priscilla, in which he himself was afterwards buried, as also Popes Liberius, Siricius, Celestine, and Vigilius, who were amongst his more immediate successors, and the last of whom died in 555. Direct information, however, we have received from Rome says that the importance of this discovery has been much exaggerated by the English daily press. On continuing the excavation of the catacomb some walls of the old basilica were struck upon, but they were found levelled to the ground, and the tombs—the remains of which could be seen on the pavement—were quite empty. No measurements of the ancient basilica could be taken, and not a fragment of inscription came to light. It were well, however, if a thorough investigation of this most interesting site were now made.



The Westminster Abbey Commission.



THE first report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present want of space for monuments in Westminster Abbey has been issued. It contains the evidence taken up to the present time. The Dean of Westminster gives very interesting evidence as to burials in the abbey church, and the setting of monuments there in the past; and the Clerk of the Works as to the possibility of putting more there in the future. On this point Mr. Wright suggests a way of obtaining more graves by hewing them in the concrete upon which the church is built. It is much to be hoped that no such tampering with the foundations will be allowed, and the more so because the underground railway has been allowed to approach much nearer to them than ever it should have been. But even by such means as this the available room is very limited, and the need of some extension of the building is admitted by most. As to the best way of obtaining the extension there is much difference of opinion, and some of the schemes prepared are remarkable examples of the reckless way in which some architects will destroy what they have not taken the trouble to understand.

A conspicuous example of this is the plan proposed by Messrs. L. Harvey and J. P. Seddon, whereby a large portion of the most ancient part of the abbey would be wiped out; and scarcely less objectionable is Mr. Pearson's plan for destruction of what remains of the ancient Frater, to make way for a sort of cardboard minster of his own devising. We hope that when the Commission resumes its sittings the utter flimsiness of this design will be pointed out.

There is more than possibility of mischief in Mr. Pearson's two schemes for building on the north side of the nave, and we hope that nothing will be done there. Although, looking at the matter only architecturally, we think that the building of a large chapel on that site might in competent hands be a very good solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Tarver's plan for a ring of chapels round the chapter-house is not destructive, but does not really meet the case. The "chapels" are not chapels at all, but mere monument stores. What is wanted is a real chapel, capable of being used for service, and forming a part of the ancient church, in the same way that Henry VII.'s chapel forms a part of it; only by such a one can the tradition of Westminster Abbey be carried on.

Mr. Somers Clarke and Mr. Pearson offer plans for a chapel to the south-east of the church, and entered from the south transept. We prefer Mr. Clarke's plan, which indicates more dignified elevations than Mr. Pearson's, which is too much cut up; but the principle of the two is the same, and we hope that if any addition to the church is made it may be in the direction indicated by them.

Another question which has engaged the attention of the Commission is that of the existing monuments.

Mr. Pearson, as might be expected from his antecedents, wants to turn out some of the monuments and to "restore" the church. Happily, so far he stands alone in that wish. The Dean, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, and especially the Archbishop of Canterbury, have so well put the true doctrine as to the value of Westminster Abbey as it is, that it can scarcely fail to be accepted by the Commission, and we have good hope that the restoring fiend will not be allowed to revel there in our time.



On the Guelph Exhibition.

THE Guelph Exhibition of the New Gallery demands briefer treatment at our hands than the more attractive and older subjects that preceded it during the two last seasons. It is doubtless an important historical collection, but no importance nor wealth of illustration can possibly impart to the Guelphs the attraction and romance that pertains to the Tudors and the Stuarts. No doubt the definite parliamentary control of the Hanoverian epoch has been against the growth or

manifestation of the strong individualism that so often characterized the earlier dynasties, but it may as well be frankly admitted that the Guelphs have not the fascination of their predecessors, and that in them morality was dull, and vice unrelieved by the lighter touches of a generous heart. The collection, too, being of a wider and more easily attainable kind, obviously suffers from a profusion of objects, and would be materially improved by a bold process of weeding. In another respect, also, there is a falling off. The catalogues of the Stuart and Tudor exhibitions were most interesting, and the latter especially was well worth preserving; but we cannot imagine any eager desire to retain this catalogue, helpful and necessary as it is as a mere adjunct to the show.

The bulky catalogue directs the visitor what to see, and where to see it. It commences with the pictures, which form so important a part of the exhibition, and these are divided into three classes.

With regard to the pictures, the west gallery is devoted to royalty; statesmen and commanders on the north; art, letters and science on the south. Commencing with the royal room, which contains ninety-one portraits (the last of which, a clever likeness of W. Wilberforce, is one instance of being misplaced), there are some excellent examples of Sir G. Kneller in Nos. 21, 24, 25. Princess Anne, daughter of George II., No. 30, is a clever picture by Netscher. Sir Wm. Beechey's portraits of Princess Amelia and Princess Mary, daughters of George III., Nos. 53 and 65, are charming in their freshness of colour and sweetness of expression. Two portraits of George IV. as Prince of Wales, Nos. 54 and 79, by Gainsborough and Hoppner, are interesting comparisons of the styles of these two artists. No. 67, the children of George III., is good in grouping and colour, and is a fine specimen of Copley. We cannot but admire the faithfulness of the nameless painter of No. 81, the Duke of Cumberland of evil fame. It is not often that the portrait of the fancy coincides with the portrait of reality. But if the visitor was told to search for the Duke of Cumberland's portrait, few could err; on the canvas most of the worst passions of which humanity is capable seem striving for expres-

sion. No. 85 is the celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert, by Gainsborough.

In the north gallery are a large number of portraits by Sir J. Reynolds, amongst which Nos. 122, 131, 132, 137, 143, 149, 160 are especially noticeable; there is also a sweetly refined face in the picture of Mrs. Sheridan, No. 167, one of the most pleasing portraits by Gainsborough in the exhibition. No. 165, Hon. Augustus Hervey, full length, and No. 178, a half-length of the Earl of Eldon, are fine works by the same artist. Three pictures of Lord Nelson, Nos. 133, 134, 144, by three painters, certainly convey widely different ideas of his appearance. Nos. 156 and 157 are interesting portraits of the Duke of Wellington in youth and age.

The south gallery has an attractive collection of the artistic, literary and scientific men and women of the period, but amongst so many it is only possible to select a few portraits for brief notice. Nos. 187, B. Franklin; 189, Sir J. Banks; 215, Sir W. Scott; 234, Mrs. Billington; 235, Samuel Foote; 252, Garrick and his wife; 262, Benjamin West; 269, Dr. Chas. Burney; 278, John Hoppner; 283, J. Wedgwood; and last, but not least in size or excellence, 245, Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse—the only fault of this fine picture is the extremely brown tone pervading it, a peculiarity noticeable in many of Reynolds's paintings.

In miniatures the exhibition is remarkably rich. There are no less than four cases, which are all worthy of careful examination. They contain a large number of the works of that prince of miniature painters, R. Cosway; there are also some charming heads of Shelley, Plimer, Robertson, Grimaldi, and others. Case I, in the north gallery, contains interesting specimens of Battersea enamels. In 1750 a manufactory of enamels was opened at York House, Battersea, by Stephen T. Janssen, afterwards Lord Mayor of London, and was carried on by him and his family until 1780, when the works were closed; consequently good specimens are becoming very scarce and dear. The only other manufactory in this country was at Bilston, in Staffordshire, and that also has been closed for many years.

The silver plate in Case G, west gallery, and Case N, north gallery, calls for no par-

ticular comment; Nos. 779, 827, 1222 are, perhaps, the most remarkable pieces.

Of relics there are a variety, formerly the property of crowned and uncrowned heads, amongst which may be noticed Nos. 461, silver salver, designed by Hogarth, and presented to Sir R. Walpole; 477, set of ivory chessmen, representing Hanoverian soldiers, given by the late King of Hanover to the Elector of Cassel; 841, Robert Burns's tumbler, with verses cut on it by himself; 856, part of silver gilt nécessaire of the Emperor Napoleon I., taken from his carriage at Waterloo; 886, Beau Brummel's sword; and Case L, containing relics of Nelson and Wellington.

In Case M, north gallery, and Case S, central hall, the visitor should examine a fine series of watches, specimens of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There are endless varieties of quaint forms and elaborate designs in repoussé, enamel and jewellery, many of them very highly finished, the watchmakers of those days bestowing more care on the cases of their watches than we do in the nineteenth century.

The central hall is filled with china, fans, furniture, and arms; and as the art of producing fine china was flourishing in these reigns, the exhibition might have been richer in the productions of Chelsea, Derby, Bow, Bristol, Worcester, Plymouth, etc. Of Wedgwood there are many beautiful pieces, and amongst them No. 1278 is a reproduction of the celebrated Barberine vase, of which Wedgwood, in 1790, made only fifty copies at fifty guineas each. No. 1279 is a trial copy previous to the subscription series being produced; and there are other fine vases in the case. In Case Q there are some small but choice pieces of the same ware, and on a screen at one side of the hall a fine collection of plaques and medallion portraits, the work of Wedgwood. Case V has a number of quaint pieces of historical china—it seems a curious way of perpetuating the memories of great people—as Queen Caroline mugs, or Lord Cornwallis teapots. In Case W are a few important pieces of Chelsea, Crown Derby, etc.; also a set of chessmen, No. 1503, after designs by Flaxman.

Amongst the furniture, No. 1625, a console table, formerly the property of Mrs.

Fitzherbert, with twenty-eight miniatures attached of celebrities of the period, is interesting; also No. 1628, Handel's harpsichord, on which he is reported to have composed many of his works, which contrasts curiously with our more modern pianos. Case T is filled with fan-leaves and old fans, some of which are decorated with religious or operatic music, others with portraits or various incidents.

The balcony now only remains to notice: its walls are hung with oil pictures of various celebrities, and also drawings and engravings; and a large collection of autograph letters, royal, political, naval and military, literary and artistic, scientific and dramatic, fill the cases. These are so numerous, that it is useless to attempt to describe them in this notice; they require careful inspection.

A number of coins and medals of the various reigns complete this interesting exhibition, for which the public owe a debt of gratitude to the exhibitors.



Richard Yngworth, the first Bishop of Dover.

BY REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

FEW realize the fact that Archdeacon George Rodney Eden, who was consecrated Bishop of Dover on October 18, 1890, is the fifth occupant of that Suffragan-See. It may therefore be useful to place upon record some particulars of the earlier Bishops of Dover.

The first prelate in this See was Richard Yngworth, or Ingworth, a Dominican. He was consecrated at London, in a small chapel within the vestibule of old St. Paul's Cathedral, on December 19, 1537, and he occupied the See of Dover until his death, in November, 1544.

Of Dr. Yngworth's earlier career very little is known. The Rev. Chas. F. R. Palmer, an indefatigable investigator of the early history of the Dominicans or Black Friars,

can discover little respecting it. Mr. Palmer believes that Yngworth entered the priory at King's Langley in his youth. When Thomas Cromwell was in power, Yngworth, in a letter to him, mentioned that all his own small property had been expended upon King's Langley Priory.

When he became Prior of that house of Black Friars we cannot ascertain, but we know that his active connection in work with a celebrated Dominican, John Hylsey, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, brought Yngworth into notice.

It is probable that Hylsey and he were of about the same age. At all events, they both received at the same time, from the Master-General of the Dominican Order, licence to take the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. That licence is dated July 5, 1525. In the following year Yngworth received permission to proceed to the degree of Doctor of Divinity.*

When John Hylsey was appointed Pro-

* For these facts I am indebted to the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer, who favoured me with the following information and transcripts: "The Dominican Order possesses its own privileges as to degrees, and admits only the Baccalaureus in Theologiâ (or Bachelor of Divinity), and the Sacra Theologiæ Magister, who enjoys by courtesy the title of Doctor of Divinity." From the Registers, at Rome, of the Master-General of the Order, Mr. Palmer made the following transcripts:

Registrum primum Vicarii Ordinis, Mag'ri Francisci Silvestri instituti xxix Julii, 1524, qui in Mag'rm Gen. electus est Junii 3, 1525, fol. 107.

Annus 1525.

Reverendo Patri Mag'ro Roberto de Milis provinciali [Angliæ] conceditur seu intimatur, quatenus habentur approbati infrascripti, ut possint promoveri, ad gradum magisterii, Frater Guilielmus Raschely, Joannes Madlen, Joannes Hogekeyn; ad baccalarium, vero Ricardus Yngwurthe, Joannes Vuode, Henricus Eglambi, Thomas Pendreth, Laurencius Brennes, Joannes Reginaldi, Robertus Buchanan, Joannes Pykerynge, Robertus Stone, Ricardus Chessam, Robertus Ellys, Thomas Charnoke, Guilielmus Sunadel, Joannes Hylsey, Guilielmus Cutes, Thomas Holt, Ricardus Merschal, Guilielmus Bryggys, Jacobus Dryver, Joannes Hopton; et licenciantur, ut ad dictos gradus possint promoveri in aliquâ Universitate, et accipere dictos gradus, premissis prius examine rigoroso per viros doctos, et de assensu provinciæ. [Dat.] v Julii, Romæ.

1526, anno ij.

Fratri Richardo Ingwurth, bacchalarario, conceditur, quod possit promoveri ad Magisterium in aliquâ Universitate, de assensu tamen Provinciæ . . . iiii . . . Augusti, Romæ.

vincial of the Black Friars in England, one part of his duty was to "visit" every house of Friars-Preachers in the kingdom. His principal agent and most active assistant in these visitations was Dr. Richard Yngworth.

Dr. Hylsey, as Provincial of this Order, and Dr. George Browne, Provincial of the Augustinian Friars, received a commission from King Henry VIII. to visit all the houses of their Orders, for the purpose of reducing them to obedience to the Crown. During the course of their visitation they came to King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, in May, 1534. Of this Priory Dr. Yngworth himself was the head. Through the courtesy of the Rev. C. F. R. Palmer I am enabled to print the formula in which Prior Yngworth framed his own and his brethren's acknowledgment of the royal supremacy. He wrote: "Ego RICARDUS INGERTH, Prior Conventus predicatorum Langley Regis, cum assensu omnium fratrum Conventus predicti, non coactus sed sponte, subscribo."* This act of subscription was done on May 5, 1534.

Its form is interesting as testifying that although the majority of legal documents spell his name as Yngworth, he himself wrote it "Ingerth," thus also showing us how he pronounced his name.

Dr. Yngworth accompanied his superior, Dr. Hylsey, upon most of his visitation tours, and on July 3, 1534, Hylsey sent him from Cardiff to Cromwell, the Secretary of State, with a letter, in which he wrote: "As to the matter of our Commission, Dr. Yngworth, the bearer, can inform you perfectly."

In that letter Dr. Hylsey narrates that he had gone in chase of two "Observant Friars" throughout Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall. Hylsey reached Bristol on June 9, to find that these friars had been let off by the mayor on the previous day. No doubt Yngworth accompanied him.

Certainly the activity, discretion, and aptitude for business displayed by Dr. Yngworth while thus assisting Dr. Hylsey had attracted the notice of various laymen of position; consequently, as soon as his chief was promoted to the Bishopric of Rochester, in 1535, letters were written to Cromwell re-

* *Rot. Claus.*, 26 Henry VIII., memb. 15 (14), dorso.

commending Yngworth as the best man for the office of Provincial of the Black Friars. Among those who thus recommended him were Thomas Bedyll (who wrote on September 15) and Sir John Russell, M.P. for Buckingham, afterwards created Earl of Bedford, who wrote from his seat at "Cheynes," in Hertfordshire, on October 13. A letter of commendation from the new Bishop of Rochester followed, but possibly his lordship retained the office of Provincial, as he did his headship of the Dominican Convent of Blackfriars, in London, until 1538. At all events, Dr. Yngworth was appointed Suffragan-Bishop of Dover two years after the time when these commendatory letters were written.

His consecration, at old St. Paul's, was conducted, under a commission from Archbishop Cranmer, by John Stokesley, Bishop of London; John Hylsey, Bishop of Rochester; and Robert Warton, Bishop of St. Asaph, on December 19, 1537. The official record of the ceremony states that five presbyters also assisted. They were: (1) Dr. Nicholas Wilson, Rector of St. Martin Outwich and, from 1542 to 1548, Prebendary of St. Paul's; (2) Richard Ewer, Rector of Hornsey and Vicar of South Weald, Essex; (3) Robert Hygden, Vicar of Northall, afterwards a Prebendary of St. Paul's; (4) Maurice Griffith, a Dominican, the Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester; and (5) John Long.

What work the Bishop-Suffragan did in the Diocese of Canterbury I cannot describe. One of his functions would naturally be the ordination of candidates for Holy Orders. It is, however, a very remarkable fact that records of ordinations are wholly lacking from the register of Archbishop Cranmer, now at Lambeth Palace. We must suppose that a separate register was kept for ordinations during Cranmer's primacy, and that such register has been lost.

On February 11, 1537-38, that is to say, about three weeks after his consecration to the Suffragan-See, the new Bishop received a royal commission to visit the Mendicant Orders throughout the kingdom. This would cause him to be actively employed away from the diocese of Canterbury. Three months later a royal mandate, issued on

May 5, 1538, required him to sequestrate all seals, all goods, and all ornaments (taking inventories of the whole), in the houses of Mendicant Friars which he visited.* As an example of the journeying thus entailed upon him, we may mention that he was on visitation at Gloucester in July, 1538, on the 27th and 28th of that month, having previously been at Bristol.

The Bishop of Dover remained Prior of King's Langley until that priory was dissolved in 1538-39. Although its net revenue was only £125 per annum, it was accounted the richest house of the Dominican Order or Black Friars in England. In 1539, immediately after the priory was dissolved, its site and all its landed property was granted by the King to the Bishop of Dover, who had been its prior. The grant was to last during the life of Bishop Yngworth unless he obtained ecclesiastical preferment worth £100 per annum, in which event the property of Langley Priory was to revert to the King.†

About the same time the rectory of Chiddingstone, in Kent, fell vacant by the resignation of Thomas Tybolde, and Dr. Yngworth, the Bishop of Dover, was collated to it by Archbishop Cranmer, on May 10, 1539.

As Bishop Yngworth never possessed any preferment connected with Canterbury Cathedral, we must suppose that his Kentish residence was at Chiddingstone Rectory, or one of his manor-houses near Wingham, and the Primate's Palace at Canterbury.

He assisted, in 1539, at the consecration of Dr. John Skip, Bishop of Hereford, on November 23.

We find him mentioned only once more as assisting at an episcopal consecration. When Dr. William Knight was consecrated to the See of Bath, at the Bishop of Bath's own chapel, in the Minorities, London, Richard Yngworth, Bishop of Dover, was one of the officiating prelates, on May 29, 1541.

In that year Archbishop Cranmer ap-

* *Vide* Lansdowne MSS., Codex 979, in the British Museum.

† Most of the property of Langley Priory was situated in Kent, and had formerly belonged to the great heiress Juliana de Leybourne. It included the manors of Ham by Sandwich, Preston and Elmstone by Wingham, Overland in Ash, Westgate in Birchington, Wadling in Ripple, and others.

pointed, for the first time, Six Preachers in Canterbury Cathedral, who were then called "the King's Preachers."

One of those thus appointed was a very good and learned man, Dr. John Scorey, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, of Chichester, and of Hereford, successively, a friend of Richard Yngworth, Bishop of Dover. Probably the Bishop may have suggested his appointment. In our lack of knowledge of the minutiae of Yngworth's life and character, we may venture to seize upon the fact of his friendship with Scorey as affording some criterion for our judgment concerning him.

In his last will Bishop Yngworth appointed Scorey to be his principal executor, and left this bequest: "To Maister Scorey to have th'ordre of all my bookes; he to take so many of them as be mete for him."

Scorey was a good classical scholar. He published translations of St. Augustin's treatises on (1) "Predestination of Saints" and (2) "Perseverance unto the End," and also of four treatises by St. Cyprian.

As Scorey was a native of Norfolk, and as Yngworth or Ingworth is the name of a Norfolk parish, near Aylsham, we may conjecture that this Bishop of Dover sprung from a Norfolk family, if he was not himself a native of that county, which he probably was. He died during the first week of November, 1544. His will was made on the second of that month, and it was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on November 18. The exact date was not known to Bishop Stubbs, who in his *Episcopal Succession* assigns Yngworth's death to the year 1545. Hasted, in his *History of Kent*, is much more inaccurate. In vol. ix., p. 529, he says that Thornden succeeded Yngworth in 1539; and in vol. xii., p. 55, he ascribes to Thornden the grant of Langley Priory lands, which was made to Yngworth in 1539. The truth is that Richard Yngworth was Bishop of Dover from December 19, 1537, until the beginning of November, 1544. A précis of his will is as follows:

"In the name of God Amen I Richearde by the tendre marcy of God Busshopp Suffragane of Dover . . . make my will and testament undre this forme . . . my boddy to be buried where it shall please God and myne executours to appoyncite it, to the whiche

place for my buriall there I gyue twenty shillinge . . . myne Executours to se my debte payde, the whiche doothe appeer in a bill to this my testament annexed . . . my saide executours . . . to gather upp my debtes, the whiche also doo appere in a bill to this my testament annexed . . . I bequeath to William Price twenty nobles . . . and to Maister Scorey to haue thordre of all my bookes, He to take so many of them as be mete for him And the resydwe to gyue to suche skollers as I haue brought upp as he shall thincke moste mete for them . . . to William Whitby my seruante twenty nobles . . . to Withm Dodes my seruante twenty nobles . . . to Harry Glocetour my seruante Five m'ke . . . to Robert Watnall my seruante for his wagis due at Xp'mas nexte, and to praye for me Fourty shillinge. Allso I gyue Richarde Churchgate to be founde to skoole till his frendes maye help him to some lyuyng Forty shillinge . . . to William Rusley above the debte that I owe him twenty shillinge . . . to oulde Nobbes and to Richarde Nobbes eche of them ten shillinge, Allso I forgyue John Wryte suche debtes as he shall owe me at Candlemas nexte whiche is above ten shillinge. Allso I will that sir Johñ Dogget shall haue thordre of all the Implemēte that I have lefte at my personage of Chedingstone, the whiche appearith in a bill yndented under thande of Johñ Heywarde maister Harpers seruante, to dispoase them as he thincke beste, And I will that sir Johñ Dogget shall haue a Fetherbedde w^t a bolster, Allso I giue to Father Partriche preest twenty shillinge and a fetherbedde . . . to Harry Basset twenty shillinge and a fetherbedde . . . to Richard Price my god soon one Cowe . . . to mother Hasillwood the beddered womañ in Langley three shillinge foure pence And I will y^t teñ shillinge be dyspoased emonges the poore people there, and oother teñ shillinge emonges the poore people in my paryshe at Chedingstone. The Resydue of all my goodes . . . I putt in thandes of myne executours, whome I ordeyn and make Maister Johñ Scorey, one of the kinge preachers in Canturbury, and William Price my s'uante . . . Beseching my good Lorde Russell the Lorde Privie seale to be good yn healping to them . . . And in testimony that this is my true will

. . . I subscribe my name . . . and sette my seale, this Seconde daye of Nouembre, in the yere of our Lorde God a thowsande five hoondred and foure and Fourty . . . Thies Witnes Johñ Forde keaper of my Lords grace Palace in Canturbury, Withm Rusley of Kinge Langley, Robert Watnall sir James Willsoñ, Henry Gloceter w oother . . .

"Proved at London, 18 November, A.D. 1544."



Architectural Studies in France.*

TIS not often that a book published some forty years ago is, for a first time, republished; but here is a welcome exception. Published in 1854, and keenly appreciated by the few, the late Mr. Petit's "Architectural France" has at last attained to a long-merited re-issue. It is substantially the same as the original work. Mr. Bell's labours have been chiefly directed to reducing in size some of the illustrations, to removing a few out-of-place drawings, to inserting some unused woodcuts prepared by the author, to adding a few foot-notes, and to the ever-praiseworthy but tedious task of making an index. The subjects of the studies are chiefly from Normandy, from the neighbourhood of Paris, Touraine, and Auvergne, and from the Gironde. The illustrations are of two characters, general sketches (which are just here and there rather woolly), and most carefully drawn and engraved architectural details. Not a few of the "bits" which are so patiently drawn by Mr. Petit are now of considerable value, for France, like England, has suffered sorely from the reckless restorer, before whose obliterating hand many a gem of the builder's art has altogether disappeared.

This volume, now so happily re-issued, although possessing much interest for the

* *Architectural Studies in France*, by Rev. J. L. Petit, M.A., F.S.A., with illustrations and drawings by the author and P. Delamotte. New edition, revised by Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A.. George Bell and Sons. Fscap. 4to., pp. xxxix., 402, with more than 260 illustrations. Price 15s.

tourist in France, especially for him who has the courage to eschew the beaten tracks, is of far greater value than to be used as a mere superior handbook, or as an artistic appendage to Baedeker or Murray. Mr. Petit was one of the first to fully appreciate the fact that the history of English architecture cannot be properly understood without an adequate knowledge of the foreign

The opening chapter, on the variety of French styles and their comparison with English architecture, possesses the rare merit of being absolutely free from redundancy of expression, and is clear, helpful, and convincing.

If the lover of architecture could only inspect a single town of France, he could hardly do better, certainly not in the Loire district,



PIER IN THE NAVE, NOTRE DAME, ÉTAMPES.



RESPOND, WESTERN ARCH OF CENTRAL TOWER, LOCHES.

sources from which so much of it was derived or evolved. He was probably, as Mr. Bell remarks in his introduction, actually the first architectural student to detect and to work out by pen, but more especially by pencil, "the peculiar position occupied by Norman architecture, and its actual historical connection with the complete Gothic into which it was merged."

than visit Étampes, with its four charming old churches—Notre Dame, St. Basil, St. Jules, and St. Martin. The blending of styles, and the diverse development of plan of these four churches, so closely contiguous one to the other, are delightfully full of teaching and beauty of detail. They are worthily treated by Mr. Petit both in plate and letter-press illustrations. A drawing of

the remarkable ornament on the capital of a pier in the nave of Notre Dame is here given (through the courtesy of the publishers), not only for its unique treatment, but because it has of late years practically disappeared and been reviewed in a contemptible spirit. In renewing our acquaintance with this old favourite, it is a special

eye meets points of combination, and details rich in quaintly unexpected but effective ornament that rivet the attention, and make the ungifted admirer covetous of a draughtsman's best gifts. The central tower rests on four round-headed arches of three square orders. The respond of the western arch is enriched more effectively. Its remarkable



FONT, LOCHES.

pleasure to find how worthily and thoroughly the exquisite carving of the choir capitals of St. Nicholas, Blois, are treated.

In the next chapter particular attention is paid to the little-visited and picturesquely situated town of Loches, in Touraine, the great church of which is specially rich in architectural graces and peculiarities. Turn which way you will, the

Romanesque treatment is clearly shown in the subjoined woodcut.

The circular font, also at the west end of the nave, with its bold designs in square panels, comes out well in these drawings, and is thus brought before us in its true character far more effectively than by any verbal description.

The fifth chapter treats of the geometry of

vaulting and the Angevine style ; it includes some delightful drawings of the church of Angers. The next section relates chiefly to domed churches, such as those of Perigueux, Le Puy, and the noble example at Angoulême ; drawings of the interior of the domes of St. Paul's and of St. Mark's, Venice, are also introduced by way of comparison. The

and general sketches, we give a north-east view of the fine church of Langrune, near the sea-coast, north of Caen. Its lofty central tower and spire give it a pre-eminence among the churches of that district. The earliest parts of this church belong to the twelfth century ; much of it, however, is of the thirteenth century, whilst the upper part



CHURCH OF LANGRUNE.

churches of the Touraine district, and of Poitiers, Vienne, Charente, Gironde, and the Pyrenees, are afterwards fully illustrated. A special section is devoted to the Barret-roofed churches of Central and Southern France. The tenth chapter deals with the more familiar examples to be found on the Seine and in Normandy.

As a good example of Mr. Petit's rapid

of the tower and spire are of the fourteenth. Although the pinnacles and spire lights have disappeared, and the upper part of the spire is slightly truncated, the general effect is very fine. "The jambs of the belfry arches are clustered with shafts, the architraves richly moulded, and the capitals and cornices delicately sculptured with foliage. The spire also is pierced with foliated openings, giving

it an air of great lightness at a distance." The architectural student visiting Normandy could not, we are sure, do better than give close study to the interior of this belfry and spire, in which great strength is combined with exceptional thinness of material, thereby producing peculiarly graceful effects.

The volume concludes with chapters on Roman work and on modern style. Would that Mr. Petit could come to life to rewrite this last chapter, and to shame our modern renovators out of their deeds of evil. Much of the mischief of needless restoration has, it is true, been checked; but wealthy and crass endeavours are still being made from time to time to spoil the historic tale of some of the noblest ecclesiastical fabrics left to England, as, for instance, the recent energetically-pushed proposal to clap a new tower on the Abbey of Selby!

This book is delightful from beginning to end. We cannot too heartily thank the publishers for the treat they have given us at so reasonable a price. It is right that this book should be reproduced, not only as a treat for all lovers of architecture, but as a memorial to a man who was worthy to stand by Rickman and Willis as one of the pioneers in the history of mediæval architecture, and who exercised no little influence for good in checking the craze that at one time possessed England, when it was thought orthodox to believe that orthodoxy and Gothic revival would stand or fall together. Here is a pregnant sentence from the author's preface, much needed in 1854, and with it we conclude:

"As to the religious view of the subject, that may be shortly disposed of. Whatever style we choose, if we work in a Christian spirit, we shall Christianize it; if in a pagan, we shall paganize it. There can be no necessary connection between pure doctrine and pointed arches; and I cannot conceive how the introduction of a straight lintel is to undermine the principles of our faith."

ROACH LE SCHONIX.



The Recent Discoveries near Boston, U.S.A.

By JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

IN the *Antiquary* for November of last year (*ante*, vol. xx., p. 229), I gave a summary of the views put forward by Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass., who claims to have discovered definite indications leading to the solution of many of the most vexed questions as to the early voyages of exploration along the coast of the United States.

As some of these voyages were undertaken by Englishmen, and most notably of all the celebrated voyage of John Cabot and his Bristol crew in 1497, when the continent of North America was first seen by Europeans since the voyages of the Northmen in the tenth to the fourteenth centuries, the subject has a definite interest for Englishmen, who ought to remember that the discovery and colonization of North America was due almost entirely to the energy and enterprise of their ancestors and fellow-countrymen of three centuries ago, and that the history of North America owes to England and to Cabot all that Central and Southern America are supposed to owe to Spain and to Columbus, viz., the opening up of these continents to modern civilization, settlement, and commerce.

Many circumstances tend to prove that this opening up of the whole western hemisphere at the close of the fifteenth century was primarily founded on the knowledge of the earlier Icelandic discoveries at the close of the tenth century, which resulted in the founding of colonies which lasted at all events until the last recorded voyage from these countries to Iceland in 1347. Only eighteen men returned to Europe on that voyage, and what number of their compatriots they left behind, or what became of this residue, we are not told. From the mass of Norse traditions still remaining among the Indian tribes, as detailed in Chas. G. Leland's *Algonquin Legends of New England*, it seems probable that a fusion took place between the Norse settlers and the Indians; the opinion expressed by Leland that the legends were derived indirectly

through the Esquimaux not being, in my estimation, adequate to explain the very close and vivid resemblance between the Indian legends and their Norse prototypes.

It is of this last colony, or of the mixed race to which it may have given rise, that Professor Horsford claims to have found what he considers as undoubted traces, in the form of the remains of wharves, docks, dams, etc., which according to his theory were used in carrying on an extensive timber and fishing industry. Across the Charles River at Watertown is a weir, at the head of tide-water, and of the construction of this weir no record can be found: or rather the accounts of the earliest settlers seem to show that it was there before the country was settled in the seventeenth century. At the mouth of each tributary he finds a dam and pond, and from the smaller streams carefully cut canals and ditches lead into what must at one time have been trackless forests. The use of these elaborate arrangements was, he says, for the collection and transportation of the valuable mōsur wood, that is, the burrs or large knobby excrescences that grow on the trunks of certain trees, especially oak, and which consist of hard, finely-grained wood, out of which various objects of use and ornament were made, especially *mazers*, or wooden goblets, so highly prized in ancient times, and mentioned as precious heirlooms in the *Lord of the Isles* and by Spenser and Ben Jonson, and which are supposed to have obtained their name, mazers, from the mōsur wood of which they were made.

These blocks of wood, being first trimmed to reduce their weight and size, would be rolled down the hill to the nearest ditch or canal, along which they would be floated to the stream. At the mouth of the stream they would be stopped by the dam there, and sorted, then allowed to float down the main river, to the great dam at Watertown, to which ships could come at high tide. The theory advanced by Professor Horsford is extremely ingenious: the main question that arises is whether this timber trade was ever sufficient to warrant the construction of so many dams, canals, ditches, walls, etc.

Professor Horsford finds in one place "an admirable canal, walled on one side for 1,000 feet, along the west side of Stony

Brook, in the woods above the railroad." A photograph of this or a similar canal shows a slight excavation with a considerable wall of rough boulders on one side, looking at first sight much like the dry ditch of a fortification, and apparently running up-hill; this may, however, be an effect due to the photograph. In a more settled district the same appearances would be taken to denote a bridlepath along the side of a hill, with a retaining wall to prevent earth falling from the hillside above.

As intimated in my previous communication, Professor Horsford finds in the remains at Watertown (which include an amphitheatre, docks, and wharves, besides the great dam already alluded to), the site of the lost city of Norumbega, described with so much circumstantiality in David Ingram's relation of his two years' journey through North America from Tampico to Norumbega, which he represented as a sort of Northern Eldorado or Manoa, and so started the quest for this golden city, a quest in which even Sir Humphrey Gilbert joined, as is shown by the title of one of the narrations of his disastrous voyage, printed in Hakluyt. Other seekers of the same phantom city, the account of which appears to be founded on what the narrator had seen or heard of in Mexico, were Champlain in 1607, and Captain John Smith in 1614.

Ingram's return to England was effected by his hearing of a French ship which was in a bay not far distant, at the mouth of the river on which this great city stood. He calls the river Gugida, or Guinda, which De Costa identifies with the River St. John, flowing into the Bay of Fundy, which river Champlain found in 1607 to be called Ougigondi, corresponding to Ingram's Gugida. This identification, if sustained, would seriously conflict with Professor Horsford's location of Norumbega at Watertown, which involves the placing of Ingram's embarkation on the French ship at a point not far from the modern Boston. Professor Horsford calls many old maps to witness to the truth of his identifications; but a minute and careful study of these evidences only shows the author of this notice that there is little or nothing to be proved from the old maps of America, except that the most hazy notions

prevailed as to the identity and order of the various points noticed by different explorers. These maps show for the most part that their compilers had the greatest difficulty in making new discoveries fit in with preconceived notions; and this view can well be illustrated by considering the identifications proposed by Professor Horsford.

Before proceeding to examine the testimony of the maps regarding the position of Norumbega, we will, however, consider another point of perhaps greater interest. It is well known that before Columbus first saw the American Continent in 1498, John Cabot, sailing from Bristol in the *Matthew*, discovered the North American Continent on June 24, 1497, or possibly a day or two later. The actual land he first saw is supposed to have been the northern part of Newfoundland, and on the evening of the same day he saw an island called by him St. John, probably Belle Isle. He then coasted north-west, along the Labrador coast, which he must thus have discovered almost immediately after passing Belle Isle. In Cabot's map of 1544, the point of his landfall, "prima terra vista," is marked at Cape Breton. This, however, is not in agreement with other known facts, and was probably a sort of counter-claim to the Portuguese assertions that they owned these coasts by right of discovery, and by virtue of their being supposed to be east of the line proposed by Pope Alexander VI. and altered by the treaty of Tordesillas.

On the map of Lok, 1582, we find the inscription "J. Gabot, 1497." The figures forming this date are written across the peninsula which terminates at Cape Breton; in fact, they occupy precisely the same relative position as the words "prima uista" of the Cabot map of 1544. The name J. Gabot has necessarily to be written near another part of the coast, in fact, along the south coast of an island called Norumbega, formed by a large southern mouth of the St. Lawrence. This large inlet appears in many other maps, and is frequently associated with the name Norumbega, either as that of a country, a city, or both, while sometimes the same name is applied to the river itself. Instead, however, of forming an outlet for the St. Lawrence, this inlet is usually repre-

sented as forming the mouth of a separate river, often formed by the union of two rivers, near the junction of which the city of Norumbega is marked (maps of Wytfliet, 1597, Mercator, 1569). The river is regarded by Professor Horsford as always denoting the river Charles, and the town or city as denoting the remains he finds at Watertown. To the eastward of the mouth of the river, and just under the words "J. Gabot" on Lok's map, there is an M-shaped double-indentation of the coast, which Professor Horsford takes to be intended to indicate Cabot's landfall and Salem Harbour. Whatever this "M" may indicate, it is tolerably certain that Cabot's and Lok's maps were intended to indicate Cape Breton as the locality of Cabot's first sight of land, and that this latter really occurred near the Straits of Belle Isle, at the northern point of Newfoundland. We cannot but think, then, that Professor Horsford is completely mistaken in connecting Cabot's landfall with Salem Neck; we will now see what evidence the maps have to offer as to the site of Norumbega. Tracing the delineation of the large inlet or river in the various old maps of North America, many of which will be found in Kohl's *Discovery of Maine* (Collections of the Maine Historical Society, second series), and scattered promiscuously through Justin Winsor's elaborate but bewildering *Narrative and Critical History of America*, we find this remarkable inlet doing duty for two and possibly three or four important geographical features.

In the Verrazano map in the museum of the Propaganda, at Rome, we find the *R. das Gammas*, which, from its position, may be a recognition of the Bay of Fundy, or even of the Canso Strait between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, or, perhaps, a confusion between the two. The first hypothesis is supported by Homem's map of 1558; while Wytfliet plainly marks the Canso Strait, but gives it the name of *Golfo de los Gammas*. In later maps, such as the Mercator of 1569, a precisely similar inlet, with numerous islands within and around its mouth, seems to mark the Penobscot, while the "archipelago" immediately to the west of it indicates the Kennebec, the mouth of which was marked as a large bay long before the river itself was discovered. On the Mercator map this is

referred to as the archipelago of Estevan Gomez. These features are shown on the maps of Smith (1614) and Montanus (1671), which also show beyond all dispute that the river with many islands, with which the name of Norumbega is associated in Mercator's and many other old maps, is really, as we have stated, the Penobscot, and that the archipelago is the mouth of the Kennebec, though not recognised as such by either of these geographers.

The name Norumbega, as a country, is applied with great elasticity. It is variously applied to the immediate neighbourhood of Nova Scotia, and to vast tracts of country stretching, in some cases, as far as Virginia. But in its more definite sense it always includes the country east of the Penobscot, and in many cases is bounded by that river. Even if we take it in the sense in which it was sometimes used, as a synonym of New France, we must yet restrict it to the country north of the latitude of the mouth of the Kennebec, where the boundary of New France is drawn officially in La Hontan's map of 1683-90, far to the north of "Baston." Hence Professor Horsford's contention, that Norumbega and New France both included the Charles River, falls to the ground, even if we could admit his suggestion that the largest inlet on the North American coast, with the sole exception of the St. Lawrence, is intended on the old maps to mark the tiny river Charles.

The inlet of which we have all this time been speaking, and a prominent cape, which is usually assumed to denote Cape Cod, form the two most prominent objects, on the old maps, between Florida and Cape Breton. Immediately south of this cape is often shown a "Chesapioc Sinus," and no place appears to be assigned to New York Harbour. Yet it is almost certain that the beautiful bay, river, and lake three leagues in circuit, described by Verrazano, after coasting 100 leagues to the north-eastward of his landfall in 34° N. lat., were New York Harbour and the mouth of the Hudson. This early discovery of the Hudson without any corresponding representation on the maps has led some to suppose that the large inlet above described may have been intended to do duty for the Hudson as

well as for the Penobscot, and that the cape may also embody Cape Hatteras and Sandy Hook. If we did not think that these two features, the inlet and the cape, were sufficiently burdened already, we would say also that they might be founded partly on descriptions of the eastern end of Long Island and of Narragansett Bay, which latter is also described by Verrazano as a beautiful harbour, opening to the south, in the parallel of Rome, the entrance widening out into a great bay twenty leagues in circuit, containing five islands. This narrative of Verrazano's is applied by Professor Horsford in such a way as to make Verrazano land on or near Cape Cod instead of in lat. 34° N. In short, Professor Horsford, who has the implied adhesion of the American Geographical Society, places the locality of nearly every important event in the discovery of America in the short stretch of coast between Cape Cod and Cape Ann—that is to say, in the immediate vicinity of his beloved Boston. To do this involves the reading of a stretch of 1,000 miles of nearly east and west coast-line on the old maps as representing about seventy miles of almost directly north and south actual coast-line; and the identification of an immense river flowing southwards with a comparatively insignificant stream, whose general direction is eastwards.

With regard to the further identification of his discoveries with the Vinland of the ancient Northmen, we feel that he is on safer grounds. Yet, when he places the Hóp of the Sagas at Boston, we cannot but feel that he is straining the text, which obviously describes both Hóp and Straumfjord as beyond Furdstrand, or Cape Cod. The only records we have of the actual landing of the Northmen, on their earlier voyages north of Cape Cod, are such as record disaster and repulse by the natives: and it seems much more probable that Rhode Island, rather than Massachusetts, contains the site of the settlements of Leif Erikson and Thorfinn Karlsefne. The identifications proposed over fifty years ago by Rafn are in themselves highly probable, and the more they are examined, the more convincing they appear, which is not the case with the new readings of the Sagas proposed for our adoption by Professor Horsford. This gentleman asserts that he follows the course of the

explorers from the indications contained in the Sagas, until he can identify the very spot on which they landed, and point out the site of their houses, although he himself shows that such changes have taken place in the shore-line that the peninsula of Boston has doubled in size; while the Charles River between Boston and Cambridge has changed from a land-locked lake into a very ordinary-sized river. The Hóp of the Icelandic discoveries might, as far as the Saga description is concerned, apply to many places along the coast of America; and has, indeed, been claimed for Yarmouth (Nova Scotia), for Boston, for Narragansett Bay—and might even be applied to New York Harbour. But taken in conjunction with the other points of the narrative, and especially its position not far south or south-east of Furdstrand (the outer shore of the Cape Cod peninsula), we think that there is no place which so well corresponds to the description as Narragansett Bay; in fact, it might be said that there is no other place that corresponds at all.

It must not be understood from the above that it is necessary to deny to Professor Horsford the credit of having made a discovery; and every archæologist must recognise the value of such researches, and desire to encourage him by all means to persevere in his investigations; but it is not safe to assume that the city or seat of industry, of which he has apparently discovered the remains, corresponds to any of the known names to which we are at a loss to assign an exact geographical position: and consequently, having made these discoveries, he has now a further field of research open to him, in order to find out what is their true import and signification. In carrying out this further investigation, it is to be hoped that he will remember that although Boston has played an important part in American history, yet all American history does not centre around Boston and its immediate neighbourhood.



Cympanum at Elstow.

By GEORGE BAILEY.

PROBABLY there are few persons who visit the picturesque and interesting town of Bedford who do not strain a point and walk also to Elstow, attracted thither by the fame of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. As Stratford-on-Avon is to Shakespeare so is Elstow to Bunyan. They would like to see the house in which he was born; but a glance at the cottage which claims to be that place is a disappointment, for it never could have been his; it must have been built long after his time. Nevertheless, there are simple souls



who believe in it. I know of a man who has somewhere carefully wrapped up as a treasure a bit of the wall of this cottage, which was given to him by his father, who had been at considerable pains to extract it by the aid of a penknife. The same person told me that Bunyan's idea of the wicket-gate was suggested by that old doorway in the west end of the north aisle, which still has its original oak door and ironwork; in this there is a postern-gate, through which it is said John Bunyan passed in and out, when, as a boy, he was a chorister in the fine old church; and there is really nothing improbable in the story. It is not, however, of Bunyan's association with Elstow that I wish to write—engaging theme though it be, but

of a curious sculpture which may be seen over the north entrance, representing our Lord in majesty. He is seated within an aureola or *vesica piscis*; the right hand is raised in the attitude of blessing, and the left supports a book—the Gospels—which rests on the left knee. On the right and left are two other seated figures, probably St. Peter and St. John, according to the Rev. S. R. Wigram, M.A., to whom we owe the interesting *Chronicles of the Abbey of Elstow*. The figure on the right is holding the keys, and Mr. Wigram says that there is a cruciform nimbus around the head of the central figure; this seems to have weathered away, and the keys are not now easy to make out; but this is doubtless a correct statement, as it agrees with similar representations elsewhere. If this beautiful old sculpture was cut in the latter part of the tenth century, or early in the eleventh, as there appears good reason to believe, it is not surprising that some of its details have suffered from the effects of time. When I saw it first the impression was very strong upon me that the style of the work was very much like that in that priceless and beautiful work the Benedictional of St. Æthelwold,* which I had seen at Chatsworth; and on refreshing my memory of that work, by consulting the fine copies made of that manuscript in vol. xxiv. of *Archæologia*, I feel convinced that this old stone must owe its origin to that period. The draperies and the general character of the work are almost identical; it will be obvious enough if comparison be made with the sketch which accompanies these remarks. The boss-like character of the right shoulder and the elegance of the folds and the multiplicity of them in the draperies are all eminently characteristic of Anglo-Saxon MSS. The semicircular arch is also another characteristic, even though this particular arch may not be of the same date as what it encloses.

* This Benedictional was written for Æthelwold in England during the time he was Bishop of Winchester, between the years 963 and 984, by Godemann, who was afterwards Abbot of Thorney about 970.



Discovery of the Register and Chartulary of the Mercers' Company, York.

By REV. CHARLES KERRY.

(Continued from p. 30, vol. xxiii.)



ON Wednesday, on the morrow of the Epiphany of our Lord, 1512, Mr. Thomas Shawe, "clericus," was elected master or warden of the Hospital for life in the room of Mr. Robert Wilberfosse, last master, now deceased. At the same time the next presentation to the chauntry within the s^d hospital was given to John Norman, merchant, for one life only.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Master, 1513.

Thom. Abney and Tho. Kytchen, *Constables*.

John Rasyng,
John Norman,
Rob^t Wylde,
Ric. Harbottell, } Searchers.

Will. Jameson,
Ric. Plompton,
Jacobus Thorne,
Rob. Makblath, } Masters of the Pageants.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Master of the Guild,

1514.

Will. Kirke,
John Marshall,
John Ellys,
Rob^t Jamys, } Masters of the Pageants.

JOHN NORMAN, Master, 1515.

Thomas Thornton and Ant. Midelton, *Constab^l*.

John Wedderall,
Thom. Burton,
Will. Barker,
Pet. Ja^ckson, } Searchers.

John Wedderall,
Wills. Barker,
Thom. Burton,
Joh. Jameson, } Pageant Masters.

Members admitted: William Hey, girdler, "*frater ad Preces*," etc.

The first time this term occurs.

Among some memoranda on the last cover of the volume we have:

"Rog^r Ffaver brod^r at prayrs res.

iijs. iiij^d. and q^r," and "John of Lye at p^{ay}rs."

Are these the brethren who were bound by oath to say five Pater Nosters, five Aves, and a Credo daily, or forfeit half a pound of wax to the hospital?

In the second year of John Norman's rule (1516) new pageant masters were chosen, viz.:

Christoph. Conyers,
Henry Chambre,
John Hogson,
Ralph Harbottell.

PAUL GILLO^r, Alderman, Master, 1517.

Will. Newton,
James Shawe,
Peter Robynson,
Joh. Wath, } Pageant Masters.

In Paul Gillour's second year (1518) Thom. Abney, Thom. Jameson, John Thomson, Rob^t Bekkyng^{am}, appear to have been both searchers and pageant masters.

THOMAS BURTON, Master, 1519.
Ralph Langley and W^m Man, *Const.*

Ralph Langley,
John Ellys,
Tho. Thornton, } Searchers.
Thom. Cutte,

John Wath,
John Shawe,
Ric. Cossall,
Joh. Metcalfe, } Pageant Masters.

In Burton's second year of office (1520) the officials remained the same.

JOHN RASYNG, Master, 1521.

The number of brothers present at his election, thirty-five.

John Hogeson and Christoph. Conyers, *Const.*

John Aldecorn,
Ricus. Glewe,
Christoph. Kidd,
Rob^t Hall, } Pageant Masters.

The officials were the same in Rasyng's second year of office.

PETER JACKSON, Alderman, Master, 1523.
Peter Robynson and Brian Lorde, *Const.*

John Hogeson,
Will. Man,
Ant. Aleyn,
Xpof. Conyers, } Searchers.

Next follow the particulars of two assessments; the first of which was made in 1523.

Appended to the first is the following memorandum:

"M^d. That M^r Jakson received of M^r Norman and M^r Rasyng v^{li}. (s. in tot. : xxxv^{li}. inserted underneath) whereof he paid to low (M^r. Low) the custom^r of Hull for his labo^r of shipping of woll and ffell iiij^{li}., and also he paid to Cornwell vj^s. viij^d. y^r of, and so remanes in the hands of ye seid M^r Jakson xiiij^s. iiij^d."

Also the seid M^r Jakson of y^e som aboue wreten to S^r Thomas Aynys, Knyght x^{li}. iiij^s. And to M^r Norman and M^r Burton, iiij^{li}. Sm. of allowanc^s, xxxv^{li}. and so clere"

The Register of the guild is broken in two by the insertion of the *Chartulary*, which extends from folio 16 to folio 147, immediately after the second year of Thomas Darby's rule, *i.e.*, 1495. The register is resumed on folio 155, and ends on folio 165. The transcripts of the deeds are arranged locally under the headings of the streets in which the property lay. They are of inestimable value to the York topographer, genealogist, and historian, and ought to be published in extenso.

On folio 135 is the charter of Edward III., dated February 16, 1358.

On 135^b another royal charter, dated June 6, 33 Edward III.

On folio 136 another royal charter, dated February 12, 1371.

On folio 137^b charter of Richard II., dated February 11, 1397.

On folio 138^b charter of Henry VI., July 12, 1430.

On folio 147^b Wills of Thom. Kirk (1446) and John Butterfield (1520).

On folio 148 a receipt for certain chantry revenues from Rob. Manne, collector, of all the rents and fermes of late belonging to the chauntries, guilds, etc., in Yorke and the neighbourhood, dated December 20, 2 Edward VI.

Another receipt from Rob. Watts, collector of chantry rents for Arthur Dakyns, for the sum of £3 19s. 2d.

"For half yerres ferme of the £ s. d.
Trinite in Fossgate" 3 6 8

Sir Rafe Bulmer's chantry 10 0
Certain obits in Crux Church, 2 6

Dated last day of November, Anno Philip (1) and Mary (2).

On folio 148^b follows the inventory of

goods belonging to the altars of the Hospital of Holy Trinity. The inventory is in Latin: it specifies (inter alia):

A chalice of silver and a paten with the image of the Holy Trinity therein, both weighing 18½ ounces.

Six vestments, one of which is powdered with "flour de lyce"; another of Bourd Alexander Rayed; another of Blue "Bukesyn" powdered with stars of gold; another of Red Burd Alexander; another of Black silk powdered with birds of gold. Another vestment is mentioned depicted with the xii. Apostles.

Two altar-cloths with two curtains of the Passion for time of Lent.

A canopy with three crowns "de auricalto" with a pix of the same metal, with one "Flameolo" called a "Ple'saunce," with iiij. knoppes of silver and gilt ("De auricalto," probably *latten*, or of some mixture made to resemble gold. "Flameolo," a hollow metallic hand stove, probably heated by a small lamp within, for warming the hands of the priest when chilled during the celebration).

An image of the Holy Trinity in a tabernacle.

An image of St. Mary.

An image of St. George.

A table of St. Erasmus (where probably might be seen the principal events of his life depicted by small figures in low relief).

Ornaments of the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr (inter alia):

A chalice and paten of silver gilt, weighing 13¼ ounces.

A vestment of Bourd Alexander checkered of white, with alb and apurtenances.

Another vestment of red sage with apurtenances.

Do. of red Bourd Alexander, with the orfray of green Bourd alisaunder (Dr. Rock states that Burd Alexander was a silken web in different coloured stripes. In Arabic, "bord," to this day, means a striped cloth, chiefly obtained from Alexandria—hence the name).

Ornaments of the altar of St. John Baptist (inter alia):

A chalice of silver gilt, with a paten of silver plain, weighing 15 ounces.

A vestment of "zalow sattan."

Certain altar cloths of Twyll.

A table of the coronation (of the B.V.M.).
A little bell.

M^d. Itm. gyfen by Elizab. Newton ij. alter clothes steyned w^t two curtyns of the same to the Heghe Alter with oure Lord syttyng on the Raynebowe, and the coronac'on of oure Lady the gronde of blewe."

Itm. To the altar of St. Thomas the Martyr, a new missal.

Itm. The chapell was thekyd iiij. q^{ar}ters y^r of lede in Ric. York tyme beyng meistre.

Itm. The table of alablaster at heghe alter in the chapell was made in Will. Tod tyme beyng meistre.

It. S^r John Fox gave to the chawmer of Seynt Thomas of Canterbury, Prest, a burden bed of waynscott and a bellus of waynscot over the bed.

It. He beqwitt to y^e hegh altar a vestment w^t grene birdes, a messe buke ane alter cloth w^t a white frontell, j. pare crewettis and ij. laton candillstyk.

Towards the end of the volume (folio 176^b) is a copy of the complaint of the merchants of the north to the king and his council against John Pickering, governor of the Fellowship of Mercers of the City of London (*vide Stowe's Survey of London*, p. 285^a).

The burden of the complaint was that the seid John Pickering did set "grevous and importable imposicyons, and chargies as it pleaseth hym, having no regard to their littell substaunce and porcyon upon the king's subjects, merchants of the north; and hath compelled the northern merchants to exhibit their cloth in places where he pleases, and not in the places accustomed, where it might be most to their profit, by the which the seid subjects be impoverished." And they desire the king by his letters missive to command John Pickering to cease such compulsions and impositions until such time as he shall be called before the king and his council to answer thereunto.

The Royal letter is dated 1478, and is addressed:

"To John Pykkeryng, oon of ye court-maisters of this oure Reaume hauntyng the parties of Fflaunders."

After stating the complaints preferred against him by the merchants of York, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough, and other places in

the north parts, it enjoins that from henceforth he shall demean and entreat the said mercers "in those parts beyond the sea with all favour and honesty according to the said ancient customs, so and in such wise as they have no cause to complain eftsoons" until he can prove before the King and Council why they should not be so treated, etc.

"Given at our palace at Westminster, 12 November, 1478."

One of the last items in this most interesting and valuable MS. is the copy of a remonstrance sent by the merchants of York to the Abbot of Fountains. The writing seems to have been the work of the scribe who penned the Register in 1503, and this, no doubt, is about the date of the Remonstrance.

"To ye rewend fader in god thabbot of fountayns.

"Rewend fader in god, we comand vs to you where it is so y^t we vnd'stond yat ye occupy byeng and selling lede (lead) and oy^r marchandise as a ffree m'chaunt contrary to godde lawis and mans, ye beying a spiritual man and of religion, and so yo^u occupyeng is grett damage and hurte to vs m'chands in yiez p'tiez (these parts), wherefore we will desire you to Sursee (cease) and leve such byeng and selling of m'chandise, so y^t we have noo forder causez to complayn vs, or els we be disposed to complayn to my lorde tharchbisshop, and oy^r of ye King's counsell in yiez p'tiez for remedy than to be hadd, or els we porpois to complayn to ye King's grace, which so to do we wold be right sory that ye shuld gif vs such causez of complaynt, desiryng you, y^rfore, to surcese and leve such byeng and selling as ye will haue our lovez and servicez, and that we may have answer by ye bringer herof by writyng, and you Jhu ps've you. Writtyn at York ffirst day of Jun.

"By yo^r own (coy^r?) littill powers maist^r and feliship of merchaunds of ye Cite of York."

Several memoranda are scribbled on the last cover of the book, some of which are as follow:

It. Robert Dayll intryd a Brod^r in John Byrkhed (time). Fine vi^s. viij^d. res: in hand xx^d. and xx^d. zerle (yearly).

It. Mayd Thomas Johnson of bedell (Bedale) and Janet (members) res: xl^d.

It. ff^r Robert Wylberffos, preyst, c^s (?). (He died in 1512.)

It. Rog^r Wylb^rfosse and Kathyn his wyff for xx^d.

It. John Bentam, shipman, vj^s. viij^d. to pay xx^d. in hand, and tod^r (the other) zerly eft^r.

It. Dan John Burton, abbot of Jyffes (Jervaulx), vi^s. viij^d.

It. John Leyke, shipman.

Thomas Awmor and uxor eius in Thyrrsda mⁿ.

S^r Thomas Bottere, prior of Kyrkhome.

My lorde abot of Bylande.

My lorde abot of ffontuns a noder chobyll.

Itm. Here (Harry) Atkynson and M^rgyt (Margaret) ssor. vi^s. viij^d. to pay *ton affe* (the one half) in hand and tod^r ye zer eft^r.

S^r Rawffe Bygode and uxor eius.

It. Latyn to John Thomsson tayllzor y^e house y^t Stoubs wyffe had for vj^s. viij^d. ye zer—entered at 23 Oct.

(Concluded.)



Old Private Deeds amongst the Public Records.

By W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.

ANYONE who gives the subject consideration will see that the numerous dealings of the Crown in times past with the estates of private individuals and religious bodies must have brought among the State muniments a number of title-deeds of the highest value to the legal antiquary, the genealogist, the topographer, and, in a measure, to the historian. The first volume of a calendar to these deeds has just been compiled by the officials at the Public Record Offices, and contains abstracts of some 5,400 deeds of all descriptions, and including a few wills, valuable from their early date.

Until the concentration of the national archives during the present reign, these deeds, like other public records, were scattered in the different repositories: some in the Chapter House at Westminster, some in the office of the Queen's Remembrancer, some at the Tower, some at the Rolls Chapel, and some at the Land Revenue

Record Office. A large number, too, have been extricated within the last two or three years from the huge sacks of Chancery miscellanea, which are undergoing sortation.

The calendar is not one on which an interesting review can be compiled, but it teems with entries of interest to the classes of persons before alluded to. As it possesses an index of names and places, these are easily found.

The form in which the calendar is issued—as a volume by itself, well printed on good paper—calls for some special remark, because it is a decided improvement on the old way in which the Record Office used to issue its calendars, viz., as appendices to the Deputy Keeper's Annual Reports. Nothing was more annoying to the searcher than this old system. A student who desired to obtain a complete calendar of a particular class of documents had frequently to purchase four or five of the Annual Reports to get what he wanted. Let us hope that all future calendars of our public records will appear in the form of the work under notice.



Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 37, vol. xxiii.)

To the Rev^d M^r Dring att that the
Rev^d M^r Withers in Hull.

[York postmark.]

A copy of a L^re from one of the Royal Hunters Dated Blyth 9th Dec^r. The van Guard of the Rebels marched out of Ashburn Saturday morn' one o'clock the P—r with the main Body, at 5 the Baggage at 7 to Leek—At 3 in the afternoon they march'd from Leek to Maclesfield to the number of 2000, I suppose they are marching back for Scotland, they are not 4000 fighting men, and are so miserably harrassed they soon Disperse.

York 12th Dec^r 1745

Dear Sir. Nothing but lies, and flat Contradictions are stirring in this Town the Intelligence we have one Day never fails to be falsified the next so that as to the Point of News the succeeding always destroys that

of the preceeding post. I must therefore only undertake to tell you the Lie of the Day and to give you great Caution ag^t trusting it. We thought the Acc^t of the Duke's taking possession of Swarston Bridge so well attested that no Doubt cou'd be made of the Truth of it, and yet you'll see it directly falsified by the Gazette; And yet if the Acc^{ts} of this Day be true the Gazette is far from it—On Tuesday we had certain Intelligence that the Rebels were at Stopford, the Duke at Knotsford; Yesterday D^r Topham sent his Ser^{vt} to Leeds and Wakefield who brought him three Letters expressly affirming that the Rebels were at Lancaster the Duke and his Army at Coventry—To Day D^r Sterne has a Letter from Pulleyn who is at Sheffield the Contents of w^{ch} contradict the last Acc^{ts} & are in Substance as follows—'Tis dated Tuesday 8 at Night and says that two Regim^{ts} of Horse were at Barnsley that night. That the Marshal was at Wakef^d on Sunday & then also—Hush at Leeds with four pieces of Cannon—S^r R. Winn's & S^r Jn^o Ramsden's Regim^{ts} 1000 at Sheffield L^d Higham's 500 at Rotherham—That the Rebels behave with great Cruelty and Insolence since they have been oblig'd to return—At Stopford on Monday they shot a Gentleman of that Town. Plundering Parties were ab^t Bakewell in the Villages ab^t 6 miles above Woodhead w^{ch} is within a few miles of Saddleworth neither of w^{ch} is above 16 miles from Sheffield; but the King's Horse are so near them they must retreat to their main Body—They are retarded by the Lancashire people & the Duke near them—By all acc^{ts} they are all'd to pieces by long Marches. On Tuesday morn they heard that Body were got to Manchester again but says afterw^{ds} that the did not get thither till afternoon. Sheffield is full of Manchester and Lancashire people terribly frightened. He dates a 2^d part of his Letter at 9 o'clock and says that an Express was just then come wth a Pacquet for M. Wade, the Bearer of w^{ch} says he came from Macclesfield on Monday night where the Bells were ringing & Quarters (or rather provisions) ordered for 15,000 men but that they always order for more than they have; that the People were going out to meet the Duke's Army; whose Foot are

all mounted & one P. a King's Messenger told him they wou'd be up with the Rebels on Tuesday night—He came from Chapel o' Frith at one & parted with P. there who was going on for Intelligence & to watch the motions of the Rebels—That the Rebels pass'd the River Mersey upon their Repulse (in what manner he does not say but I suppose from the Bridge being down) at Stopford at a Shallow, and that the strong and able ones carried over those that were weaker & not able to ford or wade it, on their Backs. This has at present the appearance of Truth & gains Credit, and will I hope before morning be confirm'd and join'd by some more favourable Circumstances such as the Destruction of the whole or most of their Army. Yesterday's North post inform'd us that the Garrison at Carlisle is decreas'd almost to nothing that one man has hang'd himself and another broke his neck by endeavouring to escape over the walls. That the Rebels in Perthshire are 3892 the particular Regm^{ts} of w^{ch} that Body is compos'd is in the Hands of some people but I have not seen the List, but I hear Lord John Drummond commands in Chief, but that not above 600 of his men were landed. They have 15 pieces of Cannon besides some few Field pieces and give out that they are determin'd to force Stirling Bridge to which place M^r Handasyde is gone to prevent their passage, not as I falsely told you in my last to Berwick. Last night the Centinel at Mickleg^t Bar ab^t 9 o'clock was fir'd at (as he has this day sworn before the Lord Mayor) from the House of M^r Selby near w^{ch} was found the wadding of the Gun—The men went to the House & insisted upon Searching but were refus'd, whereupon they [went be]hind the House and heard some voices say, we must get of or w[e shall s]oon be surrounded upon w^{ch} the man fir'd where he thought the vo[ices] came from & then I suppose wisely left the place—M^r Selby was sent to today and declar'd he knows nothing of the matter but proposes to give 5^l for a Discovery and there I imagin the Affair will end—I have just seen M^r Suger who has been at the Bar to see the Mark which the Bullet has made in the wall, w^{ch} is very conspicuous & about Foot from the Ground; so that by the man's

Acc^t that it whiz'd by [him] and I think touch'd his wig it must have been fir'd from a Chamber window or some place considerably higher than the Centinel.

I hope you'l have a good Acc^t out of Mickleg^t to Day for I have not seen your Sister to Day—My own Family is very well and that Part of it w^{ch} is capable of rejoicing does so to hear that you and M^r Garforth are well. I am D^r S^r

Your most obliged & obed. Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

One Perritt a plaisterer of this Town just come from L^d Malton's says that the Roads thro' w^{ch} the rebel Army flies is fill'd with dead that their Hast will not allow them to bury.

(To be continued.)



Sand-desks.

By ROBERT BLAIR, F.S.A.



N 1810 the Barrington School, in Bishop Auckland, was founded. In connection with it the following curious items are gleaned from an old account of Wm. Rainshaw, a well-known joiner, builder, and auctioneer of the time, a native of Bishop Auckland, and the father of Lady Armstrong :

| | | | |
|---|------|---|-----|
| To Sand Bords with desk | 13s. | | |
| each | ... | 1 | 6 0 |
| To 2 Rowlers for Leveling Sand | ... | 0 | 2 0 |
| To 2 Rowlers with Handles | ... | 0 | 3 0 |
| To Leveling old Sand Bord and putting new edges on | ... | 0 | 6 6 |
| To a New Sand Bord 11 ft. long with 3 Desks | ... | 1 | 2 0 |
| To painting Desks | ... | 0 | 3 6 |
| To a Rouler with handle of oak | ... | 0 | 2 0 |
| To a Rouler with handle grooved at end | ... | 0 | 1 6 |

These items refer to writing in sand, formerly in vogue, now an obsolete practice, said to have been derived from the Hindoos. The use of it in the Barrington School was for the first teaching of letters. The lowest class, the sixth, was called the *sand-class*;

the children had a bench behind them for resting, as they stood before a long desk, called the *sand-table*, about 12 feet long and 10 inches wide, with a small rim on each side. On this table was put some sand, which, by the application of a "rowler" of a peculiar form, was reduced to an even surface, with three lines in it, to direct the height of the letters. A card with letter A was placed before the child, and the finger was directed by the teacher to make the letter in the sand, and so on from letter to letter, until the end of the alphabet was reached. The sand-table was a favourite plaything. At the Barrington School the boys were taught to sing. The following is the copy of an old account still in existence for pitchpipes :

"Reced Nov. 12th, 1810, the sum of ten shillings, for 4 pitchpipes for the use of the Barrington School Boys by me

"W^m. REAH."

The pipes were set to the key-note of the psalm which they were about to sing.



Recent Discoveries at West Grinstead Church.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

SOME interesting discoveries have been made during the progress of the repairs now in hand at West Grinstead Church, Sussex, and which tend to prove that, although no mention is made in Domesday Book of any ecclesiastical edifice as then existing at West Grinstead, a church of considerable dimensions and dignity must have been erected soon after the Conquest. The present edifice consists of a nave and chancel, with a south aisle, tower and chapel, and it is now certain that the north wall of the nave, the south wall of the aisle, the lower part of the tower, and the east wall of the chancel, are all of Norman date. The north wall of the nave, having been stripped of its external plaster, reveals

herring-bone masonry and two small widely-splayed Norman lancets; the walling is extremely rude in construction, there being nearly as much mortar as stone in its composition. In the east wall of the chancel an aumbry, with circular rebated head, has been discovered, and an extremely curious entrance to the tower stairs has been re-opened under a half-arch of Norman work. The present floor of the church and the outside earth rise two feet at least above the ancient level, and in removing part of this the sill of the south entrance has been laid bare, showing that the doorway was extremely long and narrow, resembling in this the very early example at Bolney, also in Sussex. The base-moulds of the buttresses now revealed show that they were weathered in a superior manner, fit for the best class of ecclesiastical buildings. On the chancel roof being denuded of its plaster, a most interesting, and perhaps unique, feature was brought to light. This consists of a wooden lever, or balance, fixed to an upright post rising from one of the collars, resembling exactly the balances used at old wells to draw up buckets of water, and such as are still employed on the Continent; its use was probably to suspend the pix, and raise and lower it as might be required. On the north wall, immediately east of the present Perpendicular doorway, a large fresco of St. Christopher has been exposed, showing the saint in a river bounded by banks, on the dexter one of which is depicted a town with a church tower and spire, with flying buttresses, etc.; and on the sinister side the dwelling of the hermit, who also appears with his lantern, and clad in a fur cape. On removing the rector's pew, the lower part of a plain rood-screen was revealed, with the feet of the dividing mullions of the upper portion still remaining; at the same time the rood-beam was found doing duty for the sill of some seats. A full account of these discoveries, with illustrations of some of the most prominent features, will appear in the next volume of the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 24, vol. xxiii.)

YORKSHIRE.

MOXLEY NUNNERY: ST. JOHN'S WELL.



ABOUT a mile from the nunnery, at the corner of the wood called St. John's Wood, was formerly an ancient building, consisting of a small dome of stone and brick over a spring, well known in the neighbourhood as "St. John's Well." There is still discernible the remains of a causeway leading from the nunnery in the direction of this well. The water is reported to possess medicinal properties, and there is a large and convenient store cistern built on the east side, into which the water is admitted for the purpose of bathing.

It was much resorted to in the days of superstition, and there are still the remains of stone steps for the more easy descent thereto. Near the mouth which admits the water into the bath is a large stone, called "the wishing-stone," and many a faithful kiss has this stone received from those who were supposed never to fail in experiencing the completion of their desires, provided the wish was delivered with full devotion and confidence.

THORPARCH: ST. HELEN'S WELL.

It was usual for those who consulted the oracle at this well to make an offering there of a scrap of cloth. This was fastened to an adjoining thorn, which, being literally covered with pieces of rag, presented a peculiar appearance.

BRAYTON: OUR LADY'S WELL, OR THE FAIRY'S PIN WELL.

It was in the days of yore—a period as difficult to find in our chronologies as fairy-land in our geographies—that a buxom lass lived in Selby. She was but a serving-maid in a household, but she was good-looking, and attracted the notice of the lads of the town who were looking out for wives to preside over their households. She was a good

girl, too, hard-working, and kept her house clean and in good trim, which was noticed by the fairies, who thought to do her a good turn. There were many young bachelors who sought her hand in wedlock, some of whom she liked for one thing, some for another; whilst she utterly rejected several, there remained a few from whom she was unable to select one upon whom to bestow her hand.

In this state of indecision she one day strolled out for a walk, and came to Brayton Barf, a mile or two from Selby, an eminence standing solitary, and rising to a height of about 150 feet from the valley of the Ouse. Its slopes were overgrown by forest trees, and at the summit was a small pool of water, fed by a spring, which was visited by the young people of Selby on holiday occasions to drink of it, from a belief that it possessed some sort of virtue in love matters.

Joan, the young lass in question, had often been there before, and had enjoyed looking on the prospect spread around. On this occasion she felt a singular impulse to climb the hill, partly perhaps to drink of the water, hoping that it might enable her to come to a right decision in the matter of her lovers. She scrambled up the side, through the thicket and briars, and in process of time came to a soft plateau at the top, with the little pool of sparkling water in the middle. She had been thinking of her lovers as she came up, the one who came uppermost in her thoughts being Robin the Bowyer. She drank of the stream, saying:

"Oh, good fairy of the well, present to my mind in a dream the image of him who is destined to be my husband," and then she lay down and slept, and the vision appeared before her of Robin, dressed in festal array, and approaching her with a wedding-ring in his hand.

Brayton Barf was at this time the abiding-place of a tribe of fairies, who dwelt there in perfect harmony and in a constant round of pleasurable existence. They had noticed the ascent of the hill by Joan, whom they knew as a favourable specimen of her rough and somewhat savage race of mortals, and they determined to make use of her for certain purposes of their own. They understood the value of metal implements and weapons, but

were not able to smelt them for their own use, and they had to depend upon the inferior race for such metal articles as they required by filching them from these mortals. Their principal food was honey, of which they could procure an exhaustless supply from the stores of the bees; but to their refined tastes this stored honey tasted somewhat stale, and they infinitely preferred shooting the bees, as they came home laden with it newly gathered, and regaling themselves on the rifled sweets taken fresh and luscious from the body of the bee. The fairies may be said to have been in what we term the Stone Age, or, as it applied to them, would more properly be the Wood Age, for they shot the bees by means of bows and arrows, the former made of vine and other tendrils, and the latter consisting of sharp thorns. These thorn-arrows were not, however, altogether satisfactory; they were seldom perfectly straight, and shot wide of the mark, and frequently, when the bee was hit, the point of the arrow, instead of penetrating, was bent or broken off.

A short time previously they had come into possession of a pin, which had been dropped near the well by some love-stricken maiden. This they at once saw was precisely what they wanted as arrows in the place of thorns, and they had matured a plan for obtaining a supply of them when Joan came opportunely in their midst, and they determined upon making her the medium. They watched her taking the draught of water, heard her invocation, and caused the vision of Robin to appear before her in her dream. Whilst she lay asleep on the hillside they anointed her eyelids with a magical unguent, which would cause her to wake up in fairyland.

When she opened her eyes it was moonlight, but such a moon as she had never before seen or conceived of, casting as it did over nature a light equal in intensity to that of the sun; not, however, glaring, yellow, and dazzling, as is the wont of that luminary, but shedding forth a soft yet lustrous radiance of silver sheen, lighting up every object on which it lay with celestial beauty, and imparting to the spirit of the beholder a charming volatility and an almost irresistible impulse to dance and sing and rejoice in the

mere happiness of existence. She looked around, and all the familiar objects in the neighbourhood had assumed monstrous proportions; the hill of Brayton had become a mountain, and the little pool at the summit a lake; the thicket had become a dense forest; the cottages scattered about the plain below had expanded into dimensions capable of housing giants, and the cattle and flocks had developed into antediluvian monsters. But what surprised her the most was that she herself was not the Joan who lay down to sleep a few hours ago, but had become a huge, coarse-skinned, ill-shapen monstrosity, more like a female ogre than anything else she could compare herself to. The fact was that she looked upon the world and herself with the eye of a fairy, and saw everything under an altogether different aspect from that of her ordinary mortal outlook.

Casting her eyes around, she was still more surprised to see crowds of little people, although to her fairy eyes they appeared of the natural size and herself a giantess compared with them. They were a merry, vivacious assemblage, clustered in groups or going to and fro about the lake, their tiny voices—for her ears had not been anointed—sounding like the humming of insects. They were all gaily dressed—the gentlemen in garments of woven, or rather plaited, fine grass, with interweavings of other brilliantly-coloured fibres, and with hats adorned with the breast-feathers of the robin redbreast; the ladies in dresses of woven spider threads or of fine floss silk, embroidered with filaments of gay colours, or studded with sparkling little gemlets, their usual head-dress being a butterfly's wing, a charming finish to their costumes, worn as it was coquettishly on one side of the head. They were variously occupied, but all in pleasurable pursuits, and would have reminded a modern, could he have seen it, of Hyde Park and the Serpentine on a summer's day in June. There were cavaliers galloping about on grasshoppers, stopping occasionally to raise their hats to fair ladies riding in carriages of walnut shells, drawn by teams of two or four black beetles; whilst pedestrians were lounging about ogling the fair passers-by, as the same class may be seen doing, leaning on the rails of Rotten Row. On the lake might be seen many a

laughing group sailing about in shell-boats of the nautilus class, and others riding about on the surface, seated astride harnessed stickle-backs. Others there were soaring aloft into the air on the backs of butterflies and moths; many a merry circle of dancers whirled around, combining a kind of kiss-in-the-ring game along with it—and very productive of mirth this diversion seemed to be, judging from the never-ceasing bursts of laughter and shouts of delight. Some of them might be seen climbing up the flower-stems, seeking a period of repose and sleep among the petals of tulips and other cup-shaped flowers; and others, after a siesta there, might be observed descending to join again in the sports for ever going on.

Joan gazed on this scene with amazement, and wondered who the merry-makers might be. She had never seen them before, never heard of any such people, and concluded that they must either be foreigners, or that she—especially as the country she was so familiar with appeared to her under so strange an aspect—was under the spell of an enchanter. She was endeavouring to solve the problem, when she perceived a little green gentleman coming towards her. He bore in his hands a wand tipped with a tiny diamond, scintillating like a star, and girdled round his waist was a sash of some flimsy material, embroidered with what appeared to be small cabalistic characters. He approached, hat in hand, and bowing with profound respect, said:

“Fair denizen of the other world—princess, it may be—who have deigned to favour us with your presence, will you permit me to approach you, and condescend to allow me to pay my respects by kissing your lovely hand?”

“I don’t know who you may be,” she replied; “but, if it is any pleasure to you, you are welcome to kiss my clumsy fist. But you must understand that I am no princess, but just a maiden of Selby, hard by, and that my hands are not lovely, but roughened by hard household work.”

“Fair maiden,” continued he, impressing a kiss on what must have appeared to him her large, clumsy digits, “I swear to be your knight for ever. May I ask you to become a partaker, or at least an observer, of our

sports?” and she assenting, he conducted her with infinite grace to a spot where she could better observe the animated spectacle.

“Might I be so bold as to ask you who you are?” she inquired of her cicerone.

“We are fairies,” he replied, “and you are in fairyland, a spot that but few mortals are permitted to visit. We have observed you (for we often come among you, although unseen by mortal eye) to be a very favourable specimen of your race—clean, tidy, industrious, and good-tempered—and have selected you as our medium of communication with the mortals of this vicinity.”

Several more of the fairies, seemingly of high and influential position, had now gathered round and joined in the conversation. In the course of it they told her that they were aware of her predilection towards matrimony, and knew that several swains were contending for her hand, amongst whom she had a difficulty of choosing. Further, they had noticed her drinking of the pool, and lying down to sleep with the hope that the draught might cause her to see in a dream her future husband; and that they had caused the vision of Rob the Bowyer to appear before her, he being the best one to make her a good and loving husband.

“There is no virtue whatever of that kind in the water at present,” said they, “but your simple act has inspired us with the idea of conferring a favour on the maidens of your race. We intend imbuing the water of the pool with a quality in the nature of a charm, to be brought into operation by a very easy process. It is that any maiden desirous of seeing a vision of her future husband may (if she be chaste and pure), by the simple act of dropping a sharp, well-pointed, and straight pin into the pool, see the face of the young man destined to be her husband reflected in the water, or will dream of him the next time she sleeps. And it is our wish that you may communicate this secret to your friends and neighbours.”

The fairies then left her and mingled with the various groups of pleasure-seekers, whilst Joan sat pondering on the revelation made to her and on the promise of investing the spring with such a marvellous property, until at length she felt an irresistible fit of drowsiness come over her, and she sank back in

slumbers, when the fairies came and carefully removed all the magic ointment from her eyes.

Again she dreamt of Robin, as was very likely, after the conversation respecting him which she had held with the fairies. When she awoke the sun was just appearing over the eastern horizon, and the silvery moon had disappeared. She looked around, and saw that all the natural features of the landscape had dwindled down again to their natural proportions. Brayton Barf was no longer a mountain, and the beautiful lake was again nothing more than a small pool or spring of water. She looked round for her little friends, but they had all vanished, not a vestige of them remaining; grasshopper horses, walnut-shell chariots, shell-boats, sticklebacks, and butterflies had all gone, one thing only remaining to indicate that the fairies had been there—a ring distinctly marked on the turf of a darker tint of grass, such as may still be seen where the little folks have been gambolling in many a field and meadow even to the present day—which marked the spot where she had witnessed the dance under the moonlight.

After a while she went down the hill and told the people of Selby of what she had seen, what she had been told, and of the gracious promise made by the fairies. Some believed her; others did not; but the young, marrying, thinking damsels of the town placed full credence in her narrative, and one after another went to the fairy well, dropped in their pins, and saw, or imagined they saw, the reflection of a male face in the water, or the vision of some eligible young bachelor in their dreams; and thus the reputation of the fairy well spread far and wide, and the fairies got an ample supply of metal arrows wherewith to bring down their honey-laden bees. In after-times an abbot of Selby, jealous of the influence of the fairies over the fair sex, whose whole allegiance he considered was due to the Church, went up the hill, and with much ceremonial exorcised the fairies, and re-christened the pool the "Well of Our Lady"; but the young damsels continued their faith in the fairies, as they do even now to some extent, as pins are still frequently dropped in the water, which is eagerly scanned for the lineaments of the wished-for

swain. It remains only to add that Joan and Rob were soon after united in the bonds of wedlock, had a numerous progeny, and lived happily together to their lives' end.—*Leeds Mercury Supplement.*

Another Version.

Brayton Barf is a solitary hill, but little more than a mile south-west of Selby. It is a very conspicuous object, rising to a height of some 150 feet above the surrounding flatness of the Vale of Ouse, and extends the view to the towers of York, to the hills of North Lincolnshire, the Yorkshire Wolds, and the western range up to Pomfret and Leeds. The hill is now nude, but until some thirty years ago it was covered with timber, which was one of the last relics of the original wood, extending to the brink of the Ouse, into which Abbot Benedict cut when he started the Abbey of Selby. It is a circumstance of singularity that on the crest of this hill there is a pit or well in which water is found, but the fluid is never of the most tempting quality; what it would be if the well were properly cleansed I cannot say. It is variously called "Lady Pin Well" and "Our Lady's Well"; and it has been a custom from time immemorial for those who visited that well to drop a pin or coin therein to propitiate Our Lady or the fairies. The custom is a remarkable survival of extreme antiquity; and it is not the least curious feature of its history that, notwithstanding the interposition of Our Lady, the fairies still remain the presiding deities, as they are likely now to continue. The origin of the complex title of our well at Brayton seems to be found in the piety either of one of the olden vicars of Brayton, or in one of the abbots of Selby, who were owners of the Barf. The superstitious peasantry, while traversing the monks' wood for windfall firewood, and occasionally, no doubt, for a bit of poaching, would cast their pin into the well under the impulse of their wish, and so transmit the legend to their children. The monk, seeing beauty and piety in the simple custom, and wishful at the same time to remove the pagan superstition in favour of his own creed, substituted Our Lady for the fairies in the name of the well, and so gave to the object of his own intense adoration

the blind and soulless devotion that had for so many centuries flowed in another channel. And yet how little have his efforts succeeded, for though he has added the name of Our Lady, he has not destroyed the tradition of the fairies.

MINCHMORE : CHEESEWELL.

A copious fountain upon the ridge of *Minchmore*, called the Cheesewell, is supposed to be sacred to these fanciful spirits, and it was customary to propitiate them by throwing in something upon passing it. A pin was the usual oblation, and the ceremony is still sometimes practised, though rather in jest than in earnest.

SCARBOROUGH : OUR LADY'S WELL.

The well, which may still be seen on the Castle Hill, near the ruins of the old Castle Chapel dedicated to the Virgin, is partially covered with a possibly useful, though hideous-looking pump. Medicinal properties were formerly ascribed to the waters of this well by the faithful.

HILDENLEY : ST. HILDA'S WELL.

There is a holy well at this place dedicated to St. Hilda. Tradition says that the monks, in the journeys between Whitby Abbey and Kirkham Abbey, always made this well one of their resting-places. On Ascension Day the children of the neighbourhood assemble here carrying bottles (containing pieces of liquorice), which they fill at the well. Hence Ascension Day is frequently termed Spanish-water Day.

FLAMBOROUGH.

Near Flamborough is a circular hole, resembling a dry pond, in which a Flambro' girl committed suicide. It is believed that anyone bold enough to run nine times round this place will see Jenny's spirit come out, dressed in white; but no one yet has been bold enough to venture more than eight times, for then Jenny's spirit called out—

"Ah'll tee on me bonnet,
An' put on me shoe,
An' if thoo's nut off,
Ah'll seean catch thoo!"

A farmer, some years ago, galloped round it on horseback, and Jenny did come out, to the great terror of the farmer, who put spurs

to his horse and galloped off as fast as he could, the spirit after him. Just on entering the village the spirit, for some reason unknown, declined to proceed farther, but bit a piece clean out of the horse's flank, and the old mare had a white patch there to her dying day.—Nicholson's *Folk Lore of East Yorkshire*, page 81.

WITTON : CAST-AWAY WELL.

Almost at the top of the fell is a beautiful spring called "Cast-away Well" and a grotto.

ST. DIANA'S WELL.

There is another well here known as St. Diana's, which is supposed to be a memorial of Roman Paganism. The fountain is considered so pure that a very old rhyme is still current:

"Whoever eats Hammer nuts and drinks Diana's water" (pronounced watter)
"Will never leave Witton while he's a rag or tatter."

The Hammer woods contain excellent nuts, and the Witton people are proverbial for their attachment to their native place.

THRESHFIELD NEAR LINTON, IN CRAVEN : OUR LADY'S WELL.

There is a well here honoured with the above title, which is looked upon as being a sure and certain place of safety from all supernatural visitants.



Proceedings and Publications of
Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

AT the ballot for the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on January 8, two candidates of great but very different repute in the world of letters were elected Fellows, Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D., and Mr. Henry Rider Haggard.

At the meeting of the Society on January 15, there were the following papers and exhibits: "Fifteenth Century Knife from the Thames," by Mr. W. G. Thorpe; "Brass of a Lady recently found at Gedney," by Mr. W. E. Foster; "A remarkable piece of pottery and other objects from Revesley Church, Lincolnshire," by Right Hon. E. Stanhope; and

"Report as Local Secretary for Cumberland," by the indefatigable Chancellor Ferguson.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Wednesday, January 7, Mr. J. W. Grover, F.S.A., in the chair. Mr. Lindley reported the discovery of two stone bowls, which have recently been found at Ancaster. They are circular in form, and have been mistaken for quern stones. Their moulded faces and the absence of the holes for grinding show that they had not been so used. They were probably bowls for receiving offerings. Mr. Bodger exhibited a curious series of antiquities, many of which were dug up at Eastgate, Peterborough. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited impressions of a great many early seals, among which was one of a royal seal of Edward II. for marking bales of wool in Essex. Mr. Macmichael described a large quantity of relics of Old London, which have just been found in Copthall Avenue, one of the most curious being a Roman nail, 18 inches in length. Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., described a remarkable Dene Hole which has just been discovered at Plumstead, Kent, in the field in which a Roman sarcophagus was found a few months ago. It has been thoroughly cleared out by Mr. Dawson, the proprietor, and it proves to be 60 feet in length. An enormous quantity of bones of animals, and a few human bones, were found. The age of the excavation proves to be Roman, or earlier, since Roman pottery was discovered. A paper was then read by Mr. Payne on "Mr. Henry Durden's Collections of Antiquities preserved at Blandford, Dorset." It consists almost entirely of objects found in the locality, there being fifty ancient British urns, discovered in tumuli. Some of these are of curious form, and one has a cross on the base inside. The objects of Roman date are about 1,000 in number. A large number of drawings of the articles were exhibited, and Mr. Payne reported the intention of the owner to publish them. The second paper was by Mr. Carmichael, and had for its subject the signs of the old trading houses of London, western portion. Their history was treated in an exhaustive manner.

The annual general meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on January 13 in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Dublin Society's House, Dublin. The Rev. J. F. M. Ffrench exhibited and described flint and stone celts found in counties Carlow and Kildare. The Rev. Richard Plummer also exhibited three gold fibulæ, a gold bracelet, and a bronze celt found in the county Cavan. The following papers were submitted: "A Map of the Surroundings of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick de Insula, Dublin, in and previous to the Eighteenth Century," by Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A.—"The Water Supply of Ancient Dublin," by Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A.—"On some Ogham Inscriptions recently discovered at Ballyknock, in the Barony of Kinataloon, County Cork," by Very Rev. Canon Edmond Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A.—"The Geraldines of the County Kilkenny," by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.—"Description of the Stone-roofed Building called St. Patrick's Chapel, at Ardross, in the County Kildare," by Lord Walter FitzGerald, M.R.I.A.—"Housekeeping in Mediæval Dublin, as illustrated by

the Account Rolls of the Priory of the Holy Trinity," by Mr. James Mills.—"The Normans in Thomond" (concluded), by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A.

On January 14 the society visited the New Museum of Science and Art, in Kildare Street, and inspected the objects of antiquity exhibited there. Afterwards a visit was paid to the City Hall, where the charters and other ancient municipal documents of the City of Dublin were inspected, by kind permission of the Finance and Leases Committee of the Corporation. Mr. J. L. Robinson, A.R.H.A., T.C., one of the hon. provincial secretaries for Leinster, conducted the party.

At the December meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, the secretary read a letter from the Rev. Anchor Thompson, master of the Virgin Mary Hospital, Newcastle, in which he said the society was "at liberty to print the documents of the V. M. hospital."

Mr. Boyle read his "Notes on Dr. Hunter's copy of Bourne's *History of Newcastle*, with a catalogue of its manuscript contents." In conclusion he said he hoped before long the society would see its way to print by subscription or otherwise the whole of the papers in the volume relating to Newcastle and Gateshead, many of which are of absorbing interest. He thought they would make a volume of about 200 pages. To give it some measure of completeness, however, all other documents relating to Newcastle and Gateshead, which may be found in other MSS. of Hunter, with those of Randal, Mickleton and Spearman might be included. These would probably require from 50 to 100 pages additional. It would, he felt sure, be the most valuable collection relating to the history of Newcastle which had ever been printed since the days of Brand. Circulars might be issued asking for subscriptions towards the cost and for subscriptions for copies.

The secretary also exhibited the squeeze of the fragment of a Roman inscribed slab recently discovered at Cilurnum, but out of which no meaning can be obtained owing to its fragmentary condition.

The seventh of the annual volumes of the transactions of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY has reached us, and is a fine well-indexed volume of 365 octavo pages, edited by Mr. Charles W. Sutton. As a rule, there can be no doubt that local publishing societies should adhere closely to their own localities, but the annual address may fairly claim to be an exception, and when a society is fortunate enough to secure for such an address so profound a scholar as Professor Sayce, it would be downright sinful not to give the members the advantage of preserving his words. Professor Sayce's lecture on "Letters from Syria and Palestine before the Age of Moses," is a fascinating account of the marvellous discovery of the tablet archives of Egypt that are of such great value in what is termed "the higher criticism" of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Henry Thomas Crofton gives a paper on early "Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Mining Records," wherein a great variety of facts have been collected with rare industry. We do not think that Mr. Crofton has seen the interesting Parliamentary papers with regard to the

coal trade issued in 1800. Dr. Renoud, F.S.A., examines the contents of a manuscript list of the suppressed Religious Houses, and concludes with a biographical and genealogical account of Thomas Legh, one of the two notorious and infamous "visitors" of these houses. It will require a far cleverer man than Dr. Renoud to effect a whitewashing of this "mean person" as Ambassador Chapuis rightly termed him, and we should not think that the old family of the Leghs will be proud of the connection that Dr. Renoud establishes. If not "mean" in birth, it adds all the deeper dye to Thomas Legh's conduct. A short but valuable paper by Mr. George Esdaile deals with "Evidences of Christianity in the Northern Counties of England in the Fourth Century." Another Romano-British paper is the "Di Veteres" of Dr. Colley March. Mr. Axon writes on "An Irish Analogue of Nixon's Cheshire Prophecy," and Mr. Sutton on "Richard Heyrick and Richard Hollinworth." Mr. Earwaker, F.S.A., contributes the "Diary of one of the Constables of Manchester in 1745," forming yet another item towards the true history of the last of the Stuart risings, a history which has not yet been written. Dr. Colley March has an ingenious and well illustrated paper on "The Meaning of Ornament; or, its Archæology and Psychology." Mr. Axon gives an account of "The Bayley Family of Manchester and Hope," and Mr. Heathcote writes briefly on "Ribchester." The account of the proceedings of the society, both by way of excursion and sessional meetings, concludes a volume which will compare most favourably with the corresponding issues of any of our provincial societies. The only thing that perhaps should be omitted from these pages, as it is not a comic journal, is the allegorical plate styled "An Antiquarian Emblem," opposite page 304. But the marvellous muddle of architecture, the extraordinary perspective, the unhappy position of the bare-legged old gentleman in the foreground, with a skull and big folio volume resting on his stomach, and the labelling of the whole, on an impossible arch over the old gentleman's head, "Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society," fill us with feelings of envy at the boldness of the editor who could bind up such a picture, and at the audacity of the artist who could thus dare to poke fun at his colleagues!

At the last meeting of the CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB an interesting paper on "Some Ancient Egyptian Methods of Working and Polishing Stone" was read by Mr. Francis Fox Tuckett, illustrated by specimens, drawings, etc. Some Roman copper coins from Failand Hill, near Bristol, dating from Nero to Severus Alexander (A.D. 54-235) were exhibited by Colonel Bramble; also eight silver groats of Henry VIII., found many years since at Long Ashton, with a considerable hoard of the same reign. These were of various types, including the "York groat" with the initials of Cardinal Wolsey. Colonel Bramble also showed an old vase of pewter, 5½ inches high, which had been found lately in pulling down an old house in Bristol. This bore on the lip the initials W. H. (within a circle), doubtless those of the maker. The same initials are found on some pewter pieces in Leicestershire, dated by the Rev. A. Trollope "circa 1655," which is doubtless about the date of the Bristol vase. Who was W. H.?

The second annual report of the PLAINSONG AND MEDIÆVAL MUSIC SOCIETY has been issued.

"The Musical Notation of the Middle Ages," which was issued *gratis* to members for the year ending October 31, 1889, met with a reception on the Continent so favourable that the deficit resulting from its publication only amounted to £21 19s. 11d. There are only a few copies out of the limited edition still unsold. They may be obtained by new members at half-price, viz., 12s. 6d. per copy.

The publication to be issued to members for the past year will consist of Madrigals by English composers of the latter part of the fifteenth century, with some songs of the same date for which accompaniments have been arranged by Dr. C. W. Pearce. The Madrigals will be printed both in the original and in modern notation. The volume will be published at 25s. net, but will be issued at half-price to new members. A Mass composed by Saint Dunstan will also shortly be issued, both in Latin and English.

A lecture by Mr. W. S. Rockstro on the "Technical Basis of Plain Chant and its Contrapuntal Treatment by the Great Masters of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries," was delivered at the Marlborough Rooms on February 15 last, before a large and appreciative audience, and was published *in extenso* in the *Musical Standard* of March 8 and 15, 1890.

The hon. secretary of this excellent but too little appreciated society is Mr. H. B. Briggs, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S summer Congress is to be held at West Malling this year. The remains of the old abbey there, and Gundulf's remarkable Norman tower, called St. Leonard's, will be visited. The route for the excursion is not yet finally decided on, but probably Leybourne, Ryarsh and Birling will be visited, and perhaps also Ottingham and East Malling.

At the annual meeting of the CYMMRODORION SOCIETY, held in the library, Chancery Lane, on December 17, Mr. Willis Bund, F.S.A., delivered a most able lecture on "The True Objects of Welsh Archæology." The following are the two points that Mr. Bund specially impressed on the members, according to the full account given in the *Oswestry Advertiser*: Mr. Bund hoped it would not be impertinent on his part to state that it would be a great help if the Cymmrodorion Society would try to organise systematic working on the various points of Welsh archæology to which he had called attention. To two points its attention might be specially directed, both of the utmost importance, and without which little good can really be done. The one is the establishment of a National Welsh Museum, the other the establishment of a National Welsh Library. By way of a practical suggestion Mr. Bund pointed out that pressure should be brought to bear on the British Museum authorities to place all the various antiquities from Wales that are at present scattered about the collections in one room, and to provide a Welsh room in the library, or if this cannot be done, to provide a separate catalogue of all books, MSS., and documents relating to Wales in the Museum. Another thing

urgently required in the interests of Welsh archaeology is an Archæological Survey of Wales, in which should be mentioned every earthwork, maenhir, camp, cairn, and all the contents of private collections. This would to some extent prevent the wholesale destruction of ancient monuments now going on. Out of the fragments that are left Welsh antiquaries have to reconstruct the history of early Wales. The task is no easy one, but by a careful comparison of each fragment, however insignificant, it is far from an impossible one, particularly to any student who has no special end in view, no direct purpose to serve, and who cares not what may be the result of his work on present theories or existing history, whose only object is to ascertain "Y gwir, yr holl wir, a dim ond y gwir."

The UPPER NORWOOD ATHENÆUM has printed for its members, under the editorship of Mr. W. Pope, hon. sec., an account of the summer excursions of the society during 1890. The first excursion was on April 19, to Petersham, Ham, Richmond, and Twickenham. In the following month the members visited Feltham and Bedfont, and on a later occasion, under the leadership of Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, rector of Carshalton, Windsor and Eton. His lordship's paper is a good summary of the chief points of interest in England's greatest castle. On May 31 the society travelled into Kent to visit the remarkable and well-preserved rude-stone monument called Kit's Cotty House. The iron railing round it was placed there in consequence of the "Ancient Monuments Act," which has certainly effected some, though far too little good. Mr. Samuel Bowyer here read a good paper. On June 14 Winchester was the centre of attraction. Panshanger was visited on June 20, under the guidance of Mr. Charles Quilter. In July excursions were made to Lexden and Colchester, and to Egham, Cooper's Hill, and Englefield Green. The excursion on August 30, to Bramber, Steyning and Henfield produced to our mind the best of the reported papers, by Mr. Stanley. In his interesting account of the old church of Steyning, he refers to "two stones with incised crosses of very rude and archaic character" that used to be in the rockwork of the vicarage, but have recently been removed to another garden by the niece of the late vicar. They were dug up to the west of the present church, and certainly ought to be restored to the church to which they belong. On September 6 Mr. Pope had the permission of the Marquis of Salisbury to conduct the members over Hatfield House, and read an excellent paper on the "Cecils." A woodcut of Queen Anne's cradle at Hatfield appears on page 70. Three other excursions, to Bellagio and Lingfield, to Gatton Park and Merstham, and to Godalming and Charterhouse School, concluded the year's work. The members may be congratulated on the knowledge they must have gained of old England round the Metropolis, and also on the readable form in which this memorial of their trips is arranged.

On Wednesday, January 14, a meeting was held of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, when a paper was read by Mr. Edward J. Taiver, F.S.A., on "Screens."

Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

DR. SCHLIEMANN, whose sudden death all Europe deplores, has left in the press an essay written in conjunction with Dr. Doerpfeld, in which he answers the objections raised by Boetticher against the value and meaning of his discoveries in the Troad. In this purpose he is helped by his most recent researches.

At the fiftieth anniversary of Winkelmann in last December, the Archæological Society of Berlin published their annual programme. It contains original articles by Professor Robert on "Homeric Vases" (embracing all examples known); by Dr. Winter on "A Type of Neo-Attic Reliefs;" and two "Essays" by Professor Furtwängler.

The German Archæological Institute will shortly publish a volume of plates as companion to their *Monumenti Inediti*, issued by the Roman Section.

Dr. Orsi will shortly publish in the *Bulletino di Paleontologia*, directed by Professor Pigorini, a series of important discoveries relative to the ancient Siculi, with traces of Mycenaean civilization, illustrated by numerous plates.

Dr. Huelsen, second secretary of the German Bunsen Institute at Rome, has published, in collaboration with Captain Lindner, a topographical essay on the much-discussed locality of the battle between the Gauls and Romans on the river Allia.

Messrs. A. Asher and Co., of Berlin, and Bedford Street, Covent Garden, are offering for sale the grand large folio work on the *Monuments of Ancient Mexican Art*, by Dr. Antonio Peñafiel, published by order of the Minister of Public Works under President General Porfirio Diaz. It consists of a volume of text, 358 pages, in Spanish, French, and English, together with two portfolios containing 318 plates, 176 of which are coloured. Only ninety-seven copies are in the market, so that the heavy price of £45 is not excessive.

The committee on publications of the Grolier Club (U.S.) announces the early publication of Milton's *Areopagitica*, with a critical introduction written specially for the club by the Hon. James Russell Lowell. This work will be a fitting supplement to the first publication of the club, *A Decree of Starre Chamber*. The text has been reprinted from the original edition, great care having been taken to preserve Milton's orthography; a fact, as Mr. Lowell has pointed out in one of his letters to the committee, of great importance to the students of Milton's poetry. The work will be printed by the De Vinne Press, in cap octavo form, from large Elzevir type with rule borders, in old English style. The title page will be a typographical imitation of the style of the original. An etched portrait of Milton, after the original engraving by Faithorne, accompanies the volume.

The Rev. W. Howard Frere has in hand the compilation of a catalogue of all mediæval MS. music in the United Kingdom. Communications respecting interesting and unknown MSS. should be addressed to him at 24, High Street, Stepney.

* * *

Mr. C. Wise, the author of *The Montagues of Boughton*, has in the press an important work on Rockingham Castle and the Watsons of Rockingham, with curious original letters, wills, inventories, and other interesting family documents. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock. Price to subscribers 15s.

* * *

Mr. G. U. Selway has in course of preparation *Notes on the adjoining Parishes of Cranmond and Dalmeny*, profusely illustrated, which will form a companion volume to the nicely got-up and recently issued *Mid-Lothian Village*. The publishers are Messrs. George Waterston and Sons, of Edinburgh.

* * *

The Town Book of Belfast, comprising the original records of the Corporation from 1613 to 1816, is being edited by Mr. Robert Young, B.A. (hon. secretary of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society), a gentleman well qualified for the important and most laborious task he has undertaken. The volume has been for some time in preparation; but, judging by the advance sheets, it is not by any means suffering thereby. Valuable additional items of information have been cropping up, more illustrations, both old and new, are being secured, and everything connected for so far with its publication indicates that it will form one of the most valuable contributions to the history not only of Belfast, but also of the noteworthy portions of the adjoining counties, which has yet been issued. This work will shortly be published by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co.

* * *

Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, Hull, will publish at an early date a volume entitled *Bygone Lincolnshire*, edited by Mr. William Andrews, secretary of the Hull Literary Club. Several able authors are amongst the contributors, and a number of illustrations will add interest to the volume.

* * *

The Rev. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., has written for Mr. Walter Scott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a *Guide to the County of Durham*. Mr. Boyle is a tireless worker, and producer of some welcome contributions to the literature of the North of England.

* * *

In a few days Simpkin, Marshall and Co. will publish *Yorkshire Battles*, by Mr. Edward Lamplough, a favourably known local author.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

A MID-LOTHIAN VILLAGE: NOTES ON THE VILLAGE AND PARISH OF CORSTORPHINE. By G. Upton Selway. *George Waterston and Sons*, Edinburgh. Small 4to., pp. 42. Illustrated with seventy pen-and-ink drawings. Price 6s.

We have nothing but praise for Mr. Selway's charming and numerous illustrations of the parish of Corstorphine, particularly for the smaller ones given in the text. It is seldom that a small country parish is so fortunate as to possess so many diverse details worthy of reproduction, and at the same time to secure the services of a pen so capable as that of Mr. Selway. The ruins of Corstorphine Castle, the fine old collegiate church of St. John the Baptist, with its piscinas, hourglass, sundial, and Forester monuments; the gateway, old stairs, and fireplace of Arundel House; and the various picturesque details of Gogar House, Old Ravelston House, Saughton House, and the Beacon Tower are given with much fidelity, and for the most part with some real artistic power. We cannot, however, praise in like manner the letterpress. A variety of interesting circumstances in connection with this historic parish are altogether omitted, or are told imperfectly. Mr. Selway's ecclesiology is decidedly shaky; he would have done well to have secured the revision of his account of the church by some competent friend; the descriptions of some of the parts are very funny, and we doubt if such a mess was ever before made of an old Latin inscription as is the case with that given on page 11. There are several useful maps, but there is no index; nor can we see any advantage to the volume from the Rev. Dr. Taylor's two pages of preface.

* * *

THE STRIFE OF THE ROSES, AND DAYS OF THE TUDORS IN THE WEST. By W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. *James G. Commin*, Exeter. 8vo., pp. 212, with thirty full-page illustrations. Price 12s. 6d.

This is the happy title of a happily-conceived and pleasantly executed book. It is but seldom that one literary success is so speedily followed by another, but it is difficult to say which is the best of Mr. Hamilton Rogers' companion volumes *Memorials of the West*, or *Strife of the Roses*. Both are, of their sort, charming. But we are now writing only of the last issued book. The plan of it is as follows. It is divided into seven sections. The first, under the title "Our Steward of Household," treats of Robert, Lord Willoughby de Broke, K.G.; the second "Extinct for the White Rose," of William, Lord Bonville, K.G.; the third "Under the Hoof of the White Boar," of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, K.G.; the fourth "Unpoised at Bosworth," of John, Lord Cheney, K.G.; the fifth "With the Silver Hand," of Stafford of Suthwyk, Archbishop and Earl; the

sixth "They did Cast Him," of Sir Thomas Arundell, K.B.; and the seventh "Of the Imperial Line," of Theodoro Paleologus. Each subject is so treated, the monumental remains and their surroundings being clearly described, and then linked with the events in which the originals of the effigies took part, as to form striking and vivid pictures of the stirring periods in which these heroes and heroines lived. We have read with care far the greater number of the family and local histories that have been issued during the past quarter of a century; we know how wearisome, save to a very select few, the genealogy and monumental description of even England's great ones can be made, and therefore we can the more appreciate a book like the present, of which it may be safely said that there is not a dry page, nay, scarcely a paragraph, from cover to cover. Mr. Hamilton Rogers possesses the rare art of imparting life and interest to all that he describes, whether it be the details of a village church and its surrounding scenery, or the historic incidents and family events with which the mesh of the life of his characters was interwoven. Polished as the style often is, there is no undue glossiness, and no perceptible reaching after effect. It is sometimes almost enervating to think of the number of volumes that have at different times passed through our hands, and it is but rarely that the jaded critic, save to spare himself from labour, longs to quote. But with these pages before us, a positive yearning to copy out many a descriptive passage has seized us again and again. We yield to the inexorable fate of limited space, and give but a single brief passage, taken almost at random from a crowd of possible quotations. Writing of the baptism of the infant John Bonville, in the little church of Shute after vespers, on the last day of August, 1393, and of the godfathers, the Abbot of Newenham, and Sir William Bonville, the former offering to the child a silver gilt cup heaped up with shillings, and the latter endowing his grandson with 200 out of the 400 lambs of that season, which the bailiff of one of his Somerset manors had told him, almost at the moment of the christening, was the result of the autumn gathering—speaking of these picturesque incidents, Mr. Hamilton Rogers says: "Poor child! The lambs bleating outside, and the glittering gift cup—'the most beautiful they had ever beheld'—and filled with silver pieces! The costly christening vessels and flaming torches, the Abbot in his robes, the knights and ladies in their splendid apparel, the clustering parishioners gathered round, curiously and respectfully to witness the baptism of the heir, and the solemn evening twilight softly stealing through the casements of the little sanctuary. What a suggestive picture of country wealth and peace thus surrounding the first hours of the child, and what a contrast to the scene that was destined to environ that child's last hours, of whose bitterness, what seer, had he been then present, would have been bold enough to predicate? When crushed by misfortune, his son and grandson having fallen by the sword before his eyes a few weeks previously, and although bowed by age, yet still attracted by the glamour of the deadly conflict—far away from these happy precincts, with a captive king in his keeping as a ransom, but powerless to save him—he stood an unfriended prisoner alone in the hands of a relentless

enemy, surrounded by the ghastly wrecks of a battlefield, and then hastily perished amid the ghastlier paraphernalia at the scaffold, the axe and block, the executioner in his mask and the jeering soldiery. With what boundless mercy are the ultimate issues of these lives of ours hidden from us!"

It is not surprising to find that a writer to whom such paragraphs as these seem to come with natural readiness, has, at all events, the germs of a true poet. Scattered throughout the pages are several brief original poems that fit in admirably with the particular subject, and though animated by an earnest religious devotion, are quite free from any mawkish sentimentality. The sonnet on Salisbury Spire a poet of fame might envy, whilst the verses on "The Message of the Cross," and on "The Five Wounds" seem to be the breath of a high-minded, gifted Christian soul. The illustrations are numerous and good. They chiefly consist of careful lithographs of various tombs and effigies, but the frontispiece is a beautiful etching of a glade in Old Shute Park, and at the end, immediately before the index, comes a portrait of the writer. There is an originality about the book right through, which is shown even in this arrangement of the plates. Are we not sometimes annoyed and take a prejudice against some volume, in which the perhaps commonplace features of the author stare at us from the opposite side of the title-page? But we doubt if any reader of these leaves will be otherwise than glad to look upon the pleasant features of this pleasant writer as he closes the volume.



THE EXEMPLA; OR, ILLUSTRATIVE STORIES FROM THE SERMONES VULGARES OF JACQUES DE VITRY. Edited by T. F. Crane, M.A. Published for the Folk-Lore Society by David Nutt. Demy 8vo., pp. cxvi., 303. Price 13s. 6d.

Mr. Crane, Professor of Romance Languages in Cornell University, has done a good work in putting forth this first complete annotated edition of the *Exempla*. The learned and interesting introduction adds much to the value of the volume. The use of apologies for the conveyance of moral doctrines and religious truths is fully discussed. The word *exemplum* is employed by ecclesiastical writers in two meanings—firstly, as our 'example' in a general sense, and secondly, as an illustrative story. This second meaning of the word does not seem to have come into use until towards the end of the twelfth century. The earliest known systematic use of *exempla* occurs in the homilies of St. Gregory, circa 600. These homilies are forty in number, and were addressed to the people in the various basilicas of Rome. In twelve of them a story illustrative of the theme is introduced towards the close, taken in each case from the legends of the Saints. But it was not until the thirteenth century that the habit of story-telling from the pulpit became general. The foundation of the two great orders of the friars, the Franciscans and Dominicans, the latter being specially designated as the *ordo predicatorum*, gave a great impulse to the science of preaching, and introduced a more popular element. Almost all who played an important part in the collection and use of pulpit anecdotes were Dominicans, but a notable exception to this rule was the eminent prelate Jacques

de Vitry. This bishop gave a very powerful impulse to the use of *exempla*, and thus played an important part in the diffusion of popular tales. Jacques de Vitry was ordained priest in 1210. He speedily threw himself with ardour and ability into the crusading enthusiasm as a preacher. His fame soon spread, and in 1214 the Canons of Acre elected him bishop of that see. He became a militant bishop, as well as a great preacher, and took an active part in the events that centred round the siege of Damietta. In 1227 he was relieved of his Syrian bishopric, and on his return to France speedily received orders to exercise his preaching talents in the crusade against the Albigenses. Jacques's writings were historical and theological. The latter consist of four collections of sermons. The first of these collections contains three sermons for each Sunday and feast day, the texts being taken respectively from the Introit, the Epistle, and the Gospel for the Mass of the day.

Another collection consists of sermons for saints' days. A third is *Sermones Communes vel Quotidiani*, whilst the fourth collection, which contains seventy-four sermons, were arranged to meet the various divisions and conditions of the laity and clergy to whom they were addressed, and are termed *Sermones Vulgares*. They were preached, *inter alia*, to prelates and priests, to canons and secular clergy, to scholars, to judges and lawyers, to Cistercians, to Benedictines, to hermits and recluses, to Franciscans, to the military orders, to Crusaders, to citizens, to merchants, to husbandmen, to artificers, to sailors, to the married, to widows, to virgins and young girls, to boys and young men. It is in this last-named collection that *Exempla* abound.

Professor Crane next proceeds, in his introduction, to discuss the use of *Exempla* in sermons posterior to those of Jacques de Vitry, and to give accounts of various collections for the use of preachers. Every page of this introduction is of real value to all students of the art of preaching, as well as to folk-lorists and those interested in mediæval customs. This is the first history of sermon anecdotes, and it is remarkably well done. It ought to be much appreciated.

The *Exempla* themselves of the crusading bishop are 214 in number, and are given in the original Latin. This is followed by a full English analysis, with notes chiefly relative to other sources or variants of the particular *exemplum*. Though many of the tales would require not a little Bowdlerising for modern use, these examples might with advantage be studied by the modern mission preacher. The volume concludes with two full indexes, one to the *Exempla* themselves, and the other to the notes.



NOTES RELATIVE TO THE MANOR OF MYTON. By J. Travis-Cook, F.R.H.S. Hull: *A. Brown and Sons*. London: *Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, and Co.* Demy 8vo., pp. xvi., 217. Price 6s.

This is a disappointing book. Every act connected with what we may call the pre-Edwardian history of Hull is of absorbing interest, and for this reason great expectations were raised by the announcement that Mr. Travis-Cook was engaged upon a work dealing with the manor of Myton and the vill of

Wyk. The work has appeared, and our expectations are not realized. Since the publication, in 1827, of the late Mr. Charles Frost's *Notices Relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull*, nothing, or next to nothing, has been done to illustrate the origin of the great town which now ranks as the "Third Port" of England. The problems which Mr. Frost did not solve are yet unsolved. Nothing further has been done to explain what it was that constituted the berewick or manor of Myton, or where it was that the town of Wyk sprang up. These are questions on which we reasonably hoped Mr. Travis-Cook would throw new and satisfactory light. He has not done so. He has rather involved them in greater obscurity than before, by surrounding them with speculations, and conjectures, and misapprehension of his own.

Mr. Travis-Cook is not a writer whose method is calculated to inspire confidence. His book has evidently been written piecemeal, and has been printed, sheet by sheet, as fast as it was written. The result is that the author has betrayed the immaturity of his investigations and conclusions. Indeed, in the latter part of the volume we are constantly meeting with modifications and retractions of opinions and statements advanced in the earlier pages. When we reach the last page we are left in considerable doubt as to the writer's position on many important points, and with the feeling also that had the volume lingered longer in the press, or had the author added another sheet, many statements which we are now permitted to regard as his fixed and final convictions would have been greatly modified, or entirely withdrawn. An instance in point is afforded by his speculations as to the time when the river Hull abandoned its ancient channel and begun to flow through Sayer Creek. In one place he says, "we must carry its actual occurrence back to the early part of the [thirteenth] century at least, even if not anterior to that" (*sic*). But as he proceeds he finds it necessary to admit that "a much earlier date," and one even yet "still earlier, must be ascribed to the change in question." This, though far from being the most glaring instance of revised opinion on the writer's part, is for him a peculiarly unfortunate one. Many of Mr. Travis-Cook's assumptions, throughout his book, are founded on the supposition that the change in the course of the Hull occurred after the execution of Maud Camin's grant to the monks of Meaux (*circa* 1160), and yet he freely admits that the change may have taken place long before the date of that charter.

Mr. Travis-Cook's changes of opinion are remarkable. The *aula* of Myton, he at one time thinks, was built by a "Norman proprietor," whilst elsewhere he ascribes its erection "to Anglo-Saxon times." This same *aula*, on page 148, he believes was "burned by the Normans," but when he reaches page 201 he has remembered that it might have been destroyed "by the Danes." It would be easy to multiply instances of this kind, but as they are amusing rather than instructive, it is not desirable to occupy our limited space with them. The author's facility of speculation suggests that he might attain distinction in less rigid paths of literature than those of history. He holds that it is not "improbable that at Myton were

captured those fair-haired Engles from Deira, who caught the chance glance of St. Gregory in the slave-market at Rome." Akin to this is the assertion that in the name of the village Swanland (which, Mr. Travis-Cook ought to have remembered, is not mentioned in *Domesday*) we "possess a memorial" of the "encampment on this side of the Humber" of "fork-bearded Sweyn of Denmark," whilst the name of Anlaf is "a relic of the days in 937 when Anlaf from Ireland and Constantine of Scotland entered the Humber to meet with overwhelming defeat at Brunnanburgh, or of the after-years when Anlaf was baptized."

It is difficult to imagine how Mr. Travis-Cook can have perpetrated so many blunders as occur in this book. A passage relating to Myton, from a *Survey of Knights' Fees in Yorkshire*, is four times mentioned or quoted, and in every case is said to be taken from *Kirkby's Inquest*. Yet Myton is not once named in that record. The passage in question is taken from a survey of considerably later date. Mr. Travis-Cook estimates the average *Domesday* carucate at one hundred acres, and imagines that seven bovates equal one carucate! He prints the Latin text of Maud Camin's charter to the monks of Meaux. It comes within the legitimate scope of his design to do this, but he should at least have done it with care and accuracy. But besides innumerable minor errors, we find such serious mistakes as the following: *Quando* is given as *qu'* (three times), *quantum* as *quam* and *qu'to*, *quatenus* as *q't'm*, *sicut* as *sic*, *vel* as *ut* (twice), *vis* as *vys*, *antecessorum* as *ancessoru'*, and one word is entirely omitted.

Into a discussion of Mr. Travis-Cook's more serious mistakes we have not space to enter. The site he fixes for the ancient Wyk, at the mouth of the old Hull, is purely imaginary. There is the most complete evidence that the site should be fixed on the west bank of the new Hull, or Sayer Creek. Mr. Travis-Cook admits that this was its later site, and he theorizes that both people and houses migrated from the one position to the other. But for such migration there is not a scrap of evidence. Then he imagines that till the old Hull was warped up, the land between that stream and the new Hull could not have been within the manor of Myton. But Mr. Travis-Cook might have been expected to realize that the mere silting up of a stream could make no difference in the extent of a manor. If the land in question was not in the manor of Myton before the Hull changed its course, it could not have been in that manor afterwards. No lord of an adjoining manor would permit the change of a river's course to deprive him of so much territory. It is only fair to Mr. Travis-Cook to mention that he does not suppose the land in question belonged to any manor until it was annexed to the manor of Myton. Twice or thrice, indeed, he speaks of it as having previously been a kind of No-Man's-Land. But this is an extremely improbable theory, and is one which, as every careful reader of

the book will see, was framed for the purpose of evading difficulties arising from other favourite theories of the writer's, and which, without this doctrine of No-Man's-Land, he could not even have made a pretence to surmount.

J. R. BOYLE, F.S.A.



Correspondence.

A HOLY WELL HITHERTO UNRECORDED.

WITHIN a hundred yards of this house is the village well, which in the early part of the last century was esteemed holy. At that time there lived in this parish a man of some importance in the neighbourhood. He had been High Sheriff of the county; the remains of his initials are still over his front door, and his tombstone with his coat-of-arms engraved on it may be seen in our churchyard bearing the date of 1723.

The parochial tradition is that he was a godless man, and once when his dogs had the mange he desecrated the well by having them washed in it. From that day forth he never prospered, and his representatives came to want.

Such is the tradition; and the latter part of it I can confirm from independent sources. He was a man of very bad character, and his representatives became day labourers under a master whose descendants still live in this neighbourhood.

FREDERICK HOCKIN.

Phillack Rectory,
Hayle, Cornwall.

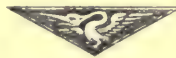
Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

Owing to this being the Index number, several Reviews have to be held over. More than usual space will be given in the next issue to notices of various important new books.





The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

LONDON may well be proud at the discovery of a copy of Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens* from the land of the Pharaohs in her great museum. But a far more astounding discovery was made in the City about the same time. When the workmen were pulling down some old houses in Knight-riding Street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, they found in the foundations three black inscribed stones. These, on being referred to Mr. Evetts, the able Assyriologist of the British Museum, were proved to be "Chaldæan monuments belonging to the earliest period of which we have any knowledge, namely, the pre-Semitic age of Ur-Nina and Gudea, when the Accadian language was alone in use, and the characters employed in writing were of the most archaic form." Two of the three bear legible inscriptions, and of these the earliest must be referred to a date about 4500 B.C. The marvel is: How did these stones find their way from Chaldæa to the City? As some old Dutch tiles were found close to the stones, it has been inferred that the house, before the Great Fire, was occupied by a Dutch merchant, who traded with the Dutch factory on the Persian Gulf. The stones may have come to him either as ballast or as curiosities. In a most interesting paper communicated to the Society of Biblical Archæology, Mr. Evetts has given a minute description of these three stones, together with a translation of the inscriptions. The latest date to which the most modern of these stones can be assigned is the twelfth or thirteenth century before Christ.

VOL. XXIII.

The Guelph Exhibition, to which we referred last month, has given rise to various blunders and follies with regard to the name "Guelph" in both the daily and weekly press. Those who are interested in royal surnames and in the true history and meaning of "Guelph" should read an interesting article by Professor Freeman on this question in the issue of *The Speaker* for January 31. The name would be more correctly written "Welf." A long line of nobles and princes bore the name of Welf as their personal name; their house came naturally to be spoken of as "the house of the Welfs," and their political party was known as "the party of the Welfs." The name, famous as a party name in Germany, became yet more famous in Italy, where the "parte Guelfa" spoke to the heart of every citizen of Florence. But to fancy that Welf or Guelph is an hereditary surname is an egregious blunder. When some impertinent folk, in the days of William IV., first began to talk of royal personages as "Mr. and Mrs. Guelph," they not only showed a lack of courtesy but a want of elementary history. And yet it is into this very blunder that some of our best leader-writers have lately fallen.



The chief secret of the late Mr. Bradlaugh winning over, in so remarkable a manner, a hostile House of Commons to a sympathetic acceptance of his position, lay in the fact of his wonderful adaptability to his surroundings. His questions as well as his speeches in the House, though numerous and diversified, were always based on solid and exceptional information. Some of our readers may recollect an occasion in which the late member for Northampton appeared as an antiquary on an important historical issue. When the ancient woodwork of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey was being so disgracefully maltreated by a process of varnishing in order to make it respectable for the Jubilee ceremony, it was reserved for Mr. Bradlaugh, of all members, to oblige the Chief Commissioner to admit that the previous denials with which he had been supplied were incorrect. It was a typical instance of Mr. Bradlaugh's thoroughness and accuracy. We happen to know that he did not take this question up until it had been let fall and bungled by would-be antiquaries on each side of the House.

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Dr. Jeune, Q.C., has our hearty congratulations on his elevation to the judicial bench. He is an able, amiable, and experienced lawyer. In the first issue of the new series of the *Antiquary* (January, 1890), we spoke strongly on the evil, from an antiquarian and ecclesiastical standpoint, of the accumulation of diocesan chancellorships in the hands of one man. Dr. Jeune was the most glaring example of this pluralism, as he was actually chancellor over seven dioceses. But the fault is more that of the appointing bishops than of the lawyer who accepts the nomination. There is now an opportunity for the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol, St. Albans, Bangor, St. Asaph, and St. David's to appoint men as chancellors who are acquainted with their respective dioceses, and who have some knowledge of our old ecclesiastical fabrics and their inestimable value. A good chancellor can do more to scotch the vandalism of restoration than even the best-worked archæological society. In Chancellor Ferguson, the Bishop of Carlisle has a model official. Cannot other bishops find men of a like type?



Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester, sends us the following interesting description of a plate-stamp hitherto nondescript: About three years ago the Bishop of Sarum asked his clergy for a return of the communion plate in the diocese. In Dorset the work of revising, completing, and otherwise preparing these returns for the editor, Mr. Nightingale, was shared by several helpers, including myself. It puzzled me (which was nothing), and it puzzled my colleagues (which was a good deal), and it puzzled Mr. Nightingale (which was a wonder), to find an unknown stamp on several pieces. These are not hall-marked, but are evidently Elizabethan, of about 1570. The stamp is a circle enclosing a monogram of the letters "S" and "L." No one could throw light on this for some time. But the other day, on searching the notes which I made a few years back when arranging and cataloguing the Dorchester municipal archives, a clue seemed to appear. It will be best to copy three of those notes, which show the clue, viz., proof that during the Elizabethan time there was a goldsmith's

family here named Stratford, of such a standing that one of them was chosen steward of the borough, and that he or another Stratford was named Laurence:

B. 5. Deed by J. Williams and Roger Howell, Wardens of the Fraternity of S^t Mary in S^t Peter's Church, conveying to J. Stratforde, goldsmith, two burgages in High South S^t, sold to him by consent "confratrum et consororum." Dec. 1. 18. H. VIII. (1526).

C. 2. Minute Book extending from Apr. 25. 1554 to Jan. 6. 1567(8). About the middle of the book occurs this memorandum: "Town Stewards chosen at Lady Day. M^r W. Aden, M^r Stratford, M^r W. Churchell. 23 Eliz." (1580.)

B. 9. Bond by Laurence Stratford, Goldsmith, and H. Lymster, Gentleman, to E. Boke, feltmaker, for £20. (In connection with performance of certain bargains.) May 7. 35. Eliz. (1593). Latin and English. Parchment, two small hanging seals.



Some fragments of an old ecclesiastical building, including pillars, window-mouldings, and a stoup, etc., have lately been brought to light, in consequence of the taking down of the Shropshire Fire Office buildings in High Street, Shrewsbury. They are of thirteenth and fourteenth century work, and some portions perhaps of earlier date. They were probably fragments of the private chapel of the Abbots of Lilleshall, who had a residence in Shrewsbury, which is traditionally said to have stood on the site of the old timbered house in Double Butcher Row in that town. This old house stands due north of, and almost adjoins, the Fire Office buildings. Some most interesting remains of a very early stone wall were also discovered on the same site.



The committee appointed to examine the old municipal records of Shrewsbury have already cleaned, wrapped up, labelled, and indexed upwards of 2,300 documents. Amongst the most recent finds have been a series of rolls of the Shrewsbury Guild Merchant, the earliest of which at present discovered is dated the eleventh year of King John.

A discovery of prehistoric remains was made about the close of the year at Breckenhill, some twelve miles north of Carlisle. Only labourers were present and the facts are difficult to get at, and the inclemency of the weather has deterred investigation so far, but a proper search will be made presently. A stone cist with pottery and an interment was found, but knocked to pieces by the labourer.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Melbourne Churchyard, Derbyshire, and communicated to us by that diligent antiquary, Mr. W. D. Fane, F.S.A. A meeting having been held during the recent severe weather to consider the giving relief to the unemployed poor in Melbourne, a large number of men were employed in digging over the surface of the old burial-ground of the parish, which was in a very unseemly state from long neglect. In the course of the work were found a life-size figure of a warrior in stone, much decayed, and wanting the feet; and also two fragments of early stone monuments, carved with well-formed floriated crosses. The two latter were in use as props to more recent headstones! These three objects have been placed inside the church, under the north-west tower. As an old map in the Earl Cowper's estate office, which represents the village cross formerly standing at the junction of the four roads at the east end of King's Newton village (whereof the steps still remain), also represents a similar cross on similar steps standing within the space occupied by the old burial-ground, search was made for traces of the latter cross. At a depth of about four feet a flat platform of stones was found close to the south side of the railed monument of the Tomlinson family. Its position being on the higher part of the ground would be appropriate for the base of the village cross; but no hewn stones were found near that spot except the larger of the two floriated crosses, which may perhaps have been, as suggested by Canon Singleton, the Vicar of Melbourne, the summit of this village cross. The map referred to contains the name "Sir John Coke" as a landowner. Inasmuch as Secretary Sir John Coke first purchased land in Melbourne in 1628, and his son, Sir John Coke (M.P. for Derbyshire), died in 1650,

the map seems to belong to that interval of twenty-two years; and it may perhaps be safely inferred that both the village crosses fell during the great Civil War.

The arrangements for the International Folklore Congress, to be held in London next autumn, are in full progress. The guarantee fund is being well taken up, and many members' tickets have been already taken. Invitations have been sent, or will shortly be sent, to the members of the Folklore Society of America, to those of all other European countries where such societies exist, and to many of the leading *savants* of other countries. The international organizing committee has appointed a small reception committee to provide for the comfort of the foreign visitors; a literary committee to arrange for the papers to be read, etc.; and an executive committee to undertake the practical management. The exact details of time and place are not yet announced, but are likely to be made known shortly.

A keen-eyed correspondent, well versed in the history of knightly orders, who has been visiting the Guelph Exhibition, tells us of a mistake that he has detected in the catalogue. No. 92 is "The Fifth Earl of Carlisle and George Selwyn," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Earl of Carlisle, says the catalogue, wears the Garter; our correspondent therefore concludes that the picture cannot be by Sir Joshua, for he died in 1792, whereas the Earl only obtained the Garter in 1793. Nevertheless, the portraits are beyond doubt from the brush of that great man. True, the catalogue errs, though not in the way our correspondent supposes. The order is not that of the Garter, but probably intended for that of the Thistle, which distinction Lord Carlisle received as early as 1768. This error is pointed out in the third of the able critiques that are appearing on the Guelph Exhibition in the *Athenæum* (February 7).

The building materials of the old Manor House at Wandsworth, built by Sir Christopher Wren, were last month sold in lots for £370. The Surrey Archæological Society visited the old Manor House in 1889, Lord Midleton, the president, being present on

the occasion. The historic residence was then in the order (inside and out) described by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., in the collections of the society—a paper reprinted in pamphlet form. The manor has an interesting connection with the Brodrick family.

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Mr. H. T. Pollard, of Holmwood, Hertford, writes: "I have in my possession a circlet of lead, of similar size and markings to the three supposed to be unique and engraved in the January number of the *Antiquary*. The circlet was given to my young son, about two years since, on his purchasing some Roman coins from a man who had dug up both coins and circlet in a field near Ware, adjacent to the point where Ermine Street crosses the river Lee. The donor supposed the lead to be a button and valueless. Some little time afterwards the boy was about to melt the lead in the fire, when, attracted by its uncommon appearance, I saved the circlet from between the bars of the grate. I send some rough rubbings, and hope shortly to send a satisfactory cast. Weight, 2 dwts. 6 grains (troy). The marking on reverse is very faint, and may be simply caused by the mould, and not intentional."

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The Rev. C. Soames, rector of Mildenhall, Marlborough, writes that he has five very similar circlets of lead, exactly the same size and weight as those figured by Mr. Bailey (vol. xxiii., p. 2), found in this neighbourhood, which abounds in Roman remains. The sketch that he encloses proves a marked similarity. He has a few others with initial letters, but those are certainly not Roman.

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The recent discovery of two Oriental coins by a rabbit-trapper, near the shore, close to Storr Rock, on the island of Skye, which were pronounced to be from Bagdad and of the tenth century, has led to a careful investigation of the site. The result has been the unearthing of fifteen pieces of ingot silver; of a variety of silver personal ornaments; of fifteen more Cufic coins (so called from Cufa, the ancient name of Bagdad), about the size of a florin, and very thin; and of a large number of Anglo-Saxon coins, chiefly of the reign of Athelstan (A.D. 925 to 941). The reason for this strange admixture of Asiatic

and English coins, of bullion and ornaments, is not far to seek. The collection is evidently the hoard of some adventurous and travelled Viking. Neither Scotland nor Scandinavia had any coinage of their own for two centuries later, and they had to be content with cut up ingots, broken silver ornaments, or foreign coinage. There was an interesting leading article on the subject in the *Scotsman* of January 27, evidently written by a scholar.

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Mr. Salt, of Buxton, to whose important Roman finds we refer elsewhere, has just recently become possessed of a flint "dagger" or long pointed flint sharpened at the point and on both edges. It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad in the widest part; at one end it is roughly tapered to a point. It was found on Sterndale Moor, Derbyshire, and has evidently been much used. On the same moor, not far from one of the burrows opened by the late Mr. Bateman, Mr. Salt has recently found a heavy stone celt of good shape; it is about 9 inches long and widens in breadth from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

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The County Council of Cheshire hold the beautiful field within the walls of Chester, to the north of the castle, where formerly stood the Nunnery of St. Mary. They have just agreed to sell to the city authorities a strip of the field, adjacent to the inner side of the city wall, for the purpose of making a road to join Grosvenor Street—being a continuation of the drive, which they are trying to complete, skirting the wall. The authorities desired also to be permitted to raise the wall at this point, probably with a view to keep the road level. The Council, with praiseworthy good taste, refused to permit alterations in this ancient structure; but the field is to be filled up on the inner side of the wall to the level of the pathway upon its summit where the new road is made. As this portion of the western wall stands on a steep slope on the exterior face, and is poor work, probably the additional land placed behind it, by the formation of the new embanked road, will, before long, bring about the necessity for rebuilding it in spite of the veto of the County Council. This western wall is interesting as the only side of the city walls that bears any trace of its original

embattled parapet, which would, by raising it, be destroyed. The embrasures are in many parts traceable, although now walled up, proving the present height to be the original one. The New Gate, which was built in the seventeenth century, replacing an older gate, has recently been "adorned" with battlements; the merlons and embrasures about 9 inches square. The old parapet was plain—the effect is grotesque in the extreme.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

EGYPTOLOGISTS have to thank Italy for a translation of the *Ap-ro*, one of the sacred books of the Egyptians. Three of their sacred texts were intended to regulate that most important part of the whole Egyptian liturgy, the funeral rites; and they consisted of a "book on embalming," one "on funerals," and a third entitled "The Book of the Dead." This last, improperly styled "the ritual of funerals," was already known from the translation of Lepsius, who published his imperfect text at Turin in 1842; and from the writings of other illustrious Egyptologists, as Edouard Naville, who issued a correct edition at Berlin in 1886; while the first had been previously published by Maspero. The second of these three books has now, for the first time, been brought within our reach by Professor Schiaparelli, director of the Egyptian Museum in Florence.

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In the absence of documents other than pictures and bas-reliefs, the funeral rites which these show to have been in use have as a whole remained unintelligible. Thanks to Professor Schiaparelli such is no longer the case. His text is based on three originals. The most interesting and complete text of the book on funerals was discovered written in 300 long hieratic lines, part on the convex surface of a false cover, placed immediately over the mummy, and part on the inside of a cover of a wooden sarcophagus, belonging to one Butehaamon at the tomb of Amenoph I., now preserved in the Turin Egyptian Museum. The sarcophagus of this official attached to a

royal tomb, and consequently the text written on it, may thus be traceable probably to about the sixteenth century before the vulgar era.

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Another text is preserved in a long papyrus of some five and a half mètres in length, but only 24 centimètres broad, in the Louvre Museum. This papyrus contains 32 pages of 20 lines each, all in hieratics, though relatively quite modern, as it belongs to the second century of the Christian era.

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A third copy exists in a series of inscriptions on the tomb of Sethos I. (head of the 19th dynasty about 1340 B.C.) at Biban-el-Moluk, of which a copy in manuscript by Rosellini is preserved in the library of Pisa. On the tomb are represented various scenes of the *Ap-ro*, which were reproduced in the works of Champollion and Rosellini. On the basis of these three examples, and with the aid of other fragments, Prof. Schiaparelli has been enabled to complete, publish, and illustrate this "Book of Funeral Obsequies," which thus completes the liturgy regulating the ceremonial of the dead amongst the ancient Egyptians. The labours now so happily brought to a close were begun so far back as 1882. The Roman *Linei* have undertaken the work of publication.

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At the January meeting of the Anthropological Society in Berlin there was present Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter, who gave an account of the excavations in Cyprus, carried on for the last ten years. He spoke of the many results of these researches; the discovery of vases, utensils, and various other articles of his collection. Many of these objects have preserved the same form from generation to generation for thousands of years. And in this way modern utensils not unfrequently give a key to the understanding of their antique forms or of the technical treatment. Clay pitchers and bottles from the oldest tombs have the shape of the gourd-bottle, while their ornamentation, from the character of the designs down to the present time, is supposed to be derived from the technique of metal work. The pattern of the twisted work found on the clay-ware is again found on the metal vessels also. And the wooden spindle of the Cyriotes of to-day

differs in nothing as to its shape from the prehistoric spindle, which was a compound of bronze pin and clay whorl. This relation is repeated in the whole collection. Thus the speaker found two tombs of the sixth and seventh century before Christ, which, from their modern construction, were evidently in all their details counterparts of the wood-buildings of to-day. Even door locks and the like could be recognised as of the same kind.

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Travellers and artists have often admired the rich yellow hue, equal almost to gilding, on the pillars of the Parthenon, of the Propylæum, of the Theseion, and of the Olympieion; and many theories have been devised to explain it—amongst others that it came from the paint with which they were formerly covered. It would appear now from the report of G. Richard Lepsius, before the Berlin Academy, that the golden colour seen on the Pentelic marble monuments of Athens is owing to a very slight crust of hydrated oxide of iron (rust) left after the weathering and washing away of the surface marble. The analysis of a specimen of white Pentelic marble taken from the same source yields

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|
| 55·942 | per cent. | Calcium oxide. |
| 43·936 | ,, | Carbonic dioxide. |
| 00·122 | ,, | Hydrated iron oxide. |
| <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> | | |
| 100·000 | ,, | Pentelic marble. |

On the other hand, the analysis of the snow-white marble from the columns of the temple at Sunion, though more exposed to the weather than that of the Acropolis, shows only a slight trace of iron in its composition.

* * *

At Monte Testaccio, in Rome, has been discovered an ancient warehouse, with remains of pillars, capitals, and other worked marbles. In Via Merulana, a Roman sword has been found together with a figure of Nero, and a medallion of Trajanus Decius. Amongst epigraphic discoveries must be mentioned another terminal stone of the Tiber, in which repairs are spoken of as carried out under the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian. Two other terminal *cippi* were found last December in the *Prati di Castello* quarter, one of the work of Augustus, the other of

Trajan, though the inscription of the latter apparently has been effaced in ancient times.

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At Rheims a remarkable mosaic of the time of Nero has come to light, measuring 5 feet square. In the middle field are represented two gladiators, who, equipped with helmet, sword, and shield, are engaged in mutual combat. A richly coloured and well-preserved border surrounds the whole. The mosaic was somewhat damaged in excavating, but can be easily repaired, as the portion injured is small.

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On the high tableland of Asiago, in the territory of *Sette Comuni* (Vicenza), has been discovered the site of a large village of pre-Roman times, with remains of huts bearing traces of devastation and of fire. A *victoriatu*s having been found in one of these huts, it is supposed that we have here a *pagus* of the Alpine populations attacked and destroyed by the Roman legions.

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Some discoveries made in the territory of Castrocaro, in Romagna, have led to the belief that this site must have hidden beneath the surface a necropolis like that of Villanova. The objects found consist of numerous bronzes such as were left in tombs, according to ancient funereal rites.

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In Regio I. of the City of Rome, a rare Latin inscription has been found on the banks of the Tiber, near Monte Brianzo. It is dedicated to Mercury and other divinities, and bears the consulship of the 754, A.U.C. The learned, who have examined it, think it refers to the worship of the Lares in the urban *regiones*, which Augustus began to restore to practice in the year of Rome 745.

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At Pompeii the recent excavations have been conducted in *Insula IV.* of the fifth Region, and together with many domestic objects or utensils of bronze, as vases, buckets, lamps, and candelabra, a bronze statuette of Silenus has also been found.



Last Year's Explorations in Asia Minor.

By DR. FREDERICK HALBHERR.

THE following account of the work done by Dr. Schliemann during last year's campaign in the Troad was already written when the sad news of that great explorer's death came like a sudden blow upon us. He had just visited Berlin, and had arranged to begin again his excavations at Hissarlik, with Dr. Doerpfeld, on March 1, when he died at Naples, after a sudden chill caught in visiting Pompeii, on December 26. Maybe, even now, the work begun with such energy may not be left incomplete, and it were much to be desired in the interests of science that several questions still pending should be brought thereby nearer conclusion. In Mrs. Schliemann herself—no mean scholar and worker in the same field as her lamented husband; in her brother, Dr. Kastromenos, author of the *Monuments of Athens*, and often employed by the Greek Government to superintend excavations; and, above all, in Dr. Doerpfeld, we have the materials for a staff (fully competent and long trained) for bringing to a successful issue the work of research now left incomplete. And perhaps in a few more years, when Dr. Schliemann's young son, Agamemnon, who may be still at the school to which he went three or four years ago in Switzerland, will have reached the years of manhood, he may have developed the taste and knowledge sufficient to maintain with honour his father's well-earned reputation. The first excavations of Dr. Schliemann at Troy were conducted between 1871 and 1882, and the result can now be seen in the objects which he presented to the German Emperor, and which are now enshrined in the Berlin Ethnological Museum.

When Dr. Schliemann resumed with Dr. Doerpfeld his excavations at Troy in the spring of last year, it was for the settlement of his long-standing controversy with Herr Boetticher, and he discontinued them only from the stress of winter. It was his intention to have now directed them in a special

manner to an examination of the most ancient burial-places. The campaign just concluded had been chiefly directed to an investigation of the fortification walls which at different times succeeded one another on the hill of Pergamon, and especially of those of the second or Homeric city, of which latter several new important strips were brought to view. On the east side there is a piece of wall, two or three mètres high, and about four mètres wide, made of bricks (*plinthoi*) raised upon a foundation ledge of stone and clay. On the side of the Acropolis, which is less steep and less capable of defence, the remains of several towers were discovered, placed at ten mètres' distance from one another. Dr. Doerpfeld has now clearly observed that at the time of the second settlement the Pergamon had been enlarged twice on the southern side.

In the second city of Hissarlik were found remains of many buildings and the south-western fortification wall, which in some places has been preserved to the height of eight mètres. This was completely cleared, and a sally-port was discovered a little less than one and a half mètres wide. In the front of one of the buildings previously excavated the existence of two *parastades* was now verified, which confirms the opinion that the building was really a *propylæon*, and as such presents a great similarity to the buildings of Tiryns.

In the excavations made on the west of the so-called south-west gate, the excavators were able to observe the ground-plans of many of the buildings raised upon the ruins of the second city, and thus they were able again to verify the existence of seven different strata lying one upon the other, as Dr. Schliemann had already in part observed. Amongst the fortifications could be seen traces of Roman *opus reticulatum*, and likewise outside the walls fresh tombs were discovered reaching down to Byzantine times.

But the most remarkable discoveries relative to the later period is that of a small theatre or Odeion, of which the lower steps and the marble pavement of the orchestra, with the base of an altar or of a statue, are still preserved. Two Greek inscriptions discovered in the same place are of the time of Tiberius, and contain two dedications in

honour of that emperor—one set up by Melanippides (whoever he may be), and the other by the *Boulè* or *Demos*. Two imperial statues were also found in the same place.

In the meeting of the Anthropological Society, held on December 20 last, at Berlin, Professor Wittmack said in reference to the examination of the seeds recently brought by Dr. Virchow (in 1890) from Hissarlik, that these seeds consist of a very large-grained wheat similar to grains of bearded wheat (*Triticum turgidum*), of a pea (*Ervum Ervilia*), and of a kind of fumitory (*Erdrauch*). The seeds of the last belong to a kind of tare or weed, and apparently look still very fresh. In any case they are not to be regarded as coming down to us from ancient Troy, but rather as the stores brought together by some animal.

At Magnesia ad *Mæandrum*, where the German Archæological Institute began their excavations at the close of the year just elapsed, under the direction of Dr. Humann, a practical engineer, who conducted the works at Pergamos, a singular inscription was discovered only a few months ago. It records the finding in an extraordinary way of a small statue of the god Dionysos, and the institution in consequence of Bacchic rites conducted by foreign priestesses. The text is well preserved, and clearly says that in the year of the *prytanis* Acrodemos, son of Diotimos, a violent storm having broken into pieces a large plane-tree, an idol of Dionysos was found in the shattered trunk. The Magnesians were struck with fear, and forthwith sent envoys to Delphi to ask for an explanation of the miraculous event. The oracle replied in twelve hexameter verses that the Magnesians ought to found a temple to Bacchus, and obtain priestesses or *manades* from Bœotia. The people thereupon betook themselves to Thebes, where three women were granted them — Kosko, Baubo, and Thettale—who, on their arrival in Magnesia, established a *thiasos*, or Bacchic society, called *Platanists*, evidently in memory of the plane-tree—in Greek, *platanos*. On their death the Magnesians decreed them a public and honourable burial.

The inscription is cut on a slab of marble, and once formed part of a marble altar, of which it adorned the front or side, the base

itself having been found at the time, but, unfortunately, broken by the workmen engaged in excavating it. Another inscription it bears is interesting, as it tells us the name of the dedicator, thus: "To the god Dionysos, Apollonius Mokolles, an ancient initiated (*archaios mystes*), has dedicated together with this altar the ancient oracle, inscribing it on this *stèle*."

As regards the operations just begun, they are at first directed to the theatre as well as to the temple of Artemis, but they are already impeded by the water that has welled up from underground as soon as tapped.

Although I have undertaken to give the readers of the *Antiquary* an illustrated account of my own excavations in Crete, I cannot forbear to make mention now of the most recent evidences that have just been given to the public of that reflex wave of Asian culture which, travelling from the eastern mainland, affected first the islands of the Mediterranean, and then, as my own discoveries in the Zeus cave on Mount Ida tend to prove, spread to Greece.

Two learned German archæologists, Furtwaengler and Loeschke, have already made us acquainted with the make and style as well as the chronological and topographical distribution of that large family of earthenware vases, up to the last few years completely unknown, which take precedence in the history of fictile painting, and which are generally known under the name of vases of the style of Mycenæ. Since the publication, however, of the former's *Mykenische Vasen vorhellenische Thongefasse* in 1886, the zone in which these large vessels have been found has become considerably enlarged, and those examined by myself in Crete but lately have now been beautifully illustrated and learnedly described by my friend and collaborateur, Dr. Orsi, in the recently published acts of the Royal Academy *Dei Lincei* of Rome. Moreover, the particular vases of which there is here question, being of great size and funereal, while they extend the realm of Mycenæan culture into the island of Crete, furnish us by their novelty of position and structure with altogether new ideas on the sepulchral rites practised at so early a date. So far, the peculiar tombs in which these

colossal urns have been found in Crete belong to an ordinary rank in life; but chance, which has alone revealed them, may, in conjunction with systematic research, make known to us, in the same island, at no distant date, similar tombs belonging to chiefs and princes. The existence of such tombs and such urns was hitherto unknown in Crete, and, once discovered, they will help to bear out the surmise of Adler, that on this island—placed midway between Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece—will be found the key that unlocks the mystery at present attending the first intermingling or conjunction of Oriental and Hellenic ideas of art.

Dr. P. Orsi's essay is entitled "On some Cretan funereal urns painted in the Mycenaean style." They were found in vaulted or bell-shaped tombs (*Kuppelgraber*, *Θολωτοὶ τάφοι*) at Messaritica Anoja and at Milatos, and are the first sepulchral discoveries connecting the island with pre-Doric times. They give evidence that Crete had at that date a population practising the same sepulchral rites and using the same decorative motives as their fellows on the Hellenic continent, where these *tholos* tombs have been frequently found, especially by Dr. Schliemann. Dr. Orsi thinks these monuments of so early an artistic development belong to some Asian race, Phrygians and Carians, who can be shown to have influenced Greece in two separate streams, one through the islands of the Ægean, and the other through settlements in Crete. The urns are so large as to resemble modern baths, and they are decorated with palmettes, fishes swimming in water, and young ducks, all of primitive design, the colours used being dark red and chestnut on a buff or cream-coloured ground.

The three coffers with lids were found, some ten years ago, in a vaulted tomb excavated in soft white rock, on the western slope of a hill, to the east of the actual village of Anoja-Messaritica, between six and seven kilomètres from the city of Gortyna, but not far from the village of Plora, which would recall the name of ancient Pylôros. The most elaborately painted of these four-cornered sarcophagi or coffers is very nearly one mètre in length, forty-two centimètres in width, and (without the feet and cover) sixty-four in height. The thickness of the sides is about thirty-six millimètres.

The tomb cut in the native rock, of which a figure is here given from a drawing made by myself on the spot, is on the slope of the hill to the south of Milatos. The vault is arched like an oven, and the floor, I observed, was elliptical in shape, the opening being as

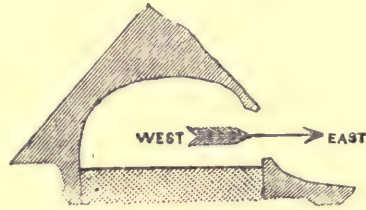


FIG. 1.—FIGURE OF ROCK-TOMB OF MILATUS.

usual towards the east. Its largest diameter from north to south was 2'30 mètres, its smallest 2 mètres, both measurements being taken by me on the level of interment. The peculiar shape of these tombs, common to all Southern Europe, is supposed to recall

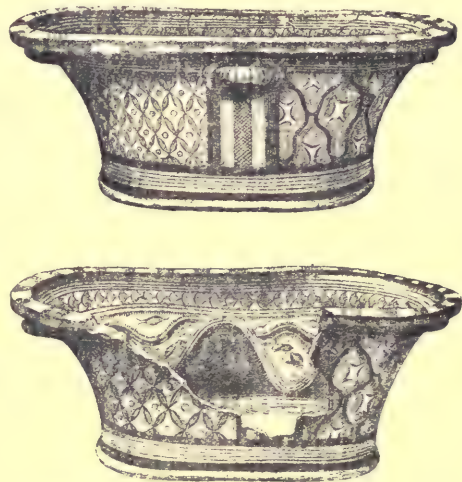


FIG. 2.—BATH-SHAPED URN OR SARCOPHAGUS.

a Phrygian hut; while the ark-shaped coffer would recall the more advanced sort of dwellings the inhabitants of that early time then used. Whether ancient in form, however, or of contemporaneous design, the receptacle for the dead, it is thought, was made to resemble the home of the living.

The bath-shaped sepulchral urn here shown, which, together with another discovered in the tomb at Milatos, is now in the museum of the Greek Syllagos at Candia, is 48 centimètres high, the length at the bottom being 70 centimètres, and the width 39 centimètres. The curved lips of the urn almost conceal from view the four handles, which are characteristic of this kind of urn, and are placed for convenience' sake directly opposite one another.

As these newly-discovered Cretan funereal coffers and vases are not large enough to contain the whole body of a man, and are too large to be receptacles for mere ashes, it is surmised that at the Mycenæan epoch such urns were made to receive either the bones alone or else a half-burnt body. Complete combustion of the body seems uncertain at that time, and partial combustion for the sake of preserving the form of the body only exceptional, while embalming was very rare, the variation in the rite of sepulture being due to Oriental influence on the pre-Dorian races of Greece before the time of Homer. If Dr. Orsi's theory be true, that only an initial and partial combustion of the corpse can be admitted in Mycenæan times, we have in these Cretan urns the most ancient *ossilegium* known, but an *ossilegium* without cremation. As for the style of decoration, he would attribute it to the later stage of Mycenæan ornament—to the third rather than to the fourth period—when the artist, without knowledge of perspective or background, was endeavouring to represent a lake scene, in which plants, fishes, and ducks all appeared together.



Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 75, vol. xxiii.)

To the Rev^dend Mr Dring at the Rev^dend
Mr Withers in Hull.

[York postmark.]

York 14th Dec^r 1745

Dear Sir,

The Express w^{ch} furnishes out the news I now . . . about 4 this afternoon, before w^{ch} we knew nothing [of] affairs in

Lancashire—Our Army under Marshal Wade . . . Boroughbridge to-night & according to the Information of some Subalterns is intended directly for Edinburgh and that seems to correspond with what you write of the Duke of Ancas . . . Regim^t going to guard Newcastle. I am extremely glad to hear that your cold continues to abate and hope you have now no Reason to remember it—I wish M^r Garforth a good Recovery from his Indisposition and shall be extremely [glad] to see you at York again. I am at Woodhouses [with M]^r Norcliffe M^r Nelthorpe Col. Condon, M^r Tancred, M^r Stables Aldⁿ Be . . . who all give their Service to you. I am D^r S^r

Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman

Jerom Dring.

Rochdale Dec^r 11th

By an Express this morning the Duke will certainly be at . . . Day by 12 o'clock & General Legonier by Warrington the 12 . . . A Journal of the Leeds Messenger . . . To Halifax on Tuesday, Wednesday to Rochdale, from thence to . . . 5 at night; staid there till 12; from thence to . . . Howard's at the ba . . . Owton Lane, got there by 5 in the morning & staid till 8; borrow'd . . . walk'd to Preston Bridge where all the Rebels were return'd to ga . . . went to my Horse and came to Charley where . . . [h]ear of the R . . . thence I went within 4 miles of Manchester w . . . I met 120 . . . Horse who wou'd march to Charley that night; Then I turn'd . . . where 700 of the Royal Hunters & light Horse are gone thro' this . . . [deter]mined to be up with them this night or in the morning. . . . be forwarded to satisfy you where I am, but shall follow illing) the whole decided & when ever may depend (let the . . . what it will to bring you an Account before I sleep.

An^r Acc^t from An^r Hand—I believe from The Officer now taking Horse for M. Wade's Army is his who was dispatch'd to the Duke 5 or 6 days ago; he left the Duke . . . morning at Macclesfield & he intended to be a Wigan to-night; he has 20 Squadrons of Horse etc. with him but the Foot are considerably behind; The Duke makes no doubt of being up with the Rear of the Rebels w^{ch} he intends to attack.

Oglethorpe's men here from that Gene[ral] Secretary. The contents are that the Rebels left Preston on Fryday [and] that Oglethorp got there at three, & march'd again at Day Break on Saturday; and that the Duke wou'd not be at Preston till 2 or 3 on Saturday afternoon; That he had many of his Foot mounted and that the Rangers had been up with the Rebels & taken some prisoners—We have heard nothing at all from that Quarter to day. The following Letter came by the post to Day to whom I know not, but the Copy from w^{ch} I took it had been in good creditable Company for I had it from the Dean's.

Appleby Dec^r 14th 1745.

At five this Evening we had a Messenger from Kendal who informs us that about 120 of the Rebels van Guard came in there between 11 & 12 at noon & the main Body was between Lancaster & Kendale. The Duke of Perth & 2 Ladys were in a Chaise in the Cavalcade. The people of Kendale arm'd themselves with such weapons as they had, resisted them & wou'd not suffer them to alight in Town: Kill'd one, took 2 prisoners & 3 Horses. The Messenger also says that their Horses were scare able to crawl along the Street: They got thro' the Town as well as they cou'd & took the Shap Road. An Express was sent immediately to Penrith at what happen'd at Kendale & we just now hear from Penrith (viz' 8 at night) that as the 116 Soldiers are yet there, they are resolv'd to give them a warm Reception if they come that way & the Beacon [is] now on Fire to alarm the country to come in—Several people go from hence [to] Penrith this night & many more will go to-morrow morning. Its suppos'd . . . of their Chiefs are in this Party & the most valuable Effects being they . . . several led Horses as Sumpters; And some make it a Question whether one of those fine Ladys be not in Reality the Pretended Prince. If they [chang]e their journey & go thro' Penrith I hope they will be taken, they certainly [re]ach no farther than Shap this night. I have to-day been at M^r Paylers where I saw a Letter to M^{rs} Robson from . . . ram that says the Duke by his Secretary S^r Everard Fawkner had wrote Lord Lonsdale who is there to desire that he wou'd give orders for

hindering [by] all methods possible the March of the Rebels thro' Westmorland and [Cu]mberland; and that his Lordship had taken proper care so to do—This will I hope make it difficult for any of the 120 to escape & also [by] destroying the Roads & Bridges for the main Body to pass.

'Tis now high Time to begin to thank you for the Favour of your Letter and news and to spare you the further Trouble of reading what perhaps may not be worth it. I have great pleasure in thinking that you have quite lost your Cold but shall have much more to see you well at York again which I hope for in a Short Time. I beg my Compl^{ts} to M^r Garforth & wish I cou'd hear of his being perfectly well. M^{rs} Dring is but indifferent & must God help her be much worse before she is better: She is so good a Creature that I heartily wish the propagation of our Species had (for her sake) been a less Evil to the poor women. She joins her Compl^{ts} to you & M^r Garforth to those of D^r S^r

Your most obliged Serv^t & obed^t Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

I believe the City is now pretty well quieted ab^t their new Governors for I hear nothing of them. Old Selby has two Centinels at his Door Day & night ever since the Gun was fir'd w^{ch} I formerly mentioned but no further Discovery is made for w^{ch} Lord Mayor has offer'd a Reward of 10^l.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring to be left at M^r Rich^d Ellis's at the George Inn in Hull per M^r Tho. Cordley.

Brough 18 Dec^r 1745.

My Lord. I have just time to tell you I have rece^d a letter from M^r Brown of Orton that Gen^l Oglethorpe is in his house & that the town is full of our forces Our Mess^r was amongst them & the Duke of Cumberland has taken the Rear Guard of the Rebels at Shap & has sent an Express to Appleby to summond all the Country to [join] his forces at Browholm as soon as possible this day with such Arms as they can get & persue & take the rest. Yours & I Lamb.

Rev^d Sir. The above is a Copy of an Express to my Lord Irwin from the Post Master of Brough upon its arrivall all the Bells was ordered to ring & we are hourly

expecting another account of their total defeat it is so late that I have not time to add at present but hopes to write more fully by tomorrows post.

Excuse hast from Rev^d S^r Y^r most hble Serv^t Thruscross Topham.

Pray pres^t my Duty to my Master I am sorry he is so bad in his cold.

18 Dec^r 1745 10 a black night.

To The Rev^dend M^r Dring att the Rev^dend M^r Withers in Hull. By M^r Cordley.

York 18th Dec^r 9 at night.

Dear Sir. About an hour ago came the following Letter by Express directed to Lord Irwin (who is here) from the Post Master of Brough :

My Lord. I have just now receiv^d a Letter from M^r Burn of Orton that Gen^l Oglethorp is in his House & that the Town is full of our Forces ; Our Messinger was amongst them & the Duke of Cumberland has taken the Rear Guard of the Rebels at Shapp & has sent an Express to Appleby to summon all the Country to join his Forces at Brouham as soon as possible this Day with such Arms as they can get to pursue & take the rest. I am &c.

I Lamb

Brough Dec^r 18th

Upon Receipt of this Letter most of the Bells in York are now ringing.

By a letter this Day from M^r Close of Richmond he says that a Messinger with an Express from the Duke to M. Wade came there (where 2400 of Wade's Army then were) yesterday : S^r Conyers Darcy & many other Gentlemen went to the Messinger to know his Errand—He said the Duke on receiving an Express from London was marching back to Garstang & was leaving the pursuit ; but on his receiving a second Express he turn^d a^{b^t} & continu^d to follow the Rebels : The contents of the last Express were that Adm^l Vernon had fallen in with the French Transports & taken & destroyed 16000 men : but I'm afraid this will not prove true as we have had no further Acc^t of it w^{ch} we shou^d have had if the Fact had been so.

I hope to have much more good news to send you by to-morrow's post w^{ch} I will

not fail to do shou^d there be any. I beg my Service to M^r Garforth & am in Hast

D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman
Jerom^r Dring.

Brouham is 7 miles from Shapp & very near Emmott Bridge.

To The Rev^dend M^r Dring att the Rev^dend M^r Withers in Hull. (York postmark.)

York 19th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. Were it not in performance of my promise to write to you by each Post added to the pleasure I have in this as well as in all other Respects to pay my Duty to you I shou^d not have troubled you by this post ; for since the Express to L^d Irwin w^{ch} came last night & w^{ch} I hope you have before this reaches you receiv^d from M^r Cordley we have had nothing but the Letter w^{ch} I send you on the other side, for w^{ch} our wise Magistracy sent yesterday to Skipton (I think they might as well have sent him to Hull) w^{ch} is at least 40 miles from the nearest part of either the Duke's or Rebels Army—We think it very odd if the Express to L^d Irwin was true that in all this Time it shou^d not have been confirm^d, w^{ch} makes me begin to fear we have been a Rejoicing out of pocket. I drunk Coffee with your Sister this afternoon ; she is well & desires her Love to you and Duty to your Uncle—I was to put in a word also for Miss Nisbet. My Family is pretty well and begs to be thought happy when it hears of your welfare. I desire my Complem^{ts} to M^r Garforth and am D^r S^r Y^r most obed^t Kinsman
Jerom^r Dring.

I believe this Letter is directed to the Recorder & that the writer of it keeps an Ale House or an Inn.

Skipton Wednesday night 10 o'clock.

The Duke's Army was at Lancaster on Monday night & the advanc^d Guard a^{b^t} 3 miles nearer Kendal at w^{ch} place I saw Wade's Horse, the Yorkshire Hunters & several Hussars march by at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. I spoke wth several of the Hunters who told me the Horse & Dragoons were all to march to Penrith that night. About two Hours after the Duke came up who had just rece^d an Express (as 'twas reported) that the Rebels Baggage was stopt

on this side Penrith by the Country people digging Pits in the narrow Roads. I saw a person who came out of Kendal last night who reported that the Forces went thro' Kendal in great Hast only taking a Glass of wine &c. The Rebels left Kendal at 9 Monday morning—A Messenger from the Duke to M. Wade came hither Monday night with orders for M. Wade's Army to march for Cumberland; he is now return'd & says he left the Army at Catherick, Pearse-Bridge & the neighbouring Places & that they did march—He further told us he had with him a Letter for Lord Lonsdale from the Duke wth an Acc^t of Adm^l Vernon having sunk & taken a considerable number of Transports—He also told us that the Duke stopt some time at Preston intending to return for the South; but on receiving the above Acc^t declared he wou'd pursue the Villians with all Hast. W^m Chippendale.

After comparing this wth what I sent you by Cordley you'll find it a notable Acc^t for a Messenger to bring who was sent on purpose to bring the latest and most authentic Acc^{ts}; for you'll observe that this Fellow is at least two Days march behind Acc^{ts} w^{ch} came 24 Hours ago.

For The Rever^d M^r Dring at M^r Ralph Peacocks Merchant in Hull York.
Free M^r Blackett.

D^r S^r It is currently reported here this morning from Cumberlan^d both by the Carriers & others, That all that County & Westm^d are in arms with their Scyths & such weapons as they can get, That 90 of the Rebels horse with 10 led horses not loaden w^{ch} by the small bulk seemed to be money on Sunday came into ye County in great haste & confusion, that the Country people hunted & pursu'd them & forc^d them out of their way tho they had been turned from it, & twas hopd they would not get to Carlisle, That Emmot bridge was guarded by the 100 men sent formerly by Marshall Wade & also by the people of Country. That Lancaster Bridge was broken down wh stopt their main Army till the Duke came up with them & that the D had several expresses to stop if possible those 90 Horsemen so we expect an Acc^t of a complet victory every hour; The D. of Ancaster's Regim^t are expected here in a

day or two, I send this Acc^t wh tho' not confirm'd by any authority to be depended on yet in hopes its true

I am in haste Y^r humble serv^t
G. G. Dec^r 17

Sir. Brough^{br} 18, 1745.

I have just rec^d a Lett^r from M^r Burn of Orton, y^t Gen^l Oglethorpe is in his house. The Town is full of our forces. They have taken ye Rear guard of ye Rebels at Shap. The Duke of Cumberland has sent an Express to Appulby to summon all y^e country People to joyn his forces at Brougham as soon as possible y^s day wth such arms as they can get to pursue & take ye rest.

York The above is a copy of an Express just arriv'd.

For The Revr^d M^r Dring at M^r Ralph Peacocks Merchant Hull. Free M^r Blackett. [York postmark without date or signature but in same hand as the previous.]

By an express from Penreth we hear that Lord Kilmarnock's son & several Gentlemen & Highlanders about 17 came thither & demanded of Postm. ffresh Horses, & billets for 1000 men, but being told the Yorksh Hunters were at Appleby, they went away p^ttending for Appleby, but went for L^d Lonsdale's seat, That a party of Volunteers from Penrith pursu'd them & defeated them & took 10 Prisoners, L^d Kilm. son & Gent escap'd into a wood w^h the Volunteers are endeavouring to find out, only one of our men is wounded but all the Prison^{rs} have suffered. Warrington Bridge is broken down so Rebels cannot get into Cheshire. The Inclos'd is an orig. Letter from a sailor on board the Privateer who took the ffr. ship on board of w^h is the P^ttenders second son: His wife lives at Sunderland.

☞ For M^{rs} Eleanor Saunderson in Sunderland. My Dear—We have been out upon another cruise Down in the North Seas, and has taken another prize which will be very advantageous to us; she is a French Snow mounts 14 carriage Guns; and 123 men on board, the Greater part of them Soldiers and Scotch Noblemen—We have got the names of some of them which is as follows—One James Stewart which we are well assured is

the Pretenders son, another the Earl of Derwentwater, the third is My Lord Drummond; the fourth is my Lord Navin, with 24 more whose names we cannot as yet tell, they were going for Montrose in Scotland, there to Land but we took them before they could reach their Port, to their great mortification, they Little expected it, She has got new Cloaths and accoutrements for the Rebels Army in Scotland, for 1500 men, And likewise money for them, but we have made no search for it as yet it being convey'd amongst the Ballast, Our Captain says she is the richest Prize that has been taken since the Commencement of the war, which we hope to find true—We are this minute comed into the Downs.

[Without date, or signature, or postmark.]

(To be continued.)



On a Recent Find of Roman Fibulæ, etc., near Burton.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

BETWEEN Buxton and Chelmorton, but known only to a few of the more enterprising tourists, is the narrow limestone cleft of Deepdale. In 1884 Mr. Salt, of Buxton, first discovered that a cave in this little valley had been inhabited. He occasionally visited the cave for two or three years, obtaining from thence various potsherds and bones. In 1889 other townsmen of Buxton, notably Mr. Robert Millett, became interested in the cave, with the result that a great store of bones and much broken pottery were brought to light. The bones were submitted to the best of all authorities on such subjects, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., with the result that they were found to include bear (*ursus arctos*), red deer, sheep, goat, short-horned Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*), horse, fox, hare, etc. At the depth whence the bones were obtained, about three feet, there were various traces of early man, including flint scrapers and arrow-heads and rough pottery. Some of the potsherds that were found

about two feet below the surface on December 27, 1889, and on January 14, 1890, were submitted to the present writer. They presented an extraordinary variety, from the most delicate and elaborate Italian make, as well as excellent Samian, and Rhone valley cream ware, down to the home-made samples of different parts of Roman Britain.

A circular bronze fibula, with a raised central boss, and with six projecting cusps at equal intervals round the margin, beautifully moulded after the fashion of a circular buckler or target, was also found here at the end of 1889. This was exhibited in London, and pronounced to be of a good and unique pattern.

At the suggestion of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, the owner of the cave took steps during the past year to prevent trespass and casual grubbing for remains. At the end of October and beginning of November, 1890, Mr. Salt resumed some careful digging with interesting and full results. Within the cave he found another example of the hitherto unique circular target brooch, of exactly the same well-finished pattern, but not from the same mould, being a trifle smaller.

Just outside the cave, two feet below the surface, a great number of small articles were uncovered, for the most part close together. They include various fragments of bronze and iron ornaments, glass beads, a spindle whorl, polished bone hafts, and several perfect fibulæ or brooches, as well as details of a Romano-British lady's toilet. These have been all catalogued by me for the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. I am here enabled to give Mr. Bailey's drawings, with a very brief description of the more important.

Fig. 1 is a large fine fibula of bronze, silvered and enamelled, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The bow is rounded and ornamented with an effective boss in the highest part. The nose of the bow is also well treated. The back part of the bow is enlarged in a cup-shaped form to cover the upper part of the spiral spring, of which the pin formed a continuous part. The bow is beautifully prolonged at the back, and ends in a ring for suspension. This is an unusual and

very good specimen. It has been suggested that this fibula looks like the model of a Roman catapult, particularly in the spring arrangement on the under side. The metal of this and of the other specimens here



FIG. 1.

illustrated have been carefully tested, and are pronounced to be bronze with silver enamel, which is uncommon with Roman finds, and is after the fashion of modern Norwegian as well as Japanese enamels.

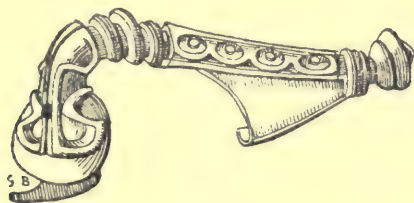


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is a smaller example of a fibula of somewhat the same style as the last; its length is $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches. The bow is highly arched, and the pattern beautifully wrought.

Fig. 3 is a fibula which is now of a delicate green colour. It differs somewhat in metal

from the other specimens, being an amalgam of silver and quicksilver. As will be at once seen from the drawing, it is a good specimen, with hinged pin complete, of very graceful harp-like design, and beautifully chased at the spring of the bow.

Fig. 4 is a circular bronze fibula, with movable pin complete. It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches

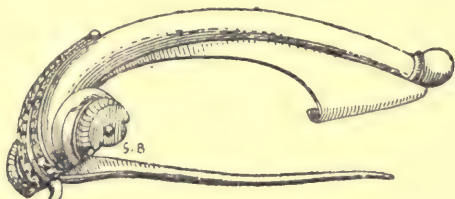


FIG. 3.

in diameter. This is a ring brooch of the Celtic type, which has often been found of plain bronze in Ireland.

Fig. 5 is a set of silver-plated bronze toilet accessories, intended to hang at a lady's girdle. It consists of three parts, all hinged so as to work separately—nail-cleaner, tweezers for hair, and ear-pick. Size: length $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches, breadth $\frac{7}{10}$ inch. It is most exceptional to

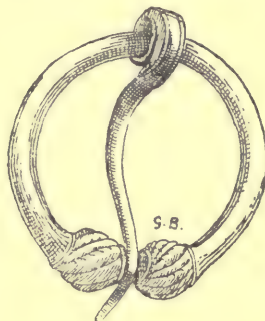


FIG. 4.

find this combined article in perfect condition.

Fig. 6 is a remarkable piece that can be best understood by the drawing. It is 1 inch broad by 2 inches long; but it is obviously broken off in its length. The reverse is smooth. The effective bold pattern on the obverse is of separate make, and has been applied with six small rivets, two of which are missing. It may have been intended to attach to the chatelaine, but if so, what could

have been its use? It has evidently been hinged, though this may have been for the attachment of a buckle. The metal is thin and rather flexible, save where the ornament is attached. Can it have been part of the fillet or bandeau (*tenia, vitta*) worn round the hair by young Roman women? Occasionally the fillet was made of pliant metal.



FIG. 5.

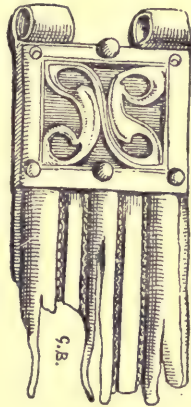


FIG. 6.

The large and varied collection of brooches and other ladies' small ornaments (of which those illustrated only form a part), in this remote cave, seems to point to the concealing of this jewellery by thieves, or to the collection of discarded or damaged specimens by some late cave-dweller after the Roman occupation of Buxton had ceased. At all events, it seems absurd to imagine that the wearers of these brooches ever lived in these limestone crevices.



The Horse in England in the Sixteenth Century.

By THE HON. HAROLD DILLON.

IN considering the horses of the Middle Ages, it must be remembered that so far as the animals used by the military classes were concerned there was a vast difference between those employed for the field and those for the times of peace. In the field the knight had his war horses for fighting on, his sumpter horses for bearing his baggage, etc., and besides these, easy-going hobbies for riding when not in the immediate presence of the enemy. In the times of peace, besides the hobbies and the horses for ordinary use as above, there were others properly called coursers, trained and used specially for the exercises of the lists. These would be stout animals, trained to bear the trappings and armour worn by them at tournaments and jousts, and in the latter case a short gallop of some hundred yards or more, repeated at intervals as the turn of their masters to engage their adversaries came round, was about all the horse had to do. In early times the jousting or riding with spears, either sharp or blunt, appears to have been in the open space within the lists or barriers enclosing the exercising ground; but in about 1443 we find that, owing to some combatants riding unfairly and endeavouring to jostle their antagonists rather than to meet them lance to lance, a new arrangement was introduced. This was a screen running nearly the whole length of the lists and separating the combatants, so that the horses were kept apart. This screen, originally of canvas or "toile," which word in the English form of tilt is familiar to us, as in the case of the tilt or canvas covering of a waggon or boat, and in the military term wadmiltilt still to be found in lists of stores for the artillery; this word came in time to be associated with, and eventually to give a name to the place. Hence we have to tilt, the tilt-yard, etc. Even in Shakespeare's time the word had become a verb, and the site of the tilt-yard

at Westminster, where on fête-days jousting and similar sports were held at the back of the present Horse Guards, has survived in the name of the tilt-guard still stationed near that place. As the toile or tilt came into general use, we find in challenges for such sports the height of this screen specified. It was soon found that a stout timber screen was necessary, and so the original canvas barrier in its later form ceased to convey any idea of its original meaning. It may be mentioned here that the canvas or toile was also used in hunting, or rather in those slaughters of wild beasts under favourable conditions to the sportsmen which seem to have been so pleasing to our ancestors, and were even indulged in by the late aged Emperor of Germany. In the National Gallery is a large picture by Velasquez of such a scene; all sorts of game have been enclosed in high screens of canvas, and are being killed by the hunters. The office of Master of the King's Toils was one of importance at court, and the expression "the toils of the hunter" is familiar to all. The canvas in some cases was used as the netting is nowadays at battues, to make a hot corner, but we have improved on the old plan, as the netting, besides offering a less visible obstacle to game, enables the shooters to see from outside what their victims are doing. To return to the tilt or timber-screen, this was in many cases so high that the knights jousting could only see the heads of their adversaries over the barrier, and consequently in most cases only the heads and shoulders and left-hand side of the latter were liable to be struck by a well-directed lance. Meyrick, in his elucidation of the rules laid down for the jousts by Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, fell into a curious error from not understanding the arrangement, and refers to the forfeiture of points by anyone striking the tilt, which he took to be the tuiles or armour hanging from the body and covering and protecting the upper part of the thighs, whereas the screen is meant; besides, it would be an impossibility to strike one's adversary even as low as the waist. Striking the tilt was an awkward and clumsy failure, just like playing into the net at lawn tennis. We have, however, strayed far from our subject, and must return.

Among the valuable manuscripts in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London is a large volume containing the greater portion of the inventory of the property of King Henry VIII. at his death. This inventory, which was drawn up in the first year of the reign of his son and successor Edward VI., contains lists of every possible sort of property of which a sovereign could be personally possessed, such as arms, armour, jewels, glass, furniture, plate, church vestments, horses, etc. The list of the horses included notes concerning the studs or races, as they were called, in various parts of England, and the numbers of animals at each place. Being unacquainted with equine matters, and at the same time anxious to see what had been written on the English horse of this date, the usual books of reference on the subject were looked up, but with one exception there was but little recorded of the numbers, qualities, or value of the horse in England before the reign of Charles II., when the racing tastes of that merry monarch brought the noble animal more under the notice of writers.

It is proposed, therefore, to put together as a whet for other inquirers, who may start with minds better prepared than the writer as regards knowledge of the animal, some few of the facts concerning the horse in the middle of the sixteenth century, so far as concerns England, to be found in the calendars of State Papers, and we must only hope that someone may find it sufficiently interesting to take up the subject more fully, and to supply such knowledge of the subject as we are totally unable to afford. We will then conclude with a short statement as to the numbers and state of the royal studs in England in 1547.

The horse has been considered from very early times a suitable present for monarchs, and the household accounts of all our English kings make mention of gifts of these animals both between sovereigns and the king and his subjects. For war purposes of course this may be well understood, and when we consider what an important feature of our history our old forest laws were, as well as the national liking for sport, it is clear that such presents were most acceptable by all classes.

What were the special points of a horse in Tudor times may be judged by the spirited description of that of Adonis in Shakespeare's exquisite poem, and his plays are full of references to the animal.

But the English horse par excellence seems to have been the hobby, and as early as 1445 Margaret of Anjou is mentioned as sending an ambling hobby to the Matchioness d'Este. That these animals were in request on the Continent is evident when we find Hercules, Duke of Ferrara, in 1498, sending Biasio de Birago to this country to get leave of Henry VII. to fetch over hobbies for the Duke. Henry wrote that the recent wars had made the animals very scarce, but all assistance should be rendered. The result was that ten amblers were obtained, and Henry himself sent two as a present.

In 1502 Henry VII., on receiving from the Venetian Ambassador a fine horse, sent him one of the English hobbies, which he says are very scarce.

In the regulations for the composition of the Royal Body Guard of Henry VII., the first instance of a force in this country of the nature of a standing army, each gentleman of the corps was to have his harness complete with two *double horses*, at least, for himself, etc.

In 1509 we find the Senate (of Venice) sending an ambassador to Henry VIII. with eight horses as a present, and this is by no means the last occasion on which that town chose horses as a suitable gift. It does certainly seem a rather strange class of present for Venice to make, when we consider that though the town possesses some of the finest equestrian statues in Europe, it is probable that no horse trod the soil of Venice until our countryman, Lord Byron, appeared with one there. It is not, we believe, reported that even Banks with his performing horse ever visited the place.

In 1513 Henry VIII., when preparing for his wars with France, did not neglect the mounted branch of his army, for Badoer, the Venetian Ambassador, reports that there were 9,000 or 10,000 heavy-barded cavalry, 8,000 light horse, and 2,000 mounted bowmen in the expeditionary force.

In 1514 the Marquis of Mantua sent over a valuable present of horses to Henry VIII.,

who was extremely pleased with them. Giovanni Ratto relates how Henry, on receiving them, kept going from one nobleman to another, saying, "What think you of these mares? they were sent me by my cousin the Marquis of Mantua." When he saw them move he declared he had never seen finer animals in his life. The French Duke de Longueville, who had been captured at Terrouanne, also praised them as being more valuable than any at the French Court. Henry then saw the "bright bay" put through his paces in the Spanish fashion by Ratto, and on asking if that were not the best of the lot, and being told he had judged correctly, he patted the horse, saying, "So ho, my minion." Henry had, indeed, rightly judged, for it was this "Mantuan barb" for which his owner had refused its weight in silver, preferring to make it a present to Henry. The English King was, of course, anxious to make some return for this gift; but though Ratto said that all the Marquis wanted was Henry's love, he hinted that English hobbies and three couple of staunch hounds would be acceptable. No wonder they were fine animals, for the Marquis, to engratiate himself with Henry, had shown his envoy all his mares, bidding him choose the best for his master. This the messenger declined to do, but a good selection was made for the King, and Ratto, who brought them over, was commissioned to place at his disposal the whole of the Duke's stud of Barbary mares of "miche" and of jennets, besides adding, with Eastern politeness, that the Marquis's territory, children, etc., were also at his service. Henry no doubt acted on the hint, for he was a generous prince, and if his English favourites felt his bounty, foreigners were very often loud in their praise of his generosity.

Henry often rode two of these horses—Altobello and Governatore, but preferred the latter, a finer horse than which he declared he had never ridden. This presumably was the "bright bay." All the accounts of Henry speak of him as a fine rider, amongst his many accomplishments, and as he wanted to see if Ratto knew what a good horse was, he mounted him on one recently sent to him by the Duke of Urbino. Ratto put the horse through his paces in a way that made

the King ask if he had ever ridden it before, and he endeavoured to persuade him to enter his service, promising him handsome pay. Ratto, however, was loyal to his master while polite to the King, and declined.

The hobbies wished for were sent in charge of Sir Griffith Don, some for the Marquis and others for his wife; but Henry declared they were intended only as evidence of his goodwill, not being worthy to be called a gift.

Henry's taste for horses was well known, and when the King of Spain, in October, 1515, wanted to get his help against France, he sent over two horses fully comparisoned and a valuable sword, the whole, according to Wolsey, worth not less than 100,000 ducats, and well deserved by Henry for what he had already done for Spain; but the help hinted at was not given.

1515. Under this year there is a letter from Sir Richard Jerningham to the King from Tournay, in which he says that he knows where two or three good tilt-horses may be had, "and it be not for that feat for the Tilt, they be but roylles for any other feat."

It may be interesting to note what Polydore Vergil, writing to this Marquis of Mantua in 1511, said about the English horses, of which he had been commissioned to purchase some. He says good horses here were scarce, for they were not well treated when young—were trained too young and worked too hard. He, however, obtained and sent eight hobbies.

In 1516 Sir Robert Wingfield mentions three hobbies sent by Henry to the Emperor, who tried them, and admired their beauty and rich apparel.

In 1518 Sir John Wiltsher writes from Calais to Henry VIII.: "Sir Griffith Donne has arrived at Calais with the goodliest lot of mares of the realm of Naples and others of Turkey, such as I have never seen in these parts, so as your grace shall be within a short while out of danger of any prince for coursers of Naples. There is especially a great bay mare which is *hey steryng* (? high stepping). They are well shipped and at their ease. I would be sorry if any miscarried."

In 1518 Francis Gonzaga, Marquis of

Mantua, writing from Mantua to Henry VIII., says he was anxious to send his Majesty a present of horses, but when his eldest son Frederick was in France he had parted with his best; but he has a new breed which he thinks will be as good as any, and will send them when ready.

When Henry was making preparations in 1518 for the gorgeous display of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Cardinal Campeggio hinted to the Marquis that horses were also being sought for.

In 1519, April 9, Alphonso da Este, Duke of Ferrara, writes to Henry VIII. that he was glad of the visit of Gregory Casalis of Bologna, who came to buy war-horses for the King. He was grieved he had none fit for that purpose, but showed him his stud and allowed him to choose what he pleased. The two that pleased most were of the breed of Isabella, Duchess of Milan. One he thinks will please his Majesty. The other is not so well broken. He would gladly have sent better, but the breed of horses in Naples and Italy generally is very much degenerated. He had given him 200 patterns of bridles (*frena multi formica*) to take to his Majesty.

In 1520 Fabricius de Colonna writes to Henry VIII. from Naples that he has received his letters by Sir Gregory de Casalis, and also a horse. Of the two horses in his possession, on one of which Henry had set his mind, and which the writer values more than his own eyes, one had been promised to the Emperor. Wishing, however, to serve the King, he had allowed Sir Gregory de Casalis to make the selection, and he had chosen the best, "which has no fellow in Italy."

In May the same year Sir Richard Wingfield, who was at Paris, informs the King that this day his fellow Parker left for Calais with seven good coursers; he hears they are "the most esteemed pieces that were in Italy, especially the one sent by Sir Fabricio." Their fellows, all their beauty considered, are not to be found on the far side of the mountains. "Is sure that this is a subject that shall be nothing tedious to the King. Two days after their arrival at Calais they will be ready for the King, for I never saw or heard horses to be so far led in such plight and courage as they be in."

In July, 1520, among the expenses of Sir Edward Guildford are the following items: "Money laid out by Raff Broke, coming after with the King's great horses to Calais."

"Toll of all the great horses bought in Flanders, £6." Hobbies given to the King of Castile and "my lady" are mentioned.

Among the expenses of Sir Edward Guildford and others for horses, etc., for the King's Army are: "for several men going about to see horses."

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| For a bay horse, with cut ears, bought of Antoine de Brausse, and given by the King to Sir William Kingston, 140 crowns = | 44 | 6 | 8 |
| A bay horse at Clery | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| To Jacotyn de Bornemacker, riding about the country to seek horses, 18d. per diem | | | |
| A bay horse with shorn mane, 120 gold guilders. | | | |
| Black pied horse | 12 | 13 | 4 |
| Gray horse with cut ears | 37 | 6 | 8 |
| Black bald horse | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Bay pied horse | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 young bays | 41 | 13 | 4 |
| 1 gray horse | 79 | 13 | 4 |
| Horses for the King's army. | | | |
| 2 sorel horses | 8 | 17 | 7 |
| A Black horse, 65/4. Gray ambling gelding | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| A White horse, 56l. A <i>powesse</i> horse (? Powys-land, or Welsh) | 4 | 13 | 4 |
| A <i>powesse</i> gelding, 65/4. A dunned horse, 74/7 $\frac{3}{4}$. | | | |
| Gray pied with cut ears | 50 | 0 | 0 |

On April 27, 1522, the Admiral of Castile writes to Henry VIII. from Victoria that he would be glad to send Henry some Castilian and Sicilian horses. At the same date Thomas Hannibal informs Wolsey, writing from Victoria, that the English horses will not do for "this country."

In November, 1522, Henry VIII. sent two hobbies and some hounds to Frederic, Marquis of Mantua, with a signed letter.

In May, 1523, we find English hobbies still sought for by the Marquis; and Casalis, writing from London, complains of the

scarcity of good ones. He and the Master of the Horse had looked for them, but there were only a few to send, and these had been delayed, as Baptiste, who had brought over horses before the winter, would not venture till then to take any back. Casalis, however, tells the Marquis that as hunting was now beginning (times are changed), there would be many packs, and some, no doubt, worthy the Marquis's own; but Henry would not send greyhounds which would do no credit to their country.

In 1526 Henry sent Francis twelve hounds and twelve horses.

In 1527 Angustino Scarpinello, the Milanese Ambassador, writing to his master, Francesco Sforza, notes that the best way to secure the protection of the King and Cardinal would be by supplying the King with horses, arms, hawks and the like, and Wolsey to be offered a pension of 12,000 ducats.

In October, 1531, Francis presented to Henry six *pièces de cheval*, and next day Henry made a similar present to Francis.

When, a year later, Henry and Francis met between Calais and Boulogne, at the latter place Francis gave him six coursers of his own breed, the handsomest he had in his stable. Afterwards Henry gave him six coursers and six hobbies.

The horses for war purposes were trained to carry great weights of armour both for man and beast, and in 1523 Cæsar Feramorci writes to Henry that the Emperor is sending him six Spanish horses, partly broken in to heavy armour, of which four are for himself. That some training was necessary, there is no doubt; and the fact that on one occasion at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Henry ran so many courses that one of his best coursers died the same night, shows that he was hardly more severe with human beings than with his animals.

At this meeting, in 1520, of the two sovereigns many gifts of horses were exchanged between Henry and Francis, and we have numerous accounts of the animals ridden by those present, among which we may mention the following. The English are mentioned as not being so well mounted as the French.

On the 9th of June Francis gave Henry a

bay, which does not seem to have been a great success, for on the 10th, when Henry rode him, it is mentioned that owing to there being no *counter-bits* the horses swerved often. Francis rode "Dappled Duke," of the Mantuan breed, and this he politely exchanged for one of Henry's Neapolitan horses of an inferior kind, besides six coursers, which, with some gold bracelets, were a return for a rich collar of jewels received from Henry.

On the 11th Henry rode a bay of the breed belonging to the Duke of Termini of Naples. On the 13th a high wind and dust rendered tilting impossible, from which it appears that the sport was rather a mild image of war. Next day Henry, having admired a horse belonging to Mons. l'Escu, which had been trained to *curtsey* twice to the ladies, its generous owner gave it to the King. On the 13th a high wind again interfered with the sport, three out of five spears being lost; and we are told that Henry's last present to Francis in the horse line turned out to be no good.

On the 16th Francis rode "Mantellino," which carried him well for twelve courses, but then had to be changed, as he swerved. On the 18th Francis presented Henry with six chargers, including his Mozancha mare and Messire Ludovico's sorrel horse. The mare, we are told, was worth the whole lot. However, Henry rode and admired the others, which were of the Mantuan breed. A year before this Giustiniani mentioned in a letter to Venice that Henry was a capital horseman, and a fine joustier.

With regard to the heavy-weight horses, they were specially trained for the purpose, and in 1523 Cæsar Feramorci, writing to Henry, tells him that the Emperor was sending him some Spanish horses, partly broken in to heavy armour. Hall mentions that at the Battle of the Spurs the French cut off their bards in order to escape more quickly; and though we know that these bards, or horse-armour, were often made of cuir bouilly instead of metal, the heat must have been very fatiguing to the animals. The armoury in the Tower of London will give an idea of the metal bards most commonly in use; but in 1515 Wingfield reported to Henry that the Emperor had given to the

King of Poole (Poland) two coursers, all covered with steel to the fetlock and round the belly, save in the spurring-place. A picture of such armour is to be seen still in the Vienna arsenal, and Hewitt, in his work on *Arms and Armour*, reproduces the leg-defences there shown.

Besides the horses for war and pseudo-military purposes, and the hobbies for riding, there were, no doubt, others required for the pleasures of the chase. Fox-hunting, we know, is a sport that has long been popular in this country, though many may not be aware that it dates back at least to the fourteenth century, as is proved by the license granted in the seventh year of Edward I. to Adam de Eveningham to hunt the fox in the King's chases and warrens of Holderness, except in fence times. The fence times have no doubt changed, as may be seen from Casalis' letter, already quoted. Gregory Cromwell, however, in October, 1531, mentions the sport in one of his letters.

In 1533 the German Princes, Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Ernest and Francis, Dukes of Luxemburg, applied to Henry for license for their agents to purchase ambling horses in England. But according to the Duke of Mantua's agent, writing in 1537, "owing to the late wars and insurrections," the animals were difficult to obtain. It is curious how foreigners continued for many years to seek these hobbies and ambling horses, at the same time that they depreciate them in their reports to their Governments.

The Venetian Barbaro, in 1551, says nothing of English horses, but remarks that Ireland produces good ones.

Soranzo, in 1550, says that English horses are not good for war, and they have not many foreign ones.

In 1555 Gio Michiel, Venet. Ambassador, mentions that an ambassador from Queen Bonna of Poland had bought several fine horses as presents for Mary, and says England produces a greater number of horses than any other region in Europe, but the horses are weak, and of bad wind, fed merely on grass, being, like sheep and all other cattle, kept in field or pasture at all seasons, the mildness of the climate admitting of this, they cannot stand much work,

nor are they held in much account. But, nevertheless, as they are mettlesome and high-couraged, more especially if they happen to be Welsh, when in the field they are said to do fairly, according to their small strength, for reconnoitring and foraging, and to harass the enemy, and they would do much better if they were better fed. With regard to heavy horse good for men-at-arms, the island does not produce any, except a few in Wales, and an equally small amount from the Crown studs, so the country cannot have any considerable quantity of heavy horse; the need of this sort of cavalry being by degrees ascertained, and as all lords, barons, and prelates are bound to keep a certain amount of them for the defence of the kingdom, and for the service of the Crown, all those who have the means, finding it more advantageous, endeavour to form studs of their own. The heavy horse, therefore, now seen are all foreign, imported from Flanders, the Queen having chosen all persons to provide the amount assigned them, lest from want of horses the thing should fall into disuse, as it was doing.

In 1557 Annibale Litolfi writes to Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua: "In England there are studs of horses, almost all of them for the saddle, but they cannot stand fatigue, having weak feet. The studs were handsomer and better than at present, before King Edward destroyed the monasteries, "as the abbots and bishops attended to them more than these *milordi* do."

Perhaps the two following extracts will give some clue to this desire to possess English hobbies. In 1516 Galeazzo wrote to Henry, begging that he would let him have four good hobbies, and that Wolsey would oblige him also. He adds that he is only a boy of sixty years old, and needs nags that go easy.

In 1549 Lord Paget writes to the Protector Somerset that as the Emperor is advancing in years, and desires to ride easily, he suggests that his Grace should, by Lord Cobham, present him on his coming to Gravelines with six hackneys of mean stature and going safely, four in the King's name, and four in that of his Grace, which will be very kindly taken.

According to the inventory of Henry VIII.'s stable, there were studs or races at the fol-

lowing places: Warwick, Malmesbury, Estermayne in Wales, and some other place in the principality not exactly specified.

The list divides the animals at each place into various heads, as Flanders mares, English mares, fillies of two years, yearlings and suckers; also colts of from three and two years, and yearlings and suckers.

At Warwick, where the animals were under the charge of Christopher Erington, yeoman of the King's stud and race, there were at Henry's death fifty-five Flanders, and forty-six English mares; sixty fillies of different ages, and 100 colts.

The stud at Malmesbury was in charge of Lancelot Sacker, another of the King's yeomen, and at this time consisted of forty-one Flemish and thirty-four English mares, and fifty-three fillies and as many colts. At Estermayne, which was under the care of Thomas Gwillam, seven Flemish and 103 English mares are noted, and but fifteen fillies and five colts; but it is mentioned that the suckers of each sex are not included, they not having been certified. At the other stud in Wales, which was in charge of Morris Gough, twelve stallandes, or stallions, and 286 mares are enumerated; while some 114 fillies and 102 colts are mentioned as moieties of the whole number in the place, which seems to imply that the King only had half the produce of this stud as his property. The suckers of both sexes also are not certified. The whole amounts to 1,083 animals. The deaths which occurred between the date of the enumeration and the next report, which was rendered in the first year of Edward VI., amounted to about 150, so that the young King found himself possessed of about 933 stallions, mares, colts, and fillies.

To this number must be added forty-nine coursers belonging to the late King, four of which are mentioned as having been the property of the Earl of Surrey, executed at the end of the reign; five Barbary horses, six jennets, and 13 stallions, of which two were late the property of the Duke of Norfolk, whose life was only saved by Henry's death. Twenty-four hobbies and geldings, and nineteen pack-horses, mules, etc., completed the list of the stable.

It will be noticed that among all these animals, except the five Barbary horses, we

only find English and Flanders mares mentioned, and we may suppose that the stallions were English. We may presume, then, that in spite of the numerous presents of foreign horses received by Henry, Flanders was the chief source of the animals imported for improving the breed of English horses.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 81, vol. xxiii.)

YORKSHIRE (continued).

HARPHAM: ST. JOHN'S WELL.



AT Harpham, in the East Riding, is a well dedicated in honour of St. John of Beverley, who, it is reputed, was born in this village. The well is by the roadside; here he is said to have worked many miracles through the virtues of its waters. It is believed to possess the power of subduing the wildest and fiercest animals. William of Malmesbury relates that in his time the most rabid bull, when brought to its waters, became quiet as the gentlest lamb. The covering stones, though heavy, were lying about in 1827, having been knocked over by a passing waggon. They have since been replaced. It is an object of considerable interest from its connection with St. John of Beverley. It is illustrated in Hone's *Table Book*, part ii., p. 545.

HARPHAM: DRUMMING WELL.

At the same village there is, in a field near the church, another well called "The Drumming Well."

About the time of Edward II. or III.—when all the young men of the country were required to be practised in the use of the bow, and for that purpose public "butts" were found connected with almost every village, and occasionally "field-days" for the display of archery were held, attended by gentry and peasant alike—the Old Manor

House near this well at Harpham was the residence of the family of St. Quintin. In the village lived a widow, reputed to be somewhat "uncanny," named Molly Hewson. She had an only son, Tom Hewson, who had been taken into the family at the manor, and the squire, struck with his soldierly qualities, had appointed him trainer and drummer to the village band of archers.

A grand field-day of these took place in the well-field, in front of the Manor House. A large company was assembled, and the sports were at their height, the squire and his lady looking on with the rest. But one young rustic, proving more than usually stupid in the use of his bow, the squire made a rush forward to chastise him; Tom, the drummer, happened to be standing in his way. St. Quintin accidentally ran against him, and sent him staggering backward, and, tripping, he fell head-foremost down the well. Some time elapsed before he could be extricated, and when this was effected the youth was dead. The news spread quickly, and soon his mother appeared upon the scene. At first she was frantic, casting herself upon his body, and could not realize, though she had been warned of the danger of this spot to her son, that he was dead. Suddenly she rose up and stood, with upright mien, outstretched arm, and stern composure, before the squire. She remained silent awhile, glaring upon him with dilated eyes, while the awe-stricken bystanders gazed upon her as if she were some supernatural being. At length she broke the silence, and in a sepulchral tone of voice exclaimed: "Squire St. Quintin, you were the friend of my boy, and would still have been his friend but for this calamitous mishap. You intended not his death, but from your hand his death has come. Know, then, that through all future ages, whenever a St. Quintin, Lord of Harpham, is about to pass from life, my poor boy shall beat his drum at the bottom of this fatal well!—it is I—the wise woman, the seer of the future—that say it."

The body was removed and buried, and from that time, so long as the old race of Quintin lasted, on the evening preceding the death of the head of the house, the rat-tat of Tom's drum was heard in the well by those who listened for it.—*Leeds Mercury*.

HOLDERNESS: ROBIN ROUND-CAP WELL.

The Hob-Thrust, or Robin Round-Cap, is a good-natured fellow who assists servant maids by doing their work in the early morning. . . . The Rev. W. H. Jones relates a story of a Holderness farmer who had his life made so miserable by one of these impish spirits that he determined to leave his farm. All was ready, and the carts, filled with furniture, moved away from the haunted house. As they went, a friend inquired, "Is tha flitting?" and before the farmer could reply, a voice came from the churn, "Ay, we're flitting!" And lo! there sat Robin Round-Cap, who was also changing his residence. Seeing this, the farmer returned to his old home. By the aid of charms, Robin was enticed into a well, and there he is to this day, for the well is still called Robin Round-Cap Well.—Nicholson's *Folk-lore of East Yorkshire*, pp. 80, 81.

BEVERLEY: COBBLER'S WELL.

In a hollow on Beverley Westwood is a stone trough, into which a spring of exceedingly cold pure water once flowed abundantly. It is quite dry now, and has been for some years, but it still retains the name of "Cobbler's Well." Tradition tells how a cobbler of Beverley, jealous of his wife, drowned her in this well, while in a mad drunken state; but he cheated the law by dying almost immediately of remorse and grief.—*Ibid.*, p. 56.

ATWICK: HOLY OR HALLIWELL.

Between Atwick and Skipsea there races along occasionally the headless man, mounted on a swift horse; and between Atwick and Bewholme, at the foot of the hill on which Atwick church stands, there is a spring and pool of water, overhung by willows, haunted by the "Halliwell Boggle."—*Ibid.*, p. 78.

KEYINGHAM: ST. PHILIP'S WELL.

Near Keyingham is a spring of water called "St. Philip's Well," into which the girls, when wishing, used to drop pins and money.

MIDDLEHAM: ST. ALKELDA'S WELL.

There is a spring here, the waters of which are considered very beneficial for weak eyes, said to have been dedicated to St. Alkelda.

WATTON ABBEY.

Watton Abbey is believed to have an underground passage to Beverley Minster, or, as some say, to the "Lady Well" at Kilnwick, whose holy waters have been most powerful in working miraculous cures.—Nicholson's *Folk-lore of East Yorkshire* (pp. 81, 82).

BOWES: ST. FARMIN'S WELL.

At Bowes, North Riding, is one of those ancient springs or fountains which our ancestors looked upon as sacred. This spring of beautiful water is popularly known as St. Farmin's Well. Who *St. Farmin* was I wot not; but there was *Firman*, a bishop of Uzez in *Languedock*, and to him, no doubt, this spring was dedicated by the Norman clergy, who would be settled at Bowes as chaplains at the castle, shortly after the Conquest, in honour of their saintly countryman.—*Denham Tracts*.

YORK MINSTER.

There is a well in the eastern part of the crypt of York Minster where King Edwin is said to have been baptized in 627. A wooden oratory was erected over it before the stone building was thought of; the crypt is about 40 feet by 35 feet.



Marylebone and St. Pancras.*



SHORT time ago we had occasion to speak favourably of a work on *Bloomsbury and St. Giles*, by Mr. George Clinch, and now we find that this diligent author has again used his pen to good purpose in the production of a companion volume entitled *Marylebone and St. Pancras*. Anyone who wishes to read an interesting and trustworthy account of these two metropolitan parishes cannot do better than consult this popularly-written book, which has certainly been compiled with care and accuracy, although it does not lay claim to anything of the nature of an

* *Marylebone and St. Pancras*, by George Clinch. Truslove and Shirley, crown 4to., pp. x., 235. Profusely illustrated. Price 12s.

exhaustive history. These two districts abound in features of antiquarian and topographical interest; and the various historical, social, and literary associations of the neighbourhood find a place in the present work. In ancient times, the name of Marylebone was Tyburn, a name derived from a stream so called which flowed through it. Hence, in the year 1400, Braybrooke, Bishop of London, granted a license to the inhabitants to remove the church, dedicated to St. John, called "The Old Church of Tybourn." The license also provided for the building of a new church of stone or flints. This latter church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin,

was situated in a lane nearly opposite Portland Road, and about five hundred yards from the road that leads from Paddington to Finsbury.

This illustration is taken from an old engraving of the place, giving a view of the house opposite to the entrance, the door being on the other side of the bow window. The lane was not a public road, but only for foot passengers, as it led into the fields towards Chalk Farm and Hampstead. The rural nature of its surroundings is, indeed, in marked contrast to those of the present day. The Yorkshire Stingo, the Old Farthing Pie House, the Rose of Normandy, and the



OLD MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH, BEFORE 1740.

became ruinous and dilapidated in the first half of the eighteenth century.

At last, in 1740, its condition became so serious that the structure had to be pulled down, and in less than two years another church was built upon the same site. The entrance-doors to this church were formerly at the east and west ends; but upon its being converted into the Parish Chapel in 1818 by Act of Parliament, some judicious alterations were made.

One of the special features of the book is the minute description of the various old inns, accompanied in each case by an illustration.

In olden times The Queen's Head and Artichoke was a well-known house of enter-

Jew's Harp were among the other notable taverns of Marylebone.

All our readers will be familiar with the Cato Street conspiracy. The street from which this extravagant conspiracy was named is situated in Marylebone, near the Edgware Road. The immediate object of this plot was the assassination of the Ministers of State, one Arthur Thistlewood being the originator of the idea. At a meeting held on Saturday, February 19, 1820, it was resolved that the Ministers should be murdered separately, each in his own house, on the following Wednesday. But information then came that a Cabinet dinner was to take place on that day, so they determined to turn the feast into a wholesale

slaughter. Fresh arrangements were made, and in the evening the conspirators assembled in a stable situated in Cato Street.

The building contained two rooms over the stable, accessible only by a ladder. The Ministers, however, were acquainted with the plot, and a strong party of Bow Street officers proceeded to Cato Street, where they were met by a detachment of the Coldstream

now known as King's Cross was called Battle Bridge, and the tradition is that this name was given in consequence of it having been the site of the great battle in which Queen Boadicea played so prominent a part. The second portion of the name was doubtless applied in allusion to the bridge in continuation of Gray's Inn Road, which at that point crossed the river Holebourne, or Fleet.



THE QUEEN'S HEAD
AND ARTICHOKE
1796

Guards. Some of the conspirators escaped through the window, but nine of them were captured. Thistlewood was arrested next morning, and, being tried and condemned, was executed for high treason.

Few even of the literary public, who make use of the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, are aware of the origin of the name King's Cross. Mr. Clinch states that about the year 1830 the locality

King's Cross took its name from a structure which formerly stood in the middle of the spot where several roads crossed at Battle Bridge. It was of no great antiquity; and, indeed, was not a cross at all in the proper meaning of the word. It was really a national monument, and certainly it possessed no feature which could be called ecclesiastical.

It was erected by public subscription in the year 1830, in order to do honour, as a

contemporary circular announced, to "His Most Gracious Majesty William IV., his late Majesty George IV., and the preceding Kings of the Royal House of Brunswick." The same circular sets forth various reasons for the erection of this national memorial, as follows :

"A splendid monument is now erecting by public subscription, to be called King's Cross, in the centre of the six roads uniting at Battle Bridge, in conformity to the model presented and approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the honourable the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads, the



THE STABLE
IN CATO STREET
1820.

Commissioners of the New Police, and the Nobility in general.

"The situation selected is, perhaps, above all others, the most appropriate for the purpose, from the many memorable events that have occurred upon the spot, which the history of the country will fully explain. Around it, Julius Cæsar, with Marc Antony and Cicero, were in encampment for two years, when the laws and mandates issued by Cæsar tended in a great measure to civilize the Ancient Britons.

"On the site was fought the Grand Battle in which Queen Boadicea so greatly signalized herself, from which emanated the name of 'Battle Bridge.'

"Near it was erected the famous observatory of Oliver Cromwell.

"From it commenced the original Roman North Road, and Great Pass or Barrier, to the metropolis, bounded by the river Fleet.

"And even at the present day the spot is eminently distinguished, as it forms the centre of the finest and most frequented public road round the metropolis.

"The proprietors and others interested in the estates surrounding King's Cross have already rendered liberal subscriptions in order to carry on the undertaking; it is presumed that every loyal subject will embrace this opportunity of evincing his attachment to his late Majesty and our present beloved Sovereign by subscribing in aid of the funds for the completion of King's Cross."

The architectural features of King's Cross were made the subject of severe sarcasm by Pugin in his *Contrasts, or, a Parallel between the Architecture of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. It is figured in one of the plates of that work side by side with the beautiful Gothic cross of Chichester. The architect of King's Cross was Mr. Stephen Geary.

King's Cross was not, however, destined to stand for many years. It was in the way; and, to tell the truth, the public did not seem very much in love with their bargain. In the year 1845 it was pulled down, in connection with some public improvements.

E. A. M. C.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 260, vol. xxii.)

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

1. Oldehurst.
2. Wistowe.
3. Chapel of Coln.
4. Kinge Rypton.
5. Bury.
6. Witton.
7. Houghton.
8. Nedingworth.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

9. Hollywell.
 10. Bluntisham.
 11. Somersham.
 (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 3.*)
 Ramsey.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 Bugden.
 (*Ibid., 2.*)
1. Leighton Bromsholde.
 2. Upptowne.
 3. Kaiston.
 4. Old Westone.
 5. Kimbolton.
 6. Brampton.
 7. Buckeworth.
 8. Swainsed.
 Wolley.
 9. Stowe Longa.
 10. Winwick.
 11. Ellington.
 12. Graffhame.
 13. Spaldwicke.
 14. Copmanforde.
 16. Eston.
 17. Bythorne.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 Great Stowghton.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 Brinkton.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 Ramsey.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 St. John's in Huntingdon.
 (*Ibid., 3.*)
 St. Bennett in Huntingdon.
 (*Ibid., 17.*)
 Abbot's Ripton.
 (*Ibid., 17.*)
 Uppwodde.
 Pistowe.
 Ramseye.
 Stukeley Parva.
 Warboise.
 Ryppton Abbottes.
 Blountsham.
 Gomersham.
 St. Ives.
 Momesworth.
 Kaiston.
 Hamerton.
 Gukenburie.
 Spauldwike.
 Oldweston.
 Cattworthe Magna.
 Littell Gidding.
 Brinkton.
 Uppton Wolleye.
 St. Maries in Huntingdon.
 All Hallowes in Huntingdon.
 St. Bennetes in Huntingdon.
 St. Jones in Huntingdon.
 Brithorne.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

- Estone.
 Kimbolton.
 Fenstaunton.
 Bugden.
 Overton.
 St. Neot's.
 Hillton.
 Southoe.
 Hayhe Weston.
 Stoughton Magna.
 Henningford Graye.
 Allwarton.
 Holme Wodston.
 Water Neughton.
 Standground cum Farsett.
 Bottelbridge.
 Overton Waterfeild.
 Woddwalton.
 Gatton.
 Conington.
 Yaxleye.
 Ayltone.
 Overton Longfield.
 (*Ibid., 17.*)
 Fragments, Huntingdon :
 Moulesworth.
 Thurning.
 Harford.
 Witton.
 (*Ibid., 17.*)
 Sawtre.
 (*Aug. Off. Misc. Bks., vol. 405.*)
 Thurning.
 (*Ld. R. R., Bdle. 1392, No. 68.*)
 Chantries, etc. :
 Bythorne.
 Brampton.
 Spaldewyk.
 Yelling.
 Graundesden Magna.
 Abbottesley.
 Hylton.
 Fenystaunton.
 Overton Waterfeld.
 St. Ives.
 Somersshame.
 Pydley.
 Blumesham cum Eryth.
 Stewteley Magna.
 Steple Gyddyng.
 Wolley.
 Uppton.
 Stowe.
 Choppyngford.
 Gyddyng parva.
 Buckeworthe.
 Molesworth.
 Offorde Darcey.
 Paxton Magna.
 Offorde Cluney.
 Harforde.
 Abbotes Ryppton.
 Warboyes.
 Colne.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

Alerton.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 449, No. 9.)

Sums Total.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 405, No. 4.)Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House
7 Edw. vj. — 1 Mary.

County of Huntingdon.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 447.)(*To be continued.*)

English Heirlooms.

BY MRS. B. F. SCARLETT.



FROM a legal point of view, heirlooms no longer exist; that is to say, they can no longer be left by will as such. If we, therefore, possess a much-cherished or long-descended relic, jewel, or picture, that we wish to have kept in one family, we can now only express our wishes on the subject, and recommend the object to our heir, in the hopes that he will respect our wishes, and our ghosts may "walk" afterwards, if dissatisfied with the result.

The question of heirlooms covers such a large field that it is difficult at first to know how to class them, so as to give the clearest account of our English relics. There are historical heirlooms in hundreds, a large collection of which have been shown from time to time in the various exhibitions lately held—the Armada Exhibition, the Stuart, and others. But there are heirlooms which are chiefly personal to the families who own them, and are only seen by the friends and relations of these families, who would not venture to send to any exhibition, and dare the risk of the journey, such fragile heirlooms as the famous Luck of Edenhall, the Luck of Muncaster, and others of the same kind, which are chiefly antique glass goblets.

An interesting class of heirlooms are the "foresters' horns" owned by the descendants of the hereditary foresters of the royal forests and chases, several of which have descended to the present time. Some are of ivory, handsomely carved, and mounted in silver or silver gilt; but the earliest are of

plain horn, and of ruder workmanship, with simple silver or metal rims and feet.

The Pusey Horn, in Berkshire, is an example of the latter, and is kept by the descendants of the same family to whom Canute originally gave the lands; this horn is the identical shape of those shown in Saxon illuminations—a plain horn, mounted in silver, and supported at the larger end by two feet of the same metal. This is not a forester's horn, the tenure of the lands being held by its being produced by the heir at the next court of the manor held after the death of his predecessor, according to the terms of Canute's gift.

Of foresters' horns, a fine example is the Savernake Horn, kept at Tottenham Park, and belonging to the Marquis of Ailesbury, to whom it has descended from the Seymours, hereditary foresters of Savernake Forest. The Butler or Becket Horn used to be in the possession of the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, by descent from Agnes, the sister of St. Thomas à Becket, but it is doubtful if this still exists; the cup belonging formerly to the archbishop was shown by the Duke of Norfolk at the Tudor Exhibition.

A Scotch drinking-horn, carved, and ornamented with silver, formerly belonging to Sir Roderick Macleod ("Rorie More"), and holding about two quarts, is now in the possession of Macleod of Macleod, and is kept at Dunvegan Castle, together with an Irish wooden drinking-cup, carved and mounted in silver, with the date of 1493 on it, formerly the property of John Macguire, Chief of Kermanagh at that date; and the Macleods also possess a so-called "fairy" banner, upon the careful preservation of which is supposed to rest the fortunes of the family. To inquire into the shape, colour, device or date of this would no doubt offend the "good folk," so we must remain in ignorance of its general appearance.

A most sympathetic heirloom is the stone belonging to the family of Lloyd, and exhibited by Colonel Evans Lloyd in 1884, at a meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Society; it is supposed to open at the death of any member of the family, and after hearing this, a "heart of stone" can no longer be considered an appropriate term!

The Lee Penny is known by name to most of us, the "*Talisman*" being founded on the legend. This belongs to Sir Simon Lockhart, and is a cornelian set in a silver goad of the date of Edward III. It was brought from the East by Sir Simon's namesake, *temp.* Robert Bruce, and was used as a talisman for curing the sick, and particularly for those bitten by mad dogs, who drank water in which it had been steeped. The use of it was authorized by a synod of the Kirk of Scotland, while condemning all other amulets.

Another class of feudal heirlooms are the foresters' stirrups; but only one of these, as far as I know, remains in the hands of a private family; this is the large stirrup through which every dog had to pass before being allowed to go loose in the Forest of Bowland, and is still kept by the Parkers, whose family were hereditary foresters of Bowland. The same kind of stirrup is kept at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest. Any dog too large to pass through the stirrup was maimed by having a foot cut off, so as to prevent it being able to chase and pull down the deer.

But perhaps the most curious feudal heirloom is the Dumb Barsholder of Chart, near Wateringbury, in Kent. This was a squared wooden staff about three feet long, held by an iron ring at the top, and with four more similar rings at the lower end, an iron spike at the bottom, either to fix it in the ground, or to break open the doors of its defaulting vassals. This barsholder and its deputy claimed a penny yearly from every householder in Sizein Well, a small hamlet of a few houses. The Dumb Barsholder appeared always at the court leet for the hundred of Twyford, and was left as an heirloom in the family of Thomas Clampard, a blacksmith, who was its last deputy, and died in 1748.

Another heirloom that has taken its part in many a struggle, and been the cause of breaking laws as well as doors, is the Charlton Spur, still kept at Hesleyside, Durham; this formidable spur, 6 inches long, is the same that the lady of the family used to serve upon a dish to her husband and sons, as a hint that the larder needed replenishing. At Hesleyside a cup and

crucifix are also kept as heirlooms, but no particular history is attached to them.

At Coleshill House is a wax image of an infant, said to be the last of the Pleydells, with which the fortunes of the Bouveries are bound up; but more interesting than this is the local story of the nine niches in the hall of the same house, which are said to be filled by nine black cats when any misfortune is about to fall on the family.

There are many swords which figure as heirlooms—Leycester mentions, in 1666, Odard's Swords, as having descended from the family of Dutton, of Dutton in Cheshire, to Lady Kilmory.

At Matfen is now kept the Sockburne Falchion, said to have been the sword with which Conyers of Sockburne slew the Worm or Serpent. The Manor of Sockburne, Durham, was held by the family presenting this falchion to the Bishop of Durham, with the following address:

"My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the Champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child—in memory of which, the King then reigning gave him the Manor of Sockburne, to be held by this tenure: that upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the County, the falchion should be presented."

The bishop takes the falchion and returns it with a wish for health and long enjoyment of the manor to the lord of Sockburne.

Sir Edward Blackett now keeps the falchion at Matfen, possessing it by descent from Conyers; he also has the sword of Sir John Carnaby of Helton Castle.

Lord Elgin has the best known existing memorials of the Bruce—his helmet and a two-handed sword; they have descended from the widow of John de Bruce, younger son of Robert, fifth Lord of Annandale, uncle to King Robert the Bruce. These were formerly kept in Clackmannan Castle.

The banner of the Douglas, carried at the Battle of Otterburn by his natural son, Archibald, ancestor of Douglas of Cavers, has descended in the family, who have held the post of hereditary Sheriffs of Teviotdale.

The estate of Ugadale was given to a McLean by Robert Bruce, who at the same

time gave him a brooch, still preserved in the family of Captain Hector McLean as an heirloom.

The Brooch of Lorn is well known; this brooch, which was torn from Robert Bruce at the Battle of Dalrigh, has been kept at Donally Castle ever since by the lineal descendant of the family of M'Dougall.

The knife, fork, and dagger of Owen Glendower are kept at Rug, near Bala, in North Wales, which property formerly belonged to Glendower, and after his forfeiture was presented to the Salisburys, from whom it descended through the Vaughans to the Wynnes—the present owner now being Lord Newborough.

At Kimberley Hall in Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Kimberley, is kept the silver hilt of the sword which was wielded at Agincourt by Sir John Wodehouse, and also a rosary of coral and gold beads given to his wife by Queen Katherine of Valois.

At the Tudor Exhibition Lord de L'Isle and Dudley exhibited one of the finest examples of a two-handed sword, formerly belonging to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—the bear and ragged staff being repeated in the hilt; “the quillons of chased steel being fashioned like ragged staves, and terminating in bears with ragged staves.” The helmet and crest, in carved wood, of Sir William Sydney, was shown at the same time, but this was the funeral crest and helmet.

The Earl of Pembroke showed at the same exhibition the cap-à-pie suit of russet and gilt armour of William, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., who commanded the English at the Battle of St. Quentin.

The sword of Sir Francis Drake—the same which was presented to him by the town of Plymouth—belongs to Sir Francis Elliott Drake, Bart., of Buckland Abbey, who exhibited it at the Armada Exhibition, together with his portrait, painted in 1594. Other heirlooms descended from him are his Bible, and the drum which he took with him on his voyage in the *Pelican*; this has descended from the nephew of the hero to the present owner, together with Buckland Abbey and other property.

Of other swords, now kept as heirlooms, may be mentioned those in the possession of

the Cromwell Russell family, formerly belonging to the Protector, with his buff padded and embossed steel armour, also his state and his private seal; whilst the sword which he wore at Naseby is kept at the manor-house, Dynton, Bucks, which estate is held by its tenure.

Of the various goblets, or “lucks,” as some of them are called, the best known is the Luck of Edenhall, belonging to the Musgraves.

This is an ancient glass goblet, engraved and decorated, which bears the legend:

When this cup shall break or fall
Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

In *What I Remember*, by T. Adolphus Trollope, he gives some particulars of the “luck,” and tells us how Sir George Musgrave invited Longfellow to dine at Edenhall, and then attacked him for having represented the destruction of the goblet, in his poem, as more than a poetical liberty to take with the precious “luck,” which is still intact, in spite of Sir George insisting upon every visitor handling it, a dangerous trial for both visitor and glass.

The Luck of Muncaster is an ancient enamelled glass vase, presented by Henry VI. to Sir John Pennington, when he stayed here on his flight after the Battle of Hexham in 1463, saying, at the same time, that the family should never want for a male heir as long as it was preserved unbroken.

In the bedroom the king occupied, is a picture of him kneeling at an altar with the “luck” in his hand.

The Glamis Lion Cup is the original from which Sir Walter Scott took the idea of his “Blessed Bear of Bradwardine.”

The cup of the last Abbot of Bury is an heirloom kept at Castle Eden, Durham—this is a goblet of Dutch glass, mounted in silver. But the most interesting of all such relics is the grace-cup which belonged to St. Thomas à Becket, originally a small ivory cup surmounted by a band of silver-gilt and lined with the same metal. Additions have been made to the cup—a jewelled foot of silver-gilt. On it is the inscription, VINVM . TVVM . BIBE . CVM . GAUDIO. The metal foot has round it a broad band of foliage pierced, and filled with jewels. The cover encloses

the original ivory lid, on which is pierced work and pearls and jewels—a band inscribed ESTOTE. SOBRII, with T. B. entwined with a mitre placed between these words on the top of the cover; a ring of pierced work supports a figure of St. George and the Dragon. The hall-marks on the plate are of London, and the date 1525-6. Sir Edward Howard, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., left this cup to Katherine of Aragon, who left it back to the Howard family, and it was shown at the Tudor Exhibition by the Duke of Norfolk; but whether it is the same cup that is mentioned by Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G., in his will 1414, as formerly belonging to the archbishop, and left then by him to his son Brian in these terms, "Siphum argenteum cum coverculo qui fuit Sancti Thome Cantuarensis Archeopiscopi," we cannot trace.

The Glastonbury Cup was exhibited at the same time by Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The Bonythorn Flagon, an heirloom in the family of this name, was used at the coronation banquet of James I. It is of foreign manufacture, probably German, and of the date of Elizabeth. It is brown stoneware and unique of its kind, ornamented with oval medallions, armorial devices, and scrolls in relief on the neck and shoulders; perhaps one of the most remarkable things connected with this flagon is its disappearance some considerable time ago, and its recovery in 1881 by Mr. James L. B. Bonythorn, who was then living in South Australia, and who was so fortunate as to recover it through the agency of *Notes and Queries*.

A rather large heirloom is at Lyme Hall in Cheshire, the bed in which the Black Prince is reported to have slept; it has a canopy of carved black wood.

The bed that was in the room occupied by Edward II. before his murder, at Berkeley Castle, was kept there up to this century, but is supposed not to be there any longer; the one now shown is of later date.

Of coronation cups, the Duke of Norfolk, as heir and representative of William de Albini, chief butler to the duchy of Normandy, and lord of the manor of Keninghall in Norfolk, held the largest collection; several of these were unfortunately destroyed in the fire at Worksop Manor. The lord of

the manor of Great Wymondley, co. Herts, now presents, as chief cup-bearer at coronations, the king with the first cup of silver-gilt, which is given to him afterwards as his fee.

Sir Francis Fuller Drake, Bart., also exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition a cocoanut cup, mounted in silver-gilt, given to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth, and also a silver-gilt standing cup and cover.

That public corporations and colleges have many valuable heirlooms in plate and other articles is well known; these have been frequently exhibited. The London companies have magnificent specimens of plate descended from masters and donors, of long descent. The standing cup and cover given by Henry VIII. to the Barber Surgeons' Company, and the picture; the "Leigh" Cup of the Mercers' Company; the Ottley Rose Water-Basin (1590-1) of the Merchant-Taylors, are some of these; whilst the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge can show such heirlooms as—All Souls': a mazer of the date 1490, of maple-wood, with a plain silver-gilt band and enamelled monogram, probably a piece of church plate originally; and another of 1529; Corpus Christi: some remarkably fine salts of silver-gilt, apostle spoons, and gifts of plate given to the college by Archbishop Parker; and the Three Kings' Cup. Whilst Exeter College has a Tudor cup of cocoanut, silver mounted, date 1490; Clare College, the Poison Tankard—so called because the crystal was supposed to turn milky if poison was put into it. Emmanuel College has its founder's cup, given by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1594; New College, a cocoanut cup, given by Katherine Bagley; and many others could be added to the list, but as this paper is chiefly to show family heirlooms, we must return to the more personal relics.

An original portrait of Henry IV. was preserved at Cashiobury Park by the Lenthall family; but its descent I do not know.

Of Tudor relics, there exist at Oxburgh Hall the tapestry and bed in the room formerly used by Henry VII.; the Beddingfield family also have a coverlet and curtains of green velvet worked in gold-thread by Mary Queen of Scots and her keeper, the Countess of Shrewsbury.

At Hartpury Court is a casket given by Wolsey to Francis I.

The Penruddocke jewel or pendant was given to Sir George and Lady Penruddocke by Queen Katherine Parr about 1544, and was shown by the family in 1890; whilst another family exhibited a picture of Lady Penruddocke, at the same time, showing her wearing this jewel; it had been many years since the portrait and the pendant had been so near again to one another. Sir George Penruddocke also showed a curious astronomical watch.

A counterpane and toilet-cover worked by this queen is also to be seen at Sizergh Hall, the seat of the Strickland family. She was here after the death of her first husband, Lord Burghs, before her marriage to Lord Latimer.

A good and authentic portrait of Queen Jane Seymour was at the Tudor Exhibition; it has been handed down to the present owner, Sir Rainald Knightley, from the time of Edward VI., having belonged formerly to Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the Protector Somerset, who married Sir Richard Knightley.

The estate of Ayot St. Laurence, in Herts, possesses heirlooms of its own—the hat of Henry VIII. and the shoes of Anne Boleyn, which were left here when that king gave the property to Nicholas Bristow, on condition of every heir in succession producing them.

The number of Armada, Stuart, and Jacobite heirlooms is so considerable that a notice of these must be given at another time.



Burials at the Pories of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.



ALTHOUGH the Friar-Preachers, otherwise called Black Friars or Dominicans, formed the first of those four great Mendicant Orders which sprang up in the thirteenth century, they have been ever characterised by a dignity of bearing, which the vow of voluntary poverty has controlled but not suppressed.

Through the noble birth and high breeding of Dominic Gusman, this spirit, aristocratic though it may be, appears to have been infused into his brotherhood when he first organised the Order. In this regard the Dominican stands in marked contrast with the Friar-Minor sprung from the commercial ranks, and with the homely Carmelite and Augustinian, taken from the honest yeomanry of the country. The Dominican has been mainly recruited from the well-educated and upper ranks of society, with which his greatest labours have been associated, without, however, severing him from the humbler classes. The Friar-Minor's popularity, from the highest to the lowest of the land, he could well forego; for his connections, though in a more select sphere of action, were not less valuable and needed than those of the kindred institute.

The sympathy thus engendered and fostered from generation to generation between the Dominicans and better social grades, endured through life, and descended into the grave, when noble and gentle, as friend, patron, or relative of the religious, sought in the hallowed precincts of the Dominican Pories the great resting-place in the borderland between the present life and the everlasting world. The records of the interments at the fifty-three pories with two subsidiary houses, and the Priory of the Sisters of the Dominican Order, form an interesting leaf in genealogy and archæology. But the existing collections of such burials are very scanty and unsatisfactory, insomuch as they consist of lists of bare names of persons, without particulars to secure identification and fix dates.

For supplying these deficiencies in part and gleaned new facts are here gathered the burials recorded in wills which have passed through the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Commissary Court of London, and Registry of the Archdeacon of London, from the year 1373 to the suppression of the convents in 1538. The chronological arrangement of the probates has been maintained, as approaching nearest to the time of interment, and particulars have been added relating to sites of graves, funeral services over bodies, and tombstones.

Yet after all it is certain that these burials must be rivalled in number and importance

by those which were regulated, not by last wills, but by simple appointment of relatives, friends, and executors of the deceased. The destruction of sepulchral memorials, along with the sacred fanes which sheltered them, is all the more to be lamented, as it never can be adequately remedied.

OXFORD.

1402. SIR ALMARIC DE SANCTO AMANDO, knt., 23 Apr., 1400. To be buried in the choir, next to LADY IDA, his first wife. *Pr. ix. kl. Jul.*
1515. WILLIAM BESYLIS, Esq., 4 May. His wretched body to be buried in the church. *Pr. 18 Maii.*
1526. DAME ALICE BESELLIS, voves, 24 May. Within the church of Sion; but if she dies within twenty-six miles of Besellisy then at the Friar-Preachers in Oxforde, where her husband is buried; if at Sion a stone shall be laid upon her, price £3; if here the £3 shall be bestowed in deeds of charity. *Pr. 19 Jun.*

LONDON.

- 1376-7. JOHN BACHECOT, of Cales, 3 Jan. To be buried in the church. *Pr. 4 Feb.*
1377. JOHN JOCE, butcher, of London, 21 July. In the Friar-Preachers' churchyard. *Pr. vi. kl. Aug.*
- 1378-9. ADAM HAKET, citizen and bowyer, 26 July, 1378. In the church, under the stone, where CICILY his wife is buried. *Pr. iii. id. Feb.*
1379. ALICE JOCE, 1 Apr. Among the Friar-Preachers here.
1381. EMMA HOWTEN, 22 June, 1380. In the church or churchyard. *Pr. ix. kl. Jun.*
1381. RICHARD WYLTESCHIR, 23 June, at Chertesey. In the house: ten marks for the funeral expenses. *Pr. viii. kl. Aug.*
- 1381-2. JOHN KERNERE, citizen and tailor, 3 Feb. Within the ambits of the convent. *Pr. x. kl. Mar.*
1383. WILLIAM GYSBORN, 9 Dec., at London. In the churchyard.
1384. JOHN BURTON, citizen and chandler, 9 Aug., 1382. In the church. *Pr. iv. kl. Apr.*
1387. RICHARD LE STRAUNGE, in the City of London, 10 Jan., 1385-6. In the church. *Pr. iv. non. Jul.*
1388. RICHARD BERNES, 30 Sept. In the church: 30s. for his funeral. *Pr. id. Oct.*
1388. THOMAS REDE, at his house in the parish of St. Clement outside New Temple Bar. At the Friar-Preachers. *Pr. vi. id. Dec.*
- 1388-9. JOHN KYNG, brewer and citizen, 22 Jan. In the churchyard: 40d. for his burial and a trental of Masses. *Pr. ii. non. Feb.*
1389. GILBERT MOKKYNG, fishmonger and citizen, 7 Apr. In the churchyard. *Pr. iii. id. Maii.*
1389. ROBERT BOWKERE, citizen, 24 Aug. In the Friar-Preachers' place. *Pr. xi. kl. Oct.*
1390. ADAM BRUSHECOMBE, Esq., 9 July. In the church. *Pr. xii. kl. Sept.*
1392. GUY DE ROULIF (or ROCLYF), clerk in the hospice of the Bishop of Exeter, St. Clement Danes, 3 Dec. In the body of the church, next the pillar where the arms of John and Thomas Rouclif hang. Four marks for his burial, at which five wax tapers and twelve torches shall be burning round his body, his executors and servants be clothed in black, and ten marks distributed to the poor. *Pr. 28 Dec.*
1395. JOHN SAVAGE, the king's pavilioner and citizen, 28 Aug., 1394. In the church, next the north door, if he dies in London, otherwise where God disposeth, but if possible in a neighbouring church of the Friar-Preachers where his death occurs. *Pr. iv. kl. Mar.*
- 1397-8. HENRY GERARDSON, German merchant, 23 Nov., 1397. In the churchyard: 6s. 8d. for his burial. *Pr. v. kl. Feb.*
1398. JOHN HAY, citizen and stainer, 3 June. In the church of the Friar-Preachers, to whom he leaves 26s. 8d. for his burial and celebrating for his soul. *Pr. ii. id. Jun.*
1398. WILLIAM MAY, citizen and pewterer, 8 June. In the churchyard. *Pr. v. kl. Jul.*
1398. THOMAS MARTIN, of London, 19 May. In the church, if he dies within the diocese of London: and he leaves 40s. for his funeral expenses. *Pr. 18 Jul.*

1399. KATHERINE, LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM BLACFORD, 18 Mar., 1398-9. In the churchyard. *Pr. xv. kl. Maii.*
1400. JULIANA, LATE WIFE OF RICHARD BERNES, 20 June. In the conventual church. She leaves 20s. for her exequies on the day of her burial. *Pr. vi. non. Jul.*
1400. RICHARD PAGE, citizen and fishmonger, 15 July. In the church or churchyard, as his executors shall ordain. *Pr. x. kl. Aug.*
- 1400-1. JOAN DEVENYSSH, late wife of John D., citizen and skinner, 12 Feb., at London. In the cloister, with her MOTHER. At her burial eight torches shall be held around her body, without burning only two. *Pr. xiii. kl. Feb.*
1403. JOHN MASSEMYLE the elder, citizen, 6 Oct., 1401. In the churchyard, opposite the entrance-door into the church. *Pr. vi. id. Maii.*
1404. ROBERT BRIDPORT, citizen and skinner, 9 July. In the church, at the disposition of his executors, if he dies in or about London; otherwise, where God disposeth for him. He leaves 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burial.
1407. JOHN LITLEMORE, citizen and pie-baker, 17 Mar., 1406-7. In the church. *Pr. iii. non. Jul.*
- 1408-9. WILLIAM MULLER, citizen and horner, 12 Mar., 1406. In the churchyard, in a lowly manner without pomp. *Pr. ii. id. Jan.*
1409. JOHN CLERK, 10 May, at London. In the church. *Pr. iii. id. Maii.*
1409. JOHN WHESTON, citizen and fishmonger, 14 Nov., 1399. In the church: 6s. for his funeral in a lowly manner without pomp. *Pr. vi. kl. Dec.*
1412. PETER WODEBURGH, citizen and inn-keeper, 1 Apr. In the church. *Pr. vi. id. Apr.*
1413. JOHN GEYTON *alias* Gayton, citizen and fishmonger, 28 Mar. In the church-cloister, at the spot where his wife ISABEL lies: 20s. for his burial.
1413. JOHN REYNOLD, of Bodenham, Cornwall, 13 July. In the church or churchyard. *Pr. xvi. kl. Aug.*
1414. JOHN WATIRTON, jun., Esq., 3 May, at London. In the church. *Pr. iii. non. Maii.*
1416. JOHN HOWE, 28 Oct. In the Friars' house, if he dies in London. *Pr. 12 Nov.*
1417. WILLIAM HOLBECHE, citizen and tailor, 21 Oct., 1416. In the church at the spot where the bodies of his CHILDREN rest. *Pr. xiii. kl. Maii.*
1417. ROGER DE SWYLLYNGTON, knt., 24 Nov., 1416. In the convent. *Pr. 12 Aug.*
1417. JOHN HALL, citizen and bottle-maker, 21 Mar., 1415. In the church, at the direction of Emmota his wife: 20s. for his burial. *Pr. xiv. kl. Aug.*
1418. PETER FOULER, citizen and tailor, 19 July. In the churchyard: 6s. 8d. for his burial and prayers for his soul. *Pr. v. kl. Aug.*
1419. KATHERINE HOLBECH, relict of William Holbeche, citizen and tailor, 7 July. In the conventual church at the spot where her husband and children rest. *Pr. iii. non. Nov.*
1420. WILLIAM HER (or Here), citizen and horner, 28 Jan., 1414. In the churchyard: 7s. 6d. for divine service at his burial. *Pr. dateless.*
1420. RICHARD MORICE, citizen and barber, 20 Nov. In the church or churchyard, at the discretion of Margaret his wife, to whom he commits his funeral expenses.
1421. AGNES LASYNGBY, who was wife of William Lasyngby, late capital Baron of the Exchequer, 7 Sept., at Clerkenwell. In the church, in the same chapel where the body of her HUSBAND rests. She bequeaths five marks for a marble stone to be placed on her tomb, and ten marks for her funeral expenses. *Pr. xiii. kl. Dec.*
1422. RICHARD BURLEY, clerk, 14 Oct., 1421. In the nave of the church, if he dies in the city of London; otherwise wheresoever God disposeth. *Pr. 7 Apr.*
1422. ROBERT COWPER, one of the valets of the king's chamber, 21 Mar., 1419-20. In the church. *Pr. vi. kl. Sept.*
1426. ROBERT ROWE, of the diocese of London, 15 July. In the church. *Pr. vi. kl. Aug.*
1427. ADAM DE HOWDEN, chaplain, 3 Mar., 1426, at London. In the churchyard. *Pr. x. kl. Dec.*

- 1429-30. WILLIAM MALTHOUS (of Benfield, co. Berks), 12 Feb. In the church, under a marble stone, with the scripture of his name and arms: 40s. for his burial and prayers for his soul. *Pr. 9 Mar.*
1430. BARTHOLOMEW UMFRAV, citizen and cutler, 15 Aug. In the churchyard.
1431. WILLIAM THORLEY, citizen and bowyer, 22 Feb., 1430-1. Before the Cross in the churchyard. *Pr. vii. id. Apr.*
- 1431-2. JOHN WARNER, chaplain, 7 Feb., at Nedenhalegrene in Steventhit. In the church next the burial-place of KATHERINE his mother. *Pr. 17 Feb.*
- 1432-3. JOAN KYNG, of London, widow, 30 Jan., 1432. In the cloister of the house, in the tomb of JOHN KING, her late husband: 3s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr. 7 Feb.*
- 1432-3. JOHN DAWSON, woolman, 4 Mar. at London. In the churchyard. *Pr. 24 Mar.*
1433. JOHN MOSLE, Esq., staying in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldrysgate, 4 Oct., 1432. In the church, before the image of St. Mary, commonly called le Pyte. *Pr. 13 Jul.*
1433. HENRY Oculshawe, clerk, rector of Hoghton, 22 Sept. Among the Friars, in an honourable place. *Pr. 4 Nov.*
1434. JOHN SEYBROKE, citizen and fletcher, 4 May. In the church: 6s. 8d. for his burial. *Pr. 21 Maii.*
1436. WILLIAM BORDON, citizen and scrivener, 20 Mar., 1435-6. In the church. *Pr. 9 Apr.*
1436. JOHN FORSTER, 2 Mar., 1435-6. In the church. *Pr. 9 Maii.*
1437. HUGH RUSSEL, citizen and vintner, 22 June. In the church: 40s. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 2 Jul.*
1437. ELIZABETH BLOVERE, 24 Oct. Among the Friar-Preachers. Before she is buried her exequies shall be done in the parish church of St. Martin. *Pr. 3 Dec.*
- 1437-8. JOHN JENNEYE, citizen and pastry-cook, last day of Feb., 1435-6. Within the cloister at the good disposition of his executors. *Pr. 24 Jan.*
1439. RICHARD BROWN, 8 May. In the churchyard of the Friar-Preachers, or elsewhere at their disposition. *Pr. 17 Maii.*
1444. THOMAS NEWENHAM, citizen and tailor, 30 May. In the churchyard, where his wife MARGARET rests. *Pr. 15 Jun.*
1445. JOHN WALSH, labourer, 11 May, at London. In the Friars' church in Bowierawe: 20s. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 19 Maii.*
1445. RALPH ROCHEFORD, Esq., 25 Oct., 1444, at London. In the church. *Pr. 7 Jun.*
1445. ROBERT BOWYER, citizen and pastry-cook, 16 July. In the churchyard. *Pr. 19 Jul.*
1445. THOMAS EWERED, citizen and chandler, 3 Sept. In the churchyard. *Pr. 15 Sept.*
1446. WILLIAM HANWELL, citizen and grocer, 1 Apr. In the church, under his marble stone. *Pr. 28 Maii.*
1446. ROGER DAVENEY, citizen and fletcher, 7 Sept., 1445. In the churchyard. *Pr. 31 Maii.*
1449. JULIANA HANWELL, of London, widow of William Hanwell, late citizen and grocer, 20 June. In the church, under the marble stone, where the body of her husband rests: 20s. for her burial. *Pr. . . . Jul.*
1450. WILLIAM FROMARD, horner, 13 Mar., 1449-50. In the churchehawe of the blak Fryres. *Pr. 12 Apr.*
1451. WILLIAM BRANKTREE, citizen and fishmonger, 2 July. In the church. *Pr. . . . 1451.*
1452. STEPHEN BRYAN, of London, yeoman, 14 Apr., 1451. In the churchyard, at the discretion of his executors. *Pr. 10 Apr.*
1452. HENRY SHOT, of London, yeoman, 16 Jan., 1451-2. In the churchyard. *Non probatur.*
1452. JOHN RICHEMOND, citizen and sheather, 7 Dec. In the churchyard, near the tomb where his CHILDREN rest. *Pr. 20 Dec.*
1453. MARGERY CROKE, of London, widow, 23 Mar., 1452-3. In the church, where William Burdon, her husband, lies buried: 13s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr. 16 Aug.*
1456. JOHN GODEYEFFE, citizen and spurrier, 10 May. In the churchyard, where his WIFE lies buried. *Pr. 29 Maii.*
- 1458-9. WILLIAM COTTON, of London, gent., 1 Feb., 1458-9. Before the image of St. Michael the Archangel, in the body of the church: 13s. 4d. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 14 Feb.*

- 1459-60. ALSEN (ALICE) BOTTELEY, of London, widow, 9 Jan., 1459-60. In the churchyard, by the wall of St. Peter of Myllan: 20d. for making her grave. *Pr. dateless.*
1460. ROBERT GROUT, clerk, 1 Oct. In the nave of the church, before the image of St. Mary, if he dies in London; otherwise where God pleaseth. *Pr. 1 Dec.*
- 1461-2. GEORGE BOYS, of the Monastery of Stratford Langthorn, Essex, gent., 7 Aug., 1459. In the cloister within the house, in the same place where KATHERINE his wife lies buried: 6s. 8d. for his burial. Four poor men shall bear his body to the grave, and have 12d. each, and six torches and four wax tapers shall burn about his body. *Pr. 10 Mar.*
1462. WILLIAM BROYDOUR, citizen and horner, 10 Mar., 1461. In the churchyard, where KATHERINE his wife rests. *Pr. 10 Apr.*

(To be continued.)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

THERE were some unusually interesting exhibits at the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on January 22, but the most noteworthy feature was the reading of a brief paper by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., on the discovery of a complete section of a ditch outside the Roman wall, in Aldersgate Street. This valuable discovery was made during the excavations for new post-office buildings. The greatest width of this ditch is 74 feet, and a space of flat ground upwards of 10 feet wide intervenes between it and the foot of the Roman wall, which wall, 8 feet thick, and built of rubble-work with bonding courses of tile, has been clearly traced running east and west from Aldersgate Street to King Edward Street. The ditch was 14 feet deep, and 35 feet across its flat bottom; this, together with the sloping sides, was carefully puddled with a coating of clay 6 inches thick. Thanks to the intervention of the Society of Antiquaries, the greater part of the length of the wall has been preserved and underpinned, so that it now forms the boundary on the north side of the new post-office buildings.

At the meeting held on February 5 the following papers were laid before the society: "On a Dene-

hole containing Roman remains recently discovered at Plumstead," by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A.; and "Notes on the Church of St. Francis, or Tempio Malatestiana, at Rimini, more especially as regards sculptured decoration," by Mr. A. Higgins, F.S.A. On February 12 Mr. Higgins continued his paper on the Rimini sculpture; and Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, M.A., made a communication on some Roman and Romano-British pottery found at Limpsfield, Surrey, and on a pot found in the Ridgway Field, Oxted.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, held January 21, Mr. J. Macmichael exhibited a Norman draughtsman, made of walrus tusk, bearing a pattern apparently of an entwined dragon with other devices. This object is rather larger than usually found, since it measures eight inches and one-eighth by five-eighths of an inch in depth. It was found in Barge Yard. Two bone skates of early date were also exhibited, made of the tibia of a horse, and arranged to be fastened to the foot by a thong, the skater probably propelling himself by an iron-shod pole. Various other antiquities were exhibited, including some curious Dutch tiles, found in pulling down Nos. 210 and 211, Piccadilly. The first paper was by Mr. C. Lynam on "The Carvings of the curious Font at Lapley, Staffordshire," a remarkable and hitherto but little noticed work of Early Norman date. The paper was illustrated by plaster-casts and drawings. The second paper was by Dr. Russell Forbes, read in the author's absence by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. It detailed the recent discovery of two temples of Etruscan date at Faleria. The subject was illustrated by a great many photographs of the objects which have been brought to light. Others were also exhibited of some of the most recently found art-works of Rome, where the progress of the new works is constantly bringing to light not only portions of the ancient buildings, but of statues and other sculptures.

At the meeting of the Association on February 4, Mr. J. M. Wood exhibited a series of Roman earthenware vessels and fragments which have recently been found at Colchester, outside the circuit of the Roman walls. Among these were some portions of vessels of Samian ware having patterns of great beauty, and the handle of an amphora inscribed with N and T conjoined, and the name C ANTONI . . . Mr. Way pointed out that some of the patterns on the Samian ware were identical with several found in London. Mr. Way exhibited a curious nutcracker of early seventeenth-century date, having a man's face in front, together with various articles found in recent excavations at the corner of Godliman Street, St. Paul's. Also a cannon-ball of early date, which has been found at Tiverton, having a link to attach it to another ball, after the manner of modern chain-shot. It is probably a relic of the times of the Civil Wars.—The second part of a paper by Mr. Macmichael on the early signs of the tradesmen's shops of the city of London was then read. Many of these signs were of historical interest, derived from the heraldic bearings of powerful families, or were allegorical, or illustrations of special events. Sometimes they had a comic meaning, or had punning reference to the name of the founder of the business, the booksellers' shops being numerous and having a goodly array of signs. The

section of the paper read treated of the central portion of the city, the eastern part being reserved for another occasion. A large series of illustrative drawings from the collection of Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A., were exhibited by the lecturer.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held at Dublin, on January 14, Mr. Seaton F. Milligan gave an exhibition of certain antique articles found in different localities in the North of Ireland, including some swords and daggers of peculiar device discovered during the drainage of Lough Erne, and a collection of flint and stone articles, designed presumably as articles of personal adornment by the ancient Irish.—Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., read an interesting paper on "The Water Supply of Ancient Dublin." He said that in the year 1244 the citizens of Dublin became indebted to the River Dodder for their water supply. The water was conveyed partly overground and partly through wooden troughs to the city, and communication was established with the houses of the more influential citizens by means of leaden pipes. For the use of the water special grants were issued by the Corporation, and the poorer people might draw water from the houses of those who possessed grants, if the latter chose to permit them.—The Very Rev. Canon Edmond Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A., read a paper on "Some Ogham Inscriptions recently discovered at Ballyknock, in the barony of Kinataloon, County Cork." The lecturer explained that it was owing to his acquaintance with the Irish language that he was able to decipher the inscriptions. He was able to identify all but one of the names which he found on these stones. The paper was illustrated by enlarged representations of some of the inscriptions on the map.—Mr. James Mills, Public Record Office, read a paper on "Housekeeping in Mediæval Dublin, as illustrated by the Account Rolls of the Priory of the Holy Trinity." The lecturer gave a minute account of the domestic economy practised in mediæval Dublin.

The issue of Transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1890-91, being Volume XL, Part II., is nearly through the press, and contains some seventeen or eighteen papers, of which the most important are: "Home Life in Furness," by John Fell; "The Percy connection with Cumberland," by G. T. Clark; and "The Hudlestons of Hutton John," a valuable pedigree-paper, by the late W. Jackson, F.S.A. Mr. Rivington contributes a very interesting paper on "The Chained Books at Appleby," with a list of Westmorland printers who traded in London. The Rev. W. A. Mathews and Mr. C. W. Dymond write about some very singular earthworks at Little Asby, in Westmorland; Mr. Garnett, C.B., furnishes an account of Petit Hall, in that county; and the president has an ingenious solution of the four bears at Dacre, about which so much nonsense has been written. This issue of Transactions will be accompanied by a tract, No. 5 of the society's tract series, an account of the city of Carlisle, by Dr. Todd, some time prebendary of the cathedral there, and a dour opponent of Bishop Nicolson in many quarrels. Want of space and other reasons compel the editor to reserve

for the next issue of Transactions Mrs. Ware's paper on "The Episcopal Seals of Carlisle," a continuation of Dr. Taylor's valuable account of manorial halls in the society's district, and Mr. C. W. Dymond's papers on "Ancient Settlements near Huggill, above Windermere, and in Lowther Park."

THE WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB have just forwarded their annual report for 1889. It is certainly rather late in appearing, but that is a matter that concerns the members and not ourselves. It is announced that "the report for 1890 is in the press, and will be shortly published." The pamphlet comprises sixty well-printed 8vo. pages. Unlike most "Field Clubs," archæology decidedly predominates in the Warwickshire Society, probably because the county lacks any distinctive antiquarian association. The society, therefore, demands all the more attention at our hands. In this report, however, the only paper of any length is one by the president, Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., "On the Character, Variety, and Distribution of the Fossil Insects in the Palæozoic (Primary), Mesozoic (Secondary), and Cainozoic (Tertiary) Periods." This issue is of value to antiquaries, for it contains six plates, all pertaining to ecclesiology, contributed by Mr. D. Waters: Tomb of Sir Marmaduke Constable, in Nuneaton Church; font, Towcester Church; aumbry, Stoke Bruerne Church; remains of Priory, Polesworth; ancient chest, Polesworth Church; font, Stoke Golding Church. The aumbry of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire, with its original door, and the remarkable late decorated font of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, are well worth drawing; but cannot Warwickshire furnish sufficient undrawn examples of archæological value for the pencils of members of a Warwickshire Society?

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE have just brought out the second part of the fourteenth volume of the new series of *Archæologia Æliana*. It contains about 225 pages of letterpress, and an unusual wealth of illustrations. This part is entirely occupied by a continuation of Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates' interesting and full account of "The Border Holds of Northumberland." The following are described in this section: Warkworth Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Preston Tower, Prudhoe Castle, Bamburgh Castle, Bothal Castle, Chillingham Castle, Hebburn Castle, Ford Castle, Coldmartin Tower, Berwick Tower, Halton Tower, Thirlwall Castle, Heton Castle, and Wark Castle. The history and description of these border strongholds is a valuable work for the society to undertake, and the different forts and castles are worthily treated by Mr. Bates with no small amount of research. The illustrations are numerous, good, and varied. Several of the plates give representations of much that has now passed away, as the Elizabethan survey of Wark Castle, the 1716 plans and elevations of Ford Castle, and the tasteful sketches of Bamburgh Castle taken in 1756.

At the general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on January 26, Professor T. McK. Hughes, F.R.S. (president), in the chair. A valuable

communication by Professor W. Ridgeway was read, in which he ingeniously identified the words of Tacitus—"Locum pugnae delegere septum agresti aggeri et aditu Augusto" (*Annales*, xii. 31)—as referring to one or other of the four great dykes in the south-western part of Cambridgeshire, which cross the road from Dunstable to Thetford, and must have been intended to obstruct the march of an invader into East Anglia. He noted that the Great Fen on the north and north-western side formed an impenetrable defence to the lands of the gallant Iceni, and that the forest-lands of Essex on the south and south-western border were at that time almost equally impassable, so that Ostorius Scapula was limited in his choice of a route to an old track along the high chalk-land, which is still known as the Icknield Way. In the case of at least three out of these four dykes (and those the most important of them), the ramparts are on the eastern side, and consequently the builders of them must have lived in East Anglia; the date of this battle, so disastrous to the natives, is about 50 A.D.—Professor E. C. Clark expressed the gratitude of the society to Professor Ridgeway for his most happy and interesting identification, which almost commanded acceptance. He further noted the vague and fragmentary style in which battles are generally described by Roman historians, and suggested that Tacitus probably gained his ideas of British topography from his father-in-law, Agricola.—At the same meeting Mr. Searle commented upon the origin and date of Ingulf's *History of Croyland Abbey*.—Mr. Atkinson offered a preliminary report on the excavations made by Mr. Allix at Swaffham Abbey (Cambridgeshire) in 1890, and stated that this was a Priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by one of the Bolbeck family, about the end of the twelfth century. Little is known of its history. It was very poor; the nuns—of whom there were never a dozen at the same time—were obliged to beg, and to take in boarders. The church is said to have been rebuilt in the middle of the fourteenth century, but there are no remains of it left. In 1395 a pardon for forty days was granted to all who contributed to the repairs of the buildings. The lower part of the one remaining building is of this date, but was a good deal altered in the last century, when the upper story was added. It is vaulted, and probably adjoined the refectory.—Mr. Allix mentioned that some interesting ironwork and pottery had been found at Swaffham, and expressed a hope that he would be able to continue his excavations next autumn.

At the meeting on February 18, Mr. J. W. Clark communicated a paper on "Barnwell Priory," to which we shall again refer in our next issue.

At the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held in the Town Hall, Leeds, the report stated that there were now 594 members, including 179 life members, an increase of 24 on 1889. By the death of his Grace the Archbishop of York, the society had lost its president for the East Riding. The late Archbishop had held the post from the date of the foundation of the society. He had always shown great interest in its proceedings, and there could be no doubt that his energetic action in the matter of the threatened removal of the York wills was instrumental in preventing what would have been a great misfortune to the

antiquaries of the county. Mr. Edward Hailstone, F.S.A., a vice-president of the association, had also passed from amongst them, and the council had to record their grateful sense of the unfailing interest he always took in their proceedings. They had heard with great pleasure that he had bequeathed his unrivalled collection of Yorkshire books, prints, and MSS. to the Minster Library at York, where, under due restrictions, it would be available for students. They had also to lament the comparatively early death of Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., one of the earliest members of the society. His contributions to the *Journal* always excited interest, and he was a great authority on the subject of stained glass, both from the technical and religious point of view. In the death, at a very advanced age, of Mr. Henry John Morehouse, F.S.A., the society had lost one of its founders. Mr. Morehouse's *History of Kirkburton* had stood the test of time, and had been out of print many years.

Mr. Hailstone's bequest to the Minster Library had suggested the compilation of a Yorkshire bibliography. The scheme had been discussed by the council, and was now being considered by a committee, who would report at a future meeting. Whatever plan might be proposed, much voluntary help would be wanted to make the catalogue worthy of the support of the county.

The report of the Record Series stated that since the last annual meeting there had been issued to subscribers the second volume for 1889 and the first volume for 1890, containing respectively the last part of the Tudor fines, and Mr. Clay's abstracts of Yorkshire wills at Somerset House. The second volume for 1890, containing a further instalment of the York wills index, was in the printers' hands, and would shortly be issued.

After the adoption of the report, the office-bearers were in most cases re-elected, Lord Herries being appointed to the vacancy in the presidency of the East Riding, caused by the death of the Archbishop of York.

The fourth meeting of the winter session of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB was held in the Belfast Museum, the chair being taken by the president of the club, Mr. Wm. Gray, M.R.I.A.—Mr. F. W. Lockwood read a short paper upon Arran. Although outside of Ireland, yet being in sight from their hilltops, it was legitimately within the sphere of the Field Club's operations. The terrace, which lies a few feet above the beach, and marks a recent sea-level, and which runs nearly all round the island, was described. The chief road on the island is formed on this terrace, and is as full of interest and beauty as the coast road of Antrim. There are only two roads crossing the interior of the island. All else is moor and mountain. Some interesting antiquities at the mouth of Glen Saimox were described, and a sketch was shown of a head probably on the door-jamb of an eleventh or twelfth century Celtic church; it is now built into the side-wall of an old graveyard. Loch Ranza, on the north-west of the island, is a charming spot full of historic interest. It was here Bruce met his companions before his famous descent upon Carrick shore. There is a ruined castle on the beach. There are several

interesting features near the road which runs along the west coast. The striking series of mounds, resembling some great fortification, that lie near the mouths of Glen Catacol and Glen Iorsa were described; these probably formed the delta at the mouth of the valleys, deposited when the land-level was lower than at present, and which, as the land rose, have been cut out by the shifting bed of the stream into their present shape. A sketch was shown of a pillar-stone, the tallest in Scotland, which, with its fallen companion, stands near the road. Arran is infinitely better worth seeing than the Isle of Man, and the members of the Club were strongly urged to take the first opportunity of paying it a visit.

At the last monthly meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. William Bolitho, of Ponsodane, the new president, gave an address on the preservation of ancient remains. He pointed out the value as well as the interest of the close study of the work, tools, manner of life, and civilization of past generations. Care bestowed upon ancient remains might also some day have a patriotic value, for the Portuguese at the present moment were basing their claim to certain African territories, as against England, upon the evidence supplied by certain old ruins. After alluding to the death of Dr. Schleimann, and the important works he had conducted, Mr. Bolitho besought the interest and support of the members for the remarkable work of Roman excavation now being done at Silchester, dwelling on the practical help towards modern life that a real knowledge of past life sometimes supplied. While they now flattered themselves that they were carrying on a very successful war against diseases of various kinds, they saw that the citizens of Rome were almost as careful of the health and well-being of its towns as they themselves were now. History always repeated itself, and whether they investigated the underground passages of Rome, through which the drains of the city were now conveyed, or whether they wandered through the streets of Pompeii and considered their fine instruments (representing in many cases things which had been considered new inventions) they found in all a very great excuse and a very satisfactory answer to anyone who asked what was the value of antiquarian societies.

The SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Saturday, January 17. During the year the society has conducted the excavation of the crypt of Old St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, of which some account has already appeared in our pages. It has taken an active part in opposing the removal of the open-air pulpit of Shrewsbury Abbey by the railway authorities, a step which is happily stayed off for the present. It has continued the publication of the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and is about to undertake further transcriptions from them. The sub-committee appointed to examine the borough records of Shrewsbury has "dusted, cleaned, registered, folded up carefully, and labelled" 2,277 rolls, about 1,400 of which related to the affairs of the borough. The Council has communicated with the Society of Antiquaries as to the possibility of making excavations at Uriconium, and is not without hope that this may be undertaken when those at

Silchester are completed. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, suggested that a yearly record of all local archaeological discoveries, undertakings, or publications should be added to the society's magazine. He read a paper on the history of the interesting little borough of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, which will in due course appear in it.

The thirteenth volume of the journal of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was issued to the members on the day of their annual meeting. We consider it the best that has yet been issued by the society. Last year the volume narrowly escaped the charge of "padding," as there was far too much on details of such "late archaeology" as the volunteer movement of 1800. But there is no risk of such a charge this year; it is good and varied throughout. Sir George Sitwell contributes some original correspondence of the "Loyal Duke of Newcastle"; the calendar of the fines of Derbyshire, from Richard I., is continued by Messrs. Page and Hardy; Mr. Nathan Ball writes on the recent discovery of Roman coins at Shipley; Mr. John Ward on cinerary urns and incense cups from Stanton Moor; and Rev. F. Jourdain gives full transcripts of a good series of early charters relative to the church of Ashbourne, from the Lincoln Capitular Muniments; Mr. George Bailey illustrates and describes a large series of Roman coins found at Little Chester; Rev. Dr. Cox gives a valuable series of original papers of the Derbyshire Committee for compounding in the time of the Commonwealth; Mr. Ward describes the structural peculiarities of the quaint little church of Dale; Mr. F. J. Robinson gives plates and descriptions of the old church of St. Alkund's, Derby, destroyed about fifty years ago; Rev. Dr. Cox illustrates and describes Roman finds at Deepdale Cave, Buxton; Mr. George Fletcher writes on the evolution of Derbyshire scenery (a most interesting and well illustrated paper); and Mr. W. R. Holland discourses on the Graves parchments. There are good and full indexes.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Derby, on January 27, and was a marked success. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Searle Haslam, the Mayor of Derby, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Hon. F. Strutt, Sir William Evans, and Sir Henry Wilmot. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, gave a most interesting lecture on the explorations at Silchester, illustrated by large plans and a variety of exhibits. It is expected that the Council will shortly vote an annual subscription to this national work as long as it shall be continued. Rev. Dr. Cox subsequently gave a brief address on the further Roman finds in Deepdale Cave, Buxton, during 1890, exhibiting a good collection of fibulæ, etc. The want of rooms by the society for the housing of its library, and rendering it available to the members, was again discussed, and we hope some early result may follow.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., and Rev. Charles Kerry, were elected honorary members.

The last issue of the excellent quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, completing a volume, in addition to the record of the proceedings of the society, contains a general article on the church plate of the county, by Rev. G. R. Gardner, and a continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell. Among the small-print notes, though to our mind it is the most important article, is an account of the uncovering of wall paintings at Padworth Church, Berks, during the restoration of 1890. Six of the "consecration crosses" are said to have been uncovered, and are described as a red Maltese cross on a buff ground, but no dimensions are given. Is it quite established that these are consecration crosses? More light requires to be thrown on the English use at consecrations of churches in mediæval days.

On February 6, at the usual monthly meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, at Chetham College, Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a collection of visiting cards of French nobility of the last century, and made some interesting remarks thereon. He alluded to a recent article on the subject in the *Revue Bleue*, which described Dr. Pioget's celebrated collection of visiting cards. Mr. Yates afterwards described the Roman altar recently found in excavating the tower of St. Swithin's Church, Lincoln.—Mr. Langton read a short paper on Sir Peter Leycester, the historian of Cheshire. He was born at Tabley Old Hall, in 1613, and died in 1678.—Mr. T. Cann Hughes exhibited a copy of *Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities* which belonged to Sir Peter himself, and contains many valuable manuscript notes by the author.—Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., read a paper on "Fragments of the Radcliffe Brasses in Manchester Cathedral," commemorating the Radcliffe family of Ordsal. The Radcliffes were first found there in 1357. A William Radcliffe founded, in 1490, the Holy Trinity Chapel in Manchester Cathedral. A fifteenth-century canopy was the only remaining trace of a very fine brass which was once in the centre of the lower choir, but the figure of a knight in plate armour, and a lady of Queen Mary's reign, were doubtless the brasses of Dom Alexander Radcliffe and Alice (Booth) his wife, 1548. His son, his grandsons, and great-grandson, were commemorated on a large triangular brass, which was once in front of the dean's stall. Two of these grandsons fell in Ireland, during Shaw McNeil's insurrection, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Two others fought in Flanders. Next died the fifth brother of Sir John, who fought at Rhé during the Huguenot siege of Rochelle, under the ill-starred Duke of Buckingham. The brass was erected by his son, who married the heiress of Robt. Radcliffe, the Earl of Sussex.

The twelfth annual report of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, presented to members on January 31, gives a satisfactory account of this association, which is doing so good a work in promoting the study of true ecclesiology. The number on the roll of members is now 250, but the too common complaint is made as to arrears of subscriptions. The late Dean Church was president of the society. The position has been offered to, and

accepted by, the new Dean of St. Paul's. This is most fitting, as it was the Rev. Canon Gregory who first proposed the establishment of the society. The transactions, of which the second volume is now completed, have already assumed a prominent place as works of reference among ecclesiastical antiquaries.—At the meeting, held on February 4, a paper was read by Mr. Andrew Oliver, A.R.T.I.A., on "Brasses in City Churches."

The fourth sessional meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on February 3, when papers were read by Mr. P. M. P. Renouf (president) on "The Prophet Mohammed and the Spider," and by Mr. B. T. A. Evetts on "The Canephoros in Early Chaldean Art."—The next meeting of the society will be held at eight p.m. on Tuesday, March 3.

A meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS was held on January 22, in the rooms of Mr. L. S. Lewis, Queen's College, Cambridge. A paper on "The Brasses in Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire," illustrated by rubbings, was read by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, St. John's College (hon. managing secretary).

The ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE issued their annual report on February 10. Among the more interesting additions of the year may be mentioned two highly-decorated burial urns and other objects from the delta of the Amazon, and a collection of thirty-four Teutonic earthenware vessels found in Silesia. Some interesting fresh additions have been made to the former illustrations of Christian art. The total of the articles received for the museum from October 31, 1889, to October 31, 1890, is one hundred and sixty-four.

The eleventh annual meeting of the ESSEX FIELD CLUB, held on January 31, at Chelmsford, ought to lead to good results with regard to archaeology. At this meeting the proposition for the amalgamation of the Field Club with the long-titled association termed the ESSEX AND CHELMSFORD MUSEUM AND PHILOSOPHICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was proposed and carried. The museum is intended to be primarily a local one, serving to illustrate (*inter alia*) "ethnology and prehistoric and other antiquities."

The seventy-eighth anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the Castle on January 28, 1891, when the following papers were read: "Notes on the Incorporated Company of Barber Surgeons and Chandlers of Newcastle, with extracts from their minute books," by D. Embleton, M.D.; and "An Account of the Presbyterian Meeting-house at Brandon on the Breamish," by J. C. Hodgson, of Low Buston. Dr. Hodgkin submitted the annual report of the society for 1890. In the report reference was made to the death of two of the society's oldest members, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Charles R. Smith.

Mr. Clayton's successor was about to build a museum at the Chesters, in which the abundant Roman remains would be more satisfactorily housed, and a full catalogue of the contents of the museum was in course of preparation. There had been no great antiquarian discovery during the year.



Literary Gossip for Archaeologists.

Professor Gamurrini will publish shortly, in Rome, an illustrated account of the important hoard of a grave recently discovered near Montefalco, in Umbria. The hoard contained six square pieces of bronze, eight Latial asses, and other coins. These square pieces of money are extremely rare, and the study of them will throw some light on the early Italic monetary system.

Dr. Brueckner, at one of the last meetings of the German Institute at Athens, proved that the Attic *demos* of Pallene must have been situated near the present village of Koropi.

It is announced from Berlin that the sixth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, containing the inscriptions of the city of Rome, will be published shortly. The inscriptions of Umbria, entrusted to the care of Professor Bormann, of the University of Vienna, are already for the most part printed.

General Charles W. Darling, hon. sec. of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, U.S.A., commenced in August, 1889, to present to the readers of the *Magazine of Western History*, an "Historical Account of the More Important Versions and Editions of the Bible." Parts I. to XVIII. have successively appeared, and it is probable that these papers will be continued during the remainder of the present year. It is the wish of the compiler to furnish as perfect a list as possible of the many versions, and with this object in view he has entered upon a wide correspondence with the librarians of the great libraries of Europe and the United States, and with individuals known to have in their possession Bibles of historic significance. By such means he has secured much valuable material which should afford interest to lovers of Biblical literature, but as the subject has frequently occupied the thoughts of the noblest minds, nothing more than a compilation can be expected. He will be glad of any information that can be given him by readers of the *Antiquary*, and asks for such full lists of rare Bibles as may be in their hands, or such as have come under their personal observation.

The architect, A. Zannoni, of Bologna, is writing a work on the archaic dwellings discovered by him near that city. More than 500 were revealed by his excavations during the last few years, and they comprise the prehistoric periods of the *Terremare*, that of the Umbrians, Etruscans, Gauls, and Romans.

Dr. Orsi has been made Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia by King Humbert, in recognition of his archaeological discoveries at Locria and in Sicily.

Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., of Boroughbridge, will shortly issue to subscribers at 6s. 6d., under the title *Prælia Eboracensia*, a series of papers reprinted from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, describing historically and topographically the various battles fought on Yorkshire soil. The papers are being carefully revised, and will be illustrated by plans and other plates.

Mr. Percy G. Stone, F.R.I.B.A., is about to publish what promises to be an important illustrated work on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Eighteenth Centuries*. The author is his own publisher, and only three hundred copies are to be printed. The price of the complete work, in four parts, small folio, will be two guineas nett. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Stone, 16, Great Marlborough Street, London.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate propose to publish by subscription *Silva Gadelica*, a collection of legends and tales in Irish, edited from MSS., and translated by Standish Hayes O'Grady. The chief tales will be taken from the Books of Leinster, Ballymote, and Lismore. A full prospectus can be obtained from the publishers. The subscription price for the two royal 8vo. vols. in cloth will be 28s., to be subsequently raised to two guineas. This venture ought to commend itself to philologists and folklorists.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SWITZERLAND. (Story of the Nations.) By Mrs. Lina Hug and Richard Stead. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Pp. xxiv., 430. Illustrated. Price 5s.

This book ought to be specially welcome, and to be a material aid in removing the reproach that at present rests heavily upon Englishmen—indeed, upon all English speaking people. There is no part of the Continent so regularly and constantly visited by large numbers of British and Americans, and yet there is no country that they visit of whose history and antiquities they are, as a rule, so profoundly ignorant. The history of the Helvetic republic is one of no little complexity, but that excuse for ignorance is now removed with the publication of this clearly-arranged and handy volume.

It opens, as is appropriate, with a chapter on "The Lake Dwellers," wherein that most wonderful and important discovery made within recent years as to the earlier inhabitants of Europe is ably summed up.

The yield from the lake mud of Switzerland of every kind of implement and utensil of stone, bronze, iron, pottery, etc., that tells us of the life and habits of our forefathers, has been enormous. The prehistoric collections at the public museums of Berne, Zurich, Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva are very large, and there are in addition ample supplies in many other European museums, as well as in various private collections of Helvetian and other *savants*. These discoveries have given a great impetus to the general study of archæology by the Swiss, who have of late, with their usual energy, worked hard at a hitherto neglected branch of knowledge.

The joint authors of this book give a careful summary of Cæsar's conquest of the Helvetians, and of his mode of dealing with them, of the incorporation of Helvetia with Gaul, of the introduction of Christianity, of the Alamni and Burgundians, of the "Nibelungenlied," and of the preaching of the Irish monks in Switzerland. This is followed by an account of the Carolingians, and of the connection of the truly great Charlemagne with Zurich.

Later on in the volume, after sections on Burgundy and Swabia under the German emperors, and on the reigns of the houses of Zaeringen, Kyburg, and Savoy, there is an interesting account of the rise of the Habsburgs. Rudolf of Habsburg, who seized on the reins of Swiss government in the middle of the thirteenth century, was of noble and ancient lineage. The house of Habsburg was a Swabian family owning vast estates both on Swiss soil and in Alsacia. Their Swiss freeholds lay at the junction of the Aare and Reuss in Aargau. Originally they dwelt in the castle of Attenburg, near Brugg, and subsequently in their castle of Habsburg, on the Wûlpelsberg, a little hill overlooking the ancient Vindonissa.

Tradition says that one of their ancestors, Radbot, hunting in the Aargau, lost his favourite hawk, and found it sitting on the ridge of the Wûlpelsberg. Being delighted with the view, Radbot built a castle there, and called it *Hawk Castle*, Habichtsburg, or Habsburg.

With the tenth chapter begins the history proper of Switzerland, in the period between 1231 and 1291, when the confederation of the three forest cantons, that cluster of tiny States that centre round the exquisite State of Lucerne, was accomplished. Round this nucleus the freedom of Switzerland has gradually grown up and become perfected. Lucerne was the first to be drawn into alliance. This town had gained great independence under the mild sway of the famous Abbey of Murbach; but that religious house, having got into financial difficulties, in 1291 sold the town to the Habsburgs. Oppressed by their new rulers, the inhabitants formed, in 1332, with the forest cantons, the union of the four Waldstätten, with the view of shaking off the Austrian yoke. The greater part of the present picturesque city walls of Lucerne, defended by such a variety of graceful towers, date from the epoch of this union, when the defences were entirely renewed. Zurich was the next to follow suit, joining the confederation in 1351, under her powerful burgomaster Brun. From that date down to the Vienna Congress of 1814, when the present twenty-two cantons were formally united, the history of Switzerland is one of extraordinary bravery in the resistance of foreign tyranny, of much cantonal

jealousy and strife, but of steady growth and progress.

These pages treat of the troublous times of the Zwinglian and Calvinistic reformation with a fair amount of impartiality. There is an interesting account of that most noble of all folk-gatherings, the Landsgemeinde, where, in Freeman's fine words, we can still "look face to face on freedom in its purest and most ancient form." Modern politicians who have not time to study the works of Adams and Cunningham, or of Coolidge, on Swiss confederation, can here find short and reasonable explanations of the "Initiative" and the "Referendum"; in short, this is a good book all round, and eminently deserves the success which it is sure to achieve.

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A HISTORY OF KIDDERMINSTER, WITH SHORT ACCOUNTS OF SOME NEIGHBOURING PARISHES. By the Rev. J. R. Burton. London: Elliot Stock, 1890. Pp. xii, 234.

The time has gone by, as Chancellor Ferguson has pointed out to us, for writing a county history on the old-fashioned lines or scale, but parish histories are being freely produced, and among these we wish to notice with favour the history of Kidderminster, which has lately been sent to us. The author, who is already known by his book on Bewdley, has used his materials judiciously, and has been much helped by having had access to a copy of the Maiden Bradley Chartulary, and to the Habington and Prattinton Collections, which are so highly prized by every Worcestershire antiquary.

Kidderminster is a good example of the history which lies buried in a name, for nothing else except the name has remained for a thousand years of Ceadde's monastery.

Among the appendages of the manor are mentioned "2 salt works of 30 shillings." Mr. Burton is doubtless right in supposing that the salt works were at Droitwich. A similar possession was held by many parishes in Worcestershire, in one case the description being "a moytie of a bullarie of salt water comonlie called half a phatt wallings." In this case the right lasted for seven hundred years, the last entry of salt-money in the parish books being £23 14s. 8d. in 1764.

It will be a surprise to many Worcestershire people to hear that the proper dedication of the parish church is not St. Mary's, but All Saints. The author sufficiently proves this; but we do not find any reference to the will of Sir Walter de Cokesay (1405), in the Lambeth Palace Library, which contains the direction that his body should be buried "in cancello poch ecclie Omn Sanctor de Kyder-mynstre."

The appendix contains a good account of the "Regester Boke." The two following entries are specially worthy of notice:

"1573. April 14, b. God's creature, the sonne of John and Jane Glazzard."

"1614. Dec. 11, b. a creature of Christ, the daughter of John George from Mytton."

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THE HANDBOOK OF FOLKLORE. Edited by G. Laurence Gomme, for the Folklore Society. David Nutt. Price 2s. 6d. (Second Notice.)

The exigencies of time and space obliged us to give but a short notice in our January number of this

little volume, which, unpretending as it is, is a distinct landmark in the progress of that study for which its devotees unhesitatingly claim the name of the *science* of folklore. It is not long since the question, What is, and what is not, properly to be called folklore? was seriously debated amongst ardent folklorists themselves. Ought the folk-speech—the peasant-dialect as compared with the literary dialect of a nation—to be included in the name? Must archaic arts and industries, and their occasional survival in modern times, be accounted part of the lore of the folk? Such were some of the points discussed. Henceforth, we are told, the term folklore is to be applied only to those “relics of an unrecorded past,” the curious beliefs, customs, and story-narratives, handed down by tradition from generation to generation, both among savage tribes and among the uncultured inhabitants of civilized countries, and to any other beliefs and customs originated by the “pre-scientific mental activity” of peoples or classes in this stage of development. And the scientific value of the study of such matters lies in the light thrown on the history of the unrecorded past by “the comparison and identification of the survivals of archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages.”

Some writers have inaccurately used the word folklore as if it were synonymous with superstition, others with mythology, or with folktales. To each of these is now assigned its proper place in the wide field covered by the generic term; and the special value of folktales is lucidly set forth in the pleasantly-written chapter devoted to them. The scarcity of English folktales has been much commented on, and in some quarters disputed; it is here suggested that they have very generally been localized, and must be looked for among local legends such as that of Wayland Smith, and we may add, the Oxfordshire version of the “Frog Prince,” lately quoted by Mr. R. C. Hope from *Notes and Queries*. The subject of witchcraft is very carefully dealt with, and evidence is brought forward tending to show that the practice of witchcraft is probably due to the survival in secret places of ancient religious rites discountenanced and perhaps forbidden by an intruding dominant race, professing another and generally a purer faith; a view which seems fully borne out by the manner in which the practice is referred to in the Old Testament. Another theory referred to as fairly substantiated is that advocated by Mr. David MacRitchie, in the *Archæological Review*; namely, that stories of elves and fairies mainly arise from traditional memories of an earlier and smaller race inhabiting the earth-dwellings, some of which may still be found in Scotland and elsewhere. Major R. C. Temple, some years ago, advanced the view that “mankind do not invent,” and suggested that dragon-stories really arise out of dim memories of pterodactyles and such primæval monsters. Are we to refer giant-legends to some similar origin? The *Handbook*, by some oversight, has nothing to say of them, and provokingly little about ghosts, who are dismissed with a few words under the general subject of “Goblin-dom,” though “Beliefs Relating to a Future Life” have a whole section allotted to them. We are inclined to quarrel with the statement that the mediæval ecclesiastics claimed the necromancer’s powers of *calling up*

spectres, nor do we see that the old poem quoted in proof of it bears out the assertion. It was the professors of the “black art” who claimed to be able to summon spirits at their will; the clergy, as clergy, were content with putting them to flight. A little wonder, too, strikes us at what seems the disproportionately large space allotted to questions on agricultural customs. The questions altogether are very full and elaborate; sometimes, perhaps, a little too elaborate and “leading.” Immense pains must have been bestowed on this part of the work, and though here and there a slight unevenness betrays that many hands have been at work on them, yet the Folklore Society is much to be congratulated on having produced so full and so succinct an exposition, which can scarcely fail to increase the number of folklore students, and to make the principles of the study better understood by the world at large.

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ARCANA FAIRFAXIANA MANUSCRIPTA. Reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction, by George Weddell. Newcastle-on-Tyne: *Mawson, Swan and Morgan*. Small 4to., pp. xlviii., 206.

About seven years ago Mr. Weddell found in a box of lumber at 135, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a leather-bound manuscript volume. It proved to be a book of medical and household receipts written in various hands at varying dates. Mr. Weddell’s interest in the volume was not merely confined to the quaintness of the language, or to the strangeness of some of the suggested remedies, but he was soon led to search for internal evidence of its age and writers. This evidence was fragmentary, and required much ingenious piecing. A reference on page 30 to “An electuary y^e Quene Mary was wont to take for y^e passion of y^e hart,” and the prescription on page 63, “Quene Elizabeth her pother for wind,” merely proved that it was later than the reign of Mary, for Elizabeth might have been in the past or present when the receipt for “comforting y^e stomach” was written. The book of “Rodolphus Goderius, professor of Phisicke in Wittenbergh,” published in 1608, and mentioned on page 61, might have been many years old before the gruesome receipt beginning, “Take of the mosse of the skull of a strangled man,” was copied.

A later portion of the book, however, mentioned “My Lady Fairfax of Steeton, Feb. 25th, 1632,” and other names, such as Cholmeley, Sheffield, Selby, Widderington, all connected with the Fairfax family, occurred with frequency. The initials “M. C.” were stamped in gold on the binding, and by an ingenious process of reasoning, Mr. Weddell maintains with much probability that the volume originally belonged to Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Cholmeley. In 1626 their daughter Mary was married to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Fairfax, son of the first Lord Fairfax, of Denton, and she appears to have carried this book with her to her new home. Her husband evidently prized the volume highly, as he would frequently be called upon to minister to the sick. After their marriage he made large additions to it in his own handwriting, and Mary entered in it her private collection of receipts for baking meats, bleaching yarns, and other homely arts. With equal ingenuity Mr. Weddell traces this book through all its successive

owners, and gives an interesting account of the Fairfax family and their connections. Ten pages of the introduction are devoted to a learned discussion of the various handwritings found in the volume, an excursus of real value to the student of later palæography.

The older receipts are quaint and more remarkable than any we have met with in like collections; here are two examples:

"An Electuary y^e Quene Mary was wont to take for the passion of the hart.

"Take damask roses half blowne out, cutt of y^e whites, and beate your roses very fine, and straine out y^e juice, as much as you can, you may putt to it if you will a little rose water, to make it y^e more moist. Then take of y^e finest sugar that you can gett and make a strop of it very thick. Then take rubies and beate them very fine and likewise amber and pearle, a little amber greece, and mingle all these together with some of the strop till it be somewhat thick, then take it morne and even uppon a knives pointe, a little quantity. You may take it els at any other tyme when you think good. This medicine is very excellent and so approved."

"For y^e bleeding at y^e nose: Probatum.

"Take a Toade and drie it in Marche, put y^e same into some silke or sattene bagg and hange it about y^e neck of y^e party next the skinne, and by gods grace it will stanch presently."

The book is, without any exception, the very best facsimile reproduction that has come under our notice. We have the most complete confidence that the subscribers to this work will be abundantly satisfied with Mr. Weddell's painstaking labours.



STUDIES IN JOCULAR LITERATURE. By W. Carew Hazlitt. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii., 230. Price 4s. 6d.

This is an excellent number of the "Book Lover's Library." The subject of English Jocular Literature is one in which Mr. Carew Hazlitt has proved himself by his former writings to be *facile princeps*. It is no mere summary or dishing up of earlier and more voluminous work, but a bright happy series of reflective chapters on an interesting subject, treated in an historical, and at the same time entertaining, spirit. This volume can be recommended with cordiality to the general literary reader, and even the most erudite of folklorists will find it a welcome addition to their collection.



YE SECRETE LOG-BOOK OF YE SPANISH ADMIRAL, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Noted and written by himself in the years 1492-93. *Elliot Stock*. Small folio. Price 7s. 6d.

This *jeu d'esprit* is a remarkably clever piece of printing and authorship. It is supposed to be the private log of Christopher Columbus, cast overboard by him in a tempest on his homeward voyage from the West. The reason for its being in English is that he wrote in a foreign tongue as a precaution against his rough crew having knowledge of his opinions and sentiments, and of the true course and progress of the vessel.

It would appear, says the prospectus of this work,

that one James Oakes, in trawling off St. Govan's Head on the Pembrokeshire coast, brought up this identical journal in an old, sodden, and seaweed-covered case, that he communicated the fact to Mr. Elliot Stock, who, securing the prize, immediately arranged for its reproduction in, as nearly as possible, the exact state in which it was found. The journal, which is a small folio bound apparently in sheepskin, is written in black-letter in English, and is illustrated by rough sketches and representations of the marvels which first met the eyes of the wondering discoverers; the paper is naturally much discoloured with seawater, as are also the covers both within and without; the outside is deeply encrusted with sand and seaweeds from its long burial in the ocean, and here and there shells and marine objects are still adhering among them.

A curious and most interesting addition to the value of the journal is, that between its leaves is found the original commission granted to Columbus by Ferdinand II., and that attached to it by the official red and yellow cord is the wax seal of the Kings of Spain.

The facsimile reproductions of this unique relic have each accompanying them an exact copy of the original letter from the fortunate fisherman who recovered the journal, describing in his rude language and imperfect spelling the circumstances under which it was found.

The whole of this would-be introduction is carried out with such skill that it would deceive many into believing the discovery to be a reality, though an expert in handwriting or in the art of drawing would at once detect the joke. The account of Columbus keeping two journals or log-books is quite correct, and so also is the fact of his throwing overboard a parchment account of his voyage and discovery, sealed and directed to the King and Queen of Spain. But he wrapped the journal in a waxed cloth, and then placed it in the centre of a cake of wax, which he packed into a barrel. In this way its preservation to 1890 might have been just a possibility, but not so with the manner in which it is found in the romance.

The curious would do well to possess themselves of a copy of this cleverly-executed hoax. It is also a fine example of the ingenuity of modern printing.



THE SPIRIT AND INFLUENCE OF CHIVALRY. By John Batty. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xv., 234. Price 4s. 6d.

In this book Mr. Batty traces the historical manifestations of chivalry from its origin, and shows the modes and forms it assumed during the Middle Ages.

"The great purpose of the writer," as is stated in the prospectus, "is to arrive at the best definition of chivalry—after viewing the subject in its many aspects—and to place before the sympathetic reader the result of his studies, by the production of a comprehensive and philosophical essay on the spirit of chivalry in all its bearings on society, with many illustrative incidents calculated to render the book readable and entertaining."

We cannot, however, in honesty say that the book fulfils this promise. The preface tells us that this essay on chivalry was written twenty-five years ago, when the author was a romantic young man. Since

then the manuscript has lain on the shelf, until foolish friends persuaded him to publish. The most deliciously naive account of "padding" that we have ever read follows: "Finding that the original MSS. (*sic*) did not produce the amount of printed matter specified in the prospectus, the author has had the agreeable task imposed upon him of making considerable additions." These additions, which form by far the largest half of the book, are the most barefaced hodge-podge of quotations from the *Daily Telegraph*, etc., that ever compiler clumsily mixed together. And as for the essay itself, it is far more likely to lie on the shelf (a high one) than on the table or in the hand.



FOREIGN MAGAZINES. *L'Art dans les Deux Mondes*. Paris, Rue Saint-Georges, 43.

A recent venture in the shape of an illustrated weekly journal of twelve pages, excellently printed in double columns, well merits success. Its price is fifty centimes, or £1 for annual English subscription, post paid. One of the best articles of its last issues is an illustrated account of the works of Jean Bellejambe (1475-1540), the last of the mystic painters of Flanders.—*Minerva* is the happy title of a new monthly international magazine, of ninety-six pages, price, "lire una," published at Rome by La Società Laziale Tip-Editrice, Piazza di Spagna, 3. The first number discusses Mr. Gladstone's article on Wealth in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Courtney's article on Descartes in the *Fortnightly Review*, and an account of the late Professor Thorold Rogers in the *Westminster Review*. The leading American and Continental reviews are also referred to or quoted. The contents of the chief magazines (including the English *Antiquary*) of the previous month are given in full. It is, in short, an Italian "Review of Reviews."—*The American Bookmaker*, a monthly journal of technical art and information for printers, bookbinders and publishers, makes a fresh start with the January number of 1891. It is somewhat altered in shape and design; it was attractive before, but is now materially improved. It affords a most striking proof of the great proficiency to which American printers and illustrators have attained. The magazine is thoroughly readable and desirable for ordinary literary mortals outside the trades to whom it is specially addressed. England produces nothing that can compare with it. The circular on page 25, sent out by the Swinburne Printing Company, of Minneapolis, and inserted as a suggestion for printers, is one of the most remarkable effects of typographical ingenuity that we have seen. *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, by S. D. Peet, Mendon, Illinois, has begun its thirteenth volume. It is decidedly good. The best article in the January number is an illustrated one on the remarkable great mound at Cahokia, twelve miles from the city of St. Louis, which is the largest pyramid mound in the United States.



Correspondence.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MAHOGANY INTO ENGLAND.

In the current number of the *Antiquary*, page 1, it is stated that the clerk's table in the House of Commons, constructed of solid mahogany, "had been used from 1706 until the fire of 1834."

May the date, "1706," be considered as accurate? It is generally understood that mahogany was not introduced into this country until 1724.

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LOW-SIDE WINDOWS.

[Vol. xxi., *passim*; vol. xxii., pp. 39, 136, 231; vol. xxiii., p. 48.]

Having been abroad for the greater part of last year, I did not, until the other day, see the correspondence in the *Antiquary* on the above subject.

If not too late in the day to reopen the subject, allow me to put forward a theory thereon which does not appear to have occurred to any of your correspondents, but which, I think, is a more probable one than any that I know of, and, at the same time, is not opposed to any other subsidiary uses which these windows may have served.

When one considers the troublous times that England went through from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, and how the country was overrun with outlaws (the greater part of whom were political outcasts rather than criminal offenders), can we wonder that the Church felt bound to make provision for such unfortunates—liable to arrest, or worst, at any moment, and who dared not enter a building for fear of a surprise—by giving them opportunities of hearing mass (and also possibly of getting shrift) in comparative safety, by means of these low-side windows?

Among the lists of low-side windows given by your correspondents, there does not occur a single instance of one being found within a walled town. This favours my theory, as also does the fact that the greater number of instances given are in the neighbourhood of ancient forests, the haunts of outlaws like Robin Hood.

I must also observe that for outlaws there was no Sunday exemption from arrest, as was the case for debtors; but they always carried their lives in their hands. Hence, but for these low-side windows, they would have been excommunicated as well as outlawed.

Confirmatory of the theory that low-side windows were designed for the above use—at any rate, that they were for use *from without* rather than *from within*—I may mention a curious instance.

During the restoration of Scampton Church, near Lincoln, about fifteen years ago (the chancel of which dated back to the time of Edward the Confessor, though there had been insertions of windows in the early thirteenth and middle fourteenth centuries), we found in the wall of the south-west angle of this chancel parts of the splays of a low-side window, which in later times had been destroyed to make

room for a larger window at a higher level, subsequently walled up. Following the lines of the splays we found that in the centre of the three-feet wall *there could only have been an aperture of five or six inches, and that these lines would have crossed before reaching the exterior.* Outside, at the original ground-level, where the "set-off" of rubble-work projected about four inches, there was a flagstone measuring about two feet in length, and extending into the thickness of the wall about fifteen inches. This flag was regularly worn by people's feet, showing that there must have been a recess in the external wall above it, giving access to the opening of the above window. There was reason to think that this work might have been an insertion of the thirteenth century, but all traces of ashlar had disappeared.

It was impossible to preserve the internal traces, but a small recess was made in the exterior wall to display the flag-stone, which still remains *in situ.* We ought to be on our guard against confounding low-side windows proper, whose almost invariable position is *just within* the chancel, with low windows sometimes *just outside*, on either or both sides, whose object was to light altars that stood beneath the rood-screen and were invariably glazed. A very good specimen of this (*circa* 1300) used to be seen on the south side of the Church of St. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, before the addition of the south aisle, about fourteen years ago. May not some of the windows mentioned by your correspondents as *high up in the wall* have lit altars in the rood-loft? There is (or used to be) a church at Ipswich with dormer windows on either side for this purpose.

REGINALD A. CAYLEY.

Jan. 12, 1891.

BOOKS IN CHAINS.

[Vol. xxii., pp. 212, 279; vol. xxiii., p. 47.]

We have here a mutilated folio copy of *Foxe's Martyrs*, partly in black-letter, bound in heavy boards, and ornamented in the centre and at the corners with brass bosses. On the outside of the cover is stamped "The gift of Thomas Man, of London, stationer, to the parish of Wesbery, in Glocestershier." A chain two feet six inches long is firmly fastened to the bottom of the cover. This book was formerly chained to a desk in the church, and the school children used to tear out and carry away the woodcuts.

I should be glad to be informed privately of what edition this is a copy. It ends with the mention of Gunpowder Treason, in a tract by Edward Bulkely to the Christian Reader, and has 1952 pages, exclusive of the index.

LEONARD WILKINSON.

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

SILCHESTER.

Will you allow me, through your columns, to appeal, with the concurrence of Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Silchester Exploration Committee, to provincial Archæological Societies for aid in behalf of the Silchester Excavation Fund?

The Committee of the Hampshire Field Club have made a donation of five guineas to this fund, and hope that other provincial Archæological Societies will

assist the systematic excavation of Silchester by similar contributions.

Although Silchester is in Hampshire, its exploration is not a matter of local, but of national concern. The archæologists of this county have long felt a great desire to see such an exploration of Silchester as that which the Society of Antiquaries has now undertaken, but they have felt that the magnitude of the work of excavating over a hundred acres, which must occupy a number of years, was beyond the power of a provincial society.

It is much to be hoped that Archæological Societies in all parts of the kingdom will do what they can to assist this undertaking, which will be recommenced in the spring.

So good an opportunity of learning all that can be learnt of Roman city life in Britain has never yet occurred.

THOMAS W. SHORE,
Hon. Organizing Secretary of the
Hampshire Field Club.

It is intended to begin the series of articles on "Provincial and Private Museums" in the April issue.

We have received a personal letter of considerable length from Mr. Travis Cook on Mr. Boyle's review of his "Manor of Mytton." It cannot be printed, and we are sure Mr. Travis Cook would himself be sorry if he saw it in print. As he appeals to our sense of "Fairplay," we may state that we shall be glad to find space for any concise and temperate correction of any errors into which Mr. Boyle may have fallen. This opportunity is taken of stating that it is left for the most part to our reviewers to choose whether their names shall or shall not be attached to reviews and notices; but in both cases the editor is responsible for the form in which they appear, and nothing but that which is believed to be fair and honest criticism is admitted. This was the case with regard to the review of "The Manor of Mytton."

Erratum.—In our last issue it was by mistake stated that Mr. Rider Haggard the novelist had been elected an F.S.A. On the contrary, Mr. Haggard was black-balled, and this is to the credit of the Society, for great as Mr. Haggard is in the world of romance, he is very small as an antiquary.

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archæologists on archæological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."



The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE recent startling discovery of a lost work of Aristotle recalls a queer legend narrated by Alexander Neckham, that very interesting twelfth-century personage, who blended so well the characteristics of scholar, philosopher, professor, abbot, and man of science, and who was the foster-brother of Richard I. In his remarkable book, *De Naturis Rerum*, which, by its width of scope and treatment, pretty well justifies its title, Neckham tells a sufficiently singular story (p. 337 of the Rolls Series edition) of Aristotle. "The said philosopher," says he, "being about to go the way of all flesh, commanded his subtlest writings to be buried with him in his grave, in order that they might not prove a source of profit to his posterity. But by I know not what natural force or power of art, not to say prodigy of magic, he so appropriated the place round about his grave that nobody in those days could enter it. But why did he compose those writings, of which he be-grudged other people the use? Some say that the place will yield to the crafty devices of Antichrist, and think that he will see the writings buried there; for, so they say, his messengers will bring the secrets of Aristotle to the knowledge of him, who shall be at once the idol of abomination and of desolation. Yet who would dare to give faith to such uncertainties?" The wise scepticism of our English philosopher, as indicated in his closing query, must needs command our prompt endorsement; but, at the same time, the recovery of the *Constitution of Athens*

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actually from the grave is an extremely odd commentary on this legend of the buried works. Happily, Antichrist apparently has nothing to do with the case, although some of the critics have done their best—and not without just cause—to make an idol of abomination and desolation of the editor of the first edition of the buried treasure.

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What is known as "The Spinning-House Scandal" at Cambridge, has recently drawn much attention to the courts of exceptional jurisdiction that are still in operation at both our great Universities. It will not be found so simple a matter as some suppose to reform these courts or to interfere with their powers. Their growth and confirmation is an interesting by-path of English constitutional history. Though these powers had been claimed and exercised at an earlier date, the first charter granting the jurisdiction that is extant is one conceded by Henry III. in 1244. Each succeeding monarch granted charters of confirmation down to Henry VIII. Owing to some doubts as to the power of these charters by the Elizabethan judges, an Act of Parliament was passed (13 Eliz., c. xxix.), by which the whole of these royal charters—those of 14 Henry VIII. and 3 Elizabeth being specially named—became statute law. The civil powers of the Chancellor's University Court, presided over by the Vice-Chancellor or his deputy, cover all civil actions, save those affecting freehold, wherein one of the parties is a scholar or a privileged person of the University. In a like manner all criminal offences or misdemeanours, save treason, felony, and mayhem (and these even may be reserved for trial in the court of the Lord High Steward of the University), wherein one of the parties is a privileged person, can be brought before the Chancellor's Court.

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No small portion of English Christianity was much stirred at the beginning of March, as it was the centenary of the great John Wesley, who died on March 2, 1791. It is rather a remarkable reflection, and one well worthy of careful thought, to recollect that the professed followers of Wesley, though he only died a century ago, and though all admit that "to found a sect was as far from

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his intention as it could possibly be," have in England alone already split up into upwards of twenty distinct bodies, each requiring separate enrolment at the hands of the Registrar-General. But the *Antiquary* is more concerned with another aspect of the question. It tends to shake our faith in personal relics, such as recent exhibitions have brought into so much favour, to know that in one English mining county no less than five pulpits claim the honour of having held the form of Wesley when he delivered his first under-cover sermon in that shire. A quarter of a century ago, an aged Derbyshire woman told us with pride how the great preacher had once spoken to her. Her cottage was by the roadside, and hearing that the venerable preacher was riding by, the girl ran to the door, exclaiming, "God bless you, Mr. Wesley." "Young woman," was his practical and methodical reply, "your blessings would be of more value if your face and apron were cleaner!" And yet the aged nonogenarian had evidently not learnt the lesson of cleanliness as she told us the story, which now for the first time sees the light.

Here is another original jotting for the Wesley Centenary, which may further weaken the faith of the not over-credulous in personal relics. An ardent autograph-hunter showed not long since to a literary friend an old prayer-book and metrical version of the Psalms, with John Wesley's name on the fly-leaf, for which he had given 7s. 6d. His friend said, "Ah, he has raised the price at the approach of the centenary; it used to be only 5s." "Why," was the response, "what do you know about it?" "Did he not," pursued his friend, "also offer you a larger copy at 10s., inscribed 'John Wesley, the gift of his brother Charles'?" "That's true; but he asked me a guinea," was the rejoinder. The fact is, that a hoary-headed old sinner, one of the last of a small gang of clever literary forgers who spoiled the late Mr. Salt of hundreds, and who used to haunt the reading-room of the British Museum, still carries on his evil trade after a humble fashion. Of late years his speciality is old prayer-books, with names on the fly-leaves, to suit his customers. His last attempted deal

with us was with a prayer-book that claimed the paternity of the poet Heber, wherein the Bishop had himself underlined some stanzas of the metrical psalms, conveniently adding in the margin the date at which he had thus used his pen at Calcutta! We fear the old rascal has been reaping a harvest out of Wesley.

On March 1 a most interesting exhibition of drawings and sketches by Continental and British masters was opened in the Print and Drawing Gallery of the British Museum. It covers a period of five centuries, ranging from about the year 1400 until the present day, and comprises specimens from Andrea Mantegna to Randolph Caldecott. The drawings have been excellently arranged by Professor Sydney Colvin into three divisions in chronological sequence—the Early and Renaissance schools, from 1400 to 1600; the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century schools, from 1600 to 1800; and the Modern schools, from 1800 to our own time. The collection is naturally strongest in the modern English school. The notable examples of Constable, Leech, Doyle, and Caldecott are sure to make the exhibition popular; but the earlier schools, to which the antiquary will by preference turn, are also well represented and most varied.

One of the curious revivals of intelligent interest in the customs and practices of the past received a decided impetus last month on the stage of the Lyceum, at the hands of an able antiquary. Mr. Irving, himself an expert in the art of fencing, placed his stage at the disposal of Mr. Egerton Castle, F.S.A., for an afternoon lecture on "The History of Swordsmanship," with practical illustrations by the lecturer and his brother swordsmen of the theory and method of the duello. Mr. Egerton Castle, well known as the author of *Masters of Fence*, traced with much circumstance the origin of single combat as the outcome of obsolete jousts and tournaments. The judicial acceptance of trial by combat brought about the study of systematic fencing. The old wagers of battle with great heavy two-handed swords were illustrated by an encounter with these weapons between the lecturer and Captain Hutton, the author of

Cold Steel. To this succeeded a bout between Captain Hutton and Dr. Mount-Biggs, that brought vividly before the audience that once prevalent and national "pastime" of sword and buckler. But soon the sturdy English broadsword made way for the elegant and more deadly rapier—a foreign exotic—with its artificial and yet graceful rules of deportment. The systematic fencing of the Early Italian school, carefully described and illustrated, was followed by the most interesting part of this vivid lecture, that dealt with cavalier fencing of the Elizabethan time. The lecturer sustained the character of the great master, Vincentio, and Mr. Walter Pollock that of his pupil, Luke. A further illustration of the duello of that period was a rapier and dagger bout between the same gentlemen. Another remarkable combat was that between Mr. Egerton Castle with sword and cloak, against Sir Frederick Pollock with sword and dagger. To this succeeded, in rapid succession, descriptions, both by word of mouth and strength of wrist, of English backsword play, of the nimble small-sword practice of the eighteenth century, and of foil play both of the French and Italian schools. On the stage was grouped a brilliant and historic display of old examples of the weapons of the duello, lent by our contributor, the Baron de Cosson, F.S.A., and by other members of the Kernoozers Club. Mr. Egerton Castle is to be heartily congratulated on the entire success of this happily-conceived and admirably-executed "lecture."



Our January issue contained an article on the "Ribchester Parish Church Library" by Mr. Tom C. Smith, F.R.H.S., supplemental to his *History of Ribchester*. Commenting on the scandalous way in which former rectors of Ribchester had suffered this valuable library, of which they were the natural guardians, to be "borrowed," stolen, eaten by rats, or otherwise destroyed, some share of the blame fell to Rev. B. T. Haslewood, incumbent of Ribchester from 1829 to 1876. In 1879 or 1880 Rev. B. Haslewood, Vicar of Oswaldtwistle, and son of the later Rector of Ribchester, returned three of the lost volumes, which, to use his own words, "he had borrowed many years ago." On the

whole, knowing the accuracy of Mr. Chancellor Christie (who had examined into the question of the disgraceful disappearance of this parish trust) and of Mr. Tom C. Smith, we thought that the latter had dealt very gently with the Haslewoods—father and son. But the Vicar of Oswaldtwistle thought otherwise, and wrote a lame letter of hot protest, not to the *Antiquary*, but to the *Preston Herald*. The editor of the *Herald* admitted the letter, but naturally remarked that it ought to have been addressed to us. To this letter Mr. Tom C. Smith temperately replied, fully justifying all that he had said. Mr. Haslewood evidently cannot venture to dispute either the facts or the comments that appeared in our columns. His rejoinder, although he had not the courtesy to direct it to us, has been carefully read; and if he had made it apparent that the least wrong had been done to himself or to his father's memory, full retraction would have been made. But, in truth, so far as he himself is concerned, Mr. Haslewood commits himself to the most serious admissions. He owns to having "borrowed" certain volumes in 1858 from this parish library, and then returned them twenty years later when a subsequent rector made inquiries. He has the cool assumption to say they were in better condition than if he had not "borrowed" them. Let Mr. Haslewood, if he thinks this is the right principle upon which to treat a public reference library of a special locality, try the same method with, say, the libraries of the British Museum, or the Free Library of his nearest town. He will then discover that the proper authorities will object somewhat strenuously to such a use of the bookshelves of Oswaldtwistle Vicarage.



We referred in our January issue to the projected inspection of the old library of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton, by Mr. F. J. Snell. Mr. Snell has not yet completed his researches, but the general results, which he has kindly communicated, are as follows: "I am afraid there are no MSS. of any exceptional importance entombed there. I have discovered, however, from an old parchment catalogue, that the library formerly contained an illuminated missal with a Roman calendar, dated August 14, 1438,

and written by William of Worcester. The book was the gift of Walter Collis, precentor of Exeter; but nothing seems to be known as to its present whereabouts. In the catalogue before referred to it is stated that the missal was kept out of the church, in order that it might be shown to strangers by the clerk. The probability is, therefore, that it has remained as an heirloom in the family of the clerk, in whose time this foolish alteration was made, or that it was sold with his other effects on his death. I have found a large volume of churchwardens' accounts relating to the seventeenth century, and containing some curious items. There are also about fifteen volumes of pamphlets and tracts, concerned with the period of the Commonwealth, many of which appear at first sight to be valuable. The bulk of the library consists of works on divinity in folio, quarto, and octavo—the bequest of the Rev. John Newte, who was the rector here after the Restoration—but there are two or three shelves of modern books. In the vestry there are portraits of King Charles I. (in a devotional posture), Archbishop Laud, the Earl of Strafford, the Marquis of Montrose, and the donor, the Rev. John Newte aforesaid. The artist is, I believe, unknown. It is hardly to be wondered at that the volumes should have been neglected, as the shelves on which they repose are only accessible by a very tall ladder, and the books are not numbered on the outside."



The Dean and Chapter of Cloyne are about to undertake the restoration of their cathedral church. No prospectus has yet been issued and the scheme is still in embryo, but the Dean of Cloyne, the Very Rev. Horace T. Fleming, D.D., has courteously written us some particulars. The building is cruciform, with chancel, transepts, and nave with aisles. The aisles, having fallen down, were several years ago replaced, and some windows of the transepts were at the same time restored. The large south transept window being ruinous still remains built up. The east window is in good preservation, and resembles that of Holyrood Chapel, Edinburgh. The length of the nave is 100 feet, and of the choir 66 feet. The latter is crowded up with sittings, pulpit, and bishop's throne, and

requires rearrangement so as to enlarge the sanctuary. The floor is boarded and the east wall panelled. There are old sedilia in the south wall of the choir, but concealed by the panelling. Under the boards of the sanctuary is the tombstone of Dean Rugg, who died in 1671. When the wooden flooring is removed, it is probable that other forgotten memorial stones will be exposed. The ceiling of the choir is of lath and plaster. In the year 1715 the chancel arch was removed and sittings fitted up in the first bay of the nave, where a large screen was built up, which will now be removed. To accomplish the necessary work of saving this historic pile from decay and of fitting it for the decencies of a reverent worship, at least £4,000 will be required—a very considerable sum for a disendowed church. Bishop Berkeley's old cathedral has surely some claim on English churchmen and antiquaries. As an exception to our rule, and as a proof of our wishing well to a scheme that seems necessary, and that will in all probability be wisely carried out, we are glad here to state that subscriptions are invited, and will be received by the Dean, the Deanery, Cloyne, or by Mr. R. U. P. Fitzgerald, M.P., House of Commons.



We have been asked to state that the interesting little church of Worthington, near Breedon, to whose restoration we referred in January, is not undergoing repairs at the sole cost of Lord Scarsdale and Mr. Nathaniel Curzon, as our note implied. They are but two of the more generous of many subscribers. This gives us the opportunity of expressing our concern at the rumour that has reached us, that some of the committee are contending for leaving the walls bare of plaster and picking out with cement all the rubble stones! Such a course in such a church would be a travesty of its original condition, and a thoroughly Philistine proceeding. However, the matter must surely be safe in the hands of an architect like Mr. Temple Moore.



It has been the custom with the Dyotts of Lichfield, for upwards of two and a half centuries, to bury their dead by torchlight late at night in the family vault at the east

end of the north aisle of the church of St. Mary's-in-the-Market. Not many years ago there were some discreditable scenes in the city at the burial of Mrs. Dyott, when the corpse was escorted into the market-place by torch-bearing tenantry from Freeford. This scene of confusion was repeated on the night of February 18. On that night the remains of old Colonel Dyott, who for fifteen years represented Lichfield in Parliament, were buried in the family vault. Twenty torch-bearers surrounded the hearse, and brought it from Freeford Hall. Curiosity and excitement had brought together a mob of many thousand people into the streets of the little city. The mayor and corporation attended in state, headed by the mace-bearer and town-crier; and the venerable Archdeacon of Stafford conducted the service. So far there is nothing objectionable; but the report of the London 'dailies' adds: "Directly the coffin was conveyed to the church there was a rush by some thousands to gain admittance. Some forty members of the county police made an endeavour to keep back the surging crowd, and eventually the doors of the church were closed in order to prevent the place being stormed. In the *melée* one of the police inspectors had one of his fingers nearly bitten off. It was long after midnight ere the crowd dispersed." An eye-witness writes to us: "The scene was disorderly in the extreme." However interesting old customs may be, it is surely only fitting that customs that lead to scenes of this character, which are apparently beyond the control of either civil or ecclesiastical authorities, should be abandoned.

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The civil authorities were, however, themselves the immediate cause of this degradation of a solemn rite, which can scarcely fail to put an end to the only remaining instance of an interesting and once prevalent custom. It will scarcely be credited that the public-house nearest to the church had been granted an hour's extension for the occasion. There certainly was no conforming to ancient precedent or custom in action of this character. Elizabethan, Stuart, Commonwealth, and early Hanoverian legislation as to licensed houses and their restrictions was infinitely more strict than the present laxer principles. Or if we

go to pre-Reformation days, there is abundant evidence of the excellent discipline maintained in the ancient city, when, for some centuries, it was under the immediate control of the dean of the cathedral church. Each street of mediæval Lichfield elected annually its two guardians, and these guardians had to present all offences twice a year at the dean's city visitation. Taverns were fined that were open later than eight in the evening, gambling was not allowed even in private houses, and other offences against order were dealt with on a like severe scale. To the credit of modern England, it may be said that there is probably not another town in England where an extension of drinking hours for such a reason as the night-burial of a Christian by Christian rites would have been applied for; and not another bench that would have granted such an application.

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With regard to this custom of torchlight burial, there is a well-written section in Mr. Andrews's recent book on *Curiosities of the Church*, though there is no mention of the almost unique retention of this use by the Dyotts. Among those thus buried at night, he enumerates Mary Queen of Scots at Peterborough Cathedral, and George II. at Westminster Abbey. Among the numerous torchlight burials at the great Abbey were Thomas Betterton, the actor, in 1710; Joseph Addison, in 1719, whose son was Dean of Lichfield; Matthew Prior, the poet, in 1721; and Samuel Foote, the comedian, in 1777. At Skipton, in Yorkshire, the custom not uncommonly prevailed at the opening of the present century; but owing to "grave inconveniences" (we suppose the pun is unintentional) the custom was prohibited at a town's meeting held in 1803. Now the practice is almost unknown, save at the burial of suicides.

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The Derby Museum has had given to it, by Mr. Felix Joseph, a fine collection of old Derby china. The collection consists of fine examples of biscuit groups and figures, and a number of other objects of the art periods, such as vases, plates, cups and saucers, painted figures, etc. The whole is valued at about £2,000. Mr. Joseph is this month to be invited to a banquet by the Mayor and

Corporation, who are to present him with an illuminated address. Besides having given the above to Derby, Mr. Joseph has also given a valuable collection, illustrative of the fictile art, to the Nottingham Central Museum, where he has on exhibition, perhaps, the finest collection of Wedgwood-ware of the Art period, and many gems of the Flaxman figure-ware, in imitation of the Greek cameos.



With regard to three discs of lead found at Little Chester, and engraved by Mr. Bailey in the January issue, and which have been further commented on in the two succeeding numbers, Mr. W. R. Davies, of Wallingford, writes: "I beg to say that on pulling down an old floor in the Town Hall of Wallingford, in 1889, a large number of small lead discs were found between the floor and ceiling, and I am in the possession of about 150 different specimens, hardly two alike. Many of them have initial letters on one side, and a bird, animal, or some other device on the other, and some have one side quite plain. They are of several sizes, and two of them are dated—one 1699 and the other 1724. I should suppose they were tallies used by cloth-sellers at that period, as some of the specimens have the material still adhering to them." Mr. Haverfield has inspected the original circlets from Little Chester that started the discussion, and considers them probably ornaments, but not necessarily Roman. The evidence, however, from Little Chester, supported by the statements of Mr. Pollard and Rev. C. Soames in our March number, seems to point to their being Roman. The discs of Wallingford, like those in the museum at Lewes, appear to have been used by merchants of a far later era to distinguish and mark their bales of goods. Can they have inherited the idea from a like custom of the Romans?



Five hitherto unknown Roman inscriptions have been discovered, recorded in the fly-leaves of pocket-books, which belonged to William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle 1702-1718. In a pocket-book for 1688 he records two inscriptions as found at Watercrock, near Kendal; one is an altar, apparently to the *Deæ Matres*, and was found in 1687; the

other is the well-known *Ælius Bassus* stone, which was found March 26, 1688. In the same book the bishop records three inscriptions as taken to Lazonby from Old Penrith (Plumpton Wall); one is an altar, but "D. M." is all of a five or six line inscription the bishop could read. One is a stone by a vexillation, but what it records is uncertain, so fragmentary is it; and the third, equally fragmentary, is sepulchral, apparently to a child.



A broken cylindrical column, of Roman date, of 1 foot 9 inches in diameter, and about 4 feet 7 inches high, with square base, has been discovered on rebuilding the White Horse public-house in Carlisle. The column was *in situ*, standing on a pavement of concrete, about 5 feet 4 inches below present surface. The White Horse adjoins the Bush Hotel, a site which, in 1877, was most prolific in Roman remains; it is near the site of the newsroom, which was built in 1830, when many relics of the Roman occupation were found, including several broken columns, but particulars are not on record. These discoveries point to the existence of some important building with a colonnade before it—perhaps the temple to Mars, of which Camden, quoting William of Malmesbury, speaks. A photograph was taken of the column just found as it stood, but, by some untoward mischance, the column has been buried in a mass of concrete instead of being secured for the local museum, as was intended.



Of the making of new societies there is no end. The interesting "craze," as some folk would term it, of collecting book-plates is actually about to result in a special association and a special journal. Under ordinary circumstances, the "Proceedings and Publications" of societies appear in a different type and in another part of our columns, but this beginning of a new literary venture, which has just reached us, shall have the honour of a "Note" to itself. A meeting was held on February 13, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, of those interested in book-plate collecting, with a view to take such steps as might seem advisable for the formation of an *ex libris* society. Mr. James Roberts Brown, F.R.G.S., presided, and amongst those pre-

sent were, Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., Mr. W. H. K. Wright, F.R.H.S., Mr. H. W. Fincham, Mr. C. W. Sherborn, Mr. W. Jackson, Mr. Walter Hamilton, etc. Letters of apology for non-attendance, and conveying suggestions from several book-plate collectors, were read. It was unanimously decided to establish a society, and to start a journal in connection with it, the subscription to be 10s. per annum, including journal. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, editor of the *Book-plate Collectors' Miscellany* (supplement to the *Western Antiquary*), which up to the present has been the only organ dealing in any special degree with *ex libris*, is to be editor of the new journal, which it was hoped might make a start in August. It was arranged that another meeting should be held early in April, due notice of which will be given to collectors. In the meantime those interested in book-plates are invited to communicate with Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Free Public Library, Plymouth, who will give them all information desired.

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The fragmentary nave remaining to the Cathedral of Carlisle has had its unfurnished and empty appearance relieved by the erection of a font from a design by Sir Arthur Blomfield. It stands upon a pavement of beautiful dark gray polished marble, bordered with a somewhat fussy edging of diamonds in red marble—a plain border of red would have thrown up better the dark-gray marble. On the pavement are two hexagonal steps of the same gray marble: these carry an hexagonal font of freestone, elaborately carved, and having niches in the alternate sides which are filled with bronze figures of the Virgin and Child, St. Philip and St. John. We are a little disappointed with the font, hardly imposing enough for its important position, and a dark marble would have been preferable to the light gray freestone, more consonant with the Norman architecture. An iron canopy, parcel gilt, hangs by iron rods from the lofty ceiling. On the whole, we think the font a success; the work, except perhaps the gilding of the iron, is beautifully executed. It is a munificent present to the cathedral.

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At the north-west angle of Hay Lane, Coventry, is a very interesting, half-timbered

house, known for many years past as the "Golden Cross," its network of oak beams covered with plaster, and the whole needing careful and substantial repair. This process is now being carried out in a very creditable manner; the plaster has been removed, and the timbers, where decayed, replaced by sound oak selected from beams which formerly supported the bells of St. Michael's Church, close by. The timbers will be left bare, the spaces between plastered; the window frames are all new, and suitably designed and arranged, the glass, leaded, in small diamond pattern. A new moulded barge-board has been fixed to the large eastern gable, and the effect of the whole promises to be extremely good. It is traditionally stated that this house was known as the "Mint," and it is to be hoped that other fine old houses of this class will be similarly treated.

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In the smallest of the two chambers forming the crypt under St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, are preserved a number of carved stones, bosses, and other antique relics from various parts of the city, including a stone coffin, another in lead, the old stocks and the "Knaves Post." To these may now be added a series collected by Mr. Fretton, F.S.A., Local Secretary for the Society of Antiquaries, who has presented them to the council. Relics from the Benedictine Priory, White Friars, and Grey Friars; a curiously carved slab bearing three shields—emblems of the Glovers', Shearmen's and Tailors', and Woolstaplers' Guilds, from one of the city gates; two pieces of carved oak tracery from some almshouses in West Orchard, a drawing of which appears in Parker's *Domestic Architecture*; and other matters. The collection might very soon be largely added to with advantage, and create increased interest.

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The annual congress of the British Archaeological Association will take place either at the end of July, or the beginning of August, at York. The management of the present congress has been entrusted to the hon. secretaries of the association in place of Mr. George Wright, who has undertaken the work on previous occasions. We feel sure that the hon. secretaries will impress upon the council

of the association the advisability of issuing a printed balance sheet of the congress, a course which has never been adopted whilst Mr. George Wright has been responsible. All persons attending the congresses of the association are required to purchase a guinea ticket, and it is only fair that they should receive an account of what becomes of the money so obtained. All that appears in the annual printed accounts of the association is a lump sum, either a balance or a deficit arising from the congress.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

It would be a grave omission on the part of the *Antiquary* if it did not chronicle the fact of the French Chamber of Deputies having last month voted, by a large majority, the handsome sum of 500,000 francs towards the excavations to be undertaken at Delphi by the French School of Archæology at Athens, under the competent direction of M. Homolle. The work is to be begun at once, but various dilatory preliminaries will have to be accomplished before any real excavation can be undertaken. The little town of Kastri, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, has to be acquired, separate treaties being made for each of its 325 houses; and then these dwellings will all have to be removed. Somewhere on this site will be found the temple of Delphi, the centre for so many centuries of the old religious world of Greece. The greatest and most costly works of art were long ago removed by Constantine; but after making due allowance for the exaggeration of French rhetoric, there seem to be reasonable grounds for believing that the excavations will yield, not only exceedingly valuable and profuse archæological results, but at the same time not a little material in itself costly.

At Verona, in repairing the foundations of the *Regaste del Redentore*, several large heavy pipes of lead have been found, which must have belonged to the ancient aqueduct which traversed the Æmilian Bridge destroyed by

an inundation of the Adige in the sixth century. In the same place were found some hundreds of gold, silver and bronze Roman coins, several of them bearing the effigy of Galba and Trajan.

The remains of an ancient city with polygonal walling, hitherto almost inaccessible, owing to the thick growth of trees, have now been explored, and interesting fortifications have come to light, with an unusual mode of sustaining a temple by substructions, paved roads, etc. This site, on the top of Monte St. Angelo, near Tivoli, is thought by Signor Lanciani, to be that of the ancient Æfulæ, mentioned by Horace in his Odes (III. 29). The temple would be that of the Bona Dea mentioned in an inscription found in the seventeenth century at St. Gregorio, near the Monte St. Angelo (Mons Æfianus).

Ancient tombs have recently been found in Italy in the Bergamasco (Roman, and a barbarian necropolis, like that of Testona); at Ameglia in Liguria (very ancient type, as at Cesnola, of second century B.C.); at St. Egidio in Orvieto (third century B.C.); at Castiglione in Teverina (very ancient type, lasting to the second century of the empire); and near Bologna and elsewhere.

A Christian sarcophagus has been found in a private dwelling at Spoleto and placed in the town museum.

Dr. Dörpfeld has returned to Athens from Magnesia, on the Meander, and in his report says that the German school have so far explored the whole enclosure of the temple of Apollo, in which many inscriptions were found. Around it stood porticoes and dwellings for the various officers attached to the sanctuary, viz., priests, musicians and *neocoroï*. The discoveries in sculpture around the temple of Artemis Leucophryne have hitherto proved of small value and of inferior preservation to those in the museum of the Louvre, and like those in the museum of Tshinili-Kiosk at Constantinople. The excavations at the theatre proved its resemblance to the theatre of Tralles, and that it was altered in Roman times, when a *logeion* was added, and the *parodoi* of the orchestra were closed.

Fresh fragments of the celebrated statues of Damophon have been found at Lycosura in Arcadia, and besides many architectural fragments of sculpture, some roof tiles bearing the name *Despoinas*. The Despoina temple has now been excavated to the east, west and south.

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During the last half year the French School have made important discoveries at Thespiæ in Bœotia, in continuing their researches in the sanctuary of the Muses near the Helicon. At two hours' distance from the grove of the Nymphs, and to the south-west of the ruins of the ancient city, has been found portions of a building, consisting of the *crepidoma* of an ancient temple, which, as would appear from a votive inscription written on a bronze laver there discovered, was dedicated to Apollo. This peristyle temple was about 35 mètres long by 16 wide. Near the temple was found a large stone-paved *crepis*, designed, as it would seem, to support the ground against the inundations of the river that flowed near the sanctuary.

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In Crete, antiquities still continue to turn up accidentally. On Mount Ida much has been found by the peasants, of which particulars have not yet come to hand.

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At Hierapytna an inscription has come to light relative to the road-works executed by the Emperor Claudius, of which hitherto we knew something from a fragment found at Lyttos many years ago.

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At Gortyna the peasants have unearthed some fragments of archaic inscriptions, similar to those found by the agent of the Italian Government when engaged in excavating the famous temple of Apollo. It is evident that the soil of Crete is not exhausted, and it is high time it was decided whether Italy or the Greek Syllagus of Candia should resume excavations on the site of that rich and ancient city. In the interests of science France and Germany naturally stand aloof, considering that the work can best be carried out by the Italian archæologists, who by pick and pen have already done so much towards claiming that old Venetian territory as peculiarly their own.

Notes on Recent Explorations in Egypt, 1891.

By ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A.

No. I.—THEBES.



DISCOVERY of considerable interest, which is expected to throw much light on the history of the local religion of Thebes during the period of the 20th and 21st Dynasties, and also possibly on contemporary Egyptian history, has recently been made at Dair-el-Bahari, not far from the remains of the beautiful temple built by Queen Hatasoo (Hat-shep-set), the wife of Thothmes III., about B.C. 1600, and within a few hundred yards of the celebrated find of royal mummies, of kings and queens of the 17th to 19th Dynasties, in 1881.

So long ago as the time of M. Mariette the presence of another *cachette* or hiding-place in this neighbourhood was suspected, but the excavations which he made were not successful. Last year some natives of the adjoining village of Koorneh, who had been connected with the discovery of the royal mummies, sank a shaft near the scene of M. Mariette's operations, and discovered the opening of a pit, but were prevented from going farther by the difficulties encountered. After an unsuccessful attempt to obtain funds from private sources to complete their exploration, they communicated with the authorities of the Ghizeh Museum, offering to make their discovery known to them if a sufficient *backsheesh* were promised. During the recent visit of H.H. the Khedive to Upper Egypt—which, whatever may be its political results, has certainly been of benefit to Egyptian archæology—M. Grébaut, the director of the museum, spent some time at Luxor. He took advantage of the opportunity of visiting Dair-el-Bahari, and of interviewing the natives as to their alleged discovery, and having come to terms on the subject of *backsheesh*, operations were commenced on the spot on Wednesday, February 4, which have been continued for several days, with the following results: A few hundred yards from the temple of Hatasoo, at the foot of the hill

in which the "tombs of the kings" are situated, a shaft was discovered, about 45 feet deep, from which a gallery, some 12 feet wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, opened to the south. This was found to be full of mummies in double cases, piled on each other two or three deep, and of various other objects almost entirely filling the gallery from floor to roof. At the end of this gallery, which is about 90 mètres (295 feet) long, some steps descend to a small lobby, or vestibule, from which a second gallery, 20 mètres (65 feet) long, opens to the west. From this central lobby some steps ascend to another gallery, 30 mètres (100 feet) long, in a line with that first named, at the south end of which two small chambers, 4 mètres square, were found. The total length of the galleries is about 153 mètres (say 500 feet), which is longer than any of the tombs of the kings. These galleries have now been cleared out under the direction of M. Grébaut, assisted by M. Bouriant and others, the following being among the chief treasures found:

- 163 mummies, of which more than 100 are named. Most of the cases are in almost perfect condition, and are all elaborately ornamented. Among them are some splendid golden-faced mummies of high-priests of the temple of Amen, of priests, of a lord high treasurer, of a general of the auxiliary forces, etc., and dozens of ladies, mostly priestesses. These date chiefly from the 21st Dynasty, the time of the priest-kings; but some are as early as the 18th Dynasty.
 - 77 wooden Osiris-boxes, most of which contained rolls of papyrus, with extracts from the Book of the Dead, etc.
 - 100 cases of small statuettes (*ushabti*) containing probably upwards of 10,000 figures.
 - 16 Canopic jars, in wooden cases.
 - 11 large palm-baskets, some quite new-looking.
 - 2 fine processional fans, of palm-leaves.
 - 2 large wooden statues of Isis and Nephthys, each over 1 mètre high, and in good condition.
- Several boxes of jewels and treasures which have not yet been examined. Sandals, mummy meats, fruits, plates, dishes, vases, etc. And last, perhaps most im-

portant of all, some grand papyrus-rolls, one of which, 1 mètre in width, is said to exceed in size the celebrated "Harris papyrus" of the British Museum.

The whole of these objects had evidently been removed from the original tombs to their later resting-place.

Hôtel Karnak, Luxor,
February 25.



Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. II.



MY first quarterly notes on Roman Britain (*supra*, pp. 9-11) went to the printer early in December. Shortly afterwards the Great Frost set in, and archæological research was checked even more than it usually is during the winter months. Since I last wrote, the two most important archæological undertakings of last year have been almost wholly suspended. The excavations at Silchester ceased in November, and will not be resumed till April or May. The exploration at Chester was stopped by the frost, and has only lately been recommenced. A certain number of discoveries have, however, been made or made known, in particular, the striking results obtained on the Wall of Antoninus near Glasgow.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—From the south of England there appears to be little that calls for notice. An addition has been made to the list of Roman remains in Surrey by the discovery of pottery at Limsfield and Oxted, though such discoveries do little more than suggest that the civilization of Roman Surrey was not very "intense." Much appears to have been found, but little is of first-class importance. Kent contributes a remarkable dene-hole, near Plumstead, lately cleared out by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A., and described to the Society of Antiquaries on February 5. It is said to have been 60 feet deep, and to have contained bones of animals and

Roman pottery. A sarcophagus had been found in the neighbourhood some time before.

LONDON.—The principal find made in London was that of some "pewter" pigs, dredged up in the Thames near Battersea Bridge, one of which I lately examined in the British Museum. The "pigs" resemble exactly some "pigs" found thirty years ago at the same place (*C.I.L.*, vii. 1221), and it is plain that we have here a wrecked ship-load of metal, similar to the wrecked ship-load of lead found at Runcorn, in Lancashire, about the year 1590. The Battersea cargo bears the Christian monogram on each "pig," and belongs, to all appearances, to the fourth century of our era. It has been thought that we have here an instance of the Cornish tin trade; but this trade does not appear to have flourished greatly in Roman times, and it is quite possible that we are dealing with imports. Other London discoveries are a ditch outside the Roman wall in Aldersgate Street and a long nail in Copthall Avenue. The former was described to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Fox on January 22, and a farther note appeared in the *Athenæum* (p. 192). It is presumably of Roman date; its size is 14 feet in depth and 35 feet across its flat bottom, the sides being puddled with clay.

COLCHESTER.—The Midlands and Eastern counties have yielded little this winter. We can, however, record the discovery of some fine "Samian" or pseudo-Arretine pottery outside the walls of Colchester (see p. 126).

CHESTER.—As I mentioned above, the exploration of the North Wall has been hindered by the weather during the larger part of the last three months, and though work has been recommenced, little more of importance has yet been found. The inscriptions and sculptures have, however, been made public with the least possible delay, considerable interest has been shown in them by antiquaries on all sides, and it is hoped that funds will be forthcoming to enable the good work to be carried on for many months to come. Meantime, the archæologists of Chester have not been idle. They discussed the name of the British tribe in Flintshire—*Ceangi* or *Deceangi*—after an excellent paper from Canon Morris, on January 19, and the Archæological Society

has appointed a sub-committee to collect notices of Roman mining in the neighbourhood. The arrangement of the Roman inscriptions in the museum has also been improved. Of lesser finds, Mr. Shrubsole reports a coin of Tiberius (*DIVVS AVGVSTVS*), which probably reached Chester by way of trade.

DERBY AND YORKSHIRE.—From Little Chester, near Derby, we have, among other small objects, some curious leaden circlets, three of which were figured at p. 2 of the present volume. Similar circlets appear to have been found at other places in England *e.g.*, Ware, in Hertfordshire, near Marlborough, and at Wallingford (p. 142). The last-named find is said to be demonstrably un-Roman, so that, if the Wallingford circlets are of the same kind as the rest, none are Roman. Through the kindness of Dr. Cox I have been able to examine the three noticed on p. 2, but I cannot profess myself much the wiser. They have certainly no resemblance to the Brough seals, as Mr. C. T. Phillips has justly observed (p. 50). I should be inclined to think they were some kind of smaller ornament, or some device fixed by adhesives to bales, but of what date I do not know. From the same district we have some *fibulæ*, found in Deepdale Cave, by Buxton, and some pottery from the Roman settlement at Malton. The Deepdale find has been described by Dr. Cox (p. 103), and more fully in the just issued volume of the *Derbyshire Archæological Journal*.

HADRIAN'S WALL.—No "finds" whatever are reported from the larger part of the wall, but I am glad to hear that Mr. R. Blair, F.S.A., is actively engaged on a catalogue of the Chesters Museum. At Carlisle, Chancellor Ferguson has found a column (p. 142).

SCOTLAND.—The most important "find" of the three months is that made by the Glasgow Archæological Society and Mr. Park, of Gartshore. Some account of this has already appeared in these columns (p. 53), but I am able to supplement it from a very full account kindly sent to me by Mr. George Neilson, of Glasgow. The discovery has been made, not (as was at first announced) on the military road, which can be traced on the south side of the *vallum*, but in the

vallum itself. In this, some twenty sections have been cut on a consecutive line of three miles, and in every case there has been found a foundation of stones—sometimes uneven, sometimes levelled—about 14 feet wide, with roughly-squared kerbs along the two sides. This foundation seems not to have been a road, but (as Mr. Neilson thinks) a base-course of stone forming a foundation for the earth-rampart. No single stone has been found above it in any of the sections, so that we have not here a stone core such as is occasionally found in Roman earthworks. At some places a whitish cement-suggesting material was noticed. Probably the *vallum* had a carefully-constructed earthen core, based on the stonework, while the earth from the ditch, etc., was piled up round it. The best sections made are said to be those of Barhill and Croyhill, where the rampart itself is well preserved; and at Barhill it was noted that the slope of the foundation was the same as the slope of the hill, the south kerb being almost a foot lower than the north. The general result of these remarkable discoveries is to suggest that the whole *vallum* from the Clyde to the Forth had a similar substructure to give support to the earthwork. The excavations have been much impeded by the weather, but I understand that they will be continued. The discovery is a most important one, and well deserves to be prosecuted vigorously. We can already boast in Britain that our Roman Walls are better known and more adequately explored than any other Roman works of similar size and character in other countries, and an addition to our knowledge, such as is promised by the antiquaries of Glasgow, will be most welcome both to patriotism and to scholarship. Meantime, it is right to mention that the credit of the work is due to Mr. Park and to the Glasgow Archæological Society.

LITERATURE.—One or two important additions have been made to our literature, and others are in prospect. To begin with the latter, the Society of Antiquaries' archæological indices to the various counties, of which Mr. G. Payne published the first (Kent) in the last volume of the *Archæologia*, will soon be augmented by indices to Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. Among new books, Pro-

fessor Kaibel, of Berlin, has published, in a stately folio, the Greek inscriptions of the Western world. Most of these, of course, belong to Italy and Sicily; but there are a few British ones, like the Brough stone, which he has carefully collected and edited. In general, the impression made is that here, as elsewhere, Romano-British civilization does not show to advantage. One or two of the inscriptions, indeed, as Professor Kaibel has seen, are in reality not British. Like the cuneiform tablet lately published by Mr. Evetts, they were brought two centuries ago to our islands, lost and buried, finally re-found. There are a great many instances of such rediscoveries down in the foundations of houses, and those who have studied the history of the Arundel Marbles, as detailed by Michaelis and other writers, will be surprised at no "find" of the sort anywhere in or near London. Another new work, far less unpretending than Professor Kaibel's great work, is Mr. W. H. Babcock's *Two Last Centuries of Britain* (Philadelphia: Lippincott). Though it is not free from bad mistakes, it is interestingly put together, and forms a readable, if not always reliable, sketch of the two hundred years after the Roman legions finally left the British shores. I have also to notice the third and last volume of the late Mr. C. Roach Smith's *Retrospections: Social and Archæological*, edited by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A. (Bell). This volume, like its predecessors, contains much to interest and instruct the student of Roman Britain; but it does not, I think, contain very much that is new. In the notes, for instance, on the walls of Chester, little is said that has not already appeared in print. The remarks on private museums are, however, very valuable, for the average student can get little information about them. Lastly, I may mention an ingenious contribution lately made to the study of Roman Britain by Professor Ridgeway. In a paper read on January 26 to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, he tried to show that certain dykes or earthworks in south-west Cambridgeshire were those which Tacitus (*Ann.* xii. 31) mentions as hindering the attack of Ostorius upon the Iceni about A.D. 50 (see *supra*, p. 128). I have not sufficient special knowledge of the district to say how far this

undoubtedly ingenious idea may be true. As a general rule, it seems to me rash to identify any topographical feature in Tacitus with anything in the district supposed to be meant. Tacitus does not write like a modern historian, who will visit scenes to describe them. He would never, like Macaulay, have gone to Glencoe, or, like Professor Gardiner, have searched the battle-fields round Newbury. His one idea is to produce in his reader the same emotional feeling which he thinks the country in question might have produced.

Lancing College,
March 5, 1891.



Cross-Bows.

By CYRIL HUMPHREYS-DAVENPORT, F.S.A.

Now every English eye intent
On Branksome's armed tower was bent,
So near they were that they might know
The straining harsh of each crossbow.

SCOTT: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 20.

WEAPONS made on the principle of the cross-bow have been used for so many centuries, and in so many countries, that possibly it never can be satisfactorily ascertained where or when the idea really originated. They seem to have been used from the earliest times to the present day in many parts of Asia, and from that quarter of the globe most probably they were gradually introduced into Europe. They were used by the Saxons in the time of Hengist and Horsa, A.D. 457, and also by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings; but wherever they came from, and whatever may be their history, cross-bows have a distinct claim to notice, inasmuch as they are the first form of weapon that is brought into action by means of a lock and trigger, and in that particular may be considered the remote ancestors of our modern rifle.

The cross-bow is a more accurate weapon than the long-bow, of which it is a modified form, and its use does not necessitate any special skill or strength; but it is heavier, costlier, more troublesome to string, and

more likely to get out of order. The range, moreover, is much shorter: the long-bow in the hands of a good archer carried upwards of 250 yards, and could shoot about ten arrows a minute; the archer, keeping a bundle of them under his foot, could quickly stoop and pick one up without moving his eyes from the enemy; whereas the cross-bow would kill point-blank at only some 60 yards, and could only shoot about two arrows a minute, the cross-bow man, in order to string his bow in the open, being at the disadvantage of either having to turn his back (covered with the pavois, or large heart-shaped shield) to the enemy, or else to get behind the shield carried by his retainer for the same purpose, in either case losing for the moment sight and range of his mark.

In the time of James I., King of Aragon early in the thirteenth century, the cross-bows were so elaborate and costly that the cross-bow men were considered to be on a level in rank with knights, and it was enacted that "no knight's son who is not a knight or a cross-bow man shall sit at table with knights or their ladies." In the time of Henry V. of England they were sometimes carried by sons of knights themselves.

In Rymer's *Fœdera* is a table showing the cost of cross-bows and their appurtenances, purchased for Sherborn Castle—each cross-bow 3s. 8d., the apparatus for winding 1s. 6d. These prices, however, were probably only for the cheapest kind of weapon.

Cross-bows were prohibited as being "deathly and hateful to God" in the time of Pope Innocent II., A.D. 1139. During this and the succeeding centuries, however, in spite of this interdict, they were used in most of the Continental wars. Richard Cœur de Lion was killed by a quarrel shot from one whilst he was besieging the castle of Chaluz near Limoges, in France, in A.D. 1199, and in the reign of Henry III. cross-bow men were considered to be an integral part of every properly equipped army. At this time these men wore hauberkes of chain armour, conical nasal helmets, and short swords, or baselards. At the Battle of Crécy, fought in A.D. 1346, the French army had in their service a body of Genoese cross-bow men, 6,000 strong. These troops began the attack on the English army, but were quickly

repulsed and thrown into confusion by the rapid and deadly shooting of the English archers, and in consequence of their disorganized retreat they were further heavily punished by their own allies. In the time of Henry V., the cross-bow men were generally stationed on the tops of castles or places to be defended, behind the crenelles or pierced turrets; from this circumstance the cross-bows were sometimes called *crenequins*, which term, however, was more distinctively applied to the *moulinet* or pulley used for stringing them. In the reign of Henry VII. they were forbidden, in order to enforce the more general use of the long-bow, rightly considered a superior arm, and Henry VIII. issued a proclamation in 1511 "not only for vsyng and exercisyng of longe bows and maintayning of archery within this his realme, but also for puttyng downe and destroyeinge of Crosbowes and hande gones and other vnlawfull games," etc. During the period of the Tudor rule, however, both the long-bow itself and its companion the cross-bow gradually but surely disappeared as military weapons, because of the more general use of gunpowder, which had indeed been in actual use in war since the Battle of Crécy. The cross-bows used in Europe during the Middle Ages seem to have been of three kinds, the very large and formidable *Ribaudequin*, which was often as much as 15 feet in length, and threw a bolt 5 feet long; the *arbalast proper*, or *latch*, a heavy bow used in war; and the small handy *prodd*, used principally in the chase, for which it was especially valuable, as compared with the musket, because of its silent discharge. In the use of the *prodd* Queen Elizabeth is said to have been a proficient.

The methods of stringing the cross-bows also varied with their sizes. The large "*arcubalista grossa ad stapham*," or great stirruped cross-bow, which must have been a very powerful and deadly weapon at short ranges, was strung by means of an elaborate *moulinet*, or arrangement of cogwheels and pulleys, which fitted on to the butt of the bow-stock with a loose socket, and from that fulcrum the hooked rod or pulley, catching the string, was gradually drawn up until the latter caught in the nut. During this operation the archer held the bow down with his

foot by means of the stirrup fixed for that purpose at the further end of the stock. The custom of using the foot for bending the arbalast is very old, authority being found for it on ancient coins, and it is also mentioned by Guillaume le Breton, who wrote in the twelfth century, and in some manuscript illustrations of the time of Edward III. The foot of the archer is represented resting simply upon the bow itself. In Froissart's *Chronicle* is a picture of an archer wearing the *moulinet* hanging at his belt, showing that it was customary to detach the pulleys when the bow was strung. There was also a method of stringing the cross-bow by means of a lever, but it does not seem to have been as much used as the other methods described. The small *prodd*, which was used for the chase, and sometimes shot bullets, was usually strung by a small windlass, slung on to the bow-stock by a rope grummet, or collar, that rested on a strong metal projection fixed on the under side. The windlass being turned, its cog worked on a straight toothed rod armed at the further end with a double hook, which gradually drew up the string until it caught in the nut. This windlass, like the *moulinet*, was taken off when the bow was strung.

The string of the cross-bow was very thick, made usually of hemp strongly bound round. The point of junction of the bow itself and the wooden stock was always heavily strengthened with iron, and frequently further protected from jar by thick bands of rope bound over it, the wear and tear of this part of the weapon being very severe indeed. Cross-bows were usually shot from the shoulder in the same manner as a rifle; but sometimes, especially in the case of the larger ones, they were fired from rests, small trunnions used for this purpose frequently remaining.

The arrows—or quarrels, as they were called, from the quadrangular shape of their piles or heads—shot by the cross-bows were generally made of iron, but sometimes of reed with iron heads. They were feathered with wood, leather, or feathers set on straight, except in the case of the *viretons* made in France, in which they were set in a curved manner so as to cause a spin, thereby ensuring greater accuracy of flight. These quarrels, moreover, occasionally carried burn-

ing tow, ejected tubes filled with Greek fire, and such-like materials, in order to set fire to the enemy's works.

The piles, or heads of the quarrels, were very varied in form—from the square tip to the sharp lance-like point. Crescents and stars, and many fanciful forms, were often used.

which fits into a socket, strengthened with iron, in the ivory nut. Doubtless there is a small spring inside the stock to keep the short end of the lever close up into its socket. In each case, also, there is a small movable peg of iron on the under side of the stock, near the butt, to keep the trigger, when the bow was strung, from an accidental squeeze. In the largest specimen figured this peg is perfect, but it is broken in the other two. Also near the butt of the stock in the two smaller bows is the strong flat hook that was used to hold the windlass back whilst stringing the bow. All three have small trunnions, and are made of a strong dark wood—perhaps walnut.

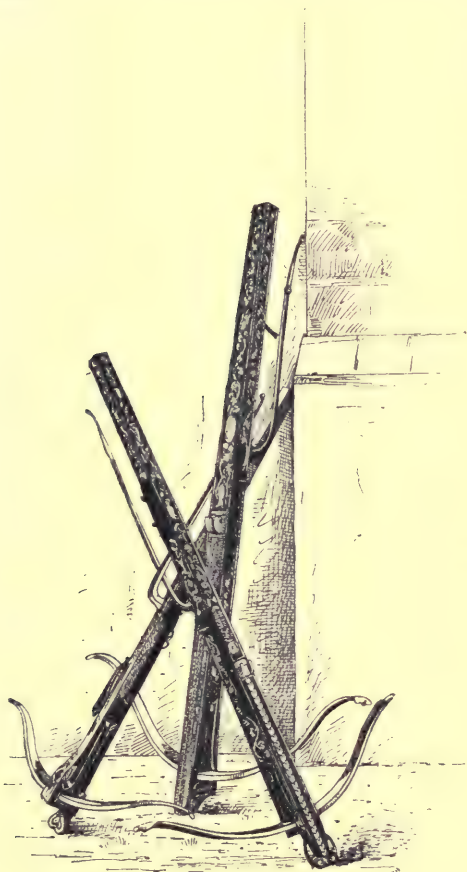
The cross-bow on the right is 31 inches in length, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ from tip to tip of the bow. It is elaborately inlaid with engraved ivory in a floral running pattern intermingled with animals and masks, and near the nut is the coat of arms and crest of Sir Edward Pytts, of Kyre Wyard, to whom the bow probably belonged. He was High Sheriff of Worcestershire in the 10th of James I. The arms bear quarterly Pytts, De la Pole, Hinckley, and Hyde.

On the under side, near the foot of the bow-stock, is an iron loop, the only apparent use of which seems to have been to fit into the belt of the archer; and at the foot itself may be seen a small rudimentary survival of the stirrup. Remains of gilding are apparent on parts of the ironwork, but not on the bow itself.

The centre cross-bow is $36\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ from tip to tip of the bow; it is handsomely inlaid with engraved mother-of-pearl in a floral design with birds. Several pieces of the mother-of-pearl have come out; and there is also wanting a large oval that at one time probably bore, like the other bow just described, either a coat of arms or some other mark of ownership.

The remaining bow on the left is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ from tip to tip. It is a commoner bow than either of the others, and is inlaid, only along the upper face, with engraved ivory in an arabesque design. The initials W. H. and R. V. have been roughly cut on one of the pieces of ivory near the nut.

These three bows are in excellent condition,



The three decorative hunting cross-bows illustrated are the property of Prebendary Baldwyn-Childe, of Kyre Park, in Worcestershire, where they have been preserved for many years—in fact, ever since the early part of the seventeenth century, which is probably the date of their manufacture. They all have the same very simple but effective trigger arrangement—a lever with one long end for the archer to pull, and a short end

and only require stringing to be in working order; but unfortunately the pulleys belonging to them have been lost, and these would be difficult to replace nowadays.



On the Augustinian Priory at Barnwell.

By J. WILLIS CLARK, M.A., F.S.A.*

THE principal authority on the Architectural History of the Church and Conventual Buildings of the Augustinian Priory at Barnwell, and on the early rule of the Austin Canons, is a manuscript volume in the British Museum (MSS. Harl. 3601), usually referred to as "The Barnwell Cartulary," or "The Barnwell Register." The author's own title is, however, much to be preferred, viz., *Liber memorandum Ecclesie de Bernwelle*. The contents, of a very miscellaneous character, are roughly sorted into seven books, prefaced by an excellent table of contents, and a calendar. The eighth book, which has hitherto passed unnoticed, contains a *Consuetudinarium*, or Book of Observances, of the Austin Canons. The whole MS. is written in a large, clear, uniform hand, and internal evidence shows that it was finished in 1296.

The Augustinian Order was first established in Cambridge in 1092, by Picot, the Norman Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, who built a small house for six canons close to the castle. This house Pain Peverel transferred in 1112 to "a much more convenient site" at Barnwell, granted to him by King Henry I. There he set about building "a church of wonderful beauty and massive construction (*ecclesiam mire pulchritudinis et ponderosi operis*)," and so large, "that it would have extended as far as the high road." He died, however, in 1122 or 1123, before its com-

pletion, and was buried "on the north side of the high altar," a piece of history which indicates that the building had made considerable progress. After his death little or nothing was done until 1165.

In that year Canon Robert was elected prior, "a man of unheard-of strictness and austerity," but who was evidently an administrator of rare ability. "He associated with himself," we are told, "a distinguished soldier named Everard de Beche, by whose advice and assistance he pulled down to the foundations the church which had been nobly commenced by Pain Peverel aforesaid, and completed another of more suitable character." This church was consecrated by the Bishop of Ely, in honour of St. Giles and St. Andrew, April 21, 1191.

Up to this time the canons had probably lived in wooden houses; but, during the tenure of office of Laurence de Stanesfeld, ninth prior (1213-1251), we read of the construction of the frater, the farmery, the great guest hall, the granary, the bakehouse and brewhouse, the stable, the inner and outer gate-house, and the chapel of St. Edmund. The chapel of the infirmary was consecrated October 2, 1222; the chapel of St. Edmund, January 21, 1229. Jolanus de Thorley, eleventh prior (1254-1265), built the prior's lodging and chapel, and rebuilt part of the cloister and chapter-house.

The dates of the above-mentioned works fall very conveniently into three periods: (1) 1112-1165; (2) 1165-1208; (3) 1208-1265. During the first the church was begun on a grand scale, and, on the evidence of the date, in the Norman style. In the second the original plan was completely changed, and the church completed in the Early English style, on the same evidence. In the third, the conventual buildings were erected.

In 1287 the tower—called in the Dunstaple Chronicle *nobilissima turris de Barnewelle*—which probably stood at the intersection of the nave, quire, and transept—was struck by lightning and set on fire. The flames spread to the quire, which was so seriously damaged that two years were spent in rebuilding it.

After the dissolution the buildings of the abbey were used as a quarry; but, notwithstanding this indiscriminate destruction, a

* This paper is a summary of two communications read to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on Feb. 18. Our thanks are due to Mr. Willis Clark for correcting it, and for sanctioning its publication in the *Antiquary*.

good deal was still standing in 1810, and the plan of the whole could be made out. In that year, however, the ancient foundations were dug up, and the ground levelled. Since then, a considerable portion of the site has been removed in the course of digging for gravel.

When the property was bought by Mr. Sturton in 1886, he made over the small building that still remains to the society, and gave leave to make any excavations that were thought proper on the rest of the site. A good deal of digging was undertaken, but with little result. The bases of three columns were found, which may have belonged to the cloister, a well, and the remains of what look like ovens.

As regards the arrangement of the buildings, it seems certain that the church was on the south side, instead of on the north side as usual, for the following reasons: (1) the statement as to the original church reaching as far as the street; (2) a passage in the account of the fire of 1287, which relates that the houses in the neighbourhood were set on fire. Had the conventual buildings stood south of the church, the wind, which was evidently northerly, as it set the quire on fire, would have blown the sparks on to them, and not on to the houses that stood near; (3) the additional privacy that would thus be gained for the buildings, as in the case of the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund, now Jesus College; (4) the site falls away towards the river. By placing the church on the highest ground, convenient drainage is provided.

It may be conjectured that the existing building was part of the prior's lodging, and formed the corner of a court external to the principal quadrangle.

The Consuetudinary, or, as the author calls it—"A short treatise on the observances of Canons Regular in accordance with their Rule"—prescribes, in the most minute manner, how the brethren are to behave in the church, the dorter, the frater, the cloister, etc.; and what are the specific duties of the principal officers of the house. As might be expected, knowledge is assumed on many points which are obscure to us, and on which we should gladly have had fuller information; but, notwithstanding, a graphic

picture of the daily life of a great religious house is set before us.

The writer begins by pointing out that as many ways lead to the earthly Jerusalem, so many lead to the heavenly. Canons regular have for their guidance thither the rule of St. Augustine; but, lest they "should wander away from the rule there are given to them in addition observances in accordance with it, handed down from remote ages, and approved among holy fathers in all quarters of the world; in order that those who have one dress, one Rule, and one profession, might have one conformity in their regular observances, and a safe watch-tower in their battle against sin."

After the preface, which occupies five chapters, we come to those which deal with the officers of the house: the prior (here called prelate), and his subordinates, or *obedienciarum*. These are: the prior; the third prior; the precentor or armarius (librarian), who is to have an assistant called *succentor*; the sacrist and sub-sacrist; the hall butler (*refectorarius*), with his servitor; the almoner; the chief cellarer and the sub-cellarer; the kitchen steward (*coquinarius*) with his assistant; the steward of the granary (*granatorius*); the receivers (*receptores*), the number of which is not specified; the steward of the guest-house (*hospitarius*), with his servant; the chamberlain (*camerarius*); and the master of the infirmary (*infirmarius*).

The prelate was elected by the brethren, but, once in office, was to exercise a despotic sway from which there was no appeal, and to be treated with obsequious deference. Next to him came the sub-prior. Besides certain specified duties, as the awakening of the brethren in the dorter in the morning, he was generally to bear the same relation to the prelate as a college vice-master does to the master. The third prior stood in a similar relation to the sub-prior. His principal duty was to go round the house at night, and see that all was safe, and no brother lingering where he ought not to be. In matters temporal the prelate depended mainly on the chief cellarer (*cellerarius major*), who is called his "right hand." He combined, in fact, the duties of the senior and junior bursar of a college. He was assisted by the steward of the granary (*granatorius*), who

seems to have acted as an agent, and by the receivers, to whom the rents and other moneys were paid.

The services were directed by the precentor, (who was also librarian and archivist), and the sacrist and sub-sacrist. There was also a priest appointed for each week, called *hebdomadarius*. The sacrist and sub-sacrist were called "the guardians of the church"; in winter they slept in it, and took their meals in it. The directions for the ritual are very minute and curious; but for the present these must be passed over.

The daily occupations of the brethren can be easily made out by comparing these observances with the statutes of the Premonstratensians, or reformed Augustinians, which are more precise on several points of daily custom. We will begin with matins.

"The brethren ought to rise for Matins at midnight. Hence the sub-sacrist, whose duty it is to regulate the clock, ought to strike the bell (*nolam*) in the Dorter to awaken them. When the brethren have been aroused by the sound they ought to fortify themselves with the sign of the cross, to say their private prayers noiselessly while getting ready, and then to rise. They are then to sit down before their beds and wait for the Warden of the Order [the sub-prior] to give the signal for them to leave the Dorter. Next, when the lantern has been lighted, which one of the younger brethren ought to carry in front of them, and a gentle signal has been given, they should put on their shoes and girdles, march into church in procession, and devoutly and reverently begin the triple prayer.

* * * * *

"When Matins are ended, the brethren, after making a profound obeisance, ought to leave the quire, the younger leading the way with a lighted lantern, and proceed to the Dorter. No one is to remain in the church, except the guardians [*i.e.* the sacrist and sub-sacrist] unless he have leave to do so. When the brethren have reached the Dorter they are not to sit down before their beds, but to place themselves in them, and rest.

* * * * *

"In the morning, at a signal from the Warden of the Order, all the brethren ought to leave their beds. When they leave the

Dorter, after washing their hands and combing their hair, they ought to go to the Church before they turn aside to any other place. There, after sprinkling themselves with holy water, let them pray with pure hearts fervently, and first seek the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. After this, while the priests are preparing themselves for private masses, let some attend to the duties assigned to them, others take their books and go into the Cloister, and there read or sing without conversation."

Before they left the church, prime would have been said—but there is no special mention of this hour—or indeed of many of the other hours—as in the Premonstratensian or Benedictine Statutes—because it was taken for granted that all the brethren would attend them. There is a special chapter, headed "That all ought to be present at the Hours," which the writer probably thought would be sufficient for his purpose.

Prime was succeeded by the mass of the Blessed Virgin, and the morning-mass or chapter-mass, after which they went to chapter, which was presided over by the prelate, or, in his absence, by the sub-prior.

In chapter—which all brethren were bound to attend—the ordinary business of the house was transacted, and the offences committed during the previous twenty-four hours made public and punished. Chapter was succeeded by terce; then came high-mass, followed by sext. After this the brethren went to dinner in the frater. The food consisted of fish, meat, and vegetables, and apparently did not vary—for the almoner is directed "to make up every day for ever three plates for the use of three poor men; viz. of the remnants of bread, meat, fish, and occasionally of vegetables left over." Cooked fruit is also mentioned. The directions for the care of the frater, and for the behaviour of the brethren in it, are very minute and curious. Scrupulous cleanliness is insisted upon; and, besides, it is to be beautified in summer with fresh flowers, and made sweet with mint and fennel. Fly-catchers also are to be provided.

After dinner the brethren went, in summer, to the dorter for a siesta. They were awakened by a bell for nones; after which came collation (the drinking of a glass of

beer in the frater, followed by a reading in the chapter-house); then vespers; then supper; and lastly, compline. This over, they retired to their beds in the dorter.

Silence was to be kept, as directed by the rule, from morning till after chapter. After chapter the brethren might converse in the cloister till the bell rang for terce. After this there was to be no more conversation until the same time on the following day. Silence might, however, be broken in the event of four accidents, viz., robbers; sickness; fire; workmen. If strangers of rank, whether lay or clerical, visited the convent, they might be spoken to; and a few words might be used at meals. If brethren were compelled to speak during the hours of silence, they might do so in the parlour.

The curious custom of bleeding (*minutio*) has a chapter devoted to it, from which we will make a short extract:

“Those who intend to be bled ought to ask leave of the president in chapter, and, having received a bleeding-licence, are to leave the quire after the gospel at High Mass, and to be bled at the usual place in the Infirmary. . . . After an interval of seven weeks permission to be bled is not to be refused, except for a reasonable cause. Those who have been bled ought to take their meals for three days in the infirmary. During this interval they ought not to enter the quire for Matins or the other Hours.”

After speaking of the special provision to be made for their creature comforts in the infirmary, the writer adds:

“Those who have been bled ought, during that period, to lead a life of joy and freedom from care, in comfort and happiness. Nor ought they in any way to annoy each other with sarcastic or abusive language. On this account they ought all to be circumspect, to abstain from jeers and evil-speaking, and also from games of dice and chess, and other games unsuitable to those who lead a religious life.”

Here our summary of this curious compilation must end. It may, however, be mentioned that interesting notices are given of the regulations for the infirmary, the office of the almoner, the duties of the lay-brethren or *conversi*, and the selection and reception of novices.

Some Account of a Romano-British Village at Bampton, in Oxfordshire.

BY FREDERICK ELLIS.



THE following researches were undertaken during a short holiday spent at Bampton in the autumn of 1889.

This quaint old Saxon town is sometimes called Bampton in the Bush, which designation seems to imply that in very early times a small settlement existed here surrounded by that great forest which once covered a large part of the county, and of which the forest of Wychwood is now the last remaining fragment; another indication of this being the name Weald, which is still applied to a part of Bampton, this name being derived from Wald, a wood; although at the present time there is no wood worthy of consideration within some miles' distance. Although Bampton is said to have been a place of some importance before the Conquest, it contains few antiquities except its interesting church, founded in the twelfth century, and its castle, said to have been founded in the time of Edward the Confessor, the latter being now converted into a farmhouse, and having attached to it an interesting well called Lady Well, or the well of Our Lady, which was doubtless regarded as a holy well in the Middle Ages. The only relics of an earlier period, which at this time I had heard of being found in Bampton, were a stone celt and a small bronze figure of the god Mercury. It may be as well to note here that two miles from Bampton is the small village of Lew, which evidently takes its name from a very fine round barrow situated there, near which a flint arrowhead was picked up a few years since.

Hearing on my arrival that some human skeletons had been exhumed in digging gravel near to the town, I lost no time in repairing to the scene of the discovery, and found a good-sized pit or quarry from which gravel had been taken to mend the foot-paths of the district. The gravel found here is the river valley gravel, commonly

found in oolitic districts, consisting of sand and small waterworn pebbles derived from the neighbouring deposits of cornbrash and coral rag; and the few fossils it contains, consisting of vertebræ of *Ichthyosauri*, *Belemnites Oweni*, and *Gryphæa dilatata*, are derived from the Oxford clay on which it rests: this gravel also contains abundance of broken and rolled flints. On interrogating the gravel digger he informed me that the pit had been opened three years previously, and that a certain quantity of gravel had been procured from it every spring, and that during this time about thirteen human skeletons, including two or three of children and one of a horse, had been found here. Near to one skeleton a bronze pin was found, which had probably fastened the dress in which the body had been wrapped when first buried. This pin is now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and is the only object of metal which has been found here. An examination of the sides of the quarry showed several sections of funnel-shaped pits or graves filled with fine dark mould, which contrasted very distinctly against the yellow gravel, and one of these, about 3 feet in depth, exhibited sections of bones at the bottom of it. This I opened from the surface, and found lying in it the bones of the feet and legs of an adult human skeleton, the upper parts down to the pelvis having been cut away by the workmen. The position of these remains showed that the body had been buried in the contracted manner usual in early British interments, and resting on the knee-joint of one leg was a piece of coarse British pottery. Whether this was placed there for some purpose or had been thrown in with the surface mould I cannot say. In the soil above the skeleton were the lower jaw of a fox minus the teeth and several sherds of Upchurch ware. Everything went to show that this was a grave dug for the reception of the body and for no other purpose. At this time I procured the bones of a newly-born infant from a pit section on the opposite side of the quarry, and two adult skulls from Mr. A. J. Bryant, who had taken some interest in the discovery; and finding there was much rough Roman pottery about the spot, I imagined this must be a Romano-British cemetery: but I have, on further

consideration of the matter, come to the conclusion that these are the actual remains of a Romano-British village, and that the dark sections showing at the sides of the quarry are the pits and graves usually found in these settlements.

Early in the spring of the present year, 1890, some more gravel was excavated, and another skull was forwarded to me from another grave which had been cut through by the diggers, the other bones belonging to the skeleton having been unfortunately re-interred. The three skulls in my possession are very much mutilated; but Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., has kindly submitted them to a critical examination, the results of which will be found appended at the end of this paper.

In the autumn of 1890, by the kind permission of Mrs. Bullen, on whose estate these remains occur, I was enabled to make a further examination of the settlement. The gravel diggers in the spring had taken a thin vertical section from two new pits which remained practically undisturbed, and these I decided to carefully clear out. Both were funnel shaped: the first measuring 6 feet 8 inches in diameter at the top, with a depth of 52 inches; the second measuring 5 feet in its greatest diameter, and being 44 inches in depth. At the bottom of the first pit was a layer of reddish mould; immediately above this occurred a layer of wood ashes and charcoal, 10 inches in thickness, while scattered through it were numerous splinters of burnt bone, three burnt calf's teeth, the lower jaws of a small sheep, and two fragments of a thin vessel of very rough black pottery. The mould above this band of ashes contained several sherds of pottery, part of the skull of an ox, a lower jaw and several loose teeth of the same animal, and two teeth of the red deer. This pit had evidently been dug for cooking purposes, and seems to have been first lined with mould, within which a large wood fire had been lighted. Parts of a sheep and calf had apparently been roasted, and the bones, after being carefully picked, had been cast into the ashes. Whether the pit remained open and became gradually silted up, or whether it was filled with vegetable refuse into which the other bones had been thrown, I could

not determine. The second pit contained at the bottom two small masses of iron slag or clinker, together with several stones burnt quite black and rotten; and a few inches above these were several ribs and other bones of the ox, near to which were the humerus, radius, ulna, and one carpal bone of the same animal. These four bones were lying in such a position that the ligaments, if not the flesh, must have remained on them when they were thrown into the pit. The upper part of this pit contained fragments of bones and pottery, and a small piece of deer's horn. The evidence in this case went to show that a wood fire of great heat had been kindled in this pit, causing the iron present in the gravel to run together into a mass; but it must have been quite cold at the time the fore-leg and ribs of the ox were thrown in, as they bore no traces of fire upon them. They may possibly have been imperfectly boiled—and one rib exhibited two notches as if it had been cut with an iron knife. In the surface mould near to these pits was found a triangular fragment of an upper millstone formed of old red sandstone conglomerate, which had split across from the handle socket. A rude pair of millstones of the same material in perfect condition were found some years since at the adjoining village of Blackbourton, which are now in the possession of the Witney Natural History Society. Near to the millstone were the axis vertebra of an ox, and another of the red deer. From the fact that no coins have yet been found here, we are unable to infer who were the reigning emperors at the time the village was occupied. Nevertheless, the pottery is sufficient proof that it was inhabited during the Roman period, as the following analysis will show:

Out of 188 fragments collected here, 142 are of the blue-black kind known as Upchurch ware, fragments of well-baked lathe-turned vessels ornamented with zigzags, cross-lines, and bands. Thirty-seven pieces are of handmade British pottery; some of it, so badly baked as to crumble to pieces in the hand, appears to have been made from the tenacious mud found at the bottoms of ponds and ditches in the district, as it is full of shells, probably of the *Anadonta* and *Unio*. Besides these, there are six fragments of red mortaria, closely resembling Samian

ware, but inferior in quality, two fragments of white Salopian ware, and one piece of true Samian.

The animal bones found up to the present time comprise those of the red deer, the horse, the fox, the sheep, and the ox, the latter being probably the *Bos longifrons*, but the absence of horn cores made this point difficult to determine. The gravel in which these remains occur is so full of rolled and broken flints, derived from the Berkshire chalk hills, that it would be impossible to detect worked flints unless they were very carefully fashioned. This village must have very closely resembled the one excavated by Messrs. Stone and Akerman in 1857, at Brighthampton, which is only a few miles distant, and a model of which is to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum. Both villages were well situated from a sanitary point of view, being on beds of oolitic gravel; but this fact may have had little weight with the early settlers, who may have attached more importance to the fact that pits could be easily excavated at these places; or perhaps a scanty vegetation enabled them to make a clearing more readily. The Brighthampton village was situated on what was a few years since a common, and whether this was the case at Bampton I cannot say; but so many of these early villages seem to have been situated on commons, that it becomes an interesting question as to whether this had anything to do with the origin of our common lands. Both the above villages were probably inhabited at the same time as those recently explored by General Pitt-Rivers in Dorsetshire, but it would appear that the inhabitants were much poorer, and had not been brought into such close contact with the Roman colonists as those in Dorsetshire had.

The surface of the field in which these remains have been found shows no discernible trace of circular depressions; so that it is impossible to define the extent of this village; moreover, fragments of pottery, both British and Roman, are scattered over an area of some acres around the spot. If no excavations had been made these remains might have lain for many more centuries undiscovered, unless some careful observer, noting the pottery on the surface, had made

a digging here; and if the surface had been grass-grown this would have been entirely prevented; so there is a possibility of many more such villages existing undiscovered in Oxfordshire. Both at Witney and at Minster Lovell much pottery of this period is scattered about, indicating other settlements at those places. As further excavations are made into these remains, and more knowledge gained respecting them, I shall gladly contribute a further account of the same to the pages of the *Antiquary*, as my Bampton friends will doubtless preserve all the relics which are found, thereby helping forward the great advances which are being made in our knowledge of that interesting period when, amid much poverty and barbarism in these islands, the tramp of martial legions and the glitter of silver eagles proclaimed that Rome, proud mistress of the world, ruled from sea to sea.

Note by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., P.A.I.

The following are measurements of three skulls kindly submitted to me by Mr. Ellis:

| | I. | II. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Inches. | Inches. |
| Length: Glab.-postremal | 7'4 | 7'6 |
| Fronto-inial | 7'1 | 7'5 |
| Glabello-inial | 6'9 | 7'5 |
| Ophryo-postremal | 7'4 | 7'55 |
| Breadth: Fronto-minimal | 3'9 | 3'9 |
| Stephanic | 4'6 | 4'6 |
| Maximal... .. | 5'4 P | 5'7 T |
| Height: Basio-bregmatic... .. | 5'3 | 4'7 |
| Basio-maximal | 5'5 | ? |
| Circumference | 20'7 | 21'1 |
| Latitudinal Index | 73 | 75 |
| Altitudinal Index | 71'6 | 61'8 |

The first of these corresponds fairly with the Hohberg type, except that it is round in the back view—it is distinctly dolicocephalic.

The second is slightly broader, and very low: the offsetting of the occipital is more marked than in No. 1.

The third is a very incomplete calvarium, and incapable of measurement; it must have been in length about 7, and in breadth apparently not less than 6 inches, therefore highly brachycephalic. The owner had been a male, with an aquiline nose and rather prominent brows, perhaps a survivor of the bronze or round-barrow type.

Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 75, vol. xxiii.)

Darlington 20 Dec^r 1745.



GENTLEMAN who went from Barnard Castle on Monday last Return'd this day & brings the following Acco^{ts} On Wednesday last Blands & part of Hawley's Dragoons came up with the Rear of the Rebels consisting of about 200 on Clifton Moor (2 miles from Penreth) & after an Engagement of about half an hour killed 8 of the Highlanders & took 48 Prisoners the Rebels killed 7 of the Dragoons & then fled to Penreth the Rebels are at Carlisle and the Duke last night at Penreth.

[Without signature or superscription]

To The Rev^dend Mr Dring att the Rev^dend Mr Witbers in Hull.

[York postmark].

York 21st Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. So various and perplexed are the Acc^{ts} brought by this Days post that the more of them one reads the more one must be puzzled: what I send you on the other side seems to me to be the most like Truth for w^{ch} Reason I have singled it out from the rest—From Edinburgh they write that 7700 are or wou'd be at Stirling in a few Days to oppose any attempts the Rebels may make to pass there. And from Westmorland they say that 2000 of the Country people have join'd the Duke's Army. We have set on Foot a subscription & sent away one Wallis an Apothecary and a very sensible man to the Duke's Army for Intelligence he set forward last night so that I hope to have an authentic Acc^t of Things to send you by the next post. This morning ab^t one of Clock M^{rs} Dring brought me into the World a third Daughter, and is I believe as well as can be expected. I beg my Compl^{mts} to M^r Garforth and am D^r S^r

Your most obed^t Serv^t & Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

Newcastle Dec^r 20th 1745. It's now past 5 o'clock; one of our Messengers is this

moment arrived who left Penrith yesterday at 11 o'clock—he brings the following Acc^t; that on Wednesday Evening last the Duke wth his Army arriv'd at Clifton (w^{ch} is ab^t 2 miles South of Penrith) & finding that Part of the Rebel Army was there & had lin'd the Hedges, ordered Part of the Dragoons to Dismount & march into the Lanes to attack them upon w^{ch} the Rebels fired & kill'd 6 of the Dragoons & dangerously wounded poor Phil. Honeywood & then ran away into the woods—The Dragoons killed 3 of the Rebels & took one Jackson an Officer prisoner & pursued the rest. The Messenger saw the Duke at Penrith yesterday morning & also saw 30 prisoners brought in by the Duke's Army taken in the woods & heard his Royal Highness say he wou'd not put of his Boots till he came up with the Rebels—Gen^l Oglethorpe wth 2000 Horse was march'd over Penrith Fell to get to the Northward of the Rebels & the Duke was just setting out to pursue them. The Royal Hunters being inform'd that a small party of them were at Lowther Hall went up to attack them but when they came there they found them to be 200 notwithstanding they attack'd them, kill'd eight of them, dispers'd the rest, and were pursuing them. The Messenger pass'd the place where the Dragoons were lying dead as also the 3 Rebels. This Acc^t goes from Marsh. Wade to London this night yrs &c.

F. Simpson.

Barnard Castle Dec^r 22, 1745.

Yesterday the whole Body of the Rebels marcht from Carlisle toward the River Esk, w^{ch} is prodigiously swell'd by the late Rains as soon as they arrived at the Banks they made a stand & seem'd in some confusion the Country people observing this imediately attack^t & drove them back to Carlisle the Duke was then at Penrith but imediately march^t towards Carlisle and arrived before the place last night and has actually surrounded it he then dispatch^t an Express to Whitehaven for some Battering Cannon w^{ch} he can get by sea to Rawcliff only four miles from Carlisle in a day or two if the wind proves fair meanwhile he will make all the necessary preparations for a Seige 500 Gentlemen have joined him since his arrivall in

those parts and all the Country brings in provisions in the greatest plenty I think you may depend on this Acc^t as six letters came to different persons in this town & all agree in generall except some difference as to the number of pieces sent for by the Duke some say 12 others 18 & 24. Part of Wade's Horse & Montague's are now at this town and are to lay here till further Orders which they expect every moment & will be ready to join the Duke The foot marcht towards Newcastle yesterday & to-day & not over Stainmoor as was expected but this Evening the Belman gave publick notice that all persons that had Soldiers quartered on them should preserve the Straw as they wou'd in all probability return to-morrow by the order of the Co^mmissary.

York 23 Dec^r 1745.

Rev^d Sir I am favoured with your kind letter of the 22^d I heartily wish I could with certainty send you the Acco^t that these wicked rebellious Ragamuffins were entirely defeated it would give me an unspeakable pleasure which I hope I shall soon have an opportunity to communicate to you if the Acco^t above be true w^{ch} came to our friend Willy While I think their reign will be short for the Duke must go thorough with it & I dare say he will not let slip any opportunity to distress them in Carlisle and make them surrender and prevent them from returning into Scotland. there are several letters come by this post w^{ch} vary in some particulars but M^r White letters from his friend hath been as good as any that has come therefore I send you the Copy of it. My Lord Mayor had an Express from Hallifax w^{ch} gives an Acco^t that L^d Elcho was wounded in a skirmish and taken prisoner. I am glad my master is better. Your sister has got a cold which has been very troublesome both yesterday and to-day Miss Nisbett is very well. M^e Jer. Dring has got daughter. I presume you have heard y^t Dr Burton is in a great deal of debt for sumes that he has borrowed up and down from £20 to £200 at a place M^e Tetford is let in for £100 D^r Barnard for £200 & M^e Henry Thompson is a Creditor but I do not hear for what sume. he has made some proposalls but they are very low the Creditors are to meet about his affairs this week. Satur-

day was a Sennit 4 Justices signed a Warrant of Detainer agst D^r Burton on Acc^t of high Treason at a House upon Ouze Bridge held last Fryday the present Sheriffs was sworn into the Black Bowl it was then moved that D^r Drake should be no longer the City's Surgeon which after some warm debates it was carried & then it was agreed that the City's Salary should be given to the Infirmary w^{ch} is a good joke since it is only giving it another name The Ladies here hath begun a Subscription for the relief of our forces under Marshall Wade which meets with great encouragement, tho' it was only opened to-day, two Independents being made choice of to go round their parishes to take the Ladies Subscription. We have had such poor intelligence of late that it has been thought proper to open a Subscription to raise a fund to pay a proper person to go to the Duke's Army & to send us Expresses of every thing of moment; & a person is gone: the news is to be brought to M^r Busfields Shop where the Subscription is taken in. I have subscribed 12^d a week, so I hope we shall have both certainer and better accounts than we have hitherto had. Pray God send us a complete Victory over our Enemies & that we may soon have a happy meeting. I am S^r Y^r most hble Serv^t

Truscoss Topham.

[Without superscription.]

were upon them, nor till they gave the first Fire Ditch beyond the Hedge; but as soon as our men had of platoons & imediately after wth a whole volley w^{ch} was gave an Huzza. The Rebels ran away the space of a the Dogs gave us an^r Fire: we return'd it; They then Hand; but it being dark & our men being in their Boots & ag^t & in deep . . . Groans made worse for them—We had 11 men kill'd & 18 wounded amongst the latter is Col. Honeywood & one Captⁿ bot not mortally. Our men sat under Arms [all] night being very cold & rainy expecting a Battle next morning: There were 5 Rebels [fo]und in the Field & 29 taken prisoners next morn['] by the Country People, most of them wounded & 17 found dead in the River & Ditches

thereabouts. The Rebels march'd with their Artillery from Penrith this night ab^t 5, took 100 of the Inhabitants wth them wth Lanthorns & made them lead their Horses all the way to Carlisle, where they got at 9 next morning. Our Horse got into Penrith on Thursday morning the Foot at night: All Day Thursday & Fryday the Country People, Our Hussars and royal Hunters were continually bringing Rebels into Penrith; so that there is now kill'd & taken ab^t 200. Lord Elcho is taken: he got a cut in the Throat by our Hussars w^{ch} was sew^d, but we doubt wh^r he'l recover—Capt. Hamilton is taken & one who comes from Manchester who was a damn'd Rogue—After Quarter was given him he fir'd a pistol at our Hussars. Fryday ab^t 150 of the better sort of the Rogues advanc'd almost as far as the River Eden but Gen^l Husk being there wth 3000 men Part of M. Wade's Army & 2000 Whitehaven men who join'd them oblig'd them to retreat to Carlisle; there will be 12 pieces of Cannon & 2 large battering pieces imediately from Whitehaven to the Duke's assistance & the whole Army to March from Penrith this morning being Saturday towards Carlisle.

D^r Waugh who is now at York (the Chancellor of Carlisle) says that when the Rebels were last at Carlisle the Captⁿ Hamilton above named was quartered upon him & upon the Q^r Masters being taken Prisoner by one of the Cumberl^d light Horse he curs'd the Q^r Master for a fool to suffer himself to be taken a prisoner when he had an Halter ab^t his neck—He finds it easier to prescribe than follow such rules. Here seems between this Letter & one that I shall give you on the other side to be a contradiction ab^t Husk's being with them w^{ch} must be left to Time to reconcile.

Hutton Hall 19th Dec^r from Capt. Strickland to whom I know not.

The Duke attack'd two posts last night at 5 o'clock & took them both wth the Dragoons & Foot poor Honeywood is wounded with a Sword in the Head. We drove them before us. We laid upon our Arms all night & have taken 150 Prisoners. What kill'd I know not. To-morrow the Duke marches. The posts we took were near Penrith; Eamont Bridge: Bird Nest. The Enemy

was only part of the rear Guard 800 or 1000. I am going to Bed at 4 o'clock & perhaps we may march at 6. Night work is the Thing. The Rebels are at Carlisle.

Newcastle Dec^r 22^d To D^r Topham.

The scene of Action by the Flight of the Rebels will in all Likely . . . they have left Carlisle & are already on Scotch Ground ; At the approach but wh^r by any Rebels left there as a sort of Garrison or the Townspeople I cannot say. I hope the wo^d do nothing so vile. The Duke continues his pursuit & if the 1000 men who went to Hexham from [came] up to him as they sho^d this day there being provided 1000 Horses or upw^{ds} for them he will be able to dr . . . to Stirling & I hope save Edinburgh where they cannot pass ; being those passes are guarded by at least . . regular & irregular Forces, who are we are assured determined to prevent the Junction of the two sets of Vermin, who have long plagued us. Gen : Wade is here & this Day 3000 Foot came in. Scarce a Day passes without Prisoners brought here. By an^r Letter of the same Date from Newcastle. The Rebels have left their sick & wounded and a Garrison at Carlisle. The 1000 men gone from hence to Hexham are all pick'd men under the Command of Brigad^e Mordaunt. This Letter seems to contradict the first as to Hask's being with 3000 men to stop them for it only mentions 1000 that were expected to be with the Duke as yesterday—And it is contradicted by many seeming authentic Acc^{ts} to D^r Waugh as well as the following Letter as to their being got into Scotland.

Barnard Castle 22^d Dec^r Evening to Jonath, White in Ouseg^t

Yesterday the whole Body of the Rebels march'd from Carlisle tow^{ds} the River Esk w^{ch} is prodigiously swell'd by the late Rains. As soon as they arriv'd on the Banks they made a stand & seem'd in some confusion ; the Country People observing this immediately attack'd & drove them back to Carlisle (w^{ch} to me seems ridiculous & helps to invalidate the rest of the Letter). The Duke was then at Penrith but immediately march'd tow^{ds} Carlisle & arriv'd before the Place last night & has actually surrounded

it: He then dispatch'd an Express to White-Haven for some battering Cannon w^{ch} he can get by Sea to Rawcliffe (only 4 miles from Carlisle) in a day or two if the wind be fair ; meanwhile he will make all the necessary Preparations for a Seige—500 Gentlemen have join'd him since his arrival & the Country brings him Provisions in the Greatest plenty. Six letters came from different Persons to this Town & all agree in general, except some Difference to the n^o of pieces sent for by the Duke some saying 12, some 18 & 24. Part of Wade's & Montague's Horse are now in this Town & are to lay here till further Orders w^{ch} they expect every moment to be to join the Duke. The Foot march'd tow^{ds} Newcastle yesterday & to day & not over Stainmore as was expected ; but this Evening the Bellman gave public notice that all Persons who had had Soldiers quarter'd on them sho^d preserve the Straw &c. as they wo^d in all probability return here to-morrow this was by order of the Commissary & further corroborates the Acc^{ts} I have already given.

This Letter seems to gain the greatest Credit not alone because it wo^d be agreeable to have it Truth but because the writer of it has dealt in Truth in his former Acc^{ts} & as it is in some measure agreed by all D^r Waugh's Letters that the Esk wo^d most probably stop them. It also receives some Degree of Credit from the Commissary's Orders & Suggestion of Return of the w^{ch} can only be in Order to form the Siege ; for the Troops with the Duke have not I fancy with them their Tents &c.

[To] The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wil[ters] Hull.

[pt of York postmark] York 23^d Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. I shall have tir'd as well as perplex'd you with the variety of Acc^{ts} above given you from w^{ch} upon the whole I am inclin'd to believe the Rebels at Carlisle but that may perhaps be because I hope for it. Our Messinger w^{ch} we have sent by subscription has wrote nothing yet but we expect his Acc^t every minute & that will clear up the whole for I dare say he'll not write till he can do it to the purpose—As I have principally set on Foot the subscription

to w^{ch} we have already got above 200 at 1^s a week the Express will be directed to me so that I shall certainly give you a most exact Acc^t by the next post.

My poor Nanny besides whom I am now writing this Letter has been very well till about five this afternoon since w^{ch} she has been terribly afflicted with a violent Pain near her Hip w^{ch} even her Patience (& that is as great as any Bodys) cou'd not endure without severe crying out; she had the same after her last Child & by taking the same Medicines is now at eight of Clock pretty easy & will not I hope in God have any Return of it for it shocks me beyond measure to think of her enduring it.

[Signature and Superscription gone.]

To the Rev^d M^r Dring at Mr. Ralph Peacock's Merchant in Hull.

[York postmark.

York 26 Dec^r 1745.

Rev^d Sir. I am exceedingly obliged to you for your many favours so in particular for yours of the 24th Instant, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I observe my master is so much recovered; I hope this will find him well. Your sister is no worse tho her cold is yet troublesome. I hope it will go off in time. She has got a pot of M^r Robinson's infalibility since w^{ch} she thinks she is easier. All friends are well except M^r Taylor who is very much out of order he is at Fulforth I have some thoughts of going to see him to-morrow M^{rs} Fawcett was rid over as she was going h[ome] from M^r Taylor's last Saturday night & he s[ent] his man and an horse for D^r Hornsey [she is] very much bruised but no bones broken. [We] have a very dull town and but little Company. The East Ryding Soldiers marcht from hence last Tuesday to different quarters where the Com . . . were raised Gen^l Oglethorpe's foot is still [here] and a party of them keeps Centinel at the Castle and one is placed as a guard at D^r Burton's apartment so whoever goes to see the D^r the Soldier on duty is to make one of the guests, w^{ch} I hear is very disagreeable to him. I was in great expectation of having an acc^t that the Rebels were cut of & prevented from geting into Scotland; but I am disappointed for the main body of this cursed Clan hath got Dumfrine & left a party in

Carlisle as a Garrison w^{ch} hath sent to the Duke to Capitulate but the Duke told them he would grant no terms to Rebels; so its said they are determined to defend it to the last. The Duke had sent to Whitehaven for some Bartering Cannon w^{ch} wou'd [be] with him last Monday A report has prevailed h[re] . . . day & g . . . credit that Carlisle has surre may be confirm'd. The Duke has de to Scotland. Capt. Cadogan had to rom General Oglethorpe's Secretary that our forces had taken 13 of the Rebell's Baggage Waggon and Kill'd several of the Enemies & that many of them was drowned in passing the River Esk. M^{rs} Dring Miss Nisbett & M^{rs} Nevile desires you wou'd tender their due Compliments of the season to my Master & pray present my duty to my Master wishing a merry Christmas & many happy years I am

Rev^d S^e Y^e most hble Ser^{vt}

Thruscross Topham.

To the Rev^d M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilter's in Hull. [York postmark.

York 26th Dec^r 1745.

Dear Sir. When M^r Topham shew'd me your Letter yesterday I desir'd him immediately to go to Oldfield to try if we cou'd save that post, but I suppose it was gone out before that Inquiry. I receiv'd from Wallis two Letters yesterday one of w^{ch} shou'd have come the Post before; it is dated from Bernard Castle 22^d Dec^r ½ past 2 in the afternoon & contains nothing but in a Postscript wherein he says that in the Skirmish on Clifton Moor 10 of our men were killed & 100 of the Rebels including some that were drown'd [about] 72 prisoners were already come to Appleby; and that the Rebels were again endeavouring to cross the Esk & had left 400 in Carlisle for Fear of failing in the attempt. His acc^t about the number of Prisoners proves true for by a Letter from S^r Conyrs Darcy to Mr. Hall I find that 63 are coming to York Castle on Sunday under convoy of two Companys of North Riding Troops Amongst whom is one Captⁿ Hamilton who was Cap^t of Hussars ab^t whom its said the Duke has given a Special Charge thinking him a dangerous Fellow. His last Letter is dated from Penrith Dec^r 23 ½ past 12. And is as follows "As I find it totally impracticable to send you an Acc^t from the

Army to-night, Horses being so scarce here that the King's Messenger cou'd not get furnish'd without pressing for his use; You have here such Acc^s as this place affords. It is generally agreed that the main Body of the Rebels are got as far as Dumfries but the certainty is not yet known. I must own I fear they are. The Remnant in Carlisle hold out still but as some heavy Artillery from White Haven (its expected) will reach the Duke to-morrow you may I hope soon hear of its being surrendered at Discretion to the King. The Sons of Rapine in passing this place behav'd like themselves in all Respects not only plundering &c. but even attending the Shop-keepers to observe what money they took which they rob'd them of at night. This Trade was practiced even by the Officers and its certain had not the Duke's Army been at Hand (their Town wou'd have been totally ruin'd if not burnt. We are just now told here that the Duke has detach'd a Body of Horse in Pursuit of these Plunderers, rather as I can learn to save Dumfries than with any great Expectation to demolish them. I am just going to mount for the Army." This Acc^t receives some Confirmation by an Acc^t from the Bp of Carlisle's Secretary to D^r Waugh w^{ch} is dated from Rose Castle 22^d Dec^r & says that the main Body of the Rebels continued their march into Scotland and got safe over Esk except 6 or 7 that perish'd there; they have left [a garr]ison of ab^t 300 in Carlisle & that the Duke surrounded it the 21st [since] the noon of w^{ch} Day the Rebels had fir'd a great many Cannon—By a postscript dated 23 Dec^r 4 aft. The Cannon are still firing from Carlisle & the King's Troops hope to begin the same work in the morning. The Whitehaven Guns were at Wigton (7 miles from Carlisle) 22^d at night. It is added from that Quarter by Oglethorpe's Secretary that on the Borders of Scotland they had taken 13 of the Rebels Baggage Waggons. From Newcastle they write that the 1000 Foot under Mordaunt who were mounted and detach'd to the Duke's assistance had got as far as Haltwhistle & there stopt by the Duke's order for that he wanted no assistance to reduce Carlisle, upon w^{ch} they return'd to Hexham. That Wade & Lord Tyrawley are going to London (upon Wade's Request) to resign but why the other I know

not) & that Hawley is to command & to pick & choose his men out of both Armies for his Scotch Expedition. That Lord Elcho (that in my last was taken prisoner with his Throat cut) got to Dumfries on Saturday wth 500 after having been 26 Hours on Horse Back and he said he was to be follow'd by 3000 the next Day. Its said that there are 20 french Engineers left in Carlisle with their Cannon & most of their Baggage the Country people having taken notice that they carried none over Esk but had several Horses laden; Its also said that the men there left are french and some few English. I'm not surpris'd that the first sho^d agree to stay as they will be only treated as prisoners of war & it may be as well to live in a Gaol in England as to be hunted ab^t & starv'd in the Highlands of Scotland—But what the last propose by staying or how they cou'd be prevail'd on I know not unless they think hanging the less Evil. We have had no news at all to Day so that Carlisle was in the Hands of the Rebels most certainly yesterday. I din'd to Day with your Sister who is in very good Spirits and is much better—I was charg'd with her Love and Miss Nisbits service to you & Duty to M^r Garforth; M^{rs} Dring also begs her proper Respects to to you and your Uncle may be join'd to those of

D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

M^r Jubb who is just come from Bpp Thorp tells me that he hears the Scotch Members of Parliament are greatly offended at the person who preach'd on the Fast for having quoted Joel 2^d v. 20.



Old-Time Punishments.*



MR. ANDREWS certainly possesses a rather remarkable facility for popularizing the study of the past. It is but a brief time since we noticed in these columns an attractive volume from his pen termed *Curiosities of the Church*, and already another telling volume, superior

* *Old-Time Punishments*, by William Andrews F.R.H.S. Hull, William Andrews and Co. 8vo., pp. x., 251. Numerous illustrations. Price 6s.

to the last, and showing more research, has been issued. In 1881 Mr. Andrews produced a pamphlet termed *Punishments in the Olden Time*, which had such a surprising success that it resulted in his writing this larger and well-illustrated book on the same subject.

The book opens with an account of the Ducking-stool, that terror of the scold, which is here treated with far more fulness than

hours, was adjudged to the ducking-stool." The Cambridge ducking-stool used to be hung by a pulley to a beam in the centre of the bridge of Magdalene College. When the wooden bridge in this place gave way to one of stone in 1754, the stool disappeared. Mr. Andrews's numerous and quaintly interesting accounts and illustrations of ducking-stools in various parts of the kingdom serve to show that this was a general and



DUCKING AN IPSWICH SCOLD.

has hitherto been given to the subject. A good deal of attention has just been directed to the control of the Vice-Chancellor's Court at Cambridge over the townswomen. Elizabethan extracts of this jurisdiction say: "Jane Johnson adjudged to the ducking-stool for scolding, and commuted her penance"—"Katherine Saunders, accused by the Churchwardens of Saint Andrews for a common scold and slanderer of her neigh-

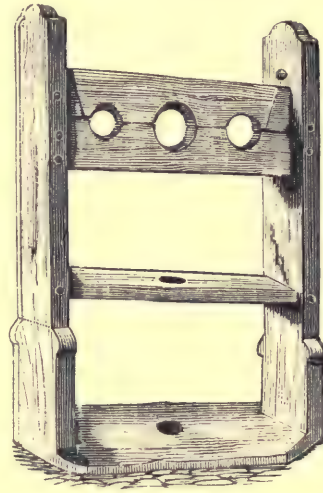
common custom throughout England up to the third quarter of the last century, and that in not a few places its use lingered to a later date. The Scarborough ducking-stool used to stand on the old pier, and was last used in 1795, when a certain Mrs. Gamble was ducked. It is now preserved in the local museum. As a rule, ducking-stools were more or less elaborate constructions of wood, but occasionally they were of iron.

Two such iron stools still exist at Plymouth, one of them possessing some degree of elegance of design. The last person ducked at Plymouth was in the year 1808, and in the following year a scold named Jenny Piper was ducked at Leominster by order of the magistrates. In 1817 Sarah Leeke, of Leominster, was condemned in a like manner, and was wheeled round the town in the chair, but not ducked, as the water was too low. This wheeled chair is still preserved at Leominster; so, too, is one attached to a pair of wheels and shafts at Wootton Bassett. Both of these instances are engraved in these pages. Somewhere we have seen another of these wheeled chairs that is not here mentioned. Is there not one in the crypt of St. Mary's, Warwick? At Ipswich the ducking-stool, still extant in the museum, is a strong chair of wood with wrought-iron rods coming up from the arms and the back, and forming a loop above the head of the victim, into which a rope was fastened for the purpose of slinging the machine, from a rough kind of crane, into the river. Through the courtesy of Mr. Andrews, we give a spirited sketch of the process in action at Ipswich. It is worthy of Cruikshank, to whom it has been assigned, but it is really from the pencil of Campion, a local artist.

The Brank was another engine by which our forefathers attempted to restrain the female tongue. It was a cruel iron cage for the head, which had in front a projecting plate or gag of iron, sometimes covered with spikes, or otherwise jagged and sharpened for insertion in the mouth. Mr. Andrews deals learnedly and comprehensively with the subject; he has not found any reference to it in England earlier than 1623, but Glasgow records mention the brank as being applied to scolds in 1574. He is right in believing it to be of Continental origin. A similar contrivance was used in Spain, though more justly for both sexes, in the fifteenth century. In 1821 a judge of assize ordered the brank which was kept at the County Hall, Nottingham, to be broken up as an illegal instrument of torture; but it was applied, by order of the mayor and justices, at Congleton in 1824, whilst to Shrewsbury pertains the disgrace of using the brank as late as 1846.

Not a little quaint information about the

Pillory and its use in England is brought together in these pages, some of it novel, and all of it well arranged. The pillory at Rye, of a very simple form, still remains. "The last time it was used was in the year 1813, when a publican was put in it for aiding the escape of General Philippon, a French prisoner of war, who had been brought to the town. The pillory was erected on the beach, and the face of the culprit, when undergoing the punishment, turned to the coast of France." In the same year a man was placed in the pillory at Hull for keeping a disreputable house. At Preston a man was pilloried for a like offence in the year



PILLORY AT RYE.

1814, whilst at Manchester the pillory at the market-cross remained in occasional use till 1816, when it was removed. Notwithstanding Mr. Andrews giving these instances, he tells us, on p. 89, that in 1812 the pillory ceased to be employed for punishing persons save in cases of perjury. This last statement is a mistake. It was applied to various offenders up to 1816, and it could be applied to perjurers and suborners of perjury up to June 30, 1837.

After a brief section descriptive of the punishment of authors, chiefly by the burning of their books, the comparatively rare Finger-pillory is described, of which illustrations are given from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, from Little-

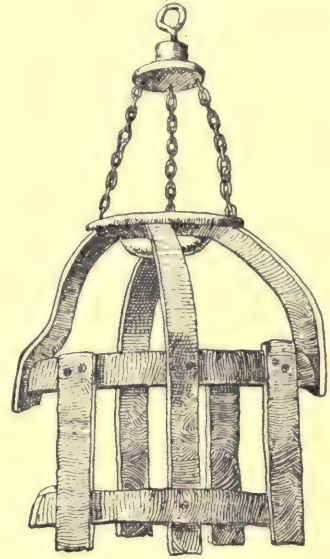
cote Hall, Wilts, and from Beaudesert, Staffordshire.

The Jougs was an old-time instrument of punishment, better known in Scotland than England. In the former country its use can be traced back to the sixteenth century, and down to about a hundred years ago. "The jougs are simple in form, consisting of an iron ring or collar, with a joint or hinge at the back to permit of it being opened and closed, and in the front are loops for the affixing of a padlock to secure it round the neck of the culprit." They were usually fastened to such places as a church-door for ecclesiastical punishment, or to the market-cross for civil restraint. Mr. Andrews gives an illustration of the jougs which are still pendent from the wall of the priory church of Bridlington, as well as two Scotch examples.

The Stocks (last used at Newbury, Berks, in 1872), the Drunkard's Cloak, Riding the Stang, the Halifax Gibbet, and the Scotch maiden, are all treated of in a full and interesting manner. The section on public penance might be improved and corrected; we scarcely think that the author has quite grasped the somewhat complicated subject of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and punishment; and there is a distinct mistake on p. 16, quoted from another author, with regard to some supposed control of the Archbishop of York over civil magistrates. Far later instances of public penance in the Church of England, even of the last decade, might be cited; but it would not be seemly or kindly to give instances.

With regard to the punishment of death, it will surprise many to learn from this book that judicial killing both by drowning and by boiling to death was at one time lawful in England. If the disgusting sentence of being "hung, drawn, and quartered" is to be given at all, we object to having it given in an antiquarian book in an emasculated and amended form; but this is what Mr. Andrews has done on p. 202. As a proof of Mr. Andrews's diligence in the collection of material up to date, it may be mentioned that the recent discussion on "Hanging in Chains" is quoted from the *Antiquary*, as well as certain facts from Dr. Cox's just-issued *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will remember the particulars given recently of the gibbetting of Anthony Lingard in Derbyshire in 1815. Mr. Andrews gives a drawing of Lin-



LINGARD'S GIBBET-CAP.

gard's gibbet-cap, which is now in the museum at Belle Vue, Manchester.

This book is sure to be popular, and, what is more, it will well deserve its popularity.

ROACH LE SCHONIX.



The "Limes Germanicus."

BY THE REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

THE projected excavation of the Roman Barrier in Germany is too important an event for archaeologists to be dismissed with the short announcement made last month. On December 28, 1890, a preliminary meeting took place in the Library of the University of Heidelberg between the representatives of the five German Governments, which had previously agreed to make a united effort for the thorough scientific examination of the whole length of the *Limes Romanus*, or

frontier line of the Roman dominion in Germany, and to settle the proportion of the expense of the undertaking to be borne by each several State. To the representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and Hesse, and also of the academies at Berlin and Munich, were added a military expert in the person of Major von Leszczynski, of the general staff of the German army, specially deputed by the Emperor to represent the topographical interests concerned in the exploration of this great work of fortification and defence. Besides Professor Theodore Mommsen, the world-renowned epigraphist, and the veteran historian of Rome, who represented Berlin, there were also present at the meeting Professor von Brunn (Munich), Kreisrichter Conrady (Miltenberg), Professor Herzog (Tuebingen), the architect Jacobi (Homburg), Friedrich Kofler (Darmstadt), Professor H. Rissen (Bonn), Finanzrath Paulus (Stuttgart), Privy Councillor Wagner (Carlsruhe), Professor Zangemeister (Heidelberg). Major-General Carl Popp, of Munich, was unable, owing to illness, to represent the Bavarian Government; but he laid his views before the meeting in a written document, which was duly read.

Most of the representatives just enumerated are known to students of the subject as having already done yeoman's service in the same field of inquiry. Dr. Ernst Herzog, Professor of Classical Philology at the University of Tuebingen, was entrusted by the Government of Wirtemberg so far back as 1877 with a commission to survey the course of the Roman Wall in that country. He then had as associate Professor Paulus, a distinguished archæologist, and the son of Dr. von Paulus, who had spent the greater part of his life in studying the Roman antiquities of Wirtemberg. Herr Conrady, of Miltenberg, is also an antiquary by inheritance, his grandfather, C. F. Habel, having been one of the founders of the Nassau Archæological Society, and his uncle, F. G. Habel, who is usually called "Archivar," was a still more celebrated authority, especially on the *Limes Transrhenanus*. Herr Habel, who was president of the not very successful *Limes Commission* of 1852, bequeathed his fine old castle of Miltenberg on the Main, which he had made a perfect museum of Roman and

mediæval antiquities, to his sister's son, Herr Conrady, formerly a County Court judge, but now entirely devoted to archæological pursuits. Herr Jacobi is an architect of Homburg, living close to the Roman work, who has already by his publications made himself an authority on the Taunus section of the *Limes*.

Herr von Brunn, Professor of Archæology in the University of Munich, may be called one of the Nestors of archæological science in Germany, as he is one of the most renowned of the generation now passing away. Amongst his many works is one in which he describes in detail the splendid collection of ancient marbles in the Munich Glyptothec. Herr Nissen is Professor of Ancient History at Bonn, and is the author of *Studies on Pompeii*, of *Italische Landeskunde*, and other works. Herr Zangemeister is Professor at Heidelberg of German Antiquities and of Mediæval Art in Germany.

Herr Kofler, connected with the archives of Darmstadt, is known for his papers on the ancient fortified roads of the Hochtaunus, stone circles, prehistoric Hesse, Roman roads in East Wetterau, the Pfahlgraben in Hesse, etc., etc., all learned and sound disquisitions on the antiquities of his native land. Edward Wagner is director of the historical museum of Carlsruhe, and is the greatest authority on the Roman and prehistoric antiquities of Baden. It is to his exertions that the museum over which he presides has become one of the largest and most instructive in Germany. His chief work is entitled *Huegelgræber und Urnenfriedhoefe in Baden*. General Popp is known for his excavations at Pfuenz and other places in Bavaria, and also for his excellent drawings of ancient military works. Major von Leszczynski has also some reputation as an archæologist, and wrote, I believe, on an ancient camp of Cæsar on the Rhine, and on the earliest Roman fort near Cologne, before Colonia Agrippina was founded. Finanzrath Paulus has written excellent articles on the "Roman Wall from Hohenstaufen to the Main," on the "Peutinger Table," etc.

The best authority on the Bavarian portion of the wall is Ohlenschlager's "Die roemische Grenzmark in Bayern," with plans and maps. The author is now rector of the Royal Gym-

nasium at Spire, and it is matter of surprise that neither he nor Joseph Dahlem, formerly Pfarrer at Schweinfurt, and now director of the historical museum at Ratisbon, are not members of the Commission. It may be that the scholastic duties of the former, and the ill-health of the latter, an excellent parish priest who has devoted so much money, time, and intelligence to the excavation of the Roman Abusina, at Eining on the Danube, were reasons why they were passed over.

The unanimous conclusion come to in this memorable preliminary meeting at Heidelberg, that two chief directors of the work should be appointed—the one an archæologist or architect, the other an officer in the army, under whom a number of district overseers were to be engaged—is a fact of the highest importance. Hitherto the military element in such commissions has been too much overlooked, and the complaint made only last May by Hugo Arnold, in an address he delivered before the Anthropological Society at Munich, that the *Limes Rhaeticus*, the easternmost portion of the Great Wall, which runs through Bavaria, had never once been submitted to investigation from the only right point of view, viz., the military and strategic, is not likely to be now made against this confederate or international Commission.

When the Romans had overrun and conquered Gaul from the Alps to the Rhine, and the land behind the Alps as far as the Danube, the commanders of that imperial race began to compass the subjection of Germany itself, knowing full well what danger lay there to their world-dominion. Cæsar had already cast his eyes on the free lands and teeming forests whence fierce and desperate hosts might rush forth any day to rob him of the fruit of his dear-earned victories; and Agrippa, who has been called the Moltke of the Emperor Augustus, drew up the most splendid plans for the conquest of the whole country. But the wisdom of succeeding ages withdrew the outposts of the Roman army from the banks of the Elbe, the frontier at first designed, and were glad to entrench them on the great natural frontier basis of the Rhine and the Danube, with a long stretch of barrier or earthenwork between. This vast construction was only part of a

well-laid plan for bringing the whole Roman Empire within the limits and defence of a huge ring-fence, so that from the wave-washed dunes of the North Sea to the burnt-up plains of the Euphrates, there was no break in the long line of barrier formed either by the natural course of some deep and impassable river, or by a vallum or mound made by the untiring bands of legionaries and auxiliaries, or by the forced labour wrung from gangs of prisoners or tributary natives. Along the whole line were frequent watch-posts, like the mile castles of our own Northumbrian Wall, and behind these camps and garrisons were stationed within easy call, where strong reserves were held in readiness against any sudden attack or inroad from without.

The *Limes Romanus* is a frontier wall or barrier some 337 English miles long, and is by name divided into two portions, according to their respective proximity to the rivers from which they take their names, viz., the *Limes Transrhenanus* and the *Limes Transdanubianus*, the former being in length more than twice that of the latter. This Roman Wall, which we may conveniently call the *Limes Germanicus*, begins just below Weltenburg on the Danube, about 16 miles southwest of Ratisbon, and ends at Hoenningen on the Rhine, about the same distance northwest of Coblenz, and may be roughly stated as running from one river to the other, with a great V-shaped bend southwards down to Welzheim in Wirtemberg, and having within its bounds, or between itself and the river, the well-known towns of Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Eichstaedt, and Ingolstadt. Of the whole length of the *Limes*, Bavaria and Wirtemberg each claim about 70 miles as running through their territory, Baden 27, Hesse Cassel and Hesse Darmstadt 60, Nassau and onwards to the Rhine 80, other 30 miles being identified with the course of the river Main itself. This circumstance of the territorial subdivision of the *Limes* has hitherto proved the great obstacle to its systematic and complete investigation, and the opposition any combined plan of action has in former times met with from provincial antagonism—*particularism*, as it is called—could hardly be believed if not unmistakably

registered in the known literature of the subject. A united Fatherland has now removed great part of this local, racial and financial difficulty, and all the five Governments concerned have entered heartily into a final effort for united and conclusive action. In five years, it is hoped, the whole scheme will have been brought to a successful issue, and the military, strategical, and archæological bearing of every portion of the Wall will have been thoroughly investigated and recorded. Several hitherto unidentified or uncertain stations of Peutinger's Table or of the *Iter Antonini* may, by these researches, be at length brought to light. From an archæological point of view, the excavation of the camps and military stations will be the most important, as witness what has been lately found at Eining and Irnsing.

It must not be imagined, however, that the *Limes Germanicus* represents in any way the stately bulwark antiquaries are accustomed to admire in the Roman remains of Northumberland. In Germany the Roman Wall is in no place built of stone. From one end to the other there is no trace of a wall faced with stone. It resembles, rather, an embankment formed of loose stones, rubble, and earth, and is thus more nearly related to our *Vallum*, and to the Wall of Antoninus, or, as it is called, Graham's Dyke, in Scotland. By German authors the construction of the *Limes Romanus* is generally attributed to Hadrian, whose name is identified with this species of defence in various parts of the empire. The height of the wall in Bavaria never exceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, while in Nassau it frequently rises to 8 or 9. Behind this defence, to which was added a ditch, and sometimes a fosse on both sides of it, ran a military road for the rapid movement of troops. "The crossing of the German *Limes*," says Mommsen, "was forbidden altogether by night, and, as regards armed men, by day; and was permitted in the case of others, as a rule, only under special precautions for security, and on payment of the prescribed transit dues" (*Roman Provinces*, vol. i., p. 123).

So insignificant in appearance is the Roman Wall in Bavaria, that the present writer, during the eighteen months he lived, nearly thirty years ago, in close proximity to

it, often crossed and recrossed it during knapsack foot expeditions made with his fellow-students in the upland woods that look down on the supposed old bed of the Danube, without being aware of the fact. In the autumn, however, of 1884, I examined it carefully, and followed its course for several miles, when the impression left on me was that the *Limes* was so like a draining or boundary trench and embankment made by throwing up the earth into a mound at the side, that I should not have known it was anything else than similar features I had observed in many a Sussex wood at home had not my attention been drawn to it by those who had made it their special study. The lowness of the mound may be explained partly by the lapse of time, and by the attacks made on it by the peasants for soil and building material, and partly by the circumstance that it was originally surmounted by a strong palisade. The Earthen Wall along which I walked was still from 10 to 12 feet broad, and it is supposed to have been crowned by a wattled fence down to the Merovingian and Carolingian age, and perhaps later. Hence the name of *Pfahlgraben*, composed of the German *pfahl*, from the Latin *palus* (in English *pale*); and *graben*, the ordinary German word for a trench (in English *grave*), by which the Roman Wall in Germany is popularly known.

In the account of this visit to the *Limes Transdanubianus* which was read before the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries on December 30 of that year, and afterwards published in their *Journal* for 1885, I thus speak of the name which still clings to the village of Pfahldorf, and which can be proved to have belonged to it so far back as 820, and 895 (see quotations in my paper from the *Codex Diplomaticus Ratisbonensis*). It was at Pfahldorf, I was told, that the Roman Barrier could best be seen :

"The name of this village comes from *Pfahl*, *palus*, stockade or palisade; and *dorf*, the German for village. In Germany, *Pfahlbürger* was the name given to those townsmen whose houses abutted on the city walls, and is now commonly given by writers to the lake-dwellers of prehistoric times who lived in huts raised on piles. Moreover, the name Pfahler and Pfaller is unusually com-

mon amongst families bordering on the Roman Vallum. Strange enough, the species of palisade used by the Romans against the Germans, such as it is seen on Trajan's column in Rome, is still the commonest fence hereabouts round farmyards and gardens."

But whoever would know more about the Roman Wall in Germany, the complete exploration of which, under State supervision, is now awaited with the liveliest interest by all English archæologists, cannot do better than read the admirable and copiously-illustrated monograph on the subject (some 90 pages, 8vo.) by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, entitled *The Pfahlgaben: an Essay towards a Description of the Barrier of the Roman Empire between the Danube and the Rhine*, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne by Andrew Reid in 1882. The maps are especially useful. From this work most of the measurements given above have been taken, as well as some of the personal information, the rest having been obtained by letter from archæological friends in Berlin and Ratisbon.



Richard Thornden, the Second Bishop of Dover.

BY CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

AFTER the death of Bishop Yngworth, in November, 1544, Archbishop Cranmer selected, as his Suffragan, Dr. Richard Thornden, who was consecrated as Bishop of Dover within two years. The record of his consecration has not been found; but it took place, probably, during the year 1545.

This second Bishop of Dover acted as Suffragan to Archbishop Cranmer, and to Cardinal Archbishop Pole. His tenure of office extended over thirteen years, or thereabout—from 1545 until March, 1558, when he died.

Richard Thornden must have been born in or before A.D. 1491. He entered the Benedictine Priory of Christ Church at Canterbury, and was there, a novice non-

professed, when Archbishop Warham held his visitation of that monastery on September 2, 1511. He was then the senior of eight novices, whose names are preserved in the records of that visitation.

A year later he entered holy orders, receiving first tonsure on September 1, 1512. Six months afterwards he received Sub-deacon's Orders, in Canterbury Cathedral, on March 26, 1513. By the Mediæval Law of the Church, he must then have been at least 21 years old. Archbishop Warham did not himself ordain Thornden. He was ordained Sub-deacon by a titular Bishop, with whom (strange to say) modern writers have often confused him. This Bishop was John Thornton, Prior of Dover (St. Martin's), whose title, derived from some place "*in partibus infidelium*," is written in the original records both as *Cironensis* and as *Sirinensis*. Cyrene is the place from which his title is generally supposed to be taken; but there is no certainty about it. This titular Bishop, John Thornton, acted as a Suffragan for Archbishop Warham during six years. When he ordained Richard Thornden to the subdiaconate, this Bishop, John Thornton, was Rector of Aldington cum Smeeth, as well as Prior of Dover, and Vice-Chancellor (or Commissary) of the University of Oxford. He died in 1516.

Richard Thornden proceeded to Oxford, and pursued his studies at the college there which belonged to his monastery; its name was Canterbury College. We have no details of his career as an undergraduate, nor of his taking degrees in Arts. Antony Wood tells us, however, that in 1522 he was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity on June 21, and that he became Warden of Canterbury College "about 1528." As he "supplicated" for admission to the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1527, it is probable that Archbishop Warham had appointed him to the wardenship of the college in that year. The Doctor's degree was not actually conferred upon him until October 10, 1531, when he must have been forty years of age, or more. He held his position at Oxford, as head of Canterbury College, during seven or eight years. Nor was his residence there unmarked by incident.

Thornden, throughout his life, had a

wonderful capacity for discerning what men were rising to power and influence in Church and State, and for finding means of ingratiating himself with such men, however diverse they might be in opinions and character.

Soon after his accession to the headship of his college at Oxford, he found means of winning the confidence of Thomas Cromwell, and of basking in the rising sun of that statesman's power. We find upon record a letter which Thornden wrote to Cromwell from Oxford on January 28, 1532. It deals with three subjects; first and foremost comes Thornden's appeal for Cromwell's influence to get him appointed Warden of the Manors of Canterbury Priory. He begs Cromwell to request the Prior (Thomas Goldwell) to give this office to Thornden. The second subject broached in the letter gives us some clue to Thornden's character. We know from many extant records that the Prior, Thomas Goldwell, proved himself to be Thornden's constant and helpful friend to the end of his life. Yet, to propitiate Cromwell, Thornden sends with this letter two books written by, or belonging to, John Dering (a Canterbury monk, who was concerned in the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the Nun or "Holy Maid" of Kent), stating that he had procured them from Goldwell, adding that Goldwell swears he had not read a word of them, and would have destroyed them. Dering and other persons of good position were executed in April, 1534, for their share in the Nun's imposture—which was devised to prevent Henry VIII. from divorcing Queen Katherine. The wording of Thornden's letter may be interpreted as suggesting that Goldwell himself was not free from suspicion. He adds, however, "the prior (Goldwell) and the sub-prior (William Hadleigh) are your friends." The third subject mentioned by Thornden to Cromwell, in this letter, was a request that Cromwell would speak to Archbishop Warham in favour of a young man at Oxford named William Jerome, whom Thornden commends as a "perfectly learned man." This unfortunate protégé of Thornden became Vicar of Stepey in 1537, was attainted of heresy, and was burned in Smithfield on July 30, 1540, two days after the execution of Cromwell himself upon Tower Hill.

During the same year (1532) at Oxford, a dependant or servant of Thornden was arrested, and lodged in the gaol called Bocardo. This man, who was named Robert Knyght, remained in Bocardo for a week, and then the gaol was broken open, and Knyght was rescued by a band of University men. The Keeper of Bocardo reported that those who rescued Thornden's servant were led by the two Proctors, and one Bedell; their followers including forty scholars. Evidently Thornden had convinced the University authorities that their privileges had been infringed by the arrest of his servant.

Two years later, the Mayor of Oxford reported to the Government in London, that in the King's name a proclamation had been made, in Oxford Market-place, by "Richard Thornden, a monk," who acted as deputy for the Vice-Chancellor (then called the Commissary) Dr. Tresham.

The death of Archbishop Warham in August, 1532, and the accession of Archbishop Cranmer, who was consecrated in March, 1533, had delayed any exertion of Cromwell's influence on behalf of Thornden—but he was not one who suffered himself to be forgotten; so in December, 1533, Cromwell wrote to Prior Goldwell asking him to make Thornden the warden (or steward) of all manors belonging to the priory. Goldwell, evidently desirous of gratifying Cromwell, replied that the Warden of Canterbury College could not be removed from that position by anyone but the Archbishop himself. In January, 1534, Goldwell approached the Primate respecting the matter; and by the end of that year the desired change had been made. William Sandwich was sent from Canterbury to undertake the headship of Canterbury College at Oxford; and Dr. Thornden was recalled to Canterbury to act as warden of the priory's manors in Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Oxfordshire, Bucks, and Devon, which henceforth he was to superintend, manage, and visit.

Meanwhile, Cromwell had not been left entirely unwarned respecting the character of the plausible Thornden, whom he was befriending. In January, 1534, Dr. Croke wrote from Oxford telling him that Thornden

was an enemy to the King's cause. He adduced, in support of his allegation, the utterances of Dr. Thornden in his sermons at Oxford, and in his conversation. In both, said Dr. Croke, he "harps against" the King's cause. Croke also declared that Thornden had been a companion of the monk Dering; and he specially mentioned one occasion, when they made an expedition together to Sir E. Don's park at Rysborough.

Nevertheless, Thornden united with the Prior of Canterbury and sixty-seven other members of the monastery in accepting the Act of Succession and Supremacy of the King on September 12, 1534.

The duties of the steward or warden of manors led him to travel from place to place, and from county to county. In every manor to which he went, he wielded great influence. Consequently, Cromwell soon found cause for some alarm. Dr. Thornden had held the office not more than one year, when Cromwell wrote to Prior Goldwell requesting that he might be removed therefrom, and that John Antony (a creature of Cromwell's) might be appointed in his stead. Goldwell replied, on October 6, 1535, that Thornden had already started upon his journey to visit the manors four or five days before Cromwell's letter arrived. He adds that upon that day (October 6) the warden must be in Essex or in Suffolk. A few days later, however, Goldwell again writes, assuring the powerful statesman that his nominee shall be appointed to the wardenship if he can find sureties for payment of the rents that will be collected by him. John Antony was appointed. Nevertheless, Goldwell, the Prior, and Archbishop Cranmer were alike alarmed at this intrusion of an outsider into the office. Both of them used their influence to get Thornden reinstated; and within three months this was effected.

To this incident we are indebted for a description of Thornden's *physique*. In one of Prior Goldwell's letters, urging the ex-warden's restoration to office, he writes thus: "Corpulent and sickly; if he remain still in the house, and take no walk, get no good air, his life will be shortened." When this letter was written, on October 26, 1535, Thornden was between forty-four and fifty years of age.

The plausible and self-seeking nature of the man is hinted at by John Antony, in a letter to Cromwell written on November 16, 1535. Hearing that the Archbishop is seeking Thornden's restoration to the wardenship of manors, he says: "I could show strong reasons against this." Nevertheless, Thornden was restored to office as warden of the monastery's manors, at the end of the year 1535, and retained it, during four and a half years following, until the dissolution of the monastery early in 1540 (new style).

Thus we know that Thornden, and all the other monks were at Christ Church in the year 1538, when, according to Stow's *Annals*, the shrine of Becket was destroyed, and Becket's bones were burned. It seems hardly credible that a man like Thornden should have quietly permitted the bones of Becket to be burnt.

When the Canterbury Priory of Christ Church was dissolved, a certain number of the monks received pensions for the duration of their lives, and some were continued there in their old home as prebendaries and petty-canons of the cathedral. In the list of those who were pensioned, and *appointed to depart*, which was made on April 4, 1540, we find only twenty-five names (out of fifty-three inmates), headed by that of Thomas Goldwell, the Prior, who certainly did depart. A canony was offered to him on the new foundation of the cathedral, but he declined to accept it. A pension of £80 was assigned to him, but we believe that Prior Goldwell refused the pension, as well as the canony. Thornden was made of very different stuff. His name does not appear on the list of those who were ordered to depart. He accepted the position of first prebendary, or canon, on the new cathedral foundation; and we know from the list of pensions which were still being paid, sixteen years afterwards (*i.e.*, in 1556), that Thornden accepted an annual pension of £10, in addition to his canony. Very few writers or readers, of modern times, realize what compensation was paid to the members of the dissolved monasteries. During the twenty years which had elapsed, between 1536 and 1556, many of the old monks must have ceased to exist; yet to the survivors no less than £36,081 16s. 10d. per annum was still being paid in 1556.

In selecting members of his cathedral body, upon the new foundation, Archbishop Cranmer acted with such largeness of heart, and such wide sympathy, as few writers ascribe to him. Strype tells us that when all the prebendaries and the Six Preachers were before him, in his consistory, at Croydon, on Trinity Sunday, 1542, the Archbishop told them that he had set in their church Six Preachers, three of the old learning, and three of the new. We know that, as a fact, six of the new prebendaries had been monks of the dissolved priory,* and only six were "outsiders." Ten or eleven (if not twelve) of the petty-canons had likewise been monks of Christ Church. The foundation charter was dated April 8, 32 Henry VIII. (1541); but I cannot find that any of the prebendaries were installed until 1542. Dr. Thornden at once became a member of the convocation of the clergy, the chapter of the cathedral having chosen him as their Proctor in 1541.

Meanwhile Dr. Thornden had obtained from Archbishop Cranmer the rich vicarage of Lydd, in which he succeeded Dr. Thixtill in November, 1540. His revenue in 1542 must have been considerable, for in that year £20 was the sum which he contributed towards the "loan" to King Henry VIII.

Soon after he was installed in his canonry, he united with others whom Cranmer had also promoted, in plotting against their benefactor. This he did very secretly. The Archbishop asked the King to appoint a commission to inquire into the allegations of heresy which were made against himself. This commission sat at Faversham in the summer of 1543. St. Leger and Gardiner (*alias* Sandwich), two of the prebendaries, together with Serles and Shether, two of the Six Preachers, who were ostensible movers in the matter, were examined, but little progress was made in tracing the actual source of the conspiracy against Cranmer, until the middle of September, when Dr. Leigh, an additional commissioner, arrived. He at once ordered search to be made in the houses of all the

prebendaries, for letters and writings bearing upon the matter. Among other papers at once discovered was a letter from Dr. Thornden, which proved that he was one of the chief plotters against the Archbishop. Cranmer called him aside, and when confronted with his own letter, Thornden fell upon his knees, and with many tears begged the Archbishop's pardon, saying that a year ago (in 1542) he had been tempted to do what he had done. Cranmer (says Strype) cast up his hands to heaven, and thanked God that, among so many enemies and false friends, He had given him one great friend, in his master the King. The Archbishop bade Thornden ask God's forgiveness, seeing that he (Cranmer) had never deserved such usage from Thornden, adding that now he perceived there was no fidelity nor truth among men; but he must almost fear that his left hand would accuse his right.

The wondrous and shameless plausibility of Thornden is evinced by the fact that within six months after this he obtained from Cranmer the rich benefice of Bishopsbourne. Nicolas Hethe, Bishop of Rochester, had been permitted to retain that rectory, with his poor See; but when he was translated to the See of Worcester, he vacated Bishopsbourne, in March, 1544 (new style), and Thornden succeeded him in that benefice.

So forgiving and generous was the spirit of Cranmer, and so seductive were the arts of Thornden, that upon the death of Richard Yngworth, Bishop of Dover, in November, 1544, the Archbishop nominated Thornden (with one other) to the Government, as successor to his Suffragan. The Government selected Thornden, and he must have been consecrated in 1545, but where and by whom has not been discovered.

The grasping nature of the man was not yet satisfied. He obtained, from the Archbishop, the rectory of Wrotham, to which he was collated on April 3, 1546, when he was already Bishop of Dover. He held also the vicarage of Tenterden (from 1550 to 1555), and the rectory of Great Chart.

At Canterbury the Dean (Dr. Wotton) was seldom resident, as he was continually employed upon embassies to foreign princes by the English Government. Consequently Dr. Thornden, Bishop of Dover, the first

* They were Richard Thornden (1st stall), John Menys (6th stall), William Hadleigh or Hunt (8th stall), William Sandwich or Gardiner (9th stall), John Warham or Myllys (10th stall), and John Chillenden or Daniel (11th stall).

prebendary and vice-dean, was usually the ruling spirit in the cathedral. There is now extant a paper called the "Distribution Document," which shows how the houses and gardens within the precincts of the cathedral were divided between the prebendaries. It is dated in the last week of November, 1546. That portion which relates to Dr. Thornden reads as follows :

"*The B^e of Dover, Dr. Thornton's Lodging :*

"First to have y^e vault called Bishop Becket's tombe* under our Ladies chapelle. The house called his bakehouse, his kitchen, hall, parlor, buttery, the south side of y^e old chapell † y^e chancell there, with all manner of buildings by him y^ere made, his courts before his hall doore and kitchen, with y^e garden before his gallery and his old garden in the sanctuarie, with his orchard and tower therein, and y^e stable next to y^e middle gate. And y^e hay house next M^r Seinliger's stable along y^e Deane's garden."

In 1545 the common garden was divided into twelve parts. The upper garden was assigned, in three parts, to Mr. Thornden, Mr. Menys, and Mr. Daniell.

It will be observed, from the wording of the "Distribution Document," that it is merely the official record of a division which had, *de facto*, been made some years before. The Bishop of Dover had already erected buildings upon the site assigned to him, which he had evidently occupied for some time, probably from A.D. 1541 or 1542. His house encased and enclosed parts of the monastic infirmary chapel, on the north side of the eastern extremity of the cathedral. The house was pulled down about fifty years ago, and the ruins of the infirmary and its chapel now appear alone, not mixed up with any modern masonry.

Why Dr. Thornden asked to have assigned to his private use that part of the cathedral crypt which had contained Becket's tomb for 368 years is a mystery. In no other priory or abbey church which became a cathedral at the Reformation was such a thing done. When the stone coffin, containing a man's

* This was the easternmost portion of the cathedral crypt, immediately behind or east of the Chapel of "Our Lady" in the Crypt. Consequently this portion of the crypt remained a private cellar for three hundred years. There is no parallel case.

† That is, the infirmary chapel.

bones, was found a few inches below the surface of this crypt, in the central place of honour, in 1888, many believed that these bones, [were they Becket's ?] so hastily buried, yet with honour, were the clue to the mystery.



Proceedings and Publications of Archaeological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

AT the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, held February 26, Mr. St. John Hope exhibited a constable's staff belonging to the borough of Ilchester, of early thirteenth century date, and bearing the inscription: + IE SV DE DRVERIE + NE ME DVNET MIE. The same inscription occurs on a gold ring belonging to the president, and a gold brooch from Mr. Franks's collection, but these were obviously *gages d'amour*. Mr. Hope suggested that the inscription on the mace should be translated: "I am a badge of amity; do not forget me (or give me away)." Mr. Thorpe exhibited a rare tract, and read a short paper on the execution of King Charles I. The authority for the paper is a pamphlet of some sixteen pages octavo, written by an eye-witness in the King's suite. The King had meditated forcible resistance on the scaffold, from which he was diverted only by a warning that the contingency had been prepared for in advance, and that mechanical means stood ready for use if required. In place of kneeling at the block in a long velvet cloak the King lay full length, with his neck on a wooden bar some few inches high, and wearing his nightcap. In Rev. Dr. Cox's just issued *Annals of Derbyshire*, it is shown that at the last but one execution which took place for high treason, on the Pentrich rioters in 1817, a block of this description was used for the decapitation of the previously-hanged victims. This block is still in Derby gaol.—The director, Mr. H. S. Milman, next read a long and interesting paper on "The Memorials of St. Thomas at Canterbury." The discussion on this paper was continued on March 11, and at the same meeting Chancellor Ferguson read his report as local secretary for Cumberland.



The volume of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND just issued contains a most valuable report on the museums of Switzerland and North Italy, by Dr. J. Anderson, which has been obtained under the Victoria Jubilee gift of his Excellency Dr. R. H. Gunning, F.S.A., Scot. In his concluding remarks Dr. Anderson observes: "In so far as the scientific arrangement and display of archaeological collections may be said to have become a fine

art, there is nothing I have seen to compare with the museums of St. Germain and Bologna. But of course, with many museums, as with our own, the expense is the principal consideration. Even in St. Germain I have not seen much in the way of museumism that is absolutely new to me, but I have become more than ever convinced of the immense importance and practical utility of the system so fully carried out there, and in the Central German Museum at Mainz, of representing by casts and facsimiles typical finds and specimens, the originals of which are preserved elsewhere, and of showing models to scale of the different varieties of sepulchral structures of prehistoric times." Coming from so high an authority as Dr. Anderson, these words should have some weight with those who direct the destinies of our national museums. General Pitt Rivers has many times and oft endeavoured to infuse the same ideas into the public with regard to the importance of models, but apparently with not much success up to the present. A typical series of models of national monuments could not fail to be of the greatest possible educational value, but as there does not seem to be much chance of such an institution as the British Museum being sufficiently "brought up to date" as to include models, or indeed instruction, within its scope, probably the best thing would be to establish a separate exhibition of the kind, and we can suggest no better person to organize it than H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments, should he receive the support of the public. In connection with Dr. Anderson's report, it is interesting to know that he is at present engaged in rearranging the National Museum of Scotch Antiquities in its new home in Queen Street, Edinburgh. Here he will have an opportunity of profiting by his continental experience, and, we hope, of carrying out his views with regard to casts and models.



The last section of vol. xlvii. of the journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE has just been issued, completing an excellent volume of upwards of 460 pages. The contents of this number are: "Picture Board Dummies at the County Hotel, Carlisle," by R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. (illustrated); "The Keys of St. Peter at Liège and Maestricht," by E. W. Beck (illustrated); "Gloucester Civic Insignia," by W. H. St. John Hope (illustrated); "Roman Antiquities of the Middle Rhine," by Professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A.; and the addresses of Professor Middleton, F.S.A., and Professor Montagu Burrows, F.S.A., at the Gloucester meeting of the Institute.

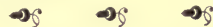
At the meeting of the Institute held on March 5, a paper was read by Mr. E. Peacock, F.S.A., on "Our Lady of Pity." A valuable paper by our esteemed contributor, Rev. J. Hirst, was read, on the "Tombs in Crete of the Age of Mycæne," the author, we regret to say, being absent through indisposition. There was a third paper, by Mr. H. S. Cowper, on some "Objects found in the Thames."



At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION on February 18, Mr. Earle Way exhibited an interesting series of Roman articles of pottery found near St. George's Church, Southwark, including an almost perfect pattern of fine black ware.

Mr. Macmichael described some curious badges of the earliest insurance offices in illustration of his recent paper. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of silver medals commemorating the principal events in the reign of Queen Anne, of great beauty and artistic design. Mr. Howlett described various discoveries made in and near the old hostelry the Maid's Head, at Norwich, some of the articles found being exhibited. One of these was a portion of wall-papering of early date, printed with subjects in the manner of the early block books, and which had been attached to the wall by pins. Dr. Fryer reported the discovery of some pre-historic flint implements at Mitchelsdean, mingled with objects of Romano-British date, the former having probably been brought to the spot by a landslip, the whole being covered with many feet of made ground. A paper prepared by Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. Scot., was then read in his absence, through illness, by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., on "Syllabus, and the Vessels from which it was Partaken." The receipts for making this now unknown luxurious beverage, so familiar to our ancestors of the seventeenth and earlier centuries, were detailed, and the peculiar form of the vessels from which it was imbibed referred to. A second paper, by Mr. A. Oliver, was on the "Ancient Brass Monuments still remaining in the Churches of the City of London." The principal of these are in the old churches which escaped the great fire of 1666—St. Olave's, Hart Street; St. Andrew Undershaft; All Hallows, Barking; and St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. Carefully-executed rubbings of almost the entire series were exhibited and described in detail.

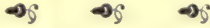
At the meeting of the Association held on March 4, the following papers were read: "The Parish of Ramsbury, Wilts," by Rev. H. Barber; and "Old Tradesmen's Signs of London" (eastern portion), by Mr. J. H. Macmichael.



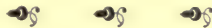
At the second session of the CYMMORODORIAN SOCIETY, Mr. T. H. Thomas, of Cardiff, read a good and thorough paper on Celtic ornaments, chiefly in relationship to the crosses of Wales. After a most interesting description of the chief examples, which showed a closer connection with Cornwall than Ireland, Mr. Thomas proceeded to comment strongly and most justly on the lamentable fact that the old crosses of Wales are so sadly neglected. He said that so little are they considered that even the churches whose founders and early supporters they commemorate give them no shelter, or only reluctantly open their doors to them. As to the neglect of the only indigenous art of Wales, shown by the Welsh museums and schools of art, it is sufficient to point out that at Cardiff, for instance, this art is unrepresented even by so much as a cast or a print, or even a photograph. The same may be said of all such institutions in Wales, except the Powysland Museum. Mr. Thomas closed his paper with the admirable suggestion that some central body should undertake to get plaster moulds of all the decorated and inscribed stones of Wales from which casts may be taken, that would enable any Welsh town to have a complete collection of existing monuments; in addition to which this central body should lay itself out to secure more careful and respectful

preservation of the ancient monuments of the Principality, which represent a variety of Celtic art which is wholly unique.

An interesting discussion took place, in which the great authority on early Christian symbolism, Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot., editor of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and Mr. Langdon, the specialist on Cornish crosses, strongly supported Mr. Thomas's suggestion.



That most excellent society, the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD, is continuing to do increasingly useful and extended work. It is, unfortunately, hampered, like other good undertakings, by paucity of numbers and by arrears of subscription. In the report printed after the meeting of the council at the end of January, the following further reports and selection of fresh cases are named: Chipping Norton Church, Oxon, brasses; St. Giles-in-the-Fields churchyard, Penderel and Chapman tombs; Llanirhangel-y-Pennant Church, Carnarvonshire, Brynkin-Price monuments; Lausanne, Switzerland, Kemble's tomb; St. Alkmund's Church, Derby, Bullock's monument; Bury St. Edmund's Abbey, Suffolk; Hartlepool Church, Durham, brass; Rotherfield Grays Church, Oxford, altar tomb; Minster Lovell Church, Oxford, the Lovell tomb; and Bromley Church, Kent, Mrs. Johnson's leger. A general meeting of the society was held on March 12, when an address was given on "English Burial Places in Foreign Countries," by Mr. Arthur F. G. Leveson-Gower, secretary to H.M. Legation at Berne. The ninth annual meeting will be held at Fulham, combined with a visit to the parish church and palace, on May 14. We hope for the future to draw special attention from time to time to the work of this society, which is so eminently worthy of the support of true antiquaries. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. W. Vincent, Hellesdon Road, Norwich.

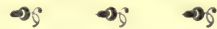


The following papers were read, on February 25, at the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: "The Incorporated Company of Barber Surgeons and Wax and Tallow Chandlers of Newcastle," by Dennis Embleton, M. D.; "An Account of the Presbyterian Meeting-house at Brandon on the Breamish," by J. C. Hodgson; and "Memoranda relating to the King's Meadows," by Sheriton Holmes. Mr. Cadwallader Bates, who is contributing to the *Archæologia Æliana* the valuable papers on the borderholds of Northumberland, is now high sheriff of that county. Mr. Bates gave an important dinner in the annals of the county on March 2 in the guard-room of the old castle, Newcastle, to inaugurate the commencement of the new history of the county. He was able to announce that the muniments of Alnwick and Sion would be open to the promoters of the scheme.

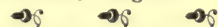


We have received the last part of the first volume of the new series of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, with title-page, contents, and index of the whole volume. Not a few of our English societies,

with a like annual subscription of 10s. 6d., will be envious when they learn that last year the members received an excellently-printed (*James Maclehose and Sons*) volume in small quarto size of no less than 575 pages. The best papers in the fourth part are: "Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets," by Professor John Ferguson, LL.D.; "The Old Arrangements of the Glasgow Cathedral," by the Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, D.D., with a ground-plan; Note on a Bronze-handled Pot of Roman Manufacture found at Barscham (illustrated); Note on a Stone Axe found at Mollandhu, and Note on Two Bronze Celts found at Craigdhu, by David Murray, LL.D.; Notes on the Sands of Polmadie and Crosshill, with sketch-plan, by Alexander M. Scott, F.S.A. Scot.; Preliminary Note on Fifteenth-Century Water-Marks, by Rev. P. H. Aiken, M.A.; and St. Martin d'Auxiguy, an old Scots Colony in France, by J. Dalrymple Duncan, F.S.A.



At a meeting of the Council of the GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, held on the last Wednesday in February, the hon. secretaries were instructed to communicate with the proper authorities with a view to the preservation of certain monuments on the south wall of the Cathedral graveyard, which were said to be threatened with immediate demolition. After various meetings with Sir James Marwick and Mr. Whyte, master of works, they were able to assure the many persons who take an interest in the preservation of the memorials of old Glasgow citizens that the nature of the work now being done has been misapprehended. It is quite true that a monument at the south-west corner has been removed, but its removal was necessary for the public safety, as it threatened to topple over into the street below. It was in a thoroughly decayed condition, and its restoration was impossible. The fine adjoining monument of Miss Hamilton, of Holmhead, has not been touched, and it is not proposed to touch it. A buttress wall has been erected, which, while it scarcely harmonises at present with the venerable memorials by which it is surmounted, will probably be useful in future. The society have taken the opportunity of pointing out that many of the monuments are sadly in want of attention. The inscriptions on several of them are almost illegible, and an air of decay and neglect surrounds almost all. It is not the opinion of the authorities that the burgh funds can be devoted to relettering and repairing these monuments, and unfortunately in many cases the representatives of the long-passed-away men who are supposed to be commemorated by the stones are unknown. A small "Old Mortality Fund" has therefore been started, and the hon. secretaries (Messrs. Duncan and Black) have promised to see that it is administered with economy, under the direction of the Council of the Glasgow Archæological Society, and subscriptions may be sent for the purpose to the hon. treasurer of the society, 150, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.



At the last meeting of the BURNLEY LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLUB, Mr. Tom C. Smith, of Langridge, read a paper on "Hesketh End: or Life in a

North Lancashire Village 200 Years Ago." Hesketh End is the name of a most interesting gabled Elizabethan building, built by the Alstons, and remarkable for its long historical inscriptions in relief on the outer walls. Various mistakes have been made in the descriptions of this place by previous writers, the blunders of Baines having been repeated in the recent edition of his work by Mr. Croston. Mr. Smith brought a good deal of critical examination to bear upon the building itself and on the history of the family who erected it, with the result of producing a valuable paper. The following is his reading of the most remarkable of the inscriptions, which is in raised letters on the south and east gables: BRVTVS . ERECTVS . LONDINV . ANTE . CHRIS . 1108 . CESAR . CONQVER . ANGLIA . ANTE . CHRIST . 58 . SAXONII . CONQVER . ANGLIA . ANNO . DOM . 447 . EPISCOPAT . A . DANIL . CONQVER . ANGLIA . ANNO . DOM 1016 . ANGLIA . CONQVER . FLODDAN . A.N. 1513 . ANGLE . RECEP . FIDE . A.D. 173 . I.H.C. ANNO . DOM. 1591 . ELIS . REGI . REGNO . ANN . ETATIS NOSTRE . ROBERT ALSTUN . 25 . RIC . ALSTVN . IVNIOR . 5 . A . CREACIONE . MVNDI . 5553 . A . CONQVEST . ANGLIE . 524 . DEVM . TIME . REGEM . HONOR . Which may be thus rendered into English: "Brutus (was) brought to [EVERTVS (?) and not ERECTVS] London, B.C. 1108; Cæsar conquered England, B.C. 58; the Saxons conquered England, A.D. 447; Augustine the Bishop; the Danes conquered England, A.D. 1016; England conquered at Flodden in the year 1513; the English received the faith, A.D. 173. In the year of our Lord 1591, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of our age [.....] Robert Alstun, 25; of Richard Alstun, junior, 5; from the creation of the world, 5553; from the conquest of England, 524 years. Fear God, honour the Queen."



At the last meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the president, Mr. W. Bolitho, of Ponsandane, in the chair, a curious MS. by a Cornish gentleman who travelled from St. Agnes to Exeter in the last century, and who put his adventures in verse, was read. A copy was found among the papers of the late Mr. Pascoe, solicitor, Alverne Street. The author of the verses is Tonkin, the Cornish historian, an ancestor of Mr. Bolitho on his mother's side. Mr. Tregellas at the same meeting read a paper by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on "The Scilly Isles and Penwith, the Cassiterides of the Ancients."



The printed report of the annual meeting of the NEWBURY DISTRICT FIELD CLUB gives also the rules, officers, and list of members for 1891. The twenty-first annual meeting was held at Newbury on January 27, the president, Mr. W. G. Mount, M.P., in the chair. The president's address consisted chiefly of a *resumé* of the year's proceedings and excursion of the club, which were unusually diversified in 1890. He made special reference to the important discoveries made last year at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at East Shefford through the investigations of the late Mr. Montague Palmer, and of Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., the hon. sec. of the club. The society has now 131 members on its roll.

At the meeting of the NUMISMATIC SOCIETY on February 19, the president, Dr. Evans, F.R.S., read a letter from the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium announcing a congress at Brussels on July 5, to commemorate the jubilee of the foundation of the society, and inviting the co-operation of members of the English society. A paper was read by Mr. L. A. Lawrence on the coinages of the reign of Edward IV., in which he claimed to have established the sequence of their issue by the style of the workmanship, and by the mint-marks. According to his argument, the following is the order of Edward IV. heavy coins, according to the mint-mark: (1) Cross; (2) Rose; (3) Sun; (4) Crown; (5) Cross fitchy; (6) Amulet; (7) Pierced cross; (8) Cross and four pellets; (9) Amulet enclosing pellet; (10) Cross and one pellet; and (11) Cinquefoil.



At the February meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY Mr. Alfred Nutt read an interesting paper on the "Latest Endeavours to Solve the Arthurian Problems," dealing in advance with the line adopted in Professor Rhys's forthcoming work, to which we make allusion under "Literary Gossip" in this issue. Mr. Nutt pointed out the paucity of the evidence as to the historic Arthur, and its conflicting character with regard to locality. He considered the time had not yet come for any decided opinion, and that another ten years' work ought to be given to the evidence.



We have received from the HUGUENOT SOCIETY of London the fourth volume of their quarto "Publications," edited by Humphrey Maret Godfray. Only 500 copies have been printed. It is entitled "Registre des Baptismes, Mariages and Morts, et Jeunes de l'Eglise Wallonne et des Isles de Jersey, Guernesey, Serq, Origny, etc., établie à Southampton par patente du roy Edouard six^e et de la reine Elizabeth." It is well indexed, and will certainly prove to be a valuable addition to Huguenot literature.

The last number of the "Proceedings" of this society is one of considerable interest. It contains, in addition to the annual report and the president's annual address, a valuable paper on "Bristol Huguenots," by John Taylor, librarian of that city, and several shorter articles under the heading of "Notes and Queries."

On March 11 the Huguenot Society held their third ordinary meeting of the session 1890-1891. Miss M. H. Gosset read an interesting paper on a "Family of Modellers in Wax"—*i.e.*, the Gosset family. Previous to this meeting the society gave their annual dinner at the Langham Hotel.



At the last meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on March 3, the Rev. A. Löwy read a paper on the "Falasha Jews in their Ethnical Relation to the other Abyssinians."



On February 25, at a meeting in the Chapter House of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. G. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Notes on the Ancient Churches of Middlesex."

At the February meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. T. T. Empsall, the president, read an interesting paper entitled "Notes on some Old Local Families and Institutions." The first incident dealt with referred to the greatest of the Lacies, the friend and guide of Edward I. His mother, as lady of the manor of Bradford, took considerable interest in the town, as did also her son when he came to years of maturity. It was about this period that a large and valuable slice of that portion of Horton adjoining the Tyrrels, and known as Broadcroft, was annexed to Bradford, and only recently the original agreement between De Laci and Hugh de Horton has been brought to light. It is dated Michaelmas Day, 1294. From the mention of a pathway to the church from Horton forming one of the boundaries of Broadcroft, it is evident that a building on the site of the present Parish Church existed from very early times. The history of the Lacie family was subsequently traced. Mr. Empsall noted as a singular fact that the town of Bradford was double the size and importance at the close of the thirteenth century than it was 200 years afterwards. At the close of that century there was only one corn mill in the town; a fulling mill was erected in 1305, when a second corn mill was added. He next referred to certain feudal customs which existed, as giving a glimpse of the social economy of the period. At that time, too, the more powerful tenants-in-chief possessed not only the right of criminal prosecution in their fees, but the power of execution also, and constructed gallows for the purpose. In the year 1294 such an instrument of punishment was erected in Bradford.

At the meeting on March 13, Mr. John Lister, M.A., continued his valuable account of "The Pilgrimage of Grace."



At the usual monthly meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, in Chetnam College, Manchester, on March 6, Mr. W. E. A. Axon in the chair, Mr. C. W. Sutton exhibited a MS. of the time of James I., showing the descent of that monarch from Adam. This remarkable pedigree is about thirty feet long.—Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited some Roman bone-pins and a stylus.—Mr. J. Holms Nicholson, M.A., read a paper "On the Sculptured Stones at Heysham," and also read "An attempt to interpret the Meaning of the Carvings on certain Stones in the Churchyard at Heysham," by the Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A., F.S.A., vicar of Wreay. Mr. Lees' conclusions were that in the carvings on the hog-backed stone we have a very early, if not the earliest, attempt at a pictorial representation of the earliest stages of the legend of the Holy Cross from the Apocryphal Gospels. The ancient cross-shaft illustrates the "Acts of Philip; or, The Journeyings of Philip the Apostle." Mr. Nicholson, in his paper, expressed the opinion that the hog-backed stone was a form surviving from the ancient house for the dead, and from the runic character of the ornamentation of the cross he ascribed it to the eighth century.—Dr. Colley March said he agreed with Mr. Nicholson's paper, but he disagreed with that of Mr. Lees. The stone, he thought, was of pagan origin, and some of the figures and symbols

could be identified in Scandinavian mythology. Was it at all likely that the carver of the Heysham stone was familiar with the apocryphal book or the apocalypse of Moses?—Mr. J. D. Andrew and Mr. Sales supported the pagan theory.—Mr. George Esdaile called attention to the fact that the *Testa de Nevill* stated the manor of Heysham to be held by Serjeantry of Veneri, and thought that the hunting scene on the stone might be an allusion to this tenure.—Mr. C. T. Tallent Bateman suggested that the sculpture on the shaft of the Saxon cross was typical of the doctrine of resurrection, and probably represented the raising of Lazarus.—Mr. Axon said they had before them a pagan, a Christian, and a mediæval theory to explain in these hog-backed sculptures, but he hesitated to accept any of them as proved. The objection to Mr. Esdaile's was that the stone was older than the *Testa de Nevill* by some centuries. The Heysham sculptor was probably not familiar with the *Book of Jubilees*, but the legends contained in it and other apocryphal writings floated all over Christendom, and none were more popular than the legends of the Holy Rood. One symbol interpreted as Thor's hammer was also claimed as a trefoil, and the latter seemed more probable in a locality associated with St. Patrick. More evidence was needed before they adopted a definite theory.—Mr. N. Heywood read a biographical sketch of Captain Peter Heywood, and exhibited a pedigree of the family.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

Mr. Tom C. Smith is making good progress with his *Preston Church Records*. Among the illustrations will be the reproduction of a south view of the old church and intervening buildings drawn in 1796.

* * *

Mr. A. Stapleton, of Nottingham, is rewriting the series of articles that appeared on "Nottinghamshire Crosses" in the *Antiquary* during 1887-89, and is about to publish them in a book form.

* * *

This clipping from the New York *Literary News* of last January seems worth printing on this side the Atlantic:

HEARD IN TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—In bookstore No. 1. *Lady*: "Have you the Apocrypha bound separately?" *Clerk*: "Never heard of it, madam."—In bookstore No. 2. *Lady*: "Have you the Apocrypha bound separately?" *Clerk*: "Well, really, I don't know, madam. You had better inquire in another department. *I wait on Bibles.*"

* * *

Mr. Toon, the well-known second-hand bookseller, who has lately removed from Leicester Square to Ship Street, Brighton, has indeed secured a gem, which will shortly be catalogued. It is a noble copy

of the *Hypnerotomachia of Poliphilus*, that extraordinary allegorical and architectural romance by the art-loving Dominican, Fra Francesco Colonna. Book lovers, from Dibdin downwards, have exhausted English adjectives—and not unworthily—in describing the beauties and finish of this Aldine of 1499. Having had the privilege of inspecting this volume—clad in brown morocco by Thierry of Paris—we can say that it is a lovely copy; the impressions of the numerous beautiful woodcuts are clear, and neither of the priaepian illustrations is mutilated. Mr. Toon intends to ask £86 for this copy, and it is not immoderate; it is the exact price that the book realized both at the Hamilton and Crawford sales, whilst the Beckford copy sold for £130.

* * *

Professor Rhys's book on "The Arthurian Legend" will shortly be issued by the Clarendon Press. It is sure to arouse much interest, especially among students of Celtic mythology. In this work, as a preliminary to the treatment of the myths, the Professor strongly holds that there was an historical Arthur who may have held the office, which, under the Roman Administration, was known as that of the "Comes Britannicæ"; that he may, like Aurelius Ambrosius, have been partly of Roman descent; that Maelgwn was his nephew, whom Gildas accuses of slaying his uncle; that his name, Arthur, was either the Latin (Artorius), or else a Celtic name belonging in the first instance to a god Arthur. He believes that the colossal figure of the legendary Arthur was evolved from a real man.

* * *

About a year ago, we gave a very favourable notice in the *Antiquary* of Mr. Scruton's *Pen and Pencil Pictures of Old Bradford*. We are glad to hear that the edition of 1,000 is already exhausted. A second edition is now in the press. Price, to subscribers, 5s.; to non-subscribers, 7s. 6d. Mr. Scruton (West Bowling, Bradford) will also issue a few large-paper copies at £1 1s.

* * *

Professor Kumanudhes has now published in the *Ephemeris Archeologica*, of Athens, the full text of the important inscription recently found in the Agora. It contains the Latin letter of the Empress Plotina to Hadrian, and the Greek rescript of the Emperor, concerning the hereditary succession in the direction of the Epicurean School, both dated in the year 121 of our era. At the head of the school was then a certain Theotimos, an Athenian by birth, but a Roman citizen ascribed to the family of the Popilii. The editor now declares that this Theotimos was the eponymous archon of Athens, whose name appears in a list of Athenian *Ephebi* discovered some time ago. Another fragmentary inscription has come to light in the same excavations on the Agora, which luckily acquaints us with a new archon whose existence at Athens was hitherto unknown. His name is Eunicos, but the year of his rule cannot be determined exactly; the date, however, must be posterior to the epoch of Attalus II., as in the text there is mention of the *demotikon* "Apollonius," which was named after Queen Apollonis, wife of Attalus I.

The *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* will shortly publish the most recent results of the French School at Thespiæ, with figures of a sarcophagus representing the "Labours of Hercules," two female heads of Roman times, a long inscription containing a catalogue of *ephebi*, an agonistic decree enumerating the victors at the games instituted in honour of the Muses, the base of the statue of a certain Ariston, son of Philmos, who was *Agonothetes* at the festivals of Erotidiæ, Musææ and Cæsareæ, a bathron with the name of the artist Sosis, and other objects more or less well preserved.

* * *

The Imperial Academy of Vienna, which has undertaken the publication of the volumes of the new *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*, relating to Asia Minor, will send in the spring an archæological mission for epigraphy into Cilicia.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THREE CENTURIES OF DERBYSHIRE ANNALS. By Rev. Dr. Cox. *Benrose and Sons*. Royal 8vo., vol. i., pp. xvi., 418; vol. ii., viii. 352. Various illustrations. Price.*

It is obvious that a book written by the editor of a journal cannot be reviewed in that journal, but as the publishers have sent a copy to the *Antiquary*, it may be permissible to quote from the review of these volumes that appeared in the *Times* newspaper of March 5:

"The name and archæological reputation of the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., are in themselves a sufficient recommendation for the two volumes just issued by him, entitled *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, as illustrated by the records of the Quarter Sessions of the county of Derby from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Victoria (London and Derby, Benrose and Sons). Dr. Cox has already shown by precept *How to Write the History of a Parish*, and he has now shown by example how to deal with the annals of a

* We are not able to give the price, as three applications to the publishers have produced no reply; but as the publishers only printed 250 copies we believe the edition is exhausted.

We take this opportunity of again urging publishers to be so good as to state the price of books that are sent for review, and when they are issued at subscription price, to state also the price for the general public. It will scarcely be credited that in three out of four books sent for notice no price is given, and in order to furnish the price to our readers we have hitherto written specially for the information. Henceforth we shall not take this trouble.

county. 'I can say,' he writes, 'paraphrasing the words that were used eleven years ago when finishing the fourth volume of my *Notes on the Derbyshire Churches*, that more has now been accomplished for the records of the county of Derby than has yet been done for the records of any other shire.' To this result Dr. Cox has himself contributed as much as any man, though in the case of the records now treated by him the credit of the initiative appears to belong to the Record Committee of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County, while much of the labour of codifying and annotating the actual records was undertaken by the late Mr. Colville, whose materials and notes were handed over, at his death, to Dr. Cox. But Dr. Cox is no mere continuer of Mr. Colville's work. 'Although,' he says, 'a good deal that is in these pages could not have been put together without Mr. Colville's preliminary labours, still there is hardly a single paragraph of the volume that is his.' In point of fact, the work as it issues from Dr. Cox's hands, is a very great deal more than a mere calendar or *catalogue raisonné* of documents and records. It is an original and organic work on the economy and administration of a county as illustrated by the records of its chief administrative authority, the Court of Quarter Sessions, undertaken by a competent writer who has devoted special attention to local history in general, and is exceptionally qualified to treat it in an intelligent and scholarly fashion. The result is a comprehensive survey of the social, economical, and administrative history of the county of Derby during three centuries, and as such it is entitled to the respectful attention of all serious students of English history. 'The estimate,' writes Dr. Cox, 'of much of Elizabeth's policy, and of the general condition of her reign found in these pages, will not be in accord with a good deal that is usually accepted as history by Englishmen.' Certainly those who turn to Dr. Cox's account of the barbarous treatment sanctioned by Elizabeth and her ministers of the Popish recusants in the county of Derby will have to acknowledge either that Elizabeth was exceptionally cruel or that her age was exceptionally brutal."



BOYNE'S TRADE TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. A new and revised edition by George C. Williamson, F.R.S.L., etc. Vol. ii. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. vi., 805 to 1584. Numerous woodcuts. Price to subscribers for the complete work in two volumes, £3 13s. 6d.

We must refer our readers back to page 46, vol. xxi., for our notice of the first volume of this work, of which this is the continuation and completion. All that we then said in praise of Mr. Williamson's exceptional industry is freely borne out by the way in which the many pages of this second thick volume are laboriously filled. The contents of this volume, after giving two tokens of the Isle of Man, and saying that there are none of the Channel Islands, and the names of the sub-editors when Mr. Williamson did not accomplish the entire work, are as follows: Middlesex; Monmouthshire, J. W. Lloyd; Norfolk, Edward Skinner; Northamptonshire, C. Dack; Northumberland; Nottinghamshire; Oxfordshire; Rutland, Justin Simpson; Scotland,

only a single token; Shropshire, J. W. Lloyd; Somersetshire, W. Bidgood; Southwark; Staffordshire; Suffolk; Surrey; Sussex, F. E. Sawyer, F.S.A.; Wales, J. W. Lloyd; Warwickshire, W. H. Taylor; Westmoreland, E. Foster Bell; Wiltshire, W. Cunningham; Worcestershire, the late Mr. W. A. Cotton; Yorkshire, Charles E. Fewster; Ireland; and uncertain tokens. The editor has more than kept faith with his subscribers. A work of this kind would of course be valueless without an index, but we doubt if ever a book has been issued so splendidly indexed as is the case with this work. There are actually twelve separate indexes—Enumeration of Tokens—Places—London Localities—Southwark Localities—Shapes—Value—Trades of Issuers—Peculiarities—Christian Names of Issuers—Surnames of Issuers—Sundry Devices—Armorial Bearings in the Field. The volume concludes with some brief addenda, errata, and corrigenda; we wonder why the Derbyshire example supplied in our last review is not here included. Mr. Williamson tells us that "this work was commenced August 26, 1883, and completed August 26, 1890," adding *Finis coronat opus*. Truly he has accomplished a monumental work, for which all English numismatists and local historians will praise his memory.



PAINTER'S PALACE OF PLEASURE. Edited, for the fourth time, by Joseph Jacobs. *David Nutt*. In three 4to. vols. Vol. i., pp. lxxvi., 364; vol. ii., pp. vi., 428; vol. iii., pp. 432. Price £2 10s. nett.

William Painter was a native of Kent, and born about 1525. He took his degree at one of the Universities, and was headmaster of Sevenoaks School. In 1561 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, at a salary of 8d. a day. He acquired two important manors in Gillingham, co. Kent—East Court and Twidall. Previous biographers have been puzzled whence came the money for these extensive landed purchases. Mr. Jacobs' assiduity in consulting original documents (printed in an appendix) has been rewarded by the discovery that this man, to whom English literature owes so very much, obtained his money by barefaced peculation of the public funds. His procedure was charmingly simple; he moved powder and other war materials from Windsor to the Tower, charged for them on delivery at the latter place as if they had been newly bought, and put the proceeds in his pocket. Nevertheless, he remained in office till his death. Mr. Jacobs supposes that the Earl of Warwick had a share of the plunder, and saved him from the consequences of his misdeeds. William Painter produced two insignificant works when he was schoolmaster at Sevenoaks; but in 1562 he got a licence from the Stationers' Company for a work to be entitled "The Citty of Cyvelite." It was his original intention only to select tales from Livy and other classic historians, but he afterwards expanded this idea by determining on the translation of some of the novels of Boccaccio and Bandello, to which he eventually added tales from Cinthio and Straparola, and particularly from the French tales of Queen Margaret of Navarre. Instead, then, of becoming but another contributor to the English stream of the

renaissance of classical learning, William Painter stepped forward as the chief introducer of the Continental novel to English literature. With the change of plan came a change of title, and "The City of Civility," registered in 1562, appeared in 1566 as "The Palace of Pleasure." The book was a great success; within eighteen months of the issue of the first great volume, another appeared. In 1569 a second and enlarged edition of the first volume was issued. Both tomes were reprinted in 1575 in what may be termed their definite form. The first volume is chiefly taken from the Heptameron of the Queen of Navarre, and the second from Bandello. The novels of Boccaccio are about evenly divided between the two, and the remainder is made up of classic tales, and of minor Italian and French writers, such as Straparola and Launay. The following is Painter's own list of "Greeke and Latine authors" from whom tales are taken or to whom reference is made in his volumes: "Titus Livius, Herodotus, Ælianus, Xenophon, Quintus Curtius, Aulius Gellius, S. Hierome, Cicero, Palidorus Virgilius, Æneas Sylvius, Paludanus, Apuleius, L. Cælius Rhodoginus."

In 1813, Joseph Haslewood privately printed a very limited edition of 172 copies of this storehouse of Elizabethan plot. One of these copies has formed the basis of the present work by Mr. Jacobs, though the proofs have been collated with the British Museum examples of the 1575 issue, with the result of numerous, though chiefly minor, corrections. Mr. Jacobs has reprinted Haslewood's "Preliminary Matter" relative to the book and its author, but has also added a thoroughly valuable and original introduction of his own. The student of English literature will find this introduction of much worth in forming a just estimate of the source and growth of the Elizabethan drama and its successors. Summaries of our literature have not hitherto dwelt with near enough force on the influence of Painter and the debt that is owing to him; some, indeed, have altogether ignored him. "The Palace of Pleasure" was the greatest prose work that had up to then been issued by the English press, and it is no exaggeration to speak of it as "a link connecting England with European literature," and as "one of the landmarks of English literature."

Mr. Jacobs writes with vigour and real power in his introduction. He is bold enough to doubt even the infallibility of Shakespeare, and reminds us of the tradition that Matthew Arnold had things to say about Shakespeare which he dared not utter, because the British public would not stand them. But even over Mr. Jacobs falls a something of that false glamour that for so long made everything Elizabethan of brooding virtue, and which is now beginning slowly to disperse. The opening paragraph of the introduction, which we have not space to criticise, contains several palpable exaggerations. The age of Elizabeth was not the age of freedom of the press. Though Mr. Froude can turn the stores of the Public Record Office into the agents of his romance, and outrival Canon Kingsley, the more honest worker is incapable of such ingenious work; and so when Mr. Jacobs goes to headquarters for facts as to the reign of Elizabeth, and does not draw upon his imagination, the mean speculations of Painter and the Earl of Warwick come to the surface, and the rottenness of a

system that could keep him in office is unwittingly exposed.

We desire to express our most sincere gratitude to Mr. Jacobs for this work of labour that he has accomplished. It is pleasant to know that this edition consists of 550 copies, of which 500 are for sale; but if English libraries are what they should be, Mr. Nutt's shelves will speedily be relieved of their burden.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, U.S., for year ending June 30, 1887, 8vo., pp. xx., 735. Seventeen illustrations.

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, for year ending June 30, 1887. 8vo., pp. xviii., 787. Two hundred and seventy-seven illustrations. *Washington Government Printing Office.*

As the *Antiquary* has been placed, at the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on the list of foreign exchanges, we propose from time to time to notice the official volumes as they reach us—volumes which do infinite credit to the scientific zeal of the United States Government. The report, in addition to the full statistics and progress of the different branches of the institution and of the work they have accomplished, contains in a general appendix reports on astronomy, North American geology, vulcanology and seismology, geography and exploration, physics and chemistry, mineralogy, zoology and anthropology. Among these miscellaneous papers are various interesting accounts of ancient mounds and earthworks in different parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, by Mr. Clement L. Webster. On page 601 he gives an interesting illustrated account of how flint chippings, to make arrow-heads, etc., are accomplished. The process is elaborate and ingenious, and we do not think it has ever previously been explained. There is also a good paper on "Anchor Stones," by Mr. B. F. Snyder, and on "Antiquities in Mexico," by Mr. S. B. Evans.

The National Museum of the United States is proceeding by leaps and bounds towards perfection. Up to 1880 there was only one curator with a few assistants. Now (1889) there are thirty-one regularly organized departments, with twenty-six curators and numerous assistants and aids. It was estimated that there were 2,592,732 lots of specimens in the museum, an increase of 1,121,732 during two and a half years. The reports of all the curators are given in full. The report of the curator of the department of archaeology for 1887, records among the most important additions various argillite implements from the quaternary gravel; a good collection of celts and flints from a mound in Stoddard County; a stone mortar from auriferous gravel in California; the larger excellent collection of Mexican antiquities known as the Fischer Collection; various prehistoric antiquities from Ireland, contributed by Mr. James F. Johnson, of Holywood; and a large and most valuable collection of prehistoric relics with a few historic antiquities, gathered by Mr. Thomas Wilson, recently U.S. Consul at Nice, in Italy, Switzerland, France, England, and Scandinavia, numbering no less than

10,297 articles. Among the papers illustrative of the collections in the museum are the following of special interest, all of them profusely illustrated: "Cradles of the American Aborigines," by Otis T. Mason; "Notes on the Artificial Deformity of Children among Savage and Civilized People," by Dr. J. H. Porter; "The Human Beast of Burden," by Otis T. Mason; and "Ethno-Conchology, a study of Primitive Money," by Robert E. C. Stearns. A valuable natural history paper, excellently illustrated, is one by William T. Homaday, on the "Extermination of the American Bison," with a sketch of its discovery and life-history.

In the matter of annual publications, the United States Museum is far ahead of any like institution of the Old World, and the museum itself bids fair ere long to surpass all others.



ASHMORE, CO. DORSET: A HISTORY OF THE PARISH. By E. W. Watson, M.A. *John Bellows* (Gloucester). Small 4to., pp. xv., 136. Price 6s.

Parish histories are being constantly multiplied. There are but few produced that are not sent to the *Antiquary*. The critic sometimes wears of the task, and wishes that he need do nought but just classify them with a single adjective into three divisions, as did Martial with his own epigrams. But this pleasantly-printed issue from Mr. Bellows' press does not in any way weary the critic. As the short history of a country parish this effort of Mr. Watson's is a really excellent example. The writing is simple, bright, and interesting. The facts are well marshalled, and never spun out. In short, we shall for the future point to this book, though even its plan might be improved, as one of the model books of its kind. It should certainly be consulted by all who are thinking of undertaking a similar task. The parish of Ashmore is situated on high ground on Cranborne Chase, on the edge of Wiltshire, but just within the county of Dorset, and as the position is a commanding one, ancient military works of some importance are found within its confines. The opening chapter on "General History" is brightened by local legends: "With the hollow below the Folly, where the road to Fontmal crosses the bottom, a legend is connected, well known in Ashmore, into which the name of the Barbers has been introduced, though the story must be far older than their time. It runs that a Squire Barber, or perhaps his daughter, for the tale is variously told, was warned in a dream on three successive nights, or else three times on the same night, that someone was in distress at Washers Pit. The person warned woke the household, and asked for a volunteer to go down to the place. No one would venture except the cook. Her master gave her his best hunter for the ride, and she went forth to find a lady in white hanging by her hair from an ash tree over the well, now closed, at Washers Pit. She released the victim, and carried her back on the horse to Ashmore. For her courage she was rewarded with the little holding called Mullens after her name. But the Mullens family had been settled in Ashmore long before the Barbers; and another version tells that the daughter of the house, and not the cook, went on the quest. What became

of the lady, and who she and her assailants were, is not recorded. . . . Connected with the same ground as this legend, and that about the barrow at Folly Hanging Gate, is another of a woman in white, who has been seen and felt brushing by them, within the last fifty years, by travellers between Spinney Pond and Washers Pit."

With regard to folk-lore, Mr. Watson has the following terse paragraph:

"There are one or two local superstitions which may be mentioned here. The power of overlooking was, as everywhere, attributed to some old women; but it has died out more completely than elsewhere in the neighbourhood. There are many still in the parish who would not like to walk through the churchyard after dark. A holed stone used to be hung up by a string in the barn while the threshers were at work, 'to keep the devil out.' Old horse-shoes and foxes' pads were used for the same purpose on stable doors. Pigs should be weaned on a Sunday. The man who stole faggots on a Sunday lives, as elsewhere, in the moon. The Great Bear is called Dickon's Plough. I only discovered one proverb,

'Tis through a lipping May
We do get lots of hay,

and the expression 'so big as a bee's knee' for anything very small."

The Cranborne Chase rights, which came to an end in 1830, when the deer were slaughtered, and the strange customs connected therewith, are interestingly described; but we think Mr. Watson has not seen a copy of Chafin's amusing and rare *Anecdotes and History of Cranbourn Chase*, published in 1818, and privately reprinted by General Pitt-Rivers in 1886.

"The Manor and Land System," and "The Yardlands and Yeomanry," are the titles of the two next sections; they are carefully treated. Ashmore affords an interesting example of late "strip" cultivation; it was not inclosed till 1856. The chapter on "Field-Names" is very brief, but perhaps this is better than the scattering broadcast of idle conjectures as to etymology, a science that is only of value in the hands of an expert. Then follow chapters on the rectory, rectors and curates, and church (rebuilt, alas! in 1874). The Churchwardens' Accounts only date from 1755, and the Overseers' Accounts from 1786. Another section gives a pedigree and notes on the family of Barber: George Barber purchased Ashmore in the reign of Charles I. The registers begin in the time of the Commonwealth. Mr. Watson has prepared and printed an index to them from the beginning up to 1820.

In the preface it is stated that "two chief sources of information have not been used for this work: the Fines in the Record Office, and the Cranborne Hundred Rolls at Hatfield." With regard to the fine series of the latter, beginning *temp.* Edward I., it is hoped that the Marquis of Salisbury will consent to some scheme for their publication. As to the former, manorial documents and transfers of land are now so well indexed at the Public Record Office, and trustworthy record agents will search them for so moderate a fee, that no local historian is justified in their omission.

The folding coloured map of the parish before its

inclosure, in a pocket at the end of the volume, is all that can be desired. We are not, however, enamoured of a recent habit of placing the index at the beginning of a book; it is essentially a bad plan, and a poor imitation of a poor era in bookmaking. Surely, too, it would have been a simple help to have put the page references to the chapter heads in the "Contents," especially as there are no headlines to the pages. But we cannot end with a growl, for on the whole the book is most praiseworthy, and antiquaries who may know nothing of the district would not do amiss to purchase it.



THE LIBRARY: a Magazine of Bibliography and Literature. Edited by J. J. W. MacAlister, F.S.A. Vol. ii. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. xii., 488. Price 9s.

This magazine, which is the organ of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, is excellently edited, and forms an attractive and valuable volume. Some of the matter, such as the brief notes of library transactions from month to month, is only of passing interest, but the major part is of sterling worth. The present volume includes some first-class papers. Such are those by Mr. A. W. Hutton, M.A., of the "Gladstone Library" of the National Liberal Club, which has leapt from 1,500 to over 8,000 volumes, on "A Political Club Library"; on "The Library of Sion College," by Mr. W. H. Milman; on "Public Libraries and Technical Education," by Mr. Alfred Lancaster, librarian of the Free Public Library of St. Helens; "On some Colophons of the Early Printers," by Dr. Garnett; and Dr. Maude Thompson's admirable address to the thirteenth annual meeting of the Library Association at Reading. The article, which is good and scholarly, by Mr. John Taylor, on "The Monastic Scriptorium" deserves a sentence to itself. In addition there are various technical articles of much worth to librarians, such as "Ventilation, Heating, and Lighting of Free Public Libraries," by Mr. Greenhough, of the Reading Library, and on "The Library Indicator with special reference to the Duplex Indicator," by Mr. A. W. Robertson, of Aberdeen Free Library. Our only fault with the book is that it lacks a table of contents at the beginning, with the authors' names set forth, so that the wealth of the volume may be more readily indicated. And why not place the index, which is not a good one, at the end?



THE PRYMER, or Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, in English, dating about 1400 A.D. Edited by Henry Littlehales. *Longmans, Green and Co.* Royal 8vo., pp. ix., 119. Price 5s.

This is a careful transcription of the MS. G. 24 belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge, well known to English liturgiologists. Mr. Littlehales proposes to follow up this volume by another one of Introduction and Notes. We defer any extended notice of this important work until the issue of the companion volume. Meanwhile our thanks are due to Mr. Littlehales for what he has already achieved. Those parts of the manuscript written in red have

been printed in black letter, and italics have been employed to distinguish those portions written in a smaller hand. The original is a small quarto of ninety-five folios of vellum, bound in modern leather, lettered on back "Common Prayer, etc." A few of the leaves have an ornamental border and large handsome initial letters. The frontispiece to this volume is a facsimile from one of these pages. The MS. is perfect with the exception of one folio, the text of which the editor has ingeniously endeavoured to reconstruct in an appendix.



OUTLINES OF ANCIENT EGYPTIAN HISTORY. By Auguste Mariette Bey. Translated and edited by M. Brodrick. *Gilbert and Rivington*. Pp. xvi., 176.

There has long been a want of a short history in English of Ancient Egypt of a fairly reliable character. That want has now been suitably supplied by this good translation of Mariette's *Aperçu*. The book was originally written for the use of the Egyptian schools at Cairo, but the dates in this little volume are given according to the Christian era, and not as before or after the Hegira, which is the modern Egyptian mode of reckoning. In some places, where the progress of events or fresh discoveries have made them necessary, brief notes have been added; and special notice of the finding of the royal mummies at Deir-el-Bahari is also given. The translation has had the great advantage of the supervision of Mr. Le Page Renouf, keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. In these days of England's close connection with Egypt, and of the renewed attention given to her monuments and relics, such a book as this ought to be much appreciated.



THE HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PARISH OF HENDON. By Edward T. Evans. Illustrated by the author. *Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, and Co.* 8vo., pp. xx., 345. Price 5s.

Though not in the first flight of local histories, and though destitute of an attractive exterior, Mr. Evans' work on this large Middlesex parish is well planned and meritorious. After treating of the natural features, the author gives a good sketch of the history of the manor and the benefice. The description of the old parish church lacks definition; we should imagine that Mr. Evans is not well read in architecture. It is some time since we visited this church, but we believe that it has been correctly surmised by some members of "the Archaeological Society" (as they are vaguely termed) that parts of the west end of the church are of a date anterior to the Conquest. In a parish so near to the Metropolis as Hendon, there would be sure to be not a few persons of distinction among the residents. There is therefore abundant and well-used material for the two chapters headed "Persons and Places." In addition to some account of the families of Herbert, Brent, Downer, and Roos, such prominent English characters are brought forward, and their connection with Hendon established, as David Garrick; Oliver Goldsmith; William, Lord Russell, executed for high-treason in 1683; Mrs. Porter, the actress; Sir Stamford Raffles; Wil-

liam Willerforce; and Serjeant Cox, the prolific parent of prosperous papers. This is not a book that is of any special value to the general antiquary, but to the inhabitants of Hendon and district it ought to prove most acceptable.



NOTES ON HOLBEACH CHURCH. By Henry Peet, Holbeach. *H. A. Merry*. 8vo., pp. 24. Five autotype plates, ground-plan, and other illustrations. Price 2s. 6d.

This is a praiseworthy pamphlet, and a good memorial of a noble church. The five autotypes of the exterior, interior, and details of the buildings are exceptionally good; the other illustrations are from Mr. Peet's pencil. The plates should have been numbered, and it would have been better to print a list of the illustrations. The architectural and ecclesiastical notes formed a paper that was read before the members of the Holbeach Literary Society on November 18, 1890. They are written in a reverent and able manner. Holbeach Church is an exceptionally fine example of a large parish church of the later style of the Decorated period. It well deserves a monograph. This pamphlet is for the most part good, so far as it goes, and Mr. Peet shows that he has qualifications for a more ambitious effort. When that is undertaken, some of the general statements will need revision. For instance, it is an error to speak of the "Dissolution" as the date at which the beauties of our parish churches were swept away; the private appropriation of parts of the church began before the Reformation; the secular use of the porch was just as common before the Reformation as after it; and the oldest piscinas were certainly not double-drained, a use which prevailed only for a very limited period.



Correspondence.

SAND DESKS.

The sand boards described in the *Antiquary* (January, 1891, pp. 75, 76) as in use so late as in 1810, in the Barrington School, Bishop Auckland, may have been, or even may be now, in use among the Hindoos. But it seems more likely that their original use was derived from the Romans, even though these derived theirs from the Greeks. A reference to the article "Abacus" (ἄβαξ), written by Messrs. A. G. (Alfred Goodwin) and J. H. O. (John Henry Okeover, M.A.), in the new edition of Dr. W. Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, seems to settle the point from the description of the object and the quotations. "The name *Arenarius* applied to the elementary master (*qui calculare monstrabit*) . . . implies that this sort of *abacus* was used by school-children." I know of no so recent survival of these boards in France.

Boulogne-sur-Mer.

V. J. VAILLANT.

LOW SIDE-WINDOWS.

[Vols. xxi., xxii., *passim*; vol. xxiii., pp. 48, 135.]

I do not know whether the bearing of Archbishop John Peckham's Constitution, made in 1281, on the subject of Low Side-Windows has been noted. Lyndwode's version is that at the elevation of the Host—"pulsentur campanæ et unâ parte ad minus"; the words in another text are "in uno latere."

I have not got the books to refer to, and my information comes from the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries (2nd series, vol. v., p. 27), where the quotation is given, but its bearing on this matter is not noted.

The reference, however, is clearly to a Low Side-Window, and the words "ad minus" points to the fact that in some places there were windows both on the north and south sides, where a bell was rung, examples of which are still to be seen at Holt, Worcestershire; Clymping, Sussex; Kirkharle, Northumberland; Edmond, Salop; and Gazeley, Suffolk.
A. S. P.

RUBBINGS OF INSCRIBED STONES.

I shall be grateful if anyone will give in your columns definite instructions as to the best method of rubbing inscribed or ornamented stones. The process is easy enough with brasses and smooth surface work, but it is a different matter when dealing with rough stones. I am sure that any exact brief description on this point would be valued by many *Antiquary* readers.

N.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

The first of the articles on "Archæology in the Provincial Museums" will be on the museum at Brighton. It is held over, through unexpected pressure on our space, till the May number.



The Antiquary.



MAY, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE Rev. C. H. Molineaux, rector of Staveley, Derbyshire, has just made an interesting discovery relative to a predecessor in that benefice. It is the sporting journal or register, compiled by Rev. Francis Gisborne, of game and various other rare birds shot in that neighbourhood. The register begins in 1761, and is continued for twenty years. It is of much value to the ornithologist, as it shows how a single century has brought about the migration and disappearance of many varieties of birds from the country. Introduced in the register, here and there, are facts relative to natural history. The register begins before the regulations as to the close time now in force, partridges being shot in the middle of August. An annotated copy of this register will be issued in the next volume of the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

On the evening of Friday, March 6, 1891, at the rectory, Leigh Delamere, died, at the advanced age of eighty-five, John Edward Jackson, F.S.A., Rector of Leigh Delamere and Norton, Wilts, and Hon. Canon of Bristol. As founder of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1853, when he became one of its first secretaries and the editor of the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, and as the most constant and valued contributor to the pages of that magazine for the last thirty-seven years, his death leaves a gap which no one now living is capable of filling.

VOL. XXIII.

Though not a Wiltshireman by birth—for he was born at Doncaster in 1805, and only settled in Wiltshire in 1845, when he was presented to the rectory of Leigh Delamere after holding the curacy of Farleigh Hungerford from his ordination in 1839—yet from that moment he identified himself so completely with the history of the county in which his lot was cast, and set to work so methodically to collect materials bearing upon that history, that he soon became the recognised authority on all matters of genealogical or topographical interest, more especially in the northern part of the county. His principal published work was his annotations to Aubrey's *Topographical Collections*, the annotations in this very much exceeding both in bulk and value the text upon which they were hung. This book is indeed a mine of wealth; but his numerous papers and monographs contributed year after year to the pages of the Wiltshire magazine were each and all often singularly valuable, and for thirty-seven years his papers read at the annual meetings of the Society were looked forward to as one of the principal treats of the meeting. For in addition to his numerous stores of antiquarian learning, he possessed the rare gift of presenting the matured fruits of that learning in such a form that professed antiquaries and the general public alike were charmed with the result. There was a quaint and never-failing humour about him that prevented anything that he said or wrote from being dry, for the dryest of subjects became enlivened when he took them in hand. His Wiltshire collections and papers, arranged with that methodical accuracy which characterized everything he did—many of which he had never had time to work up or give to the world—have, since his death, by the generosity of his executor, Mr. J. H. Jackson, been given to the Devizes Museum of the Wilts Archæological Society, but the brain which knew so well how to use these materials to the best advantage is at rest. Wiltshire has had famous antiquaries in the past—Aubrey and Hoare, Britton and Philips—but none have done better work; none, perhaps, have done work at once so thorough, so extensive, and so valuable as the kind-hearted, quaint, and genial friend of all who knew him—John Edward Jackson.

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Last month some workmen, in digging the foundations for a new house in the meadow in rear of the depôt, Southover, Lewes, found, some 18 inches under the turf, four skeletons, irregularly disposed, the bones of one indicating a person of very tall stature. Near one of the skeletons, lying on its side, and between the head and arm, a small urn or cup was discovered, about 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter, hand-made, black in colour, devoid of ornamentation, and without rim, the edge being simply smoothed. The men at first supposed it to be a cocoanut shell, which it resembles, with the exception that the bottom is very slightly flattened, sufficient to make it stand upright. An iron spear-head, about 14 inches long from point to end of socket, and in excellent preservation, was also found at the same spot. On comparing them with engravings of Anglo-Saxon relics of a like character portrayed in Rev. B. Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, they appear, from their close resemblance, to be of that period.

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On Good Friday night a fire occurred at the ancient parish church of St. Mary at Bishopston, near Swindon, resulting in the destruction of the interior of the tower and a portion of the roof. The fire originated in the flue of the new heating apparatus under the tower, with the result that several of the bells were melted. An old clock, with an inscription of 240 years ago, was, it is feared, destroyed. Fortunately the register and parish documents were not kept in the church, and some of the fittings and mural tablets were safely removed. The village of Bishopston is so called from its having been part of the possessions, first of all of the ancient see of Ramsbury, and afterwards of the see of Sarum. Aubrey, the Wiltshire antiquary, mentions that in the church there had been some very fine painted glass, "but all broken by the soldiers in the late civil warres; one window only, viz., that in the east end of the north aisle, escaping the fury of the puritanical zealots." In this window, he says, there were, when he visited the church, "three women saints, each standing in a niche of curious architecture." He also describes a device in stained glass in the east window of the south aisle. This last re-

mained in the window before the recent fire, but the three figures which he saw in the north aisle have long since perished. Aubrey also gives a description of the monuments in the church, one of which, to Edith, wife of Christopher Willoughby, has a very odd inscription. The church was remarkable for its fine peal of bells, also for a beautiful Norman door on the north side of the chancel, and a rich battlement on the nave, which is figured in many architectural works. The church was "restored" about three years since, when, probably, through the want of a little common prudence and forethought in seeing that the flues of the heating apparatus were not too near the woodwork, this interesting building has been sacrificed. The modern fashionable architect is, alas, often anything but practical in details. It would be highly instructive to obtain a return of our old churches burnt down, or partly destroyed by modern flues, with the names of the architects appended.

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A pair of doors belonging to one of the old city gates of Norwich have just been discovered and rescued from destruction. They have been lodged in the museum of the old Norman castle. The knowledge of their existence first came to the ears of Mr. Vincent, secretary of the Society for preserving Memorials of the Dead. The last of the city gates of Norwich was demolished in 1808.

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Death has laid its hand on a church architect of some repute and originality, Mr. John D. Sedding. His best known churches in London are those of the Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell, and Holy Trinity, Sloane Street. He was no mean antiquary, and, where old work passed through his hands, was for the most part scrupulously careful. Mr. Sedding was an earnest High Churchman, and was for some years churchwarden of St. Alban's, Holborn. He took a kindly interest in the new series of the *Antiquary*, and contributed several "Notes of the Month" in the last two volumes. Mr. Sedding was an excellent descriptive guide to churches, and was willingly generous in the time he thus expended. So recently as March 21, the members of the St. Paul's

Ecclesiological Society visited Holy Trinity, Chelsea, under his guidance.



An interesting fifth-century tombstone has been recently found in the course of excavations on the site of the priory and cathedral church of Galloway, at Whithorn, in North Britain. It bears an inscription, which is thus read by Professor Hübner of Berlin with every probability of its being the correct rendering :

TE DOMIN[V]M
 LAVDAMVS
 LATINVS
 ANNORVM
 XXXV ET
 FILIA SVA
 ANNI V
 [TR]ICILIN[I]VM
 FECERV[N]T
 IN OPVS
 BARROVA
 DI

which may be Englished :

"We praise thee, O Lord. Latinus, aged 35 years, and his daughter, aged 5 years, made their resting-place in the work [or burial-place] of Barrovadus."



A fragment of a stone cross, with interlacings upon it, has been discovered by Mr. H. W. Young, of Kincorth, in the course of excavations in the old churchyard at Burghead, N.B.



In the first week of April, writes a valued Newcastle correspondent, there was lying on the table of a second-hand bookseller in Newcastle, presumably for sale, a volume of churchwardens' accounts of the parish of Boldon of the early part of last century. This must have been abstracted in recent years, as it was in the hands of the parish officials not long ago. The fact of the volume being for sale having reached the ears of Canon Baily of South Shields, he, as rural dean of the district which includes the parish of Boldon, at once gave formal notice to the bookseller that the volume was the property of the rector and churchwardens of Boldon. When will booksellers and others be taught not to buy and sell parish books—either registers or churchwardens' accounts—

which cannot by any chance become private property? especially after a well-known London second-hand bookseller was ordered by a court of law to restore a parish register which he had in his possession by purchase.



It is right that record should here be made of the conviction at the Central Criminal Court, on March 10, of "a gentleman of independent means," for having maliciously damaged one of the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum. In order to cook a pedigree for a Mr. Leete who was searching into his ancestry, this gentleman interpolated five fictitious additions to the manuscript records of the family of Avenell. For this offence the forger is suffering two months' imprisonment. Mr. W. A. S. Glanville Richards is undergoing this punishment for damaging valuable property, but if all the inventors of links in pedigrees were to be incarcerated, our criminal roll would be materially increased. So long, however, as fools exist who are willing to pay fancy prices for fancy genealogies, so long will they find those who are ready to answer to their folly.



On the occasion of the last visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to Edinburgh, in 1856, an exceptionally interesting loan museum of antiquities, works of art, and historical relics was brought together, and the catalogue subsequently published under the editorship of the late Mr. Albert Way. In view of the Institute re-visiting Edinburgh this autumn, it has been decided to add to the normal antiquarian attractions of the city, by bringing together an exhibition illustrative of heraldry in its various aspects. This will be the first exclusively heraldic exhibition that has been held in this country. The exhibition will be divided into two sections: (1) An Historical Section, dealing generally with objects of heraldic interest; and (2) A Decorative Section, illustrative of heraldic painting and delineation as a branch of the fine arts, which will include examples and reproductions of English and foreign as well as Scottish armorials. Mr. A. Ross, F.S.A. Scot., Marchmont Herald, has undertaken the secretaryship of the former section, which will appeal mainly to the historical and genealogical student. The latter section,

which it is hoped will be of interest to decorative and other artists, will be under the more immediate direction of Dr. R. Renaud Anderson, F.S.A. Scot., architect, and Mr. J. M. Gray, F.S.A. Scot., Curator Scottish National Portrait Gallery.



The preliminary list of patrons, committee, and subscribers to this interesting exhibition seems already to ensure success, but as the extent and value of the exhibition will depend entirely upon the response made by the public, we have great pleasure in reproducing from their circular the following list of heraldic examples that will be welcomed by the committee: (1) Armorial and other heraldic MSS. (2) Missals and other illuminated MSS., with heraldic ornamentation. (3) Charters and other deeds, with heraldic ornamentation, or having seals attached. (4) Patents of arms, British and foreign, especially any date previous to 1700. (5) Armour, weapons, banners and hatchments; heraldic embroidery; tabards, robes, and other examples of heraldic costume and insignia. (6) Medals bearing arms; heraldic glass, and other fictile objects. (7) Early heraldic signet rings, especially any showing the tinctures in enamel, and impressions from signets. (8) Heraldic bookbindings, British and foreign, particularly those identified with historic personages. (9) Heraldic *ex libris* plates, and impressions from them, especially any previous to 1700. (10) Photographs, engravings, and other reproductions of processions, portraits of heralds, armorial bearings in stone, wood, etc., and of any other objects of heraldic interest. Mr. J. Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, is the chairman of the committee; communications should be directed to the Lyon Office, Edinburgh.



When reviewing Dr. Munro's fine work on the "Lake-Dwellings of Europe" in the first number of our present volume, attention was briefly directed to the illustrations and account of the remarkable wooden objects found in the peat at Laibach, the capital of Carniola. With these were compared somewhat similar contrivances disinterred from bogs of North Germany and Ireland, the supposition being that they were beaver-traps. Just as the final proofs were passing

through the press, Dr. Luigi Meschinelli, of Naples, communicated to the author an illustrated account of three of these objects found on the site of a well-known lake-dwelling in the neighbourhood of Vicenza. Dr. Meschinelli has now produced a memoir (*Su alcuni strumenti di legno provenienti da varie abitazioni lacustri di Europa*), in which he reproduces all the facts and illustrations of these perplexing machines. He then criticises and rejects all the previous theories and explanations suggested as to their function, as inapplicable at least to those of Vicenza, and comes to the conclusion that if the latter were traps at all they were used for catching water-fowl, which, in prehistoric times, he considered, would have been very abundant in the vicinity of Lake Fimon.



Within a few days of the publication of Dr. Munro's volume, his attention was drawn by Mr. J. Romilly Allen to a similar object found in Wales, in the parish of Caio, in 1875, and described and illustrated in the tenth volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. All the Welsh authorities, including Professor Westwood, pronounced it to be a musical instrument. But in a subsequent number, after seeing the Irish example, that opinion was withdrawn, and it was decided that it was a machine for making peat bricks. There are, then, now ten of these wooden implements or machines, all made of oak, and so ingeniously constructed as to be undoubtedly intended for some specific and common purpose. That they have been found in such widely-separated districts as Ireland, Wales, North Germany, Laibach, and Italy adds much interest to this archæological puzzle. Dr. Munro has made a further communication to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, reviewing the matter up to date, and concluding that it is most probable that these wooden objects are beaver-traps. Could not the difficulty be brought to a practical test? Let some cunning artificer construct some models of the machine after a careful comparison of all the specimens. Probably no Welshman will then desire to attempt to make sweet music on the once imagined progenitor of the national harp. Nor is it likely that Irish archæologists will desire, by its aid, to make peat bricks. But the rivalry would lie between Dr. Meschinelli as a fowler

of wild birds on the surface of the water, and Dr. Munro as a snarer of beavers at the lake bottom. Seriously, we suggest to Dr. Munro making the experiment with the beavers of Canada.



On April 9, Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., died somewhat suddenly at Branksea Castle, at the age of seventy. Although not a pronounced antiquary, his generally-lamented decease claims a brief notice in these columns; for Mr. Bentinck had a keen and cultivated appreciation of the fine arts of the past, with a usually notable desire for the preservation of its memorials. His keen and caustic, yet withal humorous, criticism of art and architecture led him sometimes into blunders; but he was a most stringent castigatour of fashionable architects and veneering restorers. More than one Commissioner of Works has been held in wholesome check through dread of Mr. Bentinck's uncompromising tongue. Privately, however, he could be genial and friendly with those whom he most pungently lashed. The last time we spoke with him was in the lobby of the House in the Jubilee year, when he was joking with Mr. Bradlaugh about the latter's interest in the varnishing of the old coronation chair—an incident that we referred to in our March issue. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was one of the trustees of the British Museum.



Although we are quite ready to admit that there are now a few good antiquaries, and men of cultivated taste as to the arts of the past, who are not members of the Society of Antiquaries, of whom the late Mr. Cavendish Bentinck was an example, still the fellowship of that society usually denotes a more or less keen appreciation of archæological science. It is, then, of some little interest to note those of England's legislators who are thus distinguished. In the present House of Commons, the following sixteen members are Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries: W. A. Tyssen Amherst, H. J. Atkinson, T. W. Boord, Sir W. Crossman, C. I. Elton, C. J. Savile Foljambe, Sir R. Fowler, Theodore Fry, F. D. Hartland, H. H. Howorth, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Stanley Leighton, E. M. P. de Lisle, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Lympington, and Rt.

Hon. E. Stanhope. They comprise eleven Conservatives, two Liberals, and three Liberal Unionists—Mr. Elton is a member of the council, whilst Messrs. Foljambe and Howorth are not unfrequently seen at the society's rooms. Several of the Scotch and Irish members are Fellows of the national antiquarian societies of their own country.



Twenty-one of our legislators of the Upper House are also entitled to the use of the initials F.S.A.—Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Acton, Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Ashburnham, Marquis of Bath, Lord Colchester, Earl of Crawford, Lord Crewe, Lord Fitzhardinge, Viscount Halifax, Lord Henniker, Lord Houghton, Bishop of Llandaff, Earl of Northesk, Bishop of Oxford, Earl Percy, Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Scarborough, Earl Stanhope, Lord de Tabley, and Earl of Yarborough. Earl Percy is one of the three vice-presidents of the society, and a good working antiquary all round. The late Earl Beauchamp was also a Fellow, and had an excellent knowledge of ecclesiastical antiquities.



With reference to our notice in March of the three remarkable Chaldean inscribed stones recently found in Knightrider Street, City, which were deciphered by Mr. Evetts, of the British Museum, we have received a courteous communication from Mr. S. F. Welle, of Milestone House, Denmark Hill. Mr. Welle tells us that he has also seven other inscribed stones in his collection, which were found at the same time and in the same place. They are each $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and 3 inches thick. He also possesses some of the Dutch tiles that were found with these most noteworthy stones, and which gave the clue to the probable way whereby the latter reached our shores from the distant East.



There is no small stir being made just now with regard to the old church fabrics of Derbyshire. The fine old church of St. Chad's, Longford, was refitted and grievously maltreated about 1830, when the carved screens or parcloles at the east end of the north and south aisles were pulled down, and the altar-tombs that they sheltered broken up, the recumbent effigies being

placed upright against the walls under the tower. In 1843 the church was again re-seated, when most of the old effigies were dotted about on the floor of the chancel in the most inconvenient places. Further alterations and more suitable sittings are now again in contemplation. Having seen the ground-plans, we regret to notice that it is proposed to build vestries and an organ-chamber on the north of the chancel, thus destroying two of the three good Decorated windows on that side. If, however, these adjuncts are necessary, and must be made structurally, there is apparently no other suitable place. Though it is sad to have to move again the fine series of effigies of the old Longford family, their present position is so destructive of decency of worship that it seems hard to cavil at yet another shifting. It is proposed to replace them at the east end of the south aisle. It would be well to encompass them once again with a screen or parclose. These effigies include a Sir Nicholas Longford, who died in the reign of Edward III., and also his son and his grandson of the same name. There are also effigies of the last Sir Nicholas Longford, who died in 1610, and of his third wife.

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The ugliest and most unsuitable building used as a church in all Derbyshire is that of St. Luke's, Heage. It used to be a chapelry of the wide parish of Duffield, and was a modest little building 46 feet 10 inches by 17 feet 5 inches. But in 1836 it was greatly enlarged by pulling out the west wall and adding thereto a great barn-like structure at right angles to the old building, making a reversed letter **L**. The pulpit is placed at the west end, and the whole arrangements are deplorable. It is therefore a pleasure to learn that such a building as this is passing through a "restorer's" hands, and the plans seem good, so far as it is possible to make anything of such a building. Every effort should be made to retain the walls of the old chapel, now a quasi-chancel, though they have long ago lost any specially interesting feature.

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The church of St. Werburgh, Spondon, which, although much spoilt and mutilated at different times, retains some noble fourteenth-century characteristics, has been placed in the hands of Mr. John Oldrid

Scott. We have seen his report and proposals, with most of which we are in accord. But it will be a grievous thing to destroy the effective north side of the chancel, which looks so well from the village, by erecting a modern vestry and organ-chamber. To do this it will also be necessary to cut right through the recess for a founder's tomb. This part of the scheme should most assuredly be abandoned. There is no necessity for it. The large chancel could easily accommodate a sufficiently powerful and properly-arranged organ, the case of which might be made a distinct improvement to the church; whilst vestry-room could be found in the comparatively modern north aisle of the nave, which it is proposed to widen.

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It is pleasant to be able to record that according to the last plans of the alterations of the chancel of the church of Chapel-en-le-Frith (the projected destruction of which we so stoutly opposed at the beginning of last year) provision is made for preserving its older features. The new plans, which we have seen, proposed rather too large and unsuitable a window on the north side; but that is now being modified. Another church of the Peak district is also soon expected to be under treatment, St. Edmund's, Castleton, but no information further than a newspaper paragraph has yet reached us.

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In a recent number (March 11) of our contemporary, the *Daily Graphic*, illustrations were given of "A Water Wizard at Work" with the aid of the divining-rod. The incidents depicted represented search for water at Barrowby, near Grantham, which was undertaken by order of the Grantham Union Sanitary Authority, owing to the contamination of the wells. It was stated that the wizard was Mr. John Mullins, of Chippenham, that the chairman and several members of the committee accompanied the discoverer, and that the method of using the divining-rod was to pace the ground in a given direction, grasping tightly with both hands the ends of a forked hazel twig. Scarcely crediting that in 1891 a Sanitary Authority would venture to invoke the aid of a diviner we wrote to the clerk and found that the account was correct. On putting ourselves

into communication with Mr. Mullins, we received a courteous reply, wherein he claims to make his discoveries in a miraculous fashion, asserting that the "forked twig is agitated, and turns over when the spring is found, and the force of it often breaks the twig."

Mr. Mullins obligingly forwarded a twelve-page pamphlet of testimonials, entitled *The Divining-Rod and its Results in Discovery of Springs*, by J. Mullins, Water-Finder. The title page assures us that he is "under the patronage of her Majesty's Government"; the testimonials include letters commendatory from the Earl of Jersey, Hon. M. E. G. Finch Hatton, M.P., and Sir W. E. Welby Gregory, M.P., and he asserts that his thirty years' practice has given him "by far the greatest experience of any *diviner* of the nineteenth century." That Mr. Mullins possesses undoubted talents in judging where water is likely to be found, we do not in the least doubt, especially in the face of these printed testimonials; but that he should himself associate these powers with a forked twig is childish folly, and that well-educated men and responsible officials should back him up in "divining" theories is simply deplorable. We venture to assert that Mr. Mullins would be just as successful in his water-finding if he strolled about with his hands in his pockets. The divining-rod, for use in detecting criminals, stolen goods, hidden treasure, and water is a well-known, and at one time widely-spread, superstition. There is a popular account of it in the first series of Mr. Baring Gould's *Myths of the Middle Ages*, chiefly taken from a rare old French folio *Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes*. Whenever practically tested, the nullity of the powers of the divining-rod has been signally proved. Though interesting to folk-lorists, and curious as a survival of darker times, the question of the exercise of the trade of a *diviner* has also a dry and legal aspect. For our own part, we have little doubt that it comes under the statute 9 George II., cap. 5, and is a misdemeanour subject to the penalty of a year's imprisonment.

On Exmoor, faith in the occult powers of a V-shaped twig of hazel used to be quite common up to a recent date. An old

woman who was in the habit of "hurting"—that is, picking the whortleberries or bilberries—carried with her a twig that she might ensure lighting on the earliest and ripest. When we used to follow the Devon and Somerset Staghounds thirty years ago, the boldest and best-known rider always carried a small forked twig of hazel in his breeches pocket as a sure preventative against galling. The late Sir Thomas Acland's head game-keeper was similarly equipped for luck in black-game shooting. But, then, the use of these bits of wood was not under the patronage of her Majesty's Government, and they had not earls and baronets to testify to their efficacy.

Winchester above and below ground abounds in relics of her rich history, ranging from Roman to Tudor times. Mr. Gudgeon has for some months been carrying out excavations and reconstructions in and near his premises on the Penthouse and Square—a site in the centre of the old city where stood the Conqueror's palace, and, doubtless, Roman buildings at a lower level. The spade and mattock have uncovered various fragments of Roman pottery, foundations of the palace, as well as a massive fragment of wall under the pavement of the Penthouse, part of the Conqueror's buildings. This is to be dug round and down to the base, so as to ascertain if it rests on Roman work, for the pavements of Roman Winchester are at least 12 feet below the present level of the street. The Penthouse, a picturesque excrescence chiefly of Tudor work, but existing centuries ago under the designation of the Pentice and the King's Draperie, includes a couple of houses long since altered to suit commercial exigencies. In this building, during the course of "improvement," two fine Tudor chimney-pieces have been found behind brick and wood work, and one is interesting inasmuch as, in the spandrels of the arch were two shields, one charged with the comb or badge of the clothiers or wool-staplers, on the centre of which are the letter R or N, whilst the other had a tradesmen's or guild mark, perhaps of the once resident owner.

Death has, alas! taken away yet another of our contributors. The Rev. Samuel Savage

Lewis, F.S.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who passed away suddenly on April 7, had been for many years well known in the University as an industrious and able antiquary. He has for some time been Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and it is undoubtedly due to his great energy that this local society has during the past few years so largely increased its membership and extended its operations. It was always through him that we received the accounts of the society's work that have appeared from time to time in these pages. Mr. Lewis was an eminent numismatist; only last month he most courteously answered several queries of ours relative to some recently-discovered Oriental coins. He had a valuable collection of antique gems and seals. Each of his last three letters to us were sealed with a different subject, and the legend written out clear with his own pen on the envelope round the impression.



A further find of urns, spear-heads, etc., has just (April 16) been made on the Midland Railway system near Saxby. They have been submitted to the Rev. Dr. Cox, who will probably before long exhibit and describe these traces of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the Society of Antiquaries.



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

NEAR the ruins of an ancient church dedicated to St. Mark, where a portion of the Forum of the ancient city of Luni was disinterred last September, ten bases of statues, with dedicatory inscriptions to the Emperors, have been found *in situ*. Some of these pedestals had been formerly used for statues erected to different persons who held office in the *Colonia*. Comprising other fragments found at the same time, altogether twenty-five new titles have thus been discovered, which add a rich contribution to the already important series of *Inscriptiones Lunenses*. The imperial dedications belong to Magnia Urbica, to Diocletian, to Galerius, and to Maxentius.

In making a railway between Orte and Chiusi, at S. Egidio, a portion of the commune of Orvieto, some tombs have been discovered belonging to the period between the third and second centuries B.C.



At Rome the remains of a large monument with steps of marble have been found in making the foundations of the Palazzo Niccolini in the Via Cavour. Other remains of ancient buildings have come to light between the Via Venti Settembre and the Via della Consulta, in making the New Royal Gardens.



At Pompeii excavations are proceeding in the fifth region, fifth *insula*, in the Via Nolana. The remainder of the statue of a woman discovered in the preceding month has now been brought to light.



At S. Maria di Falleri, near Civita Castellana, in the place where once stood the ancient capital of the Falerii, afterwards destroyed, and then occupied by the *Colonia Junonia Faliscorum*, Signor Sebastianini has discovered on his property three tombs, all of the period between the third and second centuries B.C. Some common terra-cottas in the Etrusco-Campanian style have been found there, together with some roofing tiles, with Latin and Faliscan inscriptions, which have been transcribed by Signor Gamurrini. The excavations at this place are so important that a special exception has been made for them alone in the recent decree of the new ministry, ordering the suspension of all Government excavations, owing to the deficit in the Italian budget.



Commendatore Fiorelli will have to retire from his post of Director-General of Excavations, which office will be abolished, or rather added as a special department to the Ministry of Public Instruction. His retirement happily coincides with his period of superannuation shortly due.



Professor Lanciani has recently discovered a portion of the walls constructed by Sylla for the defence of Ariccia, a village of the Alban hills on the Via Appia. The strip visible is more than half a kilometre long, and has an average height of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mètres. The wall is independent of those belonging to the

acropolis, and offers, as regards construction, important points of contrast with the walls of other Latin cities.

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A portion of the ancient Via Labicana has been disinterred in the works of the new railway from Rome to Segni, on the spot set apart for the new station of Colonna and Monte Porzio Catone.

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To the National Museum at Naples has now been added a fragment of thin bronze, found in the province of Reggio in Calabria, bearing traces of a small archaic inscription in the Achæan alphabet, the letters and contents being similar to the well-known bronze of Petilia, which is one of the most ancient Greek inscriptions of Italy.

* * *

Dr. Orsi's excavations in the ancient necropolis of Megara Hyblæa, in Sicily, have already resulted in a rich find of antiquities, which are of considerable importance for the study of ancient art and of Hellenic civilization in the island. Numerous gold and silver objects have been discovered in the tombs, and some bronze brooches like those found in the cemeteries of the Peninsula, dating from the first age of iron, and unlike those of the Greek tombs hitherto found. *Repoussé* ornamented gold work, like the Olympian, was also found in a few instances. The zealous explorer, who has thus enriched the museum at Syracuse, of which he is director, has also been able to trace out some huge remains of the quay of the ancient harbour beneath the level of the sea. The construction is in limestone, and over five mètres thick. Still more important results are now expected. The city was founded by Dorians from Greece, B.C. 728.

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The learned in Athens are much occupied with the Aristotelian *Constitution of Athens*, and besides topographical hints which they derive therefrom—for instance, for the collocation of the real Temple of Theseus on the north-west side of the Acropolis—are busy in preparing a critical edition for their own use, which will be edited by Signor Achilles Agathonikos, juriconsult and member of the Higher Tribunal (Areopagos) of Athens.

In the works of excavation now being made at Athens, in order to remove the railway station of the Piræus line, an ancient tomb has been discovered within which were found a mirror, some vases, and a marble stele, all of a rather late period.

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The Greek *ephoros*, Signor Staïs, has published in the *Deltion* of Athens his final report on the excavations of the *tumulus* of Marathon, which took place last year. The archæological deposits consist of vases in terracotta, mostly in pieces, in all thirty *lekythoi*. These belong to the Attic fictile art, anterior to the Persian Wars, and they resemble those which are generally found in the Attic tombs of that period, as well as those found at Eretria in Eubœa, in the researches made by the Archæological Society. The greater part bear representations of war chariots; some, however, have figures of warriors on horseback, or of *hoplitai* on foot. The most interesting particular, however, is a large vase in form of a *kalpe*, with two handles, 0·32 mètre in height. This peculiar object, extraneous to Attic art, is believed to be of foreign origin, and may be possibly booty taken by the Athenians from the Persians. It is of reddish colour with black bands around the middle, and remnants of decoration in the style of Mycenæ. It was full of burnt bones, and was found in the centre of the *tumulus*, whence it is supposed that it may have contained the bones of one of the Athenian generals, as Callimachos or Stesilaos. The rest of the heroes were burnt in a common pile, made on the level of interment, with trunks of trees, the charred remains of which have been found on the sand.

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Recent additions to the Central Museum of Athens comprise, besides the vases from Eretria just mentioned, the sarcophagus found at Patras sculptured with the hunt of the Caledonian boar; the statues found at Rhannus, with their inscribed pedestals; antiquities found at the Athenian Olympeum, amongst which is a head of a *Mænas* crowned with ivy, of good style, and a statuette of the three-headed Hecate, with traces of red colour; a bronze statuette of Aphrodite, discovered on the east side of the Acropolis,

and representing the goddess nude in the act of throwing a sandal with her left hand at an invisible Eros; and the products of the French excavations at Thespiæ, consisting of fragments of a sarcophagus representing the labours of Hercules.

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In one of the coal-stores of the Palace of Justice at Seville there has recently been discovered an important specimen of old pottery, a picture formed of splendid polychrome tiles on a yellow ground. Dating from the time of Philip II., this picture bears an escutcheon of the arms of Spain, with a beautiful design in renaissance style of foliage and flowers. It has been surmised that this interesting work formerly ornamented the grand staircase of the Palace of Justice.



Discovery of an Ionic Temple at Locri.

BY DR. F. HALBHERR.



IN 1879, the French archæologist, the late François Lenormant, and still more recently Professor Petersen, director of the German Archæological Institute at Rome, drew the attention of the Italian Government to some Grecian ruins at Gerace Marina in Lower Italy. It has now been found that an ancient temple stood on a raised platform a few yards above the level of the sea, at the distance of about half a kilomètre from the shore, and Dr. Orsi, director of the excavations, was soon able to determine its character and size. Without being exactly orientated, the chief front looked over the vast expanse of the blue Ionian Sea, while the rear looked upon the smiling hills, on the slopes of which stood terraced the ancient city of Locri. At the very outset of the excavations, however, it was discovered that this temple was not the aboriginal one, but had been built on the ruins of a primitive temple of still more ancient construction and date, of which the plan and part of the foundations have, during last year, now been brought to light.

This original or archaic temple was orientated somewhat differently from the later structure, and had its front turned towards the entrance of the ancient harbour, with which, rather than with the city, it would seem to have been in relation. Too little of it, however, now remains to reveal its style. It was 35·30 mètres long, by 17·30 broad, and while originally it seems to have consisted only of a simple *templum in antis*, it received later on various modifications and enlargement by means of a simple *peristylum* on the long sides, and a double row of columns at the short ends. Some fragments of columns of white limestone, about 0·70 mètre in diameter, which may have belonged to it, were discovered during the course of the late excavations. Between the *parastades* or *antæ*, however, Professor Petersen thinks that the columns were of wood. The interior consisted of a *pronaos* and of a *sekos*, to which would seem to have been added as a first enlargement, before the construction of the *peristylum*, a small *opisthodomos*. Within the *cell*, and upon the line of its axis, Dr. Orsi discovered two large square bases, which may have been the bases of the statue of the divinity, and of the altar dedicated to its service. One stone was in the centre, another at the far end.

This primitive temple, which probably dates from the first colonization of Locri, viz., from about the middle of the seventh century B.C., whether it was burnt, as would appear from some traces of fire that are still visible, or whether it fell to ruins, owing to the bad foundation, was replaced about the end of the fifth century, or the beginning of the fourth century, B.C. by a new temple in the Ionic style, and of more imposing size and form. Judging from the remains now made bare, it would appear to have possessed an ample *cella* of 7·90 by 19·75 mètres, within the interior the same two bases for the statue and altar as in the more ancient *cella*, a *pronaos* of 5·50 mètres, an *opisthodomos* of 3·80 mètres, and a large *peristylum* of 42 columns raised upon a *stereobates*, having a length of 43·70 mètres, and about 18 mètres in width. It was a regular *hexastyle* temple, and formed an edifice of the first order of its kind, being

larger than the temple of Phigalia, the temple of Ægina, and even that of Minerva Polias in Athens.

What revealed at first sight the character of the style was the fragment of an Ionic column observed by Professor Petersen on his first visit to Locri. But the present works were no sooner undertaken than they brought to light other fragments of columns, capitals, and ornaments belonging to the *anthemion*, both of the columns and of the *parastades*, thus giving an idea of the appearance the building must have presented from an architectural point of view. The temple was thus seen to bear a great resemblance in style and ornamentation especially with the *Heraion* of Samos, then with the temple of Apollo in Naucratis (of Milesian origin), and in general with the more ancient Ionic style which prevailed in the cities of Asia Minor. The ornaments of the *anthemia*, consisting of palmettes and flowers of the *lotus* alternating with one another, still retain traces of polychrome painting. The columns would seem more or less (the difference is owing to their belonging to the front or to the sides) to have had a diameter of about 1.08 or 1.02 mètres and had each twenty-four flutings. Their height may be calculated, together with the capitals, at about 9.50 mètres. No trace of any *architrave* or of the frieze could be found, and thus it was impossible to make any reconstruction of the upper portion of the building—a study of some importance in the eyes of scholars.

Many fragments of the large tiles of the roof, some of limestone, others of terra-cotta, were found at the same time, and had evi-

Two Kalypteres



Three Tiles

dently been fixed to the wooden rafters by means of iron nails, one of these latter having also been found. On some of these tiles were found the only traces of writing that came to light during the excavations, but they consist simply of isolated Greek letters, of archaic form, which served as signs of enumeration for the convenience

and direction of the workmen employed. The *kalypteres*, which were placed over the joints to prevent the passage of water, were of terra-cotta.

Two particulars of great interest were observed in the construction of this temple of Locri—one regards the unit of measure used by the architect of the temple, the other the singular way in which its foundations were laid. Dr. Doerpfeld, director of the German Archæological Institute at Athens, in the visit he paid during the progress of the excavations at the invitation of Professor Petersen, on calculating the respective distances of the pillars of the *peristylum*, found that the unit or standard of measurement used in the construction was a metric fraction equal to 0.528, or only 3 millimètres more than the Samian cubit, which, according to Herodotus, was equal to the royal cubit of Egypt. The above measure is repeated exactly nine times in the whole length, enters exactly nine times into the length of the *pteron*, eighteen times into the width of the *cella*, thirty-six times into that of the whole temple, and eighty-six times into its length. If to these results we add the observations of Professor Petersen on the intimate relations existing between Samos and Locri, and the other points of resemblance between the Ionic temples of both these places, it would seem at least very probable (in spite of the small and inexplicable difference between the two measures) that the more recent temple was really built according to the Samian cubit for standard. As regards the foundations, we may notice that in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus there is a pointed resemblance with the newly-discovered temple of Locri. At the bottom of all the trenches, where the foundations had to be laid, were here found thick layers of clay, which varied according to the greater or lesser weight of the superstructure they had to bear. The object of these beds of clay (which is of a very pure and solid nature) was evidently designed to give strength to the foundations, and to preserve them from the action of damp, and especially from the infiltration of corrosive sea-salt. For the same reason, according to the testimony of Pliny, under the foundations of the famous *Artemision* of Ephesus, and by the

advice of the architect, the Samian Theodoros, as the soil was naturally marshy, a stratum of beaten and compressed ashes was first laid, and on this a stratum of some other material specially designed for the purpose, as was verified in the excavations conducted at Ephesus by Mr. Wood.

To the size and magnificence the temple at Locri would correspond the sculptured decorations of its fronts, of which accordingly some remarkable remains were found, although not in great number, immediately before the western façade. Here at a depth of a little over a foot from the surface, and about 4 feet distance from the second step of the temple, was found a splendid group of sculpture, which had evidently occupied a conspicuous position. It is of Parian marble, and represents a strong horse in full course, supporting the fine figure of a beautiful naked youth, who seems to be slipping off its back, as though in the act of alighting on the ground.



Both horse and horseman are held or poised, so to say, in the air by a bearded Triton, having the breast of a man and the tail of a dolphin or fish. The maximum height of this group (it can now be seen carefully put together in the National Museum at Naples) is 1.17 mètres, and its length 1.40 mètres. Of another group of statuary of about the

same dimensions, which would seem to have formed in the decoration of the façade a pendant to the former, numerous fragments were disinterred in the course of the excavations. In the middle field between the two, or in the centre of the *tympañum*, there probably stood a single figure, representing the divinity to whom the temple was dedicated, which Professor Petersen suspects to have been no other than the headless and much mutilated statue of a woman, which was found on the spot before the Italian Government undertook the recent excavations, the result of which it has been our endeavour to describe. The whole scene would seem to be the representation of a myth intimately connected with the foundation of Italic Locri. In the war which the Epizephyrian Locrians waged against their neighbours, the citizens of Croton, the former sent to ask aid of Sparta. But the Spartans, instead of sending troops to their assistance, gave for answer to the envoys that they should seek help from Castor and Pollux. The envoys hereupon betook themselves to the temple, and offered sacrifices and prayers to the Dioscuri, begging them to accompany them on their journey homewards, and preparing for that purpose a kind of sacred place in the ship. When, therefore, the Locrians were engaged with the enemy, near the river Sagra, on a sudden the Dioscuri appeared at the head of their army, in the form of two youths of lofty stature, clothed in purple garments, and seated on snow-white chargers, and the battle ended in a splendid victory. In consequence of this miraculous apparition, two altars were erected in honour of the heavenly saviours of Locri. The two groups of statuary—the one fortunately whole, the other only in fragments—described above, would, according to both Professor Petersen and Dr. Orsi, represent the two Dioscuri, who, on reaching the end of their voyage across the sea, are on the point of alighting from horseback, when about to first set foot on Locrian ground. The sea passage is appropriately represented by the introduction of the Triton, the monster of the deep, who is seen supporting in mid-air the galloping steed, in order to save both horse and rider from being submerged in the waves. As for the *technique* of the piece, it has parallels in

several known figures on vases and coins of both Magna Græcia and Sicily.

These excavations, extending over the two working seasons of 1890, which have been so ably conducted by the Italian Inspector of Museums, Il Cavaliere Dr. Orsi, have yielded neither coins nor inscriptions, so that we are ignorant to what Greek divinity the temple was really dedicated. But as ancient records speak of a very celebrated temple of Persephone at Locri in Magna Græcia, this circumstance, when taken together with the fact that we have here revealed to us the remains of a temple remarkable for its size and splendour, probably the largest the city possessed, would incline us to believe that the Locrian temple now discovered belonged to that important deity of the underworld, represented, as Professor Petersen thinks, by the female statue found on the spot some years ago. However, it must be admitted that literary records, so far as they are known to us, present some little difficulty, which militates against this decision.

While a full account of the excavations of the Ionic temple at Locri is in course of preparation, Dr. Paolo Orsi has already given a preliminary account of his labours in the Government publication called *Notizie degli Scavi*, and Professor Petersen in the official *Mittheilungen* of the famous Bunsen Istituto Germanico at Rome.



New Light on the Execution of Charles I. from Contemporary Sources.

BY W. G. THORPE, F.S.A.



UIET antiquarian research receives a decided fillip, when, in a field worked for centuries, new and hitherto overlooked facts of the highest value unexpectedly come to light. Still more, when it turns out that those facts were published by an eye-witness, at the time, in a shape especially intended to attract attention, and have almost ever since lain open to all comers in the British Museum Library.

Blind, indeed, were the eyes, and deaf the ears, of those who turned over these two much-rubbed copies; and even more still of those who issued the photolithograph, published by Guggenheim, at Oxford, in 1882, itself catalogued on the same page. The Bunyan Warrant lay hid beneath a mass of papers; but these were in the open day with thousands of keen-eyed scholars and students daily handling the catalogues. They even went the other way—such an authority as Mr. Palgrave, writing to the *Times* last May 10, that “there was no help from any contemporary account.”

For its subject was the Execution of Charles I., a question declared by Lord Beaconsfield to be endless. Only last May a controversy in the *Times* as to the position in which the King received the fatal stroke left the question in the editor's opinion just where it found it. Yet this pamphlet decided it, and gave some new and touching details of the catastrophe into the bargain.

It is 8vo, 16 pp., printed in red ink to resemble blood—its title, “*The Bloody Court, or the Fatal Tribunal*,” printed for “G. Horton, and published by a Rural Pen for general satisfaction.” It dates itself to a nicety; it speaks of the publication of the King's Booke (*Eikon Basilike*); mentions the death of the Duke of Hamilton, March 9, 1648-9, and concludes with a jubilant burst over the Declaration of Lilburne, Overton, Prince, and Walwin, against Cromwell, March 27, 1649, and their imprisonment in the Tower. His words are (last paragraph, p. 16) “Cromwell *now* calls them Divels.” It does not mention Lilburne's famous libel, published the following June 18, nor his acquittal for high treason in October—matters for far greater exultation had he known them. Hence, the book must have been written some two months only after the fatal 30th of January. I am indebted to Mr. Rivington, F.S.A., for the fact that G. Horton was printing in London at that time. Who was the author is not so clear; his name may conceal an anagram, but that he was an eye-witness throughout of the trial, where he stood “neer” the King; the mournful procession across St. James's Park; the King's sad parting with his two children—“it would have drawn the tears out of a

rocke heart to have seen this parting"—the awful moment when the King's devotions, after receiving the Sacrament, were broken in upon, "as if to disturb him," by the sudden message that "the houre-glass was turned, and he had but that one houre more to live," of the calm dignity with which it was received, of the procession through the Banqueting House, of the composure with which the King (previously warned, it is true) viewed his own coffin and the mechanical appliances ready in case of the resistance which he at one time contemplated (confirming the Venetian Ambassador's statement quoted by Lord Carnarvon in the *Times* of May 12 last); and that he witnessed the closing scene from within the ring of soldiers which surrounded that fatal scaffold are points without doubt. Fatal scaffold, indeed! first erected for a wrestling show, at the costly rejoicings for the marriage of the King's daughter to the Prince of Orange, which continued in full swing during that week throughout which Strafford awaited death, vainly importuning the weak master, for whom he had sacrificed everything, to refuse his assent to the Bill of Attainder. History is but the record of retribution. That scaffold was to end the King's own days; that marriage, which cost £200,000 of our money, was to bring into life the destroyer of his dynasty.

To be a little more precise in tracing our author. As he complains (p. 4, l. 8) that the King had no servant of his own to attend him—he might have been one of the suite. He was a friend of the housekeeper at St. James's; he was a gentleman of good address, for shopkeepers were civil to him. He tells us (p. 6, paragraph 3) that as a result of a prophecy of "Lilly the Sorcerer," that if the head of the King's staff fell off, his head would follow suit. Measures were taken to bring that little matter to come off. That he stood "neer" the King and trembled with "feer" lest the soldiers should murder him in Westminster Hall; he saw the guard open "the bar where they put the King," witnessed the soldiers blowing tobacco ("which he could not endure") in the King's face, saw his farewell to his children, tells us the number of the guard—500 in front, 500 behind, with 30 partizans on each side—was present at

the King's last communion, and the journey to the block, attentively marking the sufferer's countenance, and noting down his words. He tells us further (p. 13, last paragraph) that the King had doubts whether he should not refuse to submit to the punishment—a contingency thereupon provided for by mechanical appliances standing ready on the scaffold in case of need. Though not on the scaffold itself, he stood within the ring of soldiers, heard the King's speech, saw him come to the fatal block, and there *lay down* (thus settling all controversy on that point).

He heard a cry from the people, which nobody else seems to have done, and spent the last hour of the mournful day in going into "thousands of shops" and interviewing the "weeping" tradesfolk. Here, perhaps, we have a little exaggeration, our friend having gifts in vituperation, of which he gives ample proofs. He does not notice the funeral, a proof that it was conducted with that decency and respect which Mr. Everett Green demonstrates from the State Papers. With the fact that he had at command the printing press of G. Horton, a freeman of the Stationers' Company of only two years' standing, our author leaves us. He was a pressman in his way, and tells us that *Eikon Basilike* had been translated into many languages. There were, in fact, three French, two Dutch, one German, and one Latin versions printed up to September, 1649, but after this none. Professor Gardner informs me that printers published what they pleased up to, and even after, the execution.

But he clears up for us another fact, the reason for the delay in the King's death. Removed at ten o'clock to Whitehall, the moment when he was to suffer was withheld from the King, and for a curious reason—the officials did not know it themselves! The ruling powers had little to gain by replacing a monarch, defeated, and in their power, by a successor, free, young, and at that time the hope of many a gallant heart, unless an Act were previously passed to make the proclamation of such successor high treason. Such a Bill had been settled by a committee, was brought in on the very morning of the fatal day, read twice, and ordered to be engrossed. It runs seven folios, and would, perhaps, take

an hour to do this. In the afternoon it was read a third time and passed, its proclamation forthwith at the Royal Exchange ordered, and the posts held back till the following morning, so that it might be printed and sent off into the country. This done, the hour could be and was fixed. One can hardly read even now without emotion the passages which set out that the King, who had that day to die, was then living. It is impossible to keep out of sight in regard of it the attainder of Strafford, which by a stroke of the King's pen destroyed the most faithful servant he ever had.

But now, to quote our author's own words, "The King, resolving that doubt which he had in him, whether he had best refuse to submit to the punishment . . . resolved to lay down his life without struggling. With much devotion, joy, and spiritual liveliness, he was observed (as if by an eye-witness) to receive the Sacrament, after which there was a sudden message came unto him, as if on purpose to disturb him, that he must speedily prepare himself, for the Glass was turned, and he had but that hour more to live, which message was as an Arrow shot through the heart of the Bishop and the rest that loved the King. Whereupon the King said to the Bishop: 'My Lord, do not you pity me? Well, after one hour is expired, I shall pity you and all the People in my Kingdom.'

"As he came through the Banqueting-House, there they had placed his Coffin in his Eye, purposely to disturb him, and strike him with Terror.

"When he came on the Scaffold and saw the Block, the Pullies and the Devises, which were made to bring him as an Oxe to the Slaughter, and so take him to the Block, in case he refused to lay down his Royal Neck thereon. He lifted up his Eyes towards Heaven, and said: 'I am a Sinner, and willing to submit myself to the punishing Hand of God, but not to the unjust sentence of Man.' And he then prepared for the Closing Scene with that placid Courage, apparently inseparable from it in those days, and which his Judges were themselves to exhibit when the turn of the Wheel came, and with it their own Doom." To quote again: "After his Speech, he called for his Nightcap,

and putting it on, prepared himself to Suffer (no doubt to prevent his long flowing hair from turning the Axe Edge), as to which we knew before he was nervous.

"The Sun shined that morning very clear, without interruption, until the King came to the Fatal Block and lay down (p. 14, paragraph 5), and then at that instant a dark thick Cloud covered the face of the Sun, which for a time so continued, that a Gentlewoman standing by me to behold this Dreadful Tragedy cried out, 'Look, look! Sir, the Sun is Ashamed and hideth his face, as loathing to see this Horrid Murder.' Immediately upon her words the Fatal blow was given."

The gentlewoman was probably the house-keeper at St. James's, who is before mentioned as sympathizing with the King, but having influence with the soldiers.

One hardly likes to leave the pamphlet without questioning it still more closely as to who was its author, whose own description, "A Rural Pen," seems to court inquiry. The name-spelling is that of the celebrated Quaker, and there is all but positive proof that it was his father, Sir William Penn, a Commonwealth Vice-Admiral, second only to Blake for dash and enterprise, but with such strong Royalist leanings that Clarendon tells us he subsequently offered to deliver over the whole fleet bodily to Charles II., a proposal only declined because the future monarch had neither money, stores, nor a harbour in which to receive it. Every salient point squares with this theory.

Thus the author abhors Cromwell and Ireton as "Sons of Perdition." Now, Cromwell had sent the Vice-Admiral to the Tower on the previous April 14 for suspected complicity in the Inchiquin conspiracy, and had confiscated his Irish estate, so sore a grievance to Penn that he would not serve in the fleet which was to win Jamaica for us until compensation was made. The parties did not get on together, and nothing but the Protector's sinking private dislike in view of Penn's skill and seamanship had restored him to his command in the navy. Here, then, is reason for the author's animosity frequently repeated.

Again, the author is a leading man on the councils of the Presbyterians; he knows the pressure they put on Fairfax to employ the

army to intervene and spare the King's life. He relates what Professor Gardner calls an apocryphal story as to Fairfax calling on Cromwell for this purpose, and being detained by the latter in prayer for two hours, while he was sending Ireton to force the sentence through the Court, so as to be able on his return to say "Too late." He speaks of assurance given to other intercessors that the King would only formally mount the scaffold, to be reprieved on the grant of concessions; and he tells us that on the eve of the execution most of the Presbyterian congregations met, and even continued all night to pray for the King's life. Now, Sir William Penn was of the strictest sect of the Presbyterians, had married a Dutch lady of that persuasion, and was educating the future founder of Pennsylvania in the most rigorous form of that faith. Further, the author was an officer known to and popular with the soldiers, and ostensibly at least on their side.

For at such a crisis no other man could possibly have done any one of the following acts, without the guard-house resulting, viz. :

1. Frequent St. James's Palace during the three days of the King's detention there.

2. Witness the King's parting with his children, and take down his words.

3. Interview the housekeeper as to the King's personal conduct.

4. Join the dismal procession through the park to Whitehall.

5. Enter the Banqueting House with the King, and be present when the dread summons came; observe his demeanour, and record his words.

6. Walk by the King's side through the Banqueting House, and note his features when he saw the coffin and scaffold.

7. Though not with the King's friends on the scaffold, be allowed to stand, with the housekeeper aforesaid, inside the square of soldiers round the scaffold.

8. He was evidently known to Col. Joyce, the commander, whom he commends for humanity to the King.

With a man whose name was known to the army, thus, "Pen hath sent in 4 more prizes into Dover," these things were possible, but to very few else. Was he not also second in command of the fleet, which but five weeks before had given in its adhesion to the Govern-

ment? One last link must suffice. On the last hour of that doleful day he passes thousands of shops where people were weeping. This could only be through the city. So he went in the direction the wise men came from, either to his official house at Tower Hill, or he took horse, an exercise in which, though a sailor, we know he greatly delighted, and rode back to wife and child at his home at Wanstead, the thought of which, with its sunny champaign and shady forest glades, might have been in his mind when the old sailor half revealed his identity as a "Rural Pen," and not as a "Sea Dogg of England."



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

NO. I.—BRIGHTON.



HAVING received your instructions to draw up a general report on the archaeological exhibits in the Brighton Museum and their arrangement, I have paid several visits to the collection that belongs to this important town. It is arranged, together with the Free Library, in a portion of the Pavilion buildings, the entrance to which is in Church Street. It is open free daily, and up to a late hour on certain evenings of the week. At my first visit I inquired for the curator, and also on another occasion. I was anxious to inspect one or two objects that were in cases, especially those in a low or gloomy position; and I also desired information with regard to various unlabelled articles, but I was not successful in finding the custodian. An old official was courteous to me, and was sure he could tell me all I wanted to know. My inquiries began at the entrance. In the passage stands a pillory with no card nor other information affixed. I was told it was "the old Brighton pillory that used to stand in the market-place." On my remarking as to its extraordinary preservation, the amended information was that it was a model of the old one, the original Brighton pillory that

used to be there having decayed away within his (the official's) memory. Looking at it closer, I remarked that it was singularly like the old pillory at Rye (which, by-the-by, was engraved in a late issue of the *Antiquary*). "Ah," said my informant, "now I come to think of it, you're about right; that's just what it is—it is a model of the Rye pillory, and was made for this museum after an exhibition a few years ago." "Then," I added, "perhaps there never was an old one at Brighton that crumbled away." "Maybe you're right; perhaps there wasn't," was the reply.

My thirst for information was not yet satisfied. At the foot of the pillory stood rather a good example of an old iron muniment or record chest, apparently of sixteenth or early seventeenth century date. I asked to have the lid raised that I might see the lock. "I could get the keys," was the reply, "but it would be no use; them boys will fill the holes with bits of gravel and muck." The thirst for exceptional knowledge was now quenched, and I sought no further for exclusive information. I had gone, somewhat flushed with the importance of my mission, and had written on my card with some pride, "Representative of the *Antiquary*," but on second thoughts it occurred to me that it would be more useful to simply examine the museum as an ordinary visitor without seeking any unusual privileges. I therefore beg to give a faithful record of the general impression that I gathered from my several visits.

The whole of the museum collection is contained "in eight rooms and two galleries," so say the Brighton handbooks; but it is only with three rooms, not well lighted, on the ground floor that your representative had any special concern. Elsewhere there are geological and zoological collections on which no opinion is pronounced. Nor are the three rooms, opening out of the other, which purport to contain the archæological part of the collection, strictly confined to that purpose. In one of them, for instance, is the Holmes collection of Wealden fossils, which was purchased by the Brighton Corporation in 1887; and there are also bones of various extinct animals, presented by the British Museum. The following are

my notes with regard to that which pertains to man from the earliest prehistoric days and the Roman occupation, down to the age of spinning-wheels, teapots, and John Wesley.

Of the Drift period of the Palæolithic age, there are a variety of rough flint implements from the valley of the Somme, presented by Dr. Evans, F.R.S. There are also, of the same period, a few English flint implements from river beds, found at Mildenhall, Brown-down, Stubbington, Brighton, etc., the gift of the Rev. Canon Greenwell.

Of the Cave period of the Palæolithic age, there is a small case of breccia, flint knives, flakes, and chips, with various bones and bone implements from the Dordogne caves, presented by the trustees of the Christy College.

The most locally interesting part of the collection of the Neolithic age is an assortment of polished and unpolished celts, scrapers, arrow-heads, etc., from different places in Sussex, such as Aldrington, Hastings, Lancing, Portslade, Lindfield, Cissbury, Findon, and Worthing. In the same case are flint flakes and charcoal from the Black Burg tumulus, which was opened in 1872, under the superintendence of General Pitt-Rivers, at the time of the meeting of the British Association at Brighton. An adjoining case contains celts, dagger, lance, arrow-heads, scrapers, and various flake and core forms, chiefly from the eastern counties. In the next case are sundry forms of Neolithic stone implements from various parts of Ireland, and from India, United States of America, Mexico, and St. Vincent, as well as some fine cores and flakes from Pressigny, the gift of Mr. Franks, C.B. A useful reminder of the frailty of mortal wisdom is appended to this case in the shape of some modern forgeries, together with a photograph of that clever old rascal, "Flint Jack," working with his hammer at his evil trade.

The manufactory of flint implements that was at one time evidently the trade of Cissbury yields two interesting cases of broken or unfinished celts, as well as core-forms, blocks, and hammer-stones, the gift of Mr. E. H. Willett. In another part of the same room are several cases of well-fashioned white celts, fragments of pottery, charcoal,

and pyrites, together with picks, drills, shovels, and other implements, made from the antlers of the red deer, and from the shoulder-blades of *bos longifrons*, all from the Cissbury Pits, and presented by Mr. Willett. There is also a small interesting collection of Neolithic and later ages, consisting of flints, bone implements, potsherds, etc., also from Cissbury, given by Mr. Park Harrison in 1877.

But far the most noteworthy part of the Neolithic collection in this museum is the remarkably fine and varied Scandinavian series, numbering no less than 150 examples, and consisting of axes, ground and perforated, axes and chisels partly ground, and finely-wrought knives, daggers, and lance-heads, many of much beauty. This was the valuable gift of Mr. Henry Willett, F.G.S., and is well displayed.

There are in the lower part of one of the cases in the first archæological room the upper stone of a hand quern or mill, another broken upper stone, a small perfect specimen of the upper stone fitting into the circular sunken groove of the lower one, and another circular stone that looks like a quern stone; but as nine-tenths of this last object is concealed by the sheet of paper detailing the name and address of the donor, it is difficult, in the bad light and on the floor, to make anything of it. It will scarcely be credited that this dusty concealing sheet of letter-paper bears date January, 1884.

The Bronze age is represented by a small but good collection of swords, palstaves, flat axes, socketed celts, and spear-head, presented by Mr. Henry Willett, F.G.S. To the same period belong a large flat axe from Central India, and a small bell, the gift of Mr. Franks, C.B.

The Iron age is but poorly represented. There are an axe, two or three spears, and large lance-head, found at Hastings, and another lance-head, found in a gravel-pit at Haverill, Essex, in 1808; but a dagger in this case is surely of a later period, and an imperfect spur looks like a forgery.

A flat table-case, standing by itself, contains a collection of Third brass Roman coins, selected from a find of July, 1879, near Eastbourne, and presented by the Duke of Devonshire. They number 149 specimens, one not

labelled, and extend from Publius Licinus Valerianus to Tetricus Cæsar.

Roman pottery is represented in a central case by a good example of Samian ware (ivy-leaf pattern) from Pudding Pan Rock; by Samian ware and a unique small vase in raised black and white figures from Portslade; by two or three small clay lamps, found in different parts of England; by several vases and small bits of mosaic from Italy; by various urns, urn fragments, and portions of Samian ware from Preston, near Brighton; and by a tile from Silchester, with the impression of an animal's foot. We are inclined to think that some of the urns in the central case, as well as in the large pottery case against the wall, marked Roman or Romano-British, are thus marked in error. At the bottom of this latter case are some dark-coloured vessels, including a wine-funnel, and other remains, from the Romano-British cemetery at Hardham, presented by Professor Boyd Dawkins. (See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, vol. xvi.)

In one of the smaller cases in the second room is the mould of a Roman potter's mark, a mould for casting coin from Bridgewater, a variety of bronze fragments, armlets, chains, part of a gorget, etc., as well as three pinless fibulæ, and other small votive articles in bronze.

There are a few Anglo-Saxon beads, and other small relics from the fen country, in one of the cases. One or two of the urns or jars assigned to the Roman occupation are most likely of this period.

Against the south wall of the second room is a collection of European Arms and Armour, comprising "a fluted suit of armour, reign of Elizabeth," which is surely a model; a suit of engraved armour from the castle of Staremburg, Bavaria, "inscription, 'Joyfully on the hazard of good fortune,' with the arms of Burgundy, 1561;" two horse-bits, reign of Elizabeth, one a very good specimen; champfrein armour for protecting the head of a horse, probably of sixteenth century; a pair of steel stirrups, reign of Henry VIII.; two great double-handed swords, with raguly blades, "sixteenth century" (?); globose breastplate, reign of Henry VII.; two linestocks, Charles I.; suit of armour, marked Charles I., but probably earlier; suit of

armour, Oliver Cromwell, but here again there seems doubt; French cuirasses and swords from Waterloo. But the most interesting objects on this wall are two cross-bows. One is a hunting cross-bow or latch, with the stock beautifully inlaid in ivory, but hung far too high for inspection, and said to be "reign of Henry VI.," which is clearly an error; the other is a steel cross-bow or prodd for shooting bullets, of the time of Charles II.

In a case below are a variety of weapons, of which the following may be named as good, adopting in each case the description and date given on the labels: Sword-breaker, Henry VIII. (the teeth give way to receive a blade struck against them, and close over it, so that by a slight motion of the wrist it can be broken); curious powder-flask of the French infantry, 1580; German powder-flask of the time of Philip and Mary; hand-gun or revolver of the time of Henry VIII.; double-barrelled brass blunderbuss, with hinged bayonet (the card is carefully arranged so as to cover the maker's name, which begins "Thom"); and a sword said to have belonged to Oliver Cromwell, the pommel and guard of which are wrought in steel.

There is a small but well-arranged collection of gun-flints, which yields information as to the mode of their manufacture.

In the second room, mounted on a square card, are a great variety of small iron and bronze objects found on the Cheshire shore; buckles, rings, knives, hooks, etc., ranging in date from the eleventh to the fifteenth century.

There are a variety of glazed earthenware ewers, found in a kiln at Horsham, Sussex, by Captain Honeywood, date of find not given. They are probably of thirteenth or fourteenth century date.

There are a few mediæval encaustic tiles, several of them being the well-known double-bird pattern from Glastonbury Abbey; while other fragments have been carried here from St. Cross, Winchester, and from Beaulieu Abbey.

A small fifteenth-century gilded group of seven figures, representing the marriage of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, the gift

of Mr. Willett, stands under a modern canopy. Near it is a renaissance panel of clearly foreign execution, the subject of which is the sacrifice of Abraham. In the upper part are two coats of arms.

In the gloomy lower part of one of the cases of the first room is a very good example of the old punishment of the jugs, here labelled "neck-chain," from Perth Castle, Scotland, with chain and padlock complete. We think it is the best specimen of this method of forcible retention extant. In another case is a small model of an iron brank for a scold, and in another two varieties of the thumbscrew. On the top of a high case is a great man-trap. Near to it is a black jack, and also an immense horn lantern, which has probably some local history attached to it; but it is far too high up to be reached, and is apparently unlabelled.

We were glad to notice several examples of old Sussex firebacks of the seventeenth century, two of them bearing the respective dates of 1683 and 1697. There is also an oak mould for one of these interesting specimens of ornamental domestic ironwork. On the top of a high case are two spinning-wheels, apparently of last century, very dirty, and falling to pieces.

In a small case in the first room is a collection of Sussex tokens, lent by Mr. J. H. Daniels. The earliest of these traders' tokens of the Sussex towns date from 1652. They are about seventy-five in number. Here, again, the principle of confusion is introduced, for mingled with them, and lettered in precisely the same way on the label-cards, are various modern medals, down even to a cheap brass medal of that eyesore of modern Brighton—the clock-tower of Willing the advertiser!

The electrotype models of remarkable ancient coins, ranging from B.C. 700 to A.D. 217, presented by the trustees of the British Museum, are instructive, and well worthy of display.

There are not as many personal relics, real or apocryphal, as are to be found in some provincial museums. The most remarkable has a case to itself in the second room, and is "the hat worn by President Bradshaw, time of Charles I., from Merton College." It is a

dilapidated black felt hat, of the kind now generally affected by clergymen. A small tortoiseshell snuffbox formerly belonged to Admiral Lord Collingwood. A pair of brown leather gloves, with handsomely-embroidered gauntlets, are labelled "Shakespearean relics"; but we fancy for no better reason than that they are of Elizabethan date. A straggling lock of long brown hair claims to be from the head of Edward IV., who was buried at Windsor in 1483. When was this tomb ransacked? If this is the prey of some unholy body-snatcher, it is surely the duty of a deputation of the Brighton Corporation to undertake a penitential pilgrimage to Windsor for the restoration of the purloined lock. But perhaps, as the Pavilion was once royal property, it is considered a suitable depository for such fragments of royalty. A pathetic royal relic of much later date is close to it. It is a plate of plated silver, like a shallow soup-plate, presented by Mr. Ashbury. On the back is this inscription: "This plate, sunk deeper for his convenience, was used by his Majesty King George III. from the period when he became blind until his death at Windsor Castle on January 29, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age. Let it be carefully preserved in grateful respect to his memory.—J. B." For whom do the initials "J. B." stand?

No English museum would consider itself respectable without at least one mummy from the land of the Pharaohs. Accordingly, we find in Room K: "The Mummy of Egyptian Princess from Thebes, presented by J. G. Dodson, Esq., M.P." In another case is a ghastly unrolled male mummy from Thebes, presented by Lord Francis Cecil. The central ornaments of an Egyptian case, arranged on three white painted tiers, like a prolonged wedding-cake, are three detached mummified human heads; and arranged among other ornaments are human feet and hands, whilst one finger is honoured by being placed in a neat little bottle all to itself.

Your commissioner rather yearned for cremation at this sight; and it was some relief to turn to mummy cats, embalmed ibis, and to some tidy little baby crocodiles that had been similarly preserved. This Egyptian

case has, however, some good things. There is a sandstone tablet from Thebes, figuring the sacred ram called Roheni, which typified Amen, god of Thebes, feeding off an altar. It is probably the only representation of this ram as a living animal. It is of the XVIII. Dynasty. There is also a larger well-incised tablet of Khemhotep and his wife Nebtshed, invocations to Osiris and Chem, god of Koptos—XII. Dynasty, *circa* 3000 B.C. Both these tablets were presented by Mr. J. Ashbury. There are also numerous Ushabti, or small figures of the deceased that were deposited in the tombs, of glazed ware, and a larger and rare one of sycamore wood. In the same case are some scarab amulets, blue bead necklaces, small bronzes, painted wood figures, etc.

But the ghastliness of the Egyptian remnants of human life pale into insignificance before the squatting naked mummy from Peru, propped up in the case of honour in this room. It is a singularly creepy-looking object, as, with a few tufts of ragged hair still cleaving to the skull, it leers at you in a most life-like attitude, with a single tooth of the lower jaw projecting from the leathern lips. The most practical use to which mummies are now put (as they are no longer allowed to be exported as a substitute for guano) is in the construction of "mummy paint," a queer kind of brown used by our artists, and admittedly constructed of ground Egyptians. We should dearly like to pass this part of the Brighton collection through the mill. It would be a more decent use to make of these once soul-filled bodies than to leave them thus publicly exposed in their sinewy ugliness to frighten children, to excite the coarse jeers of the careless, and to instruct no one by a hair's breadth of useful knowledge.

There is a large assortment of pottery and earthenware figures, dug up in the cemetery of Tarros, on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, presented by Mr. White, M.P.

The foreign exhibits include spears and clubs from New Britain and the Solomon Islands; Carib implements, made from the conch-shell, from Barbadoes; carved paddles from Otaheite; a variety of African implements, presented by the late Bishop Hannington and others, from the west coast of Africa

and from Cape Colony; stone axes from New Zealand and Australia; New Zealand paddles; spears, clubs, and masks from New Guinea; bowls, implements, arms, and sleeping-stools from Fiji; masks from New Hanover; arrows from British Guiana; boomerangs, clubs, and shields from Australia; South Sea clubs and spears; a good variety of Malay and Dyak weapons in cases; bows from the Andaman Islands; and poisoned arrows from the New Hebrides.

There is a fairly good and varied collection of battle-axes, swords, daggers, chainmail, matchlocks, powder-horns, and bucklers from different parts of India; also swords and other arms from Burmah, Japan, and China; and Mexican and Peruvian pottery, as well as other early relics from those countries.

Examples of Chinese wood carving, a bronze joss, idols and other articles of jade, Burmese bronzes, etc., etc., are almost, if not quite, modern, and, though possessing some ethnological signification, have no archæological value.

The large Lecture Room upstairs contains the Willett Collection of English Ceramic Ware, illustrative of the habits and customs of the people. This is, I believe, the largest collection of its kind extant, and possesses a good deal of instructive interest. How long it has been under process of arrangement I know not, but there were no tokens of stir or work about it. It is carried down to a recent date, and includes figures pertaining to the Tichborne trial, as well as to the Egyptian hero, Gordon. Parts of the collection are apparently finally arranged, but are so poorly done that it might be as well if they were all marked, as is done with several cases, 'Unarranged.' Some small, picturesque, and excellent examples of old Staffordshire coloured figures have got luggage labels as large as themselves tied round their necks or feet with thick string, which have been apparently bought at one of the book-stalls of the First Lord of the Treasury. As one of my visits was paid on the Wesley centenary, my attention was specially directed to the Wesley commemorative ware, bearing his portrait, accomplished with varying degrees of success or unintentional caricature. Some of his portraits are on religious teapots, bearing such inappropriate texts as: "The sting of death is sin;" but others are

on obviously bacchanalian vessels. I remember well a jovial-looking two-quart pot on a Derbyshire farm-house mantelshelf that bore Wesley's face on one side, and the injunction "Drink a bout" on the other.

The Brighton Museum, so far as archæology is concerned, is an uneven and fitful collection, as all, except those on the largest scale, are bound to be. Local antiquities do not find so much attention as they deserve; a little more care, energy, and watchfulness on the part of the committee might materially mend this deficiency. If any criticism is to be admitted into these reviews of provincial museums, it is impossible to avoid saying plainly that the arrangement and labelling of the exhibits is, on the whole, singularly poor and defective, and reflects much discredit on a town of the size and importance of Brighton. It wants a thorough overhauling and rearrangement by some competent person or persons. It is really rather a shame to mislead the less informed rate-payers, who have unusual evening facilities for visiting the collections, in the way they are at present served. Some of the cases seemed arranged for the first of April; and we could imagine the curator listening to folk spelling out the labels, as was several times done in our presence, with a dry chuckle. For instance, one of the clearest written of the far too sparse and faded labels tells the reader that the case is: "Archæological Department, Mediæval Reliques;" and yet in that case, close to the label, is a carved Kaffir knife, a Chinese calendar, some jade idols, and other foreign exhibits of no particular age—in short, that case contains only a single possible mediæval relic, and that is a doubtful common-place rusty key, said to have been dug up at Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire. In another place the under-any-circumstance foolish label, "Catholic Relics," again refers the inquirer to Oriental curios.

Brighton may indeed be proud of the Willett family. Without their gifts and loans the archæology of the town's museum would be somewhat poor and trivial. In recognition of the worth and extent of, at all events, the Willett part of the collections, the whole should be thoroughly overhauled and scientifically arranged.

ROACH LE SCHONIX.

Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 163, vol. xxiii.)

To The Rev^d M^r Dring at the Rev^d
M^r Wilters in Hull.



[York postmark.]
CARLISLE still holds out & tis expected the Duke's Cannon would begin to fire on Fryday morning. The Duke sent to Newcastle last Wednesday for some sea Captains who understand to manage great Guns & for all their matrosses; Some Cohorns, powder, &c. the Store & Ammunition were sent away in two Hours Time & the Capt^{ns} Matrosses &c. will follow them.

York Post Office 28th Dec^r 1 o'clock.

D^r S^r. The post waits & this all the news we hear save that the main Body of the Rebels make tow^{ds} Stirling. Some Acc^{ts} say that the Duke hang'd up four men sent from the Castle who had been Deserters from Cope's Army—and that in Return the Gov^r had fir'd part of the Town—But its not much rely'd upon.

I am D^r S^r y^r most obed^t Serv^t
Jerom Dring.

Cap^{tn} Hamilton who is prisoner & comes here to morrow is reco^mended by the Duke to be very well us'd & has made Discoveries.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Ralph Peacock's Merchant in Hull.

[York postmark.]
26 Dec^r. About 3 or 400 Rebels as they are supposed still keep possession of Carlisle & fire away almost Incessantly. The Duke's Army has this Evening only with the help of the B—p Coach horses & the whole Country besides got 6 pieces of Cannon ready for the Battery & are to begin to play tomorrow morning. from Scotland its s^d the Rebels are bending there course towards Stirling where it is hop'd they will be repuls'd.

York 28 Dec^r 1745.

Rev^d Sir. Your kind favour of the 27th I rec^ded for w^{ch} I return you my humble thanks

the above is the most material peice of news I can meet with it came to Chancellor Waugh I wish I could send you better accounts. but I hope it will not be long before we see the bright side of the Cloud that's a charming account in the Gazette that the Peace is concluded between the Empress of Germany the King of Prussia & Elector of Saxony. I went to Fulforth yesterday to see M^r Taylor who was much better than he had been. he seemed pretty chearfull but he looks worse than ever I see him he has bought a Chariot and a pair of Horses, so he will sell his Saddle Horse; George is to drive and he designs to hire a Boy. The Chariot is an old one for w^{ch} he gave £13 but repairs & painting will cost 7£ more. the Horses he has bought of Bond. He presented his service to my master & you as also M^{rs} Taylor I will either go again with Gervaic[e] as you desire or send Anthony tomorrow. Your Sister is better in her cold. Miss Nisbett & M^{rs} Nevile are both very well they all join in tenders of their Duty & Services to my master & you. William Robinson has paid his Mich^s rent. next Thursday I shall go to Normanby. I was at M^r Drings this afternoon who has sent you an abstract (of such news he mett) by the extraordinary Post to save w^{ch} he writ in a hurry. M^{rs} Dring he says recovers. by yesterdays post I rec^ded a letter for you it is frank'd so I have altered the direction & forwards it by this post hopes it will come safe. I shall be glad to hear my masters health & posture of affairs wo^d permitt us the Honour of his Company I beg you'l present my duty to my Master.

I am S^r Y^r most hble. Serv^t
Thruscross Topham.

To The Rev^{end} M^r Dring att the R[ev^d
M^r] Wilters in Hull. [York postmark.]

By a letter from Wallis dated Moorhouse 4 miles N. of Carlisle 25th Dec^r 1745 12 o'clock, among many immaterial Things he says that just then a man who had been at work at Stanwick's Bank assures him that the Town play'd very severely upon 'em for 2 or 3 Hours without doing any Harm & all acc^{ts} agree they have done no Injury wth their Guns except wounding a few men & killing a single Grenadier. That the Skirmish at Clifton was much to the Honour of the

english Bravery, for the men with great fairness forc'd the Highlanders many of them Sword in Hand & he says the Highland Rear was compos'd of pick'd men. Four or 5 of Cope's men were hang'd yesterday in full view of the Castle for Example's Sake. The Rebels Artillery is mostly in Carlisle. Only 3 Pieces & those small ones were taken wth them. The Rebels (as he just then heard) had begun to fire the Suburbs. By an^r Letter from him (w^{ch} is also come by this Post) dated Blackel 27th Dec^r 1745 ½ past 5 Evening, he says the Duke has found great difficulty in bringing the Country People to work that he was almost inclin'd to use Severities to them. That 6 Guns of 18 Pounders were ready to be mounted at Newtown, ab^t ½ mile from the Castle. The Intrenchm^{ts} are few; he had but seen 2 or 3 & those of no great Length; one secures the Bridge over Eden & an^r a little North of Newtown where the main Battery is to be erected. He thinks their Balls are thrown too high for as he was riding to Rickerby a village pretty much expos'd to Carlisle a Ball whistled over his Head w^{ch} occasion'd his Inquiry at Rickerby . . . had been the Effect of their Batteries: he was answered nothing at all & that not one Ball had touch'd below the first Story. He thinks had not their Gunners been bad they must have dislodg'd our men both at Stanwick & Newtown. The Mortars & Cohorns being near the Place it was intended to throw shells at the same time the Batteries play. The Duke was on the 26th at Stanwick viewing the Town & Castle w^{ch} he had not long left before the Rebels began to fire upon the Church; whence it is conjectur'd they had some notion of the Prince's being there. The Rebels never offer'd to surrender Prisoners of war. The Duke sent a Person to acquaint 'em of his approach & at the same time demanded the Surrender of the Place at Discretion; they answer'd that they sho^d pay no Respect to a verbal Message, to w^{ch} answer will be given but from the mouths of our Guns.

He believes the Rebels will find no Quarter & from their Behaviour they seem sufficiently apprehensive of it. All the people that join'd them in Lancashire are said to be in the Town. In the same Letter from Penrith 28th Dec^r 1745 6 o'clock Evening he says ab^t 8

this morning the Duke's Battery beginning to play he rode to Newtown & staid there till 3 that afternoon. At First the Fire from the Town considerably exceeded ours, owing perhaps to the smallness of their pieces in Proportion to the Duke's; but before 12 they fail'd prodigiously some of their Guns being dismounted. General Bligh said in his Hearing he saw one fly from the Battery & others declare that 3 Guns of the 4 Gun Battery were absolutely silenced. He was near enough to observe several Balls strike the wall & likewise to discover a small Breach w^{ch} the soldiers who love to Magnifie assert to be 7 yards wide. The Soldiers are all in good Spirits & have only lost one Gunner; not an^r man wounded. The (the Rebels) beat to Arms betwixt 11 & 12 for above half an Hour & great noise of Tongues was distinctly heard from the Town where I stood. Some few small Shells were thrown into the Town & before noon tomorrow its expected the Town will be fir'd from the Bomb Batteries at the Foot of the B[rid]ge or opposite to the 8 Gun Battery of the Castle w^{ch} faces Stanwick. He design'd to be in Trenches the 29th before nine. Geo. Thompson writes from a Village two miles from Carlisle that they expected to take the City by Storm on Sunday—that the Rebels have left great Part of their Baggage & the Pretender's Equipage behind them. He says they have kill'd & taken 170 with the Loss of 6 Dragoons kill'd and 17 wounded. Honeywood wounded & one Ranger kill'd.

From Newcastle Dec^r 29th The main Body of the Rebels last Thursday at Glasgow. L^d Drummond had not made any attempts at Stirling or the Parts above. He is summoning the Country round him to pay some 50^l & so on to 300^l a man & declares his Intentions for putting all Persons under Arms from 16 to 60. The Fears of the Inhabitants of Edinburgh are now a little dispers'd by the arrival of 2000 regular Forces & 1200 Militia who with the Citizens are determin'd to defend the Place till the Arrival of Wade's Army, the greatest Part whereof will be there in 6 or 8 days at the furthest. The Dutch Troops remain at Durham till Transports come to Shields to carry them back; their masters (whom I hope will be De-Witted)

are intimidated by french Threats & therefore their Troops are not to fight ag^t an ally of France.

York 30th Dec^r 1745.

D^r S^r
[Rem^r of letter gone but in handwriting of M^r Jerom Dring.]

[Broadside.] A Letter from the Messenger, receiv'd by Wednesday's Post. Near Blakel, 30th December, 1745.

Sir. Yesterday morning the Cannonading was carried slowly on against Carlisle, for want of Ball; but before Two in the afternoon more Shot coming in, the Fire was, not long after, renew'd as warmly as before. I was at the Batteries from Twelve till near Night, observing the Success of our Guns which seem'd, as far as I can judge, to be tolerably good; tho' what was generally taken for a Breach the Day before, was only a reflected Light from one of the Buttresses. The two Batteries of the Rebels on the West Wall were totally dismounted on Saturday, & renew'd the same Night with Earth, &c. from whence they play'd a little Yesterday, but with less effect than before, having only wounded one man and endangered two Country Fellows. The West Wall over the Sally port is very much damaged, & some Part of the Top of it (a Breast-Work I suppose) considerably broken. The Castle is of such strength that the Rebels Artillery could never have penetrated it: How long it may be before ours will, the Engineers either do not know or will not declare; and as there appears no reason for concealing it, I am inclin'd to think the former. Last night, to compleat the Ceremony of a Siege, several Bomb-Shells were thrown into the Town from Stanwick, but I have not heard to what Purpose: They can't fail, I think, of answering a very good one at least; I mean they must of course so torment the Besieged that the Town can't hold out long. We have great Reason to believe them sufficiently tir'd already, for last Night one of the Mayor's Serjeants came to the Duke's Quarters with Offer of the Surrender of the Town, allowing the Rebels the Privileges of French Prisoners.

This Mark of their Submission shews us to what Extremities they must be drove, to

beg for Life & Banishment together. Nevertheless it is generally said, his Royal Highness will not hearken to any Terms. I am [not] certain he has refus'd but I know he order'd the Messenger to be pinion'd, & sent to the Guard, and [kept] seperately from another Prisoner, taken the Night [before] with two Letters about him for his Royal Highness the contents not known. This last man says he is Farrer's Servant. I had almost forgot to mention [that o]ne or more of the Rebels last Fires against his Royal Highness's Battery was (in military Terms) blank Pow[der]; that is without Ball. This gives us great Joy, as [it] will you, for it strongly argues a Failure of their Ammunition.

Blackell near the Duke's Quarters, 2 o'clock Afternoon.

P.S. The Rebels offer to capitulate, and the Duke is now, as I suppose, in Council, considering what's to be done. Their White Flag has appear'd all this Day, and only two Platoons been fir'd from the King's Guns. D^r Salkeld, assure yourselves, is now in the Town, and has been so for a considerable Time; and one Townly a French Officer, with Sir John Hall.

This is all we know at present. I think we shall have Carlisle for a New Year's Gift.

Another receiv'd by an Express on Tuesday, but wrote after the former.

Near Blakel, 30th Dec: 20 Minutes after Five, Evening.

Sir. The Rebels have surrender'd at Discretion. This Night the King's Guards are to be in Possession of the Castle and Citadel. To-morrow I shall make it my Business to get as exact an Account of their Numbers, &c as possible, & return to York with all Expedition. P.S. The Mayor of Carlisle is in Custody, by the Duke's Orders.

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[York postmark.] To the Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Ralph Peacock's Merchant in Hull.

York 30 Dec^r 1745.

Rev^d Sir. I am favoured with your kind letter of the 29th I was in hopes that this

day's post would have brought us news that Carlisle had surrend^{red} but we have no such Acco^{ns} as yet tho it's generally thought that the Duke is in possession of it before this. last Saturday morning that Batterys began to play upon the Town & Castle and the Rebels fired very briskly till noon when they ceased having had severall Cannons dismounted and a breach made of Seven yards. We had one man killed & 3 or 4 wounded but the loss of the Rebels is not known. The Duke hanged 3 of Cope's men & will grant no terms to those in Carlisle. His Army is so situated that it's impossible for any to escape. The main body of the Rebels got 5000 £ contribution at Dumfrize and for all that they comitted the most abominable outrages. They are marching for Glasgow. Its said Stirling bridge is blown up. four Rigements is detach^t from Marshall Wade's Army for Edinburgh, so I hope they will be yet mett before they cross the Firth. The Marshall is going for London & the Comand of the forces at Newcastle is under Gen^{ls} Hush, Mordaunt and Hawley. Yesterday in the Afternoon 63 men & 9 women were brought prisoners to our Castle guarded by Capt. Cholmley's Company of Soldiers belonging to the North ryding. I never saw such a sight in my life before. they were all except Capt. Hamilton & D^r Wilson of Askrig poor shabby miserable wretches, most of them without shoes stockings or breecks some had hay & straw Bands tyed about them to cover their nakedness. it was a shocking sight & upon any other occason would have moved the utmost compassion. surely this will work a reformation amongst the disaffected when they see what Companions they must have to carry on their vile designs. I sent Anthony to Fulforth with my Masters & your Service to M^r and M^{rs} Taylor he is much better & goes out in a Chariot every day he says his disorder was for want of exercise I'll go & see him shortly he has given up his lodgings. I hope your Sister's cold is going of M^{rs} Dring Miss Nisbitt & M^{rs} Nevile desires their due complements to my Master & yourself & I also desire you would present my duty to my Master shall be glad to hear the pain at his Stomach is removed & that he is quite well I am Rev^d Sir Y^r most h^{ble} Serv^t

Thruscross Topham.

Stone Markings: Handprints and Footprints.

By MARGARET STOKES.

ON the occasion of a late visit to the monastery of Bobio in the Apennines, founded by the Irish missionary Columbanus, in the sixth century, I was taken to see a rock on the summit of a mountain called La Spanna, near the cave to which the saint is said to have



FIG. 1.

retired for prayer and meditation. The impression of the saint's left hand is still shown upon the face of this rock, which stands at the boundary of the Province of Pavia. (See Fig. 1.)

The healing power of the patron's hand is believed by the peasantry of the surrounding country to linger still in this hollow marking, and many sufferers climbing to this spot have found relief from laying their hand within its

palm. Handprints of saintly or divine beings are not so often found as footprints, and therefore I looked at this stone marking with peculiar interest. (See Fig. 2.)

In the mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, as we learn from Curzon's *Monasteries of the Levant*, p. 182, there is a stone called Hadjrel Sakhara, and on it are shown the prints of the angel Gabriel's fingers, who brought it from heaven.



FIG. 2.

In Mexico the hand of Quetzalcoatl is imprinted in the solid rock.

The veneration for footprints, and all the curious stories connected with it that have arisen in Christian mythology, are evidently to be reckoned amongst the traces of paganism in primitive Christianity lingering on still in the minds of our peasantry. Mr. Tylor* has some interesting remarks on the myths which have been applied to fancied resemblances in inanimate objects to the human form, and the myths of footprints

stamped into the rock by gods or mighty men are not the least curious of this class, not only from the power of imagination required to see footprints in mere round or long cavities, but also from the unanimity with which Egyptians, Greeks, Brahmins, Buddhists, Christians, and Moslems have adopted them as relics, each from their own point of view. And the same writer adds afterwards,* "For all we know, the whole mass of the Old-World footprint-myths may have had but a single origin, and have travelled from one people to another. The story is found, too, in the Pacific Islands, for in Samoa two hollow places, nearly 6 feet long, in a rock, are shown as the footprints of Tiitii, where he stood when he pushed the heavens up from the earth."† "In North America, at the edge of the great Pipestone Quarry, where the Great Spirit stood when the blood of the buffaloes he was devouring ran down upon the stone and turned it red, there his footsteps are to be seen deeply marked in the rock, in the form of a track of a great bird."‡ While Mexican eyes could discern in the solid rock at Ilaneparths the mark of hand and foot left by the mighty Quetzalcoatl.§

There are three kinds of prints in the rock which may have served as a foundation for such tales as these. In many parts of the world there are fossil footprints of birds and beasts, many of huge size. The North-American Indians, also, whose attention is specially alive to the footprints of men and animals, very often carve them on rocks, sometimes with figures of the animals to which they belong. Again, Anderson (*Lake Ngami*, p. 327) speaks of a rock in South Africa in which the tracks of all the different animals indigenous to the country are distinctly visible. This is probably another such sculptured rock. Thirdly, there are such mere shapeless holes as those to which most, or all, of the Old-World myths seem to be attached.

The typical case is the sacred footprint of Ceylon, which is a cavity in the rock 5 feet in length by 2½ feet in breadth, shaped to re-

* *Ibid.*, p. 116.

† Rev. G. Turner, *Nineteen Years in Polynesia*, p. 246. Lond., 1861.

‡ Catlin, vol. ii., p. 165, etc.

§ Southey, *Hist. of Brazil*, vol. i., sup., p. xx. Lond., 1822.

* Tylor, *Early Hist. of Mankind*, p. 115.

semble a human foot. At one end it presents a straight line, on which the five toes are artificially formed by several tolerably thick, narrow crevices, filled with mortar, and about 8 or 9 inches in length, which jut inwards, the great toe being on the right or east side, and thus indicating that it is a representation of the left foot. The heel is narrowed and rounded off. To the Brahmin it is the footstep of Siva; to the Buddhists, of the great founder of his religion, Gautama Buddha; and to the Moslem it is the spot where Adam stood when he was driven from Paradise. Here, according to the Mohammedan belief, our common father passed many years in expiatory exile before his reunion with Eve on Mount Arapath, which overhangs Mecca. The veneration with which the majestic mountain called Adam's Peak has been regarded for ages probably took its rise among the natives of Ceylon, whom the sublilities of Nature, awaking in them the instinct of worship, impelled to do homage to the mountains and the sun. Under the influence of such feelings the aspect of this solitary alp towering above the loftiest ranges of the hills, and often shrouded in storms and thunder-clouds, was calculated to convert awe into adoration.

The pilgrimage to the "Holy Footstep" is well described in the following passage from the *Voyage of the Novara* (vol. i., p. 411): "By 6 p.m., we at length reached the summit, and were rewarded with a panoramic view of indescribable magnificence. The mists were almost entirely dispersed, and in the clear, calm evening light, the eye wandered at pleasure over the vast, almost limitless, panorama at our feet, as far as the sea, barely visible in the gray distance. . . . The followers of three religions,—Buddhists, Brahmins, and Mohametans—stand face to face with each other on this space of barely a few steps, in order to bow before these visible emblems, in sincere devotion to the invisible Deity. The highest surface, which is nearly level, is of an irregular oval form, and is about 60 or 70 feet in length, by from 36 to 40 feet in breadth, and is inclosed within a wall 5 feet in height. . . . In the middle of this enclosure stands a block of rock some 10 or 11 feet high, which on the extreme top has a depression, the divine *Sri-pada*, or Holy

Footstep. The adoration consists chiefly of offerings of flowers, which are brought up hither and presented with innumerable genuflections, invocations, and exclamations of 'Sadoo,' which corresponds to the Christian Amen."

Camoens (in *Lusiades*, x., fol. 183) refers to these footsteps in the following verse as translated by Captain Burton:

See in Ceylon that Peak so stark, so gaunt,
Shooting high o'er the clouds, or mocking sight;
The native peoples hold it Sacrosancta
For the famed Stone where print of foot is pight.*

Moor notices the existence of the impressions of a pair of feet cut upon a flat stone about many Hindoo temples, and the tradition is that they commemorated Suatí, marking the place whence the widow stepped from earth upon the funeral-pile or into the gate of heaven.

It is possible that the veneration for footsteps in Ireland existed in pre-Christian times in this island, for, according to Spenser, the old inauguration stones, some of which appear to date from a very early period, bore such marks upon them. The passage occurs in this writer's "View of the State of Ireland," p. 11, where the ceremonies and rites of the Irish in the election of a chief are discussed:

"They are to place him that shalbe their Captaine, upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill: In some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first Captaines foot, whereon hee standing, receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the countrey inviolable, and to deliver up the succession peaceably to his Tanist, and then hath a wand delivered unto him by some whose proper office that is: after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himselfe round, thrice forward, and thrice backward." . . . The Tanist "setteth but one foot upon the stone, and receiveth the like oath that the Captaine did."

We come now to the introduction of this curious custom into Christian art. In those early text-books for mural painters such as

* Olha em Ceilão, que o monte se alevanta
Tanto, que as nuvens passa, ou a vista engana;
Os naturaes o tem por cousa santa
Pela pedra onde está a pégada humana.

the *Mirror of Human Salvation*, the impression of Christ's footprints on the Mount of Olives invariably occurs as a prescribed subject for treatment in the series illustrating our Lord's Passion. When Christ ascended it was held that the prints of His sacred feet remained upon the rock on which He was last seen to stand. "A similar form of relic worship," writes Mr. King, "manifests itself in the very metropolis of Christianity; for the prints of Christ's feet on a slab of basalt, a paving-stone of the Via Appia, have been worshipped from time immemorial in the church of *Domine quo Vadis*, built over the consecrated spot. The legend is as follows: When, after the burning of Rome, Nero accused the Christians of having fired the city, they besought St. Peter to save himself by flight, which he at length consented to do. He departed by the Appian Way, and when about two miles from the city he met the figure of the Saviour. Peter exclaimed, 'Domine quo vadis?'—'Lord, where goest thou?' Christ replied, sorrowing, 'I go to Rome to be crucified a second time.' And Peter, understanding the implied rebuke, returned to Rome to die for his Lord.

It is related of St. Thomas, as mentioned above, that he not only travelled very far into the East, but that he even penetrated to America, and left his footprints in the rock on the shore of Bahia as a record of his journeyings.*

Stanley, in his *Hist. Mem. of Canterbury*, p. 13, describes St. Augustine landing at Ebbes Fleet "that he might remain safe on that side the broad river, till he knew the mind of the king." The rock was long preserved on which he set foot, and which was supposed to have received the impression of his footmark. In later times it became an object of pilgrimage, and a little chapel was built over it; though it was afterwards called the Foot-mark of St. Mildred, and the rock, even till the beginning of the last century, was called "St. Mildred's Rock." The footsteps of St. Audry were long shown on the rock called Colbert's Bed, to which this saint fled for security from her husband after she had become a nun.

The latest myths of this kind that appear

* Bahia Hunda, Island of Cuba, west of Havana, West India Islands.

to exist in these islands are those of John Wesley and George IV. John Wesley was born at Epworth, and on one or more occasions he preached from his father's tombstone, a flat slab in Epworth Churchyard. In this slab are two holes, not much like feet, which were believed to be the marks of his feet, which had miraculously impressed themselves on the stone.

We have found two instances of this veneration for footprints in Ireland. On the island of Inismurray the imprint of a

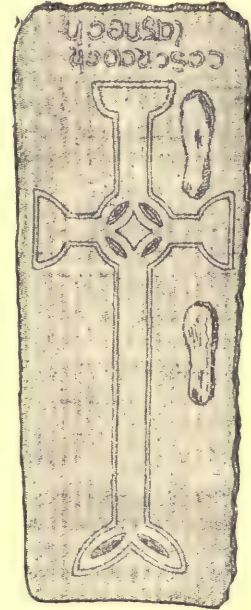


FIG 3.

child's foot may be seen on the right hand of the entrance to the station called Trahanee. The legend is as follows: A poor woman carrying her load of kelp along the seashore of Inismurray suddenly beheld a lady of divine beauty and majesty holding a radiant child by the hand, who stood on a slab of rock at her feet. The woman, terrified by the vision, dropped her load and fled to a neighbouring cottage, where she told what she had seen. On returning to the spot followed by a number of the islanders, they found that the lady and the child had vanished; but the mark of the child's foot-

print remains on the flagstone to the present day.

The other instance is that of an inscribed tombstone in the churchyard of St. Caimin's Church, Iniscaltra, or Holy Island, Lough Derg. (See Fig. 3.) It was discovered by Sir Thomas Deane in the excavations of the churchyard of St. Caimin's Church on Iniscaltra, when carrying on the works for the preservation of national monuments and ecclesiastical buildings under the Commission of Public Works in the year 1878-79, and was since that date stolen by a party of American tourists. This stone is adorned with an Irish cross, and bears the name "Cosgraoch Lagnech," with the prints of two footsteps deeply indented in the stone. A stone is said to have been preserved to a late date at Lismore, on which the head of the infant Cathaldus (afterwards Bishop of Taranto in Italy) left its impress, the child having fallen on this stone at the moment of its birth. A similar story is told of the Irish St. Sillan (Silao), who died on pilgrimage at Lucca in the sixth century.



Richard Thornden, the Second Bishop of Dover.

BY REV. CANON SCOTT ROBERTSON.

(Continued from p. 174.)

WHEN King Henry VIII. died, on January 28, 1546-47, Dr. Richard Thornden was Suffragan-bishop of Dover; First Prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral; Rector of Bishopsbourne (then worth £35 19s. 2d. per ann.), of Wrotham (£50 8s.), of Great Chart (£24 18s. 6d.); and Vicar of Lydd (£55 12s.). He enjoyed also until his death a pension of £10 per annum, from the revenues of Christ Church Priory, Canterbury.

During the reign of Edward VI. we hear scarcely anything respecting Dr. Thornden, save that he acquired the vicarage of Tenterden, in addition to his other benefices. The exact date of his institution to

Tenterden (which was in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury) is not upon record. He was holding that vicarage in 1550 and in 1555; but he gave it up in, or soon after, 1555. Mr. William Darrel, another member of the Cathedral Chapter, held the benefice of Tenterden in 1556, and resigned it in the August of that year.

Possibly a clue to the quietude and inactivity of Dr. Thornden during the life of Edward VI. may be gathered from the action taken by this Bishop of Dover, as soon as the young King was dead.

Edward died on July 6, 1553, and Bishop Thornden immediately despatched to the late King's sister, Queen Mary, a message signifying that he was ready and willing to sing the Mass and Requiem at the burial of her royal brother, either before the Queen, or at St. Paul's, or at any place she might appoint. As the Bishop of Dover was very little known outside Kent, this offer to sing Mass was universally attributed to Archbishop Cranmer. It was commonly reported that the Archbishop had offered to sing Mass at Canterbury Cathedral. So calumnious a rumour greatly grieved Cranmer. He quickly traced the report to its true source. Then in his righteous indignation the Primate wrote that, so far as he was himself concerned, there was not an atom of truth in the rumour. He declared in writing, "it was not I that did set up the Mass at Canterbury, but it was a false, flattering, lying, and dissembling monk" (Dr. Thornden). The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Nicholas Wotton, was then abroad, serving as ambassador from the English Court, so that the vice-dean, Bishop Richard Thornden, was practically supreme in Canterbury Cathedral at that juncture.

The Primate's description of Thornden as "a false, flattering, lying, and dissembling monk" was certainly deserved by this Bishop of Dover. Another contemporary (who was either Bishop Scorey, or Thomas Becon) thus depicts Bishop Thornden: "A man having neither wit, learning, nor honesty, yet his wit is very ready, for he preacheth as well *extempore* as at a year's warning; so learnedly that no man can tell what he chiefly intendeth, or goeth about to prove, so aptly that a gross of points is not sufficient to tie his sermon together."

The frequent absence abroad, as a diplomatist, of Dr. Wotton (Dean both of Canterbury and of York) gave to Bishop Thornden at this period a prominence and power which otherwise he could not have attained. When Cranmer was attainted, the fruits of his See were sequestered, and the duties of the Archbishop devolved officially upon the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, as they always do when that See is vacant. In the name of the Dean and Chapter were issued commissions for the exercise of jurisdiction in several dioceses, which had been vacated by the resignation of some bishops and by the death of others. Commissions were also issued by the Dean and Chapter for the consecration of bishops, and for the examination of married clergymen and of heretics.

While Thornden, as vice-dean, actively representing and aiding Dean Wotton, was practically directing the affairs of the Primatial See, he did all he could to win the favour of Cardinal Pole, who was coming to England as the Pope's legate. Thornden's old friend, Thomas Goldwell, formerly Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, was Pole's constant companion and his most trusted agent. In reply to Queen Mary's letters, of October 28, 1553, and January 28, 1553-54, the Cardinal sent Goldwell to England to acquaint her Majesty fully with his mind.

With great difficulty Thornden, through Goldwell's influence, made his peace with Cardinal Pole. The Cardinal reposed the greatest confidence in Nicholas Harpsfield, who, on April 2, 1554, was by Queen Mary appointed Archdeacon of Canterbury. He invested Harpsfield with great power, granting to him such a faculty of absolution that he could authorize other priests to absolve and reconcile those who had failed in their allegiance to the Pope. To Thornden the Cardinal was loath to grant any favour or privilege. He had received accurate information respecting him. Pole argued that Thornden had agreed with all the evil proceedings of late in England, as well against the sacrament of the altar, and the supreme authority of Christ's Vicar upon earth, as in the use of the Edwardian Communion Book, and the marriage of priests. Thornden had also, he said, conferred orders upon base, unlearned, and evil-disposed persons, by

reason whereof they had taken upon them to preach, and had done much harm in Kent. So that men reported of him that if there should hereafter be any new mutation, Thornden would be as ready to change again as any other.

Goldwell, however, staunchly pleaded for him, and Thornden wrote to the Legate very humble and submissive letters. So that, at last, Pole consented to grant him absolution for all that was past, and to endow him with divers faculties that gave him powers second only to those bestowed upon Archdeacon Harpsfield.

The true character of Thornden was immediately manifested. As soon as he was technically and officially reconciled, and had been furnished with these faculties, he at once celebrated Mass in the cathedral in full pontificals, and exercised the right of confirming of children. This conduct brought upon Thornden a speedy reprimand from Cardinal Pole. He caused Goldwell to write from Brussels in June, 1554, that the Cardinal considered an humble and penitent deportment would better become Bishop Thornden. The Legate said that according to the ancient custom of the Church, in such a case, the reconciled penitent should, out of reverence, have abstained entirely for a time from celebrating at the altar.

Meanwhile, and before his official reconciliation, as Vice-dean of Canterbury, Thornden had put himself upon commissions for trying beneficed clergymen who were married. Citations were issued on March 7, 1553-54, in the name of the Dean and Chapter, for the appearance of the Archdeacon of Canterbury (Edmund Cranmer) with certain prebendaries of that cathedral church, some "six preachers," petty canons, and others, who being beneficed clergymen were said to be married. The record of their appearance states that on March 15, 1553-54, some of these clergymen appeared in the cathedral church (*i.e.*, in the chapter house), "before the reverend father in Christ, and Lord, Richard Thornden, Bishop-Suffragan of Dover, Vice-dean of Canterbury, and Henry Harvey, LL.D., Vicar-General. After examining them one by one, Dr. Harvey notified that they must appear before him on the following day. Those who did not

appear had fled from England. Archdeacon Edmund Cranmer was deprived of his archdeaconry (which was at once given by the Queen, *sede vacante*, to Harpsfield), and of his prebend in the cathedral, which Robert Colens, or Collins, obtained. This Collins was appointed commissary, and during the following twelve or eighteen months he was closely associated with the Bishop of Dover in the examination of those who were accused of holding the opinions of the Reformers.

John Bland, Rector of Adisham, had been seized on December 28, 1553, but being bailed by sufficient sureties was at liberty until the end of February, 1553-54, when he was sent to Canterbury Castle, where he remained until May 18. On that day and on May 21 he was examined before the new Archdeacon Harpsfield and the commissary (the new Prebendary or Canon Collins) in the chapter house of the cathedral. During this examination we hear of Bishop Thornden's library. In one of his replies to Harpsfield he uttered these words, "You said you would borrow my Lord of Dover's library, that I might have what book I wished." Soon after this, the Bishop of Dover obtained possession of John Bland's benefice, and to his many other pluralities added the rectory of Adisham. After long delays, Bland was taken from Canterbury Castle to the chapter house on March 2, 1554-55, to appear before Bishop Richard Thornden, Canon Collins, and Canon John Mylls (who, like Thornden, had been a monk of Christ Church). The justices of the peace "presented" Bland as one strongly suspected of heresy. During the examination of this good man, some instructive facts regarding Bishop Thornden came out. The Bishop said to Bland, "Only that I am one of the judges, I would rise and accuse thee to be a sacramentary, and bring witnesses to prove it; yea, and further, that thou hast called the Mass an abominable idol."

To this, Bland replied: "You, my lord, never heard me say so; but I heard you once say that in your conscience you had abhorred the Mass three years."

The Bishop cried: "Thou liest; I never said so."

Bland replied: "My lord, if they might be heard, I can bring witnesses to prove it, with the day, time, and place."

Later on the Bishop of Dover said: "You have preached many heresies in Adisham, where I am parson now; and therefore you must make answer to them."

On the following Monday the Bishop of Dover declared to Bland: "What needs that? We have enough against you, for you denied to me transubstantiation in the sacrament."

The various sayings throw much light upon the character and opinions of Bishop Richard Thornden.

John Bland was condemned by the Bishop of Dover on June 25, 1555, together with the Rev. John Frankesh, Vicar of Rolvenden; Humphrey Middleton, of Ashford; and Nicholas Sheterden. These four were burned at Canterbury on July 12, 1555, at two stakes, in one fire.

The Bishop likewise condemned six other Kentishmen (W. Coker, W. Hopper, H. Laurence, R. Collier, R. Wright, and W. Stere), who were burned together at Canterbury, at the end of August, 1555, at three stakes. He is said also to have examined and condemned John Newman, who was burned at Saffron Walden on August 31.

Five other Kentish men, condemned by this bishop, were burned together at Canterbury about September 6, 1555. Three more (Webbe, Roper, and Parke), likewise condemned by Richard Thornden, were burned at Canterbury in October or November, 1555.

Had Cardinal Pole been then in England, probably Thornden's power would have been restrained, and fewer good men would have suffered. The Cardinal Legate did not reach England until November 20, 1555. On the following day Archdeacon Harpsfield, with some members of the Canterbury chapter, met Pole at Dover, and dined with him. Probably the Bishop of Dover was among them, but he may not have been. Certainly, when the Cardinal, escorted by 400 gentlemen on horseback, reached Canterbury, he alighted at the house of the archdeacon, not at that of the vice-dean, the Bishop of Dover. Cranmer having been burned at Oxford on March 21, 1555-56, Cardinal Pole was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the following day. Whether Thornden was present we do not know, but he probably was. Certainly his old friend and former

prior, Thomas Goldwell, was at the ceremony, and he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the same year (1556). It is one of the good features of Richard Thornden's career, that he retained throughout all the changes of that eventful period the strong personal regard of Thomas Goldwell.

A month after the Primate's consecration, he commissioned twenty-one gentlemen in Kent to search for and discover heretics, and of these Bishop Thornden was one. Archbishop Pole's appreciation of Thornden's true character is witnessed, however, by the fact that, although he was consecrated Primate in March, 1555-56, he did not grant a suffragan's commission to Richard Thornden until February 27 following—that is, in the year which we call 1557, but which was then reckoned as 1556.

Thus at the visitation of the cathedral which Cardinal Pole held in May, 1556, Richard Thornden, Bishop of Dover, was vice-dean, but he was not then the Primate's official bishop-suffragan. Nevertheless the episcopal vice-dean celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost in full pontificals, wearing a mitre, on May 28, 1556, when Canon Thomas Wood preached from these words: "Vade et vide, si cuncta sint prospera inter pecora, et renuntia mihi" (Gen. xxxvii. 14).

Bishop Thornden held Archbishop Pole's commission as his suffragan for one year only. At the end of February, 1557-58, Thornden was at his benefice of Bishopsbourne, and one Sunday afternoon he was watching his household as they played at bowls, when suddenly he was seized with illness, which tradition calls "a palsy." He was carried to his bed, and soon died.

We do not know the precise day of his death, but we do know that on March 8, 1557-58, Archbishop Pole issued to Thomas Chetham, Bishop of Sidon, a commission to act as his suffragan in succession to Thornden. It is possible that he lived to see March begin, but it is more probable that Bishop Richard Thornden died at the end of February in the year which we call 1558.



Notes on Recent Explorations in Egypt.

By ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 146.)

No. II.—LUXOR.



CONSIDERABLE excavations are in progress in and around the temples here, some hundreds of men and boys being employed in removing the accumulated dust and rubbish which have hitherto covered a considerable portion of the remains, especially of the later work of Rameses II., on the side nearest to Karnak. Already much has been done, and several interesting discoveries have been made, but every day adds to our knowledge of the temple, and there remains much to be done. Unfortunately the work of entirely excavating the whole cannot at present be completed, as the village mosque stands on the north-eastern portion of the Rameses Temple, and not even an appeal to the Khedive has so far overcome the religious scruples of the natives against its removal. Previous excavations at Luxor during the last two years had established the fact that the older portion of the temple was not originally the work of Amenhotep III. of the 18th dynasty, but that it had been founded by Usertesen of the 12th dynasty, and restored or reconstructed by Amenhotep III. Recently another inscription has been discovered, which records the restoration of a portion of the temple by Philip of Macedon, son of Alexander the Great, about B.C. 310.

At the north end of the temple the outside of the Pylon on its western side has now been almost entirely dug out. The seated colossal figure of Rameses on the west of the door is now exposed to its base, upon which are the usual standing figures and the cartouches of the king. The portion of the statue which has been so long buried is much damaged, and this is the case also with most of the work recently uncovered here.

In front of this Colossus, at a distance of 3 or 4 feet, the base of the great obelisk, which formerly stood here (now in Paris), has been discovered, but is not yet cleared. On

its face toward the temple are the remains of three large seated figures. Between the seated Colossus and the standing figure of Rameses, nearer the Nile, the base of a second standing figure of the king has been laid bare; doubtless there were once six of these great statues in front of the Pylon. In the interior of the temple the excavations have resulted in the discovery of several standing and seated figures of Rameses, all headless, and of one fine head of the king in black basalt, nearly perfect, and still retaining traces of colour, red on the face, yellow and red on the urens, etc. The features of the great Pharaoh greatly resemble those of the Colossi in front of the temple at Abu Simbel, and other portraits. Near this head, on the interior face of the south-western wall where it joins the wall of the colonnade of Hor-em-heb, one of the most interesting sculptures of the temple has been found. It represents the exterior elevation of the Pylon, with a procession of princes, lords, priests, and sacrificial cattle approaching from the right (west). The Pylon has the usual tall masts, from which hang triple standards. In front are the two obelisks, the two seated and four standing figures of the king, all in profile. Eighteen sons of the king, each with name and titles, walk in procession; the first the hereditary Prince, the eldest son of his father, bears in his left hand a feather wand, emblem of truth and justice, and a crook, emblem of priesthood. Menepthah (the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus) appears here, as at the Ramesseum on the other side of the Nile, as the thirteenth son of Rameses, but in this case the royal cartouche does not appear to have been added after he came to the throne. He holds in his hands, as do the other younger sons, bunches of papyrus and rods. Behind them, on the western wall of the temple, are twelve cattle of various breeds and sizes, all more or less richly decorated, led to the sacrifice by priests and attendants. One of these cattle bears on the tips of his horns *human hands*, like those represented in an ancient tomb near the Ramesseum. Between the last of the cattle and the doorway opening from the river, the sculptures have been destroyed. Beyond the doorway, north, Rameses worships his favourite god, Amen-Ra. Next the

king and his three favourite sons, with the queen Neferb-Ari (as Hathor), bring offerings to Amen-Ra. These sculptures are fairly perfect, but further north only some traces remain of the daughters of Rameses, with their names and titles, and of other sculptures. Higher on this wall, and on the northern wall of the temple, the king, sometimes accompanied by his queen, offers to various gods. The eastern portion of the temple has not yet been excavated. The fine columns, which have now many of them been exposed for the first time, bear various inscriptions and figures of wives and daughters of the king, including the princess "Bent Anat," well known to readers of "Uarda," whose portrait and cartouche are almost uninjured. On the exterior of the west wall a very curious figure has been unearthed, which has caused much discussion. It represents a man sitting sideways on the wrong side of a horse, both his legs and feet appearing. He seems to be a messenger from the battle-field, which is represented further north, but no inscription appears to account for the peculiar way in which he is riding.

Very good work is being done under the direction of the museum authorities in the older portions of the ruins. The columns of Amenhotep III., the lower portions of which are found to be in a very rotten and unsafe condition, are being strengthened and repaired as soon as excavated, by filling the crevices and holes with Portland cement and masonry. The whole of the work here is to be paid for by the fund raised by the "tourist tax," over £300 having been devoted to Luxor alone. Considerable sums have been devoted also to works at Medinet Abou, Karnak, the Ramesseum, Dayr-el-Bahari, etc., and in several places iron gates have been erected for the better protection of some of the most important tombs, including those of Rameses VI. and IX. at Biban-el-Mouluk, Rekmara, and Necht at Thebes, etc. It is hoped in this way to put a stop to the shameful destruction of the beautiful paintings of these tombs, which have suffered much even in recent years from antiquity hunters, native and foreign. The beautiful little tomb of Necht which, when it was opened out last year, contained a series of paintings almost as bright in colour as when they were painted

some 4,000 years ago, has been scratched and cut about in a shameful manner since I last visited it, though it has been under the care of a so-called guardian all the time. If the scheme which has been proposed of establishing a guarantee fund to be paid by the friends of the guardians, out of which all repairs of damage done to the monuments under their care should be paid for, could be carried out, it would probably work well, and might prevent the destruction of much that is valuable.

NO. III.—KARNAK.

A considerable amount of work has been done at Karnak in removing the rubbish from the interior of the temple of Seti and the Great Pylon, but not very much of interest has yet been found. In the Great Temple pits have been dug round some of the huge columns of the Hypostyle Hall, showing their original height, and it is hoped some day that this magnificent hall may be excavated entirely to its original level. The sphinx avenue leading to the Nile has been excavated, and some perfect criosphinxes (ram-headed) have been unearthed. When the work at Luxor is finished it is intended to remove the "Decanville tramway," now in use there to Karnak, when greater works will be undertaken there. Last year this tramway was of great use in removing the treasures from the Boulac Museum to their new home at Ghizeh. It is at present laid down between the Luxor Temple and the Nile, and by its aid thousands of tons of mud and sand have been carried to the river and tipped on its eastern bank, forming a kind of embankment, which, if it can be retained, will be an immense improvement to the river front.

NO. IV.—MEDINET HABOU.

Last year nearly the whole of the interior of the Great Temple of Rameses III. was cleared out, including the great court, its doorways, and the interior walls covered with bas-reliefs. One of the most interesting recent discoveries is that of a nearly perfect staircase leading from the south-east corner of the Pylon to its top, from which one obtains a beautiful bird's-eye view of the temples, and of the numerous ruins of the plain of Thebes. This year a sum of upwards of £185 has been devoted from the

"tourist tax" to further excavations at Medinet Habou, and the immense mass of rubbish which has been accumulating for thousands of years outside the temple on its southern and western sides is now being removed. Here as elsewhere, where children, boys and girls, are engaged in carrying away the rubbish in baskets balanced on their heads, to be tipped at a safe distance from the ruins, they keep up a continuous chant, the leading child singing any words that may occur to him, the others responding. Thus "Follow, follow me"—"We'll follow you," repeated dozens of times to the same tune. Probably the ancient Egyptians when the temple was built used the same chants, if not quite the same words. No body of men or children seem to be able to work in Egypt without the accompaniment of singing, whether on the river or on shore. M. Grébaud considers the work at Medinet Habou "the most urgent after that at Luxor," and much remains to be done here. At present the sanctuary, and the exterior walls on all sides, are covered with sand and débris, which will take a long time to clear out.

NO. V.—ABU SIMBEL.

Never probably for thousands of years have visitors to Nubia been able to see the magnificent temple of Rameses II. cut in the rock at Abu Simbel, as it may now be seen. Thanks to the recent visit of the Khedive to Upper Egypt and Nubia, much work has been undertaken to free the splendid monuments which he was to visit from accumulated earth and sand; roads have been made and steps cut to make easier the approach to them from the Nile, which have been greatly appreciated by the very numerous tourists who have visited for instance such places as the tombs of the kings at Biban-el-Muluk. In no other place, however, has so much been done in honour of the occasion as at Abu Simbel, where for weeks upwards of 300 men, from the garrison at Wâdi Halfa, were employed in removing the immense heap of sand which had accumulated in and in front of the Great Temple since it was uncovered for the visit of the ex-Empress Eugenie some five-and-twenty years ago. At present, not only is the whole interior of the temple quite free from sand, but the exterior

also has been cleared almost entirely, exposing nearly the whole of the most northerly of the huge seated colossal figure of Rameses, which was formerly nearly half-buried in the sand. The stone platform also, in front of the temple, has been uncovered, and the Speos to the east, called by the Arabs the "Chapel Edwards" (after the energetic secretary of the Exploration Fund), has been quite dug out. One of the most interesting discoveries made during the excavations was the doorway of another chapel, or building, to the west of the great temple. Of this only the upper portion of the doorway is at present visible, and even this will probably soon disappear under the immense heap of almost liquid sand which is ready to flow down upon it from the hillside above. In a pit near the east side of the front two large stone hawks (emblems of Horus, the great god, or of Khousu as he is generally called at Thebes) and a couple of broken crouching lions were discovered. These are at present placed in front of the temple, but I am told that other statues which were found have been removed to Cairo. Considerable traces of colour, red, yellow, etc., remain on some of the sculptures recently excavated, and there can now be no doubt that the whole of this great structure, including the Colossi, was originally painted, though many recent writers have expressed doubt on the subject.

Hôtel Karnak, Luxor.



George Cruikshank.*

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, though certainly not a great artist in the sense in which we speak of the old Masters or their modern successors, has a fair claim to be included in Messrs. Sampson Low and Marston's valuable series of "Great Artists," for he has been truly described as "the most popular

humorist that ever graced the world of art." For nearly eighty years did this genius of wonderful vitality continue to amuse, to instruct, and to influence for good several generations of Englishmen. Born in 1792, by the time he was seven years old George Cruikshank produced creditable results both with pencil and etcher's needle. In 1878 his remains were laid to rest in the crypt of St. Paul's; and but a few months before his death he was still actively engaged as "artist, designer, etcher, and painter"—the fourfold description of his powers that is written on his monument. Mr. Stephens has given a good critical account of Cruikshank's diversified powers and wonderful gifts, and certainly does not err on the side of exuberant eulogy. He has made a happy selection of drawings illustrative of the various phases of the artist's style. Even in his earlier days, when lashing the Regent and the Duke of York for their vicious lives, George Cruikshank observed a modesty and a restraint which earned for him from the pen of Thackeray the remarkable testimony that he "never, in all the exuberance of his frolicsome humour, caused a single painful or guilty blush." A hasty judge, as he glances at some of Cruikshank's work of this period, especially his contributions to *The Scourge*, a now forgotten satirical print of much power, might be tempted to think Thackeray's statement an exaggeration; but when we recollect the exceeding grossness of his predecessors—Rowlandson or Gillray, Kay or Bunbury—the comparative purity of their successor's work is most remarkable. Mr. Stephens has, perhaps, selected the plainest of all Cruikshank's efforts of this date as an example—"Paradise Regained," wherein a variety of nymphs and matrons dance round the Duke of York on his disgraceful re-appointment as Commander-in-Chief. Had this subject been treated by previous popular caricaturists, a modern publisher would hardly dare to reproduce it. The cause of morality in this, as in other respects, owes much to the purer influence of George Cruikshank.

He was singularly happy in his jokes at soldiers (though this was before the days when he himself became a Colonel of Volunteers), laying hold of the popular English feeling that still happily lingers, which is

* *A Memoir of George Cruikshank*, by F. G. Stephens; and an *Essay on the Genius of George Cruikshank*, by W. M. Thackeray. *Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington*. Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 144. Forty-four illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

ready to make fun of military pomp and pretension—a sentiment that is but very rarely reflected in Continental caricatures. How thoroughly English is this picture of the British Grenadiers, with the travesty of their march carried on by the street boys and trumps!

We are glad that Mr. Stephens has drawn special attention to the "Death of Sir John Falstaff"; the speaking pathos of which is inimitable, and which Mr. Cruikshank himself regarded with much simple pride as one of his best achievements. "Falstaff's Death," says Mr. Stephens, "is one of the wisest, as it is one of the tenderest, things man has

admirably given. Best of all is the figure of Bardolph, who stands with his arms folded and shoulders up, labouring as with a sigh he was ashamed to own. Something of the ruffling strut is upon him yet, though over all his air, and evidently filling his besodden soul, are thoughts of what has gone before—clearly the heart-stricken speculation of a novel and intense depression. There, too, is Nym's anxious way; the boy is looking on; upon the wall hangs a portrait of the Prince. I quote this as an example of the thoughtful poetry often to be seen in Mr. Cruikshank's works."

Cruikshank's weird humour revelled in the



BRITISH GRENADIERS.

conceived, or Shakespeare written. That Mr. Cruikshank, feeling all this, should have presented this scene, and not in that miserable manner which makes men of feeling turn from a book illustrated in the modern fashion, but with all his art, heartily, is a fact not to be overlooked in weighing his merits as a designer.

"There is the old man in the bed, his scant unhonoured hairs strewing the pillow, his face not wholly in pain or horror, or a stolid blank, but turned to the light, as he 'babbled o' green fields.' One arm is over the sheets; the feet are stretched down. Mrs Quickly, that fat, vain, but kindly woman, attests his death in the manner we know. The face is

illustrating of such works as Ainsworth's *Tower of London* and *Jack Shepherd*, and he surpassed himself in the creepy etchings of "Peter Schlemihl, or the Shadowless Man." Nor was he, we know, ever so happy in his work as when designing the wild fun of imps and hobgoblins in Grimm's *Popular Stories*. To this category belongs the speaking etching of Giles' Ghost, which was a special favourite of Thackeray's.

For Mr. Stephens' criticisms we are grateful, but in attempting to give a sketch of the life of the artist he has evidently got a task that he but little appreciates, and to which, therefore, he does but little justice. Fortunately for the life of George Cruikshank,

we can turn to the excellent pages of his biography by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. It is too bad, also, of Mr. Stephens to drag his

admires the policy of Mr. Balfour or Mr. John Morley, nobody can wish to have modern Irish politics served up hot time



THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN F. STEPHENS.

own anti-Irish and violent political prejudices into a brief artistic life. When reading these pages, it matters not whether the reader

after time according to Mr. Stephens' fevered palate. The violence of his views obscures in this instance his artistic feeling, and if it

were not for this sentiment we are confident that Mr. Stephens would consider George Cruikshank's Irish designs of 1845 very second-rate stuff. They are not to be compared to his earlier appreciative examples of Irish fun and drollery.

It has been said that Cruikshank was sufficiently conceited to claim that he never wished a line he had ever etched erased. But such was not the case. Between 1870 and 1873, the writer of this notice met the great artist on several occasions at a well-known house in Harley Street. On one

that that same evening four of us proposed to go in our host's brougham to the soirée of the Royal Society. The night was bitterly cold, and snow was falling; the brougham was small for four, and Cruikshank hopped out again just as the door was closing, and insisted, in evening dress and without any overcoat, on riding outside, saying, "I'm the smallest and the hardiest." On arriving at the rooms, after being received by the President (General Sabine, if our memory serves us right), George Cruikshank was almost instantly engaged in dashing off a



GILES' GHOST.

of these occasions the talk at dinner turned upon Mr. Butt's Home Rule scheme, and upon Ireland generally. Old Cruikshank, who, strange to say, had been silent for some little time, suddenly ejaculated: "I've no Irish 'views,' but I met Butt the other day, and I would have given my right hand not to have illustrated Maxwell's *History of the Irish Rebellion*; I am sick and ashamed of it." And this is the work that Mr. Stephens praises with silly rhapsodies! As an instance of George Cruikshank's wonderful vitality, it may be of interest to record

score of his big signatures (each a picture in itself) for sale at a bazaar to satisfy the importunate begging of a young friend. Turning to us, he said, "There, there's not a steadier hand here to-night, notwithstanding my cold drive and that I am just fourscore; and it's all because I'm a teetotaler!"

The best half of this interesting volume is that which reproduces Thackeray's famous essay on the genius of George Cruikshank, which originally appeared in the *Westminster Review* of June, 1840.

F.S.A.



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

At the last meeting of the council of the SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, it was arranged that the annual meeting of 1891 should be held at Crewkerne, in the month of August, and a local committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements. At the same time, Mr. F. T. Elworthy, a member of the council of the Philological Society, was nominated literary secretary and editor, and Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., general secretary and manager of the summer meetings.

The *Royalist* completed its first volume with the issue of the twelfth number on March 16. It is a well-printed small 4to. double-columned magazine, of sixteen pages to each number, and is the official organ of the ORDER OF THE WHITE ROSE. The magazine is deserving of careful attention, because it proves that the Order is not a mere clique of *farceurs*, but is grave and serious in its objects, and because interesting writers write in an interesting way on questions pertaining to legitimate sovereignty, affording picturesque glimpses into the by-paths of history. In these pages it is established, simply in the case of France, and after much labour in the case of Spain, that Don Carlos VII. is the rightful king of both those countries, his son, Don Jaime, being both Prince of Asturias and Dauphin. In like manner, Princess Mary Teresa, wife of the eldest son of the Prince Regent, of Bavaria, is the true Queen of England, if it was not for the "accident" of the Act of Settlement. When room is found for an article that gravely argues in favour of the "complete abolition of that menagerie known as the House of Commons," and affects to believe that England could ever be induced to fling over all representative government, it is a little difficult to realize that we are not dealing with a party *pour rire*. The Stuart calendar, too, given each month, suggesting the connection of January 1 with the death of James III., and of December 31 with the birth of Charles III., and other such like events, cannot fail to elicit a smile from the uninitiated. Nevertheless, the magazine can be appreciated by others than the cream of the legitimate, for some of the brief biographical sketches are well done and original, such as those on Strafford, Cluny Macpherson, and Arabella Stuart; and there are also articles of value on episodes of the 'Fifteen and the 'Forty-Five, and on the death of Charles I. The article on the "Last Days of James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater," in the February number, is written with power and pathos. It has been a pleasant task to study those pages that tell of the religious earnestness and the literary capacity of the extremest Right of English politics. It is not for the *Antiquary* to enter in any way into the political lists, and therefore in the interests of simple historic fact, and not in any way as a covert sneer, we venture

to invite the conductors of the magazine, in the course of their second volume, to draw up tables of the strict legitimacy, or the contrary, of the occupants of European thrones since the Norman Conquest. We believe that this remarkable and noteworthy little journal can be obtained by others than those of the Order of the White Rose. Annual subscription, 6s. 6d., including postage, can be forwarded to 21, Regent's Park Terrace, London, N.W.

The first part of the SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S TRANSACTIONS for 1891, recently issued to members, contains a paper on "The Camps of Shropshire," by the late Mr. H. H. Lines; "The Will (Anglo-Saxon) of Wulfgate, of Donnington," by W. H. Duignan; "Bailiffs' Accounts of Shrewsbury, 1275 to 1277, comprising the building of the Gild Hall," by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater; "The Trained Soldiers of Shropshire, temp. Elizabeth," by William Phillips; and "A List of Ancient Deeds of St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, 1280 to 1498."

The LEICESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY recently held their annual meeting. The report read showed that the society had been able to obtain an undertaking from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, who were proposing to interfere with the old Leicester Castle and mound, that the company would not touch the Jewry wall, nor, if possible, the Roman pavement. It also mentions the papers read during the year, and a number of church restorations and alterations that had taken place in the county.

A meeting of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at the Chapter House, St. Paul's, on April 15, when a paper was read by Mr. F. J. Beckley, B.A., on "The Pagan and Earliest Christian Monuments of Ireland viewed in Connection with their History."

The SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY met on April 7, the president, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, in the chair. Among the members elected at this meeting were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Herschell. A paper was read by J. Pollard on "The Baal and Ashtoreth Altar," discovered at Kanawat, in Syria, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. The Rev. C. J. Ball read a paper in continuation of his researches into the relation of Accadian and Chinese Ideograms. The next meeting of the society will be held at 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, on May 5, at 8 p.m.

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, held on March 25, "The Charlton Spur" and "The Buccleuch Sword," that had been at Hesleyside for some two or three centuries, were exhibited and described by Mr. Charlton, who related the interesting legends and historic facts pertaining to each of them. The tradition attached to the spur is that when the larder was empty a dish was placed on the table, and when the cover was raised if there were nothing on it but the spur, it was a sign that another foray had to be made upon their

neighbours. This tradition was mentioned by Sir Walter Scott and other authors. There are other places where the spur was said to have been used in this way, but not another place except Hesleyside where such a spur existed that had been actually used. The spur exhibited might not be the one that had been always used, very likely they did not confine themselves to one spur; but there was no doubt that the spur seen that night was the one that had been handed down through generations of the Charlton family. With regard to the "Buccleuch Claymore," Mr. Charlton supposed that no sword had been made which had been the cause of so much ill-feeling and bloodshed as this had. It was taken from Sir Walter Scott, laird of Buccleuch, by the Charltons some time in the sixteenth century. The "Buccleuch Claymore" has a blade of 2 feet 11½ inches in length. The greatest thickness is rather more than ½ inch, and the breadth diminishes from 1½ at the hilt to ½ inch at ¾ inch from the point. It bore many marks of having been in active service, and as many as forty-five indentations could be felt along its still sharp edge. The handle was what was known as a basket-hilt, and contained also the original leather guard. The scrollwork of the basket was very fine, and had two fantastic faces chased upon it. The maker's name was on each side of the blade at the hilt, and was that of the celebrated Andrea Ferrara. Mr. Charlton mentioned other interesting relics pertaining to Hesleyside. The "Standard," a glass goblet holding a quart of liquor, attaching to it a legend akin to that of "Eden Hall." An ancient crucifix of copper, a good example of the early enamellers of Limoges. Both the standard and the crucifix appear in W. B. Scott's painting. Also the chalice and breviary of Father Huddleston, who received Charles II. into the Roman Catholic Church on his death-bed; the priests' hiding-hole; the patent of baronetcy of Sir Edward Charlton, 1646; and others.



The second annual meeting of the THORESBY SOCIETY was held at the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, on March 18. It was reported that the council hope to be able to take in hand the publication of the Coucher Book of Kirkstall Abbey, which they consider the most important and appropriate work coming within the range of the society's operations. The copying of the Coucher Book, which is preserved in the Public Record Office, will involve an expenditure of about £50, and a member of the council has generously offered to provide half of this sum if any other member or members of the society will give the balance. It is hoped that this may be the chief publication for 1891.



The ninth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD will be held at Fulham on Thursday, May 14, in the Parish Church Room at 3 p.m. After the meeting the church will be visited, where a paper on the "Memorials and Monuments in the Church and Churchyard" will be read by Dr. T. J. Woodhouse. Fulham Palace, by kind permission of the Lord Bishop of London, will be open to the inspection of the members at 5 p.m.



At the March meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Professor Hughes exhibited and

described some interesting Roman antiquities lately found in a pit at Great Thurlow when draining a field. The pit was situated on the upper part of the slope near the level of the plateau, north-west of Great Thurlow. The surface of the plateau consisted of Boulder Clay with patches of gravel and a clayey wash, especially on the brow of the hill; on the eastern slope, near the top, the pit was crossed. He saw evidence of two more similar pits a little lower down. The pit was excavated to a depth of some 6 feet or so. It was filled with earth, layers of broken pottery, bones, shells, and various household refuse, containing a good deal of organic matter. There was black and gray pottery of well-known, and some of rarer, form and ornamentation; handles of *amphora*, and necks of earthen flasks, *mortaria*, and so on. But the pit was remarkable for the quantity and variety of the Samian ware found in it. It was not of the best class of paste, being rather soft and porous; but the exterior appearance was very good, and the ornamentation rich. There was the usual loop-and-tassel border, and the beautiful radially-marked margin, like the rim of some sea-shells. Some pieces of pottery had symmetrically-twined leaves and fruit, which might be mulberry or alder; on another was a leopard, easily recognised by its slim form and spots. The potter's marks were generally obscure, as if the stamps had been worn and broken—OF ALBI was the only one which he could read, and the L of that was doubtful. There were many large rusty nails, probably from the wood of which charred remains occurred all through the mass. Oyster-shells were common, and bones of pig, sheep, and red-deer, and of a small short-horned ox. There were pieces of Niedermendig lava, of which millstones were so commonly made then as now; a plain bronze *fibula* and bits of wire, and a bronze triangular embossed ornament, such as might have formed part of a short sword-scabbard, and a small brass coin, on which "Claudius Caes" (*Claudius Gothicus*) were the only legible figures. The most interesting object, however, was a small stumpy figure, draped in long straight-falling robes, and holding a long knife in one hand and a bag or purse in the other. It was carved in chalk, and stood about 3 inches high; but the head was unfortunately lost (probably a Vertumnus-Mercury). On making inquiries as to whether there were traces of a camp or villa known anywhere near, or suggested by local names, he could hear of none, except that the small channel which ran down the hillside close by was known as "Castle Ditch."



The most interesting communication made to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES since our last issue was that offered to the society by Miss Margaret Stokes on March 19. It is but very rarely, we believe, that the society has accepted papers from ladies. "Miss M. Stokes exhibited 100 illustrations of the vestiges of Irish saints in Italy in the Dark Ages, and the director read a paper by her on the 'Tombs of Columbanus and his Followers at Bobbio'—Attalus, Congal, Cumman, and others—whose names are given by Padre Rossetti in his catalogue of the followers of Columbanus, but in their Latin forms, the Irish equivalents to which are omitted. The tomb of Columbanus is a white marble sarcophagus, formerly surmounted by a marble recumbent statue of the saint,

the front and sides of which were adorned with bas-reliefs illustrating events in the life of the saint. Among the interesting features in these bas-reliefs should be noted the book-satchel carried by St. Columbanus in the first, and the water-vessel presented by Gregory the Great to the saint at the consecration of his monastery in the central compartment. This sarcophagus stands as an altar in the crypt of the old Lombardic church dedicated to the saint at Bobbio, while the tombs of those disciples who followed him from Ireland to Italy are ranged in the walls around that of their master. The sculptures on five of these sarcophagi offer fine examples of the interlaced work described by Canon Browne at the meeting of the society held on February 19 as found in Italy at this period and before it, even in the time of imperial Rome. Such patterns were spoken of by Miss Margaret Stokes in her paper read upon the same occasion as gradually introduced with Christianity into Ireland, and there engrafted on a still more archaic form of Celtic art. Thus an Irish variety of such patterns sprang into life. The fact that there is no trace of such Irish individuality in the decorations on the tombs of the Irish saints at Bobbio—that there is nothing to differentiate these designs from those that prevailed throughout Lombardy in the seventh century—goes far to prove that this style did not come from Ireland into Italy. Whether, on the other hand, it reached the Irish shore borne directly from Lombardy by the passengers to and fro from Bobbio to its parent monastery in Bangor, co. Down, is yet matter for future research. The next monument described was the marble slab inscribed to the memory of Cumman, bishop in Ireland at the beginning of the eighth century. We learn from the epitaph itself that Liutprand (King of Lombardy from A.D. 720 to 761) had the monument executed of which this slab was the covering, the artist's name, Joannes Magister, being given at the foot. The inscription consists of nineteen lines, twelve of which are laudatory verses in hexameters, the remaining portion being a request for the saint's intercession. The knife of St. Columbanus, described by Mabillon in 1682 as well as by Fleming, is still preserved in the sacristy of the church. It is of iron, and has a rude horn handle. The wooden cup out of which the saint drank is also preserved, and in the year 1354 it was encircled by a band of silver, with an inscription stating that it had belonged to St. Columbanus. The bell of the saint is another relic, and it is known that on the occasion of the translation of the saint's relics to Pavia this bell was carried through the streets of that city at the head of the procession. The vessel brought by Pope Gregory the Great from Constantinople, and given by him to St. Columbanus at the consecration of his monastery, agrees in form with that which is represented in the bas-relief on the saint's tomb, and is said to have been one of the water vessels used at the wedding-feast at Cana in Galilee. A silver bust representing the head of St. Columbanus completes the list of relics connected with this saint which are still preserved in the sacristy of his church at Bobbio."

[We take this account from the "Athenæum" of March 28.]



At the last of the winter meetings of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on

April 3 at Chetham's College, Mr. Edaile exhibited some interesting rubbings of brasses, and Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., two iron spear-heads from Castle Field, Roman bronze brooch from Lancaster, bronze ornament from the Roman wall, and portion of a bracelet from Uriconum.—After other brief communications, Dr. Frank Renaud, F.S.A., read a good paper on "Ancient Encaustic Tiles." He said that having been engaged intermittingly in taking tracings of monastic tiles for more than twenty years, and reproducing coloured drawings from the same of such as appeared to him the most interesting examples, he thought he could make some general observations regarding them which might be appropriate in a society devoted to the study of everything relating to bygone history and art. After mentioning the books on the subject, the lecturer said that all printed and illustrated contributions to this particular branch of antiquarian study are to be valued the more because, as time runs on, specimens disappear, sometimes cast aside during church restorations or removed into parsonage houses, from whence they commonly find an ultimate way into dust middens, or are carried away from ruined abbeys by wandering and ill-advised tourists as trophies. Encaustic tiles, apart from pavement uses, can only be regarded as illustrations of an art practised originally by monkish craftsmen in a rude and unlettered age, with no mean skill, and simple appliances. The earliest specimens of monastic tiles cannot be traced further back than towards the beginning of the twelfth century. Tiles are so rarely dated that the only instances he had met with are those in Malvern Abbey and in Gloucester Cathedral—namely, the years 1453 and 1455. For the sake of convenience, Dr. Renaud arranged the devices on ancient tiles under the five following groups: (1) armorial, (2) pictorial, (3) symbolical, (4) moral, and (5) educational, upon each of which heads he gave interesting details. The paper was illustrated with a large collection of drawings by the author of the paper. We shall look forward with much interest to the appearance of this paper in the next issue of the society's proceedings.



At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held on March 18, the progress of the arrangements for holding the annual congress at York was detailed.—The Mayor of Chester reported that the north wall of Chester, westward of the north gate, is being cleared of the sheds, etc., which obstructed its view, and that the earth accumulated at its base is being removed to a depth of 8 feet, revealing the Roman construction of the wall.—Mr. Loftus Broek exhibited a collection of Roman and mediæval articles found in Bath Street, City.—Mr. E. Way produced several Roman remains recently found in Southwark, among which was a small glass vessel containing quicksilver.—Mr. Barnett described a floriated consecration cross of fourteenth-century date on one of the pillars of Carshalton Church.—Dr. Fryer read a paper on the composition of some Roman mortar found beneath a mosaic pavement which has been met with at Gloucester, and suggested that *pozzolana* from Italy or *trass* from Germany had been imported for use in its construction.—A paper was read by Miss Russell on the "Acquisition of Lothian by Northumbria, probably

a Suppressed Chapter of Bede," in which references to many ancient chronicles were produced and indications traced of former Roman and other early influences, notably those relating to St. Helen's name in the dedication of churches, etc.—Mr. Macmichael then concluded his paper on the signs of the old traders of the City of London, in which interesting reference was made, among others, to the curious sign of the man loaded with mischief. This sign, supposed to be painted by Hogarth, is now in private possession at St. Albans.

The YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION have decided to make their annual excursion next July to Jervaulx Abbey and to Middleham Castle. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., will once again give their invaluable services to the members. Both these gentlemen have, we understand, been recently visiting both abbey and castle in order that they may be well acquainted with the features which they will then be called upon to describe. It is hoped that some preliminary excavations may be undertaken at the abbey before the visit of the society.

On March 19 the Very Rev. the Dean of York delivered a lecture in the York Institute on "Ryther: a Retrospect of Danes and Dykes." The Dean called attention to an illustration of the arms of Ryther in the minster, and to the situation of the place so named in the map of Yorkshire near to Cawood. Of the ancient civilization of the Vikings the Romans knew nothing. Those men from the north were bloody and daring, but the vigour of their character was not expended in mere acts of violence. They had a literature of their own, and their sons had an influence over the people which could not be exaggerated. They were a rough people, but were capable of tender feelings and warm sentiments. The Dean referred at length to the ships in which the hardy Norsemen ruled the seas, conquering lands, and invading our own shores. He gave a graphic account of the formidable Danes, dwelling upon the conquest of England and the strife between them and the Saxons around York, the great battle of Stamford Bridge being described. Eventually the power of both Saxon and Dane was for ever quenched by the iron rod of the Norman Conqueror. The Dean passed from this interesting retrospect to the particular subject of Ryther, remarking that the place was situated close to the banks of the Wharfe and the Ouse, and the audience could picture how the stately ships of the Norsemen, having passed up the Humber, made that their resting-place. The valley between the Wharfe and the Nidd was under Danish occupation. The family of the same name as the village already referred to afforded a subject for lengthy reference and comment by the lecturer, who traced their genealogy through many interesting periods of history, closing his remarks somewhere about the time of Oliver Cromwell.

At the last meeting of the Archæological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE, Mr. W. Wright Wilson read a carefully-compiled paper entitled "Notes on Bordesley Manor." He gave a

good summary of its earlier history from Dugdale and other authorities; but the chief value of the paper lay in the good use that he made of the Court Rolls from 1685 to 1791, which spoke about a "bowling green between the Green Lanes;" "the seed fields of Duddeston and Sattley;" the "stiles and meadows between Camp Hill and Aston Church;" "the park at Nechells;" the encroachments by the cottagers and the better-class residents, a marked one being by a certain William Beale, an ancestor of the present Birmingham family of that name, who lived in a large house surrounded by grounds on the opposite side of the Stratford Road to where the Black Horse Inn now stands; the prohibition to dig sand on the public way between Birmingham and Sparkbrook; the intimation that there was to be no bell-ringing on the occasion of the election of the Deritend constable; and other relics of the past. Extracts were then given from the task-rolls of various sublet manors in Bordesley of about the sixteenth century, there being various references to the "guild of Deritend," the "conerie" of Duddeston, and various mills. The acreage of the manor, based on the estimate of 1833 for Aston parish, was 11,529 acres, of which, however, the only portions remaining were owned by Lord Bradford in Castle Bromwich and by Lord Norton in Sattley. The registers of the other parts had been lost or had disappeared, and the sub-manors had ceased to be manors at all.

A meeting of the ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the library of Colchester Castle on March 14. The chairman, Mr. G. A. Lowndes, congratulated the members on the successful completion of Mr. Chancellor's work on the monuments of Essex.—Mr. Henry Laver gave a brief description of the Roman finds at Colchester during the past few months, which were placed on the table, the most remarkable of which was a vase pierced with holes unearthed in Butt Road, the site of the Roman cemetery.—Mr. C. Gould read some interesting extracts from the travels of Cosmo, Grand Duke of Tuscany, through England in 1669, when he visited Chelmsford, Colchester, and other parts of Essex.—In the afternoon the members, under Mr. Laver's guidance, visited Elmstead Church. The most noteworthy object of interest in this church is an ancient wooden effigy, as there are so few of that material. It is now at the east end of the side chapel. Mr. Laver pronounced it to be of oak, but others considered it might be chestnut. It is supposed to represent FitzWilliam or Tany, and by some it has been considered to be Sir John De Mandeville, a Knight Templar. The Tanys were owners of Elmstead Hall in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, a female descendant marrying Sir Thomas Mandeville, and his descendants owned it till it became the property of Sir Harbottle Grimston. The effigy represents a man in armour, probably about A.D. 1400. His legs are crossed, and the feet rest on the lap of a female figure, divested of the head. In order to prevent the wood cracking from shrinkage, it is hollowed out wherever the bulk admits of it.

The annual general meeting of the members of the SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the

Barbican, Lewes Castle, on March 19, the Rev. Chancellor Parish in the chair. The committee's report showed a net increase of membership of thirteen, the total on the roll being 580. After reference to the annual meeting of the society last August, and to the loss of several distinguished and useful members through death, the following satisfactory paragraph occurs: "In closing this report, the committee desire to call attention to the great improvements made during the year in the museum and library by the energetic labours of C. T. Phillips, Esq., our hon. curator and librarian, to whom the best thanks of the society are due; it is satisfactory to notice, in this connection, that a larger number of persons visited the museum in 1890 than in any previous year, and that the library was more resorted to than usual for reference and research."—Mr. Phillips' own report showed that the library had been increased by 110 volumes—34 by gift, 37 by purchase, and 39 by exchange; so that the society's library now numbers 1,400 volumes.—The annual meeting of the society next August was fixed for Wiston; a proposition that Erencton Chapel should be taken in the tour, and another suggestion that the August meeting should extend over two days, were referred to the committee.—The "Wilmington Giant," with which readers of the *Antiquary* are familiar through Rev. St. John Dearsley's paper, again came before the meeting, and a committee was appointed to visit the giant, and to report how the tentative renewal of the outline had stood the severe test of the past winter.—At the suggestion of Mr. Phillips, the society undertook to publish a much-needed handbook to the castle and museum, Mr. Somers Clarke, F.S.A., stating that he would be happy to give his services towards its production.—Mr. Henry Griffith, the hon. secretary, had given notice of motion by which it was proposed to alter the terms of annual and life subscriptions; but as that gentleman was unfortunately absent through indisposition, the matter could not be discussed. We heartily congratulate the Sussex society on the increasing interest that is taken in their work, and on the general success of their operations.



The first part of the twenty-fifth volume of the "Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire," issued by the POWYS-LAND CLUB in April, comprises 198 pages of the usual degree of excellency that characterizes this society's publications. The volume opens with an account (illustrated), by Archdeacon Thomas, of the portrait-brass in Bettws-Cedewain Church, of Sir John Meredyth, vicar, who died in 1531. The inscription records that in his time the tower was built, three bells bought, and other good works done in the church. Mr. E. Rowley Morris continues the History of the Parish of Kerry. A pedigree is given of Bishop Lloyd, of St. Asaph. Mr. Richard Williams continues his account of Montgomeryshire Nonconformity, extracted from Gaol Files, etc. Rev. George Sandford gives an account of the family of Walsh, of Llandewi, Radnorshire (Lord Ormathwaite). A list is printed of Montgomeryshire men who matriculated at Oxford between 1571 and 1622. Mr. Howel W. Lloyd supplies

abstracts of ancient deeds relating to Meifod, etc. Mr. W. Scott Owen gives a brief biography of that fine old Welsh country gentleman, Arthur Blayney, and his home at Gregynog Hall (illustrated). The history of Llanwyddyn is continued from the last volume. The first of a series of "Montgomeryshire Saints," by Rev. J. Fisher, curate of Llanllwchaearn, occupies some 15 pages. A curious badge of the House of Herbert is illustrated and described. The volume concludes with a thoroughly good account, occupying 47 pages, and illustrated by 17 plates, of the excavations on the site of Strata Marcella Abbey. Fifty copies of this paper, with the illustrations, have been reprinted for sale, price 5s. Apply to the honorary secretary, Mr. Morris C. Jones, F.S.A., Gungrog Hall, Welshpool.



We have received the report of THE FUND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD IN IRELAND for 1889. The only fault we have to find is that it is rather late in being issued; however, there have been unexpected impediments, and we are assured that the report for 1890 is already well in hand. We have already spoken favourably of the altogether excellent work that Colonel Vigers is doing with the limited funds placed at his bestowal. The report forms a good 8vo. pamphlet of upwards of 60 pages, with several illustrations. It includes returns from the counties of Armagh, Louth, Carlow, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Limerick, Meath, Waterford, and Wexford, descriptive of the condition of certain churches and churchyards so far as their memorials are concerned, and in many instances giving careful copies of old, broken, or damaged monuments. The annual subscription is only 5s. We have not the slightest hesitation in most cordially recommending this fund to the attention of all reverent and patriotic Irishmen. If only Colonel Vigers' reports are known and read, he is sure to obtain ever increasing support. Extra copies can be obtained of him—address, Holloden, Bagenalstown, co. Carlow.



The sixth number of the second volume of the journal of the GYPSY LORE SOCIETY (printed by T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh) contains a note by Mr. Charles Leland on the language or jargon termed Shelta; a Slovak-Gypsy tale, by Professor Rudolf von Sowa; "The Witch," a Polish Gypsy folk-tale, by Professor Isidore Kopernicki; the conclusion of "Scottish Gypsies under the Stewarts," by Mr. David MacRitchie; and "Notes on the Gypsies of Russia," by Vladislav Komel de Zichirski. Lady Burton also contributes an astounding episode from the life of her late husband. Reviews and Notes and Queries complete the number, which sustains the reputation the society has already achieved.



Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

Mr. Mark Knight, author of *Highways and Byeways of Old Norwich*, has in the press another work to be called *Peeps at the Past*, or *Rambles among Norfolk Antiquities*. The volume promises to be as good as his previous venture. It is to be illustrated with thirteen plates by Mr. Edward Pococke, who used to be on the staff of the *Illustrated London News*. The subscription price is 3*ts.* 6*d.* for specially bound copies, of which 60 will be printed, and 1*8s.* for the other copies, which will only number 200. Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of Norwich, are the publishers.

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It is intended in the course of the summer to publish the Registers of St. Mary's, Reading (1538-1754). Terms of subscription will be sent on application to Rev. G. P. Crawford, 38, Baker Street, Reading.

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Mr. John Robinson is contributing to the *Blyth Weekly News* a series of very interesting articles on the Delaval Papers.

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Rev. Dr. Cox, who was the founder of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society fourteen years ago, has just retired from the editorship of the journal of that association. The council have been most happy in their selection of a successor. The new editor, Rev. Charles Kerry, is an accurate and exceptionally well-informed archæologist. His publications and pamphlets are numerous; his best work is the *History of St. Lawrence's, Reading*, a book that was remarkably well received on its issue some ten years ago. Although Mr. Kerry is now rector of a Bedfordshire parish (Upper Stondon), he is a native of Derbyshire and enthusiastic in all that pertains to the county. He is the possessor of a small library of MS. folio-volumes pertaining to Derbyshire, which are exclusively of his own writing and collection, thus following in the wake of Cole, Wolley, and other worthies, whose collectanea now rest in the British Museum.

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Mr. J. Willis Clark, F.S.A., will shortly issue the *Book of Observances of an English House of Austin Canons*. This book, which was written about 1296, will be edited with a translation, introduction, plan of an Augustinian house, and notes. Readers of the *Antiquary* have already some knowledge of the interesting character of this work, through the article of Mr. Clark, that recently appeared in our columns. The edition will be limited to 300 copies; price to subscribers 1*2s.* 6*d.* Subscribers' names to be sent to Messrs. Macmillan and Bowes, Cambridge.

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The *Normans in Cheshire*, a book by Sir George Sitwell, F.S.A., to which those who are acquainted with his *Barons of Pulford* are anxiously looking forward, is announced, and will shortly be ready for publication.

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Letters of the Sitwells and Sacheverells, edited by Sir George Sitwell, is also passing through the press.

The volume opens with some letters of Sir Richard Sacheverell, written from the court of Henry VIII., and contains others of Sir Henry Sacheverell and Robert Sytwell in the reign of Elizabeth, of the George Sitwell who garrisoned Renishaw for the King, and of William Sacheverell, the leader of the early Whig party in the House of Commons. The extracts from Mr. Sitwell's letter-book, his account of a plot to murder Oliver Cromwell, his long epistle written during the first general election after the Restoration upon the causes of the Civil War, and the series of parliamentary fines and summonses, are of real historical interest. Many of the rest abound in curious details concerning private life in London, Derby, Sheffield, Nottingham, and at Renishaw. The book will be printed upon Japanese and hand-made paper and largely illustrated; fifty copies only will be struck off, and these will be sold to subscribers at considerably less than the cost of production, whatever that may turn out to be. One hundred and fifty pages are already in type. The price will probably be between two and three guineas. Sir George Sitwell is his own printer and publisher. Subscribers' names should be sent to him at Scarborough. Sir George Sitwell, with rare diligence, has yet another work in hand, but of this, *The First Whig*, there will be no copies for sale. It is an account of the political career of William Sacheverell, the first Whig leader of the House of Commons. This will make a small 4*to.* of some sixty pages, with a few illustrations, and will be issued next June.

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Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., is making arrangements for the issue of a volume to be called *Bygone Derbyshire*.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

BESIDE THE FIRE: A COLLECTION OF IRISH GAELIC FOLK STORIES. Edited, translated, and annotated by Douglas Hyde, LL.D., with additional notes by Alfred Nutt. *David Nutt*. 8vo., pp. lviii., 203. Price not stated.

This is a collection of fourteen stories and about as many riddles, obtained direct from the mouths of Gaelic-speaking Irish, and ranging from the elaborate *märchen*, "The King of Ireland's Son" (Grimm's "How Six travelled through the World") to the trivial anecdote of "The Old Crow and the Young Crow." The majority are comparatively simple stories of fairies, magicians, haunted houses, etc. The incidents of folk-tales are much the same all the world over, but national character and local circumstances vary their setting, and nowhere is this more observable than in the contrast in style between Irish and Scottish Gaelic stories, which are specially alike in

subject. The briskness, raciness, and frequent poetic touches of the former make them peculiarly pleasant reading. Many an adventurous hero has been reported to have heard and imitated the fairies' call to horse, and so ridden with them over land and sea; but none but an Irish "boy" could ever have insisted on keeping them waiting at Rome on their way (!) to steal the King of France's daughter on her bridal night, while he coerced the Pope to give him a pardon under his hand and seal for his parish priest, suspended "for no fault at all in the honest man, except that now and again he would have too much liking for a drop of the bottle." Nor, surely, would any peasant story-teller outside Ireland describe the midnight journey as "riding like the wind, faster than the fastest horse ever you saw a-hunting, and faster than the fox and the hounds at his tail. The cold winter's wind that was before them, they overtook her, and the cold winter's wind that was behind them, she did not overtake them. And stop nor stay of that full race did they make none, until they came to the brink of the sea."

Dr. Hyde has done his work exceedingly well; he has carefully stated the sources of the stories, and has even given the original Gaelic of about half of them, while his translations are not tiresomely literal and unidiomatic, nor, on the other hand, are they rendered in stiff book-English. In an interesting introduction he gives us his own views on Irish matters in general, with a good deal of Irish vigour, and something of Irish pugnacity. It seems to us that he is unnecessarily severe on earlier Irish collectors, as their ignorance of Gaelic was their misfortune, and not their fault, and two of them at any rate were men much before their age in their appreciation of folklore.



THE OLD RECORDS OF THE INDIA OFFICE. By Sir George Birdwood, M.D., K.C.I.E., etc. *W. H. Allen and Co.* Royal 8vo., pp. xii., 316. Seven plates and two maps. Price not stated.

This reprint of Sir George Birdwood's *Report on the Old Records of the India Office*, issued in 1889, is the first issue of the book to the public, the former small edition having been officially printed for the India Office. The work has now been thoroughly revised and enlarged, and is well indexed. The voluminous papers submitted to Sir George Birdwood for classification and arrangement in the Record Rooms of the India Office have been divided into five heads, which are in the main as follows: (1) The Court and Committee Minutes, which range from 1599 to 1859, and the legal affairs of the Company; (2) the papers relative to shipping, trading, and general commercial affairs of the Company; the sales and deliveries volumes which begin in 1643 are highly interesting both on account of the names of persons given, and of the denominations of piece goods; (3) Foreign Relations of the Company, with Persia, beginning in 1621, China 1596, Japan 1614, Holland 1622; (4) the History of the Company in India, comprising the French in India 1749-1755, Mysore 1779-1782, Mogul Court proceedings 1714-1717, the Clive proceedings, the Warren Hastings proceedings, and the Bengal secret proceedings of 1772-1779; and (5) Factory Records, which are very voluminous and

begin in 1617. The account of these records, which is no mere dry catalogue, occupies 100 pages; the remainder of the volume is taken up with the "Modern Quest and Invention of the Indies." This is an eminently readable and well-condensed account of European connection with India, beginning with the accounts of old travellers, from Cosmas Indicopleustes to the date of the discovery of the sea way to India by Vasco da Gama, continuing with an account of the Portuguese Asiatic Empire and the Dutch Indies, and concluding with the English in the East under their widespread mercantile settlements or factories, and the British Conquest of India. The maps that illustrate this part of the volume are most helpful. The other plates include several reproductions of old prints of the old East India House and its successor, and also, emblazoned in colours, the arms of the "Old" (London) East India Company in 1677, and the arms of the "New" (English) East India Company, granted in 1698. Messrs. Allen have brought out the book in a good and attractive style; it has our hearty commendation.



A CATALOGUE OF SEAL ENGRAVING, also of Seals, Signet-rings for Seals, Stones, and Accessories. By *Thomas Moring*, High Holborn. Pp. 21. Various plates. Price 1s.

As this is no mere tradesman's circular, it is a pleasure to notice it. Mr. Moring gives an interesting though brief account concerning the history of seals, of seal-engraving, and of the materials used. He has made use of several good authorities; but when the pamphlet is reissued, we should recommend him to consult Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's recently-issued description of episcopal seals, wherein the different style of lettering of the legends is carefully assigned to specific periods. The rule of lettering thus established applies as much to civilian or private seals as to those of ecclesiastics. The tools of the ancient engravers, says Mr. Moring, consisted of a diamond point, similar to that used by the modern glazier, and a drill. The latter was used to sink all the deeper hollows, and was revolved by means of a bore moved to and fro in the hand. Some gems, however, bear traces only of the diamond point. The instruments now generally used are a series of small wheels, made of soft iron or copper, which are revolved very rapidly in a spindle by means of a lathe worked by the foot. These tools are charged with diamond dust moistened with oil. The drill is still used for the deeper parts. A magnifying-glass is a constant accessory of the modern seal-engraver, but this aid to the eyesight was unknown to the ancient engravers, who are said to have rested their strained eyes by looking at an emerald. In the account of materials used for seals, it would have been well to name the occasional ancient use of jet, as well as a single recently-noted twelfth-century example of amber. As we look at some of the beautiful examples here illustrated of Mr. Moring's work as a designer and engraver of seals, we need no longer deplore the degeneracy of modern design and workmanship. The vesica-shaped seal, for instance, of Bishop Dowden, of Edinburgh, 1886, would bear comparing with some of the best and finest of mediæval effort.

AN OLD SHROPSHIRE OAK. By the late John Wood Warter, edited by Richard Garnett, LL.D. *Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.* 8vo., vol. iii., pp. 379; vol. iv., pp. 459. Price not stated.

It is five years since Dr. Garnett issued the first two volumes of *An Old Shropshire Oak*, by the late Rev. J. W. Warter, son-in-law of the poet Southey, and well known in his lifetime as the writer of a good work on Sussex, called the *Seaboard and the Down*. The first half of this four-volumed work consisted of a charming series of roundabout papers brim full of general history and archæology, but centring in the main round Shropshire as a centre, and specially illustrating the antiquities of that county. They began from the earliest times, and came down to the Tudor period. The two volumes now issued are fully as charming and as pleasant to read as the earlier issue, and, following the same method, with some natural history thrown in, bring the reader down to the end of the reign of George III. It is difficult to bear any grudge against so amiable a man as Dr. Garnett; for who has not experienced his kindness and gained ready help from his encyclopædic brain at the British Museum? But why should Dr. Garnett, of all men in the world, have sinned so deeply in the omission of an index, especially as these volumes so sorely need it.



ARCHITECTURE OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ENGLAND.

By J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., assisted by W. Talbot Brown. *B. T. Batsford*, High Holborn. Part I. Price (each part) 21s. net to subscribers; 25s. to non-subscribers.

Each part of this work is issued in a portfolio; the size of the plates is 14 inches by 10 inches. The work will be completed in six parts, each containing twenty-one plates, seventeen or eighteen of which will be reproduced from photographs specially taken, and the others will be from drawings by the authors. The text will be interspersed with about a hundred small sketches of other interesting features, such as balustrades, dormer windows, corbels, groining bosses, carved panels, staircases, glazing, etc., etc., as well as some plans of buildings, and profiles of the principal mouldings. By this means it is hoped to make the work far more useful than it would be were it merely a collection of general views, and to render it not only a valuable study-book for the architect, but of great interest to all who take pleasure in the remains of the richest period of domestic architecture which our country has witnessed. The buildings and monuments treated will range from 1560 to 1630, and ample explanation will be supplied in historical and critical text. There is ample room for such a work as this, for it is rather a discredit to England that nothing has been issued of any importance with regard to Renaissance architecture in England since the development of photography. Part I., which is now before us, is so thoroughly good that the subscription price is really moderate. It includes good photographs of Burghley House, the home of Sir William Cecil; Hardwick Hall, built by the celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury; the newer part, Haddon Hall; Park Hall; Hall i' the Wood; Broughton Castle; St. John's, Warwick; Apethore Hall; Hambleton

Old Hall; Ragdale Old Hall; and tombs of Lord Burghley of Cecil, and of the Earl of Leicester. Measured drawings are given of Kenilworth Castle, together with several sheets of details, and a large number of cuts in the text. A delicious staircase appears on p. xiv., provokingly described as "from a house in the South-West of England," the poverty of the description arising from the fact that the owner does not wish his house to be identified. Perhaps if it was ours, we also might wish to be spared the visits of embryo artists and budding or full-bloomed students of the past; but the result will probably be on other readers, as well as on ourselves, that it is necessary to our peace of mind to discover the whereabouts of this staircase! Such is the perversity of the human mind. It will be a pleasure to refer to this admirably-begun work on some subsequent occasion when other parts have reached us.



HISTORIC THANET. By James Simson. *Elliot Stock*.

Post 8vo., pp. 175. Price 5s.

This little book does not call for any extended notice even if much space was ours, but we are glad to testify to the general accuracy of the historic summary and brief account of the early antiquities of the Isle of Thanet contained in these pages. It begins with the landing of the Romans and the origin of the Cinque Ports, and carries us down even to Jubilee Tower and grand hotels that now distinguish Thanet's seaside resorts. There is not a single reference to authorities from beginning to end, so it is of no value from an antiquarian standpoint, but we should think it is likely to be a useful handbook.



GYPSY SORCERY AND FORTUNE-TELLING. By

Charles Godfrey Leland. *T. Fisher Unwin*. 4to., pp. 271. Copiously illustrated by the author. Price 16s.

"This work," says the preface, "contains a collection of the customs, usages, and ceremonies current among gypsies, as regards fortune-telling, witch-doctoring, love-philtering, and other sorcery, illustrated by many anecdotes and instances, taken either from works as yet very little known to the English reader or from personal experiences." It is cleverly written (Mr. Leland could not do otherwise), suitably illustrated, and will be sure to find a ready place in folklore collections. Mr. Fisher Unwin has done his share well, and the work forms an unusually handsome and clearly-printed volume. Nevertheless we are disappointed. We are acquainted with the author's previous writings in this direction, as well as with others on the same subject, and we doubt if our knowledge of the subject has been in any way materially enhanced by these pages. It is completely lacking in system and scientific treatment, and is an amalgam, in the main, of old material. Irrespective, however, of the lack of originality and method which will render the book unacceptable to some, we must warn our readers not to purchase this book if they dislike a work that is powdered with cheap sneers at Christian belief and revealed religion. To call the hell and heaven named by our Saviour the "Inscrutable Cellar" and the "Celestial Garret" is but shallow

fooling, and cannot fail to be singularly offensive to the great majority of English-speaking people.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Edited by L. Gomme, F.S.A. Architectural Antiquities, Part II. Vol. xi. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. x., 291. Price 7s. 6d.

The last volume of these classified collections of the chief contents of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731 downwards was the first part of the sections on Architectural Antiquities, and was confined to John Carter's papers on "Architectural Renovation." These papers of Carter's are concluded in the present volume, of which they occupy 164 pages. The remainder of the volume is occupied by papers of a later date by other writers, on subjects nearly akin to those dealt with in the previous pages; they comprise notes on the cathedrals of Durham, York, Ely, and Canterbury, and on timber-houses, construction in Norman architecture, Norman house at Lincoln, St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, and ancient conduits. These two volumes are of the greatest value to the antiquary and ecclesiologist. They are not mere extracts, for they are supplied with notes compiled with much care that bring the information in the text up to the present time.



BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.—We have on our table various books that we hope ere long to review or notice, but for which space has not hitherto been found. Among them may be mentioned two fine volumes on the *Church Plate of Leicestershire*; *The English Rediscovery of America* (Elliot Stock); *The Queen's Prime Ministers*, three vols. (Sampson Low and Marston); and *Chaldean Science* (Griffith, Farran and Co.).

We continue to receive from Messrs. Black the monthly parts of a new and greatly-amended edition of Sir Daniel Wilson's *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*, price 2s. each part; also from Mr. Elliot Stock *Memorials of Old Chelsea*, by Alfred Beaver, issued monthly at 2s. each part, or 1s. 6d. to subscribers. Both of these seem very desirable works; we defer longer notices until their completion.

The thirteenth part of the quarterly issue of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, jointly edited by Rev. F. W. Weaver and Rev. C. H. Mayer, is full of good matter. Though comparisons are invidious, it seems to us quite one of the best of the provincial journals of this character, there is such a happy absence, as a rule, of old material.

We are glad to welcome a new antiquarian quarterly—*The London and Middlesex Notebook*. It is published by Mr. Elliot Stock at 2s. a part, or at an annual subscription of 5s. 6d. As an illustrated magazine, devoted exclusively to the local history and antiquities of the cities of London and Westminster and the county of Middlesex, it ought to have abundant material, and under the editorship of Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, it should also have abundance of readers. The first number opens remarkably well.

Among the variety of pamphlets and small books that have accumulated, we can only name three, all of real merit: *Pleasant Rambles round Derby*, by

John Ward (Bewley and Roe, Derby, price 1s.); *The Leper in England, with some Account of English Lazar-Houses*, by R. C. Hope, F.S.A. (John Hagyard, Scarborough); and *Relation of a Voyage to Tadmor in 1691*, by Dr. Halifax, from original MS. in possession of Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A.

We have only space this month to enumerate the continued receipt and appreciation of the current numbers of *Minerva* (Rome); *L'Art dans les Deux Mondes* (Paris); *The Literary News*, *The Library Journal*, and *The Bookmaker* (New York); *The Builder*, *Building World*, *British Bookmaker*, *Western Antiquary*, *East Anglian*, and *Byegones*.



Correspondence.

RUBBINGS OF INSCRIBED STONES.

(Vol. xxiii., p. 184.)

In reply to your correspondent "N.," who asks for "definite instructions as to the best method of rubbing inscribed or ornamental stones," I have much pleasure in giving my experiences, resulting from practical work extending over some years. A rubbing may be defined as a copy of any design in relief on an object of metal, stone, wood, or other material, obtained by placing a sheet of paper over the surface of the object, and rubbing it with some substance, which either comes off and adheres to the paper, or sinks into it, thus producing dark marks wherever the rubber is pressed hard against the paper by the projecting portions of the design beneath. The method of taking rubbings of brasses in this manner with heel-ball has long been familiar to archæologists, but it is quite unsuitable for copying the patterns on sculptured stones. For these grass, dock-leaves, a piece of black leather, or, still better, a mixture of blacklead and oil put on with a wash-leather pad, are preferable. The disadvantage of grass is that it wears the paper into holes, and is liable to fade, but in combination with an old newspaper it is useful on an emergency when nothing better is at hand. Black leather is tedious to rub with, and does not give a dark copy. For the remaining process, which I have used more successfully than the others, the following materials are required: (1) a pad for rubbing with, of an ellipsoidal shape, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, formed of a core of rough washing-flannel, rolled up tight, and covered with three thicknesses of wash-leather, tied up at the top like a bag with whipcord; (2) a glass bottle with a wide mouth and screw-top, containing a mixture of powdered blacklead, such as is used for cleaning grates, and salad oil, of the consistency of thick cream; (3) several sheets of paper of the kind on which newspapers are printed, or a roll of the thin lining-paper used by paperhangers; (4) a bone paper-knife 8 inches long and 1 inch wide, quite plain, having rounded ends and no handle. The operation of rubbing is performed thus. The paper is spread out over the surface of the sculptured stone, and the pad, after being coated with blacklead and oil, is

rubbed backwards and forwards over the paper until the whole of the pattern appears in black and white. This seems simple enough, but several precautions are necessary in order to ensure success. In holding the paper great care must be taken to prevent its either slipping or rotating. This is avoided by placing the flat of the palm of the hand on the paper against the level surface of the stone at two or more points, as far apart as possible. The paper should not be stretched round the angle of the stone, as doing so causes wrinkles. It facilitates the rubbing if the paper is rubbed over with the hand first, so as to press it into the hollows, or if the surface of the stone be slightly dampened as well. Where more than one sheet of paper is used, a lap of at least 6 inches should be given. Do not, however, make the lap whilst rubbing, but let the same part of the pattern for a depth of 6 inches appear in the bottom of the first rubbing and the top of the next, which will enable the two to be pasted together afterwards by placing corresponding points one above the other, and marking the junction with a pencil line and small crosses. The thickness of the paper should depend on the roughness of the stone. Granite and slate are, perhaps, the two worst kinds of stone for rubbing, and fine-grained sandstone the best. The sharp-pointed crystals in the granite cut the paper and pad all to pieces. In slate every scratch comes out, and confuses the design. A smooth surface to the sculpture with rounded edges is the easiest to rub, and the amount of relief is comparatively of small importance. In taking a rubbing when a high wind is blowing, the paper may be used in double or treble thicknesses, or may be tied to the stone by a string right round it at the top and bottom. In using folded sheets of paper, which can be manipulated more rapidly than rolls, the folds should be made like those of a map, first all in one direction, and then all in the other, thus creasing the paper less than by folding it across and across.

The pad is covered with the mixture by taking some of the blacklead and oil out of the bottle with the paper-knife, spreading it on a piece of newspaper, and then dipping the pad into it, afterwards rubbing the pad on the newspaper in different places, until it is dry and ceases to smudge. The paper-knife can be more easily cleaned than a spoon, and is also useful for cutting the sheets.

The pad should be made as hard and firm as possible, but without lumps or inequalities. The outer covering of wash-leather will require to be frequently replaced as it gets worn out. A small pad on the end of a flat stick can be used for getting into corners. A pad can also be fastened to a long rod for reaching high up above the head.

Rubbings of sculptured stones require to be supplemented by photographs or sketches. In outlining

rubbings allowance should always be made for the diminished width of the different parts of the design. Care should also be taken to observe that where two parts of the sculpture in relief come close together, the pad is prevented from getting down into the hollow, and the outline is thus distorted.

Rubbings are chiefly valuable for fixing the principal points in a design, which can be completed afterwards by the eye or by measurement. I applied rubbings to archaeological work on a considerable scale more than fifteen years ago in copying cup and ring markings on rock surfaces, sometimes as large as 12 feet square.

After outlining the rubbings, I divided them into 1-inch squares, with a sort of gridiron made of flat bars an inch wide and an inch apart, and copied them on Letts' sectional paper, divided into eighths of inches. Latterly, photography has completely superseded this tedious process, and I have had the whole of the rubbings of the sculptured stones of Scotland, taken during my tenure of the Gunning Fellowship last year, photographed to a scale of an inch and a half to the foot. A tracing of the outline is then all that is required to make a finished drawing.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (Scot.).

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."

The continuation of "Church Goods," "Holy Wells," and "Burials at the Black Friars" are unavoidably held over to our next number.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancaster College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.





The Antiquary.



JUNE, 1891.

Notes of the Month.

THE Royal Naval Exhibition, in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital, is emphatically the attraction of the London season, and bids fair to be a greater success than the Military Exhibition of last summer. Through the courtesy of the hon. secretary, admission prior to the opening was granted to the representative of the *Antiquary*, so that a more detailed examination of certain parts of the show was possible than would otherwise have been the case. But commend us to prior views for taking the edge off deceptions! How many of the thousands of visitors who gaze at or ascend the Eddystone lighthouse, will have any notion that its exterior is composed of plaster smeared over wire rabbit-netting tacked on to light timbers? Those who tramp on the decks and through the cabins of the *Victory* must be careful lest their elbows go through the quarter-inch planks of the gallant vessel, and literally shiver its timbers! Not a few, too, of the massive-looking trophies are as flimsy as a child's castle of bricks, for we saw weighty shot and shell and bags of powder flying from hand to hand as they were heaped up like so many shuttlecocks!



The model of the *Victory* is a wonderfully realistic production; it is shown as it was on the morning of the Trafalgar fight, with the guns all cleared for action. The cockpit, with more than questionable taste for a great naval exhibition, is fitted up with a ghastly waxwork show of Nelson at the moment of

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death, Captain Hardy bending over him, whilst Dr. Scott, the chaplain, Dr. Beatty, the surgeon, the steward, purser, and others, are grouped around. The personal relics of the great Admiral are innumerable. There is his one-handed ingeniously-contrived knife and fork used by him on board the *Victory* on the eve of Trafalgar; the watch that he was wearing at the time of his death; the bullet by which he was killed; and the very pigtail that was cut off after he had expired. Certainly we carry our hero-worship into minute detail.



Another set of relics are of a more peaceful character; they refer to the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin. Here is Franklin's Bible, walking-stick, watch, and other personal belongings, together with a great variety of remnants of the expedition recovered subsequently from cairns erected by the dyingsailors, or from the predatory natives. A real whale-boat, ice-boat, sledge made from whalebone, and a representation of life-sized figures about to encamp for the night, all help to bring the North Pole expeditions vividly before the visitors. The models of vessels from the past to the present, beginning with the early coracle of the Britons, down to the renowned *Royal Sovereign*, launched by the Queen at Portsmouth last February, are full of interest and instruction. The gallery, that was full of battle-pieces in the Military Exhibition of 1890, is now crowded with paintings of sea-fights, and of sea-captains by the score, whose very names have mostly been long ago forgotten. At the end wall of the gallery hangs an invaluable great picture, attributed to Holbein, representing Henry VIII.'s departure in the *Harry Grace à Dieu*, of 100 guns, escorted by a gallant fleet, for the Field of the Cloth of Gold. The antiquary will find various unexpected traces of antiquity in corners of this big show. For instance, the great P. and O. Company have erected a tasteful Oriental building, on the sides of which are good, though hastily-executed, designs of ancient vessels in harmonious colour by Mr. Frank Murray, and in the annexe to the central hall of this side show is a room displaying a model of the Suez Canal. Round this annexe are excellent photographs of Egyptian, Indian, and other Eastern antiqui-

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ties to which the Company's boats are supposed to convey their passengers. Perhaps it is hoped that antiquaries may have become inoculated with a love of travel. One of these photographs claims to represent "the oldest statue in the world, above 6,000 years old;" it is the figure known as Sheik-el-Beled in the Cairo museum.

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Mr. Robert Walker, of Easton, Freshwater, has recently made certain noteworthy discoveries in the Isle of Wight, accounts of which he has sent to the local papers, describing them as "Pre-Roman Cemetery and Crematorium." In 1889, when digging sand for the erection of some cottages at Middleton, Freshwater, a cinerary urn and fragments of pottery quite dissimilar to anything hitherto found in the British Isles were unearthed. Investigations in the bank on the opposite side of the road just completed, brought to light a terra-cotta wall, one side of which was covered by a beautiful translucent enamel, and at length the structure of a simple crematorium was opened out. It is thus described by Mr. Walker: "It is circular in form, built of burnt clay; portions are found as hard as terra-cotta, and the whole is covered with a beautiful translucent glaze, which has the appearance of antique marble, porphyry being its chief imitation. The dimensions are as follow: diameter at top to level of field, 10 feet 5 inches; diameter at midway down, 10 feet 3 inches; diameter at bottom, 9 feet 4 inches; diameter of crematorium, 8 feet; diameter of flat bottom to same, 6 feet 4 inches; depth of ditto, 8 inches; height to level of field, 8 feet 8 inches; thickness of wall at top, 6 inches, wider at bottom. The roof was vaulted, detached cut blocks of terra-cotta being found on the floor of which it was composed. I find no crevice or sign of their use in the building elsewhere. There is a ledge or walk all round, 11 inches wide—sufficient room for movements in arranging the necessary formulæ in handling the corpse and placing it on a trestle frame."

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We do not now give particulars of Mr. Walker's further excavations, or of the steps he is taking to substantiate or correct the views he has formed, as it is hoped that the subject may ere long be comprehensively

treated in these columns. It is Mr. Walker's opinion that the date of this crematorium is at least a century before Christ, and that it must be assigned to Phœnician merchants. It has been the fashion for some time to almost sneer at the possibility of Phœnician visitors having left any traces in the soil of England. It is therefore somewhat remarkable that this news from the Isle of Wight reached us immediately after we had made arrangements with Mr. W. B. Thorpe, F.S.A., to publish in the *Antiquary* a remarkable paper on "Phœnician Vestiges in South Devon," which has been already submitted to some of our best scholars. The first part of this paper will appear in our July issue.

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An important discovery of Roman remains has been made in Lincoln. In laying down a new water main the workmen came upon the bases of three columns in an admirable state of preservation. These bases are in a straight line with the shattered pillars discovered in May, 1878, and correspond exactly with them in character and arrangement. The new discovery proves that the building of which these columns form the façade, instead of presenting, as was thought, a six-column portico 70 feet in breadth to the street, must have showed a colonnade of at least eleven columns, that number being already accounted for, and extending to the length of 160 feet. It must have been a fabric of great size and magnificence, occupying the north-western angle of the north-western quarter of the Roman city. It is to be regretted that, the position of these last-discovered columns being in a public thoroughfare, it is impossible to preserve them *in situ*. A detailed account of the discovery was laid before the Society of Antiquaries on May 14, by that eminent "Romanist," Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A.

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A rare antiquarian find has been lately dredged by fishermen accidentally from the bottom of the Lower Erne. This most interesting relic has been secured by Mr. Plunkett, M.R.I.A., who intends reading a paper descriptive of it before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland at their meeting this summer. It is a very ancient *catchack*, or shrine, 7 inches long, and about 6½ inches

high and 4 inches broad at the base. The interior is carved out of yew-wood, and the exterior is composed of bronze and beautifully decorated. There was a small bronze box inside the shrine which appeared to be hermetically sealed when perfect. In this the sacred object was deposited, which, unfortunately, was either lost or decomposed by the action of carbonic acid in the water. In shape the shrine resembles the little stone-roofed churches or oratories which were erected between the eighth and tenth centuries, and were contemporaneous with the building of the round towers. The ridge of the roof of the shrine is surmounted longitudinally by a fillet of bronze, the front side of which is very artistically adorned with various types of interlaced patterns, which are displayed in sections. There are three raised bosses on the front of this house-shaped shrine—a large one situated on the roof and two smaller ones on the front. The one on the roof is composed of bronze, and circular in form, with an amber bead in the centre, which is surrounded with exquisitely designed and delicately formed interlacing. There were several smaller amber and glass beads inlaid or inserted here and there in the bronze ornaments in order to embellish the interlacing. In the two bronze interlaced ornaments, on the ends of the shrine, were inserted two beads of translucent glass. From the style of art displayed in the ornamentation of this very interesting reliquary, it cannot be older than the ninth, and certainly not later than the eleventh, century. The tracery on some sections of the fillet on the top and ornaments on the ends is similar to what is on the shrine of St. Molaise's Gospels from Devenish, now in the museum of the Royal Irish Academy, the approximate date of which is 1001. The interlacing on the large bronze boss corresponds exactly with what may be seen on the Ardagh brooch, figured in Miss Stokes' book on *Early Christian Art in Ireland*. This brooch was manufactured in the tenth or eleventh century.



The current issue of the *Cornhill Magazine* has such a pleasing story relative to inscription deciphering, that usual pursuit of the antiquary, that we feel bound to transfer it, with apologies to the editor, to our

columns: "A quarryman at Carrara, not long ago, in one of his rambles stumbled upon an enormous block of hoary marble half buried in grass and brambles. On examining it, he discovered a number of letters rudely cut and half hidden under a crust of dirt. With some little difficulty he managed to spell out as follows, 'Blessed is he who shall turn me over.' Now there are innumerable legends afloat around Carrara of the existence of hidden treasure, and the poor man at once jumped to the conclusion that he had stumbled upon one, and that his fortune was made. He got home as quickly as he possibly could, and collected some of his friends to aid him in the recovery of the hidden gold. After some very hard labour they succeeded in turning over the hoary giant. Another rude inscription met their eager eyes, 'Thanks, my friends; I was weary of reposing so long in one position.' No gold; nothing but sweat and the loss of a couple of days' work. The wicked wit of one who must have long mouldered in the tomb had survived to wake a torrent of execration such as those deserts had not heard for many a long day."



In ploughing a field on the Coneygarth estate, by the great Roman camp of Old Carlisle, near Wigton in Cumberland, a broken sepulchral slab, without inscription, was found on April 9. Two figures are represented thereon, one a seated figure of a woman, whose head and shoulders are gone; her left hand rests on her lap, and holds a dove. At her left side stands a child, a boy, apparently, who holds in his hands a lamb, which he seems to offer to the seated figure. The bottom of the slab is broken off, as well as the top. Similar Roman stones are built into the walls of the farmhouse at Coneygarth, one being a fragment of a replica of the famous statue of Hermes with the infant Bacchus on his knees, by Praxiteles. Excavations at Old Carlisle would yield a rich find, but the expense for surface disturbance would probably be very heavy.



In the course of recent excavations in Clayport Street, Alnwick, the local authorities have come upon the remains of the wall and tower which, about 450 years ago, fortified

the town on the west side against irruptions of the Scots and Border moostroopers; and about the foundations of Clayport Tower some articles of interest to the local antiquary were unearthed. Among them was a round ball, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, roughly made from the basaltic rock which outcrops about Stoney Hills, and which was probably fired against the town as a cannon-ball by the Scots. The original defences of Alnwick appear to have been earthworks, strengthened by a stockade at the top. Afterwards, these defences being found insufficient, the townspeople got a patent, in the time of Henry VI. They were, however, very poor, but, by subscriptions and donations, were at length enabled to encircle the town with a wall, of which the height and thickness are visible in remains at the side of Bondgate Tower, that very strong and massive building which crosses the street leading from the railway-station into Alnwick. Clayport Tower was of the same description, and belonged to the burgesses, who for many years held their meetings in it, until the town-hall was built, when it became neglected, and at length, at the end of the last century, was entirely removed, except the lower foundations.

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There is an important suggestion in the May number of the *Fortnightly Review* on the subject of the Elgin marbles by the well-travelled Hon. George Curzon, M.P. His compromise seems a happy solution of the difficulty, and has our hearty commendation. "I think," says Mr. Curzon, "it would be both foolish and impolitic to give back the metopes, torsos, and frieze, when they could not conceivably be restored to their original site, but could only be shifted from one museum to another, from the noblest and most frequented in the world to one of far inferior dimensions and quality; yet I do advocate the limited restitution of such of the Parthenon relics as can again be placed, amid their original surroundings, *in situ ipso antiquo* on the sacred rock, and whose empty places there are now filled, to the compunction of the British and the disgust of every observer, with hideous replicas in terra-cotta." The first of the relics in question is one of the caryatides from the Erechtheum, now "to be seen in the long gallery at the British

Museum, where, like Niobe, she seems to weep her desolation in stone." The other relics are some panels of the frieze from the Temple of the Wingless Victory, which "were carried off by Lord Elgin to London, and now adorn the walls of the British Museum, their place on the Athenian structure being taken by coarse facsimiles of the same dingy material as the sham caryatid." Mr. Curzon does not shrink from advocating the restitution of these relics as "at once graceful, free from peril as a precedent, and of service to the exalted interests of art."

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In the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, a yet more interesting archæological question is discussed. Dr. Charles Waldstein, in an article modestly termed "Is it Aristotle's Tomb?" describes how he was recently excavating some interments in the island of Eubœa, near the modern town of Bathia, when he exposed one sarcophagus in which the body was covered with leaves of pure gold. He looked for other sarcophagi, and came upon one from which he extracted six gold diadems. "At the head," he continues, "where a portion of the skull remained, the earth having dissolved many of the bones, there was another diadem with leaves of conventionalized ivy shape attached to it; then came a metal pen (the only specimen I have heard of as having been found in Greece) about 2 inches long, cut and slit like a quill pen; and then followed two styluses for writing on wax tablets, flattened at the end to enable the writer to erase a mistake, of the pattern already known. There were a number of terra-cotta statuettes in the grave; but one I found at the head struck me as being unique. It represented a type of statues of the fourth century B.C., known as that of a philosopher and orator. The hands of this draped figure were folded at the side. It was then that, for the first time, the thrilling possibility of the attribution of this grave to that of the great philosopher flashed through my mind, for Christodoros described the statue of Aristotle which he saw at Constantinople, as standing with folded hands. . . . The next day I excavated the grave beside this one, towards the centre of the enclosure, which, from its position and construction, is distinctly later, and at the

foot of this grave, covered by a pilaster-like thick slab resting securely on this block, was a small marble slab, which contained the inscription [B]IOTH [A]PIΣTOTEAOY.



Within a few weeks of the sudden death of the talented librarian of Corpus Christi (Rev. S. S. Lewis), Cambridge has suffered another severe loss in the removal of the Registry of the University, Rev. Dr. Luard. From 1860, until his resignation of that cure some three years ago, he held the incumbency of the university church of St. Mary the Great; he was responsible for the reverent restoration of the interior of this fine church for true worship, sweeping away the boxes, pit and gallery seats that he found arranged for the listening to big sermons. Dr. Luard did signal service to the mediæval history of England by the publication of his scholarly editions of Mathew Paris, the *Annales Monastici*, and the *Flores Historiarum*. He was ever ready most courteously to supply information on the innumerable ecclesiological and university subjects of which he was the master. Our columns have on several occasions been the richer for his learning.



With reference to the discovery of human remains at Southover, to which we drew attention last month, it is interesting to state that further interments have been disclosed, and up to the present time six skeletons have been found. The first grave contained a small earthen food-vessel or urn, and a fine iron spear-head. Another contained, with the skeleton, the remains of a shield, and knife or dagger; and a third proved to be that of a powerfully-formed Saxon warrior, with his spear laid at the head, and knife or dagger at the side of the body. It will be a satisfaction to antiquaries to know that the Sussex Archæological Society is taking an interest in the matter. With the kind permission of Mr. Hillman, all the relics have been deposited in the Castle Museum. It is supposed that these are the remains of early Saxon warriors, probably slain in a battle fought in the near neighbourhood, and interred with pagan ceremonies on or near the site of the battle-field, the invading force of Saxons having been victorious. A body of Saxons settled on the south coast of Britain,

taking possession of the district now called Sussex (or South Saxons), towards the end of the fifth century, and that these interments belong to this early period is considered to be proved by the food-vessel found with one of the skeletons.



The local papers of Malton, at the beginning of May, contained advertisements of a sale of a large collection of antiquities, a prominent line whereof placed in the market "Two ancient church fonts." The walls and hoardings of the district were billed in a similar fashion. A Yorkshire rector wrote courteously to the Chancellor of the Diocese (Lord Grimthorpe) drawing his attention to this scandal. It will scarcely be credited that the following is a verbatim copy of his lordship's postcard reply: "*The Chancellor has no power nor wish to prevent a man selling his old fonts, any more than his Chinese geese or three tons of manure.*" This irreverent answer is worthy of the York Chancellor, and we condole with a diocese that is in any way governed by such a man. It is not to be wondered at that a mind capable of penning such a postcard is Philistine in all its conceptions, as is shown in the degradation of St. Albans Abbey. Fortunately the clergy and others of the district did not share in the Chancellor's opinion. The Rev. E. A. B. Pitman, F.S.A., Vicar of Old Malton, bought the two fonts, and has placed them in the churchyard of the old Gilbertine Priory church until such time as they can be re-used, if possible, in their old parishes. The fonts are plain specimens of early Saxon and Norman fonts. The oldest and largest is much like the one now in use in Pickering Parish Church. They came from the villages of Scampston and Snainton respectively.



Mr. Edson's sale at Malton, on May 8, in addition to these fonts, included a large collection of British and Roman antiquities. There was a good attendance, including several antiquaries, such as Rev. Canon Raine, Rev. Canon Greenwell, and Rev. Dr. Cox. Mr. Chadwick, of Malton, we are glad to say, secured various lots for the museum of that town, including a variety of querns and stone mills; leaf-shaped and barbed flint arrow-

heads, a flat axe found at Norton; three small Roman vases found at Malton, one with three holes drilled in the bottom; a bronze Roman inscribed patella found at Malton in 1878, which realized £5 15s.; and two socketed bronze celts found at Hordingham. The Rev. Canon Raine purchased *inter alia*, we presume, for the noble museum at York, a British incense-cup well ornamented round the rim, and a Roman bronze bell recently found at Binnington Carr, with twelve silver coins of Nero and Vespasian. The last of these finds was exhibited in 1888 before the Society of Antiquaries; it realized £3 12s. 6d. Some genuine old oak furniture went rather capriciously; an oak panelled sideboard realized £21 10s., a high price, whilst an Elizabethan four-post bedstead only fetched £6.



Through the courtesy of Mr. Sawyer, clerk to the Sussex Archæological Society, we have received a detailed account of the recent find of Roman urns at Portslade, near Brighton. In the process of digging clay for brick-making, frequent finds of Roman pottery, tiles, tesserae and other relics occur. This last find is in a public-house in the village, where, owing to the high price asked, it seems likely to remain. It consists of ten vessels, which were found in a group a little below the surface of the ground, embedded in the tenacious clay of a brick-field. All the pieces are of patterns familiar to collectors of Roman pottery. Two of the urns, the largest from 9 to 10 inches high, are of brown clay, and contain calcined bones. Resting on the rim of one of these was a Samian patera reversed. Two small shallow vessels of Samian, each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, were covered with saucers, or pateræ, of similar ware. One vessel, 6 inches high, bottle-shaped, with narrow neck and one "curling ear," was of yellow clay. Two small vases of elegant shape, and very thin, were of black clay. The only remarkable feature about the group is the absence of anything in the way of ornamentation. No line, nor leaf, nor potter's mark, are to be seen. Unfortunately the workmen have scraped the clay off the two small saltcellar-like Samian vessels, removing in the process most of the glazing as well as the clay. This points to the vessels being of bastard Samian.

With regard to the ten Chaldean inscribed bricks recently found in Knight rider Street, City, three of which found their way to the British Museum, and were described in our March issue, Mr. Stewart F. Wells, the owner of the remaining seven, writes to say that they have been examined and deciphered by Dr. Felix E. Peiser, of the University of Breslau. Dr. Peiser thus translates the inscriptions on them, which slightly vary: "Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, restorer of Fraggil and Fzida (temples), princely son of Nebupalasser, King of Babylon." One of the bricks has the impression of a boy's foot, and another the prints of goats' feet. On the under part of the bricks still remain the pitch with which they were fastened together. The inscriptions have been impressed with wooden stamps.



Two recent issues of our contemporary, the *Church Times*, by an oversight on the part of the publisher, which will not be repeated, contained an advertisement from Mr. W. Kyles, Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy, offering to purchase "Old Church Plate." As this seemed a possible incitement to church robbers or to careless or fraudulent custodians of church plate, the rector of Barton-le-Street laid a trap. A friend at Scarborough wrote to the advertised address describing the Barton-le-Street chalice, a good Elizabethan cup with name of parish and churchwardens, and date, stamped upon it. Mr. Kyles, without any inquiry, was so anxious to purchase, even at £4 an ounce, that he wrote two urgent letters for the cup to be sent on approval, enclosing bankers' and other references. On the rector writing in his own name and explaining the test he had adopted to see if Mr. Kyles was ready to purchase old plate actually marked with name of a special church, and without any inquiry as to how it had come into the possession of his correspondent, Mr. Kyles seemed to think it sufficient to say that he was acting as agent for the Marquis of Breadalbane, "who is a collector of old plate, and not a dealer." In our opinion collectors are much less scrupulous than dealers. Whether a man is a marquis or a pawnbroker, he can be compelled to give up church plate, however ac-

quired, without any compensation, unless he can show the "faculty" for its sale.



The vallum of Antonine, solemn enough subject though it be, is not without its jokes. Here is a tombstone from a churchyard which sits on the wall. It is in cast iron, a reproduction of an original said to exist in marble somewhere, though some folk say that the somewhere *non est*. Be that as it may, here is the actual memorial in metal :

FVNERATVS
HIC THEGN
ROB GRAHAM
ILLE EVERSVS
VALL SEVERVS
A.C. 415
FERGVSIVS II
R. SCO.

This sham antique monument in bad grammar of the heroic thane (thegn), who overthrew the "wall of Severus" in the time of Fergus II., King of Scots, in 415, and gave it in consequence the name of Gramsdyke, has for many years been one of the curios of Falkirk. It is in late seventeenth-century lettering, in which the Saxon "th" and "g" are obtrusive, incongruous anachronisms. It bears all through "Bill Stumps his mark" exceeding plain. The concocter, whenever he flourished, probably had had his eye on that chapter in the beginning of the fifth book of Buchanan's history, wherein, narrating the destruction of the wall by the Picts and Scots under King Fergus, it is recorded that a leader in the work of demolition was "a certain Græm."



In the same churchyard there is another shining proof of the humour of Falkirk. It is the gravestone of a gardener who died in 1750, and, after the fashion of the time, it has emblematic carving on the back. On two narrow marginal bands, forming with a cross-bar at the top a frame for a centrepiece, there are cut a lily, a knife, a rose, and one or two other small insignia of the craft. But the centrepiece fills up three-fifths of the whole slab, and is, of course, the large outstanding feature. It has a fine representation of the Fall. Our first parents are standing

under the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Eve is handing over to Adam the fateful apple, while Satan, the serpent, looks on with a smile. But whether from some excess of modesty on the artist's part, or because of some misapprehension of the true course of Biblical narrative, Adam and Eve are figured as clad in the fig leaves rather before their time. That, however, is not the joke. The joke is the Scriptural text which adorns the cross-band as follows, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

AT the solemn closing of the sessions for this year at the German Institute in Rome, Professor Pigorini read a remarkable essay on the lake-dwellings, or *terremare*, of the provinces of Venice, Mantua, and Æmilia. It was only at the beginning of the age of iron that this original population of Italy passed the Apennines in two separate streams, one of which settled in Latium. In the towns they went on founding, according to the measure of their progress, to the south of the Apennines, they preserved some of the essential characters of their *terremare* further north, and this fact explains why the original city of Rome was quadrilateral and orientated, and why the Servian city was surrounded by an earthwork and ditch. The *terremare* form in plan a trapezium, and have a wooden bridge at the decuman quarters. These particulars give an explanation of the Sublician Bridge, which was made of wood without nails, and was religiously preserved at Rome by the *pontifices*; and would allow us to believe that the original Latins founded the *Roma quadrata* on the Palatine Hill, since it has exactly preserved the figure of a trapezium. Other papers followed by Professors Mau and Petersen.



Dr. Orsi's report on the prehistoric village he has been excavating near Syracuse, refers it to the Neolithic Age, when only a first impulse was being given to artistic design, as witnessed by the rude sculptures of their earthenware

figures of men and animals, heads and arms being added separately, and fastened by a wooden stick, and by the white clay inserted enamel-fashion in their rudely incised terra-cottas, to serve as a kind of coloured decoration. Only geometric ornamentation of a very primitive kind was found scratched with stick or nail on their large earthenware vessels, which had been baked at an open fire, before ovens were used. The population seemed agricultural, as the bones of only domesticated animals were found, and implements of obsidian, flint and bone were found scattered about the *tufa* terrace, on which the dwellings of this primitive people were raised. No one of these huts now remains, but round the site can still be seen the natural channels, or fissures in the rock, which served for all purposes of drainage.

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In the department Ille-et-Vilaine, in France, has been discovered, in the quaternary deposits, a great quantity of bones of elephants, some split with flint axes, others burnt, which seem thus to be remains of some sacrifice of prehistoric tribes.

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At Paris, in the ancient house of Cardinal de Rohan, some wall-paintings have been found, representing landscapes, which are thought to have belonged to the eighth century.

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Dr. Doerpfeld, director of the German School at Athens, began on April 9 his annual archaeological excursion in the Peloponnesus.

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At Salonica, according to news sent by Signor Asteriades to the *Hestia* of Athens, in demolishing the eastern part of the city walls, various portions of an ancient edifice in marble have come to light, and also some Greek inscriptions, which appear to be sepulchral, and of the Roman period. One funereal *stèle*, however, is adorned with figures in relief, representing a woman seated, and a man standing and stretching out his left hand over her head.

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The Greek Government has contributed nearly 60,000 francs for the expropriations required by the excavations at Delphi, and will retain not only the absolute ownership of all the land, but also of all the objects

discovered in it. The French Government will have for five years the exclusive right to reproduce in printed figures or plaster models all the objects discovered. The work will probably begin at the end of the present year. A sepulchral inscription of a youth of eighteen, born in the Troad, consisting of two graceful elegiac verses, was recently found at Delphi, and placed in the local museum.

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In a district of Mount *Æta*, in Thessaly, a fine hoard of ancient coins has been found.

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At Florence the Cathedral authorities (*l'opera fabbricceria del Duomo*) have collected in a special museum all the objects of antiquity and of fine arts belonging to the Basilica, which do not actually serve for the purposes of Divine worship, and have given it the name, *Museo dell'Opera di Santa Maria del Fiore*.

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The city of Florence excavations of last year, which, amongst other things, brought to light the remains of an ancient *piscina*, or public bath, richly adorned with marble and stucco, and still showing the *natorium* and the *calidarium*, have gone to enrich the archaeological museum of Fiesole with a remarkable collection of antiquities. The principal of these are a small bronze figure, with the hands tied behind the back; a boss, probably of Byzantine period, with chisellings and coloured enamel, having the figure of a lion in the centre, belonging to a clasp or buckle; some fragments of Aretine vases, with the marks of the maker; the handle of a Rhodian amphora, with the name of the Eponymous archon, with many coins of consular, Roman, and imperial times, amongst which is an Etruscan coin.

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To the acquisitions of the national museum at Athens mentioned last month, must be added objects from the tombs of Petreza, and Marathon, and from the temple of Despoina, in Lycosoura. From these tombs come vases, with important painted figures, and one with the inscription of the artist and of the dedicator. From Lycosoura have been brought three colossal heads, two of women, and one of a bearded man; fragments of drapery in marble, belonging to a statue,

which are particularly remarkable because it is storied, being adorned with fantastic figures in relief, representing animals with the heads of men and women, winged figures, a Nereid, etc.; and, furthermore, some marble *figurini* of equally fantastic and monstrous style, which seemed to have served as feet for some throne or table. From Rhamnus come two archaic headless statues; some statues of Hermes clothed and terminating below in the form of a pilaster, of Alexandrine epoch; several heads (two archaic, or archaizing), a base with inscription, with many sculptured reliefs and inscriptions of various importance. From Thespiæ come small bronze objects, amongst which is the point of a votive lance with archaic inscription, and several coins found in the temple of Apollo. From Eretria come *lekkythoi* with black figures, some representations being of great value; some figures of hoplites and horsemen, and some scenes of the cycle of Dionysos. In one of these latter, Minerva is seen fighting with a man who has fallen down vanquished, and this may be Enkelados.

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By order of the Minister of Public Instruction, excavations have been undertaken for the recovery of the still missing pieces of the marble plan of Rome in the area of the ex-convent of SS. Cosmas and Damian on the Forum. In the bed of the Tiber, near Ponte Sisto, a statuette of bronze has been found.

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At S. Giovanni, in Persiceto, near Bologna, some tombs, with vases of the Villanova type, have been found. A sepulchral *stele*, like that of Villanova, was also disinterred, but with geometric graffiti coloured. Another sepulchral *stele*, found at the same time, is singular for its form, which is an approximate imitation of the human figure.

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In the territory of Cortona (Regione VII), in contrada called *La Quercia grossa*, a tomb has been discovered with an Etruscan inscription running from left to right. There also comes from the territory of Chiusi a Latin inscription which records a certain Aurelio Feliciano *pinctor Augustorum sive omnium bonorum virorum*.

* * *

In Corpeto Tarquinia on March 16, the municipality resumed their excavations on the

plateau of the *Monterossi*, nearly 200 mètres from the second row of arches. So far, two chambered tombs have come to light, which had been plundered. In a trench tomb at Ripagretta farm, the jaw of a horse was found, having in it a bit of peculiar shape. In another tomb of the same Ruspoli property were discovered vases painted with black figures, on one of which is represented the combat of Hercules with the Amazons.



The Antiquary among the Pictures.

ROYAL ACADEMY.



THE picture show at Burlington House this year is beyond average merit. There are no striking masterpieces, nor are there any canvases around which the public will crowd with either well-directed or misapplied enthusiasm; but, on the other hand, there are far fewer grotesque extravagancies or vagaries of careless Academicians resting on laurels of the past.

With regard to sacred art, in which England now so rarely distinguishes herself, the disappointment which is almost habitual again reasserts itself. Mr. Stokes' "Hail, Mary" (236) is the most commonplace and sordid treatment of the Annunciation that can well be imagined, though there is some good painting in it. A triptych by Mr. Savage Cooper (568-570), "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden," flanked by "Weary" and "Heavy Laden," is also named to be shunned; it is utterly lacking in poetry or sympathy. The "Repentance of Judas" (705), by Mr. Frank W. W. Topham, is another shallow illustration of New Testament incident; it completely wants the Ober Ammergau flavour of intensity and reality. Mr. Ernest Normand is much more successful in interesting the picture-gazer in an Old Testament story; his "Saul and David" (667), wherein the king rests his hand on the curly head of the well-favoured youth, is vigorously done; the harp is of

true archaic form, but is not the contrast in age between Saul and David greater than the Scripture narrative seems to warrant? Mr. Poynter, R.A., on a small canvas, gives his rendering of "The Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon" (305); it is a wonderfully finished and effective composition. Mr. Poynter supports the Authorised Version in believing that "peacocks and apes" were among the foreign treasures brought from the land of Tarshish to grace the court of Solomon.

The exhibition contains but very little illustrative of hagiology. Mr. Calderon, R.A., gives a remarkable and withal most chaste representation of the dramatic incident in the life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, termed her "Great Act of Renunciation" (226), which is thus described in Dietrich's life of the saint: "Holy and self-sacrificing as her short life had been, after the death of her husband, her piety and abnegation became more intense; till at last, on a certain Good Friday, in obedience to the imperious will of Conrad of Marburg, her spiritual guide, she went into a small chapel, accompanied by various persons, threw off all her garments, and, kneeling before the altar, solemnly renounced parents, children, friends, and the pomps, pleasures and vanities of this world."

One of the most charming pictures of its kind is "A Modern St. Francis" (48), by Mr. Burgess, R.A.; a benevolent-looking old priest is enjoying the singing of two canaries who have settled on the rim of his open office-book, whilst in the verandah (where his dejeuner is being prepared) are numerous caged birds.

There is nothing particularly striking in historic illustrations. The great Napoleon is well to the fore in a variety of reminiscences, and of course there is a parting of Flora Macdonald and Prince Charlie. "A Parliamentary Convoy surprised by Royalists" (1015), by Mr. E. Crofts, A.R.A., is a spirited composition. The chief exponent of mythology is the President. His large "Perseus and Andromeda" (147) well deserves the place of honour in the second gallery; the wounded dragon is a more possible beast than usually appears; Andromeda is in remarkably good condition, considering her

awkward and trying position. Several of his brothers of the brush believe that this is the best work that Sir F. Leighton has yet turned out from his studio. In "Summer" (292) Mr. W. Reynolds Stephens gives one of those remarkable studies of draped classical forms, for which he has gained so much celebrity; it is a design executed as a mural decoration for the refreshment-room of the Royal Academy. The blending of colour is bold but effective. The six posed female figures are clad in lavender robes, and are weaving wreaths of blush roses.

The nude is rather more prevalent than usual, but not in any way offensive, save to irreconcilable Mrs. Grundys. The late Mr. Edwin Long, R.A., is specially happy in his rendering of the simple Egyptian maiden arranging a lotus bloom in her dark hair, which he terms "Before the Festival" (249).

Melodrama always appeals strongly to the average visitor at exhibitions, so that there can be no doubt that Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., will win much popularity with "The Doctor" (199). A sick child is stretched on two chairs, and on the other chair opposite sits the middle-aged doctor, intently watching the little patient. The light of a paraffin lamp, the shade of which is tilted, falls with much cleverness of painting on the faces of the two chief persons in the cottage drama; in the background are the parents. Somehow, the picture is to us far too suggestive of models. Melodrama also gives us "The Crisis" (115), by Mr. Frank Dicksee, A., in which the husband (or father?) watches with agonized features the death-blue face of a woman dying on the bed. In the same category may be included Hon. John Collier's "Waiting for the Accused" (696), an Inquisition picture in an artificially lighted vault; and also Mr. Ralph Hedley's "Go, and God's Will be done" (497), explained by the following lines from Sims' "Lifeboat":

Then she beckoned me near and whispered, "Go,
and God's will be done,
For every lad on that ship, John, is some poor mother's
son."

The feature of the first gallery is Mr. Briton Riviere's, R.A., "A Mighty Hunter before the Lord" (21-23), a wonderful study

of lions arranged in the now fashionable triptych form. In the centre an arrow-pierced lion has sprung in its agony upon the back of the hunter's chariot, and is about to receive a fatal thrust from the uplifted spear. The connection of the quieter-toned studies of the side-pieces with the tragic incident of the centre is not quite easy to trace. There is much vigour and energy of well-rendered motion in Mr. W. Frank Calderon's "Fire" (1034), wherein horses, bursting from inflamed stables and sheds, are escaping in wild terror. Mr. H. Stacy Marks, R.A., has only a simple contribution, but in it, "A Select Committee" (259), his wonderful power in the delineation of birds strongly asserts itself; eight gaudy cockatoos, of the most brilliant plumage, are perched near together in an aviary; we can almost hear their screaming. In the chairman, who is laying down the law with much vehement gesticulation, there is a decided likeness to a front bench member of Parliament. Is the likeness accidental? "African Panthers" (110), by Mr. John M. Swan, is full of fascination. There is not much humour (except occasionally of an unintentional character) in the pictures of this year, but "In a Fix" (743), by Mr. Alfred W. Strutt, is comically attractive. An old woman is driving a donkey-cart full of market produce across a shallow ford, when the animal in the shafts stops in the middle of the stream; the old lady's vexation and energetic rain of blows, and the excited efforts of the basketed ducks at the tail of the cart to join their brethren on the water, are well described; but the best bit of the picture is the cool obstinacy expressed on the features and in every line of the ears and body of the donkey.

Portraits have this year an unusual preponderance, but there is a happy absence of those big blazing canvases of M.F.H.'s, or provincial mayors, that are so sadly trying to all the pictures in their vicinity. To our mind, the most successful and speaking portrait is that of Mr. John Foster Spence, of Newcastle (6), in the first gallery, by Mr. Frank S. Ogilvie. Mr. Oules, R.A., has this year left bishops for members of Parliament, of whom he gives several, that of Mr. John Morley's clear-cut features (266) being

the best. Mr. Balfour (143) is painted with much delicacy by Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., but it is not a happy effort; he has exaggerated the most die-away airs of the lackadaisical moods that occasionally beset the Irish Secretary. Hon. John Collier has a clever painting of Professor Huxley in his study (333); he has caught the professor's most soured and determined expression, as though he was dubiously conscious of having demolished Mr. Gladstone and all his works.

Ecclesiastics are not so prominent this year as usual; the most successful is that of Ven. Archdeacon Balston (1014), by Mr. Cope. Mr. Wells, R.A., has several portraits, the best of which is that of Hon. Mrs. Lyulph Stanley, in whose expressive features he had a good and congenial subject. A charming girl's face is that of "Tempe, daughter of Richard Crawshay, Esq.," painted by Mr. Reginald Machell.

The exhibition of 1891 is certainly unusually happy in the number of good and pleasant landscapes. The artist who beyond doubt has excelled himself this year is Mr. B. W. Leader, A. This is the opinion, too, of the best critic of the day, so that we have no hesitation in affirming it. He shows four canvases. "Sand-dunes" (982) is like several others of his paintings, and is the weakest of the four. "Solitude" (482) is rather a new departure, tall Scotch firs against the setting sun. "Manchester Ship Canal" (690) represents the works in progress at Eastham, in September, 1890, and produces an unexpectedly good effect; it is a curious subject to have chosen, but probably arises from the fact that Mr. Leader's brother is engineer of that gigantic undertaking. "Still Evening" (1130) shows a deliciously dreamy church and churchyard with great yews and gray tombs peeping up among the long grass; it is most soothing, and must be of the kind that could so pleasantly affect the late Archbishop of York in his most worried moments according to a memorable Academy speech—surely it is the churchyard of Bettws-y-Coed, though not so stated in the catalogue. In "Lingering Autumn" (293) Sir John Millais, R.A., has clearly surpassed his "Chill October," with which he astonished London some few years ago. Mr. Davis, R.A., gives us a treat

in "The Skye Hills from Applecross" (184), the deer in the foreground showing that we have, at all events, one painter who finds no difficulty in reproducing the inimitable grace of the unparked deer. Mr. Yeend King is successful in the cool greens and white limestone rocks that are so obviously Derbyshire, even if the catalogue did not say "In a Derbyshire Dale" (227). Mr. Henry Moore, A., that master-hand in dealing with water and mist, supplies two deliciously blue canvases that would be charming to gaze at on a hot day, "A Squally Day off Ouisterham" (586), and "L'Étac de Sercq: Mist Lifting" (602). Mr. Brett's, A., "The Highland Summer" (1029), Mr. Vicat Cole's, R.A., "Autumn Morning" (267), Mr. Ammonier's "Sunday Evening" (995), Mr. Macwhirter's, A., "A Highland Bay" (204), and Mr. P. R. Morris's, A., charming "Llanaber, Cardigan Bay" (1144), all help to maintain our assertion of the excellency of this year's landscapes.

An attractive picture in the first gallery is "When the World was Young" (43), by Margaret J. Dicksee. A lad, nude save for the waistskin, lies on the grass in a forest glade, resting on the back of a recumbent fawn, making music from a double pipe. The sweet sounds attract a great variety of birds, whilst beasts are represented by rabbits and a listening fox. The scenery, foliage, flowers, and birds (goldfinches, bullfinches, doves, jays, and partridge with its young) are pronouncedly English; why, then, is a cock-pheasant introduced, which certainly was unknown to Britain when the world was young? In another way, and in a very different picture, the accurate eye is again aggrieved by an anachronism. "The Widow" (162) of Mr. F. D. Millet gives with much minuteness and faithful care a dining-room interior of the beginning of the century; but why is the stiff damask table-cloth spread so carefully beneath the dessert? Sir John Gilbert, R.A., is seen at the best of his ripe years in the incident of "Don Quixote discoursing upon arms and letters to the company at the inn," nor does the medley of armour clash with history, as was the case with his Academy picture of last season. Mr. E. Blair Leighton, in "The New Sign" (828), gives a pleasing scope to the imagina-

tion. The newly-painted sign is just being placed in position over the inn door of some provincial town. Its somewhat hazy indications and lettering point to a general officer in red, and suggest the Duke of Cumberland. Is it not being placed there by some timorous-minded suspected sympathizer with the deposed Stuarts in a northern town, after the events of 1745, now being so graphically brought before the readers of the *Antiquary* in Mr. Wright's correspondence? "Taming the Shrew" (1006), by Mr. William Strutt, brings vividly before us the old-time punishment of the ducking-stool; the variety of feeling, coarse and otherwise, of the crowd of spectators, is well brought out, though the old lady has by no means the terror on her face that we should expect to see there. M. Alphonse Millich portrays an (925) Egyptian antiquary, with his little collection of curios (several, perchance, from Birmingham) spread out on a cloth in the sand at the foot of the Sphinx, keenly anxious to effect a sale with the "personally conducted," invisible on the canvas, but evidently approaching.

With regard to old architecture, it is always pleasant to find a good picture of the charming old stone staircase to the library out of the north transept of Rouen Cathedral. This staircase is set off well by Mr. Yeames, R.A. (324), with the scarlet and white of "les enfants de cœur" entering in procession. Mr. James Cope sends a peaceful bit of mediæval Westminster in "The Little Cloisters" (816). We think Mr. Ruskin would enjoy the finished arcades of "Venezia benedetta" (211) by Mr. Henry Woods, A., whilst there is a touch of Turner's brush in the lighting up of distant Venice, with the bright red of the royal escort in the gondolas in the foreground, contributed by Miss Clara Montalba (543).

In the Water Colour room the lovers of the ancient art of building will find abundant gratification. There is only space to mention "Granada from the Gardens of the Generalife" (1256), by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; "Frankfort" (1251), by Mr. E. H. Bearne; and the "Entrance to the Abbey of Mont S. Michel," by Lily Allport. The wonderfully lofty canopy of the font of Ufford Church, Suffolk, with accompanying

details of the painted roof, etc., makes a good picture at the hands of Mr. Charles Maundrell (1333).

The architectural room has several drawings of the late Mr. Sedding, whose much deplored death we noted in our last issue; his chancel screen for St. Mary's Church, Stamford (1794), is most effective. The design for an altar-cross in silver-gilt enamel (1809), by Mr. George T. D. Saul, strikes us as singularly praiseworthy, though perhaps erring a little in over elaboration. Mr. Frank T. Baggallay has a good drawing of the restored font and canopy of St. Peter Mancroft's Church, Norwich. Mr. Matthew H. Holding, in "Whittington Hall, Staffordshire, restoration" (1799), shows how a charming remnant of an old manor-house near Lichfield can be pretty effectually spoilt.

THE NEW GALLERY.

The New Gallery has now shaken off the rivalry of the Grosvenor, with the result of a considerable accession of strength. The galleries are worthy not of one but of many visits, if it was only for the great work of Mr. Burne-Jones. "The Star of Bethlehem" (63) is a big picture, 12 feet by 8, occupying the centre of the further wall of the large west gallery. It has been painted, for the Corporation of Birmingham, in tempera, and owes, therefore, its power and fascination to the merit of the conception and the ingenuity of treatment, for there is no brightness of colour effect. The picture represents the Blessed Virgin seated beneath a rustic straw-capped shelter which St. Joseph has erected for her and the Holy Babe. Round the sides of the shelter bright-hued flowers are interwoven with the wattled thorns. The Virgin partakes of course of that bloodless character which is the special attribute of Mr. Burne-Jones's humanity, and at first may perhaps rather painfully impress the spectator with a certain haggard sadness of expression. But it is emphatically a picture that grows on the gazer and gradually wins its way. Move further up the gallery and look again at the Virgin nearer to the wall, and from behind, as it were, the Three Kings, and a depth of wondering wisdom and of mystic modest rapture, comes out on her features. The three Magi are repre-

ented, in accordance with the more prevalent legends, as of differing age and from different countries. Right skilfully has Mr. Burne-Jones used his opportunity, and the varying degrees, not only of appearance, age, and dress, but of wondering adoration expressed in the three faces are remarkable evidences of his power. The white-bearded beautiful face, covered with many a wrinkle of lived-down troubles, of the oldest of the kings, represented in the act of doing homage to the Babe, is the best bit of painting in this wide canvas, though it lacks the imaginative fascination of the Virgin's features. The poetry of this remarkable composition comes out strongest in the angel. Modelled after the Byzantine style, this angel in conventional attitude is just alighting with sandalled feet, and holds between upraised palms the tenderly glowing and devoutly-sheltered star that had led the Magi from their distant Eastern home. Wonderful are the garments that clothe the Three Kings; particularly strange is the medley of ancient robes, caparisons, and weapons that adorn the centre one of the three in the vigour of his manhood; but with such a picture as this, no sense of fitness seems violated by any conceivable admixture, for the daring boldness of artistic license that produces deep carnations and blue corn-flowers on thorns and rushes, and that gives an English orchard background of blossoming boughs to an Eastern incident, appeals so strongly to the imagination that the minor critical faculties refuse to do their duty. It is the great picture of a great man, which is sure to retain its fame in the time to come. Mr. Burne-Jones has not been so happy in another large picture in the same medium, "Spousa de Libano" (34), which illustrates Canticles iv. 16. The bride stooping over her flowers is full of grace, but the symbolized north and south winds in green and blue raiment respectively are forced and stiff; whilst a tall clump of Virgin lilies are evidently puzzled which way to bend, as the contrary forces of the winds blow upon them. It is difficult to restrain the thought that there will be no peace for that garden till both of these energetically symbolized winds take themselves off.

Mr. Philip Burne-Jones has a large startling picture at the south end of the north

gallery, "Earth-rise from the Moon" (190); a weird green light is over the cratered desolate surface of the moon, from whence our planet is seen rising all fiery red; the question of the habitation of the moon is settled, for a human skull and skeleton occupy the foreground, the relics we suppose of one of Jules Verne's creations. The picture is an extravagance—a sheer waste of skill and material that can yield true gratification to no one.

Of Old Testament incident there is an ambitious but effective picture by Mrs. Hastings, "Moses and Aaron before Pharaoh and his Magicians" (117), wherein the rod has been turned into a serpent; the contrast between the dignity of the Israelite brothers and the grovelling subservience of the court Magi is well brought out.

Mr. J. M. Strudwick, of the Burne-Jones school, is happy in his carefully-wrought study of "Elaine" (17) studying the shield.

". . . day by day
Leaving her household and good father, climb'd
That eastern tower, and entering barr'd her door,
Strip'd off the case and read the naked shield,
Now guess'd a hidden meaning in his arms,
Now made a pretty history to herself
Of every dint a sword had beaten in it."

The details of shield, furniture, and embroidered garments are perfectly finished; but an antiquary's criticism of parts would be idle, for the very windows are Elizabethan, and are covered with ringed curtains on rods of at least a century later. At the further end of the west room is Mr. Alma Tadema's, R.A., "Love in Idleness" (96), which quite puts in the shade any of his work in the Academy. "Knucklebones" (11), by Mr. Poynter, R.A., is a well-finished cabinet picture of three nudes playing at knucklebones on the margin of a marble bath, the sketch of a larger-draped picture that has previously appeared at Burlington House. Another and much larger nude that attracts attention is Mrs. Swynnerton's "Cupid and Psyche" (161), but they are both disfigured by big realistic raven-coloured wings which seem much in their way and a very bad fit. Not far from it hangs a striking canvas by Mr. Hamilton Macallum, "Fishermen of Positano" (102), in which there is plenty of the poetry of motion as the bare-legged

handsome fishermen stand on the prows of their boats, swinging round their heads the weighted lines they are about to project into the waters; we can almost hear the swirl and swish of the line and the abrupt choking swallow of the waves as they close greedily over the leadened baits.

"A Child's Thank-Offering" (261), by Mr. J. H. Lorimer, is a picture full of action and happy effect; the child, directed by the mother, places a wreath of white lilies in the priest's hands who descends the altar steps to receive it; a youthful server is about to put out the mass lights; why, then, make the foolish mistake of robbing the officiant priest in cope instead of chasuble?

We congratulate Mr. Charles W. Furse, previously known for original portraits, on the new ground he has successfully broken in "Flight" (202), wherein two rough gray war-horses appear in wild retreat out of the mist and din of distant battle; there is in this picture the truly fascinating quality of suggesting imagination. "A Favoured Courtier" (245), by Mr. J. Haynes-Williams, pleases us on totally different grounds; a man in crimson velvet kicks his heels at length upon the settee of a corridor; all the properties are correctly rendered, and the date and place suggested by "Franc Rex" on the wainscot.

Mr. Adrian Stokes's "Setting Sun" (157) is giving rise to a chorus of praise from the professional critics, and of course there is good painting in it, and a happy catching of the queer light that sometimes settles on the landscape for a few minutes just before sunset; but the two cows, and the woman milking, the blue water, and the fiery ball of the sun, make to our mind a rather unhappy medley; the expressive attitude of the cow with her back up is intended, we suppose, to suggest her annoyance at the lateness of the milking.

With regard to landscapes, our heart goes out altogether to Mr. Charles Stuart's sweet mountain tarn nestling at the foot of the dark shadowed hills and "Bright with the Beauty of the Silver Moon" (165). The light on the sheaved corn in Mr. David Murray's "A Season of Mists and Mellow Fruitfulness" (39) is very charming. The Earl of Carlisle has two pictures, the colour-

ing of which at once proclaims his palette, "The Fort at Bocco d' Arno" (107), and "The Edge of the Pine Forest, Pisa" (254), both good, especially the latter. This artist is not represented this year in the Academy. Miss Hilda Montalba contributes a tasteful bit of colouring in a charming angle of a garden wall, called "Spring Morning, Venice" (20). Her sister, Miss Clara Montalba, whose Venice in the Academy has already been noticed, gives to the New Gallery "The Piazzetta" (257) from the same place, which is deliciously warm in its tones.

But the picture of all others that personally this year we covet with an exceeding longing is Mr. C. E. Hallé's "Bo-Peep" (57); the inimitable charm of this sweet little maiden in her long blue smock and pipe at mouth is perfectly irresistible. We much prefer it to its companion "Cherries" (70). Certainly Mr. Hallé has never yet painted anything half so sweet. A brother critic has quarrelled with the quality of the blue; but no matter, we would not have a brushful of paint applied in any other shade or in any other way; it is just perfect as it is.

As to the portraits, Hon. John Collier has succeeded well with "Miss Nina Welby" (2); Miss Milly Childers has had a good deal of courage to attempt "Portrait of the Artist" (44); Mr. Hallé has shown vigour in "Mrs. Stewart" (151); Mr. Shannon has won laurels with "Miss Clough, Principal of Newnham College" (61), and has had the loveliest face to paint that appears on this year's canvases in "Mrs. C. C. Chambers" (204); Sir John Millais has been unfortunate in a very commonplace subject which is wisely labelled "Portrait of a Lady" (156); and Mrs. Kate Perugini has produced the charming head of a girl in a knitted hood, "Jeanne" (171).

"A Portrait" (56), by Mr. John J. Sargent, has made a great stir among the critics; it is the very telling likeness of an ill-favoured, but clever-looking, thoughtful girl, in white, of about fifteen. She is seated stiffly upright against an oak wainscot of linen-fold pattern. If the "linen-folds" are drawn from actual wainscot, surely a mistake has been made in the cusping of the folds, or else it is painted from some modern reproduction of an old pattern. Our own opinion is that the chorus of praise about the production of this

staring young lady has been pitched somewhat too high.

The visitor to the New Gallery should certainly climb the stairs to the smaller pictures of the balcony. There is some good work in Mr. A. B. Donaldson's "Precincts of St. Andreas Hildesheim" (271), and in Mr. T. Fripp's "Wingfield Castle, Norfolk" (274). If Miss Emily Little has ever really seen such brilliant reds, greens, yellows, mauves, and oranges as she shows in three views of "Old Buildings in Herefordshire" (285, 308, 314), on the roofs, walls, and everywhere, either the county is possessed of the most uniquely enamelled toy buildings that the world knows, or else the lady paints with a double-barrelled kaleidoscope applied to her eyes. But a visit to the balcony will be amply rewarded by gazing at a lovely gem by Mr. Henry Ryland, "Columbina" (299), a sweet girl in pink, with a white fillet on her head, trifling with budding willow twigs, and seated on a broken white marble colonnade on the margin of an Italian lake. It is altogether lovely.

N. S.



The Lights of a Mediæval Church :

AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE WILL OF JAMES BURTON, OF HORNCASTLE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.



IN the year 1888 my friend, the Rev. Arthur Roland Maddison, M.A., F.S.A., published a volume of abstracts of wills preserved at Lincoln, which is, I trust, in the hands of all those who take interest in the antiquities of our county. By means of that volume I first became acquainted with the following will which is, from one point of view, the most remarkable testamentary document with which I ever came in contact. No other will that I have seen gives so extensive a list of the lights which were burned in a town church before the Tudor changes. We know from many sources that in cathedrals and

abbey churches lights were very numerous, but it will be a new thing to most of us to discover that in the church of a small and remote town in Lincolnshire there were at least twenty-three several lights burning at the same period. Seven of these were burned in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

A learned correspondent, Mr. Alfred Gibbons, F.S.A., who is familiar with the Lincoln records, has most kindly furnished me with a full transcript of this interesting document, so far as it relates to the religion of past times. Nothing is omitted except bequests to relatives and friends.

In dei no'ie amen In the yeaere of o' Lorde god M fyve hundrethe & xxxvijty the ix day of June I Jamys Burton of Horncastell of hole mynde and good memory makg my testamnt wherin is concludyd my last will in thys maner and forme folloyng. ffurste I bequethe my soule to God almyghty and to our lady Sct. Mary & to all the holly compeny of heven & my body to be buryed in the churche of Horncastell of the gloriose Virgyn Mary the mother of Jh'us upon the sowthe syde of the churche. Itm I bequethe to the sacrament of the high altare in the sayd churche of Horncastell for tenthes oblyviose vs. Itm to the gylde of Sct. Catheryne in the sayd churche vjs. viij*d*. Itm to the light in the qwere viij*d*. Itm to Sct. George light viij*d*. Itm to the roode light xij*d*. Itm to Sct. Michell light v*d*. Itm to the light of o' lady of grace viij*d*. Itm to o' ladys light in Sct. Nicholes qwere v*d*. Itm to Sct. Helene light viij*d*. Itm to o' lady light at the high altares ende viij*d*. Itm to o' lady light at the fonte v*d*. Itm to o' lady light of the sowthe side of the churche v*d*. Itm to o' lady light on the northe syde of the churche v*d*. Itm to o' lady light in the churche porche v*d*. Itm to Jesus light viij*d*. Itm to the yong mens light v*d*. Itm to Sct. Jamys light iiij*d*. Itm to the trynite light v*d*. Itm to all halloys light v*d*. Itm to Sct. Tron-yans light viij*d*. Itm to Sct. Xpofer light v*d*. Itm to Sct. Lawrence light v*d*. Itm to St. Leonerde light v*d*. Itm to St. Savyor light iiij*d*. Itm to St. Clement light iiij*d*. Itm to the bellys in the sayd churche of Horncastell iijs. iiij*d*. Itm to the high altare of Lincoln in the church of o' lady xij*d*. Itm to the churche worke of the sayd churche of Lincoln viij*d*. Itm to St. Hugh heede of Lincoln iiij*d*. Itm to St. Hugh Shryne of Lincoln iiij*d*. Itm I bequethe to Robert Burton my eldest sun vi*d*.

[Then bequests to his family.]

Itm to the iiij orders of frerys in Lincoln iij*s*. a pece. Itm to West Terryngton churche to by a vestment xij*s*. Itm I will there be disposyd at my buryall day in the qwere of Horncastell xijs. iiij*d*.

[Then further bequests to family and others.]

Proved at Belchforde Aug. 2, 1536.

To annotate this document as it deserves is impossible, if for no other reason than because there does not exist at present, as far as I have been able to ascertain, any treatise in Latin, English, or any other modern tongue on the religious, ceremonial, and ritual uses of lamps and candles, which in any degree meets the requirements of modern archæology.

Much is known, but all is as yet indefinite. Students of the past are aware that lights were used in the rituals of the ancient cults of the heathen, and that they formed no inconspicuous part of the divinely-appointed order of the services of the tabernacle and temple among the Jews. In F. P. Dutripon's exhaustive concordance to the Vulgate there are sixty-one references to the word *Lucerna*, twenty-one to *Lampas*, and forty-four to *Candelabrum*. The author of the Acts of the Apostles has been careful to tell us that when St. Paul preached at Troas there were many lights *λαμπάδες** burning. It has been the opinion of many that these lamps were used for ceremonial purposes, not for giving light only.

There are few things more required than a sensible treatise on the ritual of candles and lamps, on the pious practices which, though not part of the Church's teaching, are in harmony with it, and, lastly, on the superstitious and magical uses to which candles have been applied. To the second class belong many beautiful customs, such as that of burning a large candle on Christmas Eve, which no one was permitted to snuff except those who bore the name of Mary,† and that of presenting a very large candle on a certain day to St. Sebastian at his church on the Loire. It was placed in a boat instead of a mast, and was borne with infinite ceremony to the church.‡ There is a pretty German tale of a peasant who, going one night from Würzburg towards Veitshöchheim, encountered a spirit to whom he spoke. The ghost begged the peasant to offer for his repose a wax candle in the cathedral on the Epistle side of the high-altar, and to let

* ch. xx. 8.

† *Life of Mother Margaret Mary Hallahan*, 3rd edition, p. 2.

‡ Louisa Stuart Costello, *A Summer amongst the Bocages*, i. 341.

it burn down till the dying flame shot upwards three times, for then the spirit said that he should be free from suffering. The next day the peasant did as requested. The flame of the expiring light sprang upwards three times ere it was extinguished, and then the good man knew the poor soul had rest.* There are many instances in the Middle Ages of persons having a candle made, as a special devotion, of the same height or the same weight as themselves.† Erasmus gibes at this in the *Colloquies* where a Zealander is represented during a storm as promising to St. Christopher a wax candle as large as the Saint's statue in the great church in Paris.‡ And it is stated that Ficinus, the renaissance scholar who rendered the works of Plato into Latin, was accustomed to keep a lamp ever burning before an image of that philosopher.§ The ceremonial use of candles does not seem to have been entirely unknown to the Protestants of former times. In *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1828 we read of them burning around a portrait of Luther.|| This, however, may be romance, but the following narrative cannot be called in question. I quote Clement Walker's *History of Independence*, under the year 1649, but the same story occurs substantially in other contemporary writers.

"About the beginning of Lent last, Master Fawcett, minister of Walton upon the Thames in Surrey, preached in his parish church after dinner. When he came downe out of his pulpit it was twilight; and into the church came six souldiers, one of them with a lanthorn in his hand, and a candle burning in it; in the other hand he had four candles not lighted. He with the lanthorne called to the parishioners to stay a little, for he had a message to them from God, and offered to go up into the pulpit, but the parishioners would not let him; then he would have delivered his errand in the church, but there they would not hear him, so he went forth into the church-yard, the people following him, where he related to

them that he had a vision & received a command from God to deliver his wil unto them which he was to deliver, and they to receive upon paine of damnation. It consisted of 5 Lights."

The rest is too long to quote verbally. The five lights to which he was to bear testimony were the abolition of the Sabbath, tithes, religious ministers, magistrates, and, lastly, the holy Bible. There was a high wind blowing at the time, so that the poor fanatic could not light and put out his candles, but he explained the use for which they had been intended. He, however, succeeded at the end in setting fire to a pocket Bible he had brought for the purpose with the candle which he had brought in the lantern.*

It would require a volume to trace the superstitions and, profane and magical uses to which candles have been applied. Much curious information on the subject may be seen in Jean Baptiste Thiers' *Traité des Superstitions qui regardent les Sacramens*, and Lebrun's *Superstitions Anciennes et Modernes*. It may not be improper to notice one custom which seems widely distributed, that is, endeavouring to find the body of one who has been drowned by placing a lighted candle in a bread-loaf and setting it afloat on the water. I have heard of this in many parts of England, and it occurs in Transylvania. There it is thought that "the body of a drowned man can only be recovered by sticking a lighted candle into a hollowed-out loaf of bread, and setting it afloat at night on the lake or river; there where the light comes to a standstill, the corpse will be found. Till this has been done, the water will continue to rise and rain to fall."† The most disgusting superstition connected with candles was the making them of human fat for the purposes of magic. Petrus Aretinus, in one of his evil books, makes Lucretia, one of the characters in a dialogue, say, "Candelam pingui humano inductam incensamque probavi et ad multas res utibilem perspexi."‡ The horrible superstition of the Teraphim, or Hand of Glory, must be mentioned; an account of it may be seen in the notes to the

* Briader, *Volkssagen aus dem Lande Baden*, 388.

† Bridgett, *Hist. of Holy Eucharist in England*, i. 24.

‡ Naufragium.

§ J. H. Lupton, *Two Treatises on the Hierarchies of Dionysius*, by John Colet, p. xxxii.

|| xxiv. 541.

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* Part ii., p. 151. Cf. Bishop Milner, *Letters to a Prebendary*, 6th edition, 1815, p. 298.

† E. Gerard, *Land beyond the Forest*, ii. 14.

‡ *Pornoitidasculus*, 1660, p. 59.

fifth book of Southey's *Thalaba the Destroyer*.

To return to the will which has been the cause of this paper, wherein I have indulged in a discursiveness which would have delighted Democritus junior.

The seven lights burned in honour of Our Lady are most curious; unless some other document of the same kind should be discovered, we cannot explain why there were so many. In all probability, there would not be more than one altar dedicated to her honour, though this is by no means certain. If the Blessed Virgin were the patroness of several of the guilds, each of these guild-altars would be under her invocation. It is by no means certain what we are to understand by our Lady of Grace. Mr. Edmund Waterton, in his history of the devotion paid in this country to the Blessed Virgin, devotes a section to "Our Lady of Grace,"* but is unable to demonstrate with certainty in what manner the idea was represented. There were images so called at Beeston, Cambridge, Heigham Potter, Ipswich, Northampton, and Great Berkhamstead. At Perth there was an altar called that of the Visitation, or Our Lady of Grace. It is therefore not improbable that the Horncastle light may have been burnt before a picture or sculpture representing the Blessed Virgin's visit to St. Elizabeth†; but it must be remembered that the angel addressed Her who was to be the Mother of God as "gratia plena." It may therefore have been a representation of the Annunciation. The St. Helen who had a light here is, of course, the mother of Constantine. She was a popular saint in this country. There are no less than twenty-eight Lincolnshire churches dedicated to her honour.‡ The spring by which the town of Brigg is supplied with water is called St. Helen's Well, and we believe there are others in the shire.

St. Trunion, or Tronyan, has not as yet been identified. There was in former days a well dedicated to this saint in or near the parish of Barton-upon-Humber. It has been suggested that it is a variant of St. Ninyan,

* *Pietas Mariana Britannica*, 242.

† *St. Luke* iv. 39-56.

‡ *Journal of Roy. Archaeological Institute*, 1881, No. 152, p. 390.

but there are great difficulties in accepting this solution.

The St. "Xpofer" of the will stands for St. Christopher. His picture was very common in mediæval times. It was the practice to paint it on the walls of churches near the north door, so that the eyes of folk might fall on it as they entered the holy building. There was a foolish superstition prevalent in some places that a person would not die on the day on which he had seen a St. Christopher.* This may perhaps explain why Chaucer's Yeman had

"A Cristofre on his brest of silver shene,"†

and why his figure has sometimes been found engraved on rings.‡ I believe that an explanation of the Christopher legend is to be found in Bishop Milner's *Inquiry into the Existence and Character of St. George*,§ but I have not had an opportunity of consulting the volume.

There were two St. Hughs honoured in Lincoln minster, St. Hugh of Avalon, the bishop of the see, and Hugh a little boy, believed to have been cruelly put to death by certain Jews. I have not been able to ascertain to which of these the bequest was made. Most probably it was to the bishop, but, as far as I know, the head was not preserved in a separate shrine from the other relics.



The Baking of the Wall of Antonine.||

By GEORGE NEILSON.

SIXTEEN hundred years ago, Julius Capitolinus penned the sole surviving unequivocal Roman testimony to the erection of the vallum of Antonine. *Nam et Britannos per Lollium Urbicum legatum vicit, alio muro cespiticio, submotis barbaris, ducto.*¶ That single sen-

* Thiers, *Traité des Sup.*, vol. ii., 383; vol. iv., 219.

† *Canterbury Tales*; Prologue.

‡ *Pro. Soc. Ant.*, 2nd Series, vol. xi., p. 387.

§ Husenbeth's *Life of Milner*, p. 43.

¶ A paper read to the Glasgow Archæological Society on March 19, 1891.

¶ *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, I. lxxv.

tence, written a century and a half after the event, is the sum total of our literary evidence from Rome. It is true there is a passage found with variations in Eusebius, Aurelius Victor, Orosius,* and others, to the effect that a vallum was made by Severus; but it is not only of doubtful historical value, it is so ambiguous, and its versions so conflicting, that neither ancient nor modern has been able to determine its exact significance. The Scots historians preferred to think that it referred to the Caledonian barrier, whilst the Englishmen were equally clear in their belief that the Northumbrian structure was meant. The Venerable Bede, Camden, and Dr. Collingwood Bruce, are on one side; Nennius, Buchanan, and Skene, are on the other. Yet so good a Scot as our own Sandy Gordon of the "Itinerarium" goes over to the enemy.

It is necessary, therefore, simply to leave all these debatable passages out of account, and to give all due heed to the words of Capitolinus, our solitary witness, who tells us that what Lollius Urbicus built was a *murus cespitiarius*. The phrase is technical, even more severely technical than the term *vallum* which the Roman soldiers themselves left inscribed† on more than one of the legionary tablets which record the progress made with what they called the *opus valli*. It may sharpen the edge of inquiry (1) to ascertain from contemporary sources what the strict sense of the words *cespitiarius* and *vallum* was; and (2) from actual survey to find out how far our northern wall tallies with the definition.

There were, according to Hyginus‡ (an author whom some editors believe to have been coeval with Capitolinus, who flourished in the end of the third century), divers ways of making a vallum. It might be made of sod or stone, or the conglomerate called cement—*vallum . . . extrui debet cespite aut lapide saxo sive cemento*. Note that the sod, the *cespes*, comes first. Failing both sod and stone, or if the *cespes* (which we shall see was no common haphazard piece of turf) broke by reason of its brittleness—*si soli natura nimia teneritate cespes frangitur*—recourse

was had to *cervoli*, or intertwined branches.* And it is of vital importance to observe that it was only when sods and suitable stone and *cervoli* were alike wanting, and when the surface was nothing but gravel and sand, that the vallum was to be made of an up-heaped *agger*, the material from the trench. Unless there is error in my understanding of what is certainly a very corrupt text, Hyginus, in writing of the various modes of making a vallum, distinctly ranks the kind that was thrown up from the trench as the least eligible of all, while the *cespes* is named first as the fittest and most natural material.

We are not entirely at the mercy of Hyginus. Vegetius, a fourth-century author of a famous military treatise, deals with the same theme. "If danger is not too urgent," he says,† "sods are cut from the ground, and from them a structure like a wall—*velut murus*—is raised, with a dug-out space in front from which the sods are taken; then a hasty fosse is dug. But," he goes on, "where a very sharp attack of the enemy is imminent, an ordinary fosse should defend the circuit of the camp. Retaining fences are erected,‡ the earth thrown out of the fosse is heaped up, and on the top, stakes of very strong wood,§ which the soldiers carry with them, are fixed, pointing forwards." In this passage (which, I may remark, the Venerable Bede|| distinctly quotes in his definition of a vallum) it is plain that, unless in urgent circumstances, the vallum for the ordinary field-camp was made of sods. The *terra egesta*, the up-cast from the trench, was only used when danger necessitated extreme haste or immediate strength.

Elsewhere he returns to the subject in the case of a different style of camp. "Sods are cut," he says,¶ "and make an *agger* upon which the *valli* (that is, the stakes) or the wooden *tribuli*** are planted in a row. Now a *cespes* is cut with an iron spade (*ferramentum*)

* See next note but one.

† Vegetius, 1580, Book I., chap. xxiv. Measurements are omitted in all the passages cited.

‡ *Scepibus factis*, probably the same as the *cervoli* of Hyginus. The larger branches were called *cervi*, the smaller *cervoli*. See Lipsius, *voce* vallum.

§ The *valli*, whence the vallum had its name.

|| Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, Book I., chap. v.

¶ Vegetius, Book III., chap. viii.

** *Tribuli* were caltrops on a large scale. They stood on three legs with a fourth projecting. Vegetius, Book III., chap. xxiv.

* *Mon. Hist. Brit.*, I. lxxxii., lxxi., lxxix.

† Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, 1845, plates vii. and viii.

‡ Hyginus, 1660, p. 16^b of text as extended.

it holds together the soil by the roots of the herbs in it; it is cut half a foot thick, a foot broad, and a foot and a half long. But if the soil is so loose that a sod cannot be cut from it in the shape of a brick—*ad similitudinem lateris*—then with hasty work (*opere tumultuario*) a fosse is dug, of which the agger grows up inside.”

From all which it is abundantly proved—(1) that in the eyes of Vegetius, no less than Hyginus, the *cespes* was preferred for the erection of a vallum; and (2) that a vallum made from the hasty up-cast of the trench was not by them reckoned *cespiti*cious. Hence, when General Roy, followed by countless subsequent writers, tells us more than once that the vallum of Antonine was “of earth;* that is to say it was *cespiti*cious, or composed of the materials taken promiscuously from the ditch,” he uses a contradiction in terms. If it was *cespiti*cious it could not have been formed from promiscuous up-cast. Let us inquire whether, so far as our sections go, Capitolinus is right in calling it *cespiti*cious, or whether General Roy states truly that it was made of promiscuous material from the ditch.

Two facts came very strikingly out in our diggings at Croy and Barhill. Whilst in all the sections of the vallum, the stone base-course, 14 feet wide, with squared kerbs, is invariable; there is an utter absence of stones of more than pebble size above. All the cuttings of the vallum put together have scarcely yielded half a dozen stones over half a pound weight. That this could have been the case had the constituent substance been promiscuous up-cast is impossible. Yet General Roy states that Barhill and Croyhill were amongst the stoniest portions of the whole ground traversed. It is true that he suggests that the stones may have gone to form the base-course, or been taken for building purposes; but that does not account for the virtually complete absence of stones much above the size of a man's fist. Only the very large stones could have been utilized for masonry. The stonelessness of the vallum, contrasted with the copiousness of stones in the unquestionable up-cast heaped in many places on the north side of the ditch, nega-

* Roy's *Military Antiquities*, 156, 149; Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, 276.

tives General Roy. Besides it is extremely difficult to see how loose up-cast soil could possibly have been made to stand at all on a steep slope like Barhill.

Happily other facts lead to more than negatives. The constancy of stratification in all the sections is a strong feature. The up-cast from an adjacent fosse would be too nearly the same in substance to leave any trace of the strata in which it was roughly laid down. But the most definite and oft-repeated phenomenon of the stratification is the persistent presence in even the shallower sections of thin black horizontal layers, usually about a quarter of an inch in depth, found at varying distances from each other; but steadily pursuing a general course parallel to the stone base. Often they bend and dip suddenly, and make curves and angles in their journey across. Sometimes they break. Sometimes they run into one another, making forks and angles. Once at least there is a palpable depression in the centre, whilst the ends curve slightly upwards as they near the line of the outer face of the kerbs, where they consistently stop short. In one section not less than seven of these thin black lines are distinct, one above the other in irregular parallel, within a vertical space of 25 inches.* In the next section there are eight, if not nine, of these lines within a vertical space of 29 inches.† What mean these strange dark pencillings which streak the face of every section? In my opinion they are as a secret writing which, to the eye of archæology is legible, and reveals the secret of the making of the wall.

They are unailing, far more constant than the marl found so persistently in most of the sections. The marl fails sometimes, which the black lines never do. They are composed, analysis shows, of vegetable matter. They occur at a vertical distance of, roughly, three inches from each other, with layers of soil between, seldom differing much in character from the adjacent mould. They are, be it remembered, found thus in the

* Section on slope west of Croy-houses. Measuring from the top, the black lines were found as follows: (1) At depth from top of 2' 8", (2) 2' 10½", (3) 3' 1½", (4) 3' 5", (5) 3' 9", (6) 4' 7", (7) 4' 9".

† In section on top of Croyhill, the measurements from the top were (1) 3' 3", (2) 3' 8", (3) 4' 1", (4) 4' 6", (5) 4' 9", (6) 5' 1", (7) 5' 2", (8) 5' 5", (9) 5' 8".

remains of a structure which, the old Roman said, was *cespitiocum*—a word which in his day meant made of sod of a definite standard measurement, shaped like a brick. I do not hesitate to set forth my opinion, based on the concurrent witness of Roman historians, Roman military authors, and Scottish spades. The layer of soil now squeezed down to three inches, is the earthy part of the *cespes*; and the black quarter-inch line above and below is the decayed heath, or rank grass—the herbs, the roots of which, said Vegetius, held the sod together.*


It was thus that the wall was made; of sods built course by course, *velut murus*, after the fashion of a stone wall; and with not dissimilar care. The clayey marl found in layers sometimes upon, sometimes below, the thin black line, doubtless served more than one purpose—to unite the sods firmly, and to hinder the rains from percolating through. That the work was on a larger scale than those, the construction of which is so minutely described by Hyginus and Vegetius, is certainly true; but it was of essentially the same type, enlarged to fulfil a larger purpose. Many further points need comment, not possible here and now, but I am content to declare my belief that our explorations prove that Capitolinus was right, and that the vallum of Antonine was no aggested earth-heap, but literally and exactly a *murus cespitiocum*—a wall of sod built according to the canons of military art.

* And the *ceruoli*, or young branches, laid on horizontally between the layers of sods to bind them the more securely together. The lines of black vary in tint, sometimes making a deep bluish-black thin compressed line, sometimes a thicker line, less intensely dark, sometimes tailing off into a barely perceptible faint brown, and again expanding and growing bolder and blacker, but all the while steering an undulating but tolerably direct horizontal course across the vallum, terminating usually at the line of the kerbs, but occasionally a foot to a foot and a half beyond. There is not a single vertical layer, they are horizontal. Some of the lower black lines have been found to contain woody matter. The precise components of the ordinary black line have not yet been determined, but chemical analysis has clearly proved that at any rate they are vegetable in character.



On a Painted Wooden Figure at Pillaton Hall.

By CHARLOTTE S. BURNE.

N the course of some repairs executed in the autumn of 1889 in the remains of the old moated mansion of Pillaton Hall, Staffordshire, a painted wooden figure was discovered in a concealed recess, which has excited considerable interest.

It is 19 inches in height, and, as will be seen from the illustration, represents a man in a sitting posture, his hands on his knees, and his elbows raised and turned outwards. His face is turned towards his own right; his mouth is slightly open, showing the teeth, and his countenance wears a somewhat determined and threatening expression. His hair, which has been gilded, is cut short and straight across the forehead; but is long at the sides, where it is arranged in a stiff horizontal curl. He has no beard, but there are some marks on the sides of the face, apparently intended to represent the growth of hair. He wears a long-sleeved, collarless tunic, belted at the waist, and reaching to the ankles. The left side of the tunic, and the right sleeve, have been painted brown with a gold diapered pattern upon it; the right side and left sleeve green, with a brown diaper. The whole garment was evidently originally painted brown, and when dry covered with green paint, on which the diaper was drawn with a broad point while it was still wet, by which means the green colour was removed, and the brown allowed to show through. The cuffs, the belt, and the bands at the top and bottom of the robe, are gilded. The right shoe is brown, the left green. When found, the front of the left foot was broken off, and it was noticeable that the figure had been repainted since the accident, for the break was coloured green. A voluminous gold cloak lined with blue hangs from the shoulders, and is arranged over the knees. A slender gold circlet on the head, and extraordinarily large white gauntlets with a red pattern on the back, complete the costume. The figure has been

cut away to fix it to a seat; in the back is an iron hook, and below this the stump of a wooden pin, with holes for two other pins at the bottom.

It was found fallen down among some rubbish in a recess beside the chimney of the first-floor room on the left-hand side of the



gatehouse, adjoining the west wall of the chapel. The recess is about 30 inches square, and of the same height as the room; it is entirely plastered-up in front, making the wall of the room level with the chimney-jamb, and is only accessible from above, where there is a space among the rafters. It is just such a hiding-place as in many old

houses is known as a "priest's hole," but it has no communication with the west gallery of the chapel now, whether or not it had any originally.

The figure was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, December 12, 1889, and was pronounced to date from the latter half of the thirteenth century. Other observers have remarked its general likeness to the grotesque stone kings, much mended with stucco, who till lately sat in the niches in the west front of Lichfield Cathedral.

What the figure represents, and how it came to be where it was found, are matters of conjecture; the more puzzling as it appears to be some two hundred years older than the house it was found in. Some account of that house and its history may, or may not, throw light on the matter.

Pillaton, then, is a township in the parish of Penkridge, which was given by Wulfric Spot to the Benedictine monastery of Burton-on-Trent (founded by him 1004-1006), and was held by successive tenants under the abbot and convent. There must have been a "capital mansion" here from a very early date, for in the eleventh century the tenants of Pillaton were bound to lodge the abbot honourably, and to board him after the best sort at their own cost, whensoever he should travel to those parts, and desire to divert himself there.

It seems probable that even then the abbot's tenants at Pillaton also held office in the royal forest of Cannock (W. Salt Coll., V. i. 35). In the thirteenth century and afterwards, they held the neighbouring Manor of Huntingdon of the king, by the service of keeping the king's Hays of Teddesley in the forest.* Thus, the inquisitions taken at the deaths of Robert le Broc, 47th Henry III., and of Stephen de Elmdon, 30th Edward I., record the custody of Teddesley Hays, and the possession of land at Huntingdon, and of a *message* and *fourscore* acres at Pillatonhall; which *message*, no doubt, was that which the recent "find" first adorned. But after 1330, and throughout the fifteenth century, the inquisitions speak of *land* at Pillatonhall, and a *message* at Huntingdon; leading to the supposition that the latter had become the residence of the owner, and that Pillaton-

* Still an extra-parochial liberty.

hall was either ruinous or let to a sub-tenant; I suspect the latter. I cannot give the exact succession of owners, but in 1450 the estate had passed into the hands of the Winnesbury family, of Winnesbury in the Honour of Montgomery in the Marches of Wales, with those descendants, the Littletons, both Teddesley and Pillaton continue to the present day.

Joanna, widow of John de Winnesbury, died seized of the Manor of Pylatenhale in 1450, *Hamelet* de Winnesbury in 1474, and William de Winnesbury in 1503. The last-named lies under an incised alabaster slab in the floor of the parish church of Penkridge, whereon, beautifully executed, are depicted the figures of himself in full armour, and his wife, with the tiny figure of their only child between them. Among the armorial bearings on the slab is the forest-device of the stag's head and bugle-horn, now used by the Littleton family as their crest. It occurs on this tomb with the addition of two slips, or sprigs, of what must be either *whin* (gorse), or *winberry*, the local name in the Winnesburys' native place of the whortleberry or bilberry.

Alice de Winnesbury, the only child of this pair, married Richard Littleton, the second son of Sir Thomas Littleton, the famous author of Littleton's *Tenures*. She and her husband rest under a more rudely executed slab in a recess in the south aisle of the nave, which, from architectural evidence, appears to have been extended when this tomb was erected. A credence-niche in the wall indicates the former existence of a side-altar, and the curtained pew of the Littleton family occupied the adjoining area until the recent restoration. (The series of Winnesbury and Littleton monuments in Penkridge Church are a complete study in heraldry and costume, 1500-1650.)

With the marriage of Richard Littleton and Alice Winnesbury, in 1478, begins the history of the present building at Pillaton; for it was this Richard who, about 1480, built the chapel, which occupies the eastern end of the north side of the moated area. It was built of stone, whereas the domestic buildings are of brick, and of slightly later date.

It was dedicated to St. Modwena, who,

with St. Mary, was the patron saint of Burton Abbey. According to the account of a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December 1789, St. Modwena was represented in one of the windows of the house "with a black veil, a yellow border curiously embroidered, the dress in beautiful colours with ermine, with an inscription under. Below this on the dexter side a number of figures kneeling and praying; on the left, the same number of females in like attitudes, all of them with frontels or bandeaus round the head. The name being preserved, there can be no mistake." This window was near the kitchen, but, says the writer, "had been translated thither, no doubt, from the chapel, now in ruins, together with all the rest that are upon religious subjects," of which there were many "dispersed about the house." He further describes the great hall, with its strong and lengthy oaken table, the buttery adjoining it, the wainscoted walls carved with "projecting heads with long beards and jocund faces, or in merry attitudes," while over the arched stone chimney, "where logs of wood have cheerfully blazed," ran the legend "*Jesus, Mercy,*" in letters, not Gothic, but formed of flowers and scroll-work. "The windows," continues our authority, "are to this day filled with painted glass, and consist of subjects of the Old and New Testament, designations of the calendar months, representing the produce and various employments of the seasons, and over them, in distinct compartments, the twelve signs of the zodiac; these are comprised in circular panes, others of the same form appear to be composed in emblematical devices, not easily understood—one of them especially remarkable for its singularity, which represents a man crowned, with his feet in the stocks."

Two "panels with projecting heads," brought from Pillaton, and obviously some of those here referred to, are now preserved at Teddesley, the modern seat of the family. One of them, with its "long beard," so exactly accords in style with the monumental effigy of Sir Edward Littleton, Knight, the son of Richard Littleton and Alicia Winnesbury, as to make it evident that he must at least have refitted the hall, whether or not he rebuilt the house, as seems probable. He was the head of the family for forty

years, 1518-1558; he was three times High Sheriff of Staffordshire, and was made by Henry VIII. Keeper of Stafford Castle, and by the Bishop of Lichfield (Rowland Lee, Lord Warden of the Marches) Hereditary Equitator of his Chase within the area of the royal forest of Cannock.

Very possibly much of the thirteenth-century home of Robert le Broc and Stephen de Elmdon remained standing till this time, and the wooden figure which has given occasion for this article may have been part of the previous fitting of the hall, put aside as lumber; or it may have formed part of the adornment of the original chapel, replaced after Richard Littleton's rebuilding, removed under pressure, *temp.* Edward VI., and placed in the adjoining loft for safety. Indications that such a course would be congenial to Sir Edward Littleton's feelings are not wanting. The beautiful silver-gilt chalice and paten from Pillaton Chapel, now preserved at Teddesley,* are considered to date from about 1525, and consequently must have been made in his time: the pious aspiration over the chimney of the hall has already been noticed: the Inventory of Church Goods found at Penkridge, *temp.* Edward VI. shows that at the suppression of Stone Priory Sir Edward bought "one shute of crymeson velvett," which he placed among the valuables of Penkridge Church without, however, relinquishing his ownership of it: he was knighted by Queen Mary; and finally, his tomb in Penkridge Church, erected probably in his lifetime, concludes the record of his death five weeks before the accession of Elizabeth, with the formula customary in the generations before him, "*cujus animam propitiatur Deus.*" Whether the hiding-place against the gatehouse chimney was ever really used, like so many others in old Staffordshire houses, as a refuge for proscribed priests, must remain doubtful. The Littletons had many Romanist relatives, but there is no sign that they themselves found the family motto, "Ung Dieu, ung Roy," involve any clashing duties.

Seven Sir Edward Littletons in succession

* Described in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd series, x. 260, *teste*. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, in *Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc.*, ii. 81.

inherited the family mansion at Pillaton, and one after another were gathered to their fathers. The eighth, who succeeded in 1742, pulled down the old house on the low ground, and built another about two miles away, among the ancient oaks of Teddesley Haye, high on the northern slopes of Cannock Chase. He possessed the property for seventy years, was returned for the county to seven successive Parliaments without opposition, and at length died childless in 1812, leaving his name and estates to his sister's grandson, Edward John Walhouse of Hather-ton, created in 1835 first Baron Hather-ton.

Sir Edward apparently began to dismantle Pillaton Hall as early as 1749, when a singular discovery was made. Concealed behind some oak wainscoting were found twenty-five leather purses, containing English and foreign coins to the value of £15,749. "The coins included Single-Johns, Double-Johns, Moydores, Half-moydores, guineas, French pistoles, and broad pieces." Further destruction, however, was deferred for some time. The visitor of 1789, already quoted, seems to have found the place entire, with the exception of the chapel, and says, "it is occupied in part only by a farmer"; and "it is said it will soon be so far demolished as to reduce it to a mere farmhouse." Except for some fragments of wall, a few picturesque chimneys, and a great oven, only the range of buildings which bounded the northern side of the quadrangle remains. It consists, as has been said, of the chapel and gatehouse. This is a towered gateway of three stories, flanked by four corner-turrets, pierced with arrow-slits; on either side are two stories of small rooms, those on the east or left-hand side abutting on the chapel. The latter, after an unknown number of years' desecration, was recently restored by the late Hon. William F. Littleton, C.M.G., and is now once more used for divine service. It contains several interesting details; among others, two lychscopes — not "low side windows," but veritable "squints," narrow oblong slantwise slits, through which the altar might be seen; and two similar ones on a level with what would be the first floor, were there any domestic building abutting on this part of the wall. A stone in the east wall, inscribed with a device of fifteen

small triangles within a larger one, reminds one of the legend on the paten which once belonged to the chapel, "*Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis.*" The chalice has "*Pater de celis, Deus, miserere nobis,*" and "*Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis.*" It is rumoured that these were found in the chapel in some of the various alterations which it has undergone in its chequered existence. Other "finds," reported by ancient dames who, or whose mothers, sometime inhabited the gatehouse, but which have not been preserved, are, a "wooden baby" in the chapel, and "a beautiful dressed doll" in an old trunk in the loft, which those to whom the tale was told supposed to have been a figure of the Virgin. More recently there have been found a brick money-box, of the kind mentioned in the *Antiquary* for March 1890, p. 132; and a stone quern in a very perfect state of preservation, with its original stand complete. Unfortunately, there are no data from which it can even be conjectured how recently it was in use.

We have to thank Lord Hatherton for much kind information, and for permission to illustrate this article, and the Hon. Henry Littleton for several valuable corrections.



Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 209, vol. xxiii.)

To The Rev^d M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilters in Hull.

[York postmark.]

Newcastle Dec^r 31st 1745.

D. The Duke fir'd the first Gun himself ag^t the Castle of Carlisle w^{ch} dismantled two of the Castle Guns. Barrel's & Pultney's Regimt^s are left here; the rest of the english are march'd to Edinburgh. It is said the Pretenders Son & the Duke of Perth are both in the Castle; they being ill were not able to go further. The Acct^s last night from Scotland all agree that the Prince is not with the Army w^{ch} is now Glasgow.

Richmond Dec. 31st

By an Acc^t from a Serv^t of the Duke of Richmond going post to London, a Deserter from the Garrison on Saturday last on Information upon Oath before the Duke & on Condition of Pardon or immediate Death as the Truth appeared; said that both the Chevalier & the D. of Perth (or, that Rascal so call'd) were part of the Garrison.

By a letter from Edinburgh by the last post the D. of Perth dropt down in an Appoplective Fit at Annan.

It is confidently reported Gordon of Glenbucket died at Carlisle last Wednesday.

By Express from Wallis at 8 last night

Near Blakel 30th Dec^r 20 minutes Evening.

The Rebels have surrender'd at Discretion. This night Guards are to be in Possession of the Castle & Cittadel.

To morr[ow I wi]ll make it my Business to get as exact an Acc^t of their numbers as possible and then return to York with all Expedition.

P.S. The Mayor of the Town is in the Duke's Custody.

Our advices from Scotland to-day are that the pretended loyal Clans w^{ch} were said to be at Stirling had dispers'd & gone Home whereupon the 2000 regular Forces thought it advisable to retire to Edinburgh: If this be true it will follow that there is no such Thing as a Scotchman loyal with Respect to King George.

To Day (Thursday) M^r Teil who has outrid his Brother Hunters came to York-- He left Carlisle on Tuesday about 3 o'clock after having with the rest of those Gentlemen been introduced to the Duke in Carlisle & told they had been of great Service & thank'd for it. He says that the Duke wou'd not permit any People to go into the Town I suppose least the Rebels might escape before they were properly secur'd--That he was not above an Hour in it & believes the Prisoners to be about 3 or 400 many of w^{ch} he saw in the Churches but knows nothing of particulars. He says it was reported that the Duke intended to hang up all the English . . . are about sixty. He adds that the Duke has taken [from] Oglethorpe the Command of the Horse & given it to

Bland; for that Oglethorpe's Orders were to have got between the Rear & main Body of the Rebels over night and that in the morning he would be up with them himself—Instead of w^{ch} the Duke according to his Plan march'd next morning to Shap and Oglethorpe came in thither much about the same Time instead of being 5 or 6 miles forwards the night before—He excuses himself by saying that the Horses were so fatigu'd that it was the general Opinion of the Officers they were not fit for an action: The Duke would scarce disgrace a man without some Reason.

York 2^d Jan: 1745.

D^r S^r In Expectation of an extraordinary post & had intended you what is contained in the first side yesterday but I was told there was none such, whereupon I open'd my Letter & have added thereto what other accounts I have heard. I have also inclos'd you the Copy of a Letter I yesterday receiv'd from Wallis who is not yet return'd [& when] he comes I shall be able to give you the particulars of contain'd in Carlisle. M^{rs} Dring cont & with me begs her Service to M^r Garforth & [yourself] & am D^r S^r

Your most obed^t Kinsman
Jerom Dring

To The Rev^d M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilter's in Hull.

[York postmark.]

Newcastle Jan. 3^d 1745.

The Prisoners at Carlisle are said to be 393 Highlanders 20 Scotch Officers & 80 English. M. Wade is said to have sent back the Drummer who brought L^d Drummond's impudent Declⁿ with this Answer, that he wou'd not receive any Message nor return any answer to one of the King's Subjects that was in open Rebellion ag^t him. The English Regm^{ts} w^{ch} were here are all march'd to Scotland. The two first got in Edinburgh on the 1st Inst. they being all mounted from Berwick & the rest are to be conveyed in the same manner. Its said that some more french are landed in Scotland. The Duke excus'd himself to our members who went with an Invitation from this Town to him by saying he was oblig'd to go to London ime-

diately. He set out from Carlisle yesterday—Major Farrer's House at Carlisle (for what offence I know not) was plunder'd of Things to the Value of 300^l & the Mayor & Town Clerk were sent to London charg'd wth High Treason for proclaiming the Pretender. Its said as from the Duke that Vernon is recall'd & Martin to have his Command.

With^t signature or superscription, but in hand writing of M^r Jer. Dring. Has evidently been enclos'd with the following—tho' the half sheets are detached.

York 4th Jan: 1745.

Dear Sir. I don't know whether I shou'd say I'm glad or sorry that I shou'd be reduc'd to change my Epistle of a sheet to that of half a Sheet for as on the one Hand the Danger of the Times decreasing straitens my subject so on the other side it prevents me from shewing you by the most convincing marks of my duty to you, how much I wish to administer either to your satisfaction or curiosity—But upon the whole I must rejoice, as I had much rather contribute to those upon any other subject than that of a villianous and unnatural Rebellion; which Expression (tho' I have taken the Freedom to borrow it from where I don't know) is just & the Sentiment of every honest heart. The news of this day is very inconsiderable only confirming what I sent you last night except with some inconsiderable additions w^{ch} I send you on the other side. I am sorry to hear of M^r Garforth's ill state of Health of which I shou'd be glad to have more favourable Accounts, that I may the sooner have the Pleasure of your Companys at York; so much my wishes move me on my own Acc^t; but on M^r Garforth's own acc^t and for the Satisfaction w^{ch} his Health must necessarily give you I still more strongly wish it. I was at your House to Day and saw your sister & Miss Nisbitt who are both well and divide their duty, Love & ervice to you & M^r Garforth in that manner wherein the same properly becomes due.

My M^{rs} Dring is in a very good way of Recovery and desires her Service & Respects to you & M^r Garforth & I am

D^r S^r Your most obliged & obed^t Kinsman
Jerom Dring.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring at M^r Ralph Peacocks Merchant in Hull.

[York postmark.]

York 4th Jan^{ry} 1745.

Rev^d Sir. I have rec^d both your favours of the 31st past & 3^d Instant for which I return you my most humble thanks. I got home yesterday; had a very good Journey & rec^d all the rents at Normanby. I have paid the notes & charges of building Widow Greys house which is now finisht—the Acc^{ts} you had of Baron Blomberg's death is true M^r Blomberg gave him a hansom funerall. S^r Will^m S^r Quintin M^r Hill M^r Robinson M^r Worsley & some other neighbouring Gentlemen were Bearers who had Scarves hat-bands & Gloves & all his Tenants & some others had Gloves. as soon as the funerall was over he went away to London being sent for by his Majesty—its talkt in the Country that he is going to marry Miss Worsley. M^r Duburdiens & Miss are both well but she is not married. Parson has no mind to leave Kirby-over-Carr. W^m Bellerby hath paid his Mich^s rent I have paid the 3^d quarter Land Tax for Whenby Skewsby &c as also the fourth Subscription payment to this City. I beg leave to congratulate you upon the taking of Carlisle the particulars of w^{ch} I hope you have rec^d before this from M^r Dring, the acco^{ts} by this post varies something from what the Messenger brought viz^t that there were 393 Highland Rebels in Carlisle 20 Scotch Officers & 80 English Officers & that a Rebell Lord is taken in Woman's apparell but does not name him; yet I am willing to hope its true. The Duke is gone post to London he came to B. Bridge last Thursday & so to Wetherby for London yesterday morning. I should have been glad to have seen him in York. Most of the Royall Hunters are come home & Gen^l Oglethorp will be in Town tomorrow. The Duke has taken his Comnd of the forces from him & various are the reports about his Conduct but M^r Geo. Thompson rather seems to excuse him & that it was owing pretty much to a wrong representation. its expected that the forces that is ordered into the North are all at Edinburgh before this. 2 Regiments w^{ch} were the first division arrived there on New Year's day. 2 Regiments that were at Carlisle are marching to Newcastle. My

Lord Loudon (it is said) hath defeated 150 Rebels. these are all the particulars w^{ch} I can pick up from the letters come by this post. I was to see M^r Taylor today he is much in the old way he rides out in the Chariot every day. I am sorry my Master continues so much out of health may this find him better I am with duty to my Master Rev^d S^r Y^r most humble Serv^t

Thruscross Topham.

M^{rs} Dring is much better in her cold Miss Nisbett is very well they both desire their duty to my master & complements to you. I was in hopes to have seen you at York before this most of the Company that had left the town is return'd & we are under no apprehensions of any danger at present, as soon as my master is well I hope we shall see you.

To The Rev^d M^r Dring att the Rev^d M^r Wilter's in Hull.

[York postmark.]

Newcastle Jan 5th

The Rebels publish'd at Glascow a Journal of their Expedition into England in w^{ch} they affirm the cause of their Return from Derby was owing to a Dispatch to their pretended Prince receiv'd, That they ha[d th]e advantage at the Skirmish at Clifton & had kill'd 100 of our Dragoons; That they were pursu'd no further & that in their march they had not lost above 40 men by sickness or otherwise. On the arrival of the first Division of our Forces under Gen^l Husk at Edinburgh great rejoicings were made & the windows of the Jacobites were broken by the mob. Ships now in the Firth, The Gloucester 50. Pearl 40. Ludlow 40. Winchelsea 20. Glascow 20 and the Raven & Shark Sloops. The Edinburgh Paper in Extract of a Letter from Aberdeen says that L^d Lew. Gordon wth 1600 men fell upon a Detachm^t of 700 of L^d Loudon's (where I know not) & kill'd 6 & took 41 of w^{ch} many Officers & were pursuing tow^{ds} Strathbogie; but that the 700 made so good a Retreat that he durst not fall upon them—L^d Loudon's men its said kill'd ab^t 20 of the Rebels.

(To be continued.)



Notes on Archæology in Provincial Museums.

NO. II.—BRISTOL.



THE Bristol Museum collections are contained in two large rooms, an upper and a lower, with a staircase of stone connecting them. The principal archæological objects are exhibited in the lower room; the prehistoric remains from the caves and alluvial deposits are placed with the geological collections in the upper room; some objects of antiquarian interest are placed upon the staircase, while the cabinet of coins is in the curator's room on the upper floor, and can be seen on application to him. The museum, unfortunately, is not very rich in archæological objects, its chief attractions being the zoological, geological, and ethnological collections; the latter is large and varied, and should it be described on some future occasion, the account would doubtless prove of great interest to those students who make a special study of prehistoric archæology.

In glancing at the history of the city of Bristol, we find no proofs of its existence in the Roman period, but the surrounding district has yielded many traces of the Roman occupation in the form of villas, interments, and hoards of coins; several of the latter being found in the banks of streams, suggest that these same streams existed at that early period, and that the Romano-British people were in the habit of banking their money in a strictly literal sense. The city is generally considered to have been founded by the Saxons, but I have heard of no relic of that period being found here, although Saxon coins are said to exist in the British Museum, and in the royal cabinet at Stockholm, bearing the mint-mark of Bristol upon them. The Normans have left no relics behind them in this district except some interesting examples of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture. In the Middle Ages, Bristol was undoubtedly a great religious and commercial centre, this being borne out by the excavations which have been carried on from time to time in

the city, which, together with continual dredging of the rivers Avon and Frome, have brought to light many mediæval objects of great interest, together with coins in gold, silver, and bronze, of all ages and peoples. Bearing these facts in mind, and considering that the museum collections have been in existence now about a century, it is truly surprising to find that so few local objects of either Roman, Saxon, or mediæval date have found their way into the museum cabinets.

I purpose in this article to classify the objects described into four groups. First, those found in caves and alluvial deposits; secondly, the Egyptian antiquities; thirdly, the Greek and miscellaneous foreign objects; and fourthly, the British antiquities, concluding with a brief note on the manuscripts and coins.

Alluvial and Cave Remains.

This series consists of remains of Pleistocene mammalia, obtained from alluvial deposits at Bridgwater, Rugby, and other places in the valleys of the Thames, Avon, and Severn; and comprises bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, wolf, Celtic ox, goat, sheep, red-deer, horse, pig, roebuck, and one tusk of the walrus. Continuous with these is a series of bones and teeth of mammalia, obtained from British caves at the following places: Swansea, Kent's Hole, Wookey Hole, Bacon Hole, Blagdon, Kirkdale, Uphill, Banwell, Cheddar, Oreston, and Durdham Down. These represent the following mammals: man, wolf, horse, ox, wild boar, mammoth, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, cave lion, bear, hyæna, fox, and deer. These objects are all carefully mounted and labelled, and are therefore easily accessible to the student; in some instances there are only a few bones from one place, but the five localities last mentioned are represented by a good number; those from the limestone fissure of Durdham Down, Clifton, are of great local interest, the teeth of the mammoth, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus being in a good state of preservation. The fissure in which these bones were found was explored in 1842 by Messrs. Riley and Stuchbury; the quarry which gave access to it is now filled up, and the site is lost; although a model of it constructed at the time is shown

in an adjoining case. A very fine skull and antlers of the Irish elk from a peat-bog in Ireland, with skulls of the Celtic ox, etc., are placed upon wall-brackets near at hand.

Egyptian Antiquities.

The larger Egyptian objects placed in an upright wall-case labelled "Ancient Sepulture" are as follows: five outer mummy-cases of early date, variously painted, and bearing the names of their former occupants; an inner case, probably Ptolemaic, covered with hieroglyphics, and painted scenes representing the judgment of the departed soul by Osiris; an unrolled mummy, believed to be that of a priest: this mummy, together with that of a female named Tinaï, both enclosed in their cases, were imported by Mr. T. Garrod; and the former was unrolled by Mr. D. Nash at the old museum in 1852; the various amulets found in the wrappings are shown with it. The cases belonging to these mummies are still preserved in a local private collection; another mummy, partly unrolled, shows the mode of bandaging, and is covered with an elaborately painted cartonnage; besides these, there are specimens of mummy cloth; six funeral tablets in good preservation, bearing incised pictures of sacrificial groups, etc.; a fine torso of black basalt of late date; mummies of cats; a crocodile, and other creatures, together with seventeen images of Osiris found in tombs. A double-faced upright case, occupying a central position, contains a highly interesting and very varied collection of objects, recently presented by the Egyptian Exploration Committee. These were found in 1883 and 1884 on various sites in the delta of the Nile, and they represent the three great periods in Egyptian history, during which the sceptre was swayed by the Pharaohs, the Ptolemies, and the Roman Cæsars. The objects here exhibited are as follows: a very fine series of vessels in red pottery of various types, devoid of ornament, of the Greek and Roman periods, from San el Hagar; from the same place, a collection of hundreds of small objects in terra-cotta, porcelain, glass, bone, and metal; among the latter, bronze predominates, iron being scarce; these smaller things are chiefly amulets, such as inscribed scarabs, sacred eyes, etc., together with beads,

pins, and other personal ornaments. A most interesting feature of this collection are the glass mosaics, composed of minute threads of coloured glass, fused together to form delicate patterns of great beauty; there are also rings of ivory, ornaments of gold-leaf, an artist's designing tablet, squared for copying designs; a Kohl stick, or stibium of bronze used for eye-painting; woven textures of many colours, and some charred fragments of clothes and wickerwork from a Roman house. In this case there is also a very fine amphora of red pottery, and on a table near it, mounted on a tripod, is a large earthen jar termed a Hydria; both these are also from San el Hagar.

The case containing the above objects also contains another interesting series from Naukratis, the Greek colony, situated between Cairo and Alexandria; this consists of painted pottery, lamps, some objects in silver-gilt and syenite, and four heads of Medusa in terra-cotta, the latter exceedingly fine, the whole illustrating Greek art from 600 B.C. to 200 A.D.; also a set of amulets in goldfoil, black basalt, coloured porcelain, and carnelian, mounted on a tablet in the exact order in which they were found upon a mummy from Tell Nebesheh; a necklace of twenty-two beads in glass faïence, lapis-lazuli, and rough emeralds; some silver coins of Athens; a number of hollow blocks of bronze, bearing a twisted snake on the top of each; some small bronze figures of deities; several necklaces of carnelian beads, and precious stones rudely finished; a spear-head, and a series of arrow-heads of bronze—some triangular, others leaf-shape, without barbs: these latter were obtained from the camp at Tell Defenneh; some bronze lattice-work from Pithom; a limestone slab bearing bas-relief from a temple at Terraneb; a fine jar of red pottery from the palace at Tell Defenneh; a false doorway in limestone of archaic type from an Egyptian tomb; twelve types of domestic pottery from the palace kitchen of one of the early Pharaohs; four types of red pottery from corner of foundation of a temple, part of a ceremonial foundation deposit; the neck of an amphora, with a sealing in plaster of the king Psammeticus I.; a shallow mortar, and muller of basalt for grinding colour: the mortar is similar in form

to the marble mortars used by our chemists a few years ago. In another case is exhibited some vases of red ware, and six terra-cotta stamps, bearing hieroglyphics of the Ptolemaic period: these, together with a colossal head of Osiris in red granite, from the ruins of the temple of Bubastis, *c.* 1400 B.C., complete the Egyptian collection.

Greek, Roman, and Miscellaneous Objects.

In the department of Greek antiquities, the Harding collection merits special attention; it is contained in a specially-fitted case, and consists of eighty-two vases of terra-cotta of every imaginable type of form, some of which are plain, while others bear painted designs which, although simple, lend a grace and beauty to the vessels they adorn. These vases were discovered in some Greek tombs, opened by the late Sir John Harding in 1846, on the road leading from Corinth to Cenchrea, near the village of Hexamili. It is said that Sir John Harding, wishing to act honourably, after the vases had been safely placed on board his ship, applied to the Greek Government for permission to bring them away, who, although he had taken considerable trouble in discovering and securing them, refused his request; the gallant commander, not liking to give up his treasure, had the hardihood to set them at defiance, and sailed home, thus securing them to the English student of Greek art for all time. The latter has here presented before him a typical series of sepulchral vessels, which merit his careful study; and which cannot fail to impress him with the fact that all our newest designs in pottery were long ages ago anticipated by the ancients. Near to the above, and presented with them, are nine large painted vases of very fine execution. The other Greek objects exhibited are as follows: two funeral tablets, one of limestone, bearing a draped standing figure; the other, of white marble, bears an aged man, reclining on a couch with five other persons grouped around him; this probably represents the last scene in the life of the deceased person, to whose memory the tablet was raised. Another prominent object is a large Askos vase of red ware, of globular shape, with one handle, and a small neck, bearing upon its sides figures of demi-horses in full relief, and

brackets upon which stand winged figures, alternating with winged heads in bas-relief; while upon the handle stands a draped figure with extended arms. This very fine vase was found in a tomb at Canosa, in Apulia, near the site of the battle of Cannæ, and once formed a part of the celebrated collection of Raffaele Baroni at Naples.

The following miscellaneous objects are exhibited: a number of palæolithic implements from Spiennies; a few cores and flakes of obsidian from the island of Milo, in the Ægean; some palæolithic implements from St. Achuel; some flint cores from Scindh, presented by Sir John Lubbock; some bone awls, a hammer-head of stone, some celt handles of deer's horn, with specimens of grain and pottery from the Swiss lake-dwellings; an inscribed brick from ancient Babylon; a series of thirteen Mexican idols in terra-cotta and white marble, very rude types; a collection of grotesque sepulchral vessels from ancient Peruvian burial-grounds, consisting of double bottles, platters, and bowls, representing animal and human forms; a series of small vases, lamps, and lachrymatories in terra-cotta and green glass from Neapolitan tombs; a number of terra-cotta Roman votive offerings, hands, feet, etc., with some modern Catholic specimens placed for comparison; a Roman coffin-nail from St. Achuel; tesserae from Spain and Pompeii; a fragment of a Roman consular inscription; a marble medallion, bearing a laureated head; a large Spanish water-jar, on which is depicted a bull-fight in relief; and a very fine vase of arragonite, made from a fragment of a pillar from St. Angelo, the mausoleum of Hadrian.

British Antiquities.

The British objects may be conveniently classified into three groups, each representing one of the great stages of culture through which the inhabitants of these islands have passed—the Stone Stage, embracing the Palæolithic and Neolithic remains; the intermediate, or Bronze Stage, embracing the implements and other remains of the early users of copper and bronze; and, lastly, the Iron Stage, embracing all that belongs to the users of iron and steel, and extending from the Roman occupation to the present time.

Of the Stone Stage, we have a series of palæolithic flint implements from Broom, near Axminster, Caversham, and the Thames Valley gravels at Reading; some neolithic arrow-heads and scrapers found in tumuli on the Yorkshire moors, between Scarborough and Pickering; some others from Goat's Hole, Paviland, Camerton, and Belfast; an interesting series of needles and ornaments of bone from Lake Balindery, County Westmeath; portions of human crania from the chambered tumulus at Stoney Littleton; and a large bone pin found in a barrow at Priddy.

The Bronze Stage is illustrated by the following objects: nine sepulchral urns found in the Deveril Barrow, Dorsetshire, in 1825, presented by Sir R. Colt Hoare: these were found in cists hollowed in the chalk, the mouth of each being covered with a stone; they are of rude handmade pottery, ornamented with impressions of the finger-nail and twisted thongs, some of them still contain charred human bones; another similar urn, obtained from a barrow on Ridgeway Hill, Dorset, in 1815; two others in a fragmentary condition, and a human skull from the same place; a bronze pin, and a fine dagger with two handle rivets, found in a barrow at Wall's Mead, near Camerton; two small bronze daggers, found in barrows at Priddy; a series of thirty bronze celts of various types, together with a number of spear-heads, swords, and daggers of the same metal from various localities; some fragments of pottery from Lundy Island; a cast of a fine bronze torque, found near Nailsea, completes the objects shown in this department.

The Iron Stage is represented by the following historical objects, commencing with those of the Roman period: a tessellated pavement, much damaged, representing Orpheus and the beasts, from Newton, near Bath, found in constructing the railway there some years since; a portion of another representing a mythological animal, from Whittington, Gloucestershire; a small urn of Caistor ware from Ridgeway Hill, Dorset; a mortarium of red Salopian ware, found in making the North Somerset Railway at Bristol; a Roman brick, bearing the stamp of the Twelfth Legion; another, bearing the stamp of the Sixth Legion, together with rims of mortaria,

bearing potters' stamps from Aldborough, Yorkshire; two Roman bricks of the Second Legion from Caerleon; a pig of lead weighing 182 lbs., bearing the following inscription,

IMP. VESPASIANI. AVG,

from the ancient lead-mines of Charterhouse on Mendip; a large bronze needle from Sea Mills, Bristol; a fine Roman spear-head of iron, found on the Watling Street road; some fragments of Samian ware from Freshford, Bath, and the following objects of Roman age from Camerton, Somerset: two small Samian vases; eight heads of coloured glass; several bronze enamelled fibulæ of rare types—one cast in a mould formed by the impression of a cockle-shell is very true to nature; several small bronze seal boxes, together with pins, needles, finger-rings, tweezers, armillæ, fish-hooks, etc.

Of the Saxon period, the museum possesses only one object, viz., the iron boss of a shield from Rugby.

There is nothing of the Norman period worthy of mention; but of the thirteenth century there is a small double piscina found in the wall of a cottage in Merchant Street, Bristol. There are a few mediæval objects, consisting of a series of encaustic tiles; a few green glazed vessels of the pitcher type; a stone mortar, recently found in Redcliffe Street, and an interesting series of objects found in an old well, on the site of the now demolished keep of Bristol Castle, consisting of a large quantity of bones of the following animals: horse, pig, deer, ox, sheep, dog, and numerous birds; also a human skull and other bones; several broken pitchers of green glazed ware; some large balls of stone, and some objects of iron. There are also a few halberds, tilting-spears, swords, rapiers, and cutlasses; an English crossbow; some breech-loading pistols and wheel-lock guns, together with portions of several suits of armour, one piece being of Milanese niello work, *temp.* Henry VII.; a glove of the Governor of Taunton Castle, 1662; a carved Caroline chair; another which belonged to the poet Cowper; a small series of fine art porcelain of Bristol, Derby, Worcester, and other types; a sixteenth-century carved bracket from a Bristol inn—these sphinx-like figures

are commonly found beneath the projecting upper stories of old houses in Bristol; an inkstand made from Shakespeare's mulberry-tree; a box made from a favourite tree of William Penn, in 1682; and, lastly, a model of the historical high cross which once adorned the centre of the city. This fine cross was erected in 1373, to commemorate the grant of a charter making Bristol a county; it was afterwards enriched with the statues of various monarchs; falling into decay, it was removed from place to place, and ultimately Dean Barton, in 1764, was allowed to present this fine mediæval relic to Mr. Henry Hoare, who erected it in his grounds at Stourhead, Wilts, where it now stands in too dilapidated a condition—according to the report of a committee which recently inspected it—to bear removal back to Bristol.

The manuscript case contains a Common Prayer book of Edward VI., dated 1549; a Sarum Missal of Henry VI.; a manuscript Bible, dated 1310; two manuscript books of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a roll of the Mayors of Bristol from 1216 to 1608; the original will of Chatterton, the boy poet of Bristol, with several of his manuscripts; and various local charters and other documents.

The coin cabinet contains the following specimens: 21 English gold, and about 200 silver, coins, ranging from William I. to Victoria; some medals and tokens, and a collection of Roman coins numbering about 350—26 of which are of silver, the remainder being of bronze and ranging from Julius Cæsar to Arcadius.

The museum, together with a valuable library, is contained in a handsome Venetian building situated in Queen's Road, midway between Bristol and Clifton. It is open daily from 10 a.m. till sunset, a small fee being charged for admission. The honorary curator, Mr. E. Wilson, F.G.S., is always ready to lend every assistance to students and strangers visiting the museum. I cannot conclude this article without expressing a hope that the day is not far distant when the Bristol City Councillors will arouse themselves, and meet the educational requirements of the people they represent by rescuing this most useful institution from its present disastrous financial condition. I shall hope in

a future article to describe the antiquities and ethnological objects contained in the larger local private collections.

F. ELLIS.



Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

By R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 113, vol. xxiii.)

YORKSHIRE (continued).

MOUNT GRACE: ST. JOHN'S WELL.



IT is a custom for visitants to this well to bend a pin, throw it into the water, and wish. The bottom of the well is literally covered with pins. Mr. C. W. Smithson, Northallerton, in his handbook on the monastery, says:

"In the wood, at the south-east corner of the ruins of Mount Grace, in a spot rather difficult to find, is the well whence the supply of water for the Priory was obtained. It is strongly built of squared stone, walled round and protected by a picturesque dome of hewn stone, which is apparently modern. It is known as Saint John's Well, but young ladies call it the 'Wishing Well,' and it is a source of amusement to them to cast bent pins into the water and then utter the dearest wish of the heart, which must be done in silence or the wish will not be fulfilled."

FOUNTAINS: ROBIN HOOD'S WELL.

On the south side of the Skell, not far from the abbey ruins, is "Robin Hood's Well," near to which, according to the old ballad, the "Curtal Friar" of Fountains encountered the "Forester bold," and threw him into the river and grievously belaboured him.

KNARESBOROUGH: ST. ROBERT'S WELL.

A short distance above Grimbald's Bridge, in a field called Halykeld-Sykes, on the north side of the river Nidd, is "St. Robert's Well." There is also a chapel of St. Robert of Knaresborough, which was confirmed by charter to the Brethren of the Order of the

Holy Trinity at Knaresborough by Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

KNARESBOROUGH: DROPPING WELL.

This celebrated dropping and petrifying well is situated in the Long Walk, a well wooded grove between the two bridges. The well has historic associations apart from its petrifying powers caused by the lime with which the water is strongly impregnated—as at Matlock Bath—from being the birthplace of that renowned sorceress and prophetess, "Old Mother Shipton."

Near to the famous "Dropping Well"
She first drew breath, as records tell,
And had good beer and ale to sell
As ever tongue was "tipt" on.
Her "Dropping Well" itself is seen;
Quaint goblins hobble round their queen,
And little fairies tread the green,
Call'd forth by Mother Shipton.

COVERDALE: ST. SIMON'S WELL.

Near to Coverham, on the banks of the Cover, is a now neglected well, at one time used as a bath, and supposed to have been dedicated in honour of St. Simon.

There is a local tradition prevalent that St. Simon, the Canaanite and Apostle, was buried here! "an evident mistake," remarks the historian of Wensleydale.

STAINTON: HEZZLE WELL.

The "Hezzle Well" is said to be an excellent spring of water, enclosed by the wayside a little to the west of the village of Stainton, near Barnard Castle. It is a saying that

The water of Hezzle Well
Will make tea by itself.

GIGGLESWICK: EBBING AND FLOWING WELL.

This celebrated well is situated at the foot of Giggleswick Scar, a limestone rock, about a mile from Settle, going towards Clapham. The water periodically ebbs and flows at varying intervals, depending upon the quantity running at the particular time. Sometimes the phenomenon may be observed several times in the course of one hour, and on other occasions once only during several hours.

Of this well, our old friend Michael Drayton, in his famous *Polyolbion*, has left us the following account:

In all my spacious tract, let them so wise survey
My Ribble's rising banks, their worst, and let them say,

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At Giggleswick, where I a fountain can you show,
That eight times a day is said to ebb and flow.
Who sometime was a nymph, and in the mountains
high
Of Craven, whose blue heads for caps put on the
sky,
Amongst th' Oreads there, and Sylvans made abode
[It was ere human foot upon those hills had trod],
Of all the mountain kind, and, since she was most
fair,
It was a Satyr's chance to see her silver hair
Flow loosely at her back, as up a cliffe she clame,
Her beauties noting well, her features, and her
frame.
And after her he goes; which when she did espy
Before him like the wind the nimble nymph doth
fly;
They hurry down the rocks, o'er hill and dale they
drive;
To take her he doth strain, t' outstrip him she doth
strive,
As one his kind that knew, and greatly feared his
rape,
And to the topick gods by praying to escape,
They turned her to a spring, which as she then did
pant,
When wearied with her cause her breath grew won-
drous scant.
Even as the fearful nymph, then thick and short did
blow,
Now made by them a spring, so doth she ebb and
flow.

An itinerant writer of the seventeenth century observed of this well:

Near the way as the traveller goes
A fresh spring both ebbs and flows;
Neither know the learned that travel
What procures it, saith or gravel.

HAMBLETON HILLS: LAKE GORMIRE.

The legend of Gormire is like that of Seamer Water, one of a submerged town; the pool or lake is situated at the foot of Whitestone Cliff, on the slope of the Hambleton hills, not far from the small town of Thirsk.

Here is said to have once stood a large and populous town. The destruction of which was caused, not by a flood, but by an awful earthquake. One day, all of a sudden, the earth was violently convulsed, the side of the hill opened, and swallowed up the whole town, with its inhabitants, and their belongings. This was followed shortly after by a volume of water which quickly covered the site where the town had stood—as was the case with Sodom and Gomorrha. The lake is said to be unfathomable, having no bottom to it. Occasionally, however, the chimneys and tops of the houses are visible to those

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who are venturesome enough to embark on the surface of the waters of this mysterious lake.

COPGROVE: ST. MONGAH'S WELL.

St. Mongah's Well is in the lower reach of Copgrove Park, four miles west south-west of Boroughbridge, near to the gamekeeper's residence there, and in an outbuilding close to that house is an open air-bath, which is filled by water from this spring. The water contains no mineral, its chief virtue being its intense coldness. Formerly this water was in great repute, and many people visited this spring every year; indeed there was a kind of "hospitium" erected here for invalids who came to reside. The following rules, taken from Dr. Clayton's edition of Sir John Floyer's work on *Cold Baths and Cold Bathing*, published about 1697, are of interest, especially as they were written for use of those who wended their way to this well:

"That the people resort here to be recovered of fixed pains, whether with or without tumour, rheumatism, quartans, strains, bruises, rickets, all weakness of the nerves, etc.

"They are immersed at all ages from six months to eighty years. Children are dipped two or three times and immediately taken out again. Adults stay in fifteen to thirty minutes. They use no preparatory physic, nor observe any diet before nor afterwards, but a draught of warm ale or sack.

"Diseased people go from the bath to bed, but healthful people put on their clothes, and go where they please."

St. Mongath, Mongo or Kentigern, was a native of Scotland, from whence, we know, he migrated to North Wales, where he founded a religious community. He acquired a great reputation on account of his sanctity and learning.

Later in life he returned to his own country, where, on the banks of the Mole-dinar, near Glasgow, he founded an abbey, over which he presided until his death in A.D. 560.—A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., *Old Yorkshire*, vol. v., p. 25.

AISLABY: ST. HILDA'S WELL.

About a mile from the village of Aislaby, near Whitby, is a fine spring of water, which runs directly into the river Esk, known as "St. Hilda's Well."

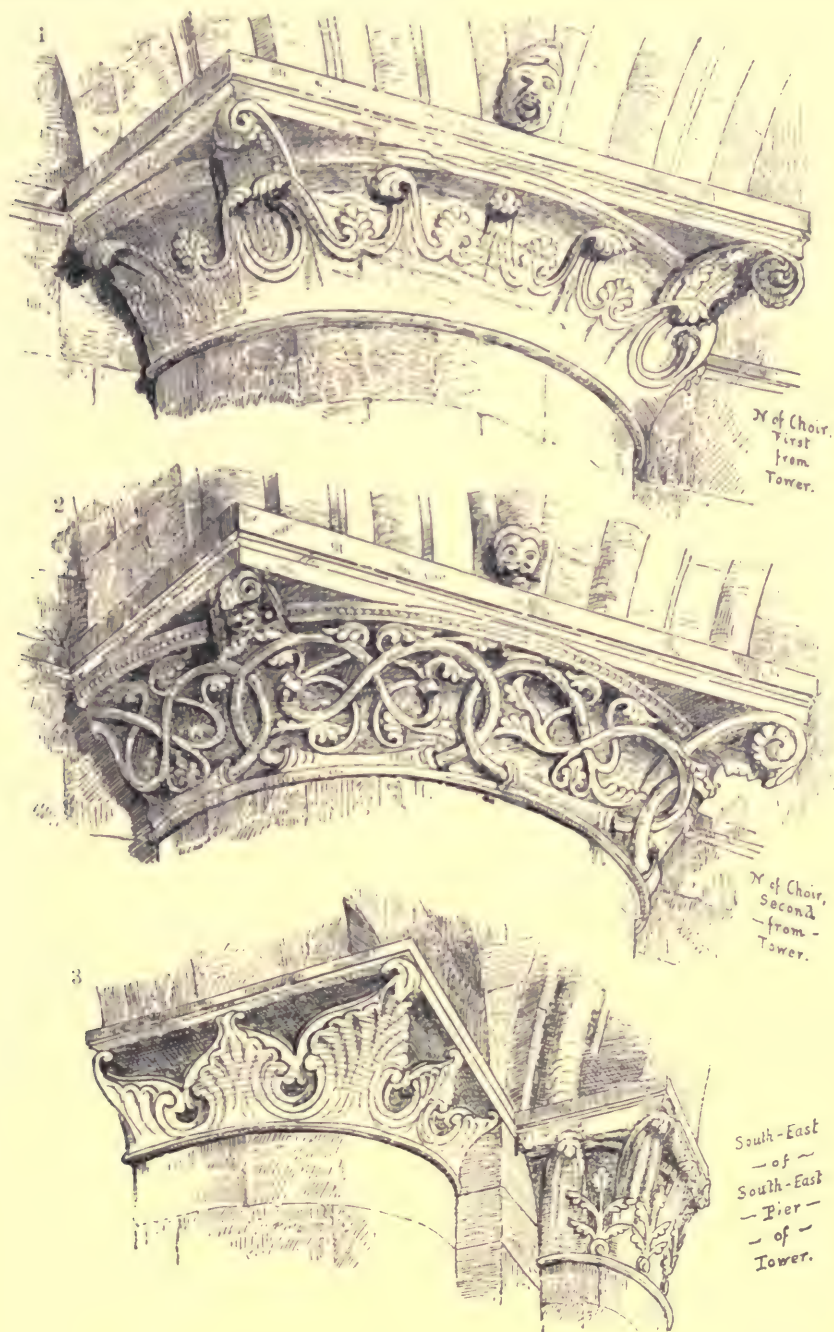
Pre-Norman Architecture.*



WHEN the late Mr. J. H. Parker brought out the first edition of his memorable *Glossary of Gothic Architecture*, in 1836, he stated that it was "not decided whether any specimens of Anglo-Saxon work still remain," adding that "the workmanship of the Saxons was undoubtedly rude, and their buildings are described by early historians as having been very different in character and very inferior in size to those erected by the Normans." Unfortunately these statements have remained unaltered in the numerous subsequent editions of the *Glossary*, whilst others of a like character have been perpetuated in inferior handbooks on Gothic architecture. Some time, however, before his death, Mr. Parker became convinced not only that there was such a thing as Saxon stonework, but that the Saxons were more advanced in stonework and sculpture at the time of the Conquest than were the Normans. It is chiefly through the study of the beautiful miniatures and illuminations in MSS. of tenth-century execution, of which the Benedictinal of Bishop Æthelwold is the best example, that scholars and the wisest of architectural students are beginning to replace Anglo-Saxon stonework in the position from which it had been thrust by the all-claiming Norman theories. Professor Westwood, the greatest authority that we have on Saxon work, and the editor of *Facsimiles of Miniatures in Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts*, is of opinion that the painters of the miniatures were the artists and designers of contemporary work in stone and metal, so that if we are able to determine the age of a particular MS., the approximate age of the buildings there portrayed can also be discovered.

Mr. Park Harrison has recently, with much effect, been drawing attention to the falsity of the prevalent notions as to the extent and style of Anglo-Saxon art in stone, in connection with the pre-Norman date that he assigns

* *The Pre-Norman Date of the Design and some of the Stonework of Oxford Cathedral*, by James Park Harrison, M.A. Clarendon Press, 8vo., pp. 24, three plates. Price 1s.

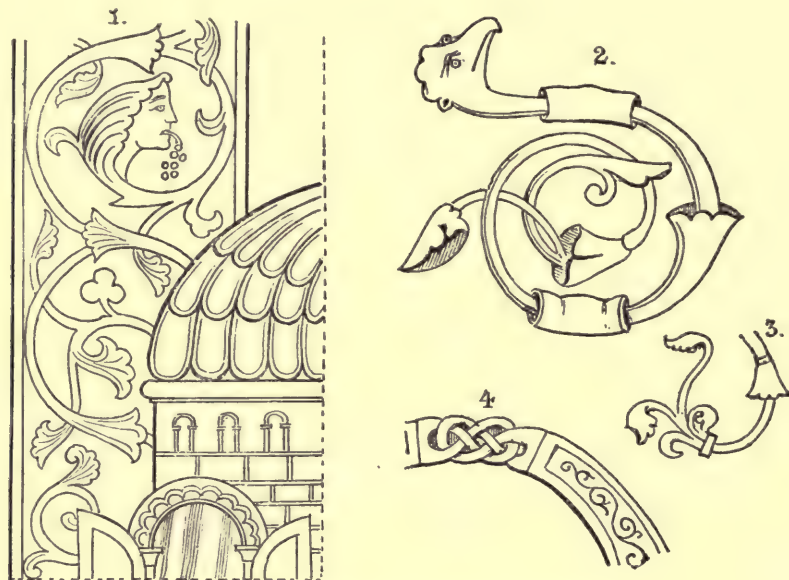


CHOIR CAPITALS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF OXFORD.

to the design and to some of the extant stonework of the cathedral church of Oxford. He read a paper in the Chapter house of Christ Church on June 19, 1890. This paper has now been printed in a corrected form, and with an appendix, in the hope that the structural and other evidence that he has adduced may be carefully examined and tested. We are glad to draw the attention of architectural students and ecclesiastical antiquaries to his important and carefully-reasoned arguments, and are obliged to Mr. Harrison for leave to make use of some of his plates. With the

mental borders which appear in the MS. "Dunstan" of the British Museum, and in other illustrated MSS. that were executed in the time of Ethelred II. (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4).

The capital of the first pillar from the tower on the north of the choir, and the capital of the south-east pier of the tower, are ornamented with acanthus leaves treated in two different ways (Figs. 1 and 3 of the capitals); but both of them could certainly be produced by those who were capable of drawing the acanthus-leaves of the tenth-century manuscripts* (Figs. 5 and 6).



ORNAMENTS FROM TENTH CENTURY MANUSCRIPTS.

structural and historical evidence that he adduces, we have not the space to concern ourselves, but must be content to briefly discuss some of the ornamental details in the choir.

The capitals of the pillars of the choir are for the most part *in situ*, or, if they have ever been taken down, have been replaced in their original positions. The three capitals on the north side of the choir, and one on the south (Fig. 2), which are ornamented with interlacing foliage of much merit, are obviously of the same character of pattern as the orna-

Moreover, the capitals and bases taken from the Anglo-Saxon MSS., even if the reproduction of specific ornaments might be a chance coincidence, establish with definite precision the power that there then was in England to turn out work in stone that the majority of ecclesiologists persist in at once determining as Norman. If the Anglo-Saxons possessed the knowledge and skill to draw these capitals and bases of pillars (Figs. 7 to 14)—which are taken from Ælfric's Penitentiary, "Dunstan," and other contem-

* Psalter, Brit. Mus., Harl., 2904.

porary manuscripts—is it reasonable to suppose that they reserved such powers for parchment, and did not actually produce them in material form? And is it not also rational to suppose, where other evidence (as is the case at Oxford) corroborates it,

to the same capital, with the stalks passing through the pipes, will show, on the right hand, a female head crowned with foliage, whilst the opposite corner has a male head similarly adorned, though it does not show clearly in the drawing.

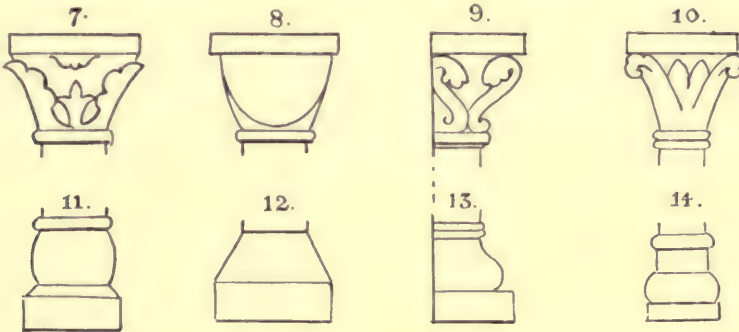


ACANTHUS LEAF BORDERS FROM TENTH CENTURY PSALTER.

that remnants of their beautiful work exist at the present time?

In addition to the general style of these choir capitals at Oxford, and their correspondence with the general work of the Saxon manuscripts, the evidence of details adduced by Mr. Harrison (if the illustrations already given are carefully studied) can be readily

Though it is to be hoped that there will be no foolish reaction in the way of pronouncing all acanthus-leaf capitals and similar work, tenth or early eleventh century, without the most careful examination, nevertheless we do not hesitate to affirm that in the face of the arguments adduced by Professor Westwood and Mr. Park Harrison—arguments that con-



CAPITALS AND BASES FROM PRE-NORMAN MANUSCRIPTS.

followed. The quaint design of stalks passing through pipes (Fig. 2 of MSS.) is a peculiarity of pre-Norman illumination; and on the lower part of one of the north choir capitals (Fig. 2) this feature is exactly produced. Again, head-dresses formed of leaves is another unique characteristic of this early decorative art (Fig. 1 of MSS.), and reference

vinced even Mr. Parker, as shown in his *ABC of Gothic Architecture*—much of the alleged Norman work of both our larger and smaller English churches ought now to be re-investigated with minute care, and all historic evidence as to their age carefully reconsidered. Every ecclesiologist should possess himself of Mr. Park Harrison's pamphlet.



A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 118, vol. xxiii.)

COUNTY OF KENT.

Langley.

Bekenham.

(*Ex. Q. R., Misl. Ch. Gds., 1^o a.*)

Seynt Elphage in Canterbury.

(*Ibid., 1^o b.*)

Seynt Paules in Canterbury.

(*Ibid., 1^o c.*)

Ashford.

(*Ibid., 1^o d.*)

City of Canterbury :

All Saints.

St. Mildrede.

St. Margaret.

St. Mary Bredne.

Holy Crosse of Westgate.

Our Lady of Northgate.

Hospitall of Est.

Hospital of St. John's without Northgate.

(*Ibid., 1^o e.*)

Seynt Martyn of Canterbury.

(*Ibid., 1^o f.*)

Brege Chapell in Rochester.

(*Ibid., 1^o g.*)

Strode.

(*Ibid., 1^o h.*)

St. Margaret juxta Rochester.

(*Ibid., 1^o i.*)

Kingsnorth.

Mersham (2).

Kenyngton.

Sevyngton (2).

Willesborowe (2).

Hynxhell.

(*Ibid., 1^o j.*)

Estwell.

Broughton Allulph.

Crondale.

Broke.

Wye.

(*Ibid., 1^o k.*)

Horton.

Stanforde.

Stowtyng.

Elmested.

(*Ibid., 1^o l.*)

1. Chartham.

2. Godmersham.

3. [Illegible.]

COUNTY OF KENT (*continued*).

4. Challocke.

5. Chylham.

(*Ibid., 1^o m.*)

[Illegible.]

(*Ibid., 1^o n.*)

Beatheresden.

Hothefeld.

Shadokisherst.

Great Charte.

(*Ibid., 1^o o.*)

Assheforth.

(*Ibid., 1^o p.*)

St. Nicholas in Rochester.

(*Ibid., 1^o q.*)

Itam.

(*Ibid., 1^o r.*)

Snave.

Brenzett.

Snargate.

Fairfield.

(*Ibid., 1^o s.*)

Lympe.

Bonyngton.

Sellyng.

(*Ibid., 1^o t.*)

Dymchurch.

Burmersh.

(*Ibid., 1^o u.*)

Rokyng.

Bylsington.

Newchurch.

(*Ibid., 1^o v.*)

Padlesworth.

Elham.

Lymyng.

Postlyng.

Saltwood.

Acrise.

(*Ibid., 1^o w.*)

Orlestone.

Warehorne.

(*Ibid., 1^o x.*)

Brokland.

(*Ibid., 1^o y.*)

Aldyngton.

Smethe.

(*Ibid., 1^o z.*)

Hastynglegh.

Brabourne.

(*Ibid., 1^o aa.*)

Wittesham.

Stone.

Ebboney.

(*Ibid., 1^o ab.*)

1. Ivechirche.

2. Saynt Maris in the Marshe.

3. Hope in Romney Marshe.

4. Mydley.

(*Ibid., 1^o ac.*)

Cheryton.

Hawkyngs.

COUNTY OF KENT (*continued*).

Newyngton next Hythe.
Alkham.
Capell fern.
Swynfeld.
Lyden.

(*Ibid.*, 37.)

1. Pluckley.
2. Charyng.
3. Westwell.
4. Little Chart.
5. Smarden.
6. Egerton.

(*Ibid.*, 37.)

1. Lewysham.
2. Northcraye.
3. Bekenham.
4. Darent and the Chapel of St. Margarettes Hylles.
5. [Illegible.]
6. [Do.]
7. Bromeley.
8. Eryth.
9. Crayford.
10. Plumsted.
11. Estwykham.
12. Lee.
13. Eltham.
14. Charleton.
15. Depford *alias* Westgrenewiche.
16. Estgrenewych.
17. Wolwyche.
18. Rookysley.
19. Orpington.
20. Footyscray.
21. Chelsfeld.
22. Farnborowe.
23. Codeham.
24. Westwykham.
25. Sainctmarycray.
26. Downe.
27. Heese.
28. Keston.
29. Nokeholde.
30. Powlescray.
31. Chesilherst.
32. Dartforde.
33. Wylmyngton parcella villæ de Dertford.
34. Southflete.
35. Sutton at Hone.
36. Fawkham.
37. Hartley.
38. Asshe.
39. Rydley.
40. Kyngesdowne.
41. Maplescompe.
42. Langefeld.
43. Stone.
44. Lullyngstone.
45. Swannyscombe.
46. Horton Kyrby.
47. Oтынsford.
48. Farnyngham.
49. Bexley (?).

(*Ibid.*, 37.)

COUNTY OF KENT (*continued*).

Teston.
(*Ld. R. R.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 69.)
Wolldam.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 70.)

City of Canterbury :

Goods sold to various persons.
Holy Crosse of Westgate.
Seynt Peter.
All Seyntes.
Seynt Mary Bredman.
Seynt George.
Seynt Andrewe.
Seynt Paule.
Our Lady of Northgate.
Seynt Elphye.
Seynt Margarettes.
Seynt Mary Bredne.
Hospitall of Eastbridge.
Seynt Mary Mawdelyn.
Hospitall of Seynt Johns.
Seynt Martyn.
Goods delivered back to the above churches.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 71.)

Gowtherst.
Byddenden.
Benynden.
Rolynden.
Sandberst.
Hawkehurst.
Starlehurst.
Apuldore.
Woodchurch.
Beverton.
Keverton.
Marden.
Newynden.
Fretyngden.
Highaldehy.
Cranebrooke.
Fryttenden.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 73.)

Chapel of Mylkehouse in the parish of Cranbrooke.

(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 74.)

City of Canterbury :

View of account.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 1392, *No.* 75.)
Sums total for the County.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 449, *No.* 6.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House,

7 Edward VI.—I Mary :

The County generally.
Canterbury.
Rochester.
Brastede.
(*Ibid.*, *Bdle.* 447, *No.* 1.)



Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[*Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.*]

At the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on April 30, the Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., exhibited a large variety of cinerary urns, bronze fibulæ, beads, and iron implements, recently found at Saxby, Leicestershire, during the making of a loop line by the Midland Railway Company. This Anglo-Saxon cemetery presented the feature occasionally met with of cinerary urns side by side with extended interments. In his paper on the subject, Dr. Cox described and adopted Mr. Kemble's argument that such mingled burials were of the period when Christianity existed side by side with Paganism, and before the era of churchyards. He considered the date of these Leicestershire remains to be of the latter part of the seventh century. Mr. Franks, C.B., spoke of the exceeding beauty and rarity of some of the patterns and shape of the pottery. It is to be hoped that the Midland Railway Company will eventually deposit these relics in the well-kept town's museum of Leicester.—At the meeting on May 14 the Roman remains recently discovered at Lincoln were described by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A.; and Mr. J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., read a paper "On the Orientation of Egyptian and other Temples," illustrated by a large number of photographs, shown by the aid of an electric lantern.

The secretary of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Mr. Hellier Gosselin, accompanied by Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., has visited Edinburgh for the purpose of conferring with the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland upon the necessary arrangements for the visit of the institute to Edinburgh in August next. The meeting will begin on August 11, and continue to the following Tuesday, under the general presidency of Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P. The presidents of the sections have been elected. They are as follows: Antiquities, Dr. John Evans, president of the Society of Antiquaries of London; and treasurer of the Royal Society of England; History, Dr. Hodgkin, the author of *Italy and her Invaders*, etc.; Architecture, the Bishop of Carlisle. The lists of the patrons and vice-presidents is unusually numerous and influential. The Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland form the Honorary Local Committee, and their secretaries, Dr. Christison and Dr. Munro, will, together with Dr. Dickson, of the Register House, act as local secretaries. The Royal Hotel will be the residential headquarters of the institute, and the meetings will be held in the National Portrait Gallery building.

The first quarterly number of the forty-eighth volume of the Journal of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE has been issued. Its hundred pages are well filled. The first paper is "Notes on some Museums

in Galicia and Transylvania," by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., with two plates of remarkable ornamented pottery in the private collection of Frl. v. Torma, at the little Saxon town of Broos. Mr. F. A. Hyett writes on "A Rare Civil War Tract" pertaining to the city of Gloucester. Mr. Cecil T. Davis describes "The Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire." Mr. Alfred Watkins gives an illustrated account of the "Pigeon Houses in Herefordshire and Gower." Mr. J. J. Doherty writes on "Bells, their Origin, Uses, and Inscriptions," an essay too general for this journal. "Parochial Accounts of St. Neots, Cornwall," are described by the late General Sir J. H. Lefroy.

The annual congress of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will be held this year at York during the week beginning August 17. The Marquis of Ripon has accepted the office of president.

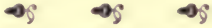
The seventh meeting of the twenty-first session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on May 5, when the following papers were read: "Tales of the Westcar Papyrus," by Mr. P. le Page Renouf (President); "A Bilingual Papyrus (Demotic and Greek) in the British Museum," by Professor E. Revillout; and "Haran in Mesopotamia," by Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A. The next meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday, June 2.

On April 25 the members of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLÉSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited Christ's Hospital, under the direction of Mr. G. H. Birch, F.S.A., and St. Bartholomew the Great, Smithfield, under Mr. E. A. Webb. On May 9 the society left the Metropolis and visited Kingston church and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, under the guidance of Major Heales, F.S.A.

The KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY meets this year at West Malling, on Monday and Tuesday, July 27 and 28. It is proposed that visits shall be made, on the first day, to the church, the abbey, and St. Leonard's Norman Tower, in West Malling, and to East Malling Church. On the second day, probably, the church and castle at Leybourne, Bradbourne House in East Malling, the ancient stone circle at Coldrum, Trottescliffe Church, Addington Church, and Offham Church, will be visited.

At a Council meeting of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held at Penrith on April 29, it was decided to have the first meeting this summer at Grasmere. The second will probably be held at Carlisle, for Bewcastle and district. The society has now been at work twenty-five years, and has "done" the principal places of historic note, some of them more than once; but so far from having exhausted the field, it was never less at a loss for interesting subjects than it is at the present time. It is necessary that the society should visit Bewcastle to see how the unfortunate obelisk has fared during the winter frosts after its barbarous treatment by some ignorant person, who damaged it in an unsuccessful attempt to make a cast of it. One day of this meeting may be devoted to the east side of the valley of the Eden, o

perhaps to Rockcliffe, where is a most interesting and little-known early cross, on which the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., will have much to say. At the Grasmere meeting, it is to be hoped the society will support Mr. Stopford Brooke in his protest against the proposal to disfigure the tower of Grasmere Church by stripping off the coat of rough cast, and by cementing it. The new issue of the society's Transactions has just appeared; it contains a very good portrait of a valued member of the society, the late Mr. Wm. Jackson, F.S.A., and a pedigree paper by him on the "Hudlestons of Hutton," which was in the press at the time of his lamented death. The society never was stronger, mustering some 440 members, and the editor has great store of good papers for the future.

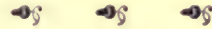


At the last monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, the Secretary (Mr. R. Blair) called attention to the Conyers falchion, exhibited by Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. Sir Edward wrote: "Sword of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn. In compliance with your request, I have forwarded to you at the castle this weapon for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries. When it came into my possession, I found attached to the hilt a label in my father's handwriting, the words of which I now have transcribed for your information. I believe that the ancient ceremony therein alluded to was last observed at the accession of Bishop Van Mildert to the See of Durham." The transcript referred to was as follows: "Sir Edward Blackett now represents the person of Sir John Conyers, who, in the year 1063, in the fields of Sockburn, slew with this falchion (according to ancient story) a dragon, worm, or flying serpent, which devoured men, women, and children. The owner of Sockburn, as a reward for his bravery, gave Sir John the manor of Sockburn for him and his heirs for ever, on condition of his meeting the Lord Bishop of Durham with his falchion on his first entrance into his diocese after appointment. The tenure is distinctly noticed in the inquest on Sir John Conyers, A.D. 1396." The transcript concluded: "The arms on one side of the pommel are those of England, as borne by the Plantagenets from John to Edward III. The eagle on the other side is said to belong to Morcar, the Saxon Earl of Northumberland."—Mr. Hodges explained that he and Canon Greenwell had concluded that the date of the sword was not later than 1200. It might be 1180, but it was certainly the oldest sword there is in the northern counties.—Mr. J. R. Boyle said the Conyers family dated back to the earliest history. The last male representative of the family died early in the present century, a pauper in Chester-le-Street. The only two cases in which a tenure was held by the presentation of a falchion he (Mr. Boyle) knew of were in Durham. One was that at Sockburn and another near Bishop Auckland.



The first excursion of the LEEDS NATURALISTS' CLUB AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION took place on Saturday, April 25, to Boroughbridge and Aldborough. On arrival at Boroughbridge, Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., acted as cicerone. The party first inspected the three singular gristone monoliths, the

"Devil's Arrows," situated about a quarter of a mile to the west of Boroughbridge. The height of these curious obelisks varies from 18 feet to 22 feet. The nearest open quarry of similar grit is at Plumpton, about eleven miles distant. Under any circumstances these masses of stone must have been moved a considerable distance to their present site, and the mode in which this removal was effected is a legitimate subject of speculation. From the "Devil's Arrows" the party proceeded to St. James's Church, Boroughbridge. Embedded in the walls of the vestry are a number of curiously carved stones of Norman and pre-Norman age. The village of Aldborough, the "Isurium" of the Roman period, next claimed attention. Its position as a military station was evidently one of great importance, and the surrounding walls (which enclosed a space of about sixty acres) were of excessive thickness, and can still be traced for almost their complete circuit. Few places in England contain within the same area so many Roman mosaic pavements *in situ*, and a series of these interesting relics were examined with pleasure.—On Saturday, May 9, there was an excursion of the club to Adel Bog and Bramhope.



At the April meeting of the BRADFORD ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. William Cudworth read an interesting paper, entitled "Old Bradford Records." The subject first dealt with was that of the glebe lands of Bradford, which, having passed through many changes of ownership, were disposed of by Mr. Francis Dawson, the then rector inappropriate, in 1797. The first bank established in Bradford was next dealt with; it was started by three persons named Thomas Leach, of Riddlesden; William Pollard, of Halifax; and William Harcastle, of Bradford. The origin of this banking concern is somewhat obscure, but it would appear to have had its origin about the time when the Bradford Canal and the Bradford Piece Hall schemes were being launched, namely, during the years 1770-74. Another institution touched upon was the first Bradford Waterworks, started in 1745. The supply was obtained from a coal drift at Haycliffe Hill, Horton, and conveyed in wood pipes to a cistern behind the Old House at Home, Holme Top, thence being conveyed in lead pipes to a small reservoir, 18 feet by 22 feet, situate behind "Judy Barrett's," in Westgate. This reservoir only held 15,000 gallons of water, and served Westgate, Ivegat, Kirkgate, and Darley Street. A plan of the works, drawn in 1753, showing the course of the supply from its source, was exhibited. A further subject introduced was the ancient customs of the courts baron and leet, including the riding of the boundaries of the manor of Bradford, which was performed for the last time in Bradford in October, 1823.—The first excursion for 1891 of the members of this society was made to Ilkley, on May 9, when a paper was read by Mr. William Cudworth on "Roman Ilkley," illustrated with diagrams. Mr. William Glossop conducted a party to see the cup and ring marks on Rombalds Moor.



The LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited Lincoln, Southwell, Grantham, Belvoir Castle, and Newark during a three days' excursion in Whitsun week. The arrangements for the

summer meetings combine a visit to Chester on June 20; to York on July 11; to Mytton Church and Sawley Abbey on August 8; and to Tabley and Holford on September 5th.

The annual meeting of the NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held in the Guild Hall, Norwich, on April 15, under the presidency of the Mayor.—The Rev. W. Hudson read the annual report, describing the different meetings and excursions of the society and the literary work accomplished by its agency during the past year. The financial position of the society is good, and we are glad to note that the number of members is now 423, against 248 ten years ago.—Dr. Bensly read a short paper on Tanner's MS. collections for the diocese of Norwich, the originals of which were in his custody at the Diocesan Registry, and had been transcribed for the use of the members. These collections were contained in two thick, closely-written volumes, and Mr. Tallack had been engaged during the last two years in transcribing for the society so much of the work as related to the parishes in Norfolk.—The Rev. Dr. Jessopp, in addressing the members on "The Progress of Norfolk Archæology during the last few years," stated that much had been already done in the interests of archæology, but there was still a huge chasm between three hundred and four hundred years before Christ, and the far earlier time—the age of flint works. He was not at all sure that Thetford was not the Birmingham of this country, and probably the armoury of a large part of Europe before people dreamed of the use of metal. He would not be surprised if it were made out by demonstration that Thetford was the manufactory of arms and tools for people in the pre-historic ages, ten or twelve thousand years ago. They must pass away from such modern things as Romans, Danes, and Saxons, and go back to the wonderful past, which receded from them the nearer they seemed to approach it. The great subject of flint weapons, the structure of man and how he was modified by his surroundings, and a hundred other things, must be investigated sooner or later in the archæology of the future. They were only at the beginning of their work, and he hoped the achievements in time to come would surpass any of their achievements in the past.

The HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY will print for 1891 the first half of the Westminster *Missale*, containing the Calendar, the *Proprium de Tempore*, the Ordinary and Canon of the Mass, with the ritual music; also the Benedictional of Robert of Jumièges, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1050, after a manuscript in the Public Library at Rouen, edited by the Abbé Sauvage, Canon of the Primatial Church of Rouen. For 1892, the society will complete the Westminster book, and a preface, glossary, and index to the whole work will be furnished. It is also prepared to print two treatises on the Ambrosian Liturgy: Beroldus (circa annu 1130), *Ordo et Ceremonie Ecclesie Ambrosiane Mediolanensis*, after a MS. in the Ambrosian Library at Milan (Sign. I. 152, inf.); and Casola, *Rationale ceremoniarum misse Ambrosiane*, Milan, 1499, in 4to. Both treatises will be edited for the society by the

Very Reverend Marco Magistretti, Master of the Ceremonies to His Excellency the Archbishop of Milan. The Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A., and Mr. Edmund Bishop have been chosen to fill vacancies on the council until the next general meeting.

The ninth number of the Transactions of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS contains—Notes on a Brass formerly in Ingham Church, Norfolk, c. 1400 (illustrated), by E. M. Beloe, jun.; on the Angel's figure over the effigy of Sir John d'Argentine, Horseheath, by Andrew Oliver; on the Brasses in St. Cross Church, near Winchester, by H. D. Cole; on a Mural Brass in private possession, by Rev. E. S. Dewick, F.S.A. (illustrated), which will be restored to the church from whence it came if the figures can be identified; and on Brasses in Warwick churches, by H. K. St. J. Sanderson. There are also a variety of interesting notes and brief communications, including the record of a discovery of a brass 28½ inches by 5 inches, which was doing duty as a doorscraper at a house in Royston. On it, in fifteenth century lettering, is a rhymed English epitaph. The plate is now in the Archæological Museum at Cambridge, but will shortly be refixed in Royston Church.

The annual meetings of the LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY will be held on June 16 and 17 at Long Eaton. On one day the excursions will be made into Derbyshire, and on the other into Nottinghamshire.

We have received the thirty-fifth annual report (1890) of the Proceedings of the WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB, of which Mr. W. G. Fretton is the honorary secretary. The report gives an account of the various archæological expeditions made by the society during the past year, and also contains three papers which pertain more to the naturalists' than the archæologists' section, viz.: "On a Discovery of Blue Slate in North Warwickshire," by W. Andrews, F.G.S.; "On Fossil and Recent Extinct Birds," by the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., President; and "The Warwickshire Feldon: a sketch of its hills and valleys, waters, famous trees, and other physical features," by W. G. Fretton, F.S.A.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, held on May 11, the first and most important communication was the report, by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, on the Sculptured Stones older than A.D. 1100, with symbols and Celtic ornament, in the district of Scotland north of the river Dee. The society is to be congratulated on having just acquired the most important addition to its collection that has probably ever been placed in the museum, in the Hunterston Brooch, with filigree ornamentation and inscription in Runes (see Stephen's *Runic Monuments*, and Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*). It was carried about in a case by Mrs. Hunterston of Hunterston, wherever she went. The Hunterston and Tara Brooches are the two finest extant specimens of Christian Celtic metal work.

Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

The supplement to the *Monumenti inediti* of the Istituto germanico at Rome, which closes the series of that publication, now replaced by the *Denkmäler*, has just been issued. It contains thirty-six plates in folio, in which are reproduced many monuments of figures, and especially some mural pictures from tombs in Etruria, vases and terra-cottas, the famous *cista Prenestina* (of Palestrina), the *bassirilievi* in stucco discovered in the Villa Farnesina at Rome, etc.

* * *

Professor Helbig, well known for his Homeric studies, has published in Leipzig the first part of his *Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome*. The second part will appear immediately. The work describes the sculpture galleries of the Vatican, Capitol, and Lateran Museums.

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Professor Milani, director of the Etruscan Museum in Florence, will publish shortly an important work on the *æs-grave*, of which he has discovered the chronology by means of studies made on a collection hitherto little known.

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In the Peloponnesan Argos a very ancient Greek inscription of great importance has been found, containing archaic letters of peculiar form and dialectic characteristics of a very primitive nature, which bear great resemblance to some dialectic archaic Cretan forms.

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Signor Kondoleon has published in Athens his first fasciculus of the inedited inscriptions of Asia Minor.

* * *

An Italian translation of the British Museum Aristotelian *Constitution of Athens* has been published in Rome by Professor Orestes Zuretti.

* * *

Professor S. Bugge has published a book entitled *Etrusco ed Armeno*, in which he shows the affinity between these two languages.

* * *

Signor Malandrakis has published a book on the Isle of Patmos entitled "Ἡθῆ καὶ ἴθυμα ἐν Πάτμῳ," with an appendix of popular songs of the island.

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The Hon. Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen is engaged in preparing a history of the parish of Selattyn, near Oswestry. Among the rectors of this parish were Bishop Hanmer and the notorious Dr. Sacheverell.

* * *

Dr. Calvert, of Kingsland, Shrewsbury, is about to produce a transcript of the first register of Shrewsbury School, which contains entries of scholars' names from the opening of the school, December 28, 1562, to September 8, 1635. With the exception of two missing leaves in 1568-9, the lists include all the

scholars taught at Shrewsbury during the time of Thomas Aston, Thomas Lawrence, and John Meighen, the first three head-masters. It is proposed to print the register page for page as it stands in the original, and thus to secure a copy of the document which will be as useful for the purposes of reference and quotation as an absolute facsimile. The work, which will form a volume of about 350 pages, will be issued only to subscribers.

* * *

A descriptive catalogue of the charters in the possession of Lord Fitzhardinge, preserved in Berkeley Castle, is about to be printed for subscribers by Messrs. C. T. Jefferies, of Bristol, in a 10s. 6d. volume. The series dates back to 1150, and includes numerous royal grants, together with charters relative to the abbeys of St. Augustine, Bristol; St. Peter's, Gloucester; Kingswood, Croxton, and other religious houses. A few of the earliest and most important will be printed in full. The volume will also contain descriptions of wills, inquisitions, inventories, court rolls, and manorial and household accounts. Some of the latter refer to the captivity of Edward II. at Berkeley Castle from April to September, 1327, and to the movements of Queen Isabella and Prince Edward during that period. It is edited by Mr. J. H. Jeayes, of the MS. department of the British Museum.

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In the Saturday edition of the *Bristol Mercury* a series of able and interesting papers are now appearing, by Mr. John Latimer, on the "Annals of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century." We hope to see them eventually in a book form.

* * *

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. will shortly publish a *History of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury*, by Rev. C. F. Routledge, F.S.A. From what we hear, it promises to be of some real value.

* * *

We have received the prospectus of a *Complete History of the County of York*, thus lettered on the cover. The subscription-price of this complete history is 3s. 6d. Publishers ought to know their own business best, but we should have thought that it would irritate ordinary reading folk to pretend to give a *complete history* of 3,000,000 of English acres in 600 small pages.

* * *

Mr. William Andrews, F.R.H.S., secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a new volume, to be entitled *Old Church Lore*, dealing with such subjects as the "Right of Sanctuary," "Lore and Legend of the Graveyard," "Laws and Lore of the Belfry," "The Burial of the Dead," "Chapels on Bridges," etc. It will be on similar lines to his *Curiosities of the Church*, now out of print; but a second edition is promised for early publication.

* * *

A valuable set of indexes, in twelve volumes, to the entries on the Coram Rege and De Banco Rolls, made by the late General Harrison, has happily been purchased by the Public Record Office. It will be of the greatest service to students and genealogists.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

AN INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH PLATE OF LEICESTERSHIRE. By Rev. Andrew Trollope, B.A. *Clarke and Hodgson*, Leicester. Two vols., 4to., I. pp. xxxvi., 628. Thirty-three plates, and fifty-seven woodcuts. Price £2 2s. (Only 312 copies issued.)

To Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., belongs the honour of originating the idea of a catalogue of county church plate, and of carrying that idea into execution in his *Old Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle*, published in 1887. Since then several counties and parts of dioceses have had their church plate catalogued and illustrated with more or less success, but we do no wrong to the various painstaking gentlemen who have already traversed this path in saying that Mr. Trollope has produced the best work of the kind hitherto published. "A six-years' pleasant tour along this unexplored path of antiquarian Leicestershire" has yielded abundant and well-arranged material.

The county of Leicester possesses only seven pieces of pre-Reformation church plate. The earliest piece is the unique paten at Great Easton, which does not correspond to any of the types so usefully classified by Messrs. Hope and Fallow in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xliii.). The diameter of this silver paten is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it has no hall-marks, but experts believe it to be *circa* 1350. It has a flat edge, within which is sunk an eight-lobed depression, the points of which are extended till they meet a circular depression in the centre of the paten, wherein is rudely engraved the Vernicle. Of this paten, as well as of all the other mediæval and remarkable pieces, careful woodcuts are given. At Rugby is another small mediæval paten, with the Vernicle in the centre, which belongs to "Type D" of Messrs. Hope and Fallow's list, and dates about 1480. At Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake is a plain pre-Reformation paten, *circa* 1500; and at Syston is another unengraved example of the simplest possible description, but about the same date. The church of Blaston St. Giles has a small pre-Reformation chalice of much interest, closely resembling the cup at Hornby, Leicestershire, which was described and figured by Mr. Hope in the memorable paper in the *Archæological Journal*. On the knob are six bosses bearing daisies in relief. On one division of the foot is engraved a figure of the Saviour on the cross in the midst of ivy-leaved foliage, with I.N.R.I. above. The edge of the foot is reeded, and at each of the six angles is a *fleur-de-lis*-shaped knob bearing a daisy. The bowl, unfortunately, dates only from 1842, but the stem and foot are *circa* 1500. At Wyneswold is a silver cup $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, but

$4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The hall-marks yield the date of 1512, the only piece as yet known to be stamped with the marks of that year. Round the bowl, in Tudor capitals, is SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA. The wide shallow bowl points, we think undoubtedly, to this vessel being originally made for a ciborium or pix. Almost the exact counterpart of this, with a cover, is described and illustrated by Canon Scott Robertson, in his *Church Plate in Kent*, as belonging to St. Mary's Church, Sandwich. The seventh instance of mediæval church plate in Leicestershire is to be found in the private chapel at Launde Abbey. It is a silver-gilt cup, *circa* 1450; it has no marks, is of rather poor design and workmanship, and is probably of German make.

The Elizabethan cups and paten-covers of the county are very numerous, which, though characterized by a strong family likeness that at once reveals their origin and proximate date to the practised eye, display an endless variety of ornament and even shape. No two Elizabethan cups, even of the same year and maker, have yet been found that are precisely alike. The cup and cover of Twyford are among the earliest Elizabethan examples, and are well engraved; they are good specimens of the ornamental foliage-bands of that period. The hall-marks give the date 1569, but the top of the cover has the year 1570 boldly engraved. The chalice at Grimston, of the year 1581, is a charming exception to the usual form of the cups of this reign; for the bowl, though engraved with foliage after the customary design, is egg-shaped, with a raised moulding round the upper part.

The Leicestershire church plate of the seventeenth century has several interesting and valuable pieces. At Waltham-on-the-Wolds is an elegant Nuremberg silver-gilt covered cup *repoussé*, with arabesques of fruit and flowers, of the year 1610. On the cover stands a knight holding in his right hand a tall halberd, and in his left a shield bearing a cross moline. Stapleford Church also possesses a foreign silver-gilt cup, *circa* 1610, the bowl and cover of which are in the shape of an acorn, with an oak twig for a stem. It was bequeathed to this church by the Earl of Harborough in 1732, as is recorded on an inscription on the bowl, one side of which has the donor's arms, and the other the sacred monogram with cross and three nails. The silver-gilt cup and cover at Braunstone, of the year 1613, is a beautiful example of a standing cup of a certain class of brassage that was in fashion only for a few years. The decoration is unique, and so intensely secular, that we are thankful to learn that a modern set of Communion-plate is in use. Round the bowl, in *repoussé*, is this design: "A landscape with a fox in the foreground on one side, on the other side a hare; between are two hounds, evidently belonging to no Leicestershire pack, for they each leave the fox and chase the hare. On the cover, in the foreground of another landscape, is a fox between two hounds that have apparently been whipped off the hare, for they each face the fox."

In the private chapel of Earl Howe, at Gopsal, is a beautiful and most costly German chalice, silver-gilt, weighing 33.6 ounces, of the year 1692. The whole piece is covered with foliage *repoussé*, and studded

with numerous precious stones. On the bowl are three oval enamels in delicate colours of sacred subjects set in jewelled borders, and three similar enamels on the foot. At Belvoir Castle is a most lovely silver-gilt and agate ewer, 16 inches high, date 1579, used solely at the baptism of members of the Duke of Rutland's family, together with a large silver-gilt and agate dish, date 1581, used for a like purpose. The private chapel of Earl Ferrers, at Staunton Harold, possesses a singularly full and interesting Communion-service of silver-gilt, composed of eleven pieces, varying in date from 1640 to 1654; to the latter date belong two handsome silver candlesticks, which stand 18½ inches high. Smithland Church, in this county, also possesses a pair of silver candlesticks, the hall-marks of which give the date 1701.

Mr. Trollope gives an interesting general account in his introduction of the pewter vessels extant in Leicestershire churches, or mentioned in churchwarden accounts. He has also made the first systematic attempt to date pewter vessels in the chronological summary of vessels of this metal given in Appendix G. A curious and little-known fact that we consider proved is that the pair of pewter flagons so common at one time in our churches, and often differing slightly one from the other, were the sequel of the smaller cruets for wine and water of pre-Reformation use, and which were in all probability used for wine and water respectively in, at all events, some churches where the use of the mixed chalice, advocated and used by the most eminent of our post-Reformation bishops, lingered. Of this we see no mention by Mr. Trollope, nor of another interesting idea held by some learned ecclesiologists that some of the pewter basins now extant were not alms-dishes, but *lavabo* vessels.

Mr. Trollope, if we rightly understand the preface, claims not only to have described all the church plate of the county, but also all that which is in all the private chapels of the shire. Perhaps he means all those of the Anglican Communion, for we have seen interesting old ecclesiastical plate at more than one Roman Catholic chapel in Leicestershire not named in these volumes. We have heard, too, though not in connection with the midland shires, of an Elizabethan parochial cup now used in a Presbyterian chapel.

The rector of Edith Weston deserves the hearty thanks and congratulations of antiquaries and ecclesiologists on the production of these two handsome and complete volumes, which we must again characterize as the best hitherto issued on this special subject. The pages, too, though not overcrowded, are replete with valuable information pleasantly conveyed on circumstances incidental to this special research, the brief account of the donors of church plate showing much careful labour. The appendices are valuable, and comprise Inventories of Church Goods, Edward VI.; Queen Mary's Commission of Inquiry; Dates of Leicestershire Terriers at Lincoln; Archdeacon Bicktham's Inventories of Church Plate, 1775-80; Archdeacon Bonney's Inventories, 1832; Chronological List of Silver Plate now existing; and Summary of Pewter Pieces. The indexes are all that can be desired.

CRICKET. By W. G. Grace. 8vo., pp. viii., 489. Forty-five illustrations. Price 6s. *Simpkin, Marshall, Kent, Hamilton, and Co.*

Though a notice of an essentially athletic work may seem somewhat out of place in such a magazine as the *Antiquary*, yet the discussion of any questions as to the rise and origin of our national game has always met with so much attention that we feel justified in criticising the historical portion of Mr. Grace's admirable work. The author assumes that club-ball was the earliest form of cricket. That being the case, cricket was played as early as the thirteenth century in England. Mention is made of a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, dated 1344, in which a female figure is depicted in the act of bowling a ball, apparently about the size of a cricket-ball, to a man, who holds a bat upraised preparing to strike, and behind him are depicted other figures, evidently watching the ball, some males and some females. Other writers take these figures to be monks, with the cows up and down alternately. We are surprised to find that no reference is made to the entry in which John Leek appears as drawing one hundred shillings from the Treasury for expenses "ad creag et alios ludos per vices," in 1305, for the benefit of his royal tutor, Edward II. This rather obscure entry has generally been believed to refer to cricket. After 1350, we have Hand-In-and-Hand-Out mentioned as a kind of cricket in 1477; the word "cricket" is said to have been first used in 1550. A certain John Parish, of Guildford, enclosed a piece of ground for the purpose of cricket that year. The next mention of the word does not occur till half-way through the seventeenth century. Lisle Bowes, writing of the boyhood of Bishop Ken, who entered Winchester in 1650, says: "On the fifth day our junior is found attempting to wield a cricket bat." John Milton's nephew, Edward Phillips, adds his testimony to the existence of cricket eight years later; but perhaps the most important evidence as to the popularity of cricket before the end of this century is that of the chaplain of H.M.S. *Assistance*. On p. 3 an extract is given from a letter of his, which stated that, on May 6, 1670, while they were lying at Antioch, "This morning early at least forty of the English . . . rod out of the city about four miles to the Greene Platte, . . . to recreate themselves with such pastimes and sport as duck-hunting, fishing, shooting, hand-ball, and krickett. . . ." The game must have been played to a considerable extent at home for the British sailor to be able to introduce it at Antioch.

In the eighteenth century references to the noble game come much more frequently. Dr. Jamieson, in 1722, gives a definition of a Scotch game, known as cat-and-dog, which seems to resemble club-ball, and is taken by some to be the earliest form of the double-wicket game, inasmuch as there were "two holes" to be defended by one player at each end of the pitch, which in this game was only 26 feet in length. In 1710, a couplet from Thomas D'Urfey's *Pills to Purge Melancholy* bears further tribute:

Her was the prettiest fellow
At football or at cricket.

In 1736, Horace Walpole bears witness to the playing of cricket at Eton two years before, and in 1749 says

he could tell us of "Lord Mountford fetching up parsons by express from different parts of England to play on Richmond Green." The oldest-recorded score dates from 1746, and about this time the game was spreading rapidly throughout the south-east of England, and there were numerous clubs in existence. In 1774 the laws of cricket were drawn up by a committee of noblemen and gentlemen at the Star and Garter, in Pall Mall; some of these laws are very quaint reading to the modern cricketer. After this date cricket-history becomes more and more trustworthy, and we have an excellent record of both the principal matches and players of these days. Perhaps the most eloquent record of the changes through which cricket has passed, and how styles have altered and improved, will be found in the illustration on p. 220 of this volume, entitled "Bats, Old Style and the New." Though he has confined himself to a comparatively few pages, we think we have said enough to show Mr. Grace's treatment of the early history of cricket is quite up to the standard of the remainder of his most interesting book.—WILFRED MACHELL COX.



A SHORT HISTORY OF CLENT. By John Amphlett, M.A., S.C.L. *Parker and Co.* Pp. xii., 203. Price 5s.

The writing of this little book has evidently been a labour of love to Mr. Amphlett, whose family has been so closely and honourably connected with Clent for the last 250 years, and we can easily understand his choosing for his motto the well-known words:

Ille terrarum mihi praeter onnes
Angulus videt.

The parish has much of natural beauty, and is specially interesting to the student of ancient legends from having been the scene of the murder of St. Kenelm. The subject has been critically examined by Mr. James Parker in Appendix A, and there are few antiquaries who will be inclined to disagree with his conclusion that "there are several points which render it not improbable that the story had some facts on which it was based, and that actually bones professing to be those of Kenelm, son of Kenulf, were deposited at Winchcombe beside his father, and that these were taken from the neighbourhood of Clent."

On page 11 is a curious instance of the power of a sheriff in determining the borders of a shire. We do not contest the fact of the action of Ævic having caused Clent to be considered as part of Staffordshire for eight centuries, but we were not aware that Tardebig was ever considered to be in that county; for we were under the impression that the township of Tutnal and Cobley was in Warwickshire till 1832, while the rest of the parish was always in Worcestershire.

The description of the state of the parish of Clent in the fourteenth century, and of the great social changes brought about by the black death, is extremely good, and judicious use has been made of the stores of information contained in the Salt Society's Staffordshire Collections.

We do not know anywhere a better account of the "Manor Court in Elizabeth's reign," and we think that many of our readers who have never heard

of Clent will do well to buy a book, in which they will find much valuable information as to the early condition of our country parishes.



THE PRIME MINISTERS OF QUEEN VICTORIA—VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, by Henry Dunckley, LL.D., pp. xi., 248. SIR ROBERT PEEL, by Justin McCarthy, M.P., pp. viii., 176. THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD, by J. A. Froude, D.C.L. *Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington.* Price 3s. 6d. each, with portrait.

The three first issues of this series of political biographies of the Prime Ministers of the present reign, edited by Mr. Stuart J. Reid, are well executed, and show that we shall have in them, when brought up to date, a valuable record of national progress during the past fifty years. Of these three lives, Mr. Dunckley has performed his task after a scholarly and withal lively fashion, Mr. McCarthy with patient care and fairness, and Mr. Froude with his usual brilliancy of style, but marred by much egotism. It is said by the biographer of Lord Melbourne that "he thought bishops died on purpose to plague him, and he is reported to have said that he never knew a sleepless night except when he had to fill up some episcopal vacancy." Much the same remark might be justly formed of the present premier with his recent plethora of episcopal appointments. Mr. McCarthy is certainly right in his carefully-weighted sentences, when he says of Sir Robert Peel: "He must always rank among the foremost of English ministers." Mr. Froude intentionally leaves it in doubt whether Disraeli was a great man or not. On the last page we read: "At heart he was a Hebrew to the end, and of all his triumphs perhaps the most satisfying was the sense that a member of that despised race had made himself the master of the fleets and armies of the proudest of Christian nations."



OUR DEBT TO THE PAST, OR CHALDEAN SCIENCE. By V. E. Johnson, B.A. *Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh.* Crown 8vo., pp. viii., 118. Price 2s. 6d.

Mr. Johnson is already favourably known for his "Uses and Triumphs of Mathematics," wherein he showed the higher and nobler ends of his favourite science, and its intimate and important connection with so many branches of human knowledge. In his present work he endeavours, with much success, to give in a popular form "a clear, concise, and accurate account of what modern science, in conjunction with ancient testimony, has revealed to us about the scientific knowledge of the most remarkable and interesting people of antiquity." By so doing, he does not attempt the folly of proving the superiority of ancients to moderns, but shows that experience and reflection had enabled the Chaldeans to become acquainted with many things of which we moderns, many centuries later, are in the habit of considering ourselves the inventors and discoverers. As early as 3400 B.C., the Chaldeans were able to measure the diameter of the earth, to determine the latitude of a place, to orient a building exactly by the altitude of a polar star, and to foretell eclipses of the sun and moon, thereby showing

that they had a really advanced skill (beyond that of the Greeks in the time of Hipparchus) both in astronomy and mathematics. They were possessed of various mechanical contrivances, including hydraulic engines for irrigation; they had some knowledge of optics, for a glass lens, that could not have been intended for an ornament, has been found among the ruins of Nineveh; they were such engineers that they were able to drive a vaulted tunnel under the Euphrates and build the marvellous pyramids of Ghizeh 5,000 years ago; they were acquainted with tools that are regarded as the most recent triumphs of modern invention, such as tubular drills made of bronze with the cutting edge set with gems, wherewith they drilled the pivot holes of temple doors, and hollowed out stone coffins; as glass makers their skill was so great that by means of metallic oxides they were able to produce artificial diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, capable of deceiving a modern *connoisseur*; they manufactured enamel in unalterable colours; they wove cloth, both of linen and cotton, as well as carpets and garments of wool, of the most diverse colours and textures; and they used a hollow form of type for printing inscriptions on their bricks. A few pages at the end of this little volume are devoted to an essay on "Mathematics and the Fine Arts," to which is appropriately affixed as a text the saying of Emerson that "The day of days, the great day of the feast of life, is when the inward eye opens to the unity of things."



A SERIES OF ETCHINGS. By George Bailey, of Derby.

This is an excellent set of ten etchings, by our contributor, Mr. Bailey, of illustrations designed for "Some Old Families," which is a recently-issued privately-printed work, by Mr. Hardy Batram McCall, as a contribution to the genealogical history of Scotland. The trophy of mediæval armour that appears on the frontispiece is executed with a rare finish and delicacy of touch, and could only have been accomplished by one who had an antiquary's love for the excellencies of past work in metal. Four of the etchings give views of buildings, three of them being houses with adjacent landscape, and the other a south-east view of the old roofless church of Aberdour. Though the last of these four is full of interest, and though the view of Charlesfield forms an attractive little picture, we do not think that Mr. Bailey's forte as an etcher lies so much in trees and buildings, as in subjects that require flatter treatment. The five plates that give coats-of-arms, with a splendid richness of mantling and ingenious variation of treatment, are most happy and perfect of their kind. We doubt if we have another etcher who can use his needle so well in armorial work as Mr. Bailey. We are glad to learn that, at the request of the Edinburgh heralds, these plates will form part of the forthcoming Heraldic Exhibition in the Scotch metropolis.



BOOK PRICES CURRENT FOR 1890, Vol. IV. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. vii., 556. Price £1 7s. 6d.

The utility and value of Mr. Elliot Stock's annual record of the prices at which books have been sold at auction is now thoroughly established. The present

volume includes the fifty-three chief sales that took place in the metropolis between December, 1889, and November, 1890, and comprises no less than 7,798 separate works. The printing and indexing are again to be noted as being all that can be desired. These volumes are literally indispensable to collectors, booksellers, and bookbuyers.



HOMES OF FAMILY NAMES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

By H. B. Guppy, M.B. *Harrison and Sons*. 8vo., pp. lxx., 601. Price not stated.

It is the opinion of Mr. Guppy that the investigation of the distribution of names is no mere idle amusement, productive of no utility to man, but that, contrariwise, "it is a matter of much importance to the antiquarian (*sic*), the historian, the ethnologist, and also to the more practical politician." Philology generally, and the etymology of personal names and their race characteristics in particular, have long ago been subjects of rather special interest to the writer of this notice, but the indescribable dreariness and dullness of Mr. Guppy's seven hundred pages are perfectly appalling. They represent, it is true, an enormous amount of labour, but if ever literary labour was thrown away, it certainly seems to be the case with the present volume. The wearisome methods adopted by the compiler of these name-statistics are so foolishly unscientific, and so clumsily followed out, that the generalizations and conclusions are valueless. It is perfectly saddening to think of this prodigal expenditure of valuable time. We are sorry for the compiler, and we shall be sorry for anyone who, like ourselves, spends some hours in striving to understand the manner and method of these pages, or to glean a possible grain's weight of useful knowledge. This, we know, is a severe judgment, but if we are to criticise at all, it is all that can be said; and if we can only frighten off the compiler of these senseless strings of names and jejune reflections from any further following of his hobby, we are sure that when he returns to his right mind he will be duly grateful to us. He invites contributions from "the immense amount of information hitherto not available which must be in the possession of thousands and thousands of families, and reserves to himself full discretion of publishing therefrom a supplementary volume." The author will announce his intentions in the matter in the second column of the *London Standard* for July 2, 1891. We shall be sufficiently interested in the sanity of the author and the thousands and thousands of families whom he expects to correspond with him at a given address to look out with some anxiety for the issue of that paper. The "authorities" named under each county consulted by Mr. Guppy are so scanty and behindhand, that it is no wonder his pages are full of insufficiencies and blunders. For instance, under Derbyshire, the works of Mr. Pym Yeatman, Dr. Cox, and the county archaeological society appear never to have been heard of; and, generally, the easily-available printed index volumes of the Public Record series have been altogether passed by. The work that the writer laid himself out to do was but a sorry conception, and must have proved barren of profit, and even that work, such as it is, is carried out on faulty and insufficient lines.

THE ENGLISH REDISCOVERY OF AMERICA. By John B. and Marie A. Shipley. *Elliot Stock*. Post 8vo., pp. xvi., 151. Price 4s. 6d.

In these remarkable pages, a sturdy attack is made on the myths that have surrounded the discovery of America by Columbus, and a successful attempt is made to show that American civilization of the present day is the direct consequence of the Cabot voyages and of the English colonization which therefrom arose. The Columbus discovery, such as it was, is said to have been worse than valueless in its results. The most interesting part, however, is that wherein it is shown that the Cabot voyages were directly inspired by the knowledge, derived through the English trade with Iceland in the fifteenth century, of the earlier Scandinavian voyages and explorations. The plea that was laid before the Select Committee of the United States Senate on the Centennial Discovery of America, in favour of the recognition of the discovery of America by Leif Erickson, A.D. 1000, is given in full, and abounds in carefully-stated historic arguments. We can here do no more than draw the serious attention of historic students to the little-known facts adduced by these authors, and to the able way in which they are marshalled.



Among the BOOKS RECEIVED, notices of which are reserved, are *Bye-Gone Lincolnshire*, *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight*, *Smithsonian Reports, Histories of Bolton and Bowling*, *Chess for Beginners*, and *Prælia Eboracensia*.

The *Ludgate Monthly*, a new illustrated threepenny magazine, gives wonderful value; the opening article, with numerous cuts, on Ludgate and its Memories, by Mr. C. R. Barrett, is well done, and appeals to antiquaries. *Black and White*, the new sixpenny illustrated weekly journal, strikes out a line somewhat different to its contemporaries, but not sufficiently marked to give much anticipation of an abiding result.

The journals that usually reach us are once more to hand; there is a marked improvement, both in letterpress and illustrations, in *L'Art dans les Deux Mondes*. The *Building World* is always welcome, and deserving of the support of antiquaries; the May issue is a strong number; it has an appreciative but critical article on the work of the late Mr. John D. Sedding.

The fourth and concluding part of the *Memorials of Stepney Parish*, containing title, pp. 185-276, with the remaining sheets of Gascoyne's Map, introduction, and index, is now out. We again strongly recommend it. A few copies remain unsubscribed for, these (price 10s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. G. W. Hill, 352, Mile End Road, London, E.



Correspondence.

THE DIVINING ROD.

(Vol. xxiii., p. 190.)

I came across the work of Mullins, the water-finder, last May. Sitting in the garden of an old-fashioned house not far from Wrotham, in Kent, I

saw in the field adjoining it a newly-sunk well, still unfinished. I was then and there told by the master of the house, an educated gentleman, how he had had Mullins over from Lechlade to choose the place where it should be sunk. The hazel-rod bent in his hand in many places, and the well was sunk where he said they should find water at the depth of 25 to 30 feet. They did find it, but at the depth of 90 feet. A number of people came to see the process, and several of them tried the twig. It bent slightly in the hands of one young lady. A doctor who was of the party, and who was a thorough disbeliever in the matter, said that it sent a thrill of pain up his arm when he took it in his hand.

I made a memorandum of the above the same night it was told me, May 24, 1890, and I believe the narrator added that water is plentiful in the immediate neighbourhood, but lies at very variable depths, and that he had sent for Mullins, thinking he might be able to select a spot where it would be found near the surface, in which he was unsuccessful.

I do not of course know anything of the legality of the process, nor whether Mullins is a conscious charlatan or not, but in most cases I think charms, divinations, and superstitious cures are more matters of false science than of false religion. It is no more improbable to the uneducated mind that a hazel-twig should be attracted by water than that iron should be attracted by loadstone, and so throughout.

C. S. BURNE.

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NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."*

*Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Lancing College, Shoreham, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.*



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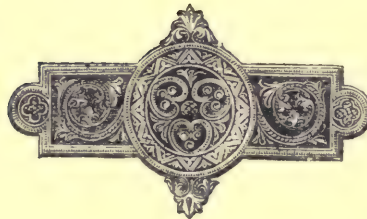
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